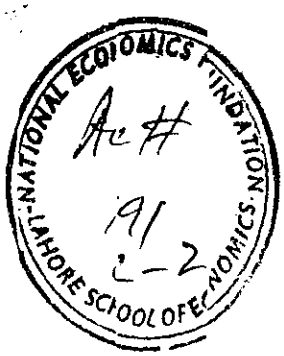
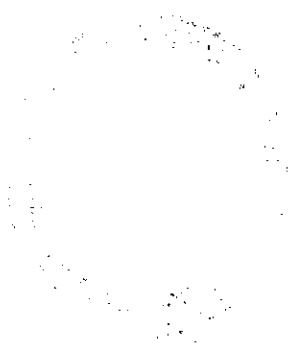
Economic Survey 1992-93



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Contents

		Page
Acronms		iii
Forewrd		ix
Prefac		xi
STAT OF THE ECONOMY		xiii

I. Growth, Investment and Production Sedors.

1.	Economic Growth, Investment and Income Distribution	1
2.	Agriculture	9
3.	Manufacturing and Mining	19

II. Physical Infrastructure.

4.	Transport and Communicattions	35
5.	Energy	45

III. Public Finance, Monetary Policy and Prices

6.	Public Finance	55
7.	Money and Credit	65
8.	Capital Market.	77
9.	Prices	79

IV. Balance of Payments and Foreign Economic Assistance.

10. Balance of Payments 89

11. Foreign Economic Assistance 101

V. Human Development

12. Population and Population Welfare Programme 105

13. Labour Force and Employment 111

14. Education 119

15. Health and Nutrition 125

16. Housing and Environment 129

17. Programmes for Balanced Social Development. 137

Social Action Programme 137

* Special Education and Social Welfare 144

* Rural Development 145

* Programmes for Women's Development 149

VI. **Economic Reforms** 151

Statistical Appendix 1-201

Weights and Measures

Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADBP	Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan
ADP	Annual Development Programme
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
AML	Agriculture Marketing and Storage Limited
APCom	Agricultural Prices Commission
BE	Budget Estimates
BEL	Bankers Equity Limited
BEMI	Baluchistan Education Management Information
BHU	Basic Health Units
BIM	Board of Industriall Management
BMR	Balancing, Modernisation and Replacenent
BRSP	Baluchistan Rural Support Programme
CAR	Crude Activity Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CBU	Complete buildup
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
CCI	Controller of Capital Issues
CCIE	Chief Controller of Import and Export
CDA	Capital Development Authority
CDFC	Commonwealth Development Finance Corportion
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CDWP	Central Development Working Party
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
CKD	Completely Knocked Down
CLA	Corporate Law Authority
CLCC	Cash Loan Commodity Credit
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DAPRC	Drug Abuse Prevention Resource Centre.
DDAC	District Development Acvisory Committee
DFIs	Development Financial Institutions
DISC	Distance, Uniformity and Stability Criteria
EAD	Economic Affairs Division
ECC	Economic Coordination Committee (of the Cbinet)
EEC	European Economic Community
ENEC	Executive Committee of National Economic Council
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EDC	Export Development Corporation
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EERCN	Energy Conservation Centre
EOABS	Employees Old Age Benefit Scheme
EPB	Export Promotion Bureau
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization.

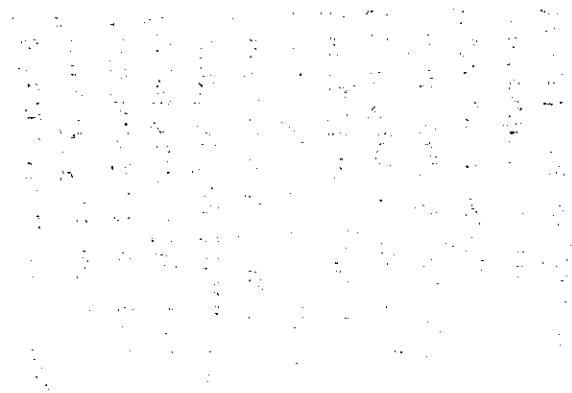
EPRC	Environmental Protection and Resource Conservation.
EPU	Export Processing Unit
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
FAC	Food Aid Convention
FAQ	Fair Average Quality
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
FC	Factor Cost
FCA	Federal Committee of Agriculture
FCB	Federal Cooperative Bank
FCCCL	Federal Chemical Ceramics Corporation Limited
FDA	Faisalabad Development Authority
FOB	Freight On Board
GCP	Ghee Corporation of Pakistan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEMCP	Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan
GNP	Gross National Product
GSP	Geological Survey of Pakistan
GVI	Government Vocational Institutions
HBFC	House Building Finance Corporation
HDA	Hyderabad Development Authority
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICP	Investment Corporation of Pakistan
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDBP	Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan
IDDRP	Integrated Drug Demand Reduction Programme
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPSET	Institute for Promotion of Science Education and Training.
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
LCDC	Lakhra Coal Development Company
LDA	Lahore Development Authority
LG&RD	Local Government and Rural Development
LIBOR	London Inter Bank Offer Rate

LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAF	Million Acre Feet
MCT	Million Cubic Feet
MCH	Maternity Child Health Centre
MDA	Multan Development Authority
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MP	Market Price
NAP	National Action Plan.
NCCC	National Credit Consultative Council
NCS	National Conservation Strategy.
NDFC	National Development Finance Corporation
NDSC	National Design and Industrial Service Corporation
NEC	National Economic Council
NETS	National Education Testing Service.
NFC	National Fertilizer Corporation
NFC Awad	National Finance Commission Award
NFML	National Fertilizer Marketing Limited
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations.
NHA	National Housing Authority
NHAF	National Housing Authority Fund.
NHP	National Housing Policy.
NIC	National Investment Council
NIT	National Investment Trust
NLC	National Logistics Cell
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NRI	Non-Repatriable Investment
NRSP	National Rural Export Programme
NWD	Nation Wide Dialling System
NWFP	North Western Frontier Province
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation andDevelopment
OEP	Office of Energy Planning
OGDC	Oil and Gas Development Corporation
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPIC	Overseas Private Investors Corporation
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salt
OXY	Occidental of Pakistan Inc.
PAC	Pakistan Automobile Corporation
PAP	Policy Action Plan.
PARC	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PASMIC	Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation
PASSCO	Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation
PBC	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
PCO	Public Call Office
PCSIR	Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
PDS	Pakistan Demographic Survey

PECO	Pakistan Engineering Company
PGS	Population Growth Survey
PIAC	Pakistan International Airlines Corporation
PIB	Pakistan Investment Board
PIC	Pakistan Insurance Corporation
PICIC	Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation
PIDC	Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation
PL-480	Public Law-480 (of the United States of America)
PLS	Profit Loss Sharing
PMDC	Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation
PNCB	Pakistan Norcotic Control Board.
PNSC	Pakistan National Shipping Corporation
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
PP&H	Physical Planning & Housing.
PPL	Pakistan Petroleum Limited
PR	Pakistan Railways
PSDP	Public Sector Development Programme
PSIC	Pakistan Small Industries Corporation
PSRMP	Pakistan Shlter Resource Mobilization Programme
PTC	Participation Terms Certificate
PTVC	Pakistan Television Corporation
PUTC	Punjab Urban Transport Corporation
PWP	Peoples Works Programme
QDA	Quetta Development Authority
RAR	Refined Activity Rate
RCD	Regional Cooperation for Development
RDA	Recommended Dietary Allowance
RDC	Resource Development Corporation
RE	Revised Estimates
RECP	Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan
RHC	Rural Health Centre
RWS&S	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.
SAP	Social Action Programme.
SBFC	Small Business Finance Corporation
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SCARP	Salinity Control and Reclamation Project
SCCP	State Cement Corporation of Pakistan
SIP	Strategic Investment Plan
SIZs	Special Industrial Zones
SOEs	State owned Enterprises
SPI	Sensitive Price Indicator
SWAP	Special Women Action Programme
T&V	Training and Visit
TCD	Tonnes Crushing Days
TCP	Trading Corporation of Pakistan

TDF	Tarbela Development Fund
TOE	Tonne Oil Equivalent
TTC	Technical Training Centre
UND'	United Nations Development Programme
UNECO	United Nations Educationa Scientific anc Cultual Organisation
UNFA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children Emergency Func
USAD	United States Agency for International Development
USC	Utility Stores Corporation
UTP	Union Texas Pakistan Inc.
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
YIPS	Youth Investment Promotion Society





FOREWORD

The *Economic Survey* of Pakistan is the precursor of the Budget for the next year. It is a comprehensive source of information on the performance of the economy during the year and provides an objective analysis of major economic developments. It reviews the latest development in the historical perspective. Its analytical section is supplemented with a set of statistical annexures which give time series of data in all sectors of the economy. The *Survey* should be of special interest to the legislators engaged in the important task of budget making and to the business and academic communities.

This document has been prepared by the Economic Adviser and his staff in a very short time. I congratulate them for bringing it out in time.

Senator Sartaj Aziz
Federal Minister for
Finance and Economic Affairs

Islamabad
10th June, 1993.

Preface

The current issue of *Economic Survey* gives analytical review of the performance of the economy during 1992-93. It focuses on the key issues of macro economic management, policy changes and sectoral developments. Its analysis is based on the information and statistical data available during the first 9-10 months of the year. Annual trends for the whole year, wherever possible, have been given in both the narrative and Statistical sections.

Many qualitative changes have been made in its format and coverage to satisfy the diverse quest of its wide readership among common readers, researchers, academics, policy makers and legislators. A section, *State of the Economy,* has been introduced in the beginning of the document which gives a succinct view of the current economic health of the country. Some new chapters and sections have also been added to reflect the changed socio-economic perspective of the country. Yet while covering necessary details of various aspects of the economy, the text has been kept within compact limits. In line with the new approach to broad-based development, the contents of the *Survey* have been arranged in six parts supported by historical data in the *Statistical* section.

Suggestions from the readers are, however, welcome for further improvement in the future editions of the *Survey.*

Dr. Mushtaq Ahmad
Economic Adviser

Islamabad
10th June, 1993.

Stae of he Economy

I. Geneil

Durit the year 1992-93, the process of reorms, ith its focus on liberalizatio n, dereglatiorand privatization, was carried throuh wit vigour. To reinforce supply side nd strctural reforms of the last two years the gvernment had also begun to formlate ad implement policies designed to cotain emand pressures. However, begining om early in the year, a sequnce of several unexpected develpmen acted as a severe restraint on progrss tards achieving the objectives of hih groth anc financial stability. In the arly prt of the year there were wideread ains followed by flash floods that ausedheavy loss to the economy, partiularly to agricultural crops and physial infrstructure. In addition, *leaf curl* virusreduc the already flood damaged cotto croj Reduced cotton output in comtnatio with the global recession advesely aected the textile industry.The cost of relbilitaton and reconstruction straied th bucget and balance of payments. uperimposed on these factors was ne polical uncertainty in the second half of the ear that proved costly for the econmy. Te business confidence, that was built over everal years, received a jolt, stoclexchage got depressed, domestic and forein prite investment took a pause, and xportand foreign exchange reserves cam undepressure.

It is tribute to the resilience of the econmy tht it withstood the impact of all thes adver develpmens without a major finarial o economic crisis. The growth rate was, indeed, much lower than antiipatedhainly reflecting the impact of the damage to agrultural crops and slowdown in the elated trade and manufacturing activit. A part of the reduction in the growt rate in 1992-93 was merely 'statistical" inature representing the impact of alate upward revision of the estimated growh rate i 1991-92. Inspite of lower output growth and high rate of monetary exparsion, te rate of inflation in 1992-93 is estinated o remain at the last year's level of 9 to 10percent. As regards the balance of payments, slow export growth in the ater prt of the year and temporary witidrawa of some foreign currency deposts in te period of political uncertainty were reflcted in a decline in foreign exchange reseves that had earlier been built up to over 1 billion.

I. GDP anl Sectal Growth

The pace of growth of about 6 percent maintaned bythe economy during the las several yers was temporarily interrupted in 1992-93when GDP growth is estimated at around 3percent. The sharply lower growth rate is ainly accounted for by a decline o 3.9 prcent in agricultural output. Excessive rans and devastating floods followec by atack of *leaf curl* virus disease led to a decne of 27 percent in cotton crop fron 12.8nillion bales in 1991-92 to 9.3 millio balesn 1992-93. Output of sugarcane, rice and aize also registered decline. The floods wre expected to create conditions for a burper wheat crop but subsequent unavorale weather conditions may have adversely aected its yield.

The growth ofndustrial production also decelerated dung 1992-93 due to certain adverse doiestic and external factors. The value aded in manufacturing

sector as a whole grew by only 5.6 percent during 1992-93 compared with a growth rate of 8.3 percent during 1991-92. The value added in large scale manufacturing grew only by 4.5 percent during 1992-93 compared with 8.2 percent during 1991-92. The decline in growth was mainly on account of fall in the production of jute goods (-2.8%), phosphatic fertilizer (-2.0%), papers all types (-6.2%), soda ash (-0.4%) and caustic soda (-1.9%) and that is explained by industry specific reasons like shortfall of raw material, power break-down, mechanical faults and closure of some units. The mining sector is expected to grow by 2.3 percent during 1992-93 against 3 percent during 1991-92. The Saindak Copper-Gold Project is under construction. It is the first large scale metal mining project in Pakistan and is designed to produce annually 15,810 tonnes blister copper containing 1.47 tonnes gold and 2.76 tonnes silver.

III. Demand Management

While the growth rate of the economy was lower than anticipated, monetary expansion continued at a high rate. Monetary assets expanded by 14.8 percent (Rs 71.76 billion) during July-December, 1992 as compared with an expansion of 13.7 percent (Rs 51.94 billion) in the corresponding period last year. The expansion was accounted for by both government borrowing for budgetary support and credit extended to the private sector. The larger government borrowing was the result of slower growth in tax revenue during the first half of the year and higher expenditure in the aftermath of the floods. Private sector credit requirements increased due to a number of exceptional factors. These include additional demand for credit to overcome the difficult situation after the floods, fulfillment of the pent up demand following the removal of credit ceilings in August 1992, slow retirement of seasonal credit, large increase in credit advanced under government sponsored schemes, and inclusion in the definition of the private sector of some of the components which were previously part of the government sector.

The sharp expansion in monetary assets during the first half of the year was, however, followed by a noticeable slow-down in Government borrowings as well as in expansion of credit to the private sector. Compared to larger expansion in credit of Rs 71.76 billion during July-December 1992, monetary assets declined by Rs 2.73 billion during the period from Ist January to 13th May, 1993. However, inspite of tighter demand management in the second half of the year, an estimated monetary expansion for the year as a whole at around 15 percent would remain on the high side, adding to excess liquidity in the economy.

IV. Prices

The excess liquidity in the system has built pressure on prices which are expected to increase at about the same rate as last year. In addition to the excessive money creation, the other factors contributing to price pressures included flood induced shortages, disruption in the transport system, losses to standing crops and deterioration in external terms of trade. The annualized increase is estimated at 9.59 percent in Consumer Price Index (CPI), 6.99 percent in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and 10.78 percent in Sensitive Price Indicator (SPI) during 1992-93.

V. Balace Of Payments

The itial projections of balance of payments ade for the year 1992-93 antiqpated overal improvement. This impnveme was based on the assumption that export would record higher growth whilimpos would remain below the level of lst yea As a result deficit in trade accont wa projected to decline to $ 1.9 billio durig 1992-93 from $ 2.2 billion in the pecedig year. Home remittances were also rojectd to grow at a reasonable rate. Afte accouting for movement of capital accont the was anticipation of build up in freign excharge reserves of $ 300 millin.

Durg the year a number of adverse deveopmes took place to counter the antiqpated mprovements. The heavy rains and loods n the first quarter of the year advesely aected he cotton and rice crops whic are he major scurce of exports. Cotn w further damaged by virus disese. Th production of textile industry was adverly affected by international recesion. onsequently, he export tempo decerateand the experts are estimated now much below the targeted level. The imprts ha grown more than anticipated dueto higer imports to rehabilitate the flod damged physical infrastructure and higher weat imports. The political uncrtaintin the second half of the year hadits adrse effect on foreign currency accunts a well as on home remittances. Conequenly, the foreign exchange reserves droped o $ 432.7 million on 30th Ma, 1993 mpared to $ 1,011.5 million on 30t June, 92.

The following section gives a Summary f major sectoral developments.

VI. Sectora Develpments

1. Transport and Communications

In tle Transport and Communicatios seor a number of initiatives wee takn to expand and modernize th facilies. The motorway project with its fst phase to link Islamabad-Lahore by six lanes remained under implementatio. The work on Indus Highway and inprovelent and extension in other nationa highays also remained under progress. For nproving the railway system private sectorias been involved in selling tickets nd chcking on some of its sections. A programm is being undertaken for modernizig the existing seaport and building an additional deep water port largely with prvate sctor participation. In he air transport secr, 13 private parties were approvec to oprate airlines. Out of hem two parties ave already started operation.

A breat-throgh has been made in he tele-comunicaon system. Pakistan Telecommuniation Orporation (PTC) has been given a autoomous status. It has widely expanded the etwork of telephones. During July-March 992-93, 111,350 new telephones were inalled. Optical Fibre system has leen itroduced, and cities between Karachi-Isamabad have been interlinked. At presat 1,400 international and 2,000 national cuits are working from the two interrationagateway exchanges at Karachi. A third such exchange was installed at Islamabd which is currently accommodatig 150 nternational and 1000 national circuits. Epansion in Gateway Exchange is under pogress for adding 1400 and 1500 internatioal circuits at Karachi and Islamabal respetively. Pakistan is now

directly connected with 125 countries. Mobile telephone service has also become popular in major cities of the country. By end March, 1993, 2500 mobile subscribers have access to PTC network of Cellular Mobile Telephones.

2. Energy

Of the total energy supply, oil (petroleum) accounts for the largest share of 42.1 percent followed by gas with 36 percent, electricity 16 percent and coal 5.9 percent. Petroleum requirements are met through both domestic production and imports. The petroleum import bill for the whole year is estimated at $ 1.5 billion. Development of energy sector has been accorded highest priority and 21 percent of the total public sector development programme was allocated to energy sector alone. During July - March 1992-93, 37 oil fields were in production and these produced 22.2 million US barrels of crude oil. During the same period 20 wells were drilled, 11 by the public sector and 9 by the private sector. Production of gas has increased by 6 percent. There has been substantial increase in the installed generating capacity of power and was estimated at 10598 MW during July - March 1992-93 as compared to 8928 MW during July-March 1991-92. There has also been increase in the transmission lines and reduction in power losses in the WAPDA distribution system. The village electrification is an integral part of the rural development programme to uplift the living standard and productive capacity of the 70 percent people living in villages. During the first eight months of the year under review, around 3,000 additional villages were electrified. The total number of villages so far electrified stands at 43,640.

3. Population and Labour Force

According to the recently released Population Demographic Survey 1990, there is a slight decline in population growth from 3.1 percent to 3 percent. This is based on crude birth rate of 40.6 per thousand and crude death rate of 10.6 per thousand. The Survey does not reveal any significant change in the age distribution and the proportion of productive population which falls in the group of 15-64 years has remained around 50 percent close to the estimates of the Surveys of 1984-89. With total population of 120.84 million, labour force is estimated at 33.80 million as on Ist January, 1993. The open unemployment is estimated at 6.28 percent with break-up of 8.19 percent in urban areas and 5.48 percent in rural areas. Unemployment rate is higher among the female population compared to the male population. Agriculture is the major source of employment accounting for 47.5 percent of employment followed by personal services, wholesale and retail trade. Apart from the normal employment opportunities accompanying the general growth in the economy, a number of schemes remained in operation for generating additional employment opportunities. These include Youth Investment Promotion Society, Small Business Finance Corporation's loaning facilities, Public Transport Scheme and Self Employment Scheme.

4. Education

The literacy rate is estimated at 35 percent which shows substantial improvement over 26.2 percent in 1981 but it is still low compared to many other countries at a similar stage of economic growth. Participation rate at primary level is around 70 percent. Disparities persist when viewed on male - female and rural - urban

basis. Devopment expenditure on educaon h: been increased from 2.2 percet of GP in 1991-92 to 2.4 percent in 1992-3. Tere has been substantial expanion duing 1992-93 in the education facilites, paicularly in terms of primary schoos. Thre has also been significant impreemen in participation rate at the primay stag At present there are 124,171 primay stools including mosque schoos,774 olleges and 23 universities. A new ducatn polcy was announced in Deceiber 92 for the next decade. This aims at niversalizatio of primary eduction, eminating drop out, fulfilling the bsic le'ning needs by the year 2002. Besies dirt role of the public sector, activ partioation by the private sector is envisged i achieving the goals of the polic.

5. Heah and Nutrition

The overnment is running a nation-wide netw'k of medical services. The netwrk casists of 778 hospitals, 4,095 dispnsarie 470 Rural Health Centres and 4,52 BasicHealth Units. All these provide free consuative services and free basic meccines. Hospitalization is considerably subidize. A sizeable medical infrstructie exists in theprivate sector but it isnainlyoncertrated n urban areas. At preent thre is one doctor for 2,111, one denist for3,497 and one hospital bed for 1,55 persns while there are 4 hospital bec for ce nurse. During the year under revew, thtotal expenditure on health has bea incresed by around 25 percent and as a prcent GNP from 0.73 during 1991-92 to .81 dung 1992-93. The addition in the traied nnpower in he health sector incides 387 medical officers, 170 dentists, 3,58 nses, 8,730 paramedics, 5,919 traitionabirth attendents. A large number of iew Esic Health Units (BHUs) and Rural Health Centres RHCs) have been started and 821 BHUs and 98 RHCs upgradec. Over 3,700 nospital beds have been added o the existing medical hospitals.

During tle yean Child Survival and Primary HealthCare Togramme has been providing free service Its basic aim is to reduce nfant and cild mortality, mal-nutrition and leaths due to diarrhoeal dseases. Anti-narcoc campaign was intensified durig the ear.

Governnent hs launched special programme tc imprve the nutritional satus of low income pople. The per capita food intake las increased from 2,453 calories daily ir 1991-2 to 2,471 calories in 1992-93. Pakistn has chieved 96.2 percent (f Recommeided Dietary Allowance (RDA). The per capit protein availability has also increaed fro 63.55 grams per day in 1991-92 to 64.37 gms in 1992-93.

6. Housing and ther Social Sectors

The slortage of the housing at present is estmatedat 6.25 million units (4.31 million n rur and 1.94 million in urban areas). This bcklog is increasing by 150,000 units every yar. The Government has devised a coprehensive National Housing Polcy. It avisages broad guide lines for provision c housing facilities to meet the backlog. I would accelerate the housing prodiction, take available suitably located land it reasnable prices, develop effective strategies fc preventing formation of slums anc *katch abadis*, improve the quality of theexistir residential areas, and mobilize resources or housing. National Housing Action Plaihas been developed to implement he polcy. House Building Finance Corporatio has remained active during the year inproviding finances for

building houses. During the calendar year 1992, three *marla* plots numbering 1,245 and 540,506 seven *marla* plots were distributed. Development work was undertaken on 689 *katchi abadis* and 14 slums through out the country. Besides a large number of *katchi abadis* and slums have been upgraded. Efforts have also been made by the government to improve safe water and sanitation, sewerage facilities both in rural and urban areas. In order to check enormous problem of environment degradation, National Conservation Strategy has been formulated. It would achieve a sustainable development alongwith preservation of the environment. Presently some important schemes are under implementation.

Social Action Programme (SAP) was launched during 1992-93. It aims to address the neglect of basic social services in coordinated and concerted manner. It focuses on the need of basic education, primary health, nutrition, family planning, rural water supply and sanitation. Its implementation is primarily the responsibility of the provinces. Besides, a number of programmes were launched with focus on women's uplift and rural development.

I.GROWTH, INVESTMENT AND PRODUCTION SECTORS

1. GROWTH, INVESTMENT AND PRODUCTION SECTORS

1. ECONOMIC GROWTH, INVESTMENT AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Growt Trens

The pce of growth maintained by the ecnomyuring :he last several years of aroun 6 perent accelerated sharply to 7.7 percet in 191-92 bit has been interrupted in 199-93. . number of severe exogenous shock incluing domestic and external togetbr caied a setback to economic growt. The were heavy rains in the southern pai of the country in July 1992. Soon ifter iere were the unprecedented floodsdurinAugus: and September. These cause extenive damage to standing crops, livestck, inustry, physical infrastructure, transprt ar the irrigation systems. The total oss habeen estimated at over Rs 59 billio. The otton crop bore the additional brunof the af cur. virus and international recesion hithe texiles industry. The effect of th globa recession was not, of course, confied t textiles. Other exporting activiies ab suffered and there was a substntial eterio:ation in the terms of trade The developments had a down-strea impct on other sectors as well. Notaly, th devastation to agriculture causd by te floods reduced agricultural secto's denand fcr industrial goods. An unusally lge revision in estimated growth rate or 199-92 also depressed the growth rate or 199-93. The net outcome of these deveopmes is that GDP growth is estimated aonly 3 percent in 1992-93.

Sectral Gwth

Theagriculture sector showed a negaive gwth rate of 3.9 per cent attriuted cclusively to :he 12.4 per cent squeze in ne value added of major crops. Excess rains aid flai floods caused a setback to majr cros. The cotton crop also fell victim of the af curl virus. Major shortfalls occured ir the production of cotton (9.33 milion bæs against the target o 12.0 million tales), ce (3.08 million tons against the taget of3.48 million tons), sugarcane (36.1 milbn tons against the target of 39.7 million tns), and maize (1.18 million tons against the target of 1.28 million tons). Over 90 percent of the decline in the outpu of kharif crops is attributed to :otton alone, followed by sugarcane (6.7%), iii rice (3.4%) and maize (0.5%). Unlikethe kharif crops, the cutput of Rabi crop (still uncertain) is expected at lastyear'sevel, with gains from wheat totally ofset blosses in gram.

Althoug, the iinor crops were able to sustain thei usualgrowth rate of about 3.2 percent, it vas nc broad-based. Fruits, potato and onion escaped the flood devasta:ion. While te output of Kharif pulses and chillies vent down by 10.6 percent and 46.2 ercent respectively, banana prodiction ecovered from the lowest ever level of 4 thousand tonnes in 1991-92 to 20: thousnd tonnes. Virtually :he entire growth ate in minor crops emanated fron potao, onion and banana with banana ontribuing about 65 percent :o growth.

The livestockub-sector, which has been supplenentin agricultural growth through its steady ra: of about 5.8 percent a year during the 180s, was badly hit by floods both i term of stocks as well as output The stock osses were put at 33 thousand cattle eads, 43 thousand

buffaloes, 68 thousand sheep and goats and 0.6 million poultry birds. Of the production losses, about 70 percent were in milk, followed by 2.2 percent and 8 percent in poultry and meat respectively. The effect of stock losses on production could continue in the future. The output can be said to have grown by 6.0 percent if no account is taken of flood losses and by 4.2 percent if these are accounted for.

The growth in Mining and Quarrying sector was recorded at 2.3 percent (or a decline of 0.7 percent over last year's growth rate of 3.0 percent). Despite an increase of 4.2 percent in the extraction of natural gas, mineral fuels, (coal, natural gas and crude oil), which together account for about 70 percent of value added in the sector declined by 0.8 percent over last year due to non-availability of processing capacity and export constraints due to reduced demand in the oil market. Non fuel minerals (cement, soda ash, glass sheets) showed the same production as last year's. A slight improvement could be seen in construction activity.

Manufacturing sector registered a growth of 5.6 percent (less than the previous year as well as the target), with large scale manufacturing growing by 4.5 percent and small scale by 8.4 percent. Major items, constituting 78 percent weight, showed an output growth of 9.3 percent while the remaining items, having a weight of 22 percent, recorded a negative growth of 11.8 percent. The decline in cotton production alone has led to a 27 percent decline in cotton ginning. Substantial increase in the production of sugar, blended tea, cooking oil, beverages, cigarettes, paper and board, trucks and tractors, pig iron, cotton yarn and cloth and cement were the principal sources of dynamism in the manufacturing sector.

The growth of electricity and gas distribution sector increased from 9.4 percent in 1991-92 to 10 percent in 1992-93 due to an increase in electricity generation capacity and its distribution and gas supply. The construction sector maintained its growth rate: 6 percent in 1991-92 and 6.1 percent in 1992-93.

The overall growth of the commodity producing sectors experienced a steep slump from 8.8 percent last year to 1.2 percent during 1992-93.

The agriculture sector's share in GDP declined from 38.9 percent in 1969-70 to 26.2 percent in 1991-92. It fell to 24.4 percent in 1992-93 due to weather induced declines in cotton and other kharif crops. Manufacturing's share in GDP rose to 18.3 per cent in 1992-93 from 17.8 percent last year and 16 percent in 1969-70.

Transport, storage and communications sector roughly maintained its rapid growth of some 8.5 percent with the prime contribution coming from the Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation. Shipping, ports, postal and broadcasting services barely reached the level of the previous year. The domestic trade sector's dismal performance during 1992-93 was a result of the dislocation of rail and road networks in the flood affected areas. Ownership of Dwellings and Services sectors registered growth rates of 5.3 percent and 6.5 percent respectively in 1992-93, on level with growth rates of 1991-92.

The sectoral growth and sectoral decomposition of GDP are shown in Table-1.1.

Table 11

Gross National Product at Constant Factor Cost of 1980-81

Secto	1990-91	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)	Share in GDP (%) 1969-70	1991-92	1992-93
	(Growth Rates)					
Comodity Sector	5.91	8.82	1.15	61.6	51	51.1
1. Agriculture	4.96	9.71	-3.89	38.9	20	24.4
Major Crops	5.69	15.39	-12.42	23.4	12	11.2
Minor Crops	3.51	2.37	3.22	4.2	2	4.2
Livestock	5.00	5.95	6.02	10.6	5	7.7
Fishing	2.43	3.84	3.91	0.5	9	1.0
Forestry	4.86	2.35	-3.11	0.1	3	0.3
2. Mining & Quarrying	10.36	3.04	2.29	0.5	5	0.5
3. Manufaturing	6.25	8.26	5.63	16.0	18	18.3
Large Scale	5.24	8.20	4.53	12.5	17	12.9
Small Scale	8.40	8.40	8.40	3.5	1	5.3
4. Construction	5.70	5.98	6.12	4.2	1	4.2
5. Electricy & Gas Distribution	11.0	9.37	10.0	2.0	5	3.8
Servies Seor	5.21	6.46	5.07	38.4	4.9	48.9
6. Transport, Storage & Communication	6.31	8.63	8.51	6.3	7	10.2
7. Wholesle & Retail Trade	5.35	7.54	2.94	13.8	1.4	16.4
8. Financ & Insurare	1.23	4.14	5.49	1.8	1	2.2
9. Ownership of Dwellings	5.28	5.28	5.28	3.4	3	5.4
10. Public Administration and Dence	3.30	2.58	3.41	6.4	8	6.8
11. Service	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.7	6	7.8
12. GDP (onstant FC)	5.57	7.67	3.03	-	-	-
13. GDP (urren FC)	19.55	18.65	12.96	-	-	-
14. GDP (urren MP)	19.24	18.68	12.23			
15. GNP (urren FC)	17.01	16.95	13.25	-	-	-
16. GNP (urren MP)	16.99	17.16	12.50			

R- Revised
P- Povisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

Capita Income

Table 1.2 gives the trends in per capita income both at current and constant factor cost. At constant factor cost, there was no improvement in it in 1992-93 compared to 4.4 percent growth in 1991-92 while at current prices it grew by 9.6 percent this year against 15.1 percent in 1991-92.

Table 1.2

Per Capita Income & Growth

Year	Per Capita income at constant factor cost (Rs)	Growth (%)	Per Capita income at current factor cost (Rs)	Growth (%)
1989-90	3826	1.4	6882	7.8
1990-91	3919	2.4	7982	16.0
1991-92	4093	4.4	9186	15.1
1992-93	4094	-	10074	9.6

- Nil

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Sources and Uses

In order to arrive at total availability of goods and services in the country one must add to the GDP (at market price) the value of goods and services that are imported into the country and subtract the value of their exports. The latter have been estimated at Rs 230.5 billion while imports are estimated at Rs 268.4 billion. The total availability of goods and services at current prices is valued at Rs 1,627.8 billion. The total resources are utilized for (i) fixed investment (ii) changes in stocks (iii) government consumption and (iv) private consumption. Table 1.3 indicates the sources and uses of resources and their components at current prices. On the uses side, the analysis of components indicates the welcome development that the largest increase was witnessed in fixed investment.

Table 1.3

Sources and Uses of Resources

(Rs Million)

	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)	Growth (%)
Sources			
GDP at Current Factor Cost	1,077,803	1,217,456	12.96
Less Indirect, Taxes Plus Subsidies	133,442	141,882	6.32
GDP at Market Prices	1,211,245	1,359,338	12.23
Import of Goods and Services	247,411	268,434	8.50
Total Sources:	1,458,656	1,627,772	11.59
Uses			
Fixed Investment	224,302	256,067	14.16
Changes in Stocks	18,700	21,100	12.83
Public Consumption	155,567	172,806	11.08
Private Consumption	850,872	947,349	11.34
Export of Goods and Services	209,215	230,450	10.15
Total Uses:	1,458,656	1,627,772	11.59

R- Revised
P- Provisional

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics

Savings and Investment

For the year 1992-93, total investment outlay is provisionally estimated at Rs 277.2 billion or 20.1 percentage share of GNP (mp) as against Rs 243.0 billion or 19.9 percent last year. Public and private investments are estimated at Rs 122.2 billion and Rs 133.9 billion respectively, showing an increase of 15.6 per cent and 12.9 per cent respectively, over last year. National savings are estimated to finance 75.7 percent of total investment while the remaining 24.3 percent will be financed by foreign savings. This compares with last year's financing of 73.0 percent from national savings and 27.0 percent from foreign savings as shown in table 1.4.

Table 1.4
Invtment and Its Financing
At Current Prices)

(Rs Billion)

Target	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)	Growth (%)
Total Investment	243.0	277.2	14.1
Public Investment	105.7	122.2	15.6
Private Investmen	118.6	133.9	12.9
Changein stocks	18.7	21.1	12.8
Foreignavings	65.7	67.3	2.4
NationaSavings	177.3	209.9	18.4
As % oTotal Invtment			
Foren Savings	27.0	24.3	
Natical Saving	73.0	75.7	
As % cGNP (m			
Invesment	19.9	20.1	
Foren Saving	5.4	4.9	
Natical Savin	14.5	15.2	
Mginal Raof Sangs(%)	18.2	21.3	

R -Reved
P -Prosional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Growth Sharing and Income Distribution

When he phenomenon of economic deveopme is viewed in a multi-dimnsiorl social and economic persective equity ranks high in making qualtative idgement of growth. This puts the issue osocial welfare atop the agenda of evelopent priorities. There is a rich stoc of npirical evicence across the coutries both in favour and against conflict or armor between growth and equity. Poliy mers in Pakistan have long recgnized the need for equity-friendly groth. Oncentration of wealth and incme leds tc economic and social polrizatic. Growth with equity enhances socil welre which is ensured when the gais of gwth filter down to the masses, either aomatically through a well coreived development strategy with a buil-in utually-reinforcing connection beteen owth and equity or through ocasiona supplementary corrective mesures.

In Pakistan, no effort was made to collect data on incoe distribution until 1963-64 when he firs Household Income and Expenditue Survy (HIES) was carried cut. The HIES ha been repeated in subsequent period forsome years; 1966-67, 1968-69 to 197.-72, 179, 1984-85, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1990-91. Despite limited size of the sample and oer statistical biases, HIESs are a ver useful source of information. Nonetheless, the data should be interpreted with sme caution. Income distribution daa everwhere are subject to the qualification tha they are not only subject to sampling ad other biases, often found in most types f surveys, but also to misreporting of incore by the respondents.

Trends in nequality in income distribution (Gini ccfficient) and relative ncome shares of lowst 20 percent, middle 60 percent and highest 20 percent households are tabuited below:

Tab 1.5
Incom Distrition in Pakistan

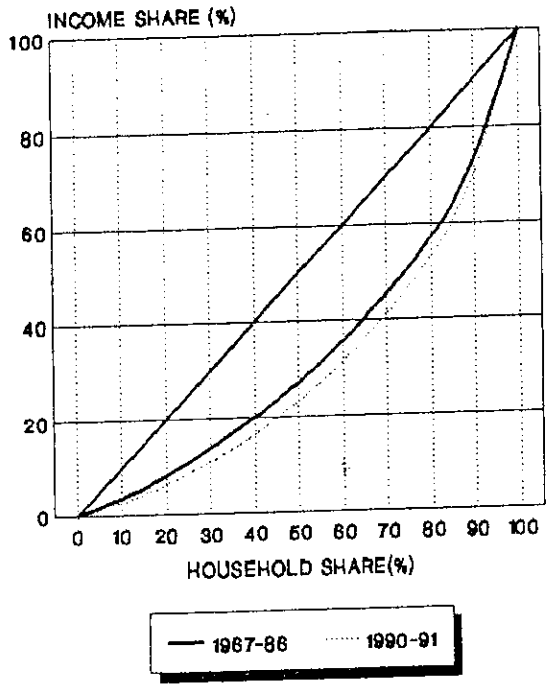
Year	Household Gini Co-efficient	Hounold income shares Lowest 20%	Middle 60%	Highest 20%	Ratio of highest to lowest 20%
1963-64	0.386	6.4	48.3	45.3	7.1
1966-67	0.355	7.6	49.0	43.4	5.7
1968-69	0.336	8.2	49.8	42.0	5.1
1969-70	0.336	8.0	50.2	41.8	5.2
1970-71	0.330	8.4	50.1	41.5	4.9
1971-72	0.345	7.9	49.1	43.0	5.4
1979	0.373	7.4	47.6	45.0	6.1
1984-85	0.369	7.3	47.7	45.0	6.2
1985-86	0.355	7.6	48.4	44.0	5.8
1986-87	0.346	7.9	48.5	43.6	5.5
1987-88	0.348	8.0	48.3	43.7	5.5
1990-91	0.407	7.3	48.2	44.5	6.1

Surce: Federal Bureau of Statistics

Foot Note: Gini raio is onef several but the most commonly used measure of acome diarity because of convenience in computing and understandin Its value ranges from 0 to 1. At zero it represents perfect eqlity (each percentile of household getting the same income) hile at one it indicates perfect inequality (one income class is all the income and every one else has nothing). It is omputed om relevant household income and expenditure survey.

Four distinct phases of inequality trend can be identified. The first phase spread over 1963-71 showed that inequality in income distribution narrowed. The second phase covering 1971-79 suggested a widening of income inequality. The ratio of highest to lowest 20 percent income group which was 7.1 in 1963-64 decreased to 4.9 in 1970-71 and increased again to 6.1 in 1979. In the third phase, 1984-87, the ratio declined from 6.2 to 5.5. However in the fourth phase, 1987-91 it has worsened from 5.5 to 6.1. The above trends are reflected in the behaviour of the Gini co-efficient which is used as a general index for overall income distribution. The definition of the Gini co-efficient is given in foot-note to table 1.5. The behaviour of income distribution during the fourth phase (1987-88 to 1990-91) is depicted by Lorenz Curves below.

LORENZ CURVES
(1987-88 and 1990-91)



The Gini co-efficient is more sensitive to changes in the middle of the distribution. An increase or decrease in income in the middle of the distribution will have a greater impact on the measure than a similar change at either end.

The Theil co-efficient is more sensitive to a change in the lower part of the income distribution than to an equal change in the upper part of the distribution and is also sensitive to movement within the middle of the distribution. The behaviour of Theil co-efficient over the period 1979 to 1990-91 is shown below. It also confirms the conclusion drawn from the Gini co-efficient.

Year	Theil Co-efficient
1979	0.27
1984-85	0.26
1985-86	0.23
1986-87	0.22
1987-88	0.23
1990-91	0.30

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

One way to get an insight into the structure of inequality is to analyse inter sectoral disparity on rural - urban basis. The rural population have lower standard of living compared to their urban counterpart. This is attributed to their poor possession of productive assets, high under-employment and lack of socio-physical infrastructure. The average income for the sampled household in rural areas is less than that of the urban areas which has been highlighted in all the HIESs. However, average incomes in rural areas have improved compared to urban areas between 1968-69 and 1990-91 and the gap has narrowed in percentage terms. The trend

emerging from the years of the HIES is given below:

Table 1.6

Monthly Average Household Rural/Urban Income
(In Rupees)

Year	Urban	Rural
1968-69	303	197
1979	1345	836
1985-86	2537	1638
1986-87	2739	1775
1987-88	2956	1815
1990-91	3987	3031
Annual increase (%	(12.27)	(13.02)

Source: HIES of various year Federal Bureau of Statistics.

On the whole income distribution has been better in rural compared to the urban areas in all the years of HIES excepting 1990-91. The share of the lowest 20 percent in the rural area is consistently higher than in the urban area while the reverse is the position in the case of the highest 20 percent which claimed lower share in rural areas compared to urban areas. The trends are given in table 1.7.

Table 1.7

Household Income Shares
(Rural-Urban)

	Year	Lowest 20%	Highest 20%	Gini-Coefficient
Rural	1979	8.3	41.3	0.32
	1984-85	7.9	42.8	0.34
	1985-86	7.9	40.0	0.33
	1986-87	8.0	39.0	0.32
	1987-88	8.8	40.0	0.31
	1990-91	7.3	45.9	0.41
Urban	1979	6.9	48.0	0.40
	1984-85	7.9	47.7	0.38
	1985-86	7.3	45.0	0.35
	1986-87	7.9	44.0	0.36
	1987-88	6.4	48.1	0.37
	1990-91	5.5	44.2	0.39

Source: Calculated from HIES of various years, Federal Bureau of Statics.

Inter-country comparison of income distribution is given in table 1.8. Pakistan compares reasonably well with other countries.

Table 1.8

Income Distribution - Selected Countries

Country	Year	%age share of household- Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Ratio Richest/Poorest
Malaysia	1987	4.6	51.2	11.1
Philippines	1985	5.5	48.0	8.7
Sri Lanka	1985-86	4.8	56.1	11.7
Indonesia	1987	8.8	41.3	4.7
India	1983	8.1	41.4	5.1
Hong Kong	1980	5.4	47.0	8.7
Bangladesh	1985-86	10.0	37.2	3.7
Pakistan	1990-91	7.3	44.5	6.1

Source: World Development Report 1992 except for Pakistan which is based on Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1990-91.

2. AGRICULTURE

Pakistan's agriculture has undergone transformation over the last four decades. It is supported by extensive irrigation system, mechanization and bio-chemical technology. As a result of structural changes in the economy, the share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product has declined from 53 percent in 1949-50 to 24 percent in 1992-93. The trend growth rate of agricultural output has been 3.4 percent per annum during the last four decades. Agriculture is the single largest source of employment accounting for 52 percent of the labour force. The healthy expansion in agriculture has stimulated exports in other sectors both through rising domestic demand for industrial goods and other services, and by supply of raw-materials to agro-based industries; notably cotton textile industry which is by far the largest industrial sub-sector in the country.

The year 1992-93 was not good for agriculture on account of severe exogenous factors. Excess rains in July-August in the country, particularly in the southern parts, adversely affected standing crops and also delayed sowing of some crops. Soon therefter unprecedented floods hit the main crop growing areas. The major brunt was borne by the kharif crops. The cotton crop was the biggest victim which recorded decline of 27 per cent, from 12.8 million bales in 1991-92 to 9.3 million bales in 1992-3 as flood damage was further aggravated by the "leaf curl" virus disease.

With a share of 64 percent in agriculture value added, crops are the trend setter for the overall performance of the sector. After nefty agricultural growth of 9.7 per cent in 1991-92 led by cotton, the sector's output declined by 3.9 percent this year. Although the wether favoured wheat its gain could not offset the loss suffered by gram crop, which was severely damaged by lightening and frost, due to its concentration in only one region. Value added in the forestry sub-sector also fell by 3.1 per cent. However, the livestock sub-sector grew by a substantial 6.0 per cent. Likewise, there was also expansion in the field of fisheries which witnessed a growth rate of 3.9 per cent.

Crop Position

Broadly, there are two crop seasons: 'kharif and rabi'. The kharif season starts from April - June and ends in October - December while the rabi starts from November/December and ends in April-May. Due to regional variation in temperature, several factors determine the pattern of crop sowing and harvesting. Crops are further categorized into major and minor crops. Wheat, cotton, rice, barley, bajra, jowar, maize, gram, sugarcane, rapeseed, mustard, sesamum, oil seed and tobacco are the major crops.

The generally adverse weather conditions had varying effects on different crops. Production of cotton, sugarcane, rice and maize crops declined by 27.3 per cent, 6.1 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively, while that of wheat rose by about 4.5 per cent. The behaviour of selected principal crops is reviewed below:

Wheat: Wheat being the staple diet of the people, occupies a central position in farming policies. Its share in total cropped area is around 38.9 per cent. It is grown both in irrigated and non-irrigated areas of all the provinces of the country. Area under wheat increased to 8 million hectares in

1992-93 from 7.9 million hectare in the preceding year. Efforts were made to increase production by obtaining higher yield per hectare. The year 1992-93 has been declared a "wheat year" and the crop standing in the fields is in a good condition. If weather remains favourable a bumper harvest is in sight. Government policy places heavy emphasis on the use of modern technology, chemical fertilizers and improved varieties of seeds.

The Federal Agriculture Committee (FAC) had set a production target of 16.5 million tonnes of wheat on an area covering 7,964 thousand hectares in the current year. Weather remained favourable at the sowing time both in irrigated and rainfed areas. According to latest estimates the area under wheat crop this year has increased to 8,225 thousand hectares or by 4.4 per cent over last year's estimates. The output of wheat is estimated to remain in the vicinity of 16.4 million tonnes. The yield is estimated to increase by 0.10 per cent from 1991 kg in 1991-92 to 1993 kg per hectare in 1992-93. The table below shows area, production and yield per hectare of wheat during the last three years.

Table 2.1

Area, Production and Yield Per Hectare of Wheat

Period (Kg)	Area	Production (000 Hectare)	Yield Per Hectare (000 Tonnes)
1990-91	7911	14565	1841
1991-92	7878	15684	1991
1992-93(P)	8225	16394	1993
%age change in 1992-1993 over 1991-1992	(+)4.4	(+)4.5	(+)0.10

P: Provisional. Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.

Cotton: Initial target for the cotton crop was 2,746 thousand hectares with expected production of 12 million bales but as noted above heavy rains and floods damaged the standing crop in certain areas. Moreover, serious damage was also caused by the leaf curl virus in the Punjab. The latest estimates place its area at 2,806 thousand hectares and production at 9.33 million bales which respectively show a decline of 1.0 per cent and 27.3 per cent over the level of the preceding year. The decline in yield per hectare comes to 26.5 per cent which fell from 770 kg per hectare in 1991-92 to 566 kg in 1992-93.

The table below shows area, production and yield per hectare during the last three years.

Table 2.2

Area, Production and Yield Per Hectare of Cotton

Period	Area (000 Hectare)	Production (000 Bales)	Yield Per Hectare (Kg)
1990-91	2662	9628	616
1991-92	2835	12822	770
1992-93(P)	2806	9327	566
%age change in 1992-1993 over 1991-1992	(-)1.0	(-)27.3	(-)26.5

P: Provisional. Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.

Rice: Besides being an important food crop, rice also serves as a major source of foreign exchange earnings. Mainly two types of rice namely, "basmati" and "irri" are cultivated. Basmati is confined to the Punjab while irri and other varieties are sown in all the provinces.

Area under rice is provisionally estimated to have declined by 7.8 per cent from 2,097 thousand hectares in 1991-92 to

1,93 thousnd hectare on 1992-93. Latest estirates sow that overall production of rice as ddined by 4.9 percent: basmati declied by.6 percent while other varieties fell b 6.6 prcent. The decline is attributed to eavy ains and floods during the harvsting priod. The crop also suffered a fairl heav pest attack. Aerial spraying agaist hopers and leaf-folders was carried out o sav the basmati crop but with limitd effe. Nevertheless, there was some impnveme in yield. The table below show are production and yield per hectre of ce.

Table 2.3

Are, Prodtion anc Yield Per Hectare of Rice
(Area 000 Hectare)
(Production 000 Tonnes)

	1990	1991-92	1992-93	%age Change in 1992-93 Over 1991-92
Area	113	2097	1934	(-)7.8
Basmti	087	1033	979	(-)5.2
Othe	026	1064	955	(-)10.2
Producon(P)	261	3243	3083	(-)4.9
Basmti	194	1092	1074	(-)1.6
Othe	067	2151	2009	(-)6.6
Yield pr Hectar(Kg)	543	1546	1594	3.1
Basmti	098	1057	1097	3.8
Othe	015	2022	2104	4.1

P: Prosional. Source Ministry of Food and Agriculture, & Coopentives.

Sugacane: ugarcane is the second largest cashcrop. ugar production in the country depeds enrely on this crop though small quarities c sugar are also produced from sugabeet i NWFP. Keeping in view its impctance great deal o attention is paid to inrease e area as well as production of sugacane. owever, the crop is a "thirsty" one eing a intensive user of water which is a precious resourcwith very high returns in alternative uses.

Both he ara and production of sugarcane in .992-9 is estimated to have declined by 48 per ent and 6.1 per cent, respectively. The deline is mainly due to the heavy rairs and agnant water in crop areas of the unjaband Sind. The area, production and yild per hectare of sugarcane duing th last three years is shown in the able blow:

Tab 2.4

Area, Production and Yie Per Hectare of Sugarcane

Period	Area (000 Hectare)	Production 00 Tonnes)	Yield Per Hectare (Tonnes)
990-91	84	35989	40.71
991-92	86	38865	43.38
992-93(P)	83	36509	42.80
%age change in 992-1993 over 991-1992	(-)3.8	(-)6.1	(-)1.3

P: Provisional. ource: inistry of Food, Agriculture Cooperatives.

Maize: The crop ouut of maize dropped by 2.0 per cert in 192-93 as compared to the corresponling peiod last year.

Minor Crops: Area inder minor crops is around 2.2 per centof the total cropped area of 21.35 nilliomectares. These crops have assumec a siiificant role as they consist of essential fod items.

Oil Seeds The taret area for sunflower vas fixd at 10.6 thousand lectare soyabean at 10.0 thousad hectare and safflowr at 2.5 thousand lectare with the production arget of 1.37 thousand onnes, 12 thousand tonnes

and 2.4 thousand tonnes respectively for 1992-93 crops. It was expected that the non-traditional oilseed crop in general would show an upward trend both in area and production.

Chillies Chillies crop is very sensitive to rain/irrigation. The production of chillies during 1991-92 was 142.2 thousand tonnes. However during 1992-93 heavy rains adversely affected the crop in Sind which is the main growing area for the crop. The production during the 1992-93 was at 76.5 thousand tonnes which is lower by 46.2 percent over the last year.

Pulses Pulses are mainly grown in the rainfed areas. During 1992-93, these crops were badly affected by rain, cold stress/frost. The production of moong fell short by 5.5 per cent to 48.2 million tonnes as compared with 51.0 million tonnes produced during 1991-92. The production of mash fell drastically below the level of 1991-92 from 37.1 million tonnes in 1991-92 to 28.4 million tonnes in 1992-93.

Potato The area under potato was placed at 80.3 thousand hectare. Its production level rose to 873.6 thousand tonnes. The area as well as production increased moderately during 1992-93 over the last year.

Onion Both area and production of onion increased by 2.0 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively.

The table below shows the production trend of some minor crops during the last three years.

Table 2.5

Production Trend of Some Minor Crops

(000 tonnes)

Crops	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (P)	%age Change in 1992-93 Over 1991-92
Chillies	100.9	142.2	76.5	(-)46.2
Potato	751.3	859.7	873.6	1.6
Onion	702.9	808.9	833.5	3.0
Garlic	53.5	62.6	61.0	(-)2.6
Moong	56.5	51.0	48.2	(-)5.5
Mash	36.8	37.1	28.4	(-)23.5
Masoor	27.9	26.1	39.0	49.4

P: Provisional. Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.

Food Situation

The food situation in general remained satisfactory. The stock of wheat, including imported wheat was sufficient to meet the domestic requirements. Against the target of 4.690 million tonnes, 3.249 million tonnes were procured from the 1991-92 crops. As wheat is the staple diet of the majority of population, its availability to the consumers at reasonable rates is an important socio-economic objective. In order to meet any eventuality, the government decided to import 2 million tonnes of wheat to supplement domestic reserves and to maintain a regular supply in the open market at stable prices. During the year 2.357 million tonnes of wheat were imported compared to 1.640 million tonnes last year. Nevertheless, domestic stocks, those of imported wheat would be sufficient

to met th demand till the new crop is harvsted.

Per ıpita availabiliity of food items suchas wlat, rice, edible oil/vegetable ghee suga and pulses from domestic prodction,mports and export adjustment of sed andvastage are shown in the table belo.

Table 2.6

Per Cita Availability of Food Items

(Kg/anmum)

Perioc	Whe	Rice	Edible cil/ Veg. Ghee	Sugar	Pulses
1990-9	118.6	16.4	10.3	28.8	6.0
1991-9	125.5	12.2	12.5	27.2	6.2
1992-9 (Estinted)	126.0	14.5	12.4	27.4	6.4

Source: Planning and Development Division.

AgrıulturPolicy

Goernment's policy in agriculture sectr, coprises upward revision of mimum support/procurement prices, prouremet programme for selected crops like whea rice etc., adequate credit avaabilityand provision of incentives for imprt of ricultural machinery. A number of scal ad monetary concessions were alsgiven.Concession was given on import of tactorsnd other agricultural machinery. Pries of ea and DAP were reduced by Rs 25 a Rs 8 per bag respectively. Subidy of5 percent was given on certified what sees. Ceiling of production loans wasincreaed from Rs 1500 to Rs 2000 per acr. Gra period for repayment of loan forbaranireas was extended from 2 years to 3 yers. Special concessions like extnsion of loan repayment period, reactionon mark-up and down-payment forgricuıral machinery were extended to rai/flooaffected areas.

Support Prices

On the recmmendation of the Agricultural Prices Ommission (APCom), the Government incrased support prices of many commdities during 1991-92 and 1992-93. The detai of increase in the prices of sone mior crops are given below:-

Tab 2.7

Support/Procurment Pces of Agricultural Crops

(Rs/Per 40 Kg)

Crops	1991-	1992-93	% age Increase in 1992-93 over 1991-92
Wheat	124)	130.00	4.83
Rice (Paddy)			
Basmati	155)	175.00	12.90
Irri-6 (FAQ)	78)	85.00	8.97
Irri-6 (Superior)	85)	95.00	11.76
KS-282, DR-82 (FAQ)	85)	95.00	11.76
Seed Cotton (Phutti			
Desi	255)	275.00	7.84
NIAB-78, 86	280)	300.00	7.14
Sarmast Qualandr Delta Pne MS, 3940 K-68, MNH-93	290)	310.00	6.90
Sugarcane (Mill-gae)			
NWFP	165	17.50	4.48
Punjab	165	17.50	4.48
Sind	170	17.75	4.41
Balochistan	170	17.75	4.41

FAQ: Far AverageQuality. Source: APCom.

Agricultural Inputsnd other Promotional Facilities

The fficier use of key inputs, proper ecoromic nvironment, research, education aid extasion services play an important rde in ising productivity and improving ncome of those who are engaged i agrıultural development activiies . Ifall thee factors are organized properly anc weater remains favourable, rapid agricıltural levelopment can take

place in the country. Developments in different areas are given briefly in subsequent paragraphs.

Irrigation: Pakistan has a large irrigation network. The main emphasis of the development programme during 1992-93 was on better utilization of the network and to tackle the twin menace of water logging and salinity.

In 1992-93, overall water availability is estimated at 124.62 million acre feet. (73.24 MAF for kharif and 51.38 MAF for rabi). The increase of 2.50 MAF is expected to come from private tubewells, 300 SCARP tubewells and 180 public tubewells. About 3,332 water courses are expected to be improved.

Fertilizer: Fertilizer being the most important input of agriculture, it has been effectively used in recent years. It has played a vital role in maintaining the tempo of progress in crop production and achieving a break-through in the production of different crops. Though there has been a gradual increase in the offtake of fertilizer in the country, the target of 2.07 million nutrient tonnes, set for 1992-93 could not be fully achieved as its consumption remained restricted to 2.0 million nutrient tonnes. This represented an increase of 5.8 per cent over the actual consumption of 1.89 million nutrient tonnes in the preceding year. The use of fertilizer per cropped hectare increased by 5 per cent over last year's level of 96 kilograms.

Seeds: The usage of improved/certified seeds is important in raising crop yields, irrespective of farm size. This year 249 thousand tonnes of improved seeds of various crops were distributed compared to 93 thousand tonnes in 1991-92. During 1992-93, 36 varieties of seeds were approved by the Federal Seed Registration Committee. These varieties met the 'distances', 'uniformity' and 'stability' (DUS) criteria and economic value for evaluation and registration. The salient features of the programme are:

- Establishment of additional seven seed processing plants.
- Establishment of cotton, acid delinting plants in both the public and private sectors.
- Extension of seed certification programme to raw crops like soyabean, sunflower, vegetables, groundnut, gram, fodder & forages.
- Arrangement of technical training courses in seed technology by the Department for private sector seed agencies.

Plant Protection: Proper and timely plant protection measures are undertaken for obtaining better and higher output. The area covered by plant protection increased from 230.5 thousand hectares in 1991-92 to 639.7 thousand hectares in 1992-93, signifying noticeable improvement in coverage.

During 1992-93, around 343 thousand hectares of rice, 4 thousand hectares of cotton in the Punjab and 16 thousand hectares of orchards in Balochistan were sprayed. Aerial spray was undertaken with 22 aircraft to control desert locust and other crop pests in the areas, on the demand of the provinces during 1992-93.

Mechanization: The use of agricultural machinery for the development, cultivation, ploughing, digging, sowing and harvesting of crops is gradually increasing. During 1992-

93, th numer of tractors deployed in agricutural ctivities jumped to around 32,00(as copared to 10,634 as a result of reducon ir the mark-up on loan for tractcs ad locally manufactured implelents om 12.5 per cent to 8.0 per cent. 'urthe arrangements were made by the rovinal governments to rent bulldcers t the farmers on subsidized rates o devop/redaim land.

The tble below gives the number and moun of loans for purchase of tractos andinstallation of tubewells (by ADB).

Table 2.8

Number ai Amount of Loan Advanced by ADBFor Tractors and Tubewells

(Value Million Rs)

Year	Tractors		Tubewells	
	o.	Value	No.	Value
1990-91	158	260.30	5388	564.28
1991-92	23	172.68	3281	304.83
1992-93 (July-Mch)	152	273.95	2078	185.83

Sour Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan.

AgricIturaCredit

Cred requirements of the farming comunity have been increasing signifcantlywith the rise in prices of agriaItura inputs and increased mechnizatin of agriculture sector. In order to coe with the ever increasing demad of ie community, almost all the credi disbuing agencies have adopted a liber cred policy. Institutional credit to the frmerss being provided through the Agriaiture evelopment Bank of Pakistan, comrercialanks and the Federal Bank for Cooprative Of these, the Federal Bank for Cooperatives an commercial banks provide greate shareof production loans i.e. shor terms loans or essential seasonal inputs, whereas ADBlextends larger sums in terms of cevelopment loans i.e. for purchase of tractcs, installation of tubewells and development of lands. During the current year uto July-March, an amount of Rs 10,38.3 million were disbursed compared wh Rs 7,932.9 million during the corresponcng period last year.

ADBP disbursd Rs 6,403.68 million (general credi Rs 976.93 million and project Rs 426.75 millin) during 1992-93 as compared to Rs 4,0285 million disbursed in 1991-92 shoving aiincrease of 59.2 per cent.

The commeral banks extended loans of Rs 2,8(2.7 miion in 1992-93 (July-March) compaed to Rs 2,509.2 in 1991-92 showing an increase c 14.89 per cent. The Federal Coopeative Bank (FCB) disbursed Rs 1,728.04 milion duing July-March 1992-93, compared to Rs 1,861.78 million disbursed in tie corresponding period of last year. Out of thisamount, Rs 1,717.44 million were advance as production loans and Rs 10.60 million s development loans. The bank also advanced Rs 50.00 million to the Agricultural Mrketing and Storage Limited (AMSL) to ndertake its support price operatios in Blochistan province.

The monetary support policy was extended to cover thecalamity hit areas of the country. A sum ofRs 303.24 million was distributed among theaffectees during July-March (1992-93) as cmpared to the target of Rs 364.65 million.

Agriculture Marketing and Storage

In order to protect the interest of the growers and consumers, the government regulates the domestic markets particularly during the peak harvest seasons, through its agencies like AMSL and PASSCO which are engaged in the producing areas to procure the commodities at the supply/procurement prices. This market mechanism ensures the minimum prices announced by the government to the growers at their doorstep. These agencies also deal with matters relating to market information system and packing. The government and the private sector have also taken steps to improve and expand the storage capacity in the country. The National Logistics Cell (NLC) has helped in improving the situation by construction of storage and by transporting the harvest to northern parts of the country.

Storage facility in the public sector is provided mainly for wheat, rice and cotton. The Government embarked upon a crash programme for construction of 236 thousand tonnes of storage in all the provinces during 1992-93. The NLC constructed silos at Khairpur (50 thousand tonnes) Chichawatni (50 thousand tonnes) Quetta (60 thousand tonnes) Faisalabad (50 thousand tonnes) and Karachi (50 thousand tonnes) whereas with the assistance of the World Bank 540,000 tonnes storage facilities for wheat and rice were constructed. In addition 150 thousand tonnes were also constructed for temporary storage to be used during the peak harvesting season during the current year.

Agricultural Research and Extension Services

Agriculture universities at Peshawar, Faisalabad and Tandojam (Sind) and Agriculture Colleges at Rawalpindi, Multan, Quetta and a Faculty of Agriculture at Gomal University, D.I. Khan offer advanced courses in the field of agriculture.

During this year under review, 2,090 students are expected to be admitted in B.Sc; 1,610 in M.Sc; 95 in M.Phil; and 210 for Ph.D. The output of these institutions in 1991-92 was 1,183 in B.Sc, 856 in M.Sc, 18 in M.Phil and 8 in Ph.D., as compared to 1,177 in B.Sc, 815 in M.Sc, 14 in M.Phil, and 6 in Ph.D. in the corresponding period last year.

Agriculture research programmes at different research institutes are being conducted in a number of fields such as crops, vegetables, fruits, disease control, manpower training and farm machinery. New varieties of different crops were developed and released for general cultivation during 1991-92. In case of wheat, *Rohtas-90, Pasban-90* and *Enqlab-91* were recommended for general cultivation in the Punjab province while *Rohtas-90* was recommended for rainfed areas, *Pasban-90* for saline soils. *Inqalab-90* was recommended as a general purpose high yielding variety for irrigated areas. All these varieties were locally developed. Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) continued work on several important projects during the year.

The aim of agricultural extension is to transfer production technology to farmers to bring about improvements in yields of various crops. The training and visit (T&V) system of agriculture extension programme has been implemented in Punjab, Sind and selected districts of Balochistan. The extension activities on cotton crops will be carried out under the Pakistan Cotton Development Project. An improved

pacage ofotton production technology is beir tranerred to the farmers through demnstraon plots and on-farm trials durig 1993.

Forstry

In 92-93 timber and fire wood prouced rom government forests are estiiated 321 thousand cubic meters and 534thousad cubic meter respectively as comared 314 and 523 thousand cubic metrs in 91-92. During the current year foret nurries over 550 hectares were raisd in te private sector. In addition, 181millio saplings were distributed for plaring inoth public and private sectors. Uner theocial forestry programme, 1378 kissn nurries yielding 31 million saplings wer estabshed in the rainfed areas in the proinces to involve the farmers to undrtake lanting on their lands.

Livstock

The contribution of livestock to valu addl in the agriculture sector is arond 30er cent equivalent to 8 per cent in GDP. he activities of this sub-sector accunt f 10 o 25 per cent of the incmes small farmers and landless livetock roducers depending on the accssibili of the market.

Thee has been a gradual increase in livetock roducts such as milk, beef, muton, pultry meat and eggs over the yeas. It estimated that 17.1 million tones of nilk, 344 thousand tonnes of bee 763 ousand tonnes of mutton and 50.5 thound tonnes of wool would be prouced uring 1992-93 compared to 16.3 milon tones of milk, 803 million tonnes of bef, 7 million tonnes of mutton and 49 illion nnes of wool produced in 1991-92. The detals are given in the statistical section of the Surve.

Poultry

The poultry sub-sector has been growing at anaverag annual growth rate of about 10 - 15per cet for the last five year. During 1992-93 (Jul-March), 188 thousand tonnes of poultry mat and 5.4 billion eggs were produced which compare with production levels of156 million tonnes of poultry meat and 4. billion eggs achieved during the corresponding period of last year.

Fisheries

The per capa consumption of fish in the county is vry low i.e; 2 kg only. During 1992-93, fis production increased to 534 thousand tones as compared to 510 thousand tones i the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 4.7 per cent. Fish and sh preparations worth Rs 3,334.72 million were exported in 1992-93 (July-March) a against Rs 2,093.78 million in the preceding year. The table below gives he prduction and export of fish.

Tale 2.9

Prouction Export of Fish

(Quantity in 000 Tonnes)
(Value in Rs. million)

	Prodution	Growth tate %	Exports Quantity	Exports Value
1989-90	46	0.2	46	2032
1990-91	48	10.5	48	2576
1991-92	51	3.4	64	3074
1992-93*	53	4.7	44	3334

* : July-March.

Government taking several steps to improve the fisheris sector. A number of developmentprojec are being executed by

Federal and Provincial Fisheries departments. These include strengthening of infrastructural facilities, improvement of extension services, introduction of aquaculture, diversification of fishing efforts, development of value added products, enhancement of per capita consumption and up-gradation of socio-economic conditions of the fishermen.

3. MANUFACTURING AND MINING

The reform of the incentive and regulatory framework for industrialization and the process of privatization continued during 1992-93. The incentives for promoting investment including foreign investment, were further strengthened during the year 1992-93. The National Investment Council and Pakistan Investment Board were set up to facilitate foreign and domestic investment.

The thrust of industrial policy was on broadening and diversification of industrial base. The sites for setting up 12 special industrial zones in different parts of the country were selected and a special package of incentives concessions offered. A major thrust was focussed on export industries. Emphsis was also given to the dispersal of industries in rural areas.

The growth of industrial production slowed appreciably during 1992-93 due to certain adverse domestic and external factors. Cotton crop was damaged by heavy rains, floods and by the 'leaf curl" virus disease. As a result, the cotton industry was particularly adversely affected. The global recession also affected the exports of cotton textiles and other manufactures. Consquently the value added in large scale manufacturing grew only by 4.5 percent during 1992-93 compared with 8.2 percent during 1991-92. The decline in growth was also on account of fall in the production of Jute goods, phosphatic fertilizer, paper all types, soda ash and caustic soda explained by industry specific reasons like shortfall of raw material, power breakdown, mechanical faults and closure of some units.

The value added in manufacturing sector as a whole grew by 5.6 percent during 1992-93 compared with a growth rate of 8.3 percent during 1991-92 and 6.3 percent during 1990-91. Within the sector, the small scale industries maintained a growth of 8.4 percent based on a conventional asumption, whereas its share in the GDP rose from 5.1 percent in 1991-92 to 5.3 percent in 992-93. Inspite of a decrease in the growth rate of large scale manufacturing to 4.5 percent, its share in relation to GDP rose from 12.7 percent in 1990-91 and 1991-92 to 12.9 percent in 1992-93 i.e. its growth rate exceeded the growth rate of GDP.

Production Trends

Some of the major industrial items showed upward trend during July-March 1992-93. This is attributed mainly to the addition of new capacity, better utilization of the existing capacity and private investors confidence. Table 3.1 shows the recent trend in the production of selected industrial items.

As would apper from the table 3.1, the production of jute goods, phosphatic fertilizer, paper all types, soda ash and caustic soda declined by 2.8 percent, 2.0 percent, 6.2 percent, 0.4 percent and 1.9 percent respectively during July-March, 1992-93 vis-a-vis the poduction level of the same period last year. The production of jute goods was affectd due to shortage of imported raw jute and low demand of sacking in the local market. The production of phosphatic fertilizer suffered due to closure of some units for routine maintenance and power break-down/ mechanical faults. The production of paper

all types declined due to closure of two mills during July-March 1992-93. The production of caustic soda suffered on account of labour problems and power break-down.

Table 3.1

Production of Selected Industrial Items
(Large Scale)

Items	90-91	91-92	(July-March)+ 91-92	92-93*	% Change
Cotton yarn (mln Kg)	1041.2	1170.7	869.5	914.6	5.2
Cotton cloth (mln.Sq.m.)	292.9	307.9	232.7	242.0	4.0
Jute goods (000 MT)	96.9	100.9	78.7	76.5	-2.8
Cigarettes (Bln.Nos)	29.9	29.7	22.9	25.9	13.1
Nit Fertilizer (000 N.MT)	1119.2	1044.4	751.0	870.4	15.9
Phosp.Fertilizer (000 N.MT)	105.3	106.2	76.8	75.3	-2.0
Paper all types (000 MT)	65.7	66.1	49.7	46.6	-6.2
Paper & board (000 MT)	111.0	111.2	82.2	96.0	16.8
Cement (000 MT)	7762.0	8321.0	6250.0	6331.0	1.3
Soad ash (000 MT)	147.2	185.9	147.1	146.5	-0.4
Caustic soda (000 MT)	78.5	82.0	61.8	60.6	-1.9
Sugar (000 MT)	1933.7	2322.0	2104.9	2240.3	6.4
Pig iron/Hot metal@ (000 MT)	1031.1	1048.2	766.0	815.9	6.5

* Provisional
\+ M/o Industries
@ Pakistan Steel.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Profile of Large Scale Manufacturing

Textile Industry

Textiles is the single most important component of manufacturing industry and manufactured exports. It has undergone structural changes over the years. From being a producer of low quality yarn and grey cloth, it has moved to higher quality counts, hosiery, garments and made-ups. The industry is now acquiring latest technology in spinning and automotive cone winding. In weaving, it is heading towards production of fabrics of wider-width with the shuttleless and airjet loom technology.

The textile industry is also facing problems of over capacity in some production lines and has been badly hit by recession in the international yarn market. The power looms sector faces the challenges of acquiring new technology, scarcity of quality yarn and lack of institutional financing.

To resolve the problems of textile industry, excise duty on yarn has been reduced from Rs.5/kg. to Rs.2/kg. The import duty on polyester fibre has been reduced from Rs.11.50/kg to Rs.10/kg. The production trend and installed capacity of the textile industry are given in table 3.1 and 3.2 respectively.

Fertilizers

Fertilizers, are essential for increasing agricultural production through higher yields per hectare. The government has provided numerous incentives to this industry which include duty free import of machinery (not manufactured locally) and phosphate rock, tax holiday, assured supply of gas at existing prices, permission to import second-hand machinery, minimum assured return of 20 percent on equity after tax at 90 percent capacity utilization etc. The production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer and installed capacity are given in table 3.1 and 3.2 respectively.

Cement

At present, 19 cement units are in operation in the country with a capacity of 8166 thousand tonnes. Following privatization of some units during 1992-93, the installed capacity of public sector stands

reduced to 219 thousand tonnes. Two units remained closed during the year while two new units are expected to come into production seam with a capacity of 836 thousand tonnes. The Government has also allowed duty free import of plant and machinery (not manufactured locally). The production trend and installed capacity are given in table 3.1 and 3.2 respectively.

Sugar

The sugar industry has emerged as a major processing sector and has assumed a pivotal position in both the agriculture and agribusiness sector. At present, there are 61 sugar mills operating in the country having a capacity of 171980 TCD (tonnes crushing/day The production of sugar during July-March 1992-93 stood at 2240 thousand tonnes, out of which 976 thousand tonnes were lifted (43.6% of total prodution) for local consumption. The prodution trend and installed capacity of sugar are given in table 3.1 and 3.2 respectively.

Jute Industry

The jute industry in Pakistan has now reached a fairly mature stage. At preset, there are 14 jute mills in operation with 2156 looms and 40,898 spindles installed having a production capacity of about 117,11 tonnes of jute goods. The industry is based on raw jute imported from Bangldesh. It consists of integrated units equiped with facilities for spinning, weaving andfinishing of both hessian and sacking and production of carpet backing. The principal buyers of jute goods are public sector corporations and other government agencies. Nearly all sacking output is used for procurement and storage of food grains. The production trend is givenn table 3.1.

Installed Capacty of Selected Major Industries

The installed capacity of selected industrial items in the large scale manufacturing during July-March 1992-93 compared with the corresponding period last year is given in tale 3.2.

Table 3.2

Installed Capacity of Selected Major Industries

	(July-March)		
	1991-92	1992-93	% Change
Textile Industry			
Spindles (000 Nos)	6077	6490	6.8
Rotors (000 Nos)	79	86	8.9
Looms (000 Nos)	15	15	-
Fertilizers (000 N. tonns	1195	1519	27.1
Nitrogerous Fert.	1093	1383	26.5
Phosphatic Fert.	102	136	33.3
Cement (000 tonnes)	8135	8166	0.4
Sugar (000 TCD)	136	172	26.5

Source: Ministry of Industries

Small scale Industries

Small scale indstries, most of which are self-proprietary, and labour intensive, employ nearly 81% of total industrial labour force, while accounting for 29.2 percent of value added in the manufacturing sector.Their share in GDP is 5.3 percent compared with 12.9 percent for large scale manufacturing.

The small scal industrial sector of the economy plays animportant role in the development process particularly by generating employmet opportunities. The provincial small scale industrial boards/directorates are rendering valuable services in this sector They are providing investment briefs indicating cost analysis, projected profits and surce of machinery to intending entrepreneurs. Advisory services

development, quality control, better use of materials, research and testing facilities are also being handled by these boards/directorates. Province-wise performance of small scale industries is discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

Punjab

To facilitate expansion of small scale industries in rural and urban areas, the Punjab Small Industries Corporation has established 14 small industries estates at different places of the province where all infrastructure facilities including telephone, sewerage disposal systems, metalled roads, electricity, water supply and gas are offered to the intending investors. When fully colonized, over 2000 small industrial units will be established in these estates providing jobs to over 50,000 persons, building assets of over Rs.3 billion and enabling production of value added goods worth Rs.4.2 billion. The Corporation intends to establish another 25 industrial estates in the next two years.

The Punjab Small Industries Corporation has also introduced a rural industrialization programme and self-employment scheme to strengthen the industrial base in rural areas and also to create opportunities for self-employment of educated, skilled and semi-skilled workers.

In order to improve the quality and quantity of the industrial output of small industries in the province, the Corporation has established 14 technology specific service centres and 15 handicraft development projects/centres. Similarly, the corporation has established 49 Dehi Mazdoor Training Centres for providing training facilities in different trades and crafts. The Corporation is also running 36 carpet and gabba centres in the province including 12 centers exclusively reserved for women.

Sind

The Sind Small Industries Corporation has so far established 14 small industries estates in Hyderabad, Sukkur and Larkana regions with 1630 plots. In addition, 5 new industrial estates are being set up at Gambat, Tando Adam, Rohri, Hala and Karachi. The Corporation is running a number of projects which include seven artisan colonies/workshops, one institute of handicrafts, one handicrafts design centre and five handicrafts display and sales shops. In addition, the Corporation is also running 78 training centres which are imparting training facilities in the fields of traditional and non-traditional crafts and trades.

N.W.F.P

At present, various training/ manufacturing centres/units are being handled by the Sarhad Small Industries Development Board which include 15 carpet centres, 11 textile centres, 6 embroidery and knitting centres and 10 model pilot projects. Besides, 4 art and craft galleries are also imparting display/marketing facilities. The Board has established 8 small industrial estates with all infrastructure facilities at D.I. Khan, Bannu, Kohat, Peshawar, Mardan, Khalabat, Mansehra and Abbottabad. The Board is also planning to establish six additional industrial estates in the province at Swabi, Hangu, Chakdara, Karak, Ghazi and Dasu (Kohistan).

Baluchistan

The Directorate of Small Industries, Baluchistan is playing an important role in the development of small industries in the

province. At present, the Directorate is running 74 handicraft/ training centers for imparting training and development of traditional and non-traditional crafts/trades. These centers have 1516 trainees on role presntly.

Public Sector Industries

The public industrial sector, under the Ministry of Production, comprises eight holding corporations which control 75 industrial units. These are being rapidly privatized and the management of 27 units has so far been transferred to the private sector. Therefore, the analysis of the performance of public sector industries pertains to 8 units.

In pursuance of the government policy for self-reliance and rapid industrialization, the Ministry of Production has taken various initiatives to establish itself in the hi-tech and other fields for achiving maximum import substitution. These initiatives include expected commissioning of heavy electrical complex in March, 1993, indigenization of power generationequipment at Heavy Mechanical Complex (HMC), local manufacturing of machine tools/components of vehicles and tranfer oftechnology. Efforts have been made to modernise and expand the existing units to enhance productivity and improve efficiency.

A review of the performance of public sector industries during 1992-93 reflects general improvement. The review is based on the actual performance during July-March 1992-93 and projections for the remining three months. The performance of State Enineering Corporation and State Petroleum Refining & Petro-chemical Corporation included in the review is based on the actual performance during July-February, 1992-93 and projections for the remaining four months of 1992-93.

The results of major performance indicators during 1991-92 and 1992-93 are summarized in table 3.3.

Table 3.3

Performance of Public Sector Industries +
(Rs million)

Indicators	1991-92	1992-93	% Change
Production Value*	18339	18,754	2.3
Sales	25310	27,899	10.2
Pre-tax Profit	1007	1,528	51.7
Tax & Duties	5442	5,458	0.3

* At constant price of 1987-88100 Source: M/o Production
\+ Excluding Pakistan Steel.

Total employment position of public sector industries (excluding Pakistan Steel) is estimated at 30163 as on 30-6-1993 compared with 31,113 as on 30-6-1992.

Pakistan Steel

Pakistan Steel a pioneering project in the country provies raw material to the engineering industry. With the commissioning of itsunits a beginning has already been made in the sphere of import substitution of prodcts like coke, pig iron, billets, H.R. sheet/plates, C.R sheets, galvanised sheets, etc. Self-sufficiency has been attained in meting local demand for some of these prodcts while dependence on imports in other products has been greatly reduced. It has provided a sound base to the down stram projects. So far 23 industries have been set up and commissioned base on the utilization of Pakistan Steel prouct and by-products while another 10 are in various stages of establishmen.

Pakistan Steel has a production capacity equivalent to 1.1 million tonnes of raw steel per annum with a built-in potential to expand to over 3 million tonnes. The average capacity utilization in terms of raw steel was 81 percent during July-March 1992-93.

Operational Performance

The operational performance of Pakistan Steel during July-March 1992-93 remained encouraging in terms of production and sales. The production performance of Pakistan Steel is summarized in table 3.4.

Table 3.4

Production of Pakistan Steel

(000 tonnes)

Items	1990-91	1991-92	July-March 1991-92	July-March 1992-93
Main Products				
Coke	712	737	560	530
Pig iron/hot metal	1013	1048	766	816
Rolled billets	252	236	176	162
Cast billets	81	71	48	70
H.R.sheets/plates	386	398	297	379
C.R. sheets	111	135	99	121
Galvanised sheets	42	42	35	46
Intermediate/Ancillary Products				
Sinter	960	919	665	810
Raw Steel	790	843	630	670
Refractory bricks	9	9	7	6
By Produce				
Coal-tar	32	32	24	23
Ammuonium sulphate	9	10	7	7
B.F.granulated slag	201	209	153	172

Source: Pakistan Steel.

The sales turnover of Pakistan Steel during July-March 1992-93 stood at Rs.8512 million against Rs.6668 million in the corresponding period last year, depicting an increase of 27.7 percent. The Mill earned a pre-tax profit of Rs.115 million during July-March 1992-93 as compared to a loss of Rs.810 million in the corresponding period last year and a loss of 868 million in 1991-92. Pakistan Steel contributed Rs.1448 million to the national exchequer during the period under view by way of taxes and duties as against Rs.1252 million during July-March 1991-92.

The gross value added of Pakistan Steel increased by 6.5 percent from Rs.2888 million to Rs.3076 million during July-March, 1992-93. The labour productivity (per worker per annum) increased to 29.4 tons from 26 tons. By virtue of increased production and higher sales, import substitution increased by 11.5 percent. Consequently, foreign exchange savings increased by 66 percent during the period under review.

Industrial Investment

Industrial investment in the manufacturing sector as a whole increased by 1.8 percent during 1992-93. Investment in the public sector decreased by 22.2 percent while in the private sector it witnessed an increase of 3.1 percent during 1992-93. Table 3.5 shows the trend.

Table 3.5

Industrial Investment

(Rs million)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*
Manufacturing	38898	58333	59369
i) Public Sector	2729	2986	2322
ii) Private Sector	36169	55347	57047
Large Scale	34084	52391	52397
i) Public Sector	2525	2822	2178
ii) Private Sector	31559	49569	50219
Small Scale	4814	5942	6972
i) Public Sector	204	164	144
ii) Private Sector	4610	5778	6828

* Provisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Forein Invtment

Pakian offers ideal opportunities for fceign ivestment. It is rich in physical and uman esources and has a dynamic resilint eccomy. It is centrally placed in the arger egion of East Africa, the Midde Easthe newly emergent markets in Cental Asi:China, India and the Far East. In reent yers, private foreign investment has assume a pivotal position in growth and evelopment. Powerfulincentives which compred fvourably with those offered by othei counies are provided to foreign invesors. Te foreign investors have been given mos favcured nation (MFN) treatment. hey can avail fiscal and monetary ccessions at par with their local counerpart

The lient features of the incentives packge areas under:-

1. ll foreign exchange controls ive been abolished. Now the vestor can bring capital, issue ares, remit dividends or terest and transfer capital out Pakistan without any strictin. He can retain funds foreign currency account in akistan and if required use em as collateral for local rrency loans.

2. oreign investors are also lowed 100% foreign equity in project. There is no mpulsion for the foreign vestor to go public even if the aid up capital exceeds Rs.100 illion provided his equity in e project is 51% or more.

3. eilings on payment of royalty nd technical fee have been renoved. low, the investor can enter intccontract for transfer of echnolgy and use of patent riglts witout approval of any governmet agency.

4. Wrk pemit restrictions on expatriatemanagers have been witidrawi Now, the investor cai enploy or bring maiagemnt and technical personnelof his choice. The expatriate can remit 50% of ther earmgs on regular basis anc can remit all of their savngs a the end of their tenire.

5. Foeign pvate investment shall not be ubjected to more taxtion o income than those applicableto investment made in simila circumstances by citizens oPakistan.

6. Reief fron double taxation in cas: of iose countries with whch Paistan has agreement for avolance of double taxtion.

7. Fo:eign investors being cr:ditor of industrial unertakig are also entitled to repatriatin of foreign currency wit the tms and conditions of the loans.

8. Fo:eign rivate investment is als) entitd to all concessions of dut:free import of machiner and income tax hoiday a permissible to local in/estos without any discrimindon.

9. Maximum permissible debt to equity ratio for industrial ventures has been raised from 60:40 to 70:30.

10. Tax holidays have been granted for new industries for a period of 3 years in urban industrial estates, 8 years for areas designated as "backward" and 5 years in rural areas.

11. With a view to facilitating access to raw materials and machinery for industrialization, the import regime has been liberalized. The negative and restrictive lists of imports have been reduced to only a small number of items (for religious and security considerations).

Table 3.6

Foreign Investment

($ Million)

Country	1990-91		1991-92		1991-92 (July-March)		1992-93 (July-March)	
	Direct	Port-folio	Direct	Port-folio	Direct	Port-folio	Direct	Port-folio
USA	130.0	5.0	213.4	50.9	109.9	35.2	76.8	14.4
UK	33.8	-0.3	20.8	-1.2	15.1	10.9	18.5	6.5
UAE	9.0	1.6	10.5	47.6	6.3	33.7	6.0	2.5
Germany	12.5	2.3	21.4	0.5	16.2	8.7	16.1	-
France	7.1	..	8.5	-	0.4	-	1.8	-
Hong Kong	3.3	0.1	..	83.7	-	45.8	12.1	22.1
Italy	2.9	-	2.0	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.6	-
Japan	26.2	-5.3	17.7	..	8.1	-	13.9	6.3
Saudi Arabia	0.9	-0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	8.2	0.4
Canada	1.9	0.2	3.0	..	1.9	1.4	0.2	-
Netherlands	2.3	..	0.8	1.3	2.0	0.9	5.4	5.1
Others	16.1	-12.4	36.9	34.3	14.6	28.3	27.1	19.9
Total:	246.0	-9.0	335.1	218.5	176.0	166.2	186.7	77.2

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

.. Negligible

The 'National Investment Council' under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and the 'Pakistan Investment Board' under the Minister for Industries have been established to facilitate and promote private investment. The Government plans to set up six 'Investment Homes' abroad. These would be established at Tokyo, Jeddah, Dubai, New York, London and Hong Kong to disseminate timely information to the interested investors.

For protection of foreign investment, an adequate legal framework has been provided in the form of Foreign Private Investment (Promotion and Protection) Act, 1976. This Act provides security against

expopriatn and compensation in case of acqisition

Dirct foreign investment during JulyMarch1992-93 increased by 6.1 percent ove the ame period last year. The porolio ivestment however, declined by 53.5percei during the period under review afte a slrp increase witnessed during 199-92. (Se table 3.6 on previous page).

Invstmenby Overseas Pakistanis

Paktanis working abroad have mae notale contribution to the economy of te coury. Efforts have been made to indce ovseas Pakistanis to invest their savigs inPakistan. Overseas Pakistani enjo th follcwing concessions for invetmentin Pakstan;

1. Concessions in import duty on nachinery imported against Non-Repatriable nvestment(NRI).

2. Overseas Pakistanis are not asked to disclose the origin of unds for investment, and they can bring second-hand nachinery without producing any surveyor's certificate.

3. There is no restriction on the e-sale of the machinery after it has been imported.

4. Overseas Pakistanis can also nvest their savings in the new public shares and in modaraba certificates on repatriable basis.

5. The scope of the NRI Scheme has now been enlarged so as to allow all machinery items which directly or indirectly support various sctors of the economy besides ne industrial sector, such as ariculture, horticulture, fiheries live-stock etc. Goods such as combined-harvestors, agricultral tractors and inplemets used for tilling, planting,harvesting and earth-moving, specialized vehicles, fishing oats, green houses, marine agines and accessories and mill collecting lorries are covered nder this scheme.

6. To boo the services sector hotel eqipment, buses, trucks, power gnerators and aircraft have als been included in this list bu the condition of standardzation and deletion is to be observed where applicab.

Export Procesing Zones

Expor Procesing Zone at Karachi, in addition to proviing duty free imports also offers tax holicy until the year 2000, and a concessiona rate of 25 percent thereafter. It rovides complete infrastructure and warehousing facilities. Four banks and thre insurance companies are carrying out the off-shore business in the zone. A liaison office of a U.K. based investment compay has also been established. During July-March 1992-93, the industrial/ trading units in the zone imported material worth $ 185 million. Cumulative expor from the zone amounted to $ 10! million. As many as 3305 jobs have bee created in the Zone. Similar zones are ao being established in Lahore, Peshawar, Multan and Quetta. The private sector is beig encouraged to set up industries in these ones.

Industrial Estates

At present there are 59 industrial estates spread throughout the country. These estates enjoy varying degrees of exemption from customs duty on imported machinery. The private sector has been allowed to establish industrial estates anywhere in the country and it is also allowed to generate power for its industrial undertakings in these estates.

Special Industrial Zones

Twelve Special Industrial Zones (SIZs) are being established at Port Qasim, Nooriabad, Sukkur, Jahangira-Swabi road, Bannu- D.I. Khan road, Sheikhupura - Gujranwala road, Multan, Chakri, Quetta Industrial Estate, Lasbela, Gilgit and Mirpur (AJK). A special package of incentives/concessions for investment in SIZs has been drawn, which includes:

1. Complete exemption from duty, sales tax, import and Iqra surcharge on imported plant and machinery not manufactured locally.
2. Income tax holiday for a period of five years to those units set up between 1st January, 1993 to 30th June, 1997.
3. Import license fee @ 2% instead of 6% applicable normally.
4. Special bonding facility for duty free import of raw material on the pattern of EPZ scheme.
5. Exemption from existing labour laws.
6. No restriction on borrowings and their repayment and on the payment of royalty and technical fee.
7. Exemption from levy of provincial octroi.
8. Provision of infrastructure facilities under 'one window service.'

Units in these zones are required to export goods upto 60 percent of their weighted production capacity. Hi-tech electrical/electronic and power generating units with arrangements for transfer of technology would be exempt from this condition.

Export Oriented Industries

Export oriented industries serve as growth nucleus in fostering technological innovations, skills and productivity. These industries are being encouraged to play their role in development and growth. Numerous fiscal incentives have been given to value added exports. These include:-

1. Duty draw-backs on raw materials used in the manufacture of exported goods.
2. Export Finance Scheme providing liberal credits and interest rebates to exporters.
3. Duty free import of machinery used in the manufacture of goods to be exported.
4. Import of banned or restricted items allowed for use as raw material in exportable goods.

5. Hghly attractive income tax roate on profits from export of nnufacured goods ranging bween 25 and 75 percent.

Deregulatior

The ain features of deregulation are asunder

i) T: requiremen: of governmem aproval has been dispensed wh except the following areas wich fal: under the specified li:

1Arms & ammunitions
2:Iigh explosives
3Radio active substances
4Security priming, currency & mt

ii) A industrial fields are now oen to :oreign investors except t: following.

1 Agricultural lands
2 Forestry
3 Irrigation
4 Real estate (including housing, commercial and office buildings)
5 Radio active minerals
(Insurance and
7 Health.

iii) 'ie requirement of obtaining "o Objection Certificate(NOC)" bm provincia: government for kation of the project was a ajor bottleneck . In order to :cilitate potential investors, the llowing measures have been ken.

1. The prvincial government have ndfied negative areas, vhere ie establishment of industris is not considered cesirab: for certain reasons.

2. Investo: are thus free to establis industries outside tie negtive areas. However, i' they want to set up industris in the negative areas, iey can do so after obtainig NOC from the provincal governments.

Privatization Programe and its progress

Privatizition as been important component of tie ecoomic policy in recent years which ha: beenlesigned to promote and enlarge th(role c private sector in the economy. It esential/ implies transfer of ownership andmanagment of state-owned enterprises to the pr/ate sector with the objectives of mprovng productivity and efficiency and therel/ generating greater iesources for cevelopment.

The agenda obrivatization covers a wide range of fieldslike industry, banks, development finnce institutions, :elecommunicitions, power generation, iighways, coistructin, trade, shipping, airlines, port oeratios, cargo handling and other infrastructural acilities.

In the iidustri: sector, 108 industrial units have be:n offeed for sale of which the managenent of 60 units stand transfe:red to the pr/ate sector. The units transfe:red indude seen units purchased by the employee: group, five by foreign firms and eight by e-owne:. The table 3.7 shows industry-wise positin of the progress achieved so far.

Table 3.7

Industry-wise Position of Privatization

(No. of Units)

	Offered for sale	Management transferred	Under transfer	To be sold
1. Automobiles	10	6	1	3
2. Cement	15	8	2	5
3. Chemicals	11	6	1	4
4. Fertilizer	7	1	-	6
5. Engineering	10	4	1	5
6. Veg.Ghee	25	16	1	8
7. Roti Plants	15	12	1	2
8. Rice Mills	8	5	1	2
9. Misc. Units	7	2	-	5
Total	108	60	8	40

The progress of privatization in fields other than industry is briefly described below:

- Two nationalized commercial banks have been transferred to the private sector (including one purchased by its employees).

- The Telegraph and Telephone Department has been converted into an autonomous Corporation. Value added services in telecommunications such as cellular mobile telephones, card pay phones and paging services are already privatized and a number of private sector firms are operating in these fields. In order to meet the growing demand of telephone lines, a Build, Lease and Transfer (BLT) project for installation of 500 thousand lines by the private sector is under implementation.

- In the power sector, the thermal power generation units operated by the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) are also under consideration for sale. Separate commission has been set up to carry out privatization of this sector.

- In the roads and highways sector, work on six-lane motorway, namely Lahore-Islamabad motorway has been taken up. A contract for the construction of this 339 Km long motorway has been awarded to a Korean firm. For construction of 160 km long second section of Islamabad-Peshawar motorway, a contract has been given to a Turkish firm. Tenders for construction of third section of Sheikhupura - Multan motorway have also been floated.

- In the ports & shipping sector, projects relating to acquisition and operation of tugs and pilot boats, integrated container terminal, multi-purpose cargo handling berths, specialized cargo handling have already been offered to the private sector. Real estate development, signal buoy mooring and floating jetties are going to be offered to the private sector. Similarly in Port Qasim, development of the Port is taking place with greater private sector participation in such areas as bulk-oil terminal, container terminal, provision of utilities etc. A new port at Gwadar to be completed by 1995 is also being planned on Build-Own-Operate (BOO) or Build-Own-Transfer (BOT) basis.

Deletio Polic

Ministr of Industries is pursuing a deletio progamme for attaining self-eliance in egineering sector, ensuring ransfe of teinology and saving foreign exchane earnigs. A Deletion Monitoring Cell wa set uin the Ministry of Industries n 198 whic has formulated deletion rograime or about 600 industrial inits/idustri.

The levl of deletion achieved so far y sore indstries include transformers 95%), electc pumps (95%), electric notors (92% tractors (80%), electric neters (85%, deep freezers (80%), switchgears (5%), sugar plants (75%), notocycls (73%), packaged irconctione (61%), motor vehicles 47%) nd trks and buses (45%).

Packag of Fical and Monetary Incentives

n ord to accelerate the pace of industial dvelopment, a number of incenties ad concessions such as exempion fm customs duty, income tax relief, tax ebate, tax exemption on investment, t credis, liberal depreciation allowaces ad repatriation facilities have been rovidd. There are two broad categoies ofoncessions namely, area-wise concesions ad industry-wise concessions. The frmer re applicable to industries establihed irural or less developed areas.

Area SecificConcessions

- Eint(8) years tax holiday for inustrial units set up between 1s December, 1990 and 30th Jue, 1995.

- Exmption from customs duty, surharge and sales tax on the impored mahinery which is not manufacture locally.

- The output f industries set up from st July1991 to 30th June, 1996 in NWFP, have been exempted fm Sales tax.

- Five (5) yea tax holiday for all industries s up between 1st Decenber, 990 and 30th June, 1995 n ruraareas.

- Exemption om customs duty, surcharge ad sales tax on impored mahinery which is not manufactued locally. In addition, imort license fee has been educe from 6% to 2%.

- Debt equity atio raised to 70:30 for projects ased on imported machnery ad 80:20 involving locally fabricated machinery.

Industry Specifi Concssions

- Impoted pint and machinery (not manufctured locally) for key industrs is exempt from custons dut and sales tax and further provsion of four years tax holiday so available.

- Profis and gins on manufacture of electroic equipment or conponents in NWFP/Islaabad from Income tax fr 5 yers from the date of comnercialroduction.

- Customs uty exemption on imported machinery and equipment (not manufactured localy) for se in mining, dairy farmng, cment, engineering, fertilzer an tourism.

New measures taken during 1992-93 include the following:

- A package of incentives for the Special Industrial Zones was introduced. It includes fiscal measures and provision of infrastructural and other facilities, focussing in particular on exports.

- A National Investment Council (NIC) under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister was established, with the objective of promoting foreign investment and industrial development. The Pakistan Investment Board (PIB) was established as the operational arm of the NIC to provide investment services and facilitate foreign investment.

- 10% import duty and 5% iqra surcharge was levied on the import of construction machinery (not manufactured locally) and 40% import duty and 5% iqra surcharge on locally manufactured machinery.

- Exemption from capital gains tax was granted to some types of foreign investment.

- Open ended and close ended mutual funds in the private sector were allowed with the aim of deepening the capital market for industry.

MINING

The development of solid minerals (excluding nuclear) is a provincial subject while the geological surveys, research and coordination in mineral sector is federal responsibility. The federal government has set up public sector enterprises to develop high-tech projects in mining and thereafter to divest the same to private sector. Therefore, most of the operations in the mineral sector are being carried out by these public sector enterprises under the control of Mineral Wing, in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources. However, the public sector investment in mining has been restricted to only those projects aimed at development of institutional base or which involved heavy capital and high risks.

A mineral development policy is being framed to enlarge the role of mining sector and to exploit the deposits. This policy is designed to accelerate the pace of promotional activities beside providing benefit package to attract local and foreign investment.

The mining equipment and machinery, not manufactured locally is exempt from custom duty. Profits and gains derived by a Pakistani company from an undertaking set up between 1st July, 1992 and 30th June 1993, engaged in the exploration and extraction of specified minerals is exempt from income tax for a period of 5 years from the date of its commercial production. Income of an undertaking exclusively in exploration or extraction of coal deposits against a mineral lease obtained on or after 1st July, 1987 is exempt from income tax for a period of 5 years beginning from the date of commercial production.

The llowing federal corporations/ agencies ar functioning in the mineral secto.

- Esource Development Crporation.
- Cological Survey of Pakistan..
- Fkistan Mineral Development Crporation.
- Cmstone Corporation of Fkistan.
- Lkhra Coal Development Cmpany.
- FATA Development Crporation.

A brf record of the performance of Minig secto is discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

Rescrce Development Corporation is irplemeting 'Saindak Copper-Gold' Projet in dirict Chagai. It is the first large scalemetal lining project in Pakistan and is dsignedto produce annually 15,8 10 tonns blist copper containing 1.47 tonnes gold ind 2.5 tonnes silver with expected life f 19 ears from ore body under construction The mine life is expected to increse thugh development of adjacent ore odies partially investigated. The projet wou create indigenous expertise in the ield copper/metal mining and processing i Pakistan. The development of road waterupply,communication, electric powe, heah and education facilities at a remce pla like Saindak shall have spin-off bnefitsor the local population.

The eological Survey of Pakistan has o fargeologically covered 279,309 Sq.Ki of he area and published 143 geolgical aps and 711 reports and reserch apers. Other significant achievemer has been identification of geolgical ivironment for antimony and gold in Ponjgoor an Kharan districts of Baluchistan which m lead to discovery of precious meta deposts in that area. With the assistance of Asia Development Bank, Geological Survey of akistan is developing 10 year mineral exloration programme over 14 identifed mieralised zones in the country.

Pakistai Mieral Development Corporation (MDC is operating three coal mines a Degri, Sor Range and Sharigh in Balichista, two at Lakhra and Meting in Sind nd one each at Makarwal/Gulakhelin the Punjab and NWFP. Three salt nes at Warcha and Kalabagh in Punjab ad two salt quarries at Latta and Baladurkel in NWFP are in operation. Beides, MDC is quarrying silica sand fron than Bulla Khan in Sind and Pezu in NWFP.

Tab 3.8

Extration of lain Minerals

Minerals	1990-91	1991-92	(July-March) 1991-92	1992-93
Coal (000 MT)	2888	3073	2367	2403
Natural gas (000 m.cu.ntr)	15	16	12	12
Crude Oil (mln.barrels)	23	22	17	17
Marble (00) MT)	281	321	253	282
China clay '000 MT)	44	42	32	33
Chromite (00 MT)	24	28	23	25
Dolomite (00 MT)	155	181	149	150
Gypsum (00 MT)	468	471	375	380
Limestone (000 MT)	9009	8528	6440	6450
Magnesite (tonnes)	4242	6333	4733	5163
Rock salt (00 MT)	736	833	612	624
Sulpher (tonnes)	295	215	215	180
Baryet (00(MT)	26	30	24	25

Soue: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Gemstone Coporation of Pakistan is engaged in explorng and developing gemstones in the cntry. It is exporting gemstones wihout isturbing the role of private sector. Te Corporation is producng emerald fm its Swat emerald

mines (Mingora) and Gujarkilli emerald mines in NWFP. The Corporation is considering to enter into joint ventures with national and foreign companies for mining and export of gemstones.

Lakhra Coal Development Company is a joint venture Company. It is developing coal mines for meeting the requirement of WAPDA's coal based power plants at Company in Sind. It has signed an agreement with CMC of China to prepare mine design to produce 750,000 tonnes of coal per year. It is also developing a coal mine at Lakhra and limestone mine for supply of limestone to WAPDA for use in fluidized bed boilers.

The mineral sector is expected to grow by 2.3 percent during 1992-93 against 3 percent recorded during 1991-92. Table 3.8 shows the physical performance of the mining sector.

Energy oriented segments of mineral sector have been surveyed in detail in a chapter on Energy.

II PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

II. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

4. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Effiient transport and commnicatins network is not only a pre-requiste for conomic development of the county but also important for national integrtion. here has been some progress in thepast iexpanding and improving the netwck buthe desired level could not be achieed du to limited resources. At the time of Inependence there were only 50,36' km oroads, 8,553 km of rail track, 7 shiping essels having 59,414 dead-weigh ton apacity, only 21,209 registered vehics on e roads, 3,036 post offices, 7 telegaph ofces (all located in the urban areas 12,4 telephones and 45,426 radio sets. Facilies like air transport and televiion ere non-existent. However, with ie paage of time, the country has attaind renrkable progress in this field. Someprogrnmes have been launched to reduc the suctural impediments so as to achiee balnced and long-term growth objeives.

A. TANSPRT SYSTEM

The ansport network in Pakistan consits of rlways, roads and air-transport. The existir situation of each system, deveopmerstrategy and the achievements durin 19923 are reviewed below:

RoadNetwk

Consuction of inter-city and farm-to-mrket rads falls in the public sector. Intracity rods in most of the cases are the responsibili of the local authorities. In road ransp:t, both the public and private sectcs are perating but the major share lies i the ublic sector. As of June 1992, the ttal meage of roads was 179,752 km. Of these, 8767 kms were of "low" type and 91,985 kms of 'high" pe. It is estimated that an additonal '045 kms of roads including 3,607of higltype and 3,438 "low" type will be adced durng July-March, 1992-93.

National Highvay Athority (NHA): For the smooth developmat and rehabilitation of roads, the NationaHighway Board was reorganized and convcted into the National Highwa Authority (NHA). Subsequently, a National Highwa Council was also established to apprve the Plans and projects prepared by ie National Highway Authority. During 192-93, the four year cevelopment programme of NHA entered is 2nd year of imlementation and a rumber of projects entred the construction stage during this perid. Progress of their implementatio is revewed below.

Pakistan Motrway: Under the existing transport systen, abot 80 percent load of the goods and passenger traffic is carried by roads while ralways nd airlines carry the remaining 20 percen At present, there is only one North-Sou link namely **'The Karachi - Lahre - Rwalpindi - Peshawar Highway (knovn as he National Highway N-5)'** which caries 56percent of the goods and passenger traffic f the country. About 80 percent economic ctivity of the country is through th corrlor of this national highway. Unfotunatey this is not a limited access highwa and asses through major cities/towns anroute Although for fast movement of traffic most of these cities have been by-passed r are being by-passed by constructio of bypass roads, still this is not a permanent soltion. Experience has shown that by-passes ose their exclusivity as towns tend tc shift owards these in the absence of checks.

The fast growth of traffic on the National highway N-5 has made road transport inefficient and slow. This hampers the timely movement of marketable surplus and prompt supply of raw material and machinery to demand points.

With the emergence of the Central Asian Republics an enormous trade potential has emerged which could not be reaped with the present road network. The idea of Motorway to relieve the existing as well as future pressure of traffic was thus born to solve the problem comprehensively. Inadequate planning for the development of road network and limited resources in the public sector had been a regular constraint in the past. Therefore while planning for the Motorway it was envisaged to lure foreign investors to invest in the road sector. The users will be expected to pay a reasonable toll to meet part of investment cost and most of the maintenance cost of the road. The objectives of the Motorway are improvement in efficiency of road transport, relieving of pressure on the existing road network, provision of easy access to many areas/regions and the ultimate benefits of opening new vistas of job opportunities and general development in the peripheral areas.

The first section of Pakistan Motorway is the six-lane 'Islamabad - Lahore Motorway' which is 339 km in length. It was scheduled to be completed by December 1994. A contract for the construction of second section of Pakistan Motorway i.e., Islamabad - Peshawar Section (160 km) was awarded to M/s Bayindir Construction Co. of Turkey in March 1993 at a cost of Rs 12.5 billion. The tender for the third section of the motorway i.e. 'Sheikhupura-Multan' section (317 km) has been floated.

Lahore Bypass: A contract of Rs 2.6 billion for the construction of 'Lahore Bypass', linking Multan road with 'Lahore-Islamabad' Motorway, was awarded to M/s STFA of Turkey in March 1993.

Gwadar - Ratodero Motorway link: This highway is being designed for conversion into a 4-lane controlled access highway, initially a 2-lane highway will be constructed. Work on Shahdad Kot-Ratodero section has started by FWO. Three more sections of lengths 35 to 40 kms are in tendering stage.

Dualisation of National Highway (N-5) Karachi-Lahore-Peshawar Route: A section of 45 km length between Chenab bridge to Kharian has been dualized whereas Mian Chunnu-Sahiwal (81 km) section is nearing completion. 'Gujranwala-Chenab bridge' section (49 km) and 'Nooriabad-Hyderabad' section (67 km) are expected to be completed by the end of December, 1993 up to March 1993 Contracts were awarded for dualization of sections of N-5 including Hala-Moro section (110 km), Moro-Baberlo (160 km), Baberlo-Uboro (135 km), Multan-Bahawalpur (80 km) and Chablat-Nowshera (72 km).

All of the above mentioned works are to be completed within two years and the entire length of National Highway (N-5)from Karachi to Peshawar is expected to be dualized by June 1995.

Improvement of Indus Highway: The work on Karappa-Peshawar Section (54 km) is under progress and the additional contracts were awarded during 1992-93 for Ratodero-Ghauspur (99 km), Ghauspur-Shori Nallah (76,km), Shori Nallah-Rajanpur (95 km), D.G. Khan-Retra Junction (108) and Retra Junction-Malana Junction (98 km).

Tenders for Jamshoro-Sehwan Sectin (14 km) and Karak-Karappa (34 km) ave ao been opened and with this the tnderit process for phase-I (198 km) and hase-I(569 km) has been completed. Phas-III (22 km) of Indus Highway Projct wille taken up on signing of loan agreement r Phase-III.

National Ighways in Balochistan: The Naolindi-Iftan Sectior (124 km) of Quela-Tafn Highway will be completed by March 94. Out of 124 km, 80 km has beencompled. Work on Wad-Sorab (160 km) sectio of National Highway (N-25) Karahi-Qutta is in progress under a Word Ban project. Phase-I (165 km) of Zho-Mugalkot project has been completed and work on Dhanasar-Mugalkot ection (13 km) is going on. It is expeted toe completed by August 1994.

Somprojects on hill roads of tourist interst ar Mekran Coast are under progess. Mny highways/ bridges/ projects were compted during 1992-93 and these inclde acitiona Carriageway (N-5) - Khaian-Chab bridge section (44 km), Adctiona Carriageway (N-5) - Miachunr-Sahiwal Section (82 km) is neamg copletion, Zhob-Dhansar Section (N-9), Brige over river Haro, Bridge over rive Cherb near Gujrat (N-5), Bridge overupperhenab canal (N-5), Bridge over Pulhu Nuah (N-5), Bridge over Bhimber Nulih (-5) and Improvement of Hasanabaal-Abbotabad Road (70 km) is neamg copletion.

Pakstan Eilways

Paktan Railway is a multi-gauge systm anoperates on three gauges, i.e. brod-guag, metre-gauge and narrow-gaue. Th Railways system is operating entiely inthe public sector. However, recently, the governmnt has contracted out its ticket selling anc checking facility on Lahore - Faisalabad Lahore - Narowal - Chak Amru Sctionso the private sector.

Pakistan Railways net-work comprises 8775 rote kilometers, 841 railway stations and54 train halts. It's major assets include 49 diesel, 29 electric and 108 steamlocomtives, 2,275 passenger coaches and 29,716broad guage freight wagons. Performanc of Pakistan Railways during the last three ears is given in table No. 4.1.

Tab 4.1

Performance of akistan Railways

Particulars	Unit	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Jul-Feb)
1. Route Kilometers	K.M	8775.00	8775.00	8775.00
2. Passengers Carried	Millin	84.899	73.29	838.80
3. Passengers km	"	19964.00	18158.00	11253.90
4. Freight Carried Tons	"	7.72	7.56	4.85
5. Freight Tons km.	"	5709.00	5962	3803.5
6. Locomotives	Nos	753.00	752.00	686
7. Freight Wagons	Nos	34851	30369	29716
8. Gross earnings	Rs In.	6694	8236	6240.51

A sum of R 1 billion has been allocated as supplemntary grant during the current financial yer increasing Railway's Annual Devlopmet Programme to Rs 2.55 billion. It has been programmed to carry out 121kilometer of sleeper renewal, 99 kilometer of railrenewal, manufacture of 17 new air-onditioned passenger

coaches, fitment of roller bearings to 500 freight wagons, rehabilitation of 100 old traction motors, recommissioning of 40 diesel electric locomotives (which were held up for want of spares during the current financial year). Locomotive Factory at Risalpur will be completed and manufacture of 5 locomotives in the first year of operation of the Factory will commence.

With the World Bank assistance, consultancies will be carried out for institutional development and training, modernization of railway accounting system, locomotive utilization and maintenance programme and separation of manufacturing units from operations.

Air Transport

In pursuance of privatization policy and to make air transport system more viable and feasible, more private air-lines are being allowed to operate in the country. So far the government has approved thirteen private parties to operate new domestic airlines in the country. Hajvairy Airline, the first private airline has started its daily operation with effect from 15th April 1993 on Karachi - Lahore - Karachi and Karachi - Islamabad - Karachi route. Aero-Asia Airline commenced its passenger flights between Karachi - Islamabad on 6th May, 1993.

Pakistan International Airlines: As of 31st March 1993, the PIA fleet comprised 43 aircrafts. Table 4.2 provides further details of the PIA fleet.

Table 4.2

PIA Fleet

Type of Aircraft	Number of Aircraft on 31st March, 1993
Boeing 747	8
Airbus A300-B4	7
Airbus A310-300	4
Boeing 707 (Freighter)	2
Boeing 737-300	6
Fokker F-27	14
Twin Otter	2
Total:	43

PIA's network covers 45 international and 35 domestic stations. It has seven weekly wide-body services to the United Kingdom. The airline operates seven weekly services to USA/Canada via Europe/Middle East. Its network in the Far East covers Bangkok, Colombo, Male, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Singapore, Beijing and Tokyo.

PIA operates 20 flights per week to Saudi Arabia with Boeing 747, Airbus A-300 and Boeing 737 aircraft. There are ten flights to Jeddah, four to Riyadh and six to Dhahran including new weekly flight from Karachi to Jeddah. About 45 flights per week are being operated to points in the Gulf.

Regional services cover Bombay, Dhaka, Delhi and Kathmandu with a total of fifteen frequencies per week.

From October 1992, PIA has added Zurich as a new destination on its international network. In order to meet the increasing demand from passengers, a second weekly flight has been introduced between Islamabad and Tashkent. Islamabad and Lahore have for the first time been provided with direct flights to

Singpore. uwait is now linked directly to Lahre by weekly service.

Dung the period July-March 1992-93, IA eaied an estimaied revenue of Rs 17,85 milbn and recorded an operating prof of I 597 million. The details of reveue ened by PIA on account of varius serces is given in table 4.3.

Table 4.3

Claification of PIA's Revenue

On acunt of:	Percent
Passerer Traffi	81.9
FreighTraffic	10.2
Excesoaggage	4.5
Non tnsport srices	3.4
Total:	100.0

In le with the privatisation policy, as afirst sp 10 per cent of PIA's shares valung at s 274 millior were disinvested to te gerral public including overseas Pakstanis nd employees of PIAC at par valu i.e. I 10 per share. PIA itself has not been recommended for complete privtisatic but its subsidiaries are to be privtised. As a first step, PIA-Shaver poury breding farms is likely to be privtised son.

The comparative position of passnger affic and freight traffic of rail, roacand a is given in table 4.4.

Tab 4.4

Pasenger/reight Traffic

Year	Rail	oad	Air Domestic	Total
		Passenr Traffic (Mllion passger kilometer)		
1990-91	19,964	1,000	2,207	150,171
1991-92	18,158	1,352	2,488	151,998
1992-93**	11,254*	1,997	1,933	148,184
		Freig Traffic (Million tone kilometer)		
1990-91	5,705	2211	32	40,952
1991-92	5,962	2088	31	42,081
1992-93**	3,804*	2990	27	40,821

Source: Ministry Railways, National Transport Research entre (NTRC) & PIA.

* Upto Feb. 1993

** Provisional

Port& Shiping

Paktan has a long coastline of abot 1000kilometers. At present, there are wo se ports in Pakistan viz Karachi Porand Mhammad Bin Qasim Port. The Governme is undertaking a massive progamm of modernising the existing port, augrenting national tonnage and building an ıdditioal deep water port, largely by private seior participation. For the development of hipping service in the private sector mny incentives and concessions have ben provided. With the participation of theprivate sector a third port, namely GwadaPort is proposed to be established inBalocistan in the vicinity of the Straits of Hurmz. It is 290 nautical miles from Karachi. t has all the necessary and technicaly assesed oceanographic and topographicalfeaturs for developing into a deep sea port

The Iort of Karachi has invited private sectorparticiation for the following schemes:

- Integrateccontainer terminal.
- Ware houing complex adjoining southern y-Pass Express Way.
- Hiing ofharbour tugs & pilot boats.

- Contract dredging of the harbour.

- Real estate developing and management.

- Water desalination plant and power station.

- Providing specialized cargo handling.

- Install floating jetty for molasses export.

- Fixing of a single buoy mooring for very large crude carriers (VLCC).

- To develop, operate & manage on BOT basis, all the berths at East & West Wharves.

The execution of the above projects will enable the Karachi Port to efficiently and successfully meet the forecast of the needs of shipping and cargo handling traffic needs till the end of the century.

The following table indicates the position of cargo traffic handled at both the ports.

Table 4.5

Cargo Traffic Handled

(million tonnes)

Year	Karachi Port	Bin Qasim Port
1990-91	18.710	5.661
1991-92	20.452	7.170
1992-93 (July-March)	16.093	6.226

Source: Ports & Shipping Wing, Karachi

During July-March, 1992-93, cargo weighing 16.093 million tonnes was handled at Karachi Port as compared to 14.729 million tonnes during the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 9.3 per cent. Port Muhammad Bin Qasim handled 6.226 million tonnes during July-March 1992-93 as compared to 5.768 million tonnes during the same period last year, showing an increase of 7.9 per cent.

Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC): The National Shipping Corporation has 22 vessels with a dead-weight capacity of 352,716 tons. The Corporation operates its liner services from Pakistan to USA/Canada (East Coast), UK/Continent/Middle East/Gulf and Far East. Besides the liner services, PNSC handled bulk shipments of wheat, fertilizer, rock phosphate and iron ore/coal mostly through chartered vessels during the year.

During the half year ending December 31, 1992, the Corporation handled 1.88 million freight tons of cargo as against 2.74 million freight tons during the corresponding period last year.The decrease in cargo lifting is due to decrease in bulk cargo lifting. However, it is estimated that PNSC cargo lifting during July-March 1992-93 would be around 3.0 million freight tonnes. It is expected that the Corporation would earn a revenue of Rs 2,800 million during July-March 1993 as compared to Rs 2,650 million during the corresponding period last year.

Table 4.6

PNSC Fleet and Gross Earnings

Year	No. of Vessels	Dead-Weight (Tons)	Gross Earnings (Rs Million)
1990-91	22	352,716	3,860
1991-92	22	352,716	4,063
1992-93 (July-March 93)	22	352,716	2,800

Source: Pakistan National Shipping Corporation

As rgards induction of privatte sectoi in tl shipping services, a good numbr of liences have been issued to the intereted pties. Various incentives like withdawal (duties/tax holiday have also been ffereby the government and other policy meaires like amendment of Mercant Sipping Act etc. are in the pipelie. Scfar M/s Tri Star Shipping compny ha started operation with one bulk carrie Pan Islamic Steamship Compny is ready working in the private sectoi

B. COMMUICATIONS NETWORK

Posta Serves: At the time of partition therewere nly 3,036 post offices in the county. Nor there are 13,380 post offices. Out c this 09 post offices are located in urbar areasand 11,471 in rural areas. An amout of I 32.400 million was allocated to th Pos Office during 1992-93 for develpmen works. In accordance with polic of degulation and relaxation of govenmentontrol to run this sector more efficintly, te governmen has established a Potal Sevices Corporation in August 1992.Someof the services carried out by the bst Oice Department/Corporation durin the priod under review are given as unde:

Savigs: Coss investment in post office savins ban Defence Savings Certificates, specil savgs accounts, special savings certficaes (REGD), special savins/certicates (BEARER) for the year 1992)3 is eimated at Rs 9130.649 million.

Specil Ma Services: The Post Office Depatmenprovided the following 'Special MailServic during 1992-93:

- The Air Express Service to 32 big citie
- The Urgent Mil Service (UMS) to 134 town,
- Local Expres Delivery Service (LES) to 14 laze cities within the municipal limi,
- Fax Mal Servie to 77 cities,
- Urgent Mone Order Service 134 cities and
- Fax Money Order Service to 77 cities.

Postal Life Insurace: Postal Life Insurance provides lw cost service and efficient life insuranc which runs on no profit no loss basis. The target of fresh business for the year 1992-93 was fixed at Rs 2644.8 million. Against this target, fresh business amounting to Rs 1531.189 million has already been secured during July-January, 1992-93. Uder the scheme new 15,455 policies wereissued, bringing the cumulative totl to 26,352 amounting to Rs 10,294.351 millionupto January 1993.

Philately: During th period, the sale of commemorative postge stamps to the Pakistan philaelists ielded a sum of Rs 3.126 million whereas Rs 0.123 million were earned in foregn excange.

Savings bank MobileAccounts: A savings bank mobile accountcan be opened at the Head Post Offce. It an be opened by any individual or afirm sbject to the condition that only one personwill be authorised to operate the account. The account can also be opened in additon to other Savings Bank Accounts. The account can be opened with an initial deposif at least Rs 2,000/- and the maximum balance in account including profit, shuld not exceed Rs 200,000/-. During te year 1991-92, 54 accounts of Rs.18.9 Illion were opened.

International Postal Services Exchange of Mail: Exchange of mail with all the countries of the world except Israel is carried out in accordance with the Universal Postal Union regulations. During the current year (upto March, 1993), Pakistan Post Office earned foreign exchange of Rs 9.965 million.

Remittance Services: Pakistan Post has concluded by lateral agreement with 29 countries for foreign money orders. During July-March 1992-93, Pakistan Post Office was instrumental in remitting foreign exchange through money orders as under:

Number	Money Orders
824	0.098 million
5531	US $ 2.360
1241	Rs 9.942

Special Financial Services: Pakistan post provides draft services through its 67 general post offices/head offices. During 1991-92 a total of 2378 postal drafts worth Rs.39 million were issued while 2360 postal drafts worth Rs.38.5 million were paid.

Telecommunication Network: A significant development in the history of the telecommunication sub-sector in Pakistan was the conversion of the Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Department into the Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation in December 1990. Since then the Corporation has embarked upon a massive programme for expansion and modernization of facilities. Recently, break-through has been achieved in the telecommunication services by launching innovating programmes. There has been a large scale expansion in local telephone system. Long distance network has also undergone substantial improvement both in quality and expansion of facilities. The progress achieved during 1992-93 in various areas is given in the following table:

Table 4.7

	Target 1992-93	Progress March,93 (Approx)	June,93 (E)
Local Telephone System			
1. Auto/Digital Exchange lines.	4,60,000	1,22,526	4,60,000
2. Manual exchange Lines	39,000	9,000	39,000
3. New Tetephones	4,00,000	111,350	400,000
4. Trunk Positions (New) (F-36)	30	21	30
II) Long Distance Network			
a) Microwave and Satellite Systems			
i) Multi-Channel DRS	315	97	315
ii) 2nd Standard 'A' antenna, at Dehmandra, Karachi	100%	100%	100%
b) Coaxial Cabte and Optical Fibre Providing Optical Fibre Links:			
a) Karachi-Rawalpindi	100%	100%	100%
b) Rawalpindi-Peshawar	70%	20%	70%
c) N.W.D. Exchanges			
N.W.D. Exchanges including mini exchanges	197	24	197
d) Rural Communication			
Long Distance Public Call Office	2000	571	1000
e) International Exchanges			
expansion of International Gateway exchanges.	90%	50%	90%
Karachi 1400 circuits			
Islamabad 1500 "			

The PTC earned revenue of Rs 12,062 million during July-March 1992-93 as compared to Rs 11,234 million during the corresponding period last year.

Overeas Cmmunications: At present 1,400 interationa and 2,000 national circus ar working from the two 'intenation gateway exchanges' at Karahi. T third such exchange was instaed at slamabad which is presently accomodang 1,500 national and 1,000 interation circuits. Expansion in Interation Gateway Exchanges is under progess f adding 1400 and 1500 interationa circuits at Karachi and Islambad spectively. Pakistan is now direcy conected with 125 counties.

Optical Fibre Systen The 'optical fibre system' has ben intrduced in the country by connecting variou cities. Its total route length is 206 km with 72 thousand channels.

Cellular Mobile Telephone (CMT) System: At present, two priva companies, Pak-Tel and Pak-Con, ar providing mobile telephone services i big cities of the country. At present, te PTC is planning to provide natior wide overage as early as possible. At presnt, 2,500 mobile subscribers hav acces to PTC network of CMT.

5. INEIGY

The rapid economic growth expeiencedby the country has resulted in sharpy risg demand for energy. The deveopmei of energy resources tended to lag bhind :e growth in demand. The gap had eachea high level by the end of the FifthFive-ear Plan. Since the Sixth Five Yea Plan, his sector has been accorded highc prioty and allocated the highest shar in ublic Sector Development Progamme(PSDP). The private sector, partiularlyoreign investors have also been attrated i invest in exploration and deveopme: of energy resources. This polic of ıcreased involvement of the privze seor is being pursued with incrasing gour.

The:nergy sector (Power & Fuel) has ieen eocated Rs 15,914.6 million in the ublic Sctor Development Programme (PSIP) for 992-93, which comes to 21 per centof the otal PSDP. The share of Power Sectr is) the extent of Rs 13,538.5 millon (17 per :ent of the total PSDP) andof fuesector Rs 2,376.1 million (3.1 per ent othe total PSDP).

Of he tctal commercial energy supply in te courtry, oil accounts for 42.1 per :ent, gs 36.0 per cent, electricity 16.0 per :ent al coal 5.9 per cent. Petroleum prouucts ad crude oil worth $ 1134.8 millon we imported during July-March 199-93 a compared to $ 976 million durig th corresponding period of last yea: It acounts for 16.10 per cent and 14.3 per:ent of our total import bill respctivel The import bill of oil for the whce yea 1992-93 is estimated at $ 1486.7 milon.

Oil

The recoverale reserves of crude oil upto March 31, 199 were estimated at 143.5 million barrels.The share of oil in the :otal energy supply ; about 42 per cent. The current level ofndigenous extraction of crude oil s insuïcient to cover total national demand. In1971-72, the level of local crude exractionfrom 6 oil fields stood at 3.007 millicn US barrels per year. 37 oil fields which :emaind in production had supplied 22.176 millon US barrels during July-March 1992-93.)aily production of oil slightly declined to 0,755 barrels per day during July-March, 992-93 as compared with 61,144 barrels pr day produced during the correspoiding eriod last year. The production picked ujin the Southern Zone while :t declned ii the Northern Zone. Field-wise prıductio of oil during July-March 1992-93 ove July-March 1991-92 and for the year 1991-92 is given at Annextable-I

A conparave position of oil production is given i table 5.1.

Tae 5.1

Oil Pıduction

Area	Nc of Fidds	(US Barrels Per Day) 991-92	1991-92 Jul-March	1992-93 Jul-March
A) North	1(	27,957	28,856	26,329
B) South	2	33,433	32,288	34,426
Total:	3	61,390	61,144	60,755

As against ıe drilling target of 45 wells for th finarial years 1992-93, 20 wells were dilled uto March 1993; eleven

by the public sector and nine by the private sector. Similarly, 4 new discoveries of oil and gas (1 for oil and 3 for gas) were made during July-March 1993.

Natural Gas

As of 1st April 1993, the recoverable reserves of natural gas from the dry gas-fields and associated gasses from the oil fields are estimated at 661.49 billion cubic meters. At present, there are 25 gas fields in the country. About 46 per cent of the gas supply is being obtained from Sui.

During July-March 1992-93, the production of gas was 1,581 million cubic feet per day as against 1,492 millon cubic feet per day during the same period last year, showing an increase of 6 per cent. The whole year production for 1991-92 stood at 1,505 million cubic feet per day. Field-wise production of natural gas during July-March, 1991-92, 1992-93 and for the whole year 1991-92 is given at Annex - table-II.

At present, 36 per cent of the country's energy needs are met from natural gas. During July-March 1992-93, 10,318 million cubic meters of natural gas was consumed by various sectors of the economy as compared to 9,728 million cubic meters during the corresponding period last year. The power sector consumed the largest share of natural gas (36.6 per cent), while cement consumed the smallest share (2.4 per cent). Fertilizer, general industries, commercial and domestic sectors respectively consumed the remaining portion of 23.7 per cent, 21.4 percent, 2.9 percent and 13 per cent respectively. Sector-wise consumption of natural gas is given in table 5.2.

Table 5.2

Consumption of Natural Gas

(Million Cubic Meters)

Sectors	July-March 1991-92	% Share	July-March 1992-93	% Share
Power	3,843	39.50	3,775	36.59
Cement	240	2.47	250	2.42
Fertilizer	2,094	21.53	2,450	23.74
General Industries	1,998	20.53	2,212	21.44
Commercial	273	2.81	295	2.86
Domestic	1,280	13.16	1,336	12.95
Total:	9,728	100.00	10,318	100.00

Electricity

The total installed generating capacity increased to 10,598 MW during July-March 1992-93 compared to 8,928 MW during July-March 1991-92 showing an increase of 18.7 per cent. The Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) and Karachi Electricity Supply Corporation (KESC) are the two principal organizations involved in generation and distribution of electricity.

Water And Power Development Authority (WAPDA)

The installed generating capacity of WAPDA Power System comprising Northern, Upper, Lower Sind and Quetta power markets was 7,917 MW (hydel 3,761 MW, thermal 4,156 MW) as of June 1992. With the retirement of steam power station at Hyderabad (43 MW) and Rawalpindi Electric Power Company (REPCO) (9 MW), the available capacity decreased to 7,882 MW as of February 1993. Unit-wise

instaled gerrating capacity of WAPDA is giverin tab 5.3.

Table 5.3

Sr. No.	ame of ower tation	Instaled Generaing Capacity (MW) Hydel	Thermal	Total
1.	arbela	2,614	-	2,614
2.	fangla	800	-	800
3.	Varsak	240	-	240
4.	mall Hys	107	-	107
5.	Iultan Stm	-	260	260
6.	aisalabaoteam	-	132	132
7.	aisalabaGas urbines	-	200	200
8.	hahdara as urbines	-	85	85
9.	Juddu Stm	-	640	640
10.	ombineCycle Juddu	-	600	600
11.	ukkur Stm	-	50	50
12.	otri Ga urbines	-	130	130
13.	ot AddCombined Cycle	-	624	624
14.	ot Addas urbines 3	-	400	400
15.	amshoroil Fired nits 1-4	-	880	880
16.	Quetta	-	83	83
17.	asni	-	17	17
18.	aken-ov MESCC	-	20	20
	Td:	3,761	4,121	7,882

Source: WAPDA

Enegy Geeration: The overall mix of hyd and ermal generation is given in tabl 5.4.

Table 5.4

Energy Generation

(Million Kwh)

Year	Hydel	Percentage to total	Thermal	Percentage to total	Total
1990-9	18,29	53.1	16,117	46.9	34,435
1991-9	18,64	49.(	19,419	51.0	38,066
1992-9	14,21	53.(	12,312	46.4	26,527
(Actu Upto F 1993)					

Source: WAPDA

Transmission of Pwer: The length of transmission lines of 500, 220, 132 and 66 KV increased to 24,78 km by Feb. 1993 compared with the wole year achievement of 23,794 km during 991-92.

Tab 5.5

Lengti of Trasmission Lines

Voltage	Route Length (Kilometer)
500 KV	2,361
220 KV	1,820
132 KV	12,021
66 KV	8,176
Total:	24,378

Source: WAPDA

Growth in Consumrs: The number of consumers has beei increasing at a fast pace due to rapi urbanization and extension of elctricity supply to unelectrified ireas s well as villages. In 1959-60, the numberof consumers was 0.31 million only which inreased to 7.74 million in June 1992 at an verage annual growth rate of 11 pe cent,or about 4 times the increase in popultin. The number had increased to 8.03 miion by February 1993.

Tale 5.6

Consumer By conomic Group

Year	General	Industil	Agricultural	Total
1990-91	6,945,928	162,62	152,169	7,260,721
1991-92	7,411,500	169,4	155,305	7,736,241
1992-93 (Actual Upto Feb. 993)	7,707,781	170,5(	152,896	8,031,181

Electricity Consumption By Economic Groups: The electricity consumption by the production sectors, in terms of their relative shares in the total, remained almost unchanged during the past three years. However, the use of electricity by the households has increased from 19 percent in 1980 to 35 percent in FY 1993 (Upto Feb. 1993) due to greater use of electrical appliances and gadgets which is an index of overall increased economic prosperity. The trends during the three years, 1990-93 are given below:

Table 5.7

Electricity Consumption By Economic Groups

(Percentage of total sale)

Year	Domes-tic	Commer-cial	Indus-trial	Agricul-tural	Bulk Supply & P.Lighting	Trac-tion
1990-91	32.42	4.33	34.28	21.05	7.80	0.12
1991-92	33.11	4.07	34.90	19.90	7.92	0.10
1992-93 (Actual Upto Feb. 1993)	35.24	4.18	35.24	17.93	7.32	0.09

Source:WAPDA

Power Losses: The vigorous measures adopted by WAPDA to improve operational efficiency and management have reduced power and energy losses. These are, continually, being reduced resulting in increased energy sales and revenues, through programmes of renovation, installing capacitors and strengthening consumer-end distribution supply network under the Energy Loss Reduction programme.

Table 5.8

Annual WAPDA Power Losses

Year	Power Losses*
1977-78	35.70
1978-79	34.10
1979-80	32.70
1980-81	31.40
1981-82	30.30
1982-83	29.70
1983-84	29.30
1984-85	26.70
1985-86	26.40
1986-87	24.90
1987-88	24.60
1988-89	23.90
1989-90	23.25
1990-91	22.80
1991-92	23.11
1992-93 (Target)	20.70

* As percent of total generation including consumption in auxiliaries.

Power Development Programme: The completion of extension units 11-14 at Tarbela during 1992-93 will raise the generating capacity to 3,478 MW of cheap hydro power. Mangla units 9 and 10 of 100 MW each (200 MW) will be completed by end 1993, raising the capacity of the station to 1000 MW. The work on oil-fired units 1 to 3 of 210 MW each (630 MW) at Muzaffargarh, is progressing fast. Unit-1 will be supplying electricity by end 1993. Of the three coal-fired fluidized bed units at Lakhra, units 1 and 2 of 50 MW each (100 MW) and combined cycle at Faisalabad and Kotri (88 MW) will also be available by end 1993. The work on installing 415 MW combined cycle power plant at Guddu is in progress. The commissioning of all these units will add 2,347 MW capacity during 1993-94, and WAPDA's total installed generating capacity will increase to 10,229 MW by FY 1994.

The gieratirg capacity at Pasni on Balocistan cast will be augmented by 27.5 MW uder pase-II. This will further open new vitas oeconomic activity as well as raise te starard of living of the people in the costal aeas. The work on units 11 & 12 stem turb generators with combustion turbin units5-8 at Kot Addu would be complted uring the Eighth Plan. Finaning is eing arranged to start work on Uit-5 o350 MW oil-fired station at Jamsbro.

The heme for Combined Cycle Powe plant t Kot Addu (units 13-15) of 397 MW capcity with German financing, has bgun and is likely to be completed by June 995. xtension of Muzaffargarh oil fired ower tation will be carried out by instalng uns 4 to 6 of 740 MW for which Chinahas pvided oreign exchange. It has also been pposed to install units 7 and 8 of 30 MW : Muzaffargarh.

Govemments policy of relaxation relatig to g usage has prompted planning of 1,80 MWcombined cycle power plant at Sahival. f this, the first 600 MW combned cyle power plant will be installed by 196-97. Meanwhile work on Chashma Low lead pject of 180 MW (8x22.5 MW) capaity is be undertaken. If approved, the Kalabah Dam having 2,400 MW capaity wilbe built by the year 2003. Its ultimte caacity will be 3,600 MW. With impanding at Kalabagh, and the two reseroirs Tbela and Kalabagh operated in cnjuncon, more generation can be adde at Tbela. The feasibility report of Ghai Baroia proect of 1,425 MW (5x285 MW a sit downstream of Tarbela near Attok, hasbeen prepared by joint venture consltantsof Pakistan U.K./USA with UNIP finacing. The investigations and allie actities at Basha (4,500 MW) upsteam of the Indus with World Bank assistance will te undrtaken. Dasu (5,500 MW) and Thalot (2,00 MW) have also been identifiec as pospective sites for fiture hydro development.

Village Electrificatio The village/rural electrification is an integral programme to uplift the socio-economic living standards and productive capacy of 70 per cent of the population lving inthe villages. During 1991-92, the number of villages electrified, including Federally dministered Tribal areas, was 3,649. rom July 1992 to February 1993, furthe 2,856 villages have been supplied with ectricity. The total number of villages suplied with electricity thus comes to 43,640 s of February 1993.

Annual Tagets an Achievements of Village Ectrified

Year	Target	alization (cl.FATA)	Progressive Total
1975-76	500	855	5157
1976-77	745	854	6011
1977-78	867	1606	7617
1978-79	1020	1246	8863
1979-80	800	1306	10169
1980-81	1000	1181	11350
1981-82	1400	1701	13051
1982-83	1400	2188	15239
1983-84	1900	2325	17564
1984-85	1647	1705	19269
1985-86	2580	2577	21846
1986-87	3690	3405	25251
1987-88	1000	2440	27691
1988-89	2771	2301	29992
1989-90	2698	3096	33088
1990-91	1234	4047	37135
1991-92	2793	3649	40784
1992-93	2070	2856	43640
(Actual Upto Feb.1993)			

Source: WAPDA

The Karachi Eectricy Supply Corporation (KESC)

The KESC served 1.13 million consumers in Decelber 1992 in Karachi and its subirban areas and parts of

Balochistan i.e. Hub, Vinder, Uthal and Bela. Its concumers are expected to reach 1.153 million by June 1993. The total installed capacity of the KESC upto June 30, 1992 was 1,738 MW which will remain unchanged upto June 30, 1993.

Station-wise installed capacity and actual capability upto June 30, 1993 would be as follows:

	Name of Station	Installed capacity MW	Actual capability MW
1.	Steam Station	66	25
2.	Korangi Thermal P.S.	382	330
3.	Dual Fuel Station	15	8
4.	Site Gas Turbine	125	60
5.	Korangi Town Gas Turbine	100	80
6.	Bin Qasim Thermal Power Station Units 1,2,3,4 & 5 (210 MW of Each)	1,050	1,050
	Total	1,738	1,553

The details of power generation and the purchase of electricity from outside Agencies are as follows:

			July-Dec 1992 Actual	July-June 1992-93 Target
1.	KESC GENERATION	MWH	3,837,393	7,337,000
2.	POWER PURCHASED			
	A: KANUPP	MWH	331,828	360,000
	B: WAPDA	MWH	40,115	-
	C: PASMIC	MWH	91,006	140,000
	Total:		462,949	500,000

The 210 MW Bin Qasim Thermal Power Station Extension Units 3 & 4 and unit 5 of 220 kv are the on-going projects. Units 3 and 4 are running under commercial operation at rated load while unit 5 is in final stage.

Among future projects, the installation of 210 MW Bin Qasim Thermal Power Station Extension Unit-6, including associated 220 KV transmission facilities includes construction of 30 KM, 2x210 MW Overhead Transmission Lines from Bin Qasim Power Station to Korangi West Grid station. A loan agreement has been signed with OECF (Japan) to finance the project.

Nuclear Power

Pakistan's first nuclear power station, Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) was commissioned in 1971 and brought in full operation in 1972. Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) has prepared a project to enhance the life of the plant and ensure its safe operation. Work is progressing on another project namely, Chashma Nuclear Power Plant of 300 MW. A contract has been signed with the Government of China for its construction.

Private Power Generation

Power load shedding has adversely affected the manufacturing sector and the pace of industrialization. The financial constraint has been a major factor in implementing WAPDA's generation expansion plans. In order to overcome the financial constraint in the public sector, electricity production has been declared as an industry, and the private sector has been inducted to build power plants by giving them fiscal incentives i.e. tax holiday, duty free import of electrical plant and machinery. In this way WAPDA's programme will be supplemented by private power generation. The first big oil-fired power station of 1,292 MW will be constructed at Hub on the Balochistan coast by a Saudi company. The construction on this project will start shortly. The Fauji Foundation is to build a 350 MW oil-fired

powe station at Port Bin Qasim while a 538 MW an a 138 MW combined cycle powe plant based on low calorific gas availale a Uch and near Kabirwala (Multn) reectively will also be built by privat entpreneurs. Canadian-U.S.A. consutants nave indicated a thermal compex of3,600 MW to be run on impoed cl. Another proposal for 420 MW il-fire powe station at Jamshoro is unde proce, while a 150 MW combined cycle powe plant at Sahiwal is under evalution.

New nd Rewable Energy Resources:

Govnmen has installed 18 sollar photvoltaisystem on demonstration basis, 2 wirl millor aerogeneration and 4 wind pumpers fowater lifting and about 4,200 biogs unitsn the rural areas to study their techo-ecomics.

In oler to attract he private sector for ommeialization of renewable energy techologie in the country, various incetives ave been approved. Private sectc partipatior in the renewable energy has o far ben non-existent.

Coa

Theshare of coal has decreased to 5.9 er cer recenly from 60 per cent in 1948 in he useof oveall energy mix. The production of dmesti coal has been low in the country. However, according to Geological Survey of Pakistan, large deposits of coil have been discovered in Sind that are estimed to be over 100 billion tonnes. Drillig is in progress.

Pakistai Mieral Development Corporation (PMDC is operating three coal mines at Degai, Sore Range and Sharigh in Balochista, two at Lakhra and Meting in Sndh and at Makerwal/Gulakhel in Punjab/NWFP. These mines produce 250,694 tonnes coal during July-Mrch 192-93 as against the production of 280,32 tonnes made during the corresponding prod last year. The production dedined ue to heavy rains and floods. PMDC plans o achieve the targets hrough increased poduction during the emaining quarter ofhe current year.

For efectiveuse of coal and to ncrease its snare i the use of overall energy mix, high pricity is to be accorded to coal exploration, stablishment of large scale power pants nar coal mines, better mining rules and egulations to attract investors and grat of incentives/tax holidays to prospecve investors in coal mining.

Well/Company Wise Production of Oil

Unit Barrels Per Day

Company	Field	July, 91-June,92	July, 91-March,92	July, 92-March,93
A=NORTH POL	KHAUR	6	6	5
	DHULIAN	22	23	19
	JOYAMAIR	607	611	522
	MEYAL	2813	2900	2394
	SUB-TOTAL	**3448**	**3540**	**2940**
OXY	BALKASSAR	416	408	452
	DHURNAL	11925	12813	8836
	BHANGALI	982	1071	648
	PINDORI	0	0	22
	SUB-TOTAL	**13323**	**14292**	**9958**
OGDC	SADKAL	8	0	2
	TOOT	769	797	606
	CHAK-NAURANG	1296	1326	1030
	FIMKASSAR	4140	4387	3517
	DAKHNI	996	1006	829
	MISSAKESWAL	1573	1086	4482
	BHALSYEDAN	134	0	75
	TOTAL=	**8916**	**8602**	**10541**
PPL	ADHI	2270	2422	2890
	TOTAL NORTH:	27957	28856	26329

(Cont...)

Well/Company Wise Production of Oil

Unit Barrels Per Day

Compay	Field	July, 91-June,92	July, 91-Mrch,92	July, 92-March,93
B=SCJTH:				
	THORA	4194	4287	3410
	SONO	2241	1939	2607
	LASHARI CENTRE	2122	2109	1926
GDC	TANDO ALAM	2175	2174	2056
	LASHARI-E	75	93	0
	BOBI	454	470	379
	GHCTANA	6	9	0
	PASAKI	4390	4292	3797
	MEYUNISMAIL	154	204	0
	KUNNAR	715	459	1315
	SUB-TOTAL	**16526**	**16036**	**15490**
	KHASKELI	288	275	340
	LKAGHARI	3281	3484	1816
	DHABI	806	815	583
UP	MAZARI	4026	3550	5047
	S.MAZARI	3558	3417	3710
	HALIPOTA	378	368	323
	MATLI	115	123	84
	LIARI	3213	2862	4844
	BARI	0	0	306
	BHATTI	0	0	205
	CONDENSATE	1242	1358	1678
	SUB-TOTAL	**16907**	**16252**	**18936**
	TOTAL SOUTH:	**33433**	**32288**	**34426**
	TOTAL A+B=	61390	61144	60755

POL = Pakan Oilfelds Ltd
OXY = Ocdental of Pakistan Inc.
PPL = Pakian Petroleum Ltd.
UTP = Unin Texas Pakistan Inc.
OGDC = O& Gas Dev. Corp.

Field/Company Wise Production of Gas

Million Cubic Feet Per Day

Company	Field	July, 91-June,92	July, 91-March,92	July, 92-March,93
P P L	SUI	709	702	724
	KANDHKOT	71	71	74
	ADHI	17	18	20
	SUB-TOTAL	**797**	**791**	**818**
M G C L	MARI	276	269	298
O G D C	PIRKOH	176	174	186
	TOOT	3	4	3
	LOTI	47	46	49
	DAKHNI	17	17	15
	HUNDI/SARI	1	1	8
	MISSA-KESWAL	0	0	6
	SUB-TOTAL	**244**	**242**	**267**
P O L	MEYAL	19	20	17
O X Y	DHURNAL	29	31	20
	BHUNGALI	2	2	1
	SUB-TOTAL	**31**	**33**	**21**
U T P	GOLARCHI	24	24	18
	TURK	69	73	34
	MAZARI	2	2	2
	MATLI	26	23	34
	SONRO	10	12	0
	DABHI	1	1	1
	LIARI	1	1	1
	S.MAZARI/HALIPOTA	2	1	1
	NARI	2	0	13
	BUKHARI	1	0	47
	MUKHDUMPUR	0	0	8
	BHATTI/KOREWAH	0	0	1
	SUB-TOTAL	**138**	**137**	**160**
	G. TOTAL	**1505**	**1492**	**1581**

PPL = Pakistan Petroleum Ltd.
POL = Pakistan Oilfields Ltd.
OXY = Occidental of Pakistan Inc.
UTP = Union Texas Pakistan Inc.

III PUBLIC FINANCE, MONETARY POLICY AND PRICES

III. PUBLIC FINANCE, MONETARY POLICY AND PRICES

6. PUBLIC FINANCE

Structure of Public Finance

One of the most serious aspects of public finance in Pakistan is its structural weaknesses. On the revenue side, tax-GDP ratio has stagnated during last several years around 14 percent. It is mainly attributable to a narrow tax base, inelastic tax system, complex tax laws, heavy reliance on foreign trade taxes, complex network of tax exemptions and incentives, horizontal and vertical inequity, tax evasion, weak tax administration and lack of effort at the provincial and local levels.

On the expenditure side, defence and debt servicing are almost equal to the total revenues. Consequently, in the last several years a part of current expenditure and all development expenditure have been financed through internal and external borrowings leading to high overall budget deficits.

The deficit and debt servicing liabilities are mutually reinforcing. As a result, with the increase in deficit, debt servicing liability has increased. The expenditure on debt servicing accounts for growing share of total expenditure. The total outstanding debt (both external and internal) accounts for 77.1 percent of GDP in 1991-92. Interest on domestic debt alone has gone up from 2.1 percent of GDP in 1980-81 to 4.5 percent of GDP in 1991-92. A larger share of credit in the Annual Credit Plan was used by the Government to finance budgetary deficit. This has a "crowding out" effect on the private sector.

Higher level of budgetary deficit, inadequate tax efforts, Government's continuous resort to borrowing from banking system, heavy defence expenditure and growing debt liability have serious repercussions for economic management of the country.

With the preceding perspective in view, Government accords highest priority to correct persistent fiscal imbalances. Several initiatives have been taken to reform the system. Under these initiatives, efforts are being made to broaden the base of taxation system and to move towards a generalized income and consumption tax. The share of the direct taxes in total taxes is to be increased. The emphasis is being shifted from customduties to excise duty and sales tax. The tax net is being extended. Exemptions and concessions under the fiscal policy are being rationalized. Provincial and local governments under the National Finance Commission Award are expected to step up their resource mobilization effort. Public sector enterprises are being divested. The public sector enterprises which are involved in the production and distribution of public goods and services are being given autonomy. This is a step towards reducing subsidies and improving non-tax revenues. Government also encourages user charges on social services like education and health. Controls and regulations on autonomous bodies are being abolished and they are being encouraged to move toward self financing. (see table 6.1).

New Budgetary Measures during 1992-93

The budget for 1992-93 was presented in the context of a policy reforms framework. A number of measures in the fiscal field were taken.

1. **Direct Taxes**

- To increase tax revenue through direct taxes some unnecessary exemptions, exclusions, tax holidays and other concessions have been withdrawn.

- For broadening the tax base a committee has been formed to study different aspects of agriculture income, which has created serious inter-sectoral distortions.

- Emphasis has been laid on with holding tax.

Table 6.1

Overall Budgetary Position
(As percent of GDP (mp)

	Debt out-standing Domestic	Overall Deficit	Total Expenditure	Total Revenues*	Tax Revenue	Non-Tax Revenue	Direct-tax Revenue	Indirect Tax Revenue
1980-81	20.9	5.3	22.9	17.6	14.0	2.9	2.7	11.3
1983-84	29.2	6.0	23.8	17.8	13.9	3.3	2.2	11.7
1984-85	35.7	7.8	24.7	17.0	13.0	3.4	2.1	10.9
1987-88	43.0	8.5	26.7	18.2	13.8	3.5	1.8	12.0
1988-89	43.3	7.4	26.1	18.8	14.3	3.7	1.9	12.4
1989-90	44.6	6.6	25.9	19.3	14.0	4.6	1.8	12.2
1990-91	43.9	8.7	25.6	16.8	12.7	3.4	2.0	10.7
1991-92	43.1	6.5	26.1	19.7	13.8	4.6	2.3	11.5

* Includes surplus of Autonomous Bodies.

- To simplify and make the available tax record easy to access, a comprehensive computerisation programme has been initiated. It would help create a deterrant against tax evasion.

- For companies different rates of income tax, super tax and surcharge have been merged into a single rate of income tax for simplification.

- To remove discrimination between resident and non-resident contractors for construction and assembly 3 percent withholding tax is levied as final discharge of tax liability.

- Relaxation of tax-on-tax rule in favour of employers engaging foreign technicians and consultants.

- Tax education programme and independent research system were initiated.

- Income tax at concessional rate of 25 percent on the total income of modarabas in the status of companies is levied.

Wealth Tax

- The system of advance payment of wealth tax and collection at source was introduced.

- House property was to be evaluated at a maximum of 12 times of annual lating valve (ALV).

- The rates of wealth tax were revised to slightly increase the effective rate by reducing the four slabs of Rs 500,,000 each to Rs 400,000 each. The basic exemption limit of Rs 1 million remains unchanged.

Caital Value Tax (CVT)

Th base of the :ax was expanded. Its ate stucture was rationalized.

- The shares of listed companiesover-subscribed by 50 percent or more will be charged at the rate of 5 percent.

- All motorcars previously used in Pakistan will be charged CVT at reduced rate of 2.5 percent.

- 3 percent CVT to be charged on purchase/transfer of land at the outskirts of big cities.

Indirect Taxes.

Custos

- Impo: surcharges were merged into custom duty to give ransparency to the systen

- The naximum duty was reduced to 90 percent except motorvehicles.

- A valuation manual has been introoced to ensure correct and uiform applications of valuesof imported goods for assessment of tax.

- At Karachi Custom House, a comprehensive procedure has been notified for ensuring safe transportation of contaier between the two wharvs of Karachi Port. This will oviate the chances of illega' unauthorised removal of imorted cargo.

- Exterion of presumptive tax syster to exports.

Excis Duty

- The ate of excise duty has been enhanced from 1 percet to 2 percent of the amout of bank advance.

Small loans (not exceeding Rs.50,000), bad debts and investment loans including loans taken for house building and agriculture were exempted.

- Duty on telephone services was increased from 25 percent to 60 percent , due to which the charges for a local call has gone up from Rs.1.56 to Rs.2.00 per call.

- Charges on cosmetics, beverages and cigarette advertisements on television were enhanced from 10 percent to 15 percent and for other categories from 5 percent to 10 percent.

- Duty on services rendered by the hotels regarding marriage parties was enhanced from 20 percent to 30 percent of the total expenses.

- Duty on man-made spun yarn was reduced from Rs.6 to Rs.5 per kg. On knitting yarn duty was increased from Rs.2 to Rs.5 per kg.

- Five percent advalorem duty was levied on bodies of motor vehicles meant for the transportation of persons and goods.

- On cosmetics, perfumery and toilet preparations, the duty was reduced from 50 percent ad valorem to 12.5 percent of retail price.

- Tyres and tubes for trucks and buses were exempted from duty which was previosuly levied at 10 percent.

Sales tax.

- To curtail the scope of exemptions about 126 locally produced items were brought in the tax net.

- For economy in documentation and broadening the tax coverage, sales tax was extended at the level of wholesale and retail stages.

- Rate of the tax was increased from Rs.0.50 per square meter to Rs.1.00 on processed fabrics.

- Levy of 2 percent sales tax at source in lieu of 12.5 percent on retailers.

- Area exemption extended to whole sale stage in NWFP and Baluchistan.

- 2 percent sales tax exemption was allowed to yellow cabs.

- Motorcycles and scooters were exempted from sales tax.

- Locally manufactured yellow cabs were exempted of 12.5 percent sales tax.

- All goods manufactured/ acquired by the Railways were exempted.

- Carpets, ACs, foam products and cassettes used in yellow cabs were given 2 percent exemption of sales tax.

Fedeal Buget

The otal resources for the federal budgt wer estimated at Rs 265.1 billion whic inclue: capital receipts (Rs 16.1 billio), ext nal resources (Rs 49.6 billion) and nanci; SAP (Rs 3.2 billion). Gross reveue ofthe federal government was estimted a Rs 261.0 billion which after payment ofRs 64.9 billion as provincial shar in fecral taxes, left Rs 196.2 billion as nt revnue reflecting 19.0 percent increase ov the previous year. Against the availble reources total expenditure of Rs 286.2 billi (revenue expenditure of Rs 218.2 billic, and cevelopment expenditure of R 67.6 billion) was budgeted whiich resued in defici of Rs 21.4 billion to be finaced b bank borrowing. Details are shown in tale 6.2.

Table 6.2
Federaliovernment Budgetary Position
(Rs billion)

		1990-91	1991-92 (RE)	1992-93 (BE)
1.	Revenue Reipts (Net)	136.55	164.89	196.15
2.	Capital Recot (Net)	13.93	(-)9.54	16.12
3.	Sf Financ by Autonomous Edies	7.92	14.34	-
4.	SP	-	-	3.20
5.	Eternal Fincing	44.17	50.81	49.60
6.	Tal Resoes	202.57	220.50	265.07
7.	Revenue Enditure	177.78	198.89	218.82
8.	Evelopme Expenditure	68.16	79.08	67.60
9.	Tal Expeiture	245.94	277.97	286.42
10.	Gp	43.37	57.5	21.4
11.	Hanced bBank Borrowing	43.37	57.5	21.4

Source: Finance Division

Provincial Buget

The provinci governments also have their own bucets, reflecting their annual develpmen programmes and current expenditures. Provinces raise their revenues fron land revenue, provincial excise, stamps, mtor vehicle taxes, immovable property tax, entertainment taxes etc and also nn-bank sources. In addition to their own resources the provinces also receiv 80 percent share in some Federal taxes nd duties. Table 6.3 shows budgetary posion of the provincial receipts and expendures during the last two years.

During the curent budget (1992-93) total provincia revenes at Rs 92.12 billion showed an increase o13.1 percent over last year. It however, inluded a sum of Rs 53.94 billion as provicial share in federal taxes reflecting 13.3 ercent increase over last year. Simiarly, tcal expenditure of Rs 114.61 billion showe an increase of 10.8 percent over last year On revenue account, the provincial budge resulted in a surplus of Rs 6.34 billon against Rs 6.00 billion in the year 1991-92 (Reised). Because of the increase in the shareof federal taxes as a result of inplemetation of National Finance Comnission Award of 1991-92, the provincial governmers have been placed in a better postion vth respect to their revenue budget. Table 6.3 represents summary posion of rovincial budgets.

Consolidated Budget

In the consdidated (federal and provincial) bulget 192-93 total revenue of Rs 265.1 billion inclsive of financing for SAP were proected. The budgeted increase in revenue was expeted to be 11.9 percent over the last year. The tax receipts were projected to increa by 22.0 percent

Table 6.3

Provincial Budgets at a Glance
(Rs Billion)

	Punjab		Sind		NWFP		Baluchistan		Total	
	91-92 (RE)	92-93 (BE)	91-92 (RE)	92-93 (BE)	91-92 (RE)	92-93 (BE)	91-92 (RE)	92-93 (BE)	91-92 (RE)	92-93 (BE)
Receipts										
Provincial Taxes	5.32	6.24	1.90	2.09	0.44	0.53	0.12	0.13	7.78	8.99
Share in Federal Taxes	27.55	31.22	11.08	12.56	6.44	7.30	2.52	2.86	47.59	53.94
All Others	2.82	3.74	5.24	5.90	6.41	7.03	5.33	5.83	19.80	22.48
Total Tax Revenue	35.69	41.20	18.22	20.55	13.29	14.86	7.97	8.82	75.17	85.41
Non-Tax Revenue	3.49	3.92	1.73	1.56	0.86	0.97	0.20	0.26	6.28	6.71
Total Revenue	**39.18**	**45.12**	**19.95**	22.11	**14.15**	**15.83**	**8.17**	**9.08**	**81.45**	**92.12**
a) Total Current Expenditure	37.05	43.37	19.12	20.50	12.74	14.37	6.54	7.54	75.45	85.78
Surplus/Deficit in Revenue Account	2.13	1.75	0.83	1.61	1.41	1.46	1.63	1.53	6.00	6.34
b) Total Development Expenditure	11.37	13.85	5.87	5.00	6.46	6.58	4.28	4.40	27.98	28.83
i) On Revenue Account	6.30	8.40	1.50	0.87	2.96	2.25	0.26	0.27	11.02	11.79
ii) On Capital, Account	5.07	5.45	4.37	4.13	3.50	3.33	4.02	4.13	16.96	17.04
Total Expenditure (a+b)	**48.35**	**55.37**	**24.90**	**25.50**	**19.20**	**20.95**	**10.82**	**11.94**	**103.43**	**114.61**
Less: Oper. Shortfall	-	**(-)1.86**	**(-)1.38**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Finance (Budget Wing)

and non-tax receipts by 4.7 percent compared to the last year. Against the total available resources an expenditure of Rs 329.67 billion was budgeted. The increase in expenditure was modest at 4.5 percent compared to last year.(Table 6.4 shows summary position of consolidated budget while details can be seen at the Annexure).

Expenditure

The budgeted expenditure of 1992-93 amounted to Rs 329.67 billion reflected a modest increase of 4.5 percent over the revised expenditure of Rs 315.6 billion during 1991-92. It constituted 24.3 percent

Table 6.4
Summary of Public Finance
(Rs billion)

	1990-91	1991-92 (RE)	1992-93 (BE)	% Change in 1992-93 over 91-92
A. Total Expenditure	260.97	315.60	329.67	4.5
B. Revenues*	171.78	236.95	265.08	11.9
C. Overall Deficit@	89.19	78.65	64.59	(-)17.9
D. Financed By:				
i) External borrowing	22.10	21.80	17.07	(-)21.7
ii) Domestic borrowing	67.09	56.85	47.52	(-)16.4
a) Non bank borrowing	23.72	-0.62	26.17	
b) Bank borrowing/ Deficit Financing	43.37	57.47	21.35	(-)62.9
As% of GDP (MP)				
i) Overall Deficit	8.7	6.5	4.8	-
ii) Deficit Financing	4.3	4.8	1.6	-

Source: Finance Division

* 1992-93 excludes surplus of autonomous bodies and includes financing for SAP.

@ Overall deficit during 1992-93 excludes public sector corporation.

)f the GDP a apposed to 26.1 percent in he revsed esmate for the last year. Outt)f tota budged expenditure of Rs 244.6)illion (74.2 percent) belonged to the Federa govelment while the remaining amoun of (s 85.1 billion) would be)rovincal expnditure. The ratio of current :o devcopme: expenditure comes to 78:22 as agaist 74:5 last year.

Tabe 6.5

Sucture Consolidated (Federal and Pvincial Expenditure)

(Percent)

	1990-91	1991-92 (RE)	1992-93 (BE)
A. Curret Expenc.e	75.0	73.6	78.1
B. Devepment Eenditure	25.0	26.4	21.9
C. TotalExpenditu (a+b)	100	100	100
(Rs bion)	(260.97)	(315.60)	(329.67)
Memo Itas			
As Percei of GDP:p)			
i) Curret Expenure	19.2	19.2	19.0
ii) Devepment Eenditure	6.4	6.9	5.3
iii) TotalExpenditt	25.6	26.1	24.3

Curret Expiditure

Large component of current expenitures i.e., Rs 822 billion was earmaked)r defence during 1992-93 showig an icrease of 8.5 percent over the revise expaditure of Rs 75.8 billion durin lastyear. It accounted for 31.9 percet of ie current expenditure and constiutes (percent of the GDP(MP). Interet payment was the next major item of currer expeliture which was budgeted at Rs 75) billic as against Rs 63.6 billion last year, nowinan increase of 18.7 percent. It constiutes 5 percent of GDP(MP). As percet of)tal current expenditure, it amouted t029.4 percent as against 27.4 percet lastyear. Table 6.6 shows the percetage sare of main items of current expeliture)r the last three years.

Table 6

Structure f Curre: Expenditure

(% Share)

	19-91	1991-92 (RE)	1992-93 (BE)
Defence	30	32.6	31.9
Interest Payment	26	27.4	29.4
Current Subsilies	5	4.4	2.8
Socal\Econonic & Community Services	29	19.2	20.6
Geieral Admnistration	9	7.2	7.1
All Others	1	9.2	8.2
Total Current Expenditure	100	100.0	100.0
(Rs billion)	1968	232.43	257.33
As percent of GDP (mp			
Current Expeiditure	22	19.2	19.0
Defence	3	6.3	6.0
Interest Payment	9	5.3	5.6
Geierat Admnistration	3	1.4	1.3

The general administration budgeted at Rs 18.14billion showed an increase of 7.8 percet over last year's revised expendture c Rs 16.83 billion. Expenditure o1 socl, economic and community services ws budgeted at Rs 52.86 billion as againstRs 44.57 billion last year indicating 18.6 pcent increase over last year. As a percat of total current expenditure, expendures on general administration and scial, economic and community servces wre accounted for 7.1 percent and 20.5 percat respectively.

Development Expendiire

The Annua Development Programme (Budgetar PSDP)) for the year 1992-93 was placed at Rs 75.5 billion which is 17.0 percent highe than the allocation for 1991-92. Sectoral allocation of ADP reflected bascally the development priorities of the govenment (details are shown in table 6.7).

Table 6.7

Annual Development Programme*

(Rs billion)

Items	1990-91	1991-92 (RE)	1992-93 (BE)	% Change in 92-93 over 91-92
Agriculture	3.3	3.69	3.57	-3.3
Water	6.6	5.65	9.05	60.2
Power	16.7	16.06	13.54	-15.7
Industry	0.2	0.45	0.51	13.3
Fuel and Minerals	3.4	2.32	3.17	36.6
Transport & Communication	9.7	12.72	17.96	41.2
Physical Planning & Housing	4.1	4.55	6.49	42.6
Education & Training	4.1	3.86	6.84	77.2
Health & Nutrition	3.9	2.40	3.72	55.0
Population Planning	0.6	0.96	0.96	-
Social Welfare	0.2	0.12	0.18	50.0
Manpower	0.4	0.32	0.19	-40.6
Works Programme\ Rural Development	3.7	4.75	5.66	19.2
Indus Basin\Terbela	0.2	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	6.2	0.84	0.88	4.8
SDP and Block Allocation	5.3	5.81	6.54	12.6
Less Operational Shortfall	-	-	-3.78	-
Total (Net)	63.0	64.53	75.49	3.8
Provincial Contribution	-	6.70	6.80	-

* Budgetary PSDP Source: Detailed Annual Plan, 1992-93

Out of total PSDP allocations of Rs 75.5 billion, Rs 29.0 billion were allocated for federal ministries/division's, Rs 24.6 billion for provincial programme and Rs 21.8 billion for Corporations.

Sector-wise allocation represents that highest priority has been accorded to transport & communication sector, followed by energy, water and agriculture.

Revenue Receipts

Total net revenue (excluding Social Action Programme) for 1992-93 was projected at Rs 261.88 billion reflecting an increase of 17.6 percent over the revised estimates of Rs 222.61 billion for 1991-92. Tax and non-tax receipts were estimated at Rs 203.83 billion and Rs 58.05 billion respectively showing respective increase of 22.0 percent and 4.7 percent. The total receipts included an additional estimated revenue of Rs 17.54 billion (net) to be accrued from new tax measures after deducting the expenditure due to relief and other concessions provided in the 1992-93 budget. Some of the specific measures are listed in the page 2 of this chapter. Revenue effect of the budgetary measures is summarised in table 6.8 below:-

Table 6.8

Additional Resource mobilization through New Measures and Economy in Expenditure 1992-93

(Rs million)

Tax Revenue	15973
Income Tax	3970
Excise Duty	7270
Sales Tax	2733
Customs	2000
Non Tax Revenue	1569
Total Revenue	17542
ADB Cut	6500
Grant Total	24042

Source: Finance Division

Receipts from direct taxes including new tax measures were estimated at Rs 35.24 billion while indirect taxes were projected to be Rs 168.59 billion indicating a respective increase of 26.2 percent and 21.1 percent over last year. Customs, central excise and sales tax, the three main components of indirect taxes were budgeted higher by 14.2 percent, 37.0 percent and 25.2 percent respectively,compared to last year. Tax revenue thus budgeted were 15.0 percent of GDP(MP). Out of which direct tax and indirect tax were 2.6 percent and 12.4 percent of the GDP(MP) respectively. This indicates a dominant role of indirect taxes in the revenues. (Table 6.9)

Table 6.9
Taand Non-Tax Revenue

(Rs billion)

	1990-91	1991-92 (RE)	1992-93 (BE)	% Change in 1992-93 over 91-92
Total TaRevenue	129.6	167.1	203.8	22.0
a) Dirt Taxes	20.7	27.9	35.2	26.2
b) Indect Taxes	108.9	139.2	168.6	21.1
Non-Taxlevenue	34.2	55.5	58.1	4.7
Total Reinue	163.8	222.6	261.9	17.6
As perce of GDP (m				
Tax Revtue	12.7	13.8	15.0	-
Direct Tes	2.0	2.3	2.6	-
Indirect 'xes	10.7	11.5	12.4	-
Non-Taxlevenue	3.4	4.6	4.3	-

Source: Finance Divisicn.

Non-tx receipts at Rs 58.1 billion as again the evised estimates of Rs 55.5 billion last yar, showed ar increase of 4.7 percet. Tx and non-tax revenues excluing surlus of autonomous bodies and financng foSAP were estimated to meet 79.4 prcentf tota budgeted expenditure durin 1992-3 (Details of tax and non-tax receipts andconsolidated expenditure can be sen intables 8.3 and 8.4 of the Statiscal Sction)

The fleral government tax revenue collecions ere estimated at Rs 176.5 billio, showig an increase of 24.5 percent over 991-9 Some new measures were introuced t improve tax collections and broaen thr bases for increasing tax revene as ratio of GDP. Emphasis has been aid onincreasing the share of direct taxes and geeral sales tax of value added type. The le of sales tax at multiple stages has ben mrged into a single stage tax (GST to b levied at the rate of 12.5 percet. It ws expected that this change of polic woul help improve tax revenue. However, eimates during the first ten monts perid showed that the collections are nt veryatisfactory.

The actual coection during July-April 1992-93 anountd to Rs 121.7 billion which was 60.0 pecent of the target. Major improvenent ws shown by income tax which recoded 3.3 percent increase during the first ten maths of the current year. Revenue frm customs which contribues about 40.4percent of the total target is still under pessure. The overall position would e knovn from the May & June collection whic are usually higher than other months.

External and Domesti Borrowings

Externalborrovng which on average financed 19 per:ent ofverall deficit during the 6th Five-year Pln, increased to 32 percent in the first yar of the 7th Plan (:988-89) and urtherto 40.9 percent in 1989-90 but declinedto 24.8 percent in 1990-91 and again incased to 27.7 percent in 1991-92. The1992-9 budget is aiming at keeping at thelevel (26.4 percent of the overall ceficit. nterespayment liability on eternal borrovng wlch amounted to Rs 14.5 billion or ..1 perent of GDP(MP) in 1992-93, which is syphning off the meagre resources. Goverment is making concerted efbrts) reduce overall budgetary defidits so hat vulnerability of reliance on borowed esources particularly external resources is educed.

Internal Borroving

Interna bo:owing comprises comestic non-lank brrowing in the form cf permanent, floatin and unfunded debt and borrowing rom bnking system (deficit financing). Int:rnal brrowing to finance overall deficit durir 1992-93 (Budget) accounted for 73.6 prcent as against of 72.3 pelcent in the la year. Due to heavy internal borroving, prticularly from high cost non-bank ource the level of internal

debt as well as interest liability kept on rising which besides crowding out productive private investment is increasing tax burden on the tax payers.

Table 6.10

Stock of Internal Debt

(Rs billion)

	1990-91	1991-92 (RE)	1992-93 (BE)
1. Total Debt	448	522	601
i) Permanent	157	185	223
ii) Floating	151	194	220
iii) Unfunded	140	143	158
2. Interest on Internal debt	37.0	52.5	61.1
3. Interest as a % of GDP (mp)	(3.6)	(4.3)	(4.5)

Public internal debt of the federal government comprising borrowing in the form of permanent, floating and unfunded debt during the last three years alongwith interest payments is shown in table 6.10.

Total debt servicing liability as a percent of GDP (MP) increased from about 3.5 percent in 80's to 5.6 percent of GDP (MP) in 1991-92 and 1992-93. Interest on both domestic and foreign debt of the federal government has gone up. It was estimated at Rs 72.3 billion in 1992-93 which is 11.2 percent higher than last year. Interest on domestic debt registered an increase of 14.9 percent over 1991-92. Repayment/ amortization of foreign loan at Rs 32.5 billion was also budgeted higher by 12.1 percent.

7. MONEY AND CREDIT

Credt Plan'or 1992-93

Durig 1992-93 a new framework of credi/depot ratio was introduced for comercialbanks as an instrument of privae secor credit control with effect fromlst Aqust, 1992 replacing the credit ceilig syste which was abolished as a step to mve tourds market oriented monetary mangemer - a part of financial sector refoms emarked upon by the governme nt. The ractic of eamarking funds for fixed indurial ivestment as also fixation of manatory redit targets for commercial bank in espec of priority sectors contiued cring 1992-93. Lending to the privae sectr at concessional rates under the chem of Locally Manufactured Maclnery (MM) and Export Finance also contiued. Refinance facilities were availble tohe banks against their lending unde the hemes of LMM and Export Finace buthe proceeds in the case of Expct Finace Scheme were held back by the tate lnk of Pakistan in a special depoit accent with remuneration thereon. The ublic lebt management programme initiaed inl990-91 in line with the new finarial seor policy regime was further consolidaid through appropriate adjuments

Effos were made to ensure adeqate flw of credit to he private sector for al prodctive activities in general and the riorit sectors in particular and discarage ts flow for speculative and inessntial ctivities. The initial Credit Plan for 992-9 envisaged monetary expasion c 9.8 percent (Rs 47.45 billion) n line with a eal GP growth target of 6.4 ercent and inflationrate of 8 percent. At he mid-year eview f the Credit Plan in anuary 1993, t was ralised that during the irst half of the ear a number of unanticipated develpments had taken place. This ne:essitaid an upward revision of the Credit Flan wi monetary expansion at 13.9 percen (Rs 6.65 billion).

Net foeign sets of the banking system were expectedo decline by Rs 24.85 billion. After takig into account the impact of net foreign ssets, domestic credit was targeted o expad by Rs 92.5 billion (18.2 percent) incluing Rs 59 billion for he governmert secto and Rs 36 billion for he private secor. Ot of Rs 59 billion for he governmert secto, Rs 56 billion were for budgetary suppct, Rs 2 billion for financing comnodityoperations and Rs 1 billion for Zalat Fud. Marginal increase of Rs 0.5 billion wasalso planned for the public sector enterpries. Other items (net) were estimatid to exert contractionary nfluence of Rs 3 bilbn during the year.

Trends in Moetary xpansion

Monetary assts expanded by 14.8 ercent (Rs 71.76 illion) during July-December, 1992 as compared with an expansion of 13.7 perent (Rs 51.94 billion) n the correspndingeriod last year. The expansion was accunted for by both government borrovng for budgetary support and ciedit e:ended to the private sector. The lrger gvernment borrowing was the resut of sower growth in tax

revenue as is usual during the first half of the year and higher expenditure in the aftermath of the floods. Private sector credit requirements increased due to a number of exceptional factors. These included: additional demand for credit to overcome the difficult situation after the recent floods, fulfillment of the pent up demand following the removal of credit ceilings in August 1992, the slow retirement of seasonal credit, a large increase in credit advanced under government sponsored schemes and inclusion in the definition of the private sector of some of the components which were previously part of the government sector.

The rapid expansion in monetary assets during the first half of the year 1992-93 was, however, followed by a sharp slow down in the expansionary tempo in the subsequent quarter. Monetary assets expanded by a mere Rs 12.80 billion during the period 1st January through 1st April, 1993. Deceleration in monetary expansion during the third quarter was due to lesser resort by the government to bank borrowing for budgetary support and by the private sector for bank credit. Their respective borrowing amounted to Rs 6.31 billion and Rs 10.84 billion during the quarter. The improvement in revenue collection and strict expenditure control measures contributed to the slow down in government borrowing from the banking system in the third quarter of the year 1992-93.

Causative Factors of Changes in Monetary Assets

The comparative position of the causative factors of monetary expansion are given in table 7.1. In order to fully comprehend the changes in monetary assets during the year, sectoral behaviour is analysed below:

Table 7.1

Factors Causing Changes in Monetary Assets

(Rs. billion)

	Actual	
	1-7-1992 to 1-4-1993	1-7-1991 to 2-4-1992
i) Government Sector	63.05	59.46
a) Budgetary Support	64.87	63.47
b) Commodity Operations	-2.66	-2.97
c) Effect of Zakat	0.85	-1.04
ii) Public Enterprises	-0.78	-0.42
iii) Private Sector	50.25	22.78
iv) Other Items	-13.32	-3.76
v) Domestic Credit	99.20	78.07
vi) Foreign Assets (Net)	-14.64	-3.41
vii) Total Monetary Assets (Growth Rate%)	84.56 (17.4)	74.66 (19.7)

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

i) Government Sector: During the first nine months of the current year upto 1st April, 1993 credit to the government sector increased by Rs 63.05 billion as compared with an increase of Rs 59.46 billion in the corresponding period last year. Government borrowing for budgetary support amounted to Rs 64.87 billion as compared with Rs 63.47 billion in the same period last year. Annual average net budgetary borrowing during the 7th Plan period was Rs 38.11 billion. Larger budgetary borrowing during 1992-93 was attributable to the following factors:-

Unprecedented floods in Punjab and heavy rains all over the country caused heavy loss to lives, property and physical infrastructure.

Goernment incurred huge expiditure on rehabilitation, recastruction and relief measures.

As mpared to federal tax revenue collction target of Rs 176.51 billion for 92-93 actual revenue collection reaied upto 31st March, 1993 amonted to Rs 107.36 billion only. Th created pressure on Govrnment borrowing from the baning sector.

Goernment borrowing for commodityoperations declined by Rs 2.66 billin dung the year 1992-93 upto 1st Apil, 199 which s margnally less than the decne Rs 2.97 billion in the corresponcng period last year. This compared ith the projected expansion of Rs 2 billn for the whole year. As prouremet of wheat is undertaken mainly durng MaJune period, the net retirement wold definitely urn into net borrowing whih is timated to come close to the targt.

ii) lublic nterprises: Credit to the public secor entprises fell by Rs 0.78 billion durng 19-93 upto 1st April, 1993 as compared ith a fall of Rs 0.42 billion in the corresponding period last year.

iii) Privat Sector & Other Items (Net): Bank cred to the private sector rose by Rs 50.3 billic which was more than twice the increase ecorded in the corresponding perod lasvear. As mentioned above, the larger expnsion was accounted for by additionallemand for funds to overcome the diffict situation after the floods; extnsion f large credit against government sposored chemes; fulfillment of pent up demand flowing the removal of credit ceilings in August 1992 and the slow retirement of seasonal credit.

'Other Item (Net)' exerted a contractionary influnce of Rs 13.32 billion as compared with actual contractionary impact of Rs .76 billion in the corresponding perio last year, reflecting an increase in provisioing for doubtful debt, accumulation of reserves and capitalisation in the banking syste.

iv) Net Foreign Asse: Net foreign assets of the banking system erted a contractionary impac of Rs 14.64 blion as compared with a contractionary impct of Rs 3.41 billion in the corresponding priod last year. During the first nine monts of the current year exports lagged belnd the target while imports were aheadof their proportionate target. Foreign excange reserves also fell by 17.2 percent ove the level of end-June, 1992.

Components of Moetary Assets

Table 7.2 as given below showed that during the frst nie-months of the year 1992-93 all componnts of monetary assets recorded increases.

i) Currency in Circulation: Currency in circulation which is the most liquid component of monetary assets increased by Rs 29.17 billion durng 1st July 1992 and 1st April 1993, constitung 63 percent and 34.5 percent of the growt in money supply (M1) and total monetry expansion (M2), respectively. In th corresponding period last year it had recorded a rise of Rs 25.36 billion.

Table 7.2

Changes in the Components of Monetary Assets(M2)

	End period Stocks (Rs. in billion		Percentage share in total		Share in Growth in M2 during July-March
	30-6-92	1-4-93	30-6-92	1-4-93	1992-93
Currency in Circulation	151.82	180.99	31.3	31.8	34.5
Demand Deposits	179.36	194.09	37.0	34.1	17.4
Other Deposits with SBP	3.32	5.74	0.7	1.0	2.9
Money Supply (M1)	334.50	380.82	68.9	66.8	54.8
Time Deposits	116.51	138.78	24.0	24.4	26.3
Foreign Currency Deposits	34.14	50.10	7.0	8.8	18.9
Monetary Assets (M2)	485.15	569.71	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: State Bank of Pakistan & E.A. Wing, Ministry of Finance.

ii) Demand Deposits & Other Deposits with SBP: Demand deposits with scheduled banks and other deposits with the State Bank, taken together, depicted an increase of Rs 17.15 billion as against a rise of Rs 21.20 billion in the same period of last year.

Money Supply (M1): Money supply (M1) comprises currency in circulation, demand deposits with scheduled banks and other deposits with the State Bank of Pakistan. During the nine month period under review, money supply (M1) showed an increase of Rs 46.32 billion, almost the same increase as recorded in the corresponding period last year. Currency in circulation recorded larger expansion during the first nine month period (upto 1-4-93) of 1992-93 compared to the same period last year. On the other hand, the growth in demand deposits was smaller than that recorded in the corresponding period last year. On 1st April 1993 overall share of money supply (M1) to total monetary assets (M2) stood at 66.8 percent as against 68.9 percent on 30th June, 1992. The respective ratios were 73.1 percent and 75.2 percent on the corresponding dates last year.

iii) Time Deposits: During the year 1992-93 up to 1st April 1993 time deposits recorded a rise of Rs 22.27 billion (19.1 percent) which was about two and a half times higher than the increase recorded in the corresponding period last year. This indicates the welcome development of a reversal in the financial disintermediation process as envisaged under the financial sector reforms.

iv) Foreign Currency Deposits: The scheme of "Foreign Currency Accounts" of Resident Pakistanis was launched in March 1991 with the objective of motivating resident Pakistanis to keep their foreign exchange deposits in Pakistan. By 30th March 1993 the outstanding level of foreign currency deposits of resident Pakistanis stood at $ 1948 million while the number of total account holders was reported at 122,533.

Income Velocity of Money

Velocity of circulation measures the speed at which money changes hands. Income velocity of monetary assets (M2) which was 2.50 during 1991-92 declined to 2.23 in 1992-93 by end-March, 1993. Income velocity of the money supply (M1) also fell from 3.45 in 1991-92 to 3.34 during 1992-93 by end-March, 1993.

Broad Money (M3)

In order to determine money supply in a broader perspective, Economic Adviser's Wing has developed M3 series by incorporating some of the saving deposits outside the banking system. During 1992-93,

M3 has ben prepared by adding the outstading deposits of NDFC Bearer Certificates, deposits of National Saving Scheres an Cooperative Banks to M2. Compsitiorof M1, M2 and M3 is given below

M1 = Currecy in Circulation + Demand Depots with scheduled banks + Othedeposits with the State Bank of Paistan.

M2 = M1 +Time Deposits with Scheduled Bank

M3 = M2 +NDFC Bearer Certificates + Depots in NSSs + Deposits of Cooprative Banks.

The osition of M1, M2 and M3 durin 1988-9 to 1992-93 (July-1st April, 1993)is give in table 7.3.

Table 7.3

Stoc of Monetary Aggregates
(M1, M2 and M3)

(Rs billion)

End Peod Stocks (last Workin Day Basis)	Mey Sply	Moretary@ Assets	Broad Money	(percentage change) M1	M2	M3
1988-89	253	231.64	423.37	10.5	4.6	7.9
1989-90	298	317.22	480.13	15.9	12.6	13.4
1990-91	254	378.61	547.37	20.1	19.4	14.0
1991-92	350	485.15	658.25	17.6	28.1	14.8
July-Mch 1991-192	309	463.27	623.59	21.5	29.2	20.8
July-Mch 1992-193	382	559.71	745.12	15.4	25.7	19.5

Source: Ste Bank Pakistan & E.A. Wing, Ministry of Finance.

@ = A from E-March, 1991 the Resident Foreign Currency Deposi are treat as part o Monetary Assets knocking them off as foren liabilit

Expansion in M3 during July-March 1992-93 amounted tcRs 86.87 billion as compared with expasion of Rs 84.56 billion in monetary aets (M2). Since the monetary aggegates reflect large scale substitution of non-bak borrowing by bank borrowing, M3, i.e broad money has expanded by 13.2 perent as compared to 17.4 percent increasen M-2 (i.e. currency in Circulation and bak deposits) between end-June 1992 and end-March 1993. Comparing thefigureor end of the period July-March 1991-92 with that for end of July-March 1992-93 priod, the increase in M2 is 25.7 percent an in M3, 19.5 percent. Since 1990-91, the grwth rate of M3 has been substantially lower than that of M2 reflecting mosty the ffect of the financial sector reforms. It is noteworthy that while the growth rate of M2 since 1990-91 has exceeded GDP groth rate in current prices, that of M3 halagged behind.

Financial Institution:

Scheduled Banks: There are at present 20 domestic banks with 756 branches and 21 foreign banks vith 62 branches in operation in the country Totl paid up capital of scheduled barks amunted to Rs 33.82 billion as on 1st April, 1993 as compared with Rs 29.29 billion on 2nd April, 1992. Their total assets amounted Rs 1089.76 billion on 1st April, 193 as compared with Rs 864.92 billion on te corresponding date last year. Their asses increased by 13.1 percent during the first nine months of the current year upto 1st April, 1993 compared to an increase of 12) percent during the corresponding period year earlier. During this period their credit showed a rise of Rs 55.54 billion or 20.3 percent as compared with a rise of Rs 0.54 billion or 13.0 percent during the orresponding period last year. They mobilised deposits aggregating tc Rs 4074 billion during the

first nine month period of the current year as compared with an increase of Rs 40.01 billion recorded during the same period last year, indicating a rise of 16.8 percent. Their investment in government securities, treasury bills and other investment in shares & securities increased by Rs 13.00 billion as compared with an increase of Rs 24.84 billion in the comparable period last year.

Specialized Financial Institutions*: In line with the Government policy of liberalisation of the economy, the specialised financial institutions and Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) had stepped up their activities in terms of sanctioning and disbursing larger amounts of term loans during 1991-92 than in 1990-91. Total term loans sanctioned by these institutions had increased by Rs 5.06 billion (18.2 percent) to Rs 32.84 billion during 1991-92 as against a decline of 19.6 percent in 1990-91. Disbursements of these loans had gone up by Rs 1.46 billion (9.5 percent) to Rs 16.86 billion during 1991-92 in contrast to a decline of 5.8 percent a year earlier.

During 1992-93 (July-December) financial assistance sanctioned by DFIs@ for fixed industrial investment amounted to Rs 11.98 billion compared with Rs 20.95 billion during the corresponding period last year. Disbursements of term loans during 1992-93 (July-December) stood at Rs 5.39 billion as compared to Rs 7.55 billion during the same period last year. This was attributable largely to the withdrawal of the LMM financing of sugar, restriction on the financing of the textile spinning and shortage of funds with the DFIs.

The DFIs continued their saving mobilisation efforts during 1992-93**. The outstanding level of deposits of selected DFIs as of end June, 1992 was Rs 46.33 billion compared with Rs 40.12 billion as on end June, 1991.

Modaraba & Leasing Companies: Modarabas and leasing companies are already operating in the market at a sizeable scale. Modaraba companies will undertake commercial funding on short term and self liquidating basis. Leasing is relatively a new mode of financing in Pakistan. As on 31st March 1993, there were 43 Modarabas and 15 Leasing Companies in Pakistan. Modarabas and Leasing Companies mainly operate their business through various stock exchanges.

Credit Control Measures

Credit control measures taken during the first nine months of 1992-93 are as under:-

i. The advances provided by banks out of their resources for financing government commodity operations on the basis of mark up were treated as an approved security for the purpose of maintaining their liquidity ratio. This facility was withdrawn as of 19-7-1992.

ii. After the discontinuation of the system of credit ceiling, the commercial banks were subject to credit/deposit ratio equivalent to 30 percent of their local currency deposits and 40 percent of foreign currency deposits in lending to the private sector. Subsequently the

* Excluding NIT

@ Excluding Federal Bank for Cooperatives (FBC), House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC, Equity Participation Fund (EPF) & NIT.

** Data for 1992-93 are not yet available.

redit/eposit ratio was fixed at 30 ercen for both local and foreign urren deposits.

ii. The inimum liquidity ratio equire to be maintained by banks gainst their demand and time labilits in Pakistan was raised rom 3 percent to 40 percent in Augus 1992 and further to 45 ercenin December 1992.

v. The oncessional financing for rocurment of LMM for sugar rojec was discontinued in August 992. However, financing of sugar rojec by banks/DFIs from their wn reources continues.

v. It waslecided on 8th August, 1992 o effet modification in the Export Finan Scheme. Under the new arrangments banks are required to emplo their own funds and the efinace proceeds are held back by the Ste Bank of Pakistan in a speciadeposit account and on these deposs, remuneration at the last auctio of weighted average rate of TBs ipaid to the banks. The banks are ab required to phase out the outstading amount of refinance in four yars.

vi. With ffect from 25th August 1992, touris projects in Murree tehsil and hitral district were made eligib for concessional finance.

vii. To romote establishment of indusial units in Balochistan provine (except Hub Chowki area), it wadecided on 14th September, 1992 hat a subsidy @ 3 percent wouloe provided for the next three yearson finances obtained for fixed investmert (excldng finances under LMM Scheme) bridge loans and working apital or new units set up in the province.

vii. From 11th Octoer 1992, investment banks wee alloed to participate in financingunder ne scheme of LMM (local sales) subjct to the fulfillment of criteri/condions laid down by the State Bankof Pakistan.

ix. On 17th Decemer, 1992 a number of decisions wer made to facilitate the implementtion of the Prime Ministers thrd package of incentive for th agricultural sector.

x. Effective fron December 1992 mark-up on agcultural loans upto Rs 20,000 in alamity areas was waived with exnsion of 1 year in recovery of gricultural loans. Liberal provisio of loans was made for seed nd feilizer for Rabi crop in affected area.

xi The State Bankof Pakistan's 3 Day Repo rat againt 6 months treasury bills andFIBs o3 year maturity was raised inDecemer from 14 percent to 15 pecent.

xii. With effct fron December 1992 the total exposure of the non-bank financial institions (NBFI's) to a single borrowin entity or group was subjected to a mit of 20 percent of its equity.

xii. With effct fron December 1992 no NBFI's can bld shares in any company of anmount exceeding 30 percent of the aid up capital of the

company or at 30 percent of paid up capital and reserves which ever is less.

xiv. No financial assistance is provided by DFI's/ banks for the import of cement plants from January 1993.

National Savings Organization

The National Savings Organization has an elaborate network of its field centers which is functioning to mobilize savings. Saving schemes currently in operation include: Defence Saving Certificates, Special Savings Certificates (Registered)/Accounts, Special Savings Certificates (Bearer), Mahana Amdani Accounts, Saving Accounts, Postal Life Insurance and Prize Bonds. The National Savings Centers provide the following services:

- Sale and encashment of various Savings Certificates,
- Operation of various types of savings and regular income accounts by accepting deposits therein and allowing withdrawals therefrom,
- Sale/encashment of Prize Bonds of various denominations and the payment of prize money of upto Rs 500/- on prize winning bonds at the spot.
- Sale of Federal Investment Bonds and
- Advisory services to the prospective investors.

The National Saving Schemes offer a substantial rate of profit ranging from 10% on savings accounts to 32.6% per annum (simple rate) on Defence Savings Certificate.

Due to limited net-work of the Organization, the National Savings Schemes are also being operated through the State Bank of Pakistan, scheduled banks and Pakistan Post Offices on commission basis.

A new scheme entitled 'Regular Income Certificate' was launched in February 1993. It caters to the need of the investors who like to receive monthly returns to meet their day to day expenses. This will also help in discouraging the illegal business undertaken in the past by spurious finance corporations.

The gross savings mobilized through various saving schemes during July-March 1992-93 amounted to Rs 55.58 billion. During the same period an encashment of Rs 52.82 billion was made resulting in a net saving of Rs 2.76 billion. Higher encashment was due to withdrawals on Khas Deposits Schemes. Gross saving and encashment during the corresponding period of last year were Rs 54.70 billion and Rs 52.77 billion respectively.

The main reason for the decrease in the net proceeds from National Saving Schemes during first 9 months of the current fiscal year could be attributed to the heavy withdrawals (Rs 23.30 billion) made from the dis-continued Khas Deposit Scheme. Net receipts in Special Savings Schemes stood at Rs 17.94 billion during this period which was the highest among the saving schemes. The number of investors at National Savings Centers which stood at 3.282 million as on 30-6-1991 increased to 3.331 million as on 30-6-92. Details of the National Saving Schemes are given in table 7.4 below and in table 7.11 of the statistical appendix.

Table 7.4

Gross and Net Deposits through various saving schemes during 1989-90 to 1992-93

(Rs Billion)

Year	Gross Deposits	Encashment	Net-Deposits
1989-90	77.02	56.69	20.33
1990-91	66.11	60.71	5.41
1991-92	72.99	68.87	4.12
July-March 1991-92	54.70	52.77	1.93
July-March 1992-93	55.58	52.82	2.76

Source: Directorate of National Savings.

Finacial Sctor Reforms

Thewide-ranging financial sector refoms lready undertaken were suppemend during 1992-93 by the follwing masures to further improve the montary, banking and investment envionmen.

i. Auconing of public debt, initiated durig 1990-91, was further conslidated by making appropriate adjutments in the system. The systn of prescription of credit ceilg was abolished with effect fror 1st August 1992 as an instiment of credit control. Under the ew system introduced since 1st Augst, 1992 all commercial banks are equired to extend credit to the privte sector within the framework of redit/Deposit ratio fixed on a quaerly basis. Refinance facility to the privae sector under the conessional scheme of LMM and Exprt Finance remained available durg the year. Funds also connued to be earmarked for fixed indstrial investment purposes. The praice of fixing mandatory credit tarts for commercial banks in respct of priority sectors also connued during 1992-93.

i. In order to mprove operational efficiency, a narter for DFIs was prepared whic was approved by the Cabine. Thecharter deals with the level o autoomy under which the DFIs have ben given full power of loan sanctionand write off etc. by the respectiveBoards of Directors.

ii. To faciitate te recovery of overdue loans, the Govrnment has increased the nunber obanking tribunals (for non-interest baring cases) from 3 to 11 whle th number of special banking cous (interest bearing loans) as als been increased to 14. In addtion ecessary amendments in the elevai laws have also been undertken ensure expeditious disposl of ecovery cases through the tribunals/pecial banking courts. Throuh an amendment in the Banks (Natioalization) Act, 1974, the NCBs wilnow include details of write-off beynd Rs 0.5 million in their annualbalance sheets. This will prve a eterrent to defaulters.

iv. To ensure sooth functioning of varios financial institutions prudeitial rgulations have been prescrbed bythe SBP. Under these regulaions te banks and financial institutions re required to follow prescrbed lints regarding exposure, debt/equity atio etc.

v. A nev deprtment namely Non-Banking Financial Institutions Reguation and Supervision Depatment as been set up in the SBP to nforce prudential regulations. The enforcement of prudeitial rgulations will enable the DFIs an NBFIs to strengthen the confidene of investors.

vi. In October 1992 the policy regarding capital issues was further reviewed and it was decided to allow companies issuing 51 percent or more capital to foreigners to do so without obtaining any permission from the Controller of Capital Issues.

vii. The system to regulate credit expansion in the commercial banks through credit deposit ratio came into force from July 1992. While the existing and additional facilities would be strictly in accordance with the guidelines provided under the prudential regulations, the transformation and regulations of existing portfolios shall be completed with the time specified against each regulation.

viii. In the field of 'Exchange and Payments System' some important measures were taken to further liberalize the exchange and payments procedure during the current financial year and these include:

Rules relating to investment of Government securities including NIT units by non-resident Pakistanis on repatriable basis have been further liberalised.

General permission has been granted for three way merchanting trade through back-to-back letters of credit providing for payment in convertible currency or advance payments excluding payments under bilateral/ multilateral accounts, in respect of 8 commodities namely; crude oil, edible oil, wheat, rubber, cotton, tea, sugar and fertilizer.

- General permission has been given to the authorised dealers for import and export of foreign currency notes and coins either to replenish their stock of foreign currency notes or to dispose of surplus holdings of foreign currency notes without prior approval of the State Bank.

- General permission has been given to the exporters in Pakistan to book forward exchange cover denominated in a convertible currency other than U.S. Dollar in the international market in respect of a foreign contract made by them for export of goods from Pakistan. No forward contract shall, however, be booked against the same export transactions with an authorised dealer in Pakistan.

General permission has been given to the authorised dealers/DFIs/Housing Finance Institutions to grant rupee loan to those Pakistani nationals who are working outside Pakistan and do not own immovable property outside Pakistan for purchase of residential flats/ plots/houses in Pakistan upto 90% of the cost/price of the flat/house/plot, under specified conditions.

- Non-residents were allowed to trade freely in the shares quoted on the Stock Exchange in Pakistan through "Special Convertible Rupee Account" maintained for this purpose.

- Govemment of Pakistan has introduced for overseas Pakistanis a scheme for duty free purchase of motor cycles, Suzuki vans and cars assembled in Pakistan as well as import of other cars against home remittances sent by them from abroad through banking channels.

ix. A credit information bureau has been set up in the State Bank to collect information with regard to borrowing of banks and financial institutions on a regular basis and to sseminate the same in confidence to the banks and finanal institutions at their request for gdance etc.

x. Another new Department viz. Securities Department has also been set up to implement the debt manaement reforms and develop a secorary market in the country.

xi. A self-employent programme for revamping of ublic transport is being impemenid. Under this schem e loans are avilable from NCBs, to finance for purhase of vehicles, at a mark-up rate of 15%. Banks provide 90% of the cst whereas borrowers deposit 10% ost as equity. The loans are to b repaid over 5 to 7 years. The baks, have sanctioned Rs 19,178 millin for 77,450 vehicles and disbursed Rs 5,871 million for purchase of 29,15 transport vehicles upto 3103-199.

xii. Under a poly decision of the Governnent announced in 1981, mark-up free loans are given to deserving studats who are pursuing higher sudies within and out of the country The Government participates in the scheme with commercial banks. During the current financil year Rs 50 million were allocated as the Government's share in the sheme, whereas, the same anount as been provided by the five natinalized commercial banks. Govenment releases its allocatel amont on a bi-annual basis. The lastinstalment of Rs 25 million has ben sanctioned to pay PBC which coordinating the scheme.

8. CAPITAL MARKET

The mber of new companies listed on stck exange during 1991, 1992 and first tree maths of 1993 was 55, 80 and 18 respeively. The number of listed compnies as increased from 487 in Deceiber 1)0 to 640 on 31st March 1993. The)penir of the Islamabad Stock Exchage (IE) in August 1992 has added anothr avnue cf investment in the northrn ars including Azad Kashmir. Durig a pend of about eight months 135 compnies ere enlisted at the ISE. On 9th eptemer 1992, the highest daily turnoer ofhares at 195 thousand was transcted ISE. The highest monthly turnoer of1.5 million shares was also recored in ie sam monh.

The eneral index of share prices (1990/91=10) declined from 188.5 points on 25h Jun 1992 to 149.83 points on 1st April 1993 Total volume of business transcted cring July-March 1992-93 was howeer, mch larger than the business transcted i the corresponding period of last ear. A large number of public floatdions (new issues were taking place. Durig Jy-March 1992-93 various compnies fered capital of Rs 4.33 billion to th geneal public as compared to Rs 3.28 illionn the compaable period last year.

Durig the year under review both positve ad negative factors have influnced ie stock market. These are brief/ listedbelow:

Posiive Faors

i) Govnmen: policies in relation to privazation of state enterprise uits including commercial banks and deregulation oindustrial sanctions.

ii) Allowing privte sector to set up commerial an investment banks.

iii) Permisson to oreign investors to buy anc sell nares freely on the Stock Exchnges with full repatriaion falities.

iv) Increased inrest of investors particularly in ew public floatations.

Negative Factors

i Devastaing flods in Punjab and heavy rainfal in Sind during September 199.

i.) Crisis i textil sector due to world recessio.

iii) Over supply onew issues including right issues orpremium during last year.

iv) Politica uncerainty.

Out of 12 mar trading groups, 11 showed negatve tred during 25th June 1992 to 1st April 193, ranging from the lowest of 3.1 percentn the case of Auto & Allied group t) the ighest of 34.4 percent for Fuel and Enery group. Only the Cemen: group depicid a positive growth (5.5 percent) during te first nine months of the curent yeir.

Aggregte mrket capitalization of ordinary shars stoo at Rs 187.38 billion on 1st April 1993 as ompared to Rs 178.85

billion in March 1992 which was 4.8 percent higher. The performance of the stock market with regard to turnover has remained encouraging during the year. During the first nine months of current fiscal year total turnover of shares was 702 million as compared to 604 million in the same period last year. The turnover was 16.2 percent higher in March 1993 over the corresponding nine months period of the preceding year.

The amount of funds mobilized through various stock exchanges in July-March 1992-93 period amounted to Rs 12.08 billion as compared to Rs 14.29 billion during the comparable period last year, representing a decline of 15.5 percent. Total paid up capital increased to Rs 133.11 billion at end-March 1993 from Rs 81.30 billion at end-March 1992. Details of the performance of share markets are given in the table below:

Table 8.1
Stock Market Situation

(Rs Billion)

	Index of Share Prices (End of Last Week) (1990-91 = 100)		Market Capitalization of Ordinary Shares (End of Last Week)	
	June 92	Ist April 1993	June 92	Ist April 1993
Cotton and Other Textiles	174.43	133.46	48.13	37.49
Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	231.28	204.89	41.13	32.98
Engineering	159.99	125.62	1.68	1.53
Auto & Allied	175.39	169.92	5.61	8.66
Cables & Electric Goods	216.78	191.32	3.62	4.55
Sugar & Allied	123.43	117.95	6.84	7.43
Paper & Board	137.43	122.40	3.94	3.50
Cement	305.86	322.56	6.69	9.57
Fuel & Energy	255.23	167.32	36.83	25.92
Transport and Communication	255.75	170.66	10.59	6.56
Banks & Financial Institutions	149.42	121.97	33.23	28.45
Miscellaneous	145.79	141.86	20.06	20.75
General Index Number	188.50	149.83	218.36	187.38

		End March	
	1991-92	1992	1993
Turnover of shares (million)	772.92	604.40	701.89
Fund mobilized (Rs billion)	21.92	14.29	12.08
Paid up capital (Rs billion)	100.42	81.30	133.11

9. PRICES

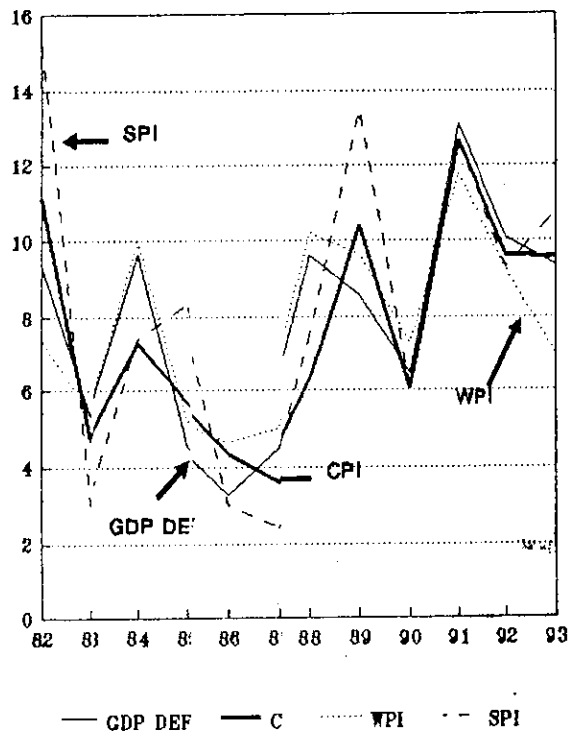
The rate of inflation during 1992-93 remained essentially unchanged as compared to the previous year. The annualized increase is estimated at 9.59 percent in Consumer Price Index (CPI), 6.99 percent in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and 0.78 percent in Sensitive Price Indiator (SPI) during July - March 1992-93. Many underlying factors have contributed to the increase in prices. The most important of these has been excessive monetary expansion in relation to the genuine monetary requirements of the economy, which, in turn, was mainly attributable to large budgetary deficit. Superimposed on this were some transient factors like heavy rains and unprecedented floods in the first quarter of the current fiscal year, which disrupted the transport system and also caused heavy losses to standing crops and stocks of commodities. Deterioration in external terms of trade was also a contributorfactor. The inflation rate would havebeen much higher if the Government had not taken proper action to stabilise prices of those essential items that carry heavy weight in the consumption basket of the poor.

Table 9.1
Percentage Change in Price Indices and GDP Deflator

Year	Consumer Price Index	Wholesale Price Index	Sensitive Price Indicator	GDP Deflator
1981-82	11.10	7.3	15.38	9.37
1982-83	4.67	5.3	2.99	5.28
1983-84	7.28	10.0	7.42	9.66
1984-85	5.67	5.1	8.74	4.54
1985-86	4.35	4.6	3.01	3.29
1986-87	3.60	5.0	2.41	4.52
1987-88	6.29	10.0	7.48	9.61
1988-89	10.39	9.6	13.50	8.59
1989-90	6.04	7.3	6.11	6.45
1990-91	12.66	11.7	12.58	13.07
1991-92	9.62	9.2	9.29	10.10
July-March				
1991-92	9.75	9.9	9.13	-
1992-93	9.59	6.9	10.78	9.34

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

Graph A
% Change in Price Indices & GDP Deflator



Price Trends

All the price indices used to measure pricechanges on weekly/monthly basis have recorded a increase. The change varies from index to index. This dispersal is naturally bound to occur because the indices differ from each other in terms of commodityoverage, selection of units and relative weight assigned to various commodities (See Box). The trends are tabulated below with graph-A.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is composed of retail prices, has recorded a cumulative increase of 5.33 percent on point to point basis during July-March 1992-93 as against 6.24 percent in the corresponding period of last year. Componential break-up of the increase reveals that the "food, beverages and tobacco" group, with weightage of 49.9 percent in the overall CPI, has recorded the highest contribution of 2.65 percentage points followed by "house rent" group (with 17.76 percent weightage) contributing 1.34 percentage points to the overall increase of 5.33 percent.

Table 9.2

Consumer Price Index (CPI)
(On point to point basis)

Index	Weights	% change Mar.93/ Jun.92	%point contri-bution	%change Mar.92/ Jun.91	%point contri-bution
C.P.I.(General)		5.33	5.33	6.24	6.24
Food, beverages and tobacco	49.90	5.32	2.65	6.54	3.26
Apparel, textile and footwear	6.68	4.22	0.28	7.07	0.47
House rent	17.76	7.55	1.34	8.01	1.42
Fuel and lighting	5.62	3.16	0.18	3.55	0.20
Household furniture equipment, etc.	2.34	3.59	0.08	5.34	0.12
Transport and communication	6.20	4.38	0.27	1.75	0.11
Recreation, entertainment and education	3.50	2.73	0.10	5.52	0.19
Cleaning laundry and personal appearance	5.56	7.95	0.44	6.21	0.35
Miscellaneous	2.44	4.10	0.10	10.52	0.26

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistic.

The indices of individual groups (components) of CPI have recorded varying increases during July-March, 1992-93. The highest increase was recorded in the index of "cleaning, laundry and personal appearance" at 7.95 percent followed by "house rent" group with 7.55 percent, and "food and beverages and tobacco" group with 5.32 percent . The comparative position of changes in CPI and its component groups during July-March 1992-93 over 1991-92 are given in table 9.2.

On an annual basis the increase in CPI was recorded at 9.59 percent during July-March 1992-93 which shows a slight decline over the increase of 9.75 percent in the corresponding period last year.

Table 9.3

Consumer Price Index (CPI)
(On annual basis)

Index	Weights	% change Jul-Mar 1992-93/ Jul-Mar 1991-92	%point contri-bution	%change Jul-Mar 1991-92/ Jul-Mar 1990-91	%point contri-bution
C.P.I.(General)		9.59	9.59	9.75	9.75
Food, beverages and tobacco	49.90	11.61	5.79	8.37	4.18
Apparel, textile and footwear	6.68	7.79	0.52	11.66	0.78
House rent	17.76	10.38	1.84	10.74	1.91
Fuel and lighting	5.62	4.32	0.24	14.67	0.82
Household furniture equipment, etc.	2.34	5.68	0.13	9.20	0.22
Transport and communication	6.20	4.09	0.25	11.62	0.72
Recreation, entertainment and education	3.50	4.85	0.17	9.36	0.33
Cleaning laundry and persoaal appearance	5.56	10.50	0.58	9.18	0.51
Miscellaneous	2.44	5.29	0.13	13.58	0.33

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistic.

Componential break-up of the increase shws that there was an increase of 11.6 percnt in "food, beverages and tobaco" giup, 10.5 percent in "cleaning, launry an personal appearance" group, 10.3 percat in "house rent" group, 7.79 percnt in apparel, textile and footwear", 5.68 percat in "household furniture equiment' group, 4.85 percent in "recreationentertainment and education" grou, 4.32n "fuel and lighting" group and 4.09 percent in "transport and comunicaon" giroup (Table 9.3).

TheConsumer Price Index is also consructec separately for four income grous; (a)pto Rs 1000, (b) Rs 1001 to Rs 250((c) R2501 to Rs 4500, and (d) above Rs 500. During July-March,1992-93 the increase inthe indices for these various incone grops depicts a consistent pattern of movemet from low (for lower income grous) to igh (for higher income groups). In cher wrds, the lowest income group recoded saller increase while the highest incone grop recorded the highest increase. The comarative picture is given in the follwing tble.

Table 9.4

Consumer Price Index
Income groups

Incom Grou	% change March 93/ June 92	% change March 92/ June 91	Ratio of changes in individual index of income group & overall CPI
Up toRs 1000	5.22	6.10	97.94
Rs 10(to 2500	5.28	6.30	99.06
Rs 25(to 4500	5.34	6.40	100.19
AbovRs 4500	6.35	6.25	119.14
All grups (combed)	5.33	6.34	100.00

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistic

Wholesale Price Indc

Wholesale rice Index (WPI) composed of price at wholesale level recorded a cumulave increase of 5.64 percen on pont to pint basis during July - March 1992-93. I shows a marginal increase over 5.20 ercent recorded last year. Compnentia break-up of WPI reveals that Fooc Group and Raw Materials Grcup reorded higher increase compared to he ovrall increase in WPI. The trends ar: giverin Table 9.5.

Tab 9.5

Whobsale Pre Index (WPI)
(Oi point t point basis)

Index	Weights	% chge Mar3/ Jun2	%point contri- bution	%change Mar.92/ Jun.91	%point contri- bution
W.P.I.(Geieral)		51	5.64	5.20	5.20
Food	5053	73	3.79	7.16	3.63
Raw materials	807	77	0.68	4.53	0.41
Fuel, lighting and lubricants	1179	17	0.22	0.07	0.01
Manufactures	2406	41	0.96	3.76	0.90
Building naterials	455	08	0.00	7.74	0.35

Jurce:Federal Bureau of Statistic.

On annual bas, the increase in WPI stood at 6.99 percet during July-March, 1992-93 whidh is uch less than 9.95 percent recorded lst year. In this case again, the two grous of Food and Raw Material recorded higher increases on annual basis. Theii trends are tabulated below:

Table 9.6

Wholesale Price Index (WPI)
(On annual basis)

Index	Weights	% change Jul-Mar 1992-93/ Jul-Mar 1991-92	%point contri-bution	%change Jul-Mar 1991-92/ Jul-Mar 1990-91	%point contri-bution
W.P.I.(General)		6.99	6.99	9.95	9.95
Food	50.63	10.82	5.48	10.34	5.24
Raw materinls	8.97	7.60	0.68	11.90	1.07
Fuel, lighting and lubricants	11.79	0.48	0.06	6.60	0.78
Manufactures	24.06	3.38	0.81	11.12	2.67
Building materials	4.55	1.73	0.08	4.79	0.22

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistic.

Sensitive Price Indicator (SPI)

This index was devised to evaluate and assess the impact of price changes on the cost of living of the low income groups. It covers some of the essential consumer items which have higher weightage in the cost of living of the income group of upto Rs 1,000 per month. It is compiled on weekly basis.

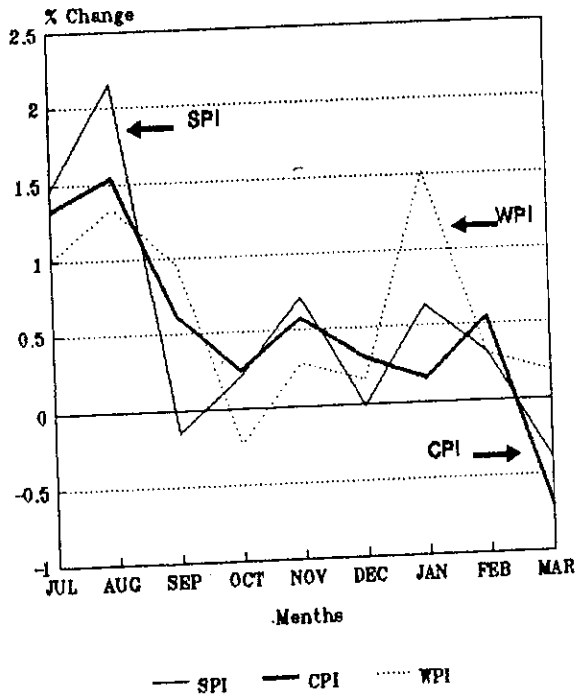
The SPI recorded a point to point increase of 5.00 percent during July-March 1992-93 compared to 4.07 percent during July-March 1991-92. The increase on annual basis comes to 10.78 percent which is higher than 9.13 percent experienced during July - March, 1991-92.

The items which recorded higher than the overall increase in SPI include wheat, rice (basmati, irri-6), gram pulse, meat, gur, milk, vegetable ghee, mustard oil, cooking oil (Dalda), onion, tomato, banana, red chillies, garlic, tea, coarse latha, firewood, match box and soap. During March 1993, the prices of wheat flour, pulses (masur and mash), potato, cigarettes and lawn & voil declined from the level in July, 1992.(Annex-1)

The monthly changes in CPI, WPI, and SPI during July to March 1992-93 are shown in graph B.

Graph B

Monthly Change in Price Indices
JUL-MAR (1992-93)



Prices of Selected Commodities

Wheat and wheat flour

Wheat prices registered an increase of 4.84 percent during July-March 1992-93 as against 16.46 percent in the corresponding period last year. The price increase in the months of July, August and November was higher than the remaining months in the wake of torrential rains and floods.To augment availability of wheat,private sector was allowed to import wheat freely and Government also arranged import of about 2.0 to 2.5 million

tonns of weat to meet increased demand and o ensue uninterrupted supply to flour mills

The rices of wheat flour decreased by 287 pecent during the period under review as against an increase of 4.22 percnt in te same period last year. This is due to libral import of wheat, subsidy give by th govemment at the rate of Rs 800/ per nne on imported wheat, and free releass of wheat from government stocs to flur mills.

Rice

The rices of rice basmati and Irri-6 incrased b 10.08 percent and 8.94 percent respctivelduring the period under review. The prices were relatively high in the monhs of uly, August and November due to upply disturbances, adverse stock posion, igh input prices etc.The devatatingloods and heavy Monsoon rains durig Jul to September, 1992 caused sevee dange to standing crops in Punjab and SindhIn Punjab, the 1992-93 crops were sownon over 1.18 million hectares, out f whic, 39.58 thousand hectares were comletelylestroyed and 78.04 thousand hectres ustained partial loss. The Govrnme: is making all efforts to boost proactionand minimize the losses. The supprt pri for 1992-93 rice crop has been enhnced a the average by 11.66 percent to esure fir return to farmers. Its impact was neutrazed by production losses which ultiately fected the retail price levels.

Moog anGram pulse

Theprices of 'moong' and gram pulss incrased by 2.53 percent and 21.25 perent resectively during the period under repct, pticularly July and August expcience high increase. The reasons for this increase were lo production caused by heavy rains and flod, and lesser import despite government' liberal import policy to supplemen dometic supplies. In order to encourage impct of pulses, import licence fee of 5 percat was also abolished. Pulses are alrady onthe free list of import and exemptel fron custom duties and import surcha'ge (Gaph "C").

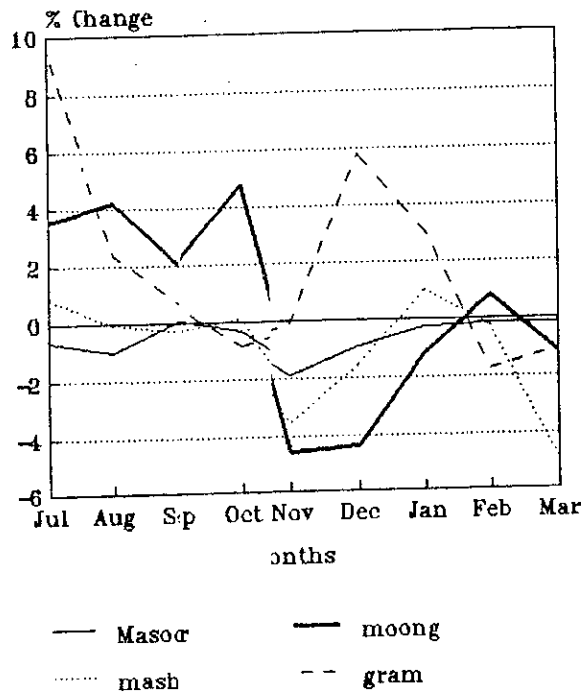
Masur and Mash Pise

The prce of asur and mash pulse decreased b 4.42 and 9.86 percent respectively during uly-March 1992-93 as against 11.20 percat and 9.78 percent respectively in the sme period last year. This decline s due o higher production, sufficient imports an better stock position (Graph "C").

Gph C

Plses

(192-93)



Meat

The prices of beef and mutton increased by 4.37 percent and 6.06 percent respectively during the period under report. This is a secular trend which underlines the persistently growing gap between demand and supply of meat in the country.

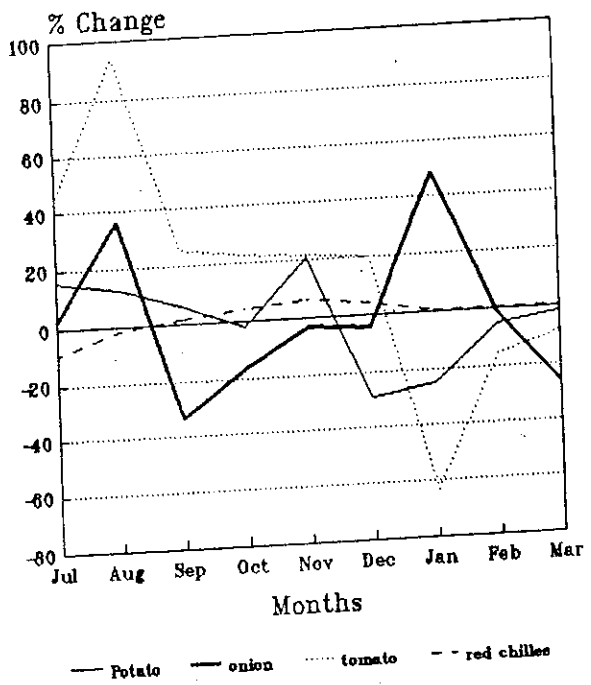
Vegetables

The prices of tomato, onion, garlic and red chillies registered an increase of 8.49, 55.44, 22.72 and 7.34 percent respectively during July-March, 1992-93. These divergent price variations are explained by the seasonality factor. The supply distruption caused by heavy rains and floods was of course a major factor for jump in their prices during the first half of the year (Graph "D").

Graph D

Vegetable Prices

(1992-93)



Milk

The prices of fresh milk increased by 1.66 per cent while that of powdered milk (Nido) by 8.29 per cent during the period under review. High prices of powdered milk are due to higher unit prices of imported milk and depreciation of Pak rupee. Prices of fresh milk have shown a rising tendency during the last many years. It is attributed to inadequate development of the dairy industry.

Vegetable ghee

The prices of vegetable ghee(tin and loose) increased by 13.38 and 5.84 per cent respectively despite the marginal decrease in the months of August to October, in the period under review. The increase was due to higher cost of inputs.

Tea

The prices of tea recorded gradual increase every month ultimately reaching 22.50 per cent during July-March, 1992-93.

Matches

The price of a box matches increased by 4.26 per cent, during the period under report. The increase was relatively high in the months of July and August while in the remaining months prices remained unchanged. The above increase was due to increased price of wood.

Soap

The prices of washing soap and bath soap increased by 8.87 per cent and 11.76 per cent respectively. Both soaps showed a constant increasing trend due to increase in input cost.

Price Stabilization Measures

During the year several steps were taken to moderate price pressure.

a) A Special Committee on esential commodities coprising senior Government ofcers, USC and Agricultural Mrketing and Storage Limited (MSL) regularly reviews the pce behaviour and stock psition of essential comodities on a weekly basis. Lewise, the Economic Cordination Committee of the Cbinet (ECC) conducts every wk a similar review and takes rquired price-corrective nasures. Based on these rdews several short term steps we taken.

b) Eansion of the network of the Uility Stores Corporation. Uility Stores Corporation (SC), which is a public sector dtribution agency, has eanded its network with the adition of 88 centers during the fst 9 months of the year. It has nde arrangements for selling eential commodities like wheat fur, pulses, etc at 8 to 10 prcent less than the market pces. Since January 1993, the Orporation has started selling luid/packeted milk at Rs 10 pr liter in some big cities. This i far ess than the market pces.

c) *Secial Price Reduction During te month of Ramzan*, Prices tnd to exhibit a seasonal rise ring Ramzan. During the year uder review, the Utility Stores orporation made special rangements to reduce prices ring this season by 10 percent (essential commodities like rice, pulses sugar, gram, flour, syrups, dat, pickles, vegetable ghee dry nlk and spices at its 633 ales cters.

d) *Augnentug domestic availbilitie by reducing impot duty licence fee and enhancing xport duty on essential comodities.* A 10 percnt eport duty on onio was mposed and it was subseqently increased by 25 pcent. Similarly expot dut on red chillies was incresed from 35 percent to50 percent and on powderd chillies from 10 percen to 50 percent. Impirt licnce fee of 6 percnt ws abolished on imports f pulses and chilles. Iport duty on sugar was educed from 35 percnt to 0 percent.

e) *Liberal imort of essential commoditi.* Liberal import was allowd to supplement donestic availability of essential ommodities like wheat, pules and edible oil.

f) *Friday Iarkets (Juma Bazirs):* Friday markets **(Juna Baars)** have become popular i all big cities. Prices of vegetables and other essetial commodities are normly lower than in established markets. Provincia Governments were adwed to organize Frilay Iarkets in all municipal areas in the provinces.

g) *Special measures to stabilize wheat/wheat flour prices.* In August, 1992, it was decided to allow liberal releases of wheat from Government stocks to flour mills according to their demand. A subsidy of Rs.800 per ton was allowed on import of wheat to cushion the differential between domestic and international prices of wheat. The Flour Millers Association honoured its commitment of reducing ex-mill price of wheat by 10 percent in lieu of Government decision of liberal wheat releases.

Technical Features of CPI, WPI, SPI and GDP Deflator

Index	Bose Year	Quotations	Commodities Covered	Commodities Groups	Categories of Consumers	Income Groups	Centers Covered	Markets	Lag in computation
Consumer Price Index	1980-81	142,912	464	9	1. Industiral 2. Commercial 3. Government Employees	1. Up to Rs 1000 2. Rs 1001 to 2500 3. Rs 2501 to 4500 4. Above Rs 4500	25	77	Monthly
Wholesale Price Index	1980-81	690	91	5					Monthly
Sensitive Price Indicator	1980-81	9384	46		1. Industrial 2. Commercial 3. Government Employees	1. Up to Rs 1000	12	55	Weekly
GDP Deflator		All goods and services included in GDP							Yearly

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Annex-I

Prices of essential commodities

OMMODITIES	UNIT	MARCH..93	JUNE.92	MARCH.9	MARH.93/ JUNE92	MARCH.93/ MARCH.92
'heat	Kg	3..90	3.72	3.8	4.84	2.09
'heat Flr Av.Ql:	Kg	4..40	4.53	4.2	-2.87	4.76
ice Basıti(Br.)	Kg	8..19	7.44	7.1	10.08	14.39
ice Irri-	Kg	6..46	5.93	5.7	8.94	12.15
Iasur Pue Washed	Kg	21..61	22.61	23.7	-4.42	-8.93
Ioong Pie Washed	Kg	16..62	16.21	16.2	2.53	2.21
Iash Pul Washec	Kg	14..08	15.62	15.9	-9.86	-11.67
ram Pul Washec	Kg	11..64	9.60	10.2	21.25	13.56
eef	Kg	32..72	31.35	30.0	4.37	8.85
Iutton	Kg	60..60	57.14	54.6	6.06	10.97
ggs Herarm)	Dozen	13..24	13.19	13.1	0.38	0.91
read Pla M.S.	Each	5..81	5.48	5.0	6.02	15.28
ugar	Kg	12..08	11.97	11.4	0.92	5.69
ur	Kg	9..64	9.30	8.5	3.66	12.88
Iilk Fre:	Litre	9..80	9.64	8.9	1.66	9.37
Iilk Powred Nido	1.8 Kg	310..99	287.19	279.0	8.29	11.47
urd	Kg	12..35	12.10	11.4	2.07	7.86
egetablehee Tin	2.5 Kg	66..26	58.44	51.5	13.38	28.66
egetablehee Loose	Kg	25..38	23.98	20.2	5.84	25.33
Iustard (	Kg	30..73	29.09	27.8	5.64	10.46
ooking (Dalda	2.5 Ltr.	75..00	65.56	62.2	14.40	20.56
otato	Kg	4..21	5.18	4.0	18.73	4.21
nion	Kg	7..43	4.78	3.3	55.44	121.13
omato	Kg	5..75	5.30	16.0	8.49	-64.11
anana	Dozen	21..34	17.45	15.3	22.29	38.66
alt Powced	Kg	2..24	2.20	2.1	1.82	2.28
ed Chills	Kg	39.91	37.18	28.9	7.34	38.05
arlic	Kg	19.93	16.24	20.8	22.72	-4.41
ea Sup.t.Pkt.	250 Gm	24.50	20.00	20.2	22.50	20.75
ea (Preped)	Each	1.75	1.61	1.5	8.70	12.18
ooked Ef Plate	Each	10.63	9.99	9.4	6.41	12.61
ooked L Plate	Each	6..64	6.38	6.0	4.08	9.03
igarette.2	10's	3.58	3.60	3.5	-0.56	-0.28
oarse Lna	Mtr.	13.70	12.96	12.0	5.71	13.88
awn Huain	Mtr.	37.71	41.63	36.2	-9.42	3.91
oil Prinl	Mtr.	26.06	29.47	26.9	-11.57	-3.19
hirting Issain	Mtr.	40.02	38.51	35.8	3.92	11.66
hoe Ger BATA	Pair	454.63	449.96	449.9	1.04	1.04
hoe Lads BATA	Pair	174.95	174.95	174.9	0.00	0.00
happal ng.BATA	Pair	36..95	36.95	36.9	0.00	0.00
erosene	1/2 Ltr.	2..98	2.92	2.9	2.05	2.05
irewood	40 Kg	63.43	59.17	57.2	7.20	10.78
lec.Bulb0 Wats	Each	12..00	12.00	12.0	0.00	0.00
Iatch Bc	Each	0.49	0.47	0.4	4.26	8.89
/ashing ap Nylon	Cake	3.07	2.82	2.7	8.87	10.83
ath Soaifehuoy	Cake	4..75	4.25	4.2	11.76	11.76

Source Fedral Ireau of Statistics.

IV. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

IV. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

10. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The ear 1991-92 witnessed an improemenin the balance of payments. The tade deit fell from $ 2.48 billion in 1990-1 to $2.24 billion in 1991-92. This was th comhned result of higher growth in expor and ower growth in imports. The defici in seices (net) account showed a deteriratiorrising from $ 1.79 billion to $ 2.22 blion bt that was more than offset by an irprove.ent in private unrequited transfrs (ne). Thus the current account balane shovd a deficit of $ 1.5 billion, the lowesduringhe last four years. There was an incease : the net inflow of long term capita The basic balance recorded a surplu of $ 04 billion. After adjustments for nt outows on account of official borrowings, ie foreign exchange reserves touchd a hi level of $ 1011.5 million, up by $ 48.6 million over the year.

The rigina projections of the balane of pamentsfor 1992-93 anticipated an imrovemnt in :he balance of trade as the deficit ws placed at $ 1.87 billion in 1992-3 comared to $ 2.24 billion. The deficion seices (net) wasbudgeted at the lowerlevel ($ 2.07 billion while privatte transfrs we projected to decline from $ 2.96 blion t$ 1.74 billion As a result, the currer accot balance was assumed to be in deit tohe extent of $ 2.21 billion. Long term capital inflows (net) were projeed a $ 2.11 billion. The gross disbuiemen of official assistance was estimted a $ 2.41 billion which after princial repyment of $ 970 million was expeed to ave a net inflow of $ 1.44 billio The erall balancewas expected to be in a suplus o $ 57 million. After adjustnent ir the country's net position with MF ad other transactions of the banking system the yer 1992-93 was likely to end up with a forein exchange reserves build-up of $ 310 millin.

The latest estiates of balance of payments for the year 992-93 indicate that the balance of paymnts position would turn out to be weakr for a number of factors. Heavy ains ad floods in the first qiarter of the year adversely affected cotton and rice crop which are major sources of exports. Te cotton crop was further damaged by he leaf curl virus dsease. The internaonal recession was deeper and larger an anticipated. It resulted in a fal in th price of important exports and a worseng of the terms of trade. The import bill as affected by larger imports of whea and machinery particularly to rebuild the phsical infrastructure damaged by the flood Exports of the last 10 months, July-April 1992-93, have increased only by 3.6 prcent over the same period of 1991-92 comared to the original target of 19.5 perent. Imports have recordec a grovth of 3 percent during the same period. In the lest estimates of the balance of paynents, xports are placed at a level less than the original projection while imports are closto the budget target. The deficit in he invsible account would exceed the target primrily due to a higher deficit in the service account. Workers remittances would show a slight improvement over the target. The current account deficit is accrdingly placed at $ 288 billion. The grss disbursement of official assistance is nov estimated at $ 2.41 billion, close to the udget target. After adjustment for otherapital transactions, the overall balance is stimated to record a deficit of $ 310 millin. After netting out

the country's position with IMF, the gross foreign exchange reserves are expected to record a draw-down of $ 507 million. The trends in different components of balance of payments are given in the table 10.1.

Table 10.1

Balance of Payments

($ Million)

	1991-92	1992-93 Budget	1992-93 Estimated
Trade Balance	-2236	-1868	-2550
Exports (fob)	6762	8050	7063
Imports (fob)	-8998	-9918	-9613
Services (net)	-2224	-2074	-2472
Private Transfers(net)	2961	1735	2147
Remittances	1468	1500	1500
Current Account Balance	-1499	-2207	-2875
Long term capital (net)	2541	2105	2144
Gross Disbursements	2471	2405	2407
Amortization	-941	-970	-1055
Overall Balance/net Foreign Assets	442	57	-310
IMF (net)	222	-150	103
Net change in reserves	352	300	-507

Source: S.B.P. & Finance Division.

The performance of the main components of the external sector based on the actual data for July-April 1992-93 is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Exports

It was projected at the time of the formulation of the budget that export earnings during 1992-93 will be $ 8251 million showing an increase of 19.5 percent. But the devastating floods and slump in the world cotton market have changed this scenario and it is now projected that export earnings will remain below the target level. The exports during the first ten months (July-April, 1992-93) stood at $ 5617.90 million depicting an increase of 3.60 percent over July-April 1991-92. This growth was depressed partly by the fall in the prices of some of Pakistan's important exports.

The increase in exports was on account of higher exports of cotton yarn, cotton fabrics, fish & fish preparations, bed wear, other textile made ups, synthetic textiles, fruits, hosiery, towels, leather manufactures, surgical instruments and other export items. The exports of rice, raw cotton, leather, raw wool, carpets, sports goods, guar & guar products, petroleum products, readymade garments, tarpaulin & canvas and vegetables declined. Details are at annexure-I.

From 1987-88 to 1991-92 exports performed very well. They grew at an average rate of 13.6 percent per annum despite falling average prices of Pakistan's exports. The export of manufactured goods has shown a positive change as its share in the total exports has been increasing. The share of semi-manufactured goods has registered a decrease. And in the case of primary commodities, the change is negligible. The details are given in table 10.2.

Table 10.2

Economic Classification of Exports

(% Share)

	1990-91	1991-92	July-March 1992-93
Primary Commodities	18.7	19.0	15.9
Semi Manufactures	24.4	21.4	19.8
Manufactured Goods	56.9	59.6	64.3
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: F.B.S.

Expos of rice registered a decline of 18. percet, as 26.3 percent less quantiity than last :ar was exported. This is attribted tcloods which damaged the rice crop ı Punb & Sindh. The Government polic; to ɜregulate rice exports has produced god results and the private secto has rw assumed ɜ leading role in the rie expt trade. During July-February 1992-3 theprivate sector has exported 405,91 tores of rice as compared to 329,29 tones exported by Rice Export Corpratiomf Pakistan.

Earnigs frcm the exports of the cotto groujamounted to $ 3277.5 million of wlch $ 32.3 million represent exports of ra/ cotti. Export earnings from raw cotto fell ł 20.2 percen:, as 8.2 percent less uantit of raw cotton was exported durin the ɟriod. The exports would have beenıigher ad the crop rot been affected by flods, exess rains and various diseases. Over and ɔove this, there was a 13.1 percat fall ı the unit value of raw cottɔn expois, resting from the slump in the interationa market. Exports of cotton manıfacturı increased by 4.6 percent while combned gwth rate of cotton & cotton manıfacturı was 2.1 percent as shown in tablel0.3.

Pakisan's exports have shown a healty chaɟe in their composition. More expoı earnigs are expected from the expoı of ɑtton manufactures and other non-taditiɑl exports. The most notable chane is tl diveısification of our export base.Therɑis a 19.8 percent increase in otheıexporitems, which includes a large diverıfied ɾariety of ɲewly emergiŋg manıacturıl/semı-manufacturedproducts. The ɜmphɑis has been shifting to the expoı of hiher value added goods.

Tabl10.3

Exprts of Ctton Group

($ Million)

Commodity	July-Aril 199293*	19912	%Change	% Share 92-93*	91-92
Law cotton	252330	31683	-20.2	7.7	9.8
Cotton yarn	912356	90494	0.9	27.8	28.2
Cotton fabrics	708404	66900	5.9	21.6	20.8
Readymade garments	488284	49731	-1.8	14.9	15.5
Tarpaulin & canvas	31961	4529	-29.6	1.0	1.4
Bedwear	297491	23300	27.7	9.1	7.3
Hosiery	368933	33943	8.5	11.2	10.6
Towels	116428	11237	3.5	3.6	3.5
Other text. nade ups	100796	9187	9.8	3.1	2.9
Total Cotton Group	3277483	320904	2.1	100.0	100.0

* Provisional Source: F.B.S & E.A.Wing

Nevertheless, Pakistan's exports sector is still concentrted in a few products like cotton, cɔtton manufactures and rice that account ɔor 63 ɔercent of the total exports. This narrɔ base and lack of diversiɟcation of exprts have made the country vulnerable ɔo external shocks. Available data indicɑe that between 1980 and 1989 Pakisan's concentration index and diversiɟcatioı incx changed only marginally fron 0.239nd 0.777 respectively in 1980 to).232 ınd 0.846 in 1989 ɾespectɨvely.

Pakistaı's shaı in world exports rose significantly frɔm 0.2 percent in 1982 to 0.16 percent in 199(During this period, Pakistan's aveɑge sare in world exports was around 0.:5 percnt. Among the major commodity grɔup, texile and clothing which were 1.4 percnt of ɾorld exports in 1982 ncreased to 16 perent in 1990. Carpets, ɔarpeting anl ruɛ also showed an mprovement ɑs the sare of these products ncreased in worlc exports from 15.9 ɔercent in 198! to 17 percent in 1990. The

increased marginally from 2.5 percent of world exports in 1982 to 2.8 percent in 1990. Similarly, the share of fish and fish products declined from 0.7 percent in 1982 to 0.4 percent in 1990. Detail is given in table 10.4.

Table 10.4

Pakistan's Share in World Exports

($ Million)

	1982	1989	1990
Total Exports			
World total	1,882,355	3,080,000	3,485,000
Pakistan	2,348	4,698	5,522
Share	0.12	0.15	0.16
Textile & Clothing			
Total Exports	75,217	193,900	224,300
Pakistan	1,071	2,734	3,689
Share	1.4	1.4	1.6
Carpets, Carpeting & Rugs			
Total Exports	857	1,199	1,338
Pakistan	136	224	232
Share	15.9	18.7	17.3
Leather & Leather Goods			
Total Exports	4,115	8,706	11,112
Pakistan	104	265	314
Share	2.5	3.0	2.8
Fish & Fish Products			
Total Exports	12,225	24,588	28,684
Pakistan	79	92	107
Share	0.7	0.4	0.4

Source: The State of Pakistan's Foreign Trade 1991-92. Ministry of Commerce.

Imports

At the time of the formulation of budget, imports were projected to be $ 9290 million in 1992-93, growing marginally over last year. These estimates have had to be revised mainly due to the impact of the floods.

Imports during the first ten months (July-April) of 1992-93 amounted to $ percent. The import value of petroleum crude, petroleum products, plastic material, medicinal products, edible oil, road motor vehicles, wheat, tea, rubber crude and pulses increased. While import value of machinery (excluding transport equipments), fertilizer, insecticides, iron & steel, paper & paper board, silk yarn, synthetic fibre, milk & milk food and sugar declined. Commodity-wise detail is given at annexure-II.

The import bill has mainly increased due to increases in the imports of edible oil, wheat & pulses. The import bill on these items increased from $ 704.804 million to $ 977.116 million indicating an increase of 38.64 percent. The percentage share of major import items is given below in table 10.5.

Table 10.5

Imports of Major Items

Commodity	July-April % Share 1992-93*	1991-92
Machinery (excl.transport equip.)	24.40	26.96
Petroleum crude	5.61	5.59
Petroleum products	10.31	8.78
Chemicals	15.06	15.62
Edible oil	5.70	4.27
Road molor vehicles	8.76	4.82
Wheat unmilled	5.71	4.38
Iron & steel	3.00	3.46
Tea	2.21	1.96
Paper & paper board	1.42	1.70
Silk yarn	0.76	1.20
Synthetic fibre	1.10	1.63
Milk & milk food	0.20	0.37
Rubber crude	0.38	0.37
Sugar	0.27	0.47
Pulses	0.84	0.66
Others	14.27	17.76
Total:	100.00	100.00

* Provisional. Source: F.B.S & E.A.Wing.

The sources of imports of Pakistan are fairly diversified with Japan and USA being the biggest trading partners of

Pakisan. Duing 1991-92 about 14.3 percent of ou impos were from Japan while USA accounted f 10.5 percent of total imports. Germany acounted for 8.0 percent and UK's share came to 5.5 percent. The county-wis imports with its percentage share in th total imports during the last threeyears summarized in table 10.6.

Table 10.6

Njor Sources of Imports

($ Million)

Countr	89-90	% Share	1990-91	% Share	1991-92	% Share
Japan	75	12.5	987	13.0	1325	14.3
U.S.A	55	13.3	901	11.8	971	10.5
Germa	32	7.7	553	7.3	736	8.0
U.K	66	5.3	376	4.9	504	5.5
Saudi Arabia	13	4.5	478	6.2	485	5.3
France	29	1.9	220	2.9	438	4.7
China	71	3.9	386	5.1	400	4.3
Malays	45	3.5	304	3.9	389	4.2
Italy	26	1.3	264	3.5	384	4.1
South brea	03	3.0	213	2.8	307	3.3
Switzernd	55	2.2	195	2.6	242	2.6
Iran	20	1.7	181	2.4	155	1.7
Others	45	38.1	2561	33.6	2916	31.5
Total:	35	100.0	7619	100.0	9252	100.0

Source: F.B.S & Ministry of Commerce.

A positive feature of the comositio of imports was that imports of macinery excluding transport equipme nt) dominated ith a share of 24.4 percent in totalimpos. The share of capital goods and aw merial for capital goods in total impcts ineased from 39.7 percent in 199091 to 8.6 percent in 1991-92, while the sare oconsumer goods including their raw nateris decreased from 60.3 percent in 190-91 to 51.4 percent in 1991-92. The econmic assification of imports is given belo in tale 10.7.

Tabl 10.7

Economi Classitation of Imports

(% Share)

	1990-91	1991-92	July-March 1992-93
Consumer goods	15.7	12.8	15.6
Raw materal for consumer goods	44.6	38.6	39.0
Capital goods	32.9	42.0	40.1
Raw materal for capital goods	6.8	6.6	5.3
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: F.B.S.

Trade Policy

The trade polic announced for 1992-93 envisages expo led growth. The emphasis was to incease exports through higher value dditio and diversification. The export of non-traitional items was also encouraged. The policy favoured liberalization of imorts for developing export oriented idustrialization and increasing the efficiecy & competitiveness of industries. The slient features of the trade policy ae give below:

Export Measures.

- A unit vas mde eligible for Export Processing Un (EPU) Scheme, if 50 percent of its products were exported in the frst 2 yars and 60 percent in the third yearnd beyond.

- Bond storageperiod for imported accessories wa extended from the existing one yar to two years.

- Import permi for imports of freely importible tems relating to

manufacturing in bond was abolished.

- To increase exports of sports goods, import of cork and willow was allowed at a net duty rate of 5 percent. Likewise for boosting production of high count yarn, import of combing machines was allowed at zero customs duty, 5 percent Iqra surcharge and 6 percent import licence fee.

- The facility of duty draw back was given to exporters of fresh fruits & vegetables.

- Three way merchant trading for re-export of crude oil, wheat, rubber, cotton, tea, sugar and fertilizer was allowed through back to back L/Cs with only one percent margin.

- It was decided to promote the export of engineering goods by giving 90 percent income tax exemption on income from such exports and the granting of Export Processing Unit status if 25 percent production was exported.

- Seventy five percent of the income earned from the export of furniture, doors and windows was exempted from payment of income tax.

- The operational & under writing capacity of Export Credit Guarantee Scheme was raised from the existing Rs.3 crore to Rs.50 crore. The enhanced level would be achieved over a period of 5 years by providing Rs.10 crore every year.

- Export of footwear was encouraged by allowing import of footwear machinery, spares and accessories without payment of customs duty, Iqra surcharge and import licence fee subject to the conditions that 25 percent of production was to be exported in the first 3 years and 50 percent in subsequent years.

- Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence and Achievements in Exports was instituted.

Import Measures.

- Import of all freely importable items was allowed without the cover of Import Licence by direct opening of Letters of Credits.

- Liberal import of machinery was allowed for new installation, expansion, Balancing, Modernization and Replacement (BMR) against country's cash foreign exchange at prescribed monetary ceilings but without any restriction against Loans, Credits, Foreign Currency Account, Non-Repatriable Investment (NRI), Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) Scheme etc.

- Import of machinery (not manufactured locally) at concessional rate of Import Licence Fee of 2 percent for new installation, expansion and BMR in Rural Areas was permitted.

- Import of machinery (not manufactured locally) at 'Zero' rate of Import Licence Fee for the shuttleless looms (alongwith power generation), made-ups, garments, hosiery & towel industry,textile processing industry, leather finishing industry and leather manufacturing

indury excluding footwear was allovd.

- Libeil import of banned and restrted items for manufacturing of gooc meant for export under Raw Matdial Replenishment Scheme was alsollowec.

Terms of Tade

The arter terms of trade have been unde presire for quite some time. With baseyear 180-81 (equal to 100) the terms of tnde inex stood at 88.93 in 1982-83. It impoved aring 1983-84 and went up to 94.8 but cteriorated to 89.79 in 1985-86. The post 980-81 peak was attained in 198(87 anthe trough was reached during 199(91. bweve:, it improved slightly durig 1992 to :each 82.73. During July-Marh 1993 the terms of trade stood at 79.8 compred to 84.03 during July-March 199 92. Te unit value ndices and terms of tade sce 1982-83 are given in table 10.8

Table 10.8

Unit alue Indices & Terms of Trade
(1980-81=100)

Year	Unit Value Indices		Terms of Trade
	Exports	Imports	
1982-3	106.16	119.38	88.93
1983-4	118.77	125.38	94.88
1984-5	124.32	133.01	93.47
1985-5	118.71	132.21	89.79
1986-7	132.05	136.89	96.46
1987-3	163.89	170.15	96.32
1988-9	167.99	187.54	89.58
1989-0	192.93	215.00	89.73
1990-1	197.05	252.79	77.95
1991-2	209.59	253.34	82.73
July-March			
1991-2	211.19	251.33	84.03
1992-3	214.00	268.15	79.81

Source: F.B.S.

Worker's Remittance

Worker's remittances are a major source of foreign echange earnings and occupy a signficant lace in financing the import bill of the contry. They amounted to $ 136 millon in 972-73 and within a decade surpased exprt earnings, reaching to $ 2,886 milion in1982-83. Since then a declining trend has een visible and total remittances had core down to $ 1467.48 million in 1991-92.

This year th trend seems to be reviving due to enhanced economic activities in oil proucing countries. The flow o remitances uggest that they may exceed the target of$ 1500 million set for 1992-93. The otal remittances during July-April, 1992-3 hav increased from $ 1203.17 millon tc $ 1286.56 million, showing an iicreas of 6.93 percent over the correspording priod of last year. The remittances from oilbroducing countries as a whole incr:ased y 11.64 percent. The detail is giver in tale 10.9.

Tab 10.9

Vorker'sremittances

($ Million)

Countries	July-April		% Change
	19-93	1991-92	
Oil Prodcing Counries	7.93	804.32	11.64
Of which			
Saudi Arabia	6.98	540.29	11.97
Kuwait	3.08	39.56	84.73
Oman	0.08	63.46	-5.33
Other Countries	3.63	398.85	-2.56
Of which			
USA	1.27	126.71	3.60
UK	4.70	111.67	-15.20
Total:	16.56	1203.17	6.93

Source: S.B.P.

Resident Foreign Currency Accounts

Resident Pakistanis can now maintain foreign currency accounts on the same basis as non-residents. Those holding such accounts are now allowed to obtain rupee loans against their foreign currency account balances.

The decline in worker's remittances is believed to have been partially offset by an increase in resident foreign currency accounts. The amount deposited in the Resident Pakistanis Foreign Currency Accounts as of end March 1993 was $ 1948.9 million as against $ 1896.6 million on 29th April 1993 showing a decrease of 2.68 percent over the preceding month.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

Cash foreign exchange reserves held by the State Bank of Pakistan on 29th April 1993 amounted to $ 602.8 million as compared to $ 639.7 million on 29th April 1992, showing a decrease of $ 36.9 million or 5.77 percent. Detail for the last three years is given in table 10.10.

Table 10.10

Foreign Exchange Reserves

($ Million)

Period	Balance	Change in	
		Build-up	Percent
30th June 1990	528.9	139.6	35.86
30th June 1991	582.9	54.0	10.21
30th June 1992	1011.5	428.6	73.53

Source: S.B.P.

Exchange Rate

The exchange rate between the Pakistani rupee and world major currencies is set through a managed float system, which was introduced in January 1982. Under this system the US Dollar is used as intervention currency to determine rates with a basket of other currencies. The rupee-dollar exchange rate during April 1993 averaged Rs: 26.7467 per US dollar indicating a 5.82 percent depreciation over June 1992. The changes in the value of rupee versus some of the selected world currencies are detailed below in table 10.11.

Table 10.11

Exchange Rate

(Pak-Rupee in terms of one unit of Foreign Currency)

Country	Currency	7-1-1982	Monthly Average		
			June 1992	April 1993	Dep(-) App(+)
China	Yuan	5.6651	4.6005	4.6878	-1.86
Germany	Mark	4.3845	16.0060	16.7427	-4.40
Italy	Lira	0.0082	0.0212	0.0174	+21.84
Japan	Yen	0.0448	0.1987	0.2378	-16.30
S.Arabia	Riyal	2.8869	6.7356	7.1494	-5.79
U.K	P.Sterling	18.9538	46.7061	41.2199	+13.31
U.S.A	Dollar	9.9078	25.1891	26.7467	-5.82

Source: S.B.P & E.A.Wing.

Exchange and Payments System

The earlier foreign exchange system in Pakistan was characterised by strict controls and regulations which inhibited trade and investment. Since February 1991 a number of policy reforms have been introduced to deregulate and liberalize the foreign exchange and payments system. During the period from 1st July 1992 to 30th March 1993, the following measures were undertaken to further liberalize the exchange and payments procedure.

- nvestrent in Government Securities ncludig NIT Units by non-resident 'akistais on repatriable basis have)een fther liberalized.

- Three ay merchant trading through)ack-tback letters of credit for)aymet in convertible currency has)een towed in respect of selected :ommdities. In this regard general)ermison has been given to the uthored dealers for opening and naintining Special Foreign Currery Accounts.

- Authozed dealers have been llowe to import and export foreign :urrey notes and coins, either to 'eplenh their stock of foreign :urrey notes or to dispose off surpluholdirgs of foreign currency iotes, ithout prior approval of the State ank.

- Exporrs in Pakistan are allowed to)ook forward exchange cover denomated in a convertible :urrey other than U.S. Dollar in the inrnational market in respect of a foreign corract made by them for expor of gods from Pakistan.

- Authorized dalers/DFIs/housing finance iistitutins are permitted to grant rupee loa to those Pakistani nationals who re working outside Pakistan, and dnot own immovable property outsie Pakistan, for purchase f residential flats/plot/houss in Pakistan upto 90 percent of te cost/price of the flat/hous:/plot.

- Non-resicents tding in the shares quoted cn the Stock Exchange in Pakistan though "Special Convertible Rupee Account" have now beer allowd to credit dividends in these ccoun.

- A scheme for ovrseas Pakistanis for duty free impos of Motor Cycles, Suzuki Vans an Cars assembled in Pakistan as wel as import of other cars against hoie remittances sent by then froi abroad through banking chanels has been introduced.

QUANTITY, VALUE AND UNIT VALUE OF MAJOR EXPORTS

(Cumulative Position in US $)

JULY-APRIL

COMMODITY	UNIT	QUANTITY			VALUE (MILLION $)			UNIT VALUE ($)		
		1992-93*	1991-92	% Change	1992-93*	1991-92	% Change	1992-93*	1991-92	% Change
Rice	MT	883,365	1,197,962	-26.3	269.198	329.493	-18.3	304.74	275.04	10.8
Raw cotton	MT	244,935	266,820	-8.2	252.330	316.383	-20.2	1,030.19	1,185.75	-13.1
Cotton yarn	MT	452,877	384,564	17.8	912.856	904.594	0.9	2,015.68	2,352.26	-14.3
Cotton fabrics	Mln SQM	939	984	-4.6	708.404	669.000	5.9	0.75	0.68	10.3
Fish & fish prep	MT	71,756	50,806	41.2	147.418	91.861	60.5	2,054.43	1,808.07	13.6
Leather	000 SQM	12,707	12,828	-0.9	186.507	200.051	-6.8	14.68	15.59	-5.8
Rsw wool	MT	4,138	4,189	-1.2	5.236	6.413	-18.4	1,265.35	1,530.91	-17.3
Carpets & carpetling	000 SQM	2,567	3,168	-19.0	134.443	186.822	-28.0	52.37	58.97	-11.2
Bed wear	MT	44,767	35,409	26.4	297.491	233.000	27.7	6,645.32	6,580.25	1.0
Sports goods	-	-	-	-	97.698	111.369	-12.3	-	-	-
Guar & guar prod	MT	43,898	49,737	-11.7	19.708	21.439	-8.1	448.95	431.05	4.2
Petroleum products	MT	431,461	524,168	-17.7	61.785	68.272	-9.5	143.20	130.25	9.9
Readymsde garments	000 DZ	20,949	21,561	-2.8	488.284	497.031	-1.8	23.31	23.05	1.1
Tarpaulin & canvas	MT	15,897	21,199	-25.0	31.961	45.429	-29.6	2,010.51	2,142.98	-6.2
Other text.made ups	-	-	-	-	100.796	91.787	9.8	-	-	-
Synth textiles	Mln SQM	478	415	15.2	399.886	336.051	19.0	0.84	0.81	3.7
Fruits	MT	93,531	104,362	-10.4	35.944	32.198	11.6	384.30	308.52	24.6
Vegetables	MT	4,544	15,059	-69.8	5.347	5.889	-9.2	1,176.72	391.06	200.9
Hosiery	000 DZ	18,530	18,542	-0.1	368.933	339.943	8.5	19.91	18.33	8.6
Towels	MT	27,749	27,461	1.0	116.428	112.537	3.5	4,195.75	4,098.07	2.4
Leather manufactures	-	-	-	-	325.249	272.376	19.4	-	-	-
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	78.437	72.169	8.7	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	573.565	478.602	19.8	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	5617.904	5422.709	3.6	-	-	-

Source: FBS & EA WING

* Provisional

QUANTITY,VALUE AND UNI" VALUE OF MAJO IMPORTS

(Cumulative Position n US $)

JULY--APRIL

OMMODI'	JNIT	QUANTITY			VALUE (MILLION$)			UNIT VALUE ($)		
		1992-93*	1991-92	% Change	1992-93*	1991-92	% Change	92-93*	1991-92	% Change
achinery (cluding										
ransport ipments)	-	-	-	-	1,947.316	2,042.801	-4.7	-	-	-
troleum cle	MT	3,340,814	3,194,505	4.6	447.490	423.304	5.7	133.95	132.51	1.1
troleum pucts	MT	5,326,791	4,092,714	30.2	823.074	665.517	23.7	154.52	162.61	-5.0
hemicals	-	-	-	-	1,201.494	1,183.668	1.5	-	-	-
Plastic rial	MT	20,789	12,076	72.2	43.346	24.901	74.1	2,085.04	2,062.02	1.1
Fertilize	MT	1,199,730	1,052,415	14.0	213.683	221.980	-3.7	178.11	210.92	-15.6
Insecticii	MT	10,702	11,019	-2.9	48.629	58.771	-17.3	4,543.92	5,333.61	-14.8
Medicinroducts	MT	9,169	9,131	0.4	189.367	167.520	13.0	20,652.96	18,346.29	12.6
Others	-	-	-	-	706.469	710.496	-0.6	-	-	-
dible nil	MT	1,047,443	850,688	23.1	454.677	323.440	40.6	434.08	380.22	14.2
Palm oil	MT	819,856	729,325	12.4	351.386	262.314	34.0	428.59	359.67	19.2
Soyabeaii	MT	227,587	121,363	87.5	103.291	61.133	69.0	453.85	503.71	-9.9
oad motoehicles	-	-	-	-	699.410	364.92	91.7	-	-	-
Vheat unned	MT	2,789,786	1,967,873	41.8	455.802	331.61	37.4	163.38	168.52	-3.0
ron & ste	-	-	-	-	239.104	262.09	-8.8	-	-	-
ea	MT	107,804	94,663	13.9	176.549	148.55	18.8	1,637.69	1,569.30	4.4
aper & pr board	-	-	-	-	113.301	129.03	-12.2	-	-	-
ilk ysrn	MT	17,595	25,167	-30.1	60.462	90.67	-33.3	3,436.32	3,602.97	-4.6
ynthetic re	MT	46,917	70,249	-33.2	87.951	123.57	-28.8	1,874.61	1,759.04	6.6
Milk & m food	MT	8,472	17,257	-50.9	15.520	28.15	-44.9	1,831.92	1,631.28	12.3
Rubber cr	MT	40,009	37,065	7.9	30.634	27.78	10.2	765.68	749.66	2.1
Sugar	MT	74,131	112,812	-34.3	21.493	35.57	-39.5	289.93	315.01	-8.0
Pulses	MT	236,108	116,396	102.8	66.637	49.74	34.0	282.23	427.34	-34.0
Others	-	-	-	-	1,139.075	1,345.63	-15.4	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	7,979.989	7,576.04	5.3	-	-	-

* Provisal

Source: FBS & EA WING

11. FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Pakian started foreign borrowings since:arly 150s to meet its developmental need. Sinc then, the cumulative total comritmen of both medium & long term loans incluing grants, are estimated to amout to $8.2 billion by the end of June 1993 Out (this, $ 36.9 billion would be disbused. he disbursed amount would comprise lons amounting to $ 27.8 billion and ants orth $ 9.1 billion. Against this, repamentsare estimated at $ 10.2 billion leavig a estimated disbursed & outstnding debt amourting to $ 18.4 billio.

Soures of id

Coutries and multilateral orgaizatio that are members of the Aid-to-Pkistanconsortium have provided 82 percnt of ital inflows of which 47 percent is n biteral and 35 percent on mulilatera basis. The remaining 18 percnt, inuding 4 percent relief assistance for AfgharRefugees, was contributed by bothtthe na-consortium (9%) and Islamic courries (%). The share of consortium soures inotal commitments (excluding relic assisnce) is likely to increase from 71.2perce: in 1991-92 to 78.2 percentt in 199:93. Aregards disbursements, they are like/ to dline from 75.1 percent during 199-92 to 1.2 percent in 1992-93. Source-wise posion of commitments and disbrsemats during 1991-92 and 1992-93 is summared in :able 1:.1.

Grat Eleent in Aid

Aic composition has changed maxedly ver the past three decades. In the:arly priods, the greater portion of aid wascompsed of grant and grant like assistance. Tie poion of such highly concessional assistare has fallen steadily and replaced by lons on harder terms, repayable in foreign xchange. The share of grants and grants le assistance in total commitments was 8 percent during the First Plan (19:5-60) hich fell to 46 percent during the Second Plan (1960-65), 31 percent durig the Third Plan (1965-70) and 12 per cent uring the Non-Plan period. However, its hare increased slightly to above 20 percent uring the Fifth (1978-83) and Sixh (193-88) Plans periods mainly due o the relief assistance for Afghan Refugees. I is estimated that the share of grait & gant like assistance in total commitnents, which was 14 percent during 1991-92, wold remain unchanged during 1992-93. The osition is summarized in tabe 11.2.

Tabld1.1

Foridgn Capal Inflows*

($ Million)

	Commitents		Disbursements	
	991-92	992-93@	1991-92	1992-93@
Consortium	1840	2116	1776	1595
Non-Consortium	731	539	570	623
Islamic Countries	13	50	20	23
Sub-Total	**2584**	**2705**	**2366**	**2241**
Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	105	100	105	100
Total	**2689**	**2805**	**2471**	**2341**

Source: E.A.D.

* Excluding short-tern credit one and less than one year maturity

@ Estimated.

Table 11.2

Commitments of Loans and Grants

($ Million)

	1991-92	1992-93*
Total Commitments	2689	2805
As % of Commitments:		
1. Grant & grant-like assistance	14	14
2. Loans repayable in foreign exchange	86	86

* Estimated. Source: E.A.D

Commitments of Aid

Commitments of foreign aid remained on the increase till 1989-90. The committed amount stood at $ 3439 million in 1989-90 compared to $ 1075 million during the First Plan period. Thereafter commitments declined and stood at $ 2689 million during 1991-92. This declining trend is not likely to persist and commitments are expected to rise to $ 2805 million during 1992-93, depicting an increase of 4.31 percent over last year.

Table 11.3

Commitments of Loans & Grants

($ Million)

	1991-92	1992-93*	% Change
Project Aid	2220	2108	-5.0
Non-Project Aid	469	697	48.6
Non-Food	42	178	323.8
Food	322	419	30.1
BOP	-	-	-
Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	105	100	-4.8
Total:	2689	2805	4.3

* Estimated Source: E.A.D

In the total commitments (excluding relief assistance), consortium sources, non-consortium & Islamic countries are likely to contribute about 78.2 percent, 19.8 percent and 1.9 percent respectively during 1992-93. Summarized position of total commitments during 1991-92 & 1992-93 is given in table 11.3.

Disbursements of Aid

Disbursements as percentage of commitments have declined over time. These amounted to 60 percent of total commitments during the Sixth Plan period as compared to 104 percent in the Third Plan period. This ratio rose to 92 percent during 1991-92, but is expected to drop to 84 percent during 1992-93. The estimated disbursements of $ 2341 million during 1992-93 would be lower by about 5 percent over 1991-92. Summarized position of disbursements during 1991-92 and 1992-93 is given in table 11.4.

Table 11.4

Disbursements of Loans & Grants

($ Million)

	1991-92	1992-93*	% Change
Project Aid	1766	1730	-2.0
Non-Project Aid	705	611	-13.3
Non-Food	316	203	-35.8
Food	284	308	8.5
BOP	-	-	-
Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	105	100	4.8
Total:	2471	2341	-5.3

* Estimated Source: E.A.D

The share of consortium aid in total disbursements (excluding relief assistance) during 1992-93 is estimated at 71.2 percent, non-consortium 27.8 percent and Islamic countries 1.0 percent.

The ow utilization of foreign econoiic asstance is mainly attributed to paucit of maching funds in local currency, relativly poc quality of project evaluation, delayd submssion cf appraisal reports and absene of calified personnel to handle the imleme:ation work.

Projec Vs Nn-Project

The tal amount o: disbursements (excluing $ .7 billion loans repayable in local arreno upto June 1993 is estimated at $ 3.9 billn, out of which 59 percent of aid ws in th form of project aid and the balane 41 ercen: as non-project aid. Durin 1992:3 the share of project aid is likely to go :p slightly compared to last year. Vithinhe non-project aid, the share of fod ai and relief assistance has increased wle that of non-food declined. Table11.5 smmarizes the composition of foreig aid dbursements during 1992-93 as compred wi 1991-92.

Table 11.5

Aid Utilization

		1991-92	1992-93*
Total Dbursemei ($ Millic)	247	2341	
As % ototal disbsements:			
A.	Prct Aid	71.5	73.9
B.	Noroject Ad	28.5	26.1
	Noood	12.8	8.7
	Foc	11.5	13.1
	BC	-	-
	Ref Assistarce for Afgn Refugees	4.2	4.3
Total:		100.0	100.0

* Estimed

Source: E.A.D.

Debt Servicg and Net Transfer of Aid

A lae debt has accumulated due to heavreliare on foreign borrowings. As a result, debt servicing ha increased manifold over time and the net tnsfer of foreign aid as percentage cf gros disbursements has declined.

During tie yeathe estimated debt-servicing of $ 1519 illion was slightly higher by $ 6 nillion /hile disbursements will be lower by $ 12 million showing a decline of $ 13. millio in net transfer of fcreign aid as compred to last year. Accordingly, ne transrs as percentage of gioss disbursenents declined from 36 percent in 1991-92 to 3 percent in 1992-93. A summarized positio of debt-servicing & net transfers of foreigraid is given in table 1:.6.

Table 1.6

Debt-Servicing an Net Transfers

($ Million)

Year	Gross Disburse ments*	Debt Servici: **	Net Transfers (NT)	NT as % of Gross Dis-bursements
1960-61	342	17	325	95
1970-71	612	182	430	70
1980-81	861	603	258	30
1988-89	2487 @	1125	1362	55
1989-90	2202 @	1232	970	44
1990-91	2045	1316	729	36
1991-92	2366	1513	853	36
1992-93 (E)	2241	1519	722	32

Source: E.A.D

* Excluding relief asistance f Afghan Refugees.

** Excluding interes on shc-term borrowings and IMF charges

@ Inclusive of IMF (SAF) Loa

E Estimated.

External Debt

The disbursed& outstanding debt and debt servicng liallity grew annually at an average rae of .1 percent and 9.1 percent respctively During 1992-93 disbursed & outstandig debt increased by 6.1 percent while det servicing increased

by 0.4 percent over last year. Summarized position of external debt is given in table 11.7.

Table 11.7

External Debt

($ Million)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*
Disbursed and Outstanding Debt @	14,190	15,094	15,471	17,361	18,423
Debt-Servicing **	1,125	1,232	1,316	1,513	1,519
Principal	685	741	782	921	962
Interest	440	491	534	592	557
Debt-Servicing as % of FEE	14.4	14.4	13.7	14.9	-
As % of GNP (mp)					
Outstanding Debt	34.2	36.2	33.0	35.2	34.5 +
Debt-Servicing	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.8 +
As % of Export Earnings					
Outstanding Debt	304.4	304.7	252.3	251.5	260.8
Debt-Servicing	24.1	24.9	21.5	21.9	21.5

Source: E.A.D & E.A.Wing

* Estimated
@ Regular debt (payable in foreign exchange only).
** Excluding interest on short-term borrowings and IMF charges.
FEE Foreign Exchange Earnings.
\+ Average exchange rate of July-April 1992-93 has been used.

V. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

V. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

12. POPULATION AND POPULATION WELFARE PROGRAMME

The population of Pakistan nearly doubld over a half century period, from 16.6 million in 1901 to 32.5 million in 1947. In the following fifty years, however, it is estimated to be five times as large as at the time of independence in 1947 and would approximate the 150 million mark in the year 2000. The current growth rate of 3.0 percent is the highest among the nine most populus countries of the world. In 1947, it was 1.7 percent per annum. In 1951, the population increased by 0.9 million in a year. By 1995, the annual increase is 3.5 million. Control of diseases like malaria, cholera, tuberculosis, small pox and improved living conditions caused a considerable fall in the crude death rate (CDR) which declined from 31.2 per thousand in 1941 to 17 in 1962. It is estimated at 10.6 per thousand in the Pakistan Demographic Survey (PDS) of 1990. The crude birth rate (CBR) shows only a marginal decline from 45 per thousand in 1941 to 43.3 per thousand in 1981. It is estimated to have further declined to 40.6 per thousand in PDS 1990.

The last population census was conducted in 1981. According to that census, the population of the country was 84.25 million (60.41 million rural and 23.84 million urban). It is estimated at 120.84 million (82.77 million rural and 38.07 million urban) as on 1st January 1993. Density per sq. kilometer is 151.8.

The number of Afghan refugees as registered on 31st March 1993 was 1,749,319. Of them 1,155,834 were in NWFP, 430,063 in Baluchistan, 143,153 in the Punjab and 20,067 in Sind. The number of refugees repatriated to Afghanistan upto March 1993 was 1,538,394.

No population census has been conducted since 1981. However, since then, some demographic (DS) and population growth surveys PGS) ave been conducted and on the basis of their findings, characteristics of the population have been estimated. The trends in fertility, mortality and natural growth have been derived from them.

Fertility

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): During 1984-89, the CBR was estimated at 42.8 per thousand. It declined to 40.9 in PDS 1989 and further to 40.6 per thousand in PDS 1990. The decline in the CBR has been witnessed in both rural and urban areas but it has been largely concentrated in urban areas during 1976 - 1990. The trends of CBR at national as well as rural-urban level are given in table 12.

Table 12.1

Crude Birth Rates by Urban-Rural Residence

Survey	Crude Birth Rate (per/000)		
	All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
PDS - 1990	40.6	34.8	43.2
PDS - 1989	40.9	37.6	42.5
PDS - 1984-89(A)	41.8	38.1	43.6
PGS - 1976	42.8	40.3	43.8

(A): Average
PGS: Population Growth Survey

The total fertility rate influences the crude birth rate. Ages an important factor which explains variation in child bearing stage. In general, fertility is comparatively low before the age of 20 and after the age of 39. It has been established in PDS, 1990 that it is mainly concentrated between the

ages of 20-34. The survey further reveals that the age specific fertility rate rises sharply from the age group 15-19 to the next age group of 20-24. It, however, reaches the peak in the age group 25-29, declines slowly among 35-39 age group and then rapidly afterwards.

The total fertility rate which is one of the summary measures of current fertility level and indicates the number of children borne by women during their reproductive span of life is estimated at 6.2, according to PDS, 1990. It shows a decline from 6.4 in 1989, 6.6 in 1984-89 and 6.7 in 1976-79. By international standards, this is a very small decline. The total fertility rate at 6.2 in 1990 remains very high and compares with figures for that year of 4.6 for Bangladesh, 4.0 for India and Egypt, 3.1 for Indonesia, 3.8 for Malaysia, 3.6 for Tunisia and 2.4 for Sri Lanka. The average for all developing countries was 3.8 in 1990.

Mortality

The crude death rate (CDR) which is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year has been estimated at 10.6 in 1990 (12 for rural areas and 7.6 for urban areas). When compared with the average estimates of PDS for 1984-89, it shows an increase for rural areas as against a decline both for the whole of Pakistan and the urban areas. Comparative figures from PDSs of the two periods are given in the following table:-

Table 12.2

Crude Death Rates by Urban-Rural Residence

Survey	Crude Death Rate (per 000)		
	All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
PDS - 1990	10.6	7.6	12.0
PDS - 1984-89(A)	10.5	8.3	11.5

(A): Average

The Survey further reveals that the impact of mortality on various age groups is not evenly distributed. The age specific death rate starts at a very high level immediately after birth but it declines to a minimum value for young adults. It then rises at first gradually and then rapidly at the advanced ages. This pattern is equally applicable for both male and female sexes.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality rate which measures the mortality below one year of age is generally used as an index of socio-economic conditions, cultural factors, status of hygiene and availability of medical services. Despite considerable decline in the total mortality in Pakistan since World War II, infant mortality has been quite high. According to the PDS 1990, it is 104.7 compared to 109.3 per thousand in the PDS 1984-89. During the same period, it has declined from 88.9 to 74.2 in urban areas and 117.6 to 116 in rural areas. Higher infant mortality rate in rural areas compared to urban areas is explained by lack of antenatal and post-natal facilities.

Population Growth

According to the PDS 1976-79, natural growth rate is estimated at 3.1 percent. It rose to 3.2 percent in the 1984-89 PDS average, but further declined to 3 percent in the 1990 PDS. With this growth, the population of Pakistan will double in less than 25 years. Comparative estimates of birth, death and natural rates as obtained from the various PDSs and PGS are tabulated below:

Table 12.3

Survey	Birth Rate (per 1000 persons)	Death Rate (per 1000 persons)	Natural Rate of Growth (percent)
- PDS-990	41	11	3.0
- PDS-984-89(A	42	10	3.2
- PGS-976-79(A	42	11	3.1

A: Avage
F.N. fures are anded off

Sex Distribtion

The DS 1990 has estimated the sex raticat bir at 110 and the overall male - femae rat at 105. The ratio has been steaily decning since the 1951 populatiion censs. It as declined from the highest ratiof 11'in the 1951 population census. The decling trend is explained by relavely fiter decline in female mortality and oetter male coverage in the censuses and urvey. The sex ratio has been higher in uban æas than in rural areas which coul probbly be due to male dominated migation rom rural o urban areas. Pakstan is very rare case of the number of males exeeding the number of females. In most coitries the opposite is the case.

Table 12.4

Sex Rios by Urban and Rural Areas, PDS and Other Sources

Surve/Census	Sex Ratic: Male to Female		
	All Areas	Urtan Areas	Rural Areas
PDS 1990	10	107	104
PDS 1989	10	107	105
PDS 1984	10	108	105
PGS 1976	10	111	108
Censi - 1981	11	115	109
Censi - 1972	11	119	113
Censi - 1961	11	125	113
Censi - 1951	11	128	114

Age Distribution of Population

The age distrution of population provides an idea of productive and dependent segments of the population. Distributions of ppulation based on various censuses an surveys conducted from 1972 to 1990 reveal that during the previous years since 972 the proportion of population unler 15 as increased and the dependency raio is vry high. This is due to high fertility. The proortion of productive population which fall in the group of 15-64 years has declined in he past. The trends in the age distribution o population are given in table 12.5.

Tab 12.5

Percentage Distribuon of Population by Broad Age Groups,(DS and other sources)

Surveys/ Census	Total	Under years	15-64 years	65 years and over
Male				
PDS - 199	100.0	46.3	49.8	3.9
PDS - 1984-89(A)	100.0	46.1	49.7	4.2
PGS - 1975-79(A)	100.0	45.4	50.0	4.6
Census - 1981	100.0	43.8	51.5	4.7
Census - 1972	100.0	43.2	52.4	4.4
Female				
PDS - 199	100.0	45.3	51.4	3.3
PDS - 1984-89(A)	100.0	45.6	51.0	3.4
PGS - 1975-79(A)	100.0	44.6	51.1	4.3
Census - 1981	100.0	45.3	50.8	3.9
Census - 1972	100.0	44.6	51.6	3.8

A - Averages

Population Welfare rogramme During 1992-3

Efforts are bing made to increase the coverage of th Population Welfare Programme i the rral areas by launching a pilot project of village-based family planning workers inelected districts of the country, stepping upnotivational campaign

through mass media and inter-personal channel, greater involvement of health outlets of other departments and increased role of the private sector in support of family planning.

During 1992-93, family planning services were provided through 1,296 family welfare centres (including 14 for Islamabad and 6 for AJK), 79 reproductive 'A' type centres, 174 outlets of target group institutions, 394 outlets of provincial line departments, 4,620 outlets of health departments, 568 outlets of NGOs, and 230 health outlets of AJK & Northern Areas. In addition, 2,500 registered medical practitioners, 5,000 traditional birth attendants, 3,100 *Hakeems* & Homeopaths were enlisted for motivation & dispensation of family planning services. The social marketing of contraceptive programmes provided support for distribution of condoms under the logo of *'Sathi'* through 72,000 outlets of the commercial sector.

A major innovative pilot study of village-based family planning workers was launched during the year to strengthen inter-personal motivation and provide family planning services at the doorstep of the rural population. The pilot study covers 4 districts in the Punjab, two each in Sindh and NWFP and 2 tehsils of Baluchistan. Under the project 1,561 family planning workers would be recruited and 31 training centres established at tehsil level to provide training to the workers. To date 1,027 family planning workers have been recruited on contract and all the training centres have been established and are under different stages of implementation in the Provinces.

The motivational campaign has been stepped up during the year to enhance visibility of the programme and improve awareness. Mass media has been utilized to spread family planning messages. Jingles of varying durations are being telecast at prime time on TV regularly. 'Rapid Presentation' by professionals, interviews and panel discussions by high dignitaries and specialists are telecast on different occasions and through popular entertainment programmes. Selected entertainment programmes were also co-sponsored. Similarly, other programmes like drama serials, short messages from popular figures, skits etc. were also telecast. Regular daily programmes on radio also are being broadcast in addition to interviews, seminars, discussions, drama serials etc.

The press has given coverage to the programme through advertisements, editorials, publishing addresses of service delivery points, etc. 'Meet the press' sessions have been held with important personalities to highlight different aspects of population issues. National family planning exhibitions have been held in Islamabad and Lahore where the Information, Education & Communication (IEC) material was displayed and disseminated. A series of 'Walk A Cause' campaigns have been launched in Lahore, Faisalabad and Peshawar to attract mass attention and highlight the population problem. Large quantity of motivational material in the form of booklets, pamphlets, posters, handbills have been printed and distributed. Family planning stalls have been set up at the annual national exhibitions and Lok Virsa Mela. Family planning messages are being printed on 200 million postcards and envelopes are being sold through the post offices network in the country.

The provinces and NGOs undertook special IEC activities tailored to the regional and local requirements of different population programmes. These included

film shows through audio-visual vans (AVV), local radio programmes, bill boards, hoardings, neon signs, banners, give-aways etc. The district IEC communication staff carried out different communication activities which included group meetings and inter-personal communication for motivation of the target population.

The 3 Regional Training Institutes and 3 Population Welfare Training Institutes of the Programme will serve as the major source for manpower development through basic training, refresher courses & orientations for different categories of functionaries & community based groups. The progress made to date is summarized below:

Table 12.6

		Target 1992-93	Achievement upto Dec.92
I.	Clical Traiig		
	1. Teacher aining	147	225*
	2. Training field officers	140	189*
	3. Training para-medics	2394	1407*
	4. Others	-	893*
II.	Tining of aff of Health Deparment		
	1. Doctors	2816	505
	2. LHV/FV	2200	1257
III.	Ni-Clinica raining		
	1. Programe personnel	738	64
	2. Employe of other nation buildindepartment	3180	165
	3. Commuy based groups	4680	43

* 4 months acal + 2 months projected.

The research activities of the Programme concentrated on action oriented studies and experimentation of long acting contraceptives. These include vicinity survey of family welfare centres, clinical trial of norplant, clinical study of delfen contraceptive foam, long-term side-effects of intrauterine devices (IUDs), study of injectable contraceptive acceptors to assess continuation rate, time of insertion and IUD retention experiment for improving and estimating vital statistics and contraceptive prevalence rate, study of non-users and unmet need of contraception, choice of methods and dropouts and study of the accessibility of contraceptives in rural areas.

The implementation of the Programme is being reviewed regularly by the inter-ministerial committees to provide inter-sectoral support and review progress of programme execution.

During 1992-93 an ADP allocation of Rs 828.9 million with Rs 189 million has been approved for the Programme. Against this, the Programme has been able to utilize Rs 227.03 million upto the end of 1992. The service delivery infrastructure has contributed to the achievement of the following contraceptive performance upto December 31, 1992.

Table 12.7

(Million Units)

Method	Target Annual 1992-93	Target Half year 1992-93	Achievement Jul-Dec 1992
Condom (Units)	123.620	61.810	17.472
Oral Pills (Cycles)	1.610	0.805	0.419
IUD (Insertion)	1.450	0.725	0.357
Injectable (Viables)	1.400	0.700	0.388
Foam (Bottles)	0.184	0.092	0.007**
Contraceptive Surgery	0.125	0.062	0.042

Source: Ministry of Population & Welfare.

** Affected due to shortage of stock.

13. LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

The bour force of Pakistan as convetional measured is estimated at 33.80 illions on 1st January 1993. It has gone p by out 3 percent over the last year. he Lbour Force Survey 1990-91 which has rently been released, sheds light n the haracteristics of the labour force and ployment in the country. Accoring tot, the overall unemployment rate i 6.28 ercent. In urban areas, the unemloyme rate is 8.19 percent while in rural reas its 5.48 percent.

The bour force in rural areas is 24.42 nilliorcompared to 9.38 million in urbanareas.The data indicating rural - urbandistrittion of labour force for the last thee yes is in table 13.1.

Table 13.1

Rui - Urban Labour Force

(Million)

Year	Populatn	Labour Force	Urban	Rural
1990-91	113.7	31.82	8.83	22.99
1991-92	117.3	32.82	9.12	23.70
1992-93	120.8	33.80	9.38	24.42

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Labor Forc Participation Rate

Two neasuies of labour force particoationare generally used. These are crude activi rate (CAR) and refined activi rate(RAR). The former is the percetage (persons in labour force in total oopulion and the latter is the popultion cpersons over 10 years of age. Both he cacepts of participation have been efinecn Labour Force Survey 1990-91. Te defitions of old and new concepts of labur fore participation rates are given in the box. Accordingo the new concept, CAR is estimaed at27.97 percent and RAR at 43.:6 pecent in 1990-91. Accordingto tle old oncepts CAR and RAR are respectivelyestimated at 27.19 percent and 41.'7 percnt.

Participaion ra: is higher in rural areas compared to urbn areas. Its gender bieak up reveas thatemales lag behind males in terms of partipation. It could be attributed to cultuil factors, under reporting specially in ie non-wage sector and non-availatility o suitable jobs. The comparison of he finings of the Labour Force Survey, 1990-91vith that of 1987-88 indicate that fenale prticipation rate has improved during this eriod according to both concepts.

The overdll labor force participation rate is 27.97 per:ent: 2.70 percent for rural areas and 26.37percei for urban areas.

Table 3.2

Labour Force Paricipatio rates by Area and Sex

	Crue Activity Rat (CAR)			Refined Activity Rate (RAR)		
	Pakistan	Rural	Uan	Pakistan	Rural	Urban
1990-91						
New Concep:						
Bth Sexes	27.97	28.70	:37	43.16	45.18	39.03
Mle	46.36	46.93	.14	71.27	73.62	66.55
Fmale	8.23	9.35	.75	12.76	14.75	8.55
Od Concept						
Bth Sexes	27.19	28.03	:37	41.97	44.13	37.55
Mle	45.45	46.11	.02	69.86	72.33	64.89
Fmale	7.61	8.84	.88	11.79	13.97	7.26
1987-88						
Bth Sexes	28.83	29.90	.28	43.22	45.51	38.04
Mle	49.39	50.20	.46	73.79	76.40	67.97
Fmale	6.80	8.23	.38	10.24	12.53	4.95

Source: Estimated on he basis (Labour Force Survey 1990-91.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING OLD AND NEW DEFINITIONS OF LABOUR FORCE CONCEPTS

Contents	Old Definitions	New Definitions
1. Labour Force	It includes all non-institutional civilian population of 10 years age and above who are found employed or un-employed during the reference week preceding the date of interview	The "Labour Force" or "Currently Active Population" consist of all persons of 10 years of age and above who are either "employed" or "unemployed" during the reference period i.e., one week preceding the date of interview.
2. Employed Persons	It includes all persons who, during the reference week,were either working for pay or profit in cash or kind, including unpaid family helpers (who had worked for any period of time during the reference week) or had a job but did not work.	The "employed" comprise all persons of 10 years age and above who work at least one hour during the reference week in the following categories: i) Paid employment (1) "at work"; persons who, during the reference week, perform some work for wage and salary, in cash or kind; (2) "with a job but not at work"; persons who having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during reference week due to some reasons such as leave, absence, illness and strike etc., but had a formal attachment to their job. ii) Self employment (1) "at work"; persons who, during the reference week, performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; (2) "with an enterprise but not at work"; persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking who were temporarily not at work during reference week for some specific reasons such as absence, leave illness and strike etc.
3. Unemployed	Include all persons who, during the reference week, were either looking for work, or not looking for work because of illness, or not looking for work believing job not available or temporarily or indefinitely laid off, or waiting to report to new job or willing to work if job is provided, or apprentice with no guaranteed job or had some usual occupation but were doing nothing during reference period.	The "unemployed" comprise of all persons of 10 years age and above who during the reference week were either; i) "available for work" i.e. were available for paid employment or self employment; or ii) "seeking work" had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self employment. It also includes persons who were not available for work during the reference week due to certain reasons such as illness, will take a job within a month, temporarily laid off and apprentice and not willing to work.

The cerall participation rates in Pakista are relatively lcw. The male particiation ate, however, is comparable to soie exnt with other developing countres. Te comparative position of populaion ad actvity rates by sex in selectd courries is given in table 13.3.

Tabe 13.3

Paticipati Rates in Selected Countries

Country	Year	Population (Million)	Activity Rate (in Percentage) Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	1986/	102.2	29.4	49.6	7.0
Banglade	1983-	95.2	29.9	53.5	5.4
India	19	665.3	30.8	52.7	19.8
U.K	19	55.0	47.3	59.5	35.9
Germany(FRG)	19	61.0	47.6	60.3	35.9
New Zeand	19	3.3	49.2	57.9	40.7
Japan	19	121.4	49.6	60.7	38.8
U.S.A	19	41.2	49.6	57.1	42.5
China (P.)	19	1000.8	52.3	57.3	47.0

Sour ILO Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1987.

Emplymentituation

The otal number of employed labou force uring 1992-93 is estimated at 31.68 millio as against 30.75 million last year. The otal number of employed persos in uban areas is 8.60 million as againt 8.3 million last year. Rural emplymentgrew from 22.40 million in 1991-2 to 2.08 million in 1992-93. These estimtes ar based on the findings of the Labor For Survey 1990-91 which has used broa defiition of 'employment'. Accoding to the Survey the employed compise alpersons ten years of age and abovwho orked at least one hour during the rferenc period and were either "paid emplyed" or "self employed". The emplymentigures for the last three years are gven inable 13.4.

Table 3.4

Employed Labur Force

(Million)

Year	Population	Employed Labour Force Tol	Urban	Rural
1990-91	113.78	252	8.09	21.73
1991-92	117.32	305	8.35	22.40
1992-93	120.84	318	8.60	23.08

Source abour Force Survey 1990-91

The emplymet scene in Pakistan is dominated by th non-wage sector whereas employees constitute only about one fourth of total emloyment. Non-wage employment is nainly omprised of the self-employed and unpaid imily helpers. Wage employment, or the oner hand, is mainly urban based. As the rift of rural youth towards urban areas isncreasing, so is the increase in the pressre on urban social services and the labou market.

Employed Labour Fore by Sectors

On the oasis of the Labour Force Sirvey 1990-91 the eimated distribution of employed abour force in different sectors in January 193 is given in table 13.5.

Table 3.5

Sectoral Distribuion of Inployed Labour Force

(Million)

Sector	1987 (LFS)	1992-93 (E)
Agriculture	.83	15.03
Mining	.04	0.05
Manufacturing	.68	3.87
Electricity	.17	0.26
Construction	.85	2.10
Trade	.46	4.20
Transport	.42	1.66
Finance	.21	0.28
Community	.30	4.20
Not defined	.03	0.03
Total:	3.99	31.68

LFS: Labour Force Survey
E: Estimated on the bas of LFS, 1990-91.

The share of agriculture sector, which was as high as 60 percent in 1963-64, declined to 49 percent in 1986-87 and further to 47 percent in 1992-93. The second major sector is services which accounts for nearly 13.27 percent of the employed labour force. Trade, construction and transport are other major sectors which provide employment to 13.24 percent, 6.62 percent and 5.24 percent respectively showing a considerable increase over 1963-64. Annex-I provides details of the sectoral distribution of employed labour force. Table 13.6 gives sectoral distribution in the last three years in percentage terms.

Table 13.6

Sectoral Distribution of Employed Labour Force

(Percent)

Sector	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agricutture	47.45	47.45	47.45
Mining and Quarrying	0.15	0.15	0.15
Manufacturing	12.23	12.23	12.23
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.83	0.83	0.83
Construction	6.62	6.62	6.62
Wholesale and Retail Trade	13.24	13.24	13.24
Transport	5.24	5.24	5.24
Finance, Insurance	0.89	0.89	0.89
Community, Social & Personal Services	13.27	13.27	13.27
Activities not Adequately Def.	0.06	0.06	0.06

Employment by Occupation

About 46.64 percent of the employed persons in Pakistan are agricultural workers whereas production workers are 25.96 percent of the employed labour force. As a result of the policies of the Government, which aim at rapid industrialisation in the country, it is expected that the relative share of agricultural workers will decrease and that of the production workers will rise. Sales workers constitute 12.15 percent of the work force. Table 13.7 gives further details.

Table 13.7

Employed Persons by Major Occupations, 1987-88 and 1992-93

(Million)

Major Occupations	1987-88 (LFS) number	Percent	1992-93 (E) number	Percent
Professional Workers	1.11	3.82	1.54	4.85
Administrative Workers	0.21	0.73	0.31	0.97
Clerical Workers	1.10	3.80	1.43	4.53
Sales Workers	3.17	10.93	3.85	12.15
Services Workers	1.26	4.33	1.55	4.90
Agriculture Workers	14.67	50.61	14.78	46.64
Production Workers	7.44	25.67	8.22	25.96
Not Classified	0.03	0.10	-	-
Total:	28.99	100.00	31.68	100.00

LFS: Labour Force Survey, E: Estimated.

Unemployment

About 2.12 million of the labour force is estimated as un-employed in 1992-93 compared to 2.06 million in 1991-92. The open unemployment rate in Pakistan is 6.28 percent (8.19 percent urban and 5.48 percent rural) in 1992-93. This rate is based on the findings of the Labour Force Survey 1990-91. According to the Survey "the unemployed" comprise all persons ten years of age and above who during the reference period were: (a) *Without Work* i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment. (b) *Currently available for work* i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period, and (c) *Seeking work* i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment. The open un-employment may, however, not be a correct indicator for assessing the overall unemployment situation because much of the employment in the informal and non-wage sectors is concealed as under-employment. The un-employment rates for urban and rural areas for the last three years are given in table 13.8. Details of labour force and employment are at Annex-II.

Table 13.8

Unemployment Rates

Year	Populatic	Unenployed Labour Force (Million) Total	Urban	Rura	Unemployment Rate(%) Total	Urban	Rurail
1990-9	113.78	2.00	0.74	1.2(	6.28	8.19	5.48
1991-9	117.32	2.06	0.76	1.3(	6.28	8.19	5.48
1992-9	120.84	2.12	0.78	1.34	6.28	8.19	5.48

Un-mployent Rate by Sex

Acc'ding to the Labour Force Survy 199-91, the un-employment rate incrased fm 3.13 percent in 1987-88 to 3.61 ercenin 1990-91 (on the basis of old concpt); f this unemployment ratio amogst th fema.e population rose in a relatvely g:ater proportion (according to old oncep from 0.91 percent in 1987-88 to 1.02 pcent in 1990-91 as compared withthe 'nle' unemployment rate whiich decled frm 3.42 percent in 1987-88 to 2.61 ercei in 1990-91. According to the new oncep/definitions, the unemployment rate for nles is 4.54 percent and for femles, 163 percent.

Empoymei Generating Policies and Schmes

Effts are being made to create mor job pportunities to mitigate the unemployment problem. Some of the polies anschemes are briefly mentioned belo:

- Devlopment plans aim at achieving at ast 6 percent GDP growth annally. This would increase empoyment opportunities.

- Privtization and deregulation polies have encouraged the privat secr to expand its activities. This is expted to create more jobs;

- Econony ha been liberalized. Various cotrols on foreign exchange and investment sanctioning rocedures etc., have been remove. A special package for attracting oreign investment has been launche which is expected to boost foreig investment. New packages in different fields of the econony are being undertaken by foreigninvestes. This has expanded the capacity of the economy to absorb labourforce;

- Under the Youth Investment Promoion ociety (YIPS) an amoun of R 430.451 million has been sanctiond since July 1992. A total number f 4,744 persons have been provide employment through this credit.

- Small IusinesFinance Corporation has sarctione Rs 2,547.255 million upto March 31 1993 for 39,767 person for sf-employment.

- A pullic trasport scheme was started in Fbruary 1992 under which oans hve been provided to the unemployd persons to buy taxi cabs, mini-bses, buses, trucks, coache and auto- rickshaws. An amoun of Rs2,155.308 million for 87,433 vehicls was approved and Rs 6,6(7.890 illion were disbursed for 32525 veicles upto April 15, 1993.

Under th selfmployment scheme started in Aprl 1992, a sum of Rs 4,185.525 million was sanctioed for 32,254 loans. The total number of oans disbursed stands at 22,882 amounting o Rs 2,701.670 million upto April 29, 1993. : is estimated to have provided empoymer to 71,790 persons.

Sectoral Distribution of Employed Labour Force

(Percent)

Sector	1963-64	1986-87	1990-91
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture	60.47	49.27	47.45
Manufacturing	13.60	14.23	12.23
Construction	1.44	6.01	6.62
Transport	2.04	5.25	5.24
Trade	7.60	12.05	13.24
Others	14.85	13.22	15.22

Source: Labour Force Surveys of the relevant years.

Labour Force and Employment

	969-70	1985-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (E)	1992-93 (E)
Popiation	50.70	100.70	103.82	107.04	110.36	113.78	117.32	120.84
Rual	44.97	72.20	73.10	75.35	77.70	77.94	80.36	82.77
Uran	14.73	28.50	30.72	31.68	32.66	35.84	36.96	38.07
Worlng Ag Popiation	32.16	67.37	69.25	71.40	73.61	75.90	78.25	80.67
Rual	24.10	47.36	48.02	49.51	51.04	52.63	54.27	55.96
Uran	8.06	20.01	21.23	21.89	22.57	23.27	23.98	24.71
Labur For	18.11	29.60	29.93	30.87	31.82	31.82	32.81	33.80
Rual	12.60	22.24	21.86	22.54	23.23	22.99	23.70	24.42
Uban	5.51	7.36	8.07	8.33	8.59	8.83	9.11	9.38
Empoyed Labur For	17.75	28.70	28.99	29.90	30.82	29.82	30.75	31.68
Rral	12.37	21.69	21.29	21.95	22.63	21.73	22.40	23.08
Uban	5.38	7.01	7.70	7.95	8.19	8.09	8.35	8.60
Un-mployl Labur Foe	0.36	0.90	0.94	0.97	1.00	2.00	2.06	2.12
Rral	0.23	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.60	1.26	1.30	1.34
Uban	0.13	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.74	0.76	0.78
Un-mployent Rat (%)	1.99	3.05	3.13	3.13	3.13	6.28	6.28	6.28
Rral	1.83	2.50	2.60	2.60	2.60	5.48	5.48	5.48
Uban	2.36	4.51	4.58	4.58	4.58	8.19	8.19	8.19
Labur Foe Parcipatic Rat (%)	30.34	29.40	28.83	28.33	28.83	27.97	27.97	27.97
Rral	31.40	30.81	29.90	29.90	29.90	28.70	28.70	28.70
Uban	27.27	26.26	26.28	26.28	26.28	26.37	26.37	26.37

E: istimatl

14. EDUCATION

With a literacy rate of only 35 percent Pakistan stands far behind other nations in the field. At present there are 124,171 primary schools including mosque schools with enrolment of 14.1 million. Participation rate at primary level is 68.9 percent, female enrolment in rural areas is around 8 percent, drop out rate is 44 percent. There are 774 colleges and 23 universities in the country. A particularly acute problem in the education sector is the low literacy rate among the females and the rural population. Literacy rate though still low has improved over the past. Nevertheless there exist disparities across gender, regions and provinces. The comparative position of literacy according to male-female, rural-urban and provincial breakup is tabulated below:

Table 14.1

Dimensions of Literacy

	1961	1972	1981	1993*
A. All Areas.	16.7	21.7	26.2	35.0
Rural	10.6	14.3	17.3	26.7
Urban	34.8	41.5	47.1	56.0
B. Gender Breakup				
Male	25.1	30.2	35.1	47.3
Female	6.7	11.6	16.0	22.3
C. Provincial Situation				
Punjab	16.1	20.7	27.4	-
Sindh	21.0	30.2	31.4	-
NWFP	13.8	14.5	16.7	-
Baloochistan	9.8	10.1	10.3	-
Islamabad	-	40.1	51.7	-

- Not available Source: Population Census Organization
* Estimated by Planing and Development Division.

Budgetary Expenditure

During the year several steps were taken to improve education. Total budgetary allocation for the education sector during 1992-93 is Rs 33.08 billion (Rs 6.58 billion development and 26.49 billion current expenditure) which is 24.17 percent higher than last year's expenditure of Rs 26.64 billion. Outlay on education in 1992-93 is 2.4 percent of GNP showing a slightly higher level than attained in 1991-92. It is less than the recommended level which is prescribed by UNESCO at 4 percent of GNP for developing countries.

The budgetary expenditure on education as a percent of GNP from 1990-91 to 1992-93 is given in table 14.2.

Table 14.2

Total Expenditure on Education
(at current prices)

(Rs in billion)

Expenditure	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93(RE)
Development	4.26	4.13	6.58
Non-Development	18.01	22.51	26.49
Total	22.27	26.64	33.08
Total Expenditure as % of GNP	2.1	2.2	2.4

RE: Revised Budget Estimates Source: Ministry of Education

Creation of New Physical Infrastructure

During the year under review additional 7,511 primary, 1,522 mosque and 14 high schools have been established, new buildings have been constructed for 3,911 primary and 159 middle and high schools and 4,580 primary and 351 secondary schools are to be improved by the close of year. Moreover 6,196 class rooms have been added (5,454 for primary and 742 for secondary schools) and 32 high schools have been upgraded to higher secondary level and class-xi and xii have been added in these schools in order to meet the increasing pressure on enrolment at college level. Physical targets and achievements of school education are shown in table 14.3.

Table 14.3

Physical Target and Likely Achievements of Primary\Secondary Education (Federal and Provinces) (1992-93)

Sub-Sector	Targets (Number)	Estimated Achievements (Percentage)
A. Primary Education		
- Opening of primary schools	7511	100%
- Mosque Schools	1522	99%
- Conversion of mosque schools as primary schools	1000	99%
- Const. of primary schools buildings	3911	100%
- Consolidalion and improvement of primary schools	4580	98%
- Addition of class-rooms	5454	100%
B. Secondary Education		
- Upgradation of primary schools to middle level	751	100%
- Upgradation of middle schools to high level	449	99%
- Estt. of new high schools	14	99%
- Const. of buildings of middle & high schools	159	100%
- Addition of classes XI-XII in high schools	32	98%
- Addition of class-rooms in secondary schools	742	99%
Consolidation & improvement of secondary schools	351	99%

Source: Ministry of Education

Enrolment

During the year 1992-93 additional enrolment at primary level stood at 1,399 thousand out of which 1,010 thousand were male children and 389 thousand female children. At middle stage it was 329 thousand children (189 thousand male and 140 thousand female). The additional enrolment is estimated at 100 thousand (37 thousand male and 63 thousand female) at high school level, 34 thousand (13 thousand male and 21 thousand female) at college level and about 2000 students including only 291 female at university level. The additional increase in enrolment stood at 9.9 percent at primary level, 9.4 percent at middle level, 7.9 percent at high level, 6.1 percent at college level, 0.6 percent at professional colleges level and 2.1 percent at university level. A notable feature of enrolment during the year under review is that the female enrolment has recorded a higher rate of increase than male enrolment at all stages except at primary level. Enrolment (estimated) in educational institutions for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and additional percentage increase is given in table 14.4.

Table 14.4

Estimated Enrolment in Education Institutions by kind, level and Sex (Progressive)

(000 Nos.)

Level of Education	1991-92 (E)	1992-93 (E)	Change during 91-92 Nos.	%	Change during 92-93 Nos.	%
Total Primary (I-V)	12,721	14,120	1234	9.7	1399	9.9
Male	8,685	9,695	891	10.3	1010	10.4
Female	4,036	4,425	343	8.5	389	8.8
Total Middle (VI to VIII)	3,186	3,515	290	9.1	329	9.4
Male	2,168	2,357	169	7.8	189	8.0
Female	1,018	1,158	121	11.9	140	12.1
Total High (IX - X)	1,155	1,255	87	7.5	100	7.9
Male	785	822	34	4.3	37	4.5
Female	370	433	53	14.3	63	14.5
Total Arts & Science	527	561	31	5.9	34	6.1
Cotleges	328	341	14	4.3	13	3.8
Male	199	220	17	8.5	21	9.5
Female						
Total Professional						
Colleges(Nos)	76,249	76,726	463	0.6	477	0.6
Male	57,244	57,599	360	0.6	355	0.6
Female	19,005	19,127	103	0.5	122	0.6
Total Universities						
(Nos)	82,103	83,874	1749	2.1	1771	2.1
Male	71,216	72,696	1462	2.1	1480	2.1
Female	10,887	11,178	287	2.6	291	2.6

E : Estimated

Source:Central Bureau of Education

Detaid erolment in educational institutions igiven :n Statistical Appendix of the*Econoic Survey.*

ParticpatioRates

'articiation or enrolment rate in 1992-9 at pmary level is 68.9 percent for both exes (:ale 84.8 percent and female 53.7 prcent at middle stage 44.3 percent for bth ses (male 575 percent and femal 30.0 prcent) and at high stage 28.1 percet for 'oth sexes (male 37.0 percent and fmale 8.4 percent). It is however evidet that irls participaion rate is onlly one hlf copared to boys which is the main ause (low literacy rate at national level.

'articiation :ates by sex are shown in tabe 14.5

Table 14.5

'articip:on* Ra:es at Different Level oEducatin by Sex (%)

	1991-92			1992-93		
	Both	Male	Femae	Both	Male	Female
Primarytage Classes(V) (Populaon 5-9 yearold)	66.3	83.0	49.2	68.9	84.8	53.7
Middle age Classes (VI-VII (Populaon 10-12 years oli	44.6	58.9	29.4	44.3	57.5	30.0
Seconday Stage Classes (IX-X) (populaon 13-15 years oli	27.2	36.6	17.2	28.1	37.0	18.4

Source: Panning and Development Division.

* Partipation r: = Enrolment of each stage x 100 / Total School age population

New Education Policy

A new eduation policy was announced by the gvernment on 20th December 199? for th next decade. The policy aims at iniversiization of primary education, eliminating ropout and fulfilling the basic learnig nees by the year 2002. Special emphais hasalso been laid on women's educaion an raising the quality o: public instruction trough an extensive ir-service teacher's traning programme to be financed by Asian Development Bank. The secondary ducatin will be diversified ir general and vocational streams alongwith expansion of graduat and post graduate level courses, shfting eucation from supply to demand orientaon and reforming examinaion sysem. Cher key elements of the policy are to crea competitiveness in society for meeting th challenges of the 21st century ard to oen up avenues for participation of prite sector in the education deveopmer.

Targets of Nev Eduation Policy/Action Plan (1992-200:)

- Universl Primry Education (100% participaion): 06,957 new primary and mosque scools will be opened.
- 24,750 shelteriss primary schools will be provide two room facility.
- 20,000 existingprimary schools will be provided araddditional room.
- Major repair vll be carried out in 50,000 schools.
- 300,000 primar school teachers will be trained.
- Predomnant attention on girls educaion bch in respect of enrolment andncentives.

- Employment of 265,400 primary teachers.

- Adult/Functional literacy to be raised from 35 percent to 70 percent.

- Literacy programme to be implemented by NGO's and the private sector.

- 50 percent participation rate at Secondary level.

- Almost 200 percent increase in number of vocational institutions.

- 500 middle schools to provide technical education facilities.

- Polytechnics' output to be doubled.

- High quality technical manpower produced by colleges of technologies to be doubled.

- More than 100 percent increase in the enrolment of university education.

- Four Universities in the public sector and 16 universities in the private sector will be set up.

- Implementation of policy during the next 10 years will cost Rs.143 billion (Development) - Rs.107 billion in public sector and Rs.36 billion in private sector. Recurring expenditure is calculated at Rs.92.160 billion.

- Eminent role of private sector and NGO's in the implementation of national education policy will be ensured.

- National testing service for equitable academic reliability will be established.

- Increased content of meaningful Islamic education and improvement in the existing network; and

- Computer education at school level to be made part of curricula.

Education Component of Social Action Programme

A major new initiative is the launching of a comprehensive and ambitious Social Action Programme (SAP), initially for three years 1992-95.

To start with, development allocation of about Rs.11.7 billion has been made for the first year 1992-93. The SAP will focus on strengthening the implementation capacity in the social sectors i.e. expansion of basic education especially female education which has hampered the provision of social services.

As far as primary education is concerned the overall participation rate of the primary age group is targeted to increase from 66 percent to 77 percent (for boys, from 83 to 89 percent and from 49 to 63 percent for girls) over the three years. The annual increase in the enrolment of girls is projected at a rate twice that for boys. Improvement in the quality of primary education will also receive attention with the key area being the school environment and teacher training, availability of teaching aids and quality text books and incentive in terms of nutrition, security and transport.

Progrmmesand Projects for improving Quali of Education and Promoting Techrcal Eccation launched during 1992-93.

A nmber of programmes and projects ha: been launched to shift emphsis towrds technica: and vocational educaion hile improving quality of generl edution. A Science Education Projet for econdary schools has been launced wi the financial assistance of AsianDevelpment Bank and the OPEC-FundThe pject envisages construction of 834 sience ooms and 76: laboratories in middl and gh schools, provision of 9,097 sciene kits and equipment and other relatd falities, improvement and refinement : scienice education curricula for casses /I-X, in-service training of 17,30 scien teachers and38 professionals from abroa and establishment of an Institte fo the Promotion of Science Eduction nd Training (IPSET) at Islambad ith a networ: of 4 regional centrs.

The overnemnt has already taken steps:o intiduce computers in secondary schocs wi the collaboration of an interationa agency. Computer education has ben st:ted in 150 secondary schools all oer th coun:ry w.e.f. March 1993. Durig the th Plan Period (1993-98) the compter eucation will be extended from 100 edera schocls to 1000 secondary schocs all cer the countr/ under Phase-II. Sevety teinical manuals on various technlogie for polytechnics have been deveoped uder a scheme started in 1985. So fa 47 nnuals have been printed and are bing trd out in technical institutions all oer theountry.

A nv subject, "Teacher, School & Socicy", hi been addec in the teacher training programme acquainting the teachers with knowlece and methodology ir the areas (f intenational education, population, environmnt, drug and mass literacy. To promote Ilamic education the Syllabi in Islamiat an Arabic for various classes have been revied and developed. A teacher training projct under technical assistance of Asian Dvelopment Bank at the cost of Rs :779 mlion during 1992-97 has been develoed. The project envisages to improve teache education both qualitatively and quantatively. It provides for training of 1,60,00 teachers and 3,000 teacher educators. Fc this purpose four new elementar/ teacer training colleges are being establishd and 26 existing teacher trainng clleges are being renovated.

The motivatinal compaign for promotion of prima/ education in 35 villages of Islanabad iunder progress. Use of Quranic Literacy :o promote female literacy and the newlyinitiated project for eradication of iliterac has been completed through NGO: unde the Social Action Frogramme.

Keeping in vie the shortcomings in the existing examinatin system a National Education Tesing Serice (NETS) is being established fo: provding national level leadership in test development and research. Efforts hve been made to provide facilities for igher education and training abroal for sidents and teachers. During the peiod uner review in all 428 scholarships were awrded for Ph.D and other higher studies aroad under the merit scholarship schere, Quaid-i-Azam scholarship sciemes and under technical assistance orogrammes, Fulbright Programme, Hubert lumphery fellowships and Commonwealth fellowships. Sixteen Quaid-i-Azam Pakistn and Urdu chairs in

9 countries abroad to project Pakistan in universities in USA, UK, Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Nepal have been established.

Work is in progress on various on going development projects of universities and other institutions of higher education. Work has been initated on some linkage programmes of Pakistani universities with foreign universities. Work has also been initiated on a modern university of Engineering and Technology at Taxila. The development projects of immediate needs of university of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, development of a centre of excellence in solid state physics at Punjab University, Lahore, has been completed.

A "Qarz-e-Hasna Scheme" for education has the objective of providing financial assistance by way of interest free loans to students of high calibre who are unable to pursue their studies due to financial constraints. The emphasis of the scheme is on the technical and professional education of students from low-income families. Under the scheme interest-free loans are granted for studies within as well as outside Pakistan. Half of the funds for loans to students are provided by the government and the remaining 50 percent by commercial banks. Since its inception in 1982, an amount of Rs 645 million has been disbursed under the scheme to the needy students, while an amount of Rs 100 million has been earmarked for 1992-93.

Private sector is being encouraged and involved to promote education and literacy in the country. A National Education Foundation as a Trust comprised of eminent educationists from private sector is being established. The proposed objectives of the Trust include both quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement of education through mobilization of community resources and provision of funds to educational institutions and organizations. The government is providing 50 percent matching grants for the establishment of these institutions.

In pursuance of Shariah Act 1991, a Commission on Islamisation of Education was established by the Ministry of Education. The functions of the Commission are: To examine the system of education in Pakistan; and to recommend necessary steps to ensure that the education system in Pakistan is based on Islamic values of learning, teaching and character-building.

15. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Over he last 45 years, there has been onsidable expansion in the health facilites inthe country. Most of the facilites areconcentrated in urban areas. The rral aras are far behind in terms of the vailabity of health facilities. Yet considerin the overall national requiement the available facilities are muchbelow ie desired level, and compare poorl withstandards achieved in other counties. Tis inadequacy is reflected in high incidece of diseases, low life expecancy ind high infant mortality compred tother developing countries of the rgion ashown in table 15.1.

Table 15.1

Heal Related Social Indicators

Countr	Life Exp- tancy birth (year	Infant mortility rate per 1000 live)	Crude Birth rate (pe: 1000 live)	Crude Death rate (per 1000 live)
Iran	6	88	45	9
Pakista'	6	105	41	11
Sri Lana	7	19	20	6
Thailar	6	27	22	7
China	7	29	22	7
India	5	92	30	11
Malays	7	16	30	5
Philippes	6	41	29	7
Indonea	6	61	26	9
Banglaesh	5	105	35	14
Nepal	5	121	40	14

Source: World Development Report 1992.

* Pakian Demoaphic Survey 1990.

Theocial Action Programme (SAP) launhed t the Government in 1992-93, aimsat mar improvement in health and othe soci sectors. Notwithstanding a subsantial increase in government expenditures or healtl government efforts to expand healh facilies are constrained by limited resources. Icreased emphasis is also being plæed o strengthening the incentives for the private sector to supplement the effort of the Government in this field.

An amount ofRs 3,721.63 million has been allocated for health sector development programe which is 6 percent of the total Fublic ector Development Frogramme (PSDP) a against 3 percent of FSDP in 1991-92. Of he provincial PSDP, tie share of Punjab is15 percent followed by about 12 percent of Sind, 15 percent of NWFP and about 6 percent of Balochistan. There is an increase of 32 percent in the development budget of health sector during 1992-93 over last year's development programme. As a percentage of GNP, total expenditure on heah is 0.81 percent, slightly higher han la year which was 0.73 percent as shovn in tble 15.2.

Tabl 15.2

Total Outlay on Health Federal plus Provinces) at curret prices)

(Rs billion)

Expenditure	19991	1991-92	1992-93
Development Expendture	2	2.8	3.7
New Development Expenditure	5	6.1	7.5
Total Expenditure	7	8.9	11.2
GNP	1045	1223.8	1376.7
Total Expenditure as percentage of GNP	74	0.73	0.81

Source: Fnning & Development Divisions

During the year under review efforts have been made to provide health facilities in less developed areas and in urban slums. Priority areas include: special needs of the child, especially girls, expectant and lactating mothers, the aged and the infirm, child immunization and control of iodine deficiency disorders.

During the year 1992-93 additional 215 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 11 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), and 3740 hospital beds were added to the existing network of medical units. Moreover 821 BHUs and 98 RHCs are being upgraded.

The manpower in health sector has expanded. The addition indicates new 3,287 medical officers, 170 dentists, 3,528 nurses, 8,730 paramedics and 5,919 traditional birth attendants in 1992-93. Under the preventive programme the likely achievements include immunization of 3 million children to prevent against six killer diseases and distribution of 13 million packets of ORS for children to protect them from diarrhoeal diseases.

The physical targets for the year 1992-93 and their achievements have been shown in table 15.3.

The Government is encouraging the private sector to make greater contribution in providing medical services to the people. There is a network of private clinics/hospitals all over the country. At present there are 8,729 private medical practitioners in Pakistan: 2,830 in Punjab, 4,546 in Sind, 919 in NWFP, 361 in Balochistan and 73 in AJK/Northern Areas.

Table 15.3

Physical Targets and Achievement 1992-93

Sub-Sector		1992-93 Targets (No.)	1992-93 Achieve-ments(No.)	Percentage Achieve-ments
A.	Rural Health Programme			
1.	BHUs	253	215	85
2.	RHCs	14	11	83
3.	Upgradation of functioning RHCs	113	98	87
4.	Upgradation of functioning BHUs	913	821	90
B.	Hospital Beds			
1.	Beds in RHCs/BHUs	2290	1946	85
2.	Beds in Hospitals	1950	1794	92
C.	Health Manpower			
1.	Doctors	3400	3287	95
2.	Nurses	3600	3528	98
3.	Dentists	180	170	94
4.	Paramedics	9700	8730	90
D.	Preventive Programme			
1.	Training of TBAs	6650	5919	89
2.	Immunization	3.61	3.032	84
3.	Oral Rehydration salt (Million packets)	13.20	13.068	99

Source: Planning & Development Division.

Moreover there are 31,729 registered homeopathic medical practitioners, 38,825 registered Tabibs and 537 registered Vaids providing health services in the country.

Medical Facilities

The Government is running a nation-wide network of medical services. The network consists of 778 hospitals, 4,095 dispensaries, 470 rural health centres and 4,526 basic health units. All these provide free consultative services and free basic medicines. Hospitalization is considerably subsidized. Government is also subsidizing special medical institutions for the treatment of cardiovascular, tuberculosis diseases etc. The SAP will further strengthen and expand the basic health system. Medical facilities are consistently increasing. According to latest statistics

there s one octor for 2,111 persons, one dentis for 5397 persons, one hospital bed for 1,25 peons and 4 hospital beds for one nrse. Medical facilities during the last 3 yeas are sown in table 15.4.

Table 15.4

Medi Facilites from 1990-1992

(Number)

Medical acility	1990	1991	1992 (P)
Registerd Doctor	51883	55572	55572
Registerd Nurses	16948	18150	19389
Registerd Dentis	2077	2193	2193
Populatn per doc	2127	2008	2111
Populatn per dest	53134	51789	53497
Populatn per hotal bed	1535	1506	1525
Populatn per nur	6511	6268	6050
Total Bls	72997	75805	76938

P: Provional

Source: M/O Health

Chil Survil, Primary Health Carend Imunization Programme

A Chd Survival and Primary Health CareProgramme provides free services. It aimsit redting inant and child mortality, malntritioand deaths due to diarrhoeal diseaes. I incorporates an Expanded Progammeof Immunization (EPI) against six vccineeventable ciseases, namely; meales, tberculosis, polio, diphtheria, tetans andertussis. Besides protection of childen ofpto 5 years age, against the six diseses, it provides for toxoid immnizatin of married women.

TheEPI is a priority programme in the ealth ctor and is one of the essenttial comonent of child survival. The progammehas made good progress with impoved verage of immunization and consquent reduction in morbidity and morality ue to immurizable childhood diseses. he national immunization coveage f children aged 12 -23 months is 86 percent and or thos aged 0-12 months, it is 71 percent.

Drug Abuse

The groving problem of drug abuse in Pakistan is a matte of serious concern. According to the Natinal Survey on Drug Abuse (1988) condcted by Pakistan Narcotics Conrol Bard (PNCB) there were about 1,0'9,635 eroin abusers in the country. The number f abusers in 1992-93 is likely to show higer figures if a new survey is conducted.

The lawenforcment agencies in the country have been ble to seize large quantities of heroin, cnnabis and opium in the country. Due to te close coordinating activities of the PNB, various agencies have been abl to sze 7,874.482 kgs of heroin, 40,63'.926 gs of charas and 9,096.961 kgs of opiu during the last two years and have regtered cases against 84,632 persons In th regard, one of the largest seizure of naotics in 1991 was in Balochistan when 3.2ons of heroin and 39 tons of hashish ere seized. This improvement n enfcement activities is mainly due to Govermient's resolute efforts to curb the drug mence.

The enorcemnt measures on the part of the govrnmat are not limited to he interdictio of ilcit drugs but pertain also to the snashin of the clandestine heroin procesing laoratories located in he tribal area of th country. During the period betwee 1982'2, a total number of 156 such laboatorieshave been put out of business.

The Gvernmnt of Pakistan is also fully ccoperatng wit the SAARC member countries to combat iicit drug trafficking in the region. It gned the SAARC

Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances at the SAARC Summit held in Male, Maldives in 1990. The Government of Pakistan has since ratified the said Convention. Moreover, work on evolving an institutional framework for intensive regional cooperation with Iran, Turkey and eventually Afghanistan is under progress.

An intensive general awareness campaign has been launched through the electronic and print media in the country to inform the general public about the adverse effects of drug abuse. In this regard, conferences, seminars, symposia and public meetings are held to inform the people at large about the nefarious effects of such abuse. In addition to Government efforts, NGO's, private medical practitioners, social workers, religious leaders and community elders have been also actively associated with drug abuse preventive measures. An Integrated Drug Demand Reduction Programme (IDDRP), based on 'infusion approach' to drug education has been launched. The programme has also been institutionalized through the establishment of a Drug Abuse Prevention Resource Centre (DAPRC) which is now serving as a resource centre for all drug demand efforts.

Nutrition

The production of major food items has shown improvement during 1992-93 over 1991-92. The aggregate per capita availability of essential food items in physical terms and also in terms of calories and protein has increased. The per capita availability of calories has increased 0.7 percent over previous year (from 2453 calories per day per capita in 1991-92 to 2,471 calories in 1992-93). Compared to Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) of 2,550 calories, Pakistan has achieved 96.2 percent of RDA. This shows substantial improvement over 2,078 calories in 1949-50.The protein availability has also increased from 63.55 grams per day per capita in 1991-92 to 64.37 grams in 1992-93. It shows 1.3 percent improvement over last year.

Priority has been given to protection of children against the six preventable diseases of childhood by immunization, expansion of availability and use of oral rehydration salt for treatment of diarrhoeal diseases, treatment of acute respiratory infections among children, anaemia in adolescent females and expectant and lactating mothers and control of iodine deficiency disorders. Moreover, an important programme is being carried out to cover 2 million girl students through a girls school feeding programme which has nutritional as well as educational objectives. The programme will be implemented through local NGOs.

The production targets of major food items envisaged for 1992-93 are likely to further improve the per capita availability of calories and protein in 1992-93.

Food availability and per capita calories/protein availability in 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 is shown in table 15.5

Table 15.5
Food Availability
(Kg/Capital/Year)

Items	1990-91	1991-92(E)	1992-93(T)
Cereals	146.47	149.43	152.19
Pulses	5.97	6.21	6.41
Sugar	28.81	27.20	27.40
Milk	108.90	111.24	113.64
Meat	17.48	18.14	18.51
Eggs	2.20	2.30	2.30
Edible Oil	10.27	12.51	12.37
Caloric & Protein Availability			
Calories per day	2384	2453	2471
Protein per day (Gram)	61.98	63.55	64.37

E: Estimated
T: Targets
Source: Planning & Development Division

16.HOISING AND ENVIRONMENT

A. HDUSIN AND CIVIC AMENITIES

Thei has been a substantial increase inthe number of housing units sincethe Hsing Census of 1980 according to wich th:e were a total of 12.59 million housng uns (9.03 million units in rural and 3.56 illion units in urban areas) reprsentin 6.7 person per housing unit (6.6 ɔersor in rural and 7.0 persons in urba area. The number of housing units estirated y the Federal Bureau of Statitics fothe year 1991 has increased to 17.8 millio (12.8 million rural and 5.0 millin urbı) and the number of persons per ousinunit have been worked out at 6.6 ɔerson (6.4 persons rural and 6.8 persns urtn). The occupancy rate is very high and i considered as over-crowding. Theiousinpressure continues to increase due o pasbacklog, incremental demand and nigratn from rural to urban areas. The otal sɔrtage of housing at present is estirated t about 6.25 million (4.31 millbn uni in rural and 1.94 million units in uɔan aias). This backlog is increasing by 10,000iousing units (103,500 units in rura and 4500 in urban areas) every year due to exiing gap between the annual housng deiand of 580,(00 housing units (400000 urs in rural and 180,000 in urban area) agaist the annual production of 430,00 hoiing units (296,500 units in rural and 33,50 in urban areas) per annum.

Theɔosition of provision of water supply an sanitation facilities is also laggig beind. Only 50 percent rural poplations covered with water supply facilties ad 17 percen with sanitation whil 85 ɪrcent of urban population is covered with vater spply and 60 percent with sewerage,sanitaon facilities.

The gvernmnt has devised a comprehensive natinal housing policy vhich will be implemented through the National Housing Athority (NHA) which s in the field since 987. It comprises an initial capital outlayɔf Rs 52 billion for construction of 775,00 housing units. A seed money o Rs 2billion per year for hree years is to b given to NHA to establish a revolvingfund. The Authority built 32,818 louses for Mustahequeen-i-Zakat upto Jure 1992World Bank, USAID and the Asiai Devlopment Bank have come forward to hlp the NHA in its scheme for low cos housing. The main emphasis now is or involvement of the ɔrivate sector n this ffort as envisaged in he 7th Plan. The cocept of creating new townships to relieve pressure on urban centres is also ɪrt of the future ɔrogramme. Anothc measure is the establishment ɔf housng finance companies n the private sector. he USAID supported Pakistan Sheter Rsource Mobilization Programme (?SRM) for expanding the role of housing finane in the private sector s in proces whe government has sanctioned formatio of seven housing finance compnies i the private sector. Their establihment would add a new dimension to he hoiing effort and would ultimately dispense ith subsidized credit. Three and seven maa schemes are also in progress while the prblem of katchi abadis is also being tackle. Safe water supply services and sanitatn facilities covering 9.50 million and 4.5 million people for

rural and urban areas respectively have been devised for this year.

Under the federal PSDP, for 1992-93 physical planning and housing sector has been provided an amount of Rs 6,492 million which includes the provincial share of Rs 5,029 million out of which Rs 1,463 million are earmarked to implement the schemes under the Social Action Programme (SAP). These SAP schemes pertain to rural water & sanitation.

The physical targets in housing sector during 1992-93 include development of 150,000 residential plots (3 marlas to 1 kanal) in the urban areas, construction of 3,500 housing units for the government employees, environmental improvement of katchi abadis for one million people in urban areas and provision of 0.5 million seven marla plots in rural areas (380,000 in Punjab, 100,000 in Sind, 15,000 in NWFP and 5,000 in Balochistan). It is estimated that 95 percent achievement will be obtained as shown in the table 16.1.

Table 16.1

Item	Unit	Physical Targets
a. Urban Residential Plots (3 Marla, 1 Kanal)	No	150,000
b. Urban Water Supply	Addl.pop to be served in million	3.50
c. Urban Sewerage Drainage	- do -	2.00
d. Rural Water Supply	- do -	6.00
e. Rural Sanitation	- do -	2.75
f. Government Servant Housing	No	3500
g. Katchi Abadis Improvement	Mln people	1.00
h. Seven Marla Plots in Rural Areas	No of Plots	0.500

Source: Planning & Development Division

National Housing Policy

The National Housing Policy of 1992 envisages broad guidelines for provision of housing facilities to meet the backlog of 6.25 million housing units. The objectives/provisions made in the policy would be achieved through a National Action Plan (NAP). As a first step, a sum of Rs 10 million has been placed at the disposal of the National Housing Authority to facilitate implementation of various housing plans and programmes as envisaged in the National Housing Policy and National Housing Action Plan.

The objectives of the National Housing Policy are:-

- To accelerate housing production in urban and rural areas for all strata of society with major emphasis on low-income groups.
- To make available suitably located land at affordable price for various target groups, especially the low income.
- To develop effective strategies for preventing formation of slums, *katchi abadis,* unauthorized constructions, encroachments and shanty dwelling units and to improve the existing ones.
- To mobilize resources for housing through personal savings and other instruments.
- To ensure effective implementation of the housing programmes, promote nation-wide use of locally developed materials and construction techniques, undertake action-oriented research in all aspects of housing

probles and to foster the minimzation of cost and rent.

- To dvelop institutional and legal frameork in pursuance of its guidehes.

- To aintain and enhance the charaer, quality and environment of the exting residential areas.

- To romote inter-sectoral coordation within the framework of ration urban, regional plans and settlement patterns.

- To velop new strategies and undenke revision o the policy from time o time to cope with the emerng housing needs and problms in the country.

Natiaal Hcsing Authority

The overnment set up a National Housng Auority (NHA) in 1987 to meet the aallen of housing shortage in the couny. As first step a programme for constuctionf 150,000 housing units under Zaka an Special Development Progamme/as started to provide housing facilies to e Mustahequeen-e-Zakat and low ncomehelterless families alongwith prepratiomf other short-term and long-termplans. owever, upto 30th June, 1992 only 9,143 nd 23,675 houses could be competed nder this programme. It was subsquentlwound up.

Invesment Portfolio: The investment portflio prared to addess the issue of housng shtage with major reliance on privae seor comprises a preliminary capitl outl of Rs 52 billion per annum for enstrucon of 775,000 housing units. A seed money of Rs 2 blion per annum for three years has been ecided to be placed a the disposa of HA to establish a revolving fund fr provision of infrastructure ec. Necssary framework for establishment and peration of the revolving fund, to beknown as National Housing Authority und (NHAF), was being finalized. The prvincial governments will provide eqal maching sums for their revolving funds

New Towns andSmall/ntermediate Towns: The concept of th programme for development of ew, small and intermediate/secondar towns in the country has also beenapproved to reduce pressure on large urba centres.

Strategies for the Fture: The National Housing Authority is preparing short and long-term plans for providing housing facilities to theshelteless people. It will:

i) motivatethe priate sector to play an active roe in th housing sector and function as a pducer.

ii) make arrangemnts to set up housing finance institutions speedily for extending cred facilities to the needy.

ii) functionas a cordinating agency for implementatiorof NHP and NAP.

iv) arrange establiment of new small, intermediate ad secondary towns in the country toreduce pressure on large urban cenres.

v) launch ampaigns for dissemination of the appropriate building material and technology

vi) undertake various studies on essential housing inputs.

vii) coordinate implementation of various policy reforms to bring the cost of land development as well as construction to affordable level.

Housing Finance Companies: In October 1990 the Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet approved legal framework for establishment of housing finance companies in the private sector. Government has issued permission to the following organizations to operate as housing finance companies in the private sector.

i) Citi Bank Housing Finance Company Limited.

ii) International Housing Finance Limited.

iii) Empire Housing Financing Company.

iv) Interfund Housing Finance Corporation Limited.

v) Jaffar Brothers Housing Finance Company.

vi) National Housing Finance Company Limited.

vii) Olympic Estate Finance Company (PVT) Limited.

The government has agreed to follow a policy action plan (PAP) to introduce a package of policy reforms to regulate private/public sector housing finance corporations/societies under the Shelter Resource Mobilization Programme in which USAID is collaborating.

House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC): The Corporation advances loans to the general public for the construction of houses in rural/urban areas. During July-March 1993, HBFC granted loans amounting Rs 1040.3 million for the construction of 9242 houses. The Corporation has, so far, distributed loans amounting to Rs 21,901.7 million for the construction of 352,618 new houses in the country.

Katchi Abadis

There exist 2,442 katchi abadis (1,082 in Punjab, 1,293 in Sindh and 67 in Balochistan) and 1,613 slums (1,548 in Punjab, 55 in NWFP and 10 in Balochistan). So far 405 katchi abadis (273 in Punjab and 132 in Sindh) and 11 slums (1 model slum in NWFP and 10 slums in Balochistan) have been upgraded. Moreover development work on 689 katchi abadis (535 in Punjab and 154 in Sindh) and 14 slums (4 in NWFP and 10 in Balochistan) are in progress.

In addition 132,646 residents (70,500 in Punjab and 62,146 in Sindh) have been granted proprietary rights.

7-Marla Scheme

The seven marla scheme was launched during 1986 for rural shelterless poor in the provinces. Under the scheme 540,506 seven marla plots have been distributed (530 in Punjab, 539,249 in Sindh and 727 in NWFP) during the calendar year 1992.

3-Marla Scheme

The scheme was launched in 1987 for urban shelterless poor and is being implemented in Punjab only. Under the

;cheme 1,245hree-marla plots have been listributed aongst the deserving poor luring he candar year 1992.

Safe Water Soply & Sanitation

)uring992-9, the overall allocation for wae supy and sanitation is estimated at Rs 4371 mlion including the provincial goverment's allocations of Rs 4,368.5 millim. he share of water supplysanitaon in urban and rural areas is abut (percent of the total PSDP/P&HSectoal Programme of Rs 6,491.7 millin. Overall major physical targets incluc provision of water supply facility to aditional 3.5 million and 6 millio urbn and rural population respecvely. i case of sanitation facilities, additinal 2 illion and 2.75 million urban and rral ppulation would be served respecvely. 'ith the achievement of these targetsby Jue 199, overall water supply coverge wdd increase to 68 percent agains popution coverage of 66 percent by Jue 199 Overall saniation coverage will ccrespodingly increase to 38 percent by Jue 199 against 36 percent attained upto ane 192.

Tabe 16.2

Phsical Adevement of Wae Supply and anitatin Facilities
Percenge of Popultion Coverage)

Sub-Sect	1991-92 Population to be served (Actual)	1992-93 Population to be served (Estimated)
Safe War Supply		
Ovall	66	68
Urin	80	85
Rul	48	50
Sewerag Sanitatic		
Ovall	36	38
Urn	55	60
Rul	10	17

Source: Planning & Development Division.

B. HUMAN ENVIRONIENT AND POLLUTION CONROL

Environmental degradation has bcome a global phenmenon. In Pakistan rapid growth in population and indiscriminate se c limited natural resources have led to environmental degradation. Ir urba areas growing population influx, rapd industrialization and increasing use of atomobiles have also added to variou envirnmental problems. Outside the urban eas, environment problems include deudation of forest resources, wate-loggig, soil erosion, salinization, desertificaon, deterioration of coastal resource and rduction of valuable flora and faun specs. Non-renewable resources are exploitecextensively without developig substtutes. enewable resources like forests, pasures, ildlife, range lands are being depleed thrugh the menace of deforestation, soil eosion, salinization, wate logging, loss of gnetic diversity and rae species. ndustal effluent, toxic wastes, pestides, chemicals, poor sanitation and garbge collection are adversely affectng huan health and the eirvironment. Esides, lack of adequate awareness about envionmental problems on account of lack of eucation and training and non-enforcement f the existing laws relating to te evironment further compound the probler.

Natural resurces and the environment ar held i trust by the present generation for postery. Each generation has a moral dut to beueath a healthy and sound enviroment to its successor generation. Environmntal awareness in Pakistan is o recet origin and the government has onl recently formally integrated concern for nvironmental issues in its development planing. In view of the complex and dierse nature of

environmental problems, a strategy of sustainable development alongwith preservation and protection of the environment has been adopted. A number of concrete measures for preservation and protection of the environment from the growing menace of pollution have been taken up of which the principal ones are as follows:-

- Promulgation of Pakistan Environment Protection Ordinance, 1983.
- Creation of Environmental Protection Agency at the federal and provincial levels.
- Development of the National Conservation Strategy (NCS) of Pakistan for conservation of national resources and protection of the environment.
- Development of teacher guides and text materials of environmental education.
- Launching of environmental awareness campaign through seminars, meetings, conferences, and mass media.
- Setting up of Pakistan Environmental Protection Council.
- Establishment of Department of Environmental Planning and Management at Peshawar University.
- Financial assistance to NGOs.
- Establishment of NCS unit for implementation of the National Conservation Strategy.
- Institutional strengthening of federal and provincial environment agencies.
- Formulation of Plan of Action 1993-98, for the environment sector as part of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

National Conservation Strategy (NCS)

Pakistan National Conservation Strategy (NCS) was approved in March 1992. Its main objective is to achieve sustainable economic development by preserving natural resources through their efficient use and management. It has identified 14 broad core areas, ranging from protecting and maintaining soils in crop lands, protecting water sheds, preventing and abating pollution to conserving biodiversity and protection of cultural heritage. Under these areas 68 programmes have also been chalked out for which a 10 years programme with a financial outlay of Rs 150 billion has been prepared.

A Plan of Action has been adopted for the NCS for implementation during the 8th Five Year Plan (1993-98). This consists of activities/projects pertaining to institutional strengthening, mass awareness, legal and economic incentives and the 14 core areas of the NCS.

An NCS unit has also been created in Environment and Urban Affairs Division with the responsibility of monitoring and coordinating the implementation process of the National Conservation Strategy and the Plan of Action, 1993-98. So far it has implemented/coordinated the following projects.

Kasur Clean Water Programme

The project has been approved at a cost of Rs 1947 million of which Rs 9.837 million has already been released to the province of Punjab. The project will provide potable water to a population of 0.16 million and sewerage system to 0.13 million people of Kasur city.

Karachi Clean Air Programme

The project costing Rs 37 million aims at evaluation, determination and control of air pollution in Karachi and includes a motivation programme through the print and electronic media for creation of awareness about pollution issues and tree plantation. An amount of Rs 18.50 million has already been released for this project.

Environmental Awareness through the use of Mass Media

The project was approved at a cost of Rs 10.28 million. A sum of Rs 1.98 million has been utilized during 1991-92. A package of activities has also been devised for implementation.

Pakistan Environmental Protection and Resource Conservation Project (EPRC)

The total cost of the project is Rs 1,471.14 million with foreign exchange component of Rs 402.60 million. It is being financed by IDA loan and grant from European Economic Community. The project was approved in February, 1993. It is an umbrella project consisting of 13 sub-projects. These sub-projects pertain to the twin broad objectives of "Institutional Strengthening and Resource Conservation". Three of the components of the project pertain to Federal Government while the remaining ten are being implemented by three provincial governments and the government of AJ&K.

International Cooperation

Two studies on environmental situation of Pakistan have been carried out under the aegis of SAARC with the objective of developing regional cooperative programmes. The European Economic Community has provided a mobile laboratories for the monitoring and evaluation of air pollution in Pakistan. A coastal environmental management plan study has also been conducted in Pakistan by experts in various disciplines with the support of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Participation in a regional project for the training of personnel in the assessment of environmental impact of development in coastal areas of Pakistan is being negotiated with ESCAP.

17. PROGRAMMES FOR BALANCED SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A. SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMME

Over three decades of respectable economic growth has meant a sustained improvement in average incomes. That unfortunately has not been paralleled by development in the social sector. Improvement in education, health, family planning coverage and the role of women in economic development not only provide benefits to the people but also raise their productive potential.

The provision of integrated needs of basic social services also help poor people, especially women, to derive greater benefits from the overall liberal and market-oriented economic framework being envisaged for the economy. The provision of basic social services - education, nutrition, health, family planning, and rural water supply and sanitation - generate mutually reinforcing benefits, and the consequent human resource development enhances the capabilities of the poor to increase their incomes and productivity.

The Social Action Programme (SAP) has been designed to address the neglect of basic social services in a coordinated and concerted manner. It focuses on the needs of basic education, nutrition, primary health, family planning, rural water supply and sanitation. These integrated needs require for their adequate provision a coordinated response across sectors. The SAP is conceived not as a special programme but as an operational framework for accelerating progress on strategic fronts in social sectors. Broadly defined, the objectives of the SAP are to improve access, coverage and quality of basic social services. It provides for a strategy which would address the following crucial imbalances:-

- the imbalance between primary and tertiary services.
- the imbalance between rural and urban provision.
- the imbalance between female and male access.
- the imbalance between the nutrition of women and children and men
- the imbalance between current and development expenditures
- the imbalance between quantitative and qualitative expansion.

The SAP was launched during 1992-93. Implementation of the programme is primarily the responsibility of the provinces. The highlights of this programme are: (a) a significant increase in development expenditures; (b) increased provision for recurrent expenditure to improve quality and (c) initiation of reform to overcome implementation bottlenecks and to improve service delivery.

Increased Development and Recurrent Allocations

During 1991-92, total development expenditures of Rs 8.2 billion were provided for the SAP sectors, which included Rs 7.4 billion by the provinces, and the rest by Federal Areas and Ministries. A departure was made from past practice while launching the SAP with effect from the 1992-93 budget and the development allocations for SAP sectors were increased from Rs 8.5 billion in 1991-92 to Rs 10.1

billion in 1992-93 or an increase of 18.8 per cent. The recurrent expenditure for SAP of Rs 16.2 billion during 1992-93 was increased by 8.0 per cent (over 1991-92). The increase in recurrent expenditure plus the provision of certain quality-enhancing requirements from the development budget would improve the working of already established institutions.

Physical Progress

It is difficult to report physical progress at this time of the year even for established programmes. SAP is not only an innovation, its financial arrangements have taken a considerable time to finalise. Nonetheless, there has been significant activity in terms of site identification and selection, approval of schemes and financial releases/disbursements. These are sketched below.

In the NWFP, in the primary education sector, 900 locations for schools have been identified. In Punjab, PC1s for rural health projects included in the ADP 1992-93 have been approved in all districts, primary education projects in 23 districts and rural water supply and drainage projects in 13 districts. Of the 7000 primary school sites 6259 have been identified. In Balochistan and Sindh, sites for all facilities in SAP sectors to be developed in 1992-93 have also been identified. Contracts have been awarded for new schemes and the work is in progress in all the four provinces.

Actions Taken to Improve Implementation

Implementation constraints in the social sectors have resulted in slow progress. The success of the accelerated development programme outlined above critically depends on better implementation. Some important policy changes introduced by the provinces, are outlined in the following paragraph.

Primary Education: *Increasing Enrolment of girls:* Official notification of co-education policy for primary education has been issued in all the provinces except Punjab. In Punjab, all new schools will be designated as girls school which boys could attend, while existing schools will be allowed to accept pupils of the opposite gender. The Punjab Government would like to study the impact on enrolment before taking a more formal policy decision about existing schools. In NWFP, 60 percent of all new primary schools will be for girls but open to co-education. To encourage parents to send their daughters to schools and overcome nutritional deficiencies among girls a school-feeding programme has been launched in three districts of Dir, Karak, Kohistan and Nizampur Sub-Division of Nowshera district on a pilot basis.

Recruitment of Teachers: In Punjab, 70 per cent of the vacancies for primary school teachers have been filled. In NWFP, recruitment of many nearly created posts have also been made. In Sind and Balochistan teachers' appointment is in progress.

Recruitment and Training Policy for Female Staff: *NWFP:* In the primary education sector, a number of decisions to attract female teachers have been taken. These include relaxation in qualifications and age requirements, posting of teachers near their homes and additional allowance of Rs. 500 per month. In addition, there is a proposal to appoint retired male teachers in girls schools in case female teachers are not available.

Punjb: The diffculty faced by femae tehers in finding residential accoimodaon in rural areas is a major disinentivein accepting appointments in rural schoo and to overcome this the govenmenis constructing hostels under a pilot proje. The upper age limit for recrutmen of primary school teachers (mal and male) has been relaxed to 50 year (an further to 52 years to accoimode those affected by the two year ban n recruitment). However if suitale sta is still not available, untrained teacers w be recruited and sent for two year rainir.

Sind A concessional package for femae heah and education staff in the rura area has been announced. This includes raxatio in selection criteria pertining age and qualifications.

Balchistan: The incentives package for fmale rimary school teachers includes : elaxatin of qualifications from matriculatin to middle school level; relaation of age limit for recruitment from minimum of 18 years to 16 years and the uppe age mit fixed at 40 years; a rural area allownce of Rs. 500 per month; and, settig u of a mobile female teacher traiing syem to train 8,000 untrained teacers.

Prirary Hilth

As resul: of increased financial alloationsn the SAP start-up year 1992-93, 8 rurahealth centres (RHC) and 413 basi heah unis (BHUs) have been upgaded ding new beds in these rurai facities. he concept of urban health centes/mohalla dispensaries has been intrducedith emphasis on primary health carein theirban areas.

Decentralisation and Community Involvement

The major sto in this area is the setting up of he Naional Rural Support Programme (NRSP)as a public limited company, with an inial government grant of Rs 500 million. Th basic structure of the programme his bee developed. It will expand geographical and accelerate its pace of work s) as to rovide organisational opportunities ind sod support in natural resource managemen and the development of physical, financial,and human resources o a large secion of ural population. The programme will estolish a country-wide network of grassroos institutions in the rural areas whicl will provide an institutional base for SAP. Similar organizations ire als being set up in the provinces wlich vll work in close collaboration vith N.SP.

NWFP: Comunity mobilisation work is being carrie out in 8 of the 20 districts of NVFP ad 2 more districts will be added duing 193. New SAP sector schemes will le hanled together with the community oganisaons where they have been mobilisel. Interm arrangements have been worked out for areas where community oganisaons are not available. These inclide: DDACS (District Development Advsory Committees), created underlegislaon, which are already actively assistig the provincial governments in sit selection for new schemes and nonitoing and supervision of schemes; secor spcific coordination of schemes tiroug implementation committees ir each AP sector have been initiated (comprisingoncerned department officials, elected pubc representatives and coopted members) t support the on-going efforts of tie goernment to involve communities in he operation and

maintenance of social sector projects. Regarding decentralisation, several steps have been taken in the various SAP sectors. In the primary education sector a Construction Advisory Committee for the Directorate of Primary Education has been created in the Hazara, Peshawar and Malakand Divisions. Authority for approval of schemes costing upto Rs 7.5 million may be delegated to the Divisional Commissioners. A pilot project is being drawn-up in Kohat district for the involvement of the district council in primary education. In the rural water supply and sanitation sector, the portfolio of new schemes is to be drawn-up by DDACs. Creation of a separate directorate in the Local Government department is under consideration which will assist in associating village communities in the identification, formulation, execution and supervision of RWS&S schemes and ultimately in their operation and maintenance. NGO involvement in the health and education sectors is to be supported through the Health and Education Foundations.

Punjab: As new grass-roots community organisations emerge and mature and while NRSP carries out mobilisation work in the five districts on which it is focussing, indirect involvement through the existing institution of the District Development Advisory Boards (DDABs) consisting of public representatives and staff of the concerned departments has been retained. The DDABs recommend sites for primary schools and RWS&S projects. A pilot project in the health sector with a strong element of community involvement has been launched in Sheikupura district which encompasses 6 RHCs and 30 BHUs. Administrative decentralisation measures are also underway such as transfer of funds directly to the concerned Executive Engineers by the Chief Engineers of the Works Department. Decentralised planning will be effective with the strengthening of the planning wings of some departments (now underway). The Health and Education Foundations concentrate their efforts on supporting NGOs working in the health and education sectors.

Sindh: SAP committees at existing SAP sector outlets have been constituted to involve the community in the supervision of primary schools, RHC/BHUs, dispensaries and RWS&S schemes to improve accountability of government staff operating the existing SAP outlets. The composition of these SAP Committees have been notified. Until gross-root community mobilisation takes place, District Development Committees (DDCs) have been constituted to oversee the planning, execution and supervision of SAP projects. DDCs will select sites for SAP sector units and this is expected to expedite the design and construction of SAP sector projects. NGO involvement is to be supported through Health and Education Foundations.

Balochistan: The village organisations already established under the Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) and likely to be established under the BRSP and NRSP will be used for the delivery of primary health care, immunisation, health education, primary school education and rural water supply and sanitation. NGO involvement in the education sector is to be supported through the Education Foundation. The existing arrangements of involving public representatives of the area in the identification and supervision of local projects are being used to identify SAP sector schemes and the sites/location of primary schools, BHUs and RWS&S schemes, which are approved in consultation with the Divisional

Develpmen Coordination Committee and public epresitatives of the area. The SAP relate depaments are being reorganised to mke iem more responsive to commnity reds through decentralisation of decsion-nking authority and orienting them owarc community involvement. As an experime, the development of primary educaion as been started through commnity participation. Communities resposive t opening girls schools are identiied ad parents' committees are made resonsible for providing accommodaon. The goverment provides funds or teaers salaries and instructional materal. /ter two years successful operaion o this basis, :he government provies a ilding to the village where previusly tlre was no school. By the end of caendar 992, sixty such schools had been stablied in Loralai, Sibi, Nasirabad, Turbt and wader districts. In the health secto. loc committees to supervise existig BHJs have been set-up and notifiations issued by the provincial govenment Village organisations and NGC involment in the health sector is beingsoughand supported. The operation and aintenance of simple RWS schemes base on hd pumps, gravity flow open surfae wel and solar pumps is being made the nponsibility of the community. Whee the government maintains the techically ore complicated systems, the powes to cry out repairs upto specified cost mits lve been decentralised so that the ystemscan be kept operational and repa worl can be carried out without waitig forapproval from departmental heaquarts. In the long term, comunitie will be reorganised for RWS syste O&M cost through government depatmentand through BRSP and NRSP. BRS has eady started working with the Publ Heah Engineerirg and the Local Govrnmer Departments.

NGOs and Private Seor Involvement

The provincia governments are taking various neasure which contribute to pitting in plce a liberal framework encouraging theprivat sector to participate more actively in the provision of educational anl healh care facilities but which adequatdy pro:cts the interests of the users.

One of tie step has been the setting up of the Educatior Foundations in all provinces. In Punjab and Sindh, Health Foundations lave ben established on similar lines and the nabling legislation is being enacted in theNWFP. The private sector and NGOs wilbe provided support tirough these Fondations. Punjab Education Fouidatiohad by January 1993 agreed to 199 supportequests from NGOs for Rs 22 millon an the Punjab Health Foundaion hal releæd Rs 10 million.

As part of theefforts to encourage private sector particiation in the social sectors, the NWP government is considering the privatation of 90 BHUs on a pilot basis n theChitral, Dir, Karak, Abbottabad, Mansara and Kohistan districts. The federal overnment on its part has provided iberal ncome tax, sales tax and custom tariff incntives on investment n the social sectors.

Federa programmes, family planning and nuirition, lave a ignificant component of NGO invovemer. Donor support for NGOs can be channded outside the ADP, and :herefore is ot subject to ADP 'ceilings".

The three year SAP 1992-95 for rural water supply and sanitation initiated the process of expansion of RWS&S projects in accordance with the policy framework and targets of the Strategic Investment Plans (SIPs). The IDA-assisted RWS&S project under implementation is the main vehicle for this in Sindh, Balochistan and AJK; and in the Punjab, NWFP, NA and FATA it would be the SAP RWS&S component. Project formulation studies are being commenced in the Punjab with TA support from the ADB. The SAP policy framework requires community-based management and recovery of O & M costs of RWS schemes and this is the underlying basis of the SAP RWS&S programmes. Some of the steps initiated during 1992-93 are outlined below.

NWFP: The Local Government Department (LG&RD) will have a separate directorate charged with the responsibility of involving village communities from the very beginning in the identification, formulation, execution, supervision and for operation and maintenance. In the meanwhile, the District Development Advisory Committees (DDACs) will be involved in developing portfolios of new schemes. To recover RWS&S O&M costs, house connections will be charged Rs 30 per household per month with Rs 500 as a one time connection fee, community service will be charged Rs 1 per month per adult, and commercial connections will be charged 100 percent more than the existing tariff.

Punjab: The PHED is encouraging the formation of community organizations to assist in RWS&S scheme implementation and operation. A sum of Rs 8 per household monthly is to be charged for water and drainage.

Sindh: RWS&S Committees at the local level have been proposed as part of a unified sector policy to supervise RWS&S at the local level but as an interim arrangement the District Development Committee (DDC) will be the channel for planning, execution and supervision of SAP RWS&S projects. For new schemes the RWS&S Committee will enter into an agreement to take over the scheme when completed and operate, maintain and manage it. An indirect cost recovery strategy has been adopted whereby 1/3rd of O & M costs will be recovered directly from the communities and the remaining will accrue through an agriculture and irrigation cess.

Balochistan: Community involvement is being promoted both as part of the IDA assisted RWS&S project and through BRSP and NRSP community mobilisation and organisation efforts. The operation and maintenance of simple schemes (hand pumps, gravity flow, open surface wells, solar pumps) will be made the responsibility of the community. In the short term user charges of Rs 30 per house per house monthly and Rs 10 per household monthly have been levied from July 1992.

Strengthening Planning System, Streamlining Procedures and Improving Monitoring and Supervision

NWFP: To improve supervisory system and to reduce absenteeism in education, transport facilities have been provided to district level education officers and motor cycles for learning coordinators. School mapping is in hand to rationalize construction of schools. To streamline construction procedure, the identification of sites and preparation of PC-I are to be taken up simultaneously. Flat rates have been fixed for schools in different districts

and the xecuting department can implement heme within 15% variation range To avid long delays, selection and identicatio of sites for the establishment of pmary chools and construction of additonal clss rooms will be completed by 15th ly evy year. while nutation of land measring to kanals for each school has to be unertaki within two months from Jully. The istitutinal strengthering of the Public Healh Eginee:ing Department is undeway. To mo:e divisions with 6 sub-divisins foimplementation of sanitation scheres ha: beer created initially from develpmen budget. It will have 6 motiutionainits for sanitation. PHED has been given the status of a separate depaiment ith two Chie: Engineers, one each or Soihern and Northern districts of NWP withttached FATA regions. A post of DirectorGeneral (Projects) is being creatd in e health sector to look after implmentaon o: loca:/foreign aided projets andoordinate with all the relevant agenies. A SAP Cell in the Finance Depatmenhas been established to deal with AP firncing comingfrom Provincial/ Fedeal/doors sources. The existing Planing Cls in the Eduction, Health, Rura Wa:r Supply and Sanitation Depatmen have been strengthened by re-enfoing tem with additional staff and equipment. Population Welfare has been accoded ie status of a separate depatment

Punjb: For monthly review of SAP sectc schees a data base containing projet prole and performance indicators has been repared and is being used extensively.A pilot project to improve healh serve delivery and supervisory systen has een initiated in the district of Sheihupur Tiers in the transmission of fund in th Communicaions and Works depatmenhave been reduced by one. The design and develoment of Health Management Informaon System (HMIS) is being carried out. Th survey instrument has been finalized andfield tested and staff training is underwa The survey and compilation wil be crried out under the IDA Second Family Health Project.

Sind: Toimpro supervisory system, teachers-parents, helth and RWS&S committees have beenset up and notified. For monitoring of SAP projects and programmes, a Monitring Wing has been set up and fielc staff c Bureau of Statistics have been entruste with this work. Monitoring and Evalation Cell has also been establisled ir the PHED, with concentration of thee activities at the district level. The SAP Cell in the P&D Department is being rengthened with the assistance of UNDP.

Balochisan: or planning and effective monitoring c education facilities, Balochistan Educaion Management Information (EEMI) as been established. Institutional srengthning of the P&D, PHED and LGRD lepartments is being carried out wit the sistance of IDA and Netherlands Goverment. To ensure delivery of famly planing services through health outlets, District Technical Committees comprisig of DHO, DPO and MS have been estblished in all the districts.

For revew of he SAP sectors and programmes, veekly meetings are held in the Planning Comission. Recently, a comprehensive reviewof implementation of foreign aided project has been carried out with respective Projet Directors in which progress of work and implementation bottlenecks were disussed and necessary actions to speed up implementation of these

projects were taken. Similar exercises are also being under taken in the provinces.

B. SPECIAL EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE

To focus on special education and social welfare, the federal government needed a separate Division. It provides services under two main programmes i.e. (i) Social Services (Medical) Project in all the federal government hospitals and (ii) Community Development Project both in rural and under-developed urban areas. The services provided through Social Services (Medical) Projects include provision of free medicines to deserving patients, arranging blood for the needy, pathological/clinical tests, provision of free prosthetic aids and supporting articles etc. Besides providing free medicines to T.B. patients, special diet is also provided to them which includes cooking oil, pulses and skimmed milk etc.

The services provided through community development programmes include vocational training for male and female, adult literacy, free coaching classes for school going children, religious education, library and reading rooms, recreation and play activities and M.C.H. services. Vocational training is also arranged for women through the scheme of Silai Markaz.

A School Social Work Programme has also been started which aims at finding out the causes of school drop-outs, unsatisfactory results, lack of desired interest in academic activities, economic support, financial assistance and career planning through counselling and guidance etc. Through the Federal Social Welfare Training Institute, training is provided to (a) front line social workers; (b) representatives of the NGOs and (c) professionals from related fields. The principal aim of this institute is to provide specifically designed training courses for social welfare personnel engaged in the public and private sectors.

During this year 2,559 students have benefitted from this Programme. The main activity includes medical check-up, social assistance, provision of books and organization of lectures on various topics of important nature.

In order to provide proper care to senior citizens, the Special Education & Social Welfare Division is working on various aspects which include conducting surveys to determine the magnitude of the problem as well as establishing senior citizens clubs at various places. The clubs shall function as centres for information on the elderly as well as providing a plan for get-to-gether of the senior citizens.

The National Commission for Child Welfare and Development of the Special Education & Social Welfare Division has been charged with the responsibility of welfare of the children. Presently it is working on a project, in collaboration with UNICEF, which shall not only look into the gravity of the problem linked with children in difficult circumstances but shall also organize various services for the welfare and development of such children. Besides, the Commission is compiling the existing legislation on children for their improvement and working on implementation of the recently set-up National Childrens Fund.

The National Council of Social Welfare has been established by the Federal Government for the promotion and development of the voluntary social welfare sector in Pakistan on the basis of self-help

and se-reliace by motivating them to help themslves iitead of depeiding on "Aid". The iotivaon process is undertaken throuh orgaizing conferences, seminars, worksops aevery level of the voluntary sector as wl as for proiessional social workes. Thugh concerted motivational effort of t: Council, the number of volunry soal welfare agencies which was 800 i 1975 as now risen to more than 8000. ts gra:-in-aid and self-help projects etc. seve as :ed money on matching basis for rogramme development of the volunry s:ial welfare agencies and sharpn the service delivery system. Accoiling t a study undertaken by the Natioal Cncil of Social Welfare for every upee ven as grant-in-aid voluntary agences conibutec Rs. 9. The programme was aso insumental in creating 2000 job opponunitie to nan little over 3000 servics cenes like MCH, needle craft centrs for women, vocational training centr/recretion centres for youth, orphaages, vocaional training and rehablitatio programmes for the disabled etc.

The verall allocation for Special Eduction ad Social Welfare for the year 1992-3 amints to Rs 174.7 million (Rs 82.8 illionFederal and Rs 91.9 million Provicial). his shows an increase of 109 percat ove the actual utilization of Rs 42.8 nilliorin 1991-92. The number of persas beefitting from various social welfae proammes during the first half 1992-3 (i.(July - Decmber 1992) is show belo-

Programe		Beneficiaries(Number)
1.	Cmmunityevelopment.	14722
2.	Sial Servi (Medical) Project.	42300
3.	Sool SociWork Project.	4792
4.	Sial Welf: Training Institute.	226
	Ital	62040

Pakistan Baitul Mal was established by the Governnent in February 1992 with a capital of Rs 2 billon. It is aiming at providing finaicial elief to widows, orphans, destitue, disaled and the needy. The Baitul Malhas alo started to provide financial assistaice for "Jahaiz" (dowry). It issupplementing the cot of subsidy through Utility Stores Corporaion of Pakistan on "atta", "dal chana" et The Baitul Mal is also covering the famies from low income groups through operaton of a food stamps scheme. The Baitul Mi is also planning to draw up longterm lan for providing residential acconmodaion to the homeless and for construction f free hospitals for the poor and rehabilittion centres for the disabled. The Iakista Baitul Mal has so far distributed a sum c Rs 266.5 million to the poor and needy including Rs 100 million donatel to ie Prime Minister Flood Relief Func for non-Muslim affectees.

C. RURAL DEVELOMENT

Like most dveloping countries Fakistan has a vas proportion of its population tradtional committed to rural occupation. Of the toil population of 121 million, 85 millon resle in the rural areas. They are depeident iainly on agriculture and small/cottage indstries. In general the rural areas have laggd behind in terms of economic progress ad social amenities. Low productivty, lac of social services, unemployment and large scale under employment still constute the outstanding features of lie in he villages despite certain in visible deelopment in recent years. This has ;ven rise to the phenomenon of the rift of manpower to urban centres vhere opulation pressure is causing severe strai on available civic

amenities. Thus the contours of rural backwardness and urban development overlap in a way that the two need simultaneous attention for mitigation of the problem in any one area. The government is directing its efforts to solving the problems of rural development in a comprehensive way through both short and long term measures. The Social Action Programme, the Tameer-e-Watan Programme, rural electrification, industrialization of rural areas, promotion of agrobased industries, development of barani areas, concessional agricultural credit for small farmers and farm to market roads are some of the important initiatives that have been designed to address the problem. Agencies at all levels, federal, provincial and local have been involved in the implementation of these programmes. While the SAP has been created to build social infrastructure in the rural areas and backward regions, the Tameer-e-Watan Programme acts through public representatives identification of physical needs of their constituencies which bring into play the administrative role of local bodies in both rural and urban areas. The following table highlights the rural/urban disparities.

Table 17.1

Items		Year 1992-93 Urban Areas	Rural Areas
a)	Ratio of total population (%)	32	68
b)	Monthly income* household (Rs)	3,987	3,031
	(urban-rural ratio)	(56.8)	(43.2)
c)	Literacy rate	56.0	26.7
	i) Safe Water supply (% of population coverage)	85	50
	ii) Sanitation (% of population coverage)	60	17

Source: FBS and Planning & Development Division.

* : For the year 1990-91.

The following section reviews the regional development programmes and their progress during 1992-93 and the role of the local bodies in the implementation of these programmes.

Regional Development

Regional Development Programmes and the programmes planned to remove rural-urban disparities are being implemented by the Provincial governments; however, Federal government is sharing the responsibility of coordination.

During the financial year 1992-93, Rs 5.66 billion have been provided at the federal and provincial levels for programmes under rural development. Out of this Rs 558.11 million have been allocated at the Federal level, Rs 254.60 million for special areas, and Rs 4846.60 million at Provincial Level for construction of rural/farm-to market roads and implementation of integrated rural development projects. It is estimated that upto June 1993, Rs 540.00 million are likely to be utilized for the construction/ rehabilitation/improvement of about 400 km of rural/farm-to market roads, and Rs 88.20 million will be utilised on integrated areas and other development projects relating to rural development at federal level. It is expected that 100 percent utilization of fund will be carried out during the current financial year 1992-93.

A number of projects aimed at rural uplift such as rural roads, and integrated area and other development projects are under implementation to provide social and physical infrastructure in the country mainly through Tameer-e-Watan programme.

In July 1991 the Government launched a programme called Tameer-e-

Wata Progamme. The programme aims deveoping the local level by undertaking smal schees for repairs/construction of ruralroadsrepair/construction of school builcngs ad provision of drinking watter suppy, satation provision of health facilies, stablishment of public call offics, elctrification of villages and provsion onatural gas etc.

The rogramme was started with an initil alloation of Rs 1600 million for 199192. Tis yea an amount of Rs 2916 millon haseen allocated. By March 1993, 2896 devopment schemes costing Rs 518 millin were approved under this progammeand were at various stages of impmention. These schemes comprise conructio of schools, dispensaries, supply of lean rinking water, provision of dranage system and sanitation, estalishmit of maternity homes and elecrificat n of villages.

Villge Elctrification

Villge electrification is an integrated parof rurdevelopment. The Government is nakin major efforts to provide elecricity rural areas. So far 89 percent of he vilges have been provided this facity. Te total number of villages elecrifiedpto February 1993 had risen to 43,40 or 9 percent of the total 49,000 villges. Cmparative position of the last thre yearis given in table 17.2.

Table 172
Viages Etrified Annual Targets/Achievement
(Villages Nos)

Yea	Targets	Realization	Progressive Total
19901	1234	4047	37135
19912	2793	3649	40784
19923	2070	2856	43640
(Actal up to b.93)			

Scce: Water & Power Development Authority

The gvernmnt has also created a Human Resources Development Wing which is responsiblefor action research, collection and dissemiation of information, formulation of pocies, projects and programme for traiing of government servants, members ad employees of local bodies, NGOs, acaemicians and social workers. Full attentio has been focused for nvolving women. Parcipation of women in all spheres of life specially in matters pertaining to rural ad urban development has been the cornerstone of government policy. At present wo institutes of high repute are fuctionig in the Ministry of LG&RD viz Muicipal Training & Research Insttute, arachi and National Centre for Rural Development, Islamabad. These institutes are rying to enlarge the scope of development oriented training pertaining to katchiabadis in urban and rural sectors.

Under a scheme of rural industrialization, te government has provided a set c incentives to the industrialists to attrat them to invest in the rural areas. These icentives include: (a) five years income tax holiday to the industries being setup in the rural areas during 1990 to 1995; (b) total exemption of imported machiner for rural industries from the paynent ocustom duty, sales tax and import surcharg in case of machinery not manufactured locally; (c) a reduction in impor licence fee from 6 percent to 2 percent for he inustries established in rural areas; and (d debt equity ratio has been fixed a 70 : 0 in case of projects based on imported nachinery and 80 : 20 for projects involvir local machinery.

Local Goverment

Local govenment constitutes the third level of govenment in the country

after the Federal and the Provincial governments. In pursuance of Articles 7 and 32 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, local government institutions composed of elected representatives have been established. In all, there are 5,135 local government institutions or local councils in the country. Election of local councils is required to be held every four years except in Punjab where these are required to be held every five years.

Provinces and federally administered areas have separate local government laws suiting to their local conditions. For rural areas there are union councils over a population of 8 to 10 thousand and district councils for each administrative district. For urban areas there are town committees, municipal committees, municipal corporations and metropolitan corporations depending on the size of the population of the city.

Local councils have numerous functions to perform which can be categorized as (i) governance (ii) development and (iii) judicial. These functions include, town planning, regulation of buildings, levy and collection of local taxes, construction and maintenance of roads, water supply and sanitation, health and education and provision of basic services. Apart from this the local councils have been empowered to settle certain disputes of civil and criminal nature through conciliation and arbitration process. They register marriages, strive to bring about conciliation in cases of divorce, accord permission for second marriages and award maintenance to separated wives.

Rural development and promotion of local government institutions are priority areas. During the year a number of projects have been initiated with a view to improving social and physical infrastructure in rural ares. One such important programme is Tameer-e-Watan which was launched in July 1991 with the participation of elected representatives (Senators & MNAs) for providing basic amenities such as drinking water, health, education, sanitation, roads, village electrification, supply of natural gas and the establishment of public call offices.

There are 4522 union councils, 106 district councils/agencies, 2 metro-politan corporations, 13 municipal corporations, 156 municipal committees, 296 town committees and 40 cantonment boards in the country. These local bodies provide the grass root base of the democratic structure and are providing civic amenities, social facilities and municipal services.

In the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) there are 7 Agency councils and 4 Frontier Region councils whose members are nominated by the Collector/Political Agent of the respective area in consultation with the tribal *jirgas* consisting of Maliks of the area. For each Agency council, 40 members and for a Frontier Region council, 10 members are nominated.

Apart from the local council, there are 40 cantonment boards created under the Cantonments Act, 1924 all over the country which are responsible for providing civic amenities and municipal services to the residents of their areas. Out of these 40, elections are held in 31 cantonment

boards. The membership of each cantonmenboard ranges between 2 and 15 depnding on the category. Each cantonmen board has one vice president whois eleed by members of the boards. In a caseoresidents are nominated from serving arm officers.

Th finances of rural and urban loca courils are derived from taxes, remnerate projects, block or specific grars and loans from the Federal and Proincial overnments and international agecies. Uban councils can levy taxes like octri tax, ·operty tax, toll tax, parking fee, fee on agricultural and industrial exhbitions fee on the sale of cattle, advrtisemnt tax, market fee, professional tax,motor·ehicle tax, birth tax, marriage tax,·ees fc licences and permits etc.

Th total income of urban/rural coucils ad cantonmen board increased fro Rs 1918.22 million in 1991-92 to Rs 20,59.62 illion in 1992-93 (urban councils Rs 5,485.5 million, rural councils 4,172.57 milon ar cantonment boards Rs 601.3 milon) wch shows 13.1 percent increase ove last ear. The total expenditure of urbn/rur council and cantonment boards incased rom Rs 12,597.72 million in 199-92 toRs 14,408.75 million in 1992-93 (urban coucils Rs 10101.25 million, rural coucil Rs,716.30 million and cantonment boad Rs 91.2 million, which shows a 14.4 perent inease ever last year. The notable tred of he income and expenditure balnce slets of urban/rural councils and canonme board, reflects that the local boy institions are playing a positive role in te devopment of the country.

Te income and expenditure of locl courils from 1990-91 to 1992-93 is givn in tale 17.3.

Tab 17.3

Income and Expendure of Local Council from 1990-1 to 1992-93

(Rs. Million)

Type of Council	19991	1991-92	1992-93 (Estimated)
Urban Councils			
Income	114538	13266.50	15485.75
Expendiure	68562	8327.51	10101.25
Rural Councils			
Income	37:58	4105.12	4172.57
Expendiure	28622	3729.61	3716.30
Cantonment Boards			
Income	9.7	546.6	601.3
Expendiure	9.3	540.6	591.2

Source:Ministry of ocal Govnment and Rural Development.

D. PROGRMMI FOR WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT

The uplift ofvomen in the country continues to occup a high place in the government's priorites. It is endeavouring to provide an oportunity for their integration ir everysphere of life. It has evolved strategies aimed at ensuring women's acceptanceas a valuable human resource in nationallevelopment. It is not only pursuing and rinforcing policies for their betterment, but also providing financial aid irtitutional assistance including guidance to provincial line departments and NOs in order to assist in the implementatio of programmes for uplift of women.

At federal gvernment level, many developmentprojec have been sponsored which includ comunity welfare centres, MCH centres, ey units, gyne wards, daycare centes, women hostels, industrial homes, skill rainin centres, water supply schemes, women cooperatives, credit schemes, lterac/education centres, laboratories, strengthening of female educational/ echnicl institutions and grant-in-aid for women pogrammes to NGOs.

During the current financial year the federal government has approved and sponsored 48 development projects. The allocation in the ADP for 1992-93 is Rs.137 million and it is expected that like the preceding financial year, the current year's allocation will also be utilized fully.

The government had in the past provided Rs.30 million to First Women Bank for disbursement to the needy women for establishment of their income generating projects on nominal mark up. Rs 25 million have been credited as such and now the Ministry is considering to strengthen this credit scheme further so as to improve the economic status of women up to March 1993.

The women development is a high priority sector for the Government of Pakistan. A special Women Action Programme (SWAP) was, therefore, launched to give a boost in the programmes of public representatives and NGOs. As such this Ministry has created awareness among the NGOs to launch programmes for the uplift of women.

The government financing is predominantly for augmenting the developmental efforts for women's uplift in different social sectors. The emphasis will now shift from small to large and well considered projects to sponsor research on women's issues and women's concerns. This will speed up the formulation of well conceived development projects for women.

VI. ECONOMIC REFOFMS

VI. ECONOMIC REFORMS

ECONOMIC REFORMS

Overvew

The basic thrust of the new economic reforms is privatization, deregulationnd unleashing the potential of the private sector by encouraging greater privat savin, and investment to accelerate economic growth while maintaining macro-economic stability. At the same time, renewd andetermined efforts are to be made for human resource and physical infratructre development and envirnment protection. The public sector wouldbe better able to concentrate in these areas with a gradual reduction in the scope of its activiti. Moreover, a greater role in these reas is also envisaged for the private sector.

In broad terms, the reforms cover four areas:

First, the Government has undertaken drastic deregulation and decontrol by dismantling much of the systemof licences, permits and controls that had hindered private initiative. This has included the elimination of import licensing and governmnt sanctioning of investment.

Secondly, a far-reaching programme of privatizationhas been launched. Also, a numbr of areas that had been the exclusive preserve of the public sector have been now opened to the private sector.

Thirdly, virtually all foreign exchange controls on investment, trade and foreign capital movements have been dismantled. There are no longer any restrictions on foreign currency accounts held in Pakistan or abroad, on direct investment and a host of other transactions which used to be restricted such as the payment of royalties or technical fees.

Foreign investment has been completely deregulated. There is no ceiling on the shares offoreigequity in a venture. Foreign investors are free to invest in the stock of existing companies, in marketable securities and in financial paper. Capital and profits can be freely invested, transferred or repatriated.

Fourth, for sustained high economic growth in future, physical infrastructure is being increased and human resources being developed by expanding education, health and other civic amenities.

I. Privatization Programme

In order to implement the privatization policy, a Privatization Commission was established on 22nd January, 1991. The primary responsibility of the Commission relates to industrial projects and financial institutions. Separate Commissions/Committees have been established for Power and Telecommunications sectors, in view of their enormous size.

Methods of Privatizaon: The methods mainly used for privatiation are as under:

i) Sale of inividual state-owned enterpriss(SOEs) by inviting bils fromthe private sector.

ii) Sale of hares of SOEs in sutable tranches through Stock Exhange at a price per share t be determined through an evaluation

process. It ensures broad-based ownership and participation of foreign institutional investors.

iii) Encouraging employees to constitute Employees Management Group and negotiating with them a market price of share on the basis of an evaluation of assets, liabilities and net worth, besides promoting the concept of ESOP (Employees Stock Ownership Plan).

iv) Encouraging prospective investment managers to form Modaraba companies and raise funds for purchasing shares of SOEs on the basis of a negotiated market price.

v) Entering into a management contract with a Modaraba company, leasing or contracting of management to private entrepreneurs, for a specified period etc.

vi) Entering into a lease management contract with employees for a specified period to enable them to buy-out units.

Safeguard of employee's interest: The Government has taken necessary measures to safeguard the interest of workers. It has been ensured that no employee would face dismissal for one year after privatization. For employees continuing in employment after privatization, they are offered 10% share of the unit at a mutually agreed rate. For employees whose services are terminated after 12 months, the Government would give them priority for overseas jobs, and provide them training as well as credit on easy terms to facilitate their self-employment. They will also be entitled for an unemployment benefit of Rs.1000 per month for a maximum period of two years, while they are unemployed. For employees opting for a "golden handshake", an employee will get 5 months of basic salary for each year of service. For employee buy-outs, employees will be given concession through negotiations, if they are declared successful bidders. The workers can use their gratuity and provident fund (subject to Government rules) for investment purposes. A Voluntary Separation Scheme for Officers of the Holding Corporations has also been prepared. It envisages payment of two basic salaries for each year of service rendered by such officers subject to a maximum of 40 basic salaries in addition to legal dues as admissible under the rules. Privatization Commission has also been authorized to offer compensation upto 15 day's basic salary for each year of remaining period of service subject to maximum of 6 month's salary.

Legal Framework: Relevant laws were amended to facilitate privatization. These include the Transfer of Managed Establishments Order, 1978. The Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil Industry (Control and Development) Act, 1973. The Banks (Nationalised) Act, 1974; Pakistan Maritime (Shipping and Control) Act, 1974 etc. The process of privatization was also given a legal cover under the protection of Economic Reforms Ordinance, 1992.

Progress of Privatization Programme: In the industrial sector, 108 industrial units have been offered for sale of which the management of 60 units stands transferred

to th prive sector. The units transferred include seen urits purchased by the empoyees oups, five by foreign firms and eigh by exwners.

- Two nationalized commercial banks have been transferred to the orivate sector (including one purchased by its employees).

  The Telegraph and Telephone Department has been converted into an autonomous Corporation. Value added services in telecommunications such as cellular mobile telephones, card pay phones and paging services are already privatized and a number of private sector firms are operating in these fields. In order to meet the growing demand of telephone lines, a Build, Lease and Transfer (BLT) project for installation of 500 thousand lines by the private sector is under implementation.

- In the power sector, the thermal power generation units operated by the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) are also under consideration for sale. Separate commission has been set up to carry out privatization of this sector.

- In the roads and highways sector, under the Motorway project, work on 339 km long six-lane Lahore-Islamabad is in progress. For the construction of second section of Motorway, Islamabad-Peshawar, hcontract as been awarded. Tender for the third section of the Motorway, Sheikhoura-Multan has been floated.

- In the ports & shipping sector, projects relating to acquisition and operation of tugs and pilot boats, integraid container terminal, multi-prpose cargo handling berths, specialized cargo handlin have already been offered to the private sector. Real state development, signal buoy mooring and floatingetties are going to be offered to the private sector. Similar in Port Qasim, development of the Port is taking place with greater private sector participation in such areas as bulk-oil terminal, container terminal, provision of utilities etc. A new port at Gwadar to be completed by 1995 is also being planned on Build-Own-Operat (BOO) or Build-Own-Transfer (BOT) basis.

II. Deregulation

The main features of deregulation are as under:

i) The requirement of goverment approval has been dispensed with except for thefollowing areas which fall uner the specified list:

1. Arms & ammunitions
2. High explosives
3. Radio active substances
4. Security printing, currency & mint

ii) All industrial fields are now open to foreign investors except the following.

1. Agricultural lands
2. Forestry
3. Irrigation
4. Real estate (including housing, commercial and office buildings)
5. Radio active minerals
6. Insurance and
7. Health.

iii) The requirement of obtaining "No Objection Certificate(NOC)" from provincial government for location of the project was a major bottleneck . In order to facilitate potential investors, the following measures have been taken.

a) The provincial government have notified negative areas, where the establishment of industries is not considered desirable for certain reasons.

b) Investors are thus free to establish industries outside the negative areas. However, if they want to set up industries in the negative areas, they can do so after obtaining NOC from the provincial governments.

III. Foreign Investment

A number of measures were taken to encourage foreign equity investment. These include:-

i) Foreigners and overseas Pakistanis have been allowed to make new investments without any prior approval except in a few industries for security and social reasons for which domestic investors also require government approval (these are: arms and ammunition, security printing, currency and mint, high explosives and radioactive substances).

ii) Foreign investors can now own upto 100 percent of equity in a venture and can purchase equity in existing industrial companies on a repatriable basis.

iii) Remittances of dividends and disinvestment proceeds no longer require the State Bank's permission (except for profits of banks, insurance companies, airlines and shipping companies which are governed by special procedures).

iv) Access to borrowing by foreign companies has been greatly liberalized: no

restrictions on foreign borrowing where no Government guarantee is required and much fewer where it is; all restrictions have also been removed on domestic borrowing for fixed investment. They have also been removed for working capital borrowing for those who export more than 50% of their output; others can borrow upto the level of their equity.

v) Restrictions on the underwriting of shares by foreign banks' branches have been liberalized.

vi) All controls on the operation of foreign currency accounts by foreign firms and individuals have been abolished.

IV. Exchange and Payments System

In addition to the measures pertaining to the foreign investment, the measures taken to liberalize the exchange and aymens procedure include:

i) Resident Pakistanis, including firms and companies, can now maintain foreign currency accounts in Pakistan on the same basis as non-residents. Those holding such accounts are now allowed to obtain rupee loans against their foreign currency account balances. Limits on the amounts allowed to be kept in bank accounts abroad by residenthave been removed.

ii) US dollar denominated bearer certificates have been introduced with a rate of return of quarter percent over the prevailing LIBOR. They ca be purchased by any person, whether residing in Pakistan or abroad against paymentn foreign exchange.

iii) Restrictins on holdings of foreign currency and on foreign xchange allowances for travehave been removed.

iv) The lim on the amount of unspen rupees from convertig foreign currencies has been removed (upon poductin of encashment receipts)

v) The rules governing private sector's foreign borrowing have been greatly liberalized, especilly where no government guarantee is required

vi) A host of other restrictions on foreign payments have been removed, e.g. for foreign advertisments, education, professional institution's membership, non-resident journalis fees, posting of newspaer correspondents abroad, publications, trade fairs ad exhibitions, and excess aggage on foreign airlines.

The following measures were taken to further liberalize the exchange and payments procedure during the period, 1st July 1992 to end March 1993.

i) Investment in Government Securities including NIT Units by non-resident Pakistanis on repatriable basis have been further liberalized.

ii) Three way merchant trading through back-to-back letters of credit for payment in convertible currency has been allowed in respect of selected commodities. In this regard general permission has been given to the Authorized Dealers for opening and maintaining Special Foreign Currency Accounts.

iii) Authorized Dealers have been allowed to import and export foreign currency notes and coins, either to replenish their stock of foreign currency notes or to dispose of surplus holdings of foreign currency notes, without prior approval of the State Bank.

iv) Exporters in Pakistan are allowed to book forward exchange cover denominated in a convertible currency other than the U.S. Dollar in the international market in respect of a foreign contract made by them for export of goods from Pakistan.

V. Foreign Trade Reforms

The trade policy is primarily oriented to liberalize imports in order to enhance the capacity utilization of the indigenous industry and to boost exports. The objective is to gradually convert the economy from a relatively closed, inward looking system with high tariff walls into an open and outward looking economy. Following measures have been taken during 1990-92 in this regards.

i) Licensing requirements for goods not on the negative and restricted list were abolished in March 1991.

ii) The maximum import duty was reduced from 125% to 90%.

iii) By the end of 1990 there were 118 items or groups of items which were on the negative import list. Of these, 87 will remain on the negative list because of religious, health, or internal security grounds. Out of the remaining, 14 were removed in the 1990-91 Import Policy and 9 in 1991-92.

iv) Liberalization has also been made in respect of the procedures governing import of machinery. Importers who use their own source of foreign exchange can now import without any ceiling.

For (port promotion, the following polic packge was announced:

i) The garments units in the Expo:t Processing Zones were allowed to buy textile export quotas in the market.

ii) Foreign companies were allowed to undertake export trade and the public sector moncpoly in the export of rice and cotton was abolished.

iii) Improvements were made in the institutional arrangements for quality control and marketing and for the training of skilled manpower for a number of important export industries.

iv) A number of measures were initiated to improve infrastructural support for expo:ts. They include priority to exporters in the provision of electricity and new electric connections, deregulation of char:ered cargo flights, improved port facilities including cooling sheds for perishable exports.

Son more measures were taken durig 19993 to :urther liberalize imports andto encurage export-led growth. To encurage domestic production of high valu adde export goods like engineering andsportsoods etc., duty concessions, tax exeiption and duty drawbacks were exteded. Prime Minister's award for Excllenc and Achievements was instuted. The overall tariff barrier was furter reuced. Liberal imports were allowed for new inallation, expansion, balancing and modenizing of industry. Negative list ofimporwas further reduced.

VI. Financial Sector Reforms

Reform: launhed in Financial Sector initiall/ covred the following measures:

i) Establising an auction narket for short-term Treasur Bills and long-term Federal Investment Bonds. Creatio: of a secondary narket in Government Securitis, providing market rlated eturn on securities.

i:) Inprovements in domestic debt nnagement and in iistitutinal capability in the State Bak.

iii) Allowin not only commercial and invstment banking but also housing finance compares in the private sector.

iv) Steps toimprove the working and coital base of the nationlized commercial banks and other financial institiions, including implemntation of improved prudenal regulations.

These refons were further supplemented dumg 1992-93 with additional meisures hich include:

i) Abolitin of credit ceiling in Augustl992.

ii) n oder to improve operatinal efficiency, a

charter of DFIs was prepared. It increases their autonomy by giving full powers of loan sanction and write off etc. to the Board of Directors of the DFIs.

iii) To ensure the smooth functioning of various financial institutions, prudential regulations have been prescribed by the State Bank of Pakistan. Under these regulations banks and financial institutions are required to follow prescribed limits regarding exposure, debt/equity ratio etc.

iv) A new department, namely Non-Bank Financial Institutions Regulation and Supervision Department, has been set up in the SBP to enforce the prudential regulations.

v) In October, 1992 the policy regarding capital issues was further reviewed and it was decided to allow the companies issuing 51 percent or more capital to foreigners to do so without obtaining any permission from the Controller of Capital Issues. Presently a proposal to repeal the Capital Issues Act is under examination.

vi) Another new department viz. Securities Department in State Bank of Pakistan has also been set up to implement the debt management reforms measures and to develop a secondary market in the country.

VII. Fiscal Policies

The fiscal system was suffering from various weaknesses, such as limited tax net, inelastic taxation structure and excessive tax exemptions and non-development expenditure. To improve the fiscal system, the initial measures taken during 1991-92 included:

i) A number of improvements in tax policies proposed by the Committee on Tax Reforms, were implemented in the budget for 1991-92. The major aim of these reforms was to make the tax system more transparent and automatic and thereby to reduce the inconvenience for tax payers.

ii) Vertical and horizontal expansion of the general sales tax was undertaken along with measures to reform the system with respect to self-assessment, deferred tax payment, adjustment for taxes paid on inputs and the required documentation.

iii) Measures to increase the elasticity of excise duties were introduced. These include a scheme for assessment in consultation with industry/trade organizations, simplification of collection procedures and reduction in

the discretionary power of tax officials (and their withdrawal from excise paying units).

iv) In addition to tariff reforms mentioned above a number of measures were instituted to improve the administration of trade taxes, including reduced discretion and greater transparency in customs valuation as well as computerization.

v) A major aim of the reforms of direct taxation is to reduce rates while broadening the base. A number of measures in this area also aimed at more transparent, simplified and speedy procedures (including quick disposal of tax appeals). These include introduction of flat rates or presumptive taxes on certain types of incomes and reform of exemptions.

vi) Public sector enterprises were directed to reduce dependence on budget financing.

vii) Stricter control was imposed on non-development expenditures, including new recruitment in the civil services and purchase of new vehicles.

Thestructural reforms of the tax system continued during 1992-93. The details of the measures adopted in the 1992-93 budget are provided in the chapter on "Public Finance". In broad terms, these measures represented significant further progress in broadening the tax base by reducing exemptions; and shifting reliance from indirect to direct taxes and within indirect taxes from trade to consumption taxes.

VIII. Agricultural Policy

The Government announced an Agricultural Policy on May 14, 1991 covering a comprehensive package of various incentives for the development and promotion of crops, livestock, forest and fishing. The main objectives of the agricultural policy were as follows:

i) Achieve self sufficiency in cereal and other essential farm products.

ii) Develop high value products for exports.

iii) Ensure equitable and stable prices for farmers.

iv) Ensure adequate and easy availabity of farm inputs including credit.

v) Improve the marketing infrastructure.

vi) Conserve the resource base of agriculture i.e. land, forests, water.

vii) Concentrate on research gaps. Ensure rapid transmission of new technologies through an effective extension programme.

viii) Emphasize agri-business, agro-industry.

ix) Enhance the private sector role in the whole spectrum of agricultural activity.

Main components of the policy to address the issues and objectives were:

i) To make reasonable adjustments in support prices to secure suitable crop return to the farmers.

ii) To launch a productivity enhancement programme (PEP). The priority areas to be funded under the PEP include availability of gypsum at subsidized rate, quality certified seeds, sprinkler irrigation schemes for high value crops, implements for deep tillage, water lifting devices and installation of fractional tubewells.

iii) Reduction of exemption of import taxes on a variety of agricultural implements and machinery, including tractors and equipment for processing of meat and poultry, 10 percent surcharge in the CKD kit for tractor loans was removed. The same exemption will be given on agricultural machinery and other equipments.

iv) Concessional credit for tractors at the scale applicable to locally manufactured machinery.

v) Grant of income tax holidays for new poultry and fish farms; and fish processing was included in the export processing units (EPU) scheme.

vi) The crop, livestock and trees, insurance schemes on a pilot basis were initiated.

vii) To further enhance its resources the ADBP was permitted to accumulate capital from the open market. Incentives and concessions were announced for speedy recovery of loans. These include:-

a) The loans extended before the year 1985 were to be recovered on compound interest basis. It was decided that this recovery will be made on mark-up basis. This facility will cover the previous balance as well as future payments, provided that the balance is paid on scheduled dates.

b) Farmers holding upto 12½ acres would be exempted from mark-up and surcharge fines, if they clear their dues on the prescribed dates. If the remaining debt installments are not paid in the limit, this facility will not be applicable.

viii) Enhancement of ceiling on production loans for small farmers from Rs 1,200 to Rs 1,600 per acre. The scope of the scheme was enlarged to cover livestock, poultry and commercial fishing. The limit of 25 percent on production loans as a percentage of total loans was removed in order to shift the emphasis to small farmers and crop production.

ix) Closer integration of the provincial irrigation and agriculture department was effected.

x) Timely delivery of the fertilizers will be ensured. The import of DAP fertilizer was relaxed and included in private sector. However, Government sector will continue DAP import till private sector show positive results of DAP import. This competition in the market will dampen fertilizer prices.

xi) To facilitate the import of pesticides, it was decided that those pesticides which are registered in exporting countries will not require to be re-registered for its export to Pakistan.

xii) Rigorous measures were taken against those who are involved in adulterating chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Persons involved in this crime will be handed over to special courts for speedy trails.

xiii) Subsidy to be provided for each tubwell in barani and flood areas. Provincial Governments were instructed to increse the number of tubewell in every district.

xiv) The areas which lack in irrigation water, require urgently the better use of water. For this purpose several plans were initiated which include drip-pumps, artificial irrigation and various other means to meet the scarcity of water.

xv) For keeping the record of land and to improve pass-book system, the use of computer was decided.

xvi) Another important programme of on-farm water management was extended for efficient use of water and to prevent waterlogging and salinity.

The new agriculture policy announced on 3rd November, 1992 offered a comprehensive package of various incentives for development and promotion of agriculture. It provides for duty free import of agricultural implements, machinery and tractors and insurance scheme for faster development of fishing, livestock, dairy farming and poultry. The availability of funds for the productivity enhancement programme was increased to Rs 1.5 billion.

The new policy offered the following additional incentives during 1992-93 to the agriculture sector:

i) The import of diesel engines and other equipment for fish farming were exempted from customs duty and sales tax.

ii) All types of duties and surcharges were exempted for imports of chilling units and for freezing milk upto two thousand liters.

iii) New livestock, dairy and poultry farms exempted from income tax for 8 years.

iv) A five year tax holiday was granted for fish processing.

v) Flat rate admissible on electricity for tubewells to be used for fishing.

vi) Registered livestock farms are allowed to export animals, provided such exports to exceed more than fifty percent of their production.

vii) ADBP was directed to provide loans to farmers for cattle farming.

viii) Import of weedicide was exempted from duty and surcharge.

ix) Grace period was extended from two years to three years for payment of loans for cultivating barani land.

x) Oil Seed Corporation to be set up to ensure adequate production and availability of oil seeds.

xi) A 25 percent subsidy was given on certified wheat seeds to Provincial Seed Corporations and private companies.

xii) Period of repayment of loans for tractors was increased from 8 to 10 years.

xiii) Rate of down payment for purchase of tractors was reduced to 10 percent (previous rate was 15 percent to 25 percent).

xiv) Agricultural bank and commercial banks to provide concessional loans for purchase of tractors.

xv) The availability of laser equipments for leveling land to save water.

xvi) Restrictions on imports of tractors in CBU (complete buildup) shape were removed.

xvii) Price of DAP fertilizer reduced from Rs 272 to Rs 264 per bag.

xviii) Reduction of Rs 25 per bag was given on the price of urea fertilizer for rabi season 1992-93.

xix) Ceiling of production loan to small farmers was raised from Rs 1600 to 2000 per acre.

xx) Removal of duty or surcharge on the import of incubator and other equipments for poultry farming.

IX. Idustrl Policy

In theast, effective implementation of inustria policy was hindered by the hesitat parcipatin of the private sector in a atmsphere of uncertainties of policis, procdural delays in the approval of prects ad inadequacy of infrastructural facilies. Th govemment took care of all theseaspectand formulated an industrial policwith car vision to encourage privatte secto to play a major role in indusializaon. Salient eatures of the policwere s under :

i) No Government sanctioning of private investment is required any longer, except for arms and ammunitio n, high explosives, radioactive materials and currency & security printing.

ii) Provincial Government permission for location of indusiries is no longer required except for specified areas that have been identified.

iii) Tax holidays were granted for new industries for period of 3 years, 8 years in areas designed as 'backward" and 5 years in other rural areas of Punjab and Sindh.

iv) Customs duties were reduced on imported plant and machinery. The reductions raige frcn 50% for the more develope areas of Punjab ard Sinc to 100% for the les deveoped areas.

v) Maximui permissible debt-ecuity itio for industrial ventures was raised form 60:40 to 0:30.

vi) N) quesons are to be asked atout surce of funds for investmets made until 30th June, 192.

vii) A numer of regulatory restrictios were removed or greatly beralized e.g. on registratin of technical and foreign lan agreements, the isuance of shares at "par vdue", vork permits for foreign echnical personnel, aid on etting up of leasing companis.

viii) The equy capital ceiling at wiich pr'ate companies must g0 publi was raised from Rs 5(millia to Rs 100 million.

New meisures aken during 1992-93 include the folbwing:

i) A packge of Incentives for tle Spe.al Industrial Zones was inoduced.It includes fscal masures and provision o' infraructural and other ficilitis, focussing in particulr on exports.

i) A Naional Investment Council (NIC) under the chairmaship of the Prime

Minister has been established, with the objective of promoting foreign investment and industrial development. The Pakistan Investment Board (PIB) has been established as the operational arm of the NIC to provide investment services and facilitate foreign investment.

iii) 10 percent import duty and 5 percent iqra surcharge was chargeable on the import of construction machinery (not manufactured locally) and 40 percent import duty and 5 percent iqra surcharge on locally manufactured machinery(LMM).

iv) Exemption from capital gains tax was granted to some types of foreign investment.

v) Open ended and close ended mutual funds in the private sector were allowed with the aim of deepening the capital market for industry.

X. New Strategy for Infrastructural Development

Inadequacy of physical infrastructure and its restraining effect on growth has increased in recent years. A significant acceleration in allocation of the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) to this area is, therefore, envisaged. A programme of structural reforms in transport and communication sectors was designed to enhance and improve efficiency of these sectors.

i) Roads & Highways: The Government assigns high priority to the National Highways catering for 65 per cent of the country's total traffic. These are primary inter provincial roads totalling 6587 km in length which constitute 5.5 per cent of the country's total road network.

The National Highways Authority which maintains these roads is an autonomous body with full powers to prepare and implement its own projects. The main thrust of the programme is upgrading of the existing road network to enhance its capacity.

The main items of the Programme are the construction of Pakistan Motorways (Lahore to Islamabad, Islamabad to Peshawar and Sheikhupura to Multan), Gwadar Ratodero Motorway link, dualization of the National Highway N-5 - Karachi-Lahore-Peshawar route, improvement of Indus Highway which would form an important ultimate north-south link on the west bank of river Indus, and maintenance, backlog reduction and resurfacing and strengthening programmes which were aimed at clearing the backlog of maintenance and strengthening of the existing network.

ii) Railways and Air Transport: Government is also making efforts to improve the efficiency of the railways. Ticketing and checking of some sections of railways have been given to the private sector. 13 private parties have been allowed to run air services and two of them have already started operation.

iii) Ports & Shipping: In the ports & shipping sector, projects relating to acquisition and operation of tugs and pilot boats, integrated container terminal, multi-

purpse car handling berths, specialized cargchandlig have already been offered to the pivate sctor. Real estate development, signa bouy ooring and floating jetties are gointo beoffered to the private sector. Similrly in ort Qasim, development of the Port s takg place with greater private secto partioation in such areas as bulk-oil termal, cotainer terminal, provision of utilits etcA new port at Gwadar to be competed l 1995 s also being planned on BuilOwn-perate (BOO) or Build-Own-Tranfer(BOT) basis.

iv) 'elecomunications: A significant deveopmer in the history of the Teleommuications sub-sector in Pakistan was the nversion of the 'Pakistan Teleraph ad Telephone Department, into the resent Pakistan Telecommunications Corpration in December 1990. In keeping with its olicy of privatization, the Govrnmer is considering privatizing the Corpratio

Dung 1992-93, a gigantic progamme was implemented to bring abot biak-through in the tele-communicaon facilities. Vast expansion is takig plac both n local telephone system andong diance retwork. At present 1,400 intenation and 2,000 national circuits are woring om the two 'International Gatway kchanges' at Karachi. A third sucl exchge was installed at Islamabad whin is jesently accommodating 1,500 natinal ad 1,000 international circuits. Expnsionn Gateway Exchanges is under proress or acding 1400 and 1500 intenatiorl circuits at Karachi and Islaiabadrespectively. Pakistan is now diretly conected with 125 countries.

XI. Human Development

Accelerating pogress in this area is a major challenge ancamongst the highest priorities of tie govrnment. The most important initiatives ken in this respect are given belov:

i) The pivate sector is encouraed to play a greater role in the provision of elucatio and health services, iter-ali by the provision of natchin grants by the gvernment.

ii) Budgetay allocations for the social ectors have been raised nd implementation capacitystrengthened.

iii) An ambitious and wide-ranging 'Social Action Programme' (SAP) has been launche. It responds to the urgent need to control populatn growth, improve basic halth and education services and expand the provisio of safe drinking vater. The programme, aims to rectiv the past neglect of tie soal sectors both in terms c financial allocations and imiementation capacity. It fousses on basic educatin, primary health, nutritio, family planning and ural vater supply and anitatin. In addition to ncreas funding of both levelopment and current expendures, SAP would ackle a number of bottlenecks in mpleientation. These

include such constraints as finding adequate numbers of female staff in rural areas, the access of girls to schools, obstacles to private sector participation, excessive centralization, inadequacy of certain civil-service procedures as will as of teacher training and instructional materials, SAP provides a detailed blue print of programmes and policy actions, together with concrete implementation steps aimed at achieving both qualitative and quantitative improvements in the social sectors.

iv) During 1992-93 new schemes for generating jobs opportunities were started. The most important of these include Public Transport Scheme and Self-Employment Scheme.

v) A new education policy was announced by the government on 20th December, 1992 for the next decade. The policy aims at universalization of primary education, eliminating dropout and fulfilling the basic learning needs by the year 2002. Special emphasis has also been laid on women's education and raising the quality of public instructions through an extensive in-service teacher's training programme. The secondary education will be diversified in general and vocational streams alongwith expansion of graduate and post graduate level courses, shifting education from supply to demand orientation and reforming examination system. Other key elements of the policy are to create competitiveness in society for meeting the challenges of the 21st century and to open up avenues for participation of private sector in the education development.

XII. Environment

In order to check enormous problems of environmental degradation, National Conservation Strategy has been formulated. It would achieve a sustainable development alongwith preservation of the environment. Presently, some important schemes are under implementation.

TO SUM UP, the first phase of reforms has been strengthened and consolidated during 1992-93. Regulatory mechanism has also been initiated to ensure that the reforms implemention moves in the desired direction. The reforms as initiated in different sectors of the economy are mutually reinforcing. Therefore, the success depends on their simultaneous implementation.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

CONTENTS

Ecoomic a Social Indicators 1

POULATON

1.1 Pulation 13
1.2 Pulation and its Growth by Sex and Rural/Urban Areas. 14
1.3 Pulation by Sex, Urban/Rural Areas, 1972 and 1981 Census 15
1.4 Pulation by Age, Sex Urban/Rural Areas including FATA, 1981 Cens 16
1.5 Emerate Population of Pakistan by Provine, Land Area and Pcentage Distribuion, 1951-1981 17
1.6 Liracy Ratios of Population by Sex, Region and Urban/RuralAreas, 19 and 1972 Censs 18
1.7 Drict-Wise Population-1981 Census 19
1.8 Pcentage Distribuion of Populaion of 10 Years Age and Above and Clian Labour Force by Age, Sex and Nature of Activity: 198788 22
1.9 Laour Force and Employment 23
1.10 Pulation and Labour Force 24
1.11 Dribution of Employed Persons of 10 Years Age anc above by Mor Industries/Divisions 25
1.12 Pcentage Distribuion of Employed Persons of 10 years Age and Abo byMajor Industry/Division: 1990-91 26
1.13 Ag Specifi Labou Force Participation Rate 27
1.14 Dy Wages of Construction Workers in Different Cities 28

NATIONA INCOME

2.1 Sumary National Income Accounts ((At Consant Prices of 195-60) 31
2.2 Gss National Procuct (At Constant Factor Cost of 1980-81 32
2.3 GP/GNP Real Growth Rates 34
2.4 Seoral Share in GDP (Real) 35
2.5 Exenditure on Gross National Product(At Constant Market Prces of 80-81) 36
2.6 Gss National Procuct (At Current Factor Cost) 37
2.7 Exenditure on Gross National Product At Current Market Pries 39
2.8 Gss Fixec Capital Formation (GFCF) in Public, Private and Governmnt Sectors by Emomic Activity (At Current Market Prices) 41
2.9 Gss Fixec Capital Formation (GFCF) in Public, Private and Governmnt Sectors by Emomic Activity (At Constant Prices of 1980-81) 44

AGIICULURE

3.1 Bc Data on Agriculture 47
3.2 Lad Utilization 49
3.3 Aa under Important Crops 50
3.4 Prluction of Impoitant Crops 51
3.5 Yid Per Hectare of Major Agriculture Crops 52
3.6 Prluction and Export of Fruits 53
3.7 Cowise Value Added Share Percentage of Major AgriculturalCrops (AConstant Factor Cost-Base 1980-81) 54
3.8 Teure Classificaion of Farms and Farm Area by Provinces 55

3.9 Summary Data on Number, Size, Area and Operational Status of Farms by Tenure Status based on Agricultural Census Data 56
3.10 Number and Area of private Farms, Classified by Size 57
3.11 Credit Disbursed in Pakistan by Agencies. 58
3.12 Fertilizer Off-Take and Imports of Pesticides 59
3.13 Retail Sale Price of Fertilizers 60
3.14 Fertilizer Consumption in relation to Cultivated Area in Selected Countries 61
3.15 Area Irrigated by Different Sources 62
3.16 Rainfall at Selected City Centres 63
3.17 Procurement/Support Prices of Agricultural Commodities 64
3.18 Procurement, Releases and Stocks of Wheat & Rice 66
3.19 Livestock Population in Pakistan 67
3.20 Livestock Products 68

MINING AND MANUFACTURING

..... 69
4.1 Reserves and Extraction of Principal Minerals 71
4.2 Production Index of Mining and Manufacturing 72
4.3 CMI Value of Production And Value Added 73
4.4 CMI Employment Cost and Average Daily Employment 74
4.5 CMI Indirect Tax Contribution and Value of Fixed Assets 75
4.6 Cotton Textiles Statistics 76
4.7 Production of Fertilizers, Vegetable Ghee, Sugar and Cement 77
4.8 Production of Selected Industrial Items 80
4.9 Percent Growth of Selected Industrial Items

ENERGY

..... 81
5.1 Commercial Energy Consumption - Oil 82
5.1 Commercial Energy Consumption - Gas 83
5.1 Commercial Energy Consumption - Electricity & Coal 84
5.2 Commercial Energy Production 85
5.3 Source wise Electricity (Installed Capacity and Generation) 86
5.4 Electricity Tariff 1989 to 1991

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

..... 91
6.1 Transport 93
6.2 Pakistan International Airlines Corporation 94
6.3 Number of Motor Vehicles Registered 95
6.4 Motor Vehicles on Road in Pakistan 96
6.5 Post and Telecommunications 97
6.6 Production, Import and Sale of Motor Vehicles

MONEY, CREDIT AND BANKING

..... 99
7.1 Components of Monetary Assets 100
7.2 Causative Factors Associated with Monetary Assets 101
7.3 Income Velocity of Money 102
7.4 Money Supply

7.5 Clsification of Scheduled Banks Advances by Borrowers (Comercial and Specialized) 103
7.6 Nae of Domestic and Foreign Financial Institutions 105
7.7 Ba and Advance Rates 106
7.8 PLDeposits/Profit Rates 107
7.9 Stament Showing the Rates of Profit Declared by the Domesti Commercial Banks anForeign Banks for the Half Year Jan-Jun, 1992 108
7.10 Tems Government Domestic Borrowing 112
7.11 Nanal Savings Schemes 113
7.12 Stc Market Situation 114

PUBLIC FINANCE

8.1 Fedral Government Overall Budgetary Position 115
8.2 Sumary of Public Finance (Consolidated Federal and Provincia Goverment) 116
8.3 Coolidated Federal and Provincial Government Revenues 117
8.4 Coolidated Federal and Provincial Government Experditures 118
8.5 Fedral and Provincial Government Subsidies 119
8.6 De Servicing 120
8.7 Intnal Debt Outstanding (at end of period) 121

PRICES

9.1(A Pri Indices (Base: 1980-81 = 100) 123
9.1(B Pri Indices (Base: 1980-81 = 100) 124
9.2 Mchly Changes (Base 1980-81 = 100) 125
9.3(A Coumer Price Indices By Occupational Groups 126
9.3(B Coumer Price Indices By Income Groups 127
9.4 Avage Retail Prices of Essential Items 128
9.5 Inces of Wholesale Prices of Selected Commodities 133

TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

10.1 Bance of Payments (1978-79 to 1992-93) 135
10.1(.) Bance of Payments (1984-85 to 1992-93) 137
10.2 Exrts, Imports and Trade Balance 138
10.3 Ur Value ndices and Terms of Tradle (T.O.T) 139
10.4 Ecomic Classificaton of Exports and Imports 140
10.5 Mar Exports by Value, Quantity and Unit Value 142
10.6 Re Exports 147
10.7 Quntity and Unit Value of Selected Imports 148
10.8 Mar Imports 149
10.9 Diction of Trade 151
10.10 Deination of Exports and Origin of Imports 163
10.11 Wkers' Remittances 164
10.12 Gc and Cash Foreign Exchange Reserves held and controlled by ate Bark of Pakistan 166
10.13 Gc and Cash Foreign Exchange Reserves Hed and Controllec by ate Bark of Pakistan 167
10.14 Exange Rate Positon 168

FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLOWS

11.1 Outstanding External Indebtedness of Pakistan as on June 30, 1992 171
11.2 Commitments and Disbursements of Loans and Grants (By Type) 173
11.3 Annual Commitments, Disbursements, Service Payments and External Debt Outstanding 175
11.4 Debt Service Payments on Foreign Loans 176
11.5 Terms of Foreign Loans/Credits Contracted by Pakistan 180
11.6 Grant Assistance Agreements Signed 184
11.7 Total Loans and Credits Contracted 185

EDUCATION AND HEALTH

12.1 Number of Educational Institutions by Kind, Level and Sex 187
12.2 Enrolment in Educational Institutions by Kind, Level and Sex 188
12.3 Number of Teachers in Educational Institutions in Pakistan, by Kind, Level and Sex 189
12.4 Health Facilities 190
12.5 Data on Expanded Programme of Immunization 192
12.6 Doctor Consulting Fee in Various Cities 193
12.7 Local Councils and Number of Seats (including Minorities, Women Workers and Peasants) for 1987 Elections 194
12.8 Income and Expenditure of Local Councils for the Year 1990-91 to 1992-93 195

PLANNING

13.1 Public Sector Expenditure 197
13.2 Expenditures under Annual Development Plan (ADP) Classified by Sectors, 1975-76 to 1992-93 198
13.3 Public Sector Expenditure under ADP and its Financing 200

Economic and Social Indicators

Indicators	1960's	1970's	1980's	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
	Average (Annual)							
GROWTH RATE (Constant fc)								
GDP	6.77	4.84	6.45	6.40	7.56	6.79	3.97	8.71
- Agriculture	5.07	2.37	5.44	3.66	4.72	4.40	-4.82	10.92
- Manufacturing	9.93	5.50	8.21	10.63	13.75	7.03	7.89	8.09
- Commodity Producing Sector #	6.83	3.88	6.49	6.26	15.09	4.64	0.38	9.45
- Services Sector #	6.74	6.26	6.65	6.58	7.90	9.24	7.61	8.21
GROWTH RATES (Current MP)								
Total Investment	-	21.76	13.01	9.83	19.62	9.63	12.04	12.81
Fixed Investment	14.77	20.53	12.57	4.77	14.43	13.14	12.07	12.59
Public Investment	13.99	25.33	10.64	-1.22	19.77	11.98	7.97	11.35
Private Investment	20.85	16.97	14.97	13.06	7.97	14.69	17.42	14.07
As % of Total Investment								
National Savings		67.53	79.11	80.58	74.07	90.48	82.42	70.56
Foreign Savings		32.47	20.89	19.42	25.93	9.52	17.58	29.44
As % of GNP (Current MP)								
Total Investment		17.41	17.47	17.35	17.87	16.96	16.70	16.95
Fixed Investment		16.37	15.83	15.86	15.62	15.30	15.07	15.27
Public Investment		9.17	8.56	8.67	8.94	8.67	8.23	8.24
Private Investment		7.20	7.28	7.18	6.68	6.63	6.84	7.02
National Savings		11.74	13.81	13.98	13.23	15.34	13.76	11.96
Foreign Savings		5.67	3.65	3.37	4.63	1.61	2.93	4.99
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) (Growth %)	3.83	12.33	7.34	13.85	11.10	4.70	7.30	5.70
PUBLIC FINANCE								
As % of GDP (MP)								
Total Revenue			17.20	16.90	16.00	16.20	17.20	16.40

SOCIAL INDICATORS

1985-6	86-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R	1992-93 (P)
6.36	5.81	6.44	4.81	4.58	5.57	7.67	3.03
5.95	3.25	2.73	6.87	3.03	4.90	0.71	-3.89
7.55	7.53	9.98	3.96	5.72	6.25	3.26	5.63
6.94	5.76	6.12	5.77	4.69	5.91	3.82	1.15
5.77	5.86	6.77	3.81	4.48	5.21	5.46	5.07
11.58	13.46	11.07	19.65	11.34	19.35	5.62	14.06
12.35	14.27	11.22	19.69	11.19	19.97	5.26	14.16
13.07	17.03	6.83	15.99	3.63	20.85	2.26	15.65
11.49	10.99	16.73	23.94	19.33	19.15	0.05	12.83
79.35	88.73	75.67	74.46	74.97	74.85	2.96	75.72
20.65	11.27	24.33	25.54	25.03	25.15	7.04	24.28
17.37	17.99	17.27	18.25	18.15	18.55	9.86	20.13
15.75	16.43	15.79	16.69	16.58	17.05	8.33	18.60
8.56	9.15	8.45	8.65	8.01	8.27	8.63	8.88
7.19	7.28	7.35	8.04	8.58	8.75	9.69	9.72
13.78	15.96	13.07	13.59	13.61	13.85	4.49	15.24
3.59	2.93	4.20	4.66	4.54	4.65	5.37	4.89
4.40	3.60	6.30	10.40	6.00	12.70	9.60	9.6 (a)
17.50	18.10	17.30	18.10	18.60	16.10	8.40	19.30 (B.E)

Indicators	1960's	1970's	1980's	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
	Average (Annual)							
- Tax Revenue			13.40	14.00	13.30	13.50	12.80	11.90
- Non-Tax Revenue			3.80	2.90	2.80	2.80	4.40	4.50
Total Expenditure			24.9	22.9	21.9	23.9	23.8	24.7
- Current Expenditure			17.6	13.6	13.7	15.8	17.1	17.7
Defence			6.5	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.7
Interest Payment			3.8	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.5
General Admn			1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4
- Development Expenditure			7.2	9.3	8.2	8.1	6.7	7.0
Overall Deficit			7.0	5.3	5.3	7.0	6.0	7.8
MONEY & CREDIT (Growth rates)@								
Monetary Assets (M2)	16.3	21.0	13.2	13.2	11.4	25.3	11.8	12.6
Domestic Assets	15.00	20.50	15.4	16.5	18.1	17.3	15.2	25.0
STOCK EXCHANGE MARKET (Growth rates)								
- General Index for Share Prices			13.3		0.3	31.3	38.5	-3.3
- Aggregate Market Capitalization			25.4		39.8	42.1	47.4	11.7
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Growth rates)								
- Exports (fob)		13.50	7.7	19.6	-17.2	13.3	1.6	-7.9
- Imports (fob)		16.60	4.3	14.5	3.7	-2.7	6.7	0.3
- Trade Deficit		20.50	-0.1	9.9	24.8	-13.4	11.2	6.9
- Invisible Balance (net)			-5.5	25.5	10.9	29.0	-5.9	-19.6
- Private Transfers (net)			2.3	18.3	7.6	27.7	-1.2	-11.7
- Workers Remittences			1.1	19.9	6.2	29.7	-5.2	-10.6
- Current Account Deficit			21.2	-9.0	47.9	-66.3	92.8	68.5

SCCIAIINDICATORS

19̃-86	1986-87	198̃-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-9	19̃1-92 R)	1992-93 (P)	
12.3(	14.50	13.80	14.30	14.00	1270	13.80	15.00	(B.E)
5.2(	3.70	3.50	3.70	4.60	340	4.60	4.30	"
26..	26.6	26.7	26.1	25.7	25.6	26.3	24.3	"
								"
18..	20.3	19.8	19.9	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.0	"
								"
6.5	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.0	"
3.(	4.2	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.9	5.3	5.5	"
1..	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	"
								"
7..	6.3	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.9	5.3	"
								"
8..	8.2	8.5	7.4	6.6	6.7	6.5	4.8	"
14.(	13.7	12.2	4.6	12.6	19.4	28.1	17.4	(a)
15..	13.8	13.0	6.9	12.6	20.0	24.9	19.5	"
-3.(	30.2	17.0	4.9	3.7	42.6	88.5	-20.5	"
11..	29.5	20.7	15.2	10.7	40.7	219.1	-14.2	"
19.	18.9	24.7	6.2	6.3	19.8	14.6	..	
-0..	-3.2	19.5	4.2	2.8	13.1	7.3	..	
-14..	-24.6	11.5	0.6	-3.4	-3.1	-9.9	..	
-3..	-12.8	-44.4	-27.0	-7.0	-47.5	136.2	..	
5.(	-9.4	-11.8	-6.9	5.2	-1.9	40.9	..	
6..	-12.2	-11.7	-5.8	2.4	-1.8	-20.6	..	
-26..	-41.8	133.9	15.0	-2.2	11.8	-30.9	..	

Indicators		1960's	1970's	1980's	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
		Average (Annual)							
As % of GNP (MP)									
- Exports		9.20	9.20	7.00	8.30	7.80	4.30		
- Imports		17.50	18.30	17.40	17.70	17.60	17.80		
- Trade Deficit		8.30	9.10	10.40	9.40	9.80	10.50		
- Current Account Deficit		3.70	3.40	4.60	1.60	2.90	5.00		
COMMODITY SECTORS									
Agriculture									
Total Cropped Area	Mln. Hectares	19.3	19.8	20.1	20.0	19.9			
Wheat	Mln. Tonnes	11.5	11.3	12.4	10.9	11.7			
Rice	"	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3			
Sugarcane	"	32.4	36.6	32.5	34.3	32.1			
Cotton	Mln.Bales	4.2	4.4	4.8	2.9	5.9			
Fertilizer Offtake	Mln.N/Tonnes	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3			
Credit Disbursed	Bln. Rs	4.0	5.1	6.1	8.4	10.3			
Manufacturing									
Cotton Yarn	Mln. Kg.	375	430	448	432	432			
Cotton Cloth	Mln.Sq.Mtr.	308	325	336	297	272			
Fertilizer	Mln. Tonnes	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.7			
Vegetable Ghee	"	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6			
Sugar	"	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3			
Cement	"	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.7			
Soda Ash	000 Tonnes	96	107	94	107	122			
Caustic Soda	000 Tonnes	39	41	41	40	46			
Cigarettes	Bln.Nos.	36	38	38	40	39			
Jute Goods	000 Tonnes	50	56	66	84	78			

SOCIAL INDICATORS

198-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-9	19-92 R)	1992-93 (P)	
8.6	9.90	10.90	11.20	11.80	1260	13.70	..	
17.4	16.30	17.30	17.40	17.80	1790	18.20	..	
8.8	6.40	6.40	6.20	6.00	530	4.50	..	
3.6	2.00	4.20	4.70	4.50	460	3.00	..	
20.	20.6	19.5	21.8	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	
13.	12.0	12.7	14.4	14.3	4.6	15.7	16.3	
2.	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	
27.	29.9	33.0	36.9	35.5	6.0	38.9	36.5	
7.	7.8	8.6	8.4	8.6	9.6	12.8	9.3	
1.	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	
12	15.9	15.9	14.8	13.8	4.9	13.9	..	
4	586	685	758	912	041	1171	915	(a)
2	238	282	270	295	293	308	242	"
2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.3	"
(	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	..	..	"
1	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.2	"
3	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.3	6.3	"
1	130	134	144	150	147	186	147	"
;	55	61	67	74	79	82	61	"
)	40	41	32	32	30	30	26	"
0	114	112	104	96	97	101	77	"

Indicators		1960's	1970's	1980's	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
		Average (Annual)							
INFRASTRUCTURE									
Energy									
Crude Oil Extraction	Mln. Barrels				3.6	4.0	4.7	4.9	9.5
Gas	Bln.CF				299.8	323.3	347.1	346.7	361.9
Electricity Installed Capacity	000 MW				4.1	4.2	4.8	5.0	5.6
Transport & Communications									
Roads	000 Km				93.96	96.86	99.79	111.92	118.47
Motor Vehicles on Road	Mln.Nos.				0.76	0.84	0.94	1.14	1.29
Post Offices	000 Nos.				11.2	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.9
Telephones	Mln.Nos.				0.36	0.39	0.45	0.46	0.57
HUMAN RESOURCES									
Population									
Population	Million				83.8	86.4	89.1	91.9	94.7
Labour Force	Million				25.6	26.3	26.9	27.5	28.0
Employed Labour Force	Million				24.70	25.27	25.85	26.40	26.96
Un-employed Labour Force	Million				0.95	1.00	1.06	1.05	1.04
Un-employment rate	% per annum				3.7	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.7
Crude Birth Rate	Per 1000 Persons				-	-	-	-	43.3
Crude Death Rate	Per 1000 Persons				-	-	-	-	11.8
Infant Mortality Rate	Per 1000 Persons				-	-	-	-	126.7
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT									
Education									
Primary Schools	000 Nos.				59.2	61.1	71.4	73.2	73.8
Male	"				40.6	41.7	51.1	52.3	52.3
Female	"				18.6	19.4	20.3	20.9	21.5
Middle Schools	"				5.3	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.1
Male	"				3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3
Female	"				1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8
High Schools	"				3.5	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.6

SOCAL IIDICATORS

1985-6	86-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991/2 (R	1992-93 (P)	
14.3	15.0	16.3	17.1	19.5	23.5	22.4	16.6	(a)
380.2	402.6	437.3	455.5	497.7	522.5	50.0	433.3	"
6.3	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.8	8.5	9.3	10.6	"
126.24	133.95	142.94	151.45	152.35	170.82	19.75	..	
1.44	1.55	1.67	1.84	1.99	2.12	2.25	..	
12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	13.0	13.4	13.4	"
0.63	0.68	0.74	0.84	0.92	1.15	1.46	1.57	"
97.7	100.7	103.8	107.10	110.4	113.8	17.3	120.84	
28.1	29.6	30.9	30.9	31.8	32.8	2.81	33.80	
27.02	28.70	28.99	29.90	30.80	31.78	0.75	31.68	
1.02	0.90	0.94	0.97	1.00	1.02	2.06	2.12	
3.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3..	3.1	6.28	
43.3	43.3	43.3	40.5	40.5	40.5	1.00	41.00	
11.5	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.8	1.00	11.00	
115.9	105.6	103.9	107.7	107.7	107.7	8.00	104.7	
77.2	97.2	105.9	103.7	110.5	114.1	19.9	124.0	
54.8	73.7	81.0	76.3	80.5	84.5	88.1	90.8	
22.4	23.5	24.9	27.4	30.0	30.4	31.8	33.4	
6.3	6.8	7.0	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.3	
4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	
1.9	2.1	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.9	
4.7	5.2	5.5	6.6	7.2	8.1	8.9	9.8	

Indicators		1960's	1970's	1980's	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
		Average (Annual)							
Male	"				2.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.3
Female	"				1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Secondary/Vocational Institutions	Nos.				231.00	247.00	263.00	279.00	290.00
Male					143.00	155.00	167.00	179.00	186.00
Female					88.00	92.00	96.00	100.00	104.00
Expenditure as % of GNP					1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8
Literacy Rate	Percent				26.2	..	..	..	..
Male					35.1	..	..	..	..
Female					16.0	..	..	..	..
Health *									
Registered Doctors	(000 Nos.)				10.8	13.9	17.2	20.9	25.6
Registered Nurses	"				5.3	6.1	6.8	7.3	8.3
Registered Dentists	"				0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Hospitals	"				0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Dispensaries	"				3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
Rural Health Centres	"				0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
TB Centres	Numbers				98	99	98	98	96
Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	000 Nos.				47.4	48.4	50.3	52.2	53.6
Expenditure as % of GNP *					0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7

P Provisional
.. Not available
@ Estimated by dividing the total accumulated amount by ten for that period.
# Upto 14th April 1992
* Health figures are on calender year basis i.e. (1991-92 = 1992)
a July-March 1992-93
R Revised
B.E Budget Estimates

SOCIAL INDICATORS

198-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-9.	19-92 ?)	1992-93 (P)
3.4	3.7	3.9	4.8	5.3	.0	6.7	7.5
1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	.0	2.2	2.3
293.0(	501.00	560.00	999.00	929.00	72500	588.00	710.0
188.0(	242.00	271.00	544.00	510.00	38100	377.00	390.0
105.0(	259.00	289.00	455.00	419.00	34400	311.00	320.0
2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	.1	2.2	2.4
.	..	..	..	..	..	35.0	35.0
.	..	..	..	..	..	47.3	47.3
.	..	..	..	..	..	22.3	22.3
30.(	34.0	38.6	42.9	47.3	5.9	55.6	55.6
10.3	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.9	16.9	18.2	19.4
1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	.1	2.2	2.2
0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	.8	0.8	0.8
3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	.8	4.0	4.1
0..	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	.5	0.5	0.5
10(	101	104	211	211	20	219	228
55.3	57.7	60.1	64.5	66.4	71.0	75.8	76.9
0.	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	.8	0.7	0.7

TABLE 1.1

POPULATION

Census Yrs	Pu-lon (n))	Labour Force Partici-pation Rate(%)	Civilian Labour Force (min)	Emp-loyed Total (min)	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infat Mortdi-ty Rae	fe Expectancy t birth (Years) ale	Female	Com-pound growth rate
					(...per 1000 persons)			(p 1000 persons)		
191	1576 a	34.80	5.77	..	46.00	44.40	..	..	..	(%)
191	1382 b	34.10	6.61	..	48.00	42.50	..	..	..	1.58
191	2109	33.30	7.02	..	49.00	48.50	..	..	..	0.86
191	2542	31.80	7.49	..	46.00	36.30	..	..	..	1.10
191	2282	31.30	8.85	..	45.00	31.20	..	..	..	1.85
191	3817 c	30.70	10.37	..	..	..	..	33.80	..	1.79
191	4978 d	32.36	13.88	14.67	..	..	13100	38.70	..	2.43 e
192-73	6321	32.66	19.52	18.55	..	..	..	..	..	3.69 e
191	8254	27.57	25.78	24.70	43.30	11.30	..	..	..	3.06
191g	1.781	28.83	31.82	29.82	..	..	10.70	59.30	60.70	3.10
192(E)	7.32	28.83	32.82	30.75	..	..	108.00	59.30	60.70	3.10
193(E)	0.84	27.97	33.80	31.68	41.00	11.30	104.70	59.30	60.70	3.00

..not availle Source: (1) Population: Population Census Organisati

(E Estited as on January

(2) Crude Activity Rate: Labour Force Surveys Census of Pakistan 951 and opulation Census of Pakistan .961.

(3) Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate: Kingsley Davis, Th Populati of India and Pakistan Princeton, New Jerey: Princon University Press, 1951 pages 36,69, or the yes 1901-41. Pakistan Demographic Surve

(4) Infant Mortality Rate/ Life expectancy at birth: Pakistan Demographic Surve, Federal Bureau of Statistics.

(a Exding popilation of Frontier regions.

(b Bas on population excluding 1.622 thousand persons of Frontier regions i 1911.

(c Incling 13 tlousand persons (estimated) of Gawadar, not part of Pakistan i 1951 a 24 thousand pers (estimated) in Frontier regions who were not included in 951 census data

(d Thelanning Commission has estimated that there was nder-enumeration i the 196 census to the tun of 7.50 percent. As such the 1961 popullation figues used for various conomic dicators is taken to 146.200 million.

(e Thentercensal population growth rate between 1951-1961 and 1961-1972 is 3.21 pernt and 3.02 pernt respecively after adjustment for 7.5 percent under-enumeration in the 1961 census.

(Poiation censuses were held around the month of February upto 1951. Since 1961 e Census date is Mah 1 except 1972 Census) (Oct. 1, 1972)

TABLE 1.2

POPULATION AND ITS GROWTH BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN AREAS

Census	Inter-censal Period(years)	Population (000)			Population (000)	
		All Areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Male	Female
1901		16,576	14,957	1,619	9,000	7,609
1911	10.000	19,382	17,693	1,689	10,600	8,800
1921	10.000	21,109	19,051	2,058	11,700	9,400
1931	10.000	23,542	20,773	2,769	12,900	10,600
1941	10.000	28,282	24,267	4,015	15,400	12,900
1951	10.000	33,817	27,797	6,019	18,191	15,626
1961	9.975	42,978	33,324	9,654	23,017	19,961
1972	11.622	65,321	48,727	16,594	34,840	30,481
1981	8.455	84,254	60,413	23,841	44,232	40,021
1991(E)	..	113,780	77,940	35,840	59,734	54,046
1992(E)	..	117,320	80,360	36,960	61,593	55,727
1993(E)	..	120,840	82,775	38,065	63,441	57,399

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

.. not available

E As on 1st January

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 CNSUS

(In thousands)

Regic/ Provice	Population*									Density (Per sq. km)
	Total			Urban			Rural			
	oth Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	BothSexes	Male	Female	
				1972 CENSUS						
PAKISTAN	65309	34833	30476	16594	9027	7567	48716	5806	22909	82
Islamabad	235	130	105	78	46	31	158	84	74	259
Punjab	37610	20210	17400	9183	4977	4206	28427	5234	13194	183
Sind	14156	7574	6582	5726	3131	2595	8430	4443	3987	100
NWP	8389	4363	4026	1196	647	549	7193	3716	3477	113
Baluchistan	2428	1290	1139	399	268	131	2029	1071	958	7
FAT	2491	1266	1225	13	8	5	2478	1258	1220	92
				1981 CENSUS						
PAKISTAN	84253	44232	40021	23841	12767	11074	60412	1465	28947	106
Islanbad	340	185	155	204	113	91	136	72	64	376
Punjab	47292	24860	22432	13052	6952	6100	34241	7909	16332	230
Sind	19029	9999	9030	8243	4433	3810	10786	5566	5220	135
NWP	11061	5761	5300	1665	898	767	9396	4863	4533	148
Baluchistan	4332	2284	2048	677	371	306	3655	1913	1742	13
FAT.	2195	1143	1056	.	.	.	2199	1143	1056	81

. noapplicab

Source: Popation Census Organisation.

* Ths populan does not include he population of AJK and Northern Areas.

TABLE 1.4

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

(In thousands)

Age	Total			Urban			Rural		
(in years	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

ENUMERATED POPULATION OF PAKISTAN BY PROVINCE, LND AREA AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION 195-1981

Province	Area Sq km	Population (h thousan 1951	1961	972	1981
AKISTAN	796,095	33,816	42,978	5,321	84,253
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NWFP	74,521	4,587	5,752	8,392	11,061
	(9.4)	(13.6	(13.4)	(12.8)	(13.1)
FATA	27,220	1,337	1,847	2,491	2,199
	(3.4)	(3.9	(4.3)	(3.8)	(2.6)
Punab	205,344	20,557	25,500	7,612	47,292
	(25.8)	(60.8	(59.3)	(57.6)	(56.1)
Sind	140,914	6,054	8,374	4,158	19,029
	(17.7)	(17.9	(19.5)	(21.7)	(22.6)
Baluchistan	347,190	1,187	1,385	2,433	4,332
	(43.6)	(3.5	(3.2)	(3.7)	(5.1)
Islamabad	906	94	120	235	340
	(0.1)	(0.3	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)

ote: Percentage distribution is given in parentheses. Soure: Populion Census Organisation

TABLE 1.6

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	21.6	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	1.3
FATA									
Both Sexes	..	6.4	4.9	..	..	..	..	6.4	..
Male	..	10.9	..	..	..	..	..	10.9	..
Female	..	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	..

Source: Population Census Organisation

FATA: Federally Administered Tribal Areas

.. not available.

. not applicable

TABLE 1.7

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION 1981 CENSUS

(In numbers)

No.	Province/ Division	District	Total	Urban	Rural
	PAKISTAN		84,253,644	23841,471	60,412,173
	PUNJAB		47,292,441	13051,646	34,240,795
	Rawalpindi		4,432,729	1378,728	3,054,001
		Attock	880,497	131,401	749,096
		Rawalpindi	2,121,450	1014,855	1,106,595
		Jhelum	659,012	167,917	491,095
		Chakwal	771,770	64,555	707,215
	Sargodha		3,930,628	885,438	3,045,190
		Sargodha	1,911,149	503,254	1,408,595
		Khushab	646,130	145,719	500,411
		Mianwali	711,529	139,451	572,078
		Bhakkar	665,184	97,014	568,870
	Faisalabad		6,667,425	1875,474	4,791,951
		Jhang	1,972,439	443,578	1,528,861
		Faisalabad	3,561,509	1246,261	2,315,648
		Toba Tek Singh	1,127,253	185,635	941,618
	Guranwala		7,642, 18	2063,738	5,578,380
		Gujranwala	2,675,537	1060,333	1,615,604
		Gujrat	2,254,699	437,610	1,817,089
		Sialkot	2,711,482	565,795	2,145,687
	Lahore		8,670,358	3973,389	4,696,969
		Lahore	3,544,942	2988,486	556,456
		Kasur	1,528,902	331,574	1,196,428
		Okara	1,486,986	272,684	1,214,302
		Sheikhupura	2,110,428	380,645	1,729,783
	Multan		7,533,710	,597,139	5,936,571
		Vihari	1,328,308	181,326	1,147,482
		Sahiwal	2,125,149	314,669	1,810,480
		Multan	2,709,987	871,216	1,838,771
		Khanewal	1,369,766	229,928	1,139,838
	D G Khan		3,746,337	402,638	3,344,199
		D G Khan	943,563	121,941	821,722
		Rajanpur	638,921	61,902	577,019
		Leiah	666,517	62,772	603,745
		Muzaffargarh	1,497,736	156,023	1,341,713
	Bahawalpur		4,668,536	875,102	3,793,534
		Bahawalpur	1,453,375	330,104	1,123,771
		Bhahwalnagar	1,373,747	244,933	1,128,814
		Rahimyar Khan	1,841,451	300,065	1,541,386

(Contd..)

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION 1981 CENSUS

(In numbers)

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
	Sibi		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	9,133	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
	Sukkar		6,497,205	1,362,134	5,135,071
1		Jaccobabad	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
	NWFP		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		Sawabi	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 IsmaKhan		1,346,280	178,563	1,167,717
14		Dera Ismail Khan	635,494	116,578	518,896
15		Bannu	710,786	61,985	648,821
	FATA		2,198,547	-	2,198,547
1		Bajur Agency	289,206	-	289,206
2		Mohmand 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
	ISLAMAD	Federal Capital	340,286	-	135,922

- 1

Source: Population Census Organization

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

	Civilian Labour Force												Not in Civilian Labour Force		
	Population			Total			Employed			Unemployed					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PAKISTA	100.00	51.90	48.10	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	100.00	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	100.00	52.50	47.50	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	100.00	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	100.00	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	100.00	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
NWFP	100.00	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	100.00	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	100.00	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	100.00	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	100.00	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	100.00	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	100.00	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	100.00	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	100.00	52.80	47.20	37.15	35.25	1.90	36.06	34.16	1.89	1.10	1.09	0.01	62.85	17.55	45.30

- nil.

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

TABLE 1.9

LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

(Million)

	1969-70	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	989-90	1990-1 (E)	1991-92 (E)	1992-93 (E)
Population	59.70	00.70	103.82	10'.04	110.36	1138	117.32	120.84
Rual	44.97	72.20	73.10	7).35	77.71	774	80.36	82.77
Uban	14.73	28.50	30.72	3 .68	32.66	354	36.96	38.07
Working Age Poilation	32.16	67.37	69.25	7 .40	73.61	750	78.25	80.67
Rual	24.10	47.36	48.02	4).51	51.04	523	54.27	55.96
Uban	8.06	20.01	21.23	2..89	22.57	237	23.98	24.71
LabouiForce	18.11	29.60	29.93	3).87	31.82	312	32.81	33.80
Rual	12.50	22.24	21.86	2).54	23.23	229	23.70	24.42
Uban	5.51	7.36	8.07	1.33	8.59	83	9.11	9.38
Employed LabouForce	17.75	28.70	28.99	2).90	30.82	292	30.75	31.68
Rual	12.37	21.69	21.29	2 .95	22.63	213	22.40	23.08
Uban	5.38	7.01	7.70	7.95	8.19	89	8.35	8.60
Unemployed Labur Force	0.36	0.90	0.94	).97	1.00	13	2.06	2.12
Rual	0.23	0.55	0.57	).59	0.60	02	1.30	1.34
Uban	0.13	0.35	0.37	).38	0.40	01	0.76	0.78
Unempoyment Ite (%)	1.99	3.05	3.13	1.13	3.13	33	3.13	6.28
Rual	1.83	2.50	2.60	2.60	2.60	20	2.60	5.48
Uban	2.36	4.51	4.58	4.58	4.58	48	4.58	8.19
Labou Force Paici-pation Rates (%)	3034	29.40	28.83	28.83	28.83	283	28.83	27.97
Rual	3140	30.81	29.90	29.90	29.90	290	29.90	28.70
Uban	2727	26.26	26.28	26.28	26.28	268	26.28	26.37

E: Esimated.

Source: Federal Bureau of Stisties, Labour Force Surveys.

* Baed on Cesus Figu.

TABLE 1.10

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
1963-64	50.31	32.60	16.40	0.16	16.24	9.82	2.21	0.23	0.06	0.33	1.23	2.35
1964-65	51.76	32.18	16.65	0.18	16.47	9.80	2.30	0.29	0.06	0.40	1.33	2.29
1965-66	53.26	31.76	16.91	0.21	16.70	9.78	2.40	0.35	0.06	0.48	1.43	2.19
1966-67	54.79	31.35	17.17	0.24	16.93	9.75	2.51	0.43	0.06	0.58	1.55	2.05
1967-68	56.37	30.94	17.44	0.27	17.17	9.73	2.61	0.53	0.06	0.70	1.67	1.87
1968-69	58.00	30.53	17.71	0.31	17.40	9.71	2.72	0.64	0.06	0.84	1.80	1.62
1969-70	59.70	30.34	18.11	0.36	17.75	10.13	2.76	0.70	0.07	0.84	1.76	1.50
1970-71	61.49	30.41	18.70	0.33	18.37	10.58	2.80	0.66	0.05	0.90	2.00	1.39
1971-72	63.34	29.90	18.94	0.39	18.55	10.63	2.40	0.63	0.07	0.90	1.83	2.09
1972-73	65.89	29.77	19.61	0.37	19.24	10.86	2.54	0.70	0.08	0.93	1.98	2.14
1973-74	67.90	29.63	20.12	0.36	19.76	10.99	2.66	0.77	0.09	0.96	2.11	2.17
1974-75	69.98	29.50	20.64	0.34	20.30	11.12	2.80	0.85	0.10	0.99	2.25	2.19
1975-76	72.12	29.87	21.54	0.46	21.08	11.44	2.95	0.92	0.11	1.02	2.34	2.30
1976-77	74.33	30.25	22.48	0.59	21.89	11.76	3.11	1.00	0.13	1.05	2.43	2.42
1977-78	76.60	30.63	23.46	0.73	22.73	12.09	3.28	1.08	0.15	1.08	2.52	2.53
1978-79	78.94	31.02	24.49	0.87	23.62	12.43	3.46	1.16	0.17	1.12	2.62	2.65
1979-80	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	107.04	28.83	30.87	0.97	29.90	15.29	3.84	1.91	0.18	1.46	3.57	3.65
1989-90	110.36	28.83	31.82	1.00	30.82	15.77	3.96	1.97	0.18	1.51	3.67	3.77
1990-91	113.78	28.83	31.82	1.03	31.78	16.26	4.08	2.03	0.19	1.55	3.79	3.88
1991-92(E)	117.32	28.83	32.82	1.06	32.76	16.76	4.21	2.09	0.19	1.60	3.90	4.01
1992-93(E)	120.84	27.97	33.80	2.12	31.68	15.03	3.92	2.10	0.26	1.66	4.20	..

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 .11

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS OF 10 YEARS AG
AND ABOVE BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES DIVISDN

(Percentage)

Yers	Agricul-ture	Mining & Manufac-turing	Construc-tion	Electricity & Gas Distribution	Tans-port	Trade	Others
19-64	60.47	13.60	1.44	0.35	:.04	7.60	14.50
19-65	59.50	13.99	1.74	0.35	:.42	8.08	13.91
19-66	51.55	14.39	2.10	0.35	:.88	8.59	13.13
19-67	5".61	14.80	2.54	0.36	:.43	9.14	12.13
19-68	56.69	15.22	3.06	3.06	·.07	9.71	10.88
19-69	55.79	15.66	3.70	0.36	·.84	10.33	9.32
19-70	5".03	15.57	3.93	0.41	·.73	9.89	8.44
19-71	5".58	15.25	3.60	0.25	·.88	10.88	7.56
19-72	5".32	12.92	3.41	0.37	·.84	9.89	11.25
19-73	56.47	13.20	3.66	0.41	·.85	10.27	11.15
19-74	55.62	13.49	3.92	0.45	·.86	1067.00	10.99
19-75	54.80	13.78	4.20	0.49	·.87	11.09	10.77
19-76	54.25	13.99	4.37	0.54	·.83	11.09	10.92
19-77	53.71	14.21	4.55	0.60	·.80	11.09	11.04
19-78	53.17	14.44	4.73	0.67	·.76	11.08	11.15
19-79	52.65	14.66	4.92	0.74	:.73	11.08	11.22
19-80	52.67	14.37	4.89	0.82	:.69	11.29	11.26
19-81	52.69	14.09	4.86	0.91	:.66	11.50	11.28
19-82	52.71	13.81	4.83	1.02	:.62	11.72	11.29
19-83	52.73	13.54	4.80	1.13	:.59	11.94	11.27
19-84	5..63	13.69	5.18	0.88	:.89	11.74	11.99
19-85	50.56	13.84	5.60	0.69	3.20	11.54	12.57
19-86	54.01	13.40	5.24	0.52	:.42	11.40	11.01
19-87	49.24	14.23	6.01	0.73	3.25	12.05	12.50
19-88	5..15	12.84	6.38	0.59	:.89	11.93	12.22
19-89(E)	5..15	12.84	6.38	0.59	:.89	11.93	12.22
19-90(E)	5..15	12.84	6.38	0.59	:.89	11.93	12.22
19-91(E)	5..15	12.84	6.38	0.59	:.89	11.93	12.22
19-92(E)	5..15	12.84	6.38	0.59	:.89	11.93	12.22
19-93(E)	47.45	12.38	6.62	0.83	3.24	13.24	15.22

E:Estimatec

Source:Federal Bureau of Statistics

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS OF 10 YEARS AGE AND ABOVE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION: 1990-91

Major Industry Division	PAKISTAN			BALUCHISTAN			NWFF			PUNJAB			SIND		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	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, Hunting and Fishing	47.45	63.79	7.63	60.91	68.05	11.41	50.47	57.97	7.88	48.88	62.60	9.37	40.15	71.75	4.88
Mining and Quarrying	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.07		0.52	0.33	0.39	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.25	0.15	0.24	0.05
Manufacturing	12.23	8.08	22.35	3.34	2.61	8.40	6.19	4.95	13.24	12.97	10.07	21.33	14.44	4.28	25.77
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.83	0.54	1.55	1.13	0.99	2.08	1.11	0.77	3.02	0.68	0.41	1.43	1.09	0.74	1.48
Construction	6.62	6.63	6.59	4.62	4.31	6.74	8.62	8.47	9.43	6.66	6.85	6.10	5.87	4.95	6.89
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels	13.24	7.77	26.57	11.11	8.69	27.91	13.29	11.00	26.25	12.41	7.29	27.17	15.77	6.89	25.69
Transport, Storage and Communication	5.24	3.68	9.07	4.96	4.07	11.10	5.76	5.28	8.52	4.84	3.48	8.76	6.14	3.10	9.52
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0.89	0.34	2.25	0.30	0.09	1.76	0.72	0.46	2.20	0.68	0.30	1.79	1.63	0.44	2.96
Community, Social and Personal Services	13.27	8.97	23.75	13.49	11.10	30.08	13.46	10.65	29.44	12.69	8.85	23.76	14.70	7.61	22.62
Activities Not Adequately Defined	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09		0.05	0.06		0.06	0.07	0.04	0.06		0.14

Note: Provisional Data

Source: Labour Force Survey, 1990-91, Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 113

AGE SPECIFIC LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATIONRATE

	Labour Force Surveys										
Age roup	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1974–75	1978–79	1982–83	1984–85	1985–86	986–87	1987–88	1990–91
10 yrs & ov											
Both exes	45.45	45.87	45.24	43.78	46.11	44.41	44.22	43.37	44.00	43.22	43.16
Male	79.36	80.06	78.66	67.71	77.34	75.16	77.09	74.76	73.48	73.79	71.27
Feme	7.40	8.21	8.14	6.37	11.81	10.27	8.68	9.12	11.90	10.24	12.76
10–1											
Male	29.65	32.48	31.80	32.51	36.54	33.08	34.80	30.72	27.66	26.53	19.22
Feme	4.25	4.75	3.40	3.26	8.09	8.34	6.58	7.04	8.53	5.45	6.91
15–1											
Male	66.77	65.52	67.28	64.70	67.77	65.50	65.51	63.94	89.03	59.33	55.21
Feme	7.02	6.94	6.70	5.30	12.10	10.82	8.50	9.36	10.81	10.59	13.18
20–2											
Male	90.50	90.00	89.10	88.35	88.13	89.97	89.20	87.80	85.91	86.86	87.72
Feme	8.49	8.18	9.60	6.62	12.99	11.67	8.65	7.61	11.32	10.37	13.96
25–3											
Male	97.22	97.50	96.96	96.94	96.30	96.73	98.61	96.62	97.27	97.85	97.73
Feme	8.70	10.00	10.57	7.90	14.86	12.72	10.37	10.22	13.49	10.98	13.65
35–4											
Male	97.54	98.30	98.35	98.07	97.45	97.27	99.00	97.16	97.67	98.40	98.06
Feme	9.66	10.35	10.91	8.80	13.74	13.09	11.16	13.28	15.74	15.39	15.57
45–5											
Male	96.42	96.26	96.85	96.82	95.65	95.48	98.79	96.61	98.28	96.05	96.05
Feme	7.37	9.94	10.05	7.80	12.31	11.31	10.27	10.12	15.49	12.53	17.23
55–5											
Male	90.20	93.41	92.22	91.93	91.67	91.00	94.80	90.79	92.21	91.37	90.46
Feme	6.75	9.77	5.67	6.13	12.50	9.60	5.70	7.88	11.49	11.01	13.79
60+											
Male	74.59	74.27	69.84	70.57	67.93	65.36	67.05	65.42	63.99	65.47	62.04
Feme	4.73	4.67	4.59	5.53	6.12	5.81	4.01	4.63	7.12	5.44	8.69

– nil

Surce Labour Force Surveys

DAILY WAGES OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN DIFFERENT CITIES*

(In rupees)

Category of workers and cities	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Carpenter								
Islamabad	39.00	40.00	47.50	55.00	60.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
Karachi	40.00	50.00	55.00	65.00	65.00	75.00	78.33	79.50
Lahore	32.50	36.67	40.83	50.00	55.83	62.50	56.67	60.00
Peshawar	29.38	37.50	42.50	47.50	52.50	72.50	72.50	80.00
Quetta	35.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Mason (Raj)								
Islamabad	39.00	40.00	47.50	55.00	60.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
Karachi	40.00	50.00	55.00	65.00	65.00	75.00	78.33	79.50
Lahore	32.50	48.83	43.33	50.00	55.83	62.50	60.83	66.67
Peshawar	30.62	37.50	42.50	47.50	60.00	67.50	73.13	80.00
Quetta	37.50	35.00	40.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Labourer (Unskilled)								
Islamabad	14.25	14.50	19.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	32.50
Karachi	18.00	25.00	27.50	27.00	27.50	27.50	29.72	29.50
Lahore	18.00	18.00	18.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	33.33
Peshawar	10.00	13.78	14.63	16.63	18.00	21.50	21.88	25.00
Quetta	15.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	27.50

(Contd...)

* Data pertains to month of November each year

TABLE 1.4

DAILY WAGES OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN DIFFERENT CITES*

(In rupees)

Categy of worke and cities	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Carpeer									
Islaabad	75.00	80.00	75.00	79.37	93.12	96.25	100.00	120.00	145.00
Kachi	79.4.	80.00	90.00	99.64	112.30	116.15	121.86	131.66	155.00
Lahre	65.00	70.00	75.00	78.03	87.14	99.64	113.93	129.28	129.28
Pesawar	76.25	77.50	75.00	84.37	90.00	90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Quta	80.00	80.00	90.00	92.50	102.50	110.00	110.00	126.25	170.00
Masor(Raj)									
Islaabad	75.00	80.00	75.00	79.37	87.50	96.25	100.00	120.00	145.00
Kachi	79.23	80.00	90.00	101.93	117.69	119.62	121.86	131.66	150.00
Lahre	70.00	75.00	75.00	78.21	85.71	100.00	113.57	128.57	128.57
Pesawar	75.00	77.50	75.00	78.12	78.75	90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Quta	80.00	80.00	90.00	92.50	102.50	110.00	110.00	126.25	147.50
Labour (Unskd)									
Islaabad	32.50	37.50	37.50	38.12	40.00	47.50	50.00	60.00	65.00
Kachi	30.59	39.50	40.00	49.73	53.80	56.52	57.14	59.23	65.00
Lahre	35.00	40.00	39.16	41.42	46.07	51.42	57.85	71.07	71.07
Pesawar	25.00	25.00	30.00	27.50	32.50	37.50	37.50	47.50	50.00
Quta 100	27.50	32.50	35.00	35.00	33.75	37.50	45.00	51.25	58.75

* Da pertains month of November each year

Source: Federa Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 2.1

SUMMARY NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS

AT CONSTANT PRICES OF 1959–60

(Based on old methodology discontinued in 1988–89)

(Rs million)

Year	Per Capita GN(mp)s	GNP (mp)	Net Factor Income From Abroad	GDP (mp)	Indirect Taxes	Subsidies	GDP (fc)	Total Consumption	Total Investment	Export of G&NFS	Import of G&NFS
194-50			18				12,398				
195-51			-18				12,381				
195-52			-11				12,547				
195-53			-13				12,365				
195-54			-27				14,180				
195-55			-4				14,468				
195-56			-20				14,978				
195-57			-17				15,424				
195-58			-4				15,815				
195-59			-10				16,680				
195-60	96.0	17,831	-23	17,854	1,039	11	16,826	16,517	216	1,281	2,360
196-61	07.8	18,839	-25	18,864	1,244	29	17,649	17,388	261	1,172	2,657
196-62	21.6	20,038	-27	20,065	1,406	51	18,710	18185	376	1,291	2,586
196-63	40.4	21,538	-48	21,586	1,591	61	20,056	18767	446	1,726	2,953
196-64	57.9	23,036	-34	23,070	1,759	45	21,356	19300	453	1,833	3,116
196-65	85.2	25,115	-61	25,176	2,010	194	23,360	21912	522	1,835	3,993
196-66	07.9	27,053	-47	27,100	2,186	212	25,126	23493	477	1,914	3,284
196-67	14.2	28,175	-48	28,223	2,504	182	25,901	24392	458	2,252	3,979
196-68	27.9	29,757	-23	29,780	2,289	168	27,659	26592	463	2,554	3,729
196-69	52.3	32,034	-29	32,063	2,781	172	29,454	29028	463	2,559	3,687
196-70	97.5	35,670	2	35,668	3,507	176	32,337	30967	515	3,615	4,129
197-71	87.9	36,148	-72	36,220	3,625	141	32,736	31776	504	3,697	4,356
197-72	81.3	36,818	71	36,747	3,404	152	33,495	32371	494	3,177	3,595
197-73	97.0	39,336	181	39,155	3,672	290	35,773	33830	434	4,067	3,576
197-74	10.0	41,422	184	41,238	4,141	1,342	38,439	36773	517	3,674	4,326
197-75	12.0	42,828	258	42,570	4,002	1,362	39,930	38991	597	3,121	4,938
197-76	27.3	45,242	711	44,531	4,239	937	41,229	40092	612	3,325	5,398
197-77	39.3	47,518	1,295	46,223	4,345	923	42,401	41750	735	2,858	5,620
197-78	87.0	52,597	2,675	49,942	5,043	800	45,679	45796	789	3,222	6,285
197-79	01.6	55,387	3,066	52,321	5,802	1,685	48,204	49691	769	3,351	7,890
197-80	37.7	60,025	3,152	56,893	6,513	1,376	51,736	53565	335	4,247	8,274
198-81	50.9	63,627	2,815	60,812	6,751	987	55,048	56116	583	4,858	7,745
198-82	80.9	67,508	2,839	64,669	6,617	960	59,012	58724	987	4,567	7,709
198-83	20.3	73,107	4,094	69,013	7,290	1,261	62,975	61998	991	5,689	8,565
198-84	36.1	76,826	3,924	72,902	8,170	1,236	65,968	66266	1041	5,479	9,134
198-85	70.0	82,416	3,572	78,844	8,179	1,349	72,014	72306	1082	5,460	10,004
198-86	10.2	88,908	3,880	85,028	9,390	1,385	77,023	77934	1708	5,330	9,944
198-87	23.0	92,953	3,306	89,647	9,703	1,483	81,427	81918	1131	5,986	11,388
198-88	35.6	97,138	2,721	94,417	9,780	1,529	86,166	86572	1952	5,842	10,949

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

.. novailable

mp Market price

fc Factor cost

GNFS Gds & Non-Factor Services.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST OF 1980-81

(Rs million)

Sector	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. Agriculture	76,399	80,008	83,532	79,502	88,187	93,433	96,473
Major Crops	39,626	41,496	42,837	36,710	43,390	46,212	46,965
Minor Crops	13,162	14,229	15,156	15,668	16,109	16,742	17,317
Livestock	20,139	20,770	21,664	22,956	24,356	25,865	27,351
Fishing	2,695	2,713	2,963	3,130	3,293	3,544	3,650
Forestry	777	800	912	1,038	1,039	1,070	1,190
2. Mining & Quarrying	1,053	1,167	1,164	1,181	1,340	1,657	1,782
3. Manufacturing	37,446	42,596	45,592	49,187	53,166	57,180	61,484
Large Scale	27,451	31,761	33,847	36,455	39,365	42,220	45,267
Small Scale	9,995	10,835	11,745	12,732	13,801	14,960	16,217
4. Construction	11,586	12,242	11,910	12,025	13,155	14,035	15,784
5. Electricity and Gas Distribution	5,928	6,023	6,425	7,295	7,486	8,362	9,207
6. Transport, Storage & Communication	23,927	25,910	27,971	30,283	32,688	34,305	36,785
7. Wholesale & Retail Trade	37,330	40,957	44,397	46,440	51,876	55,361	58,661
8. Finance and Insurance	5,549	6,491	7,498	8,767	8,752	9,057	9,111
9. Ownership of Dwellings	11,237	12,341	14,125	16,200	17,849	18,791	19,784
10. Public Admn. & Defence	19,257	19,534	21,490	23,192	23,916	25,183	26,556
11. Services	18,119	19,302	20,563	21,905	23,336	24,860	26,483
12. GDP (fc)	247,831	266,571	284,667	295,977	321,751	342,224	362,110
13. Indirect Taxes	35,562	34,873	38,447	43,038	43,103	42,501	44,800
14. Subsidies	5,197	5,061	6,641	6,512	7,107	7,296	5,128
15. GDP (mp)	278,196	296,383	316,473	332,503	357,747	377,429	401,782
16. Net Factor Income from abroad	22,692	22,882	33,000	31,630	28,814	31,282	26,575
17. GNP(fc)	270,523	289,453	317,667	327,607	350,565	373,506	388,685
18. GNP(mp)	300,888	319,265	349,473	364,133	386,561	408,711	428,357
19. Population (in million)	83.84	86.44	89.12	91.88	94.73	97.67	100.69
21. Per Capita Income (fc-Rs)	3,227	3,349	3,564	3,566	3,701	3,824	3,860
22. Per Capita Income (mp-Rs)	3,589	3,693	3,921	3,963	4,081	4,185	4,254

(..Contd.)

TABLE 2.2

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST OF 1980-81

(Contd.) (Rs million)

Sector	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)
1 Agriculture	99,108	105,917	109,127	114,342	25,668	120,783
Major Crops	48,452	51,842	51,795	54,741	63,165	55,318
Minor Crops	16,756	18,205	19,147	19,820	20,290	20,943
Livestock	28,906	30,614	32,481	34,105	36,133	38,308
Fishing	3,776	3,999	4,325	4,430	4,600	4,780
Forestry	1,218	1,257	1,379	1,446	1,480	1,434
2 Mining & Quarrying	2,029	2,071	2,269	2,534	2,580	2,639
3 Manufacturing	67,622	70,300	74,324	78,559	85,489	90,300
Large Scale	50,043	51,244	53,667	56,577	61,216	63,988
Small Scale	17,579	19,056	20,657	22,392	24,273	26,312
4 Construction	16,563	16,937	17,466	18,462	19,566	20,764
5 Electricity and Gas Distribution	10,711	12,125	13,896	15,424	16,869	18,557
6 Transport, Storage & Communication	39,293	37,716	40,184	42,719	46,407	50,357
7 Wholesale & Retail trade	63,932	67,305	69,655	73,330	78,914	81,235
8 Financial Insurance	9,452	9,743	9,793	9,913	10,323	10,890
9 Ownership of Dwellings	20,828	21,928	23,086	24,305	25,588	26,939
10 Public Admn. & Defence	27,666	29,852	30,667	31,679	32,495	33,603
11 Services	28,212	30,054	32,017	34,108	36,335	38,708
12 GDP (f	385,416	403,948	422,484	446,005	80,234	494,775
13 Indirect taxes	53,406	57,269	58,359	59,345	63,722	61,772
14 Subsidi	6,403	7,351	6,741	5,790	5,004	3,418
15 GDP (m)	432,419	453,866	474,102	499,560	38,952	553,129
16 Net Factor Income from abroad	17,100	14,933	17,163	9,457	4,948	5,893
17 GNP(fc	402,516	418,881	439,647	455,462	85,182	500,668
18 GNP(m	449,519	468,799	491,265	509,417	43,900	559,022
19 Population (in millions)	103.82	107.04	110.36	11378	117.32	120.84
20 Per Capita Income (fc-Rs)	3,877	3,913	3,984	4,003	4,136	4,143
21 Per Capita Income (mp-Rs	4,320	4,380	4,451	4,477	4,636	4,626

RRevised

PProvisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.3

GDP/GNP REAL GROWTH RATES

(In Percent)

Sector	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)
1. Agriculture	4.40	-4.82	10.92	5.95	3.25	2.73	6.87	3.03	4.96	9.71	-3.89
Major Crops	3.23	-14.30	18.20	6.50	1.63	3.17	7.00	-0.09	5.69	15.39	-12.42
Minor Crops	6.51	3.38	2.81	3.93	3.43	-3.24	8.65	5.17	3.51	2.37	3.22
Livestock	4.30	5.96	6.10	6.20	5.75	5.69	5.91	6.10	5.00	5.95	6.02
Fishing	9.21	5.64	5.21	7.62	2.99	3.45	5.91	8.15	2.43	3.84	3.91
Forestry	14.00	13.82	0.10	2.98	11.21	2.35	3.20	9.70	4.86	2.35	-3.11
2. Minning & Quarrying	-0.26	1.46	13.46	23.66	7.54	13.86	2.07	9.56	10.36	3.04	2.29
3. Manufacturing	7.03	7.89	8.09	7.55	7.53	9.98	3.96	5.72	6.25	8.26	5.63
Large Scale	6.57	7.71	7.98	7.25	7.22	10.55	2.40	4.73	5.42	8.20	4.53
Small Scale	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
4. Construction	-2.71	0.94	9.40	6.69	12.46	4.94	2.26	3.12	5.70	5.98	6.12
5. Electricity & Gas Distribution	6.67	13.54	2.62	11.70	10.11	16.34	13.20	14.61	11.00	9.37	10.01
A Commodity Producing Sector	4.64	0.38	9.48	6.94	5.76	6.12	5.77	4.69	5.91	8.82	1.15
6. Transport, Storage & Communication	7.95	8.27	7.94	4.95	7.23	6.82	-4.01	6.54	6.31	8.63	8.51
7. Wholesale & Retail Trad	8.40	4.60	11.71	6.72	5.96	8.99	5.28	3.49	5.35	7.54	2.94
8. Finance and Insurance	15.51	16.92	-0.17	3.48	0.60	3.74	3.08	0.51	1.23	4.14	5.49
9. Ownership of Dwellings	14.46	14.69	10.18	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28
10. Public Admn. & Defenc	10.01	7.92	3.12	5.30	5.45	4.18	7.90	2.73	3.30	2.58	3.41
11. Services	6.53	4.60	8.49	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.53
B. Services Sectors	9.24	7.61	8.21	5.77	5.86	6.77	3.81	4.48	5.21	6.46	5.07
12. GDP(fc) Constant	6.79	3.97	8.71	6.36	8.81	6.44	4.81	4.58	5.57	7.67	3.03
13. Net factor income from abroad	44.22	-4.15	-8.90	8.57	-15.05	-35.65	-12.67	14.93	-44.90	-47.68	19.10
14 GNP (fc)	9.75	3.13	7.01	6.54	4.06	3.56	4.07	4.96	3.60	6.53	3.19

R: Revised

P: Provisional

TABLE 2.4

SECTORAL SHARE IN GDP (Real)

(In per cent)

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)
1. Commodity Producing Sectors	52.2	50.4	50.8	51.0	51.0	50.9	51.3	51.3	51.6	52.1	51.1
a Agriculture	29.3	26.9	27.4	27.3	26.6	25.7	26.2	25.8	25.7	26.2	24.4
b Manufacturing	16.0	16.6	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.6	17.4	17.6	17.7	17.8	18.3
c Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
d Construction	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
e Electricity & Gas Distribution	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.8
2. Services Sectors	47.8	49.6	49.2	49.0	49.0	49.1	48.7	48.7	48.4	47.9	48.9
a Wholesale & Retail Trade	15.6	15.7	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.6	16.7	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4
b Transport, Storage and Communication	9.8	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	10.2
c Finance and Insurance	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2
d Ownership of Dwellings	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4
e Public Admn. & Defence	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.8
f Services	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.8

R Revised

P Provisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES OF 1980-81

(Rs million)

Flows	1982-83	1983-84	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)
Private Consumption Expenditure	243,703	258,725	278,194	288,006	317,345	319,912	334,306	329,866	375,700	377,990
General Govt. Current Consumption Expenditure	36,288	40,716	47,826	54,158	56,518	68,052	65,896	65,566	60,407	63,440
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	57,502	60,441	69,807	72,969	71,977	77,300	81,271	83,871	92,456	95,536
Change in Stocks	5,924	6,018	6,572	6,606	6,574	7,147	7,520	7,596	8,228	8,678
Export of Goods and Non-Factor Services	41,819	40,275	53,296	59,868	57,112	64,979	65,710	87,700	99,821	108,831
Less Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	68,703	73,672	78,266	79,825	77,107	83,524	80,601	74,639	97,660	101,346
Expenditure on GDP at Market Prices	316,473	332,503	377,429	401,782	432,419	453,866	474,102	499,960	538,952	553,129
Plus Net Factor Income from the Rest of the World	33,000	31,630	31,292	26,575	17,100	14,933	17,163	9,457	4,948	5,893
Expenditure on GNP at at Market Prices	349,473	364,133	408,711	428,357	449,519	468,799	491,265	509,417	543,900	559,022
Less Indirect Taxes	384,447	43,038	42,501	44,800	53,406	57,269	58,359	59,345	63,722	61,772
Plus Subsidies	6,641	6,512	9,276	5,128	6,403	7,351	6,741	5,390	5,004	3,418
GNP at Factor Cost	317,667	327,607	373,506	388,685	402,516	418,881	439,647	455,462	485,182	500,668

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

R: Revised

P: Provisional

Note: Private Consumption Expenditure has been taken as residual.

TABLE 2.5
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CURRENT FACTOR COST

(Rs million)

Seors	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. Agricul'e	76,399	92.,216	9?,380	04,550	121,29?	128,801	135,308
Majorrops	39,626	46,249	5?,147	44,903	53,79?	58,102	59,199
Minorrops	13,162	19,518	1?,410	23,742	26,32?	24,723	24,162
Livestk	20,139	22.,810	2?,740	31,396	36,39?	40,858	46,450
Fishin	2,695	2.,804	?,111	3,347	2,52?	3,793	3,960
Forest	777	835	972	1,162	1,25?	1,325	1,537
2. Mining Quarrying	1,053	1,215	.,342	1,599	2,06?	3,281	3,681
3. Manfac'ing	37,446	44,197	5?,200	60,398	67,59?	75,881	85,850
Large:ale	27,451	33,098	3?,357	45,518	49,85?	54,823	61,826
Small ale	9,995	11,099	1?,843	14,880	17,74?	21,058	24,024
4. Construon	11,586	13,172	1?,666	14,716	17,11?	19,052	22,508
5. Electric and Gas Drubution	5,928	6,436	?,284	8,270	8,74?	10,639	11,789
6. Transp, Storage & Conunicatio	23,927	27,425	3 ,092	35,199	38,21?	41,196	44,624
7. Wholes & Re-tail Tre	37,330	44,165	4?,957	58,221	67,63?	72,742	80,886
8. Finance Insuran:	5,549	7,311	?,383	12,079	13,37?	14,855	16,334
9. Owners of Dwell;s	11,237	13,094	1?,734	18,836	21,53?	23,462	25,472
10. Public .mn. & Defen	19,257	21,466	2?,467	33,133	36,71?	42,053	51,018
11. Service	18,119	21,456	2?,907	27,348	30,78?	34,357	67,961
12. GDP (f	247,831	292,153	32?,412	374,349	425,06?	466,319	515,431
13. Indirectaxes	35,562	37,440	4?,487	53,557	56,39?	58,205	64,422
14. Subsidi	5,197	5,434	7,512	8,104	9,30?	9,992	7,374
15. GDP(m	278,196	324,159	36?,387	419,802	472,15?	514,532	572,479
16. Net Fac Income from road	22,692	25,349	3?,395	39,595	38,31	41,359	36,378
17. GNP(fc	270.523	317.502	36?,807	413,944	463,37?	507,678	551,809
18. GNP (r)	300,888	349,508	40?,782	459,397	510,46?	555,891	608,857
19. Populati (in mion)	83.84	8.5.44	?9.12	91.88	94.7?	97.67	100.70
20. Per Cap Incomfc-Rs)	3,227	3,673	4,127	4,505	4,89?	5,198	5,480
21. Per Cap Incomnp-Rs)	3,589	4,043	4,531	5,000	5,38?	5,692	6,046

(Contd...)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CURRENT FACTOR COST

(Rs million)

(..Contd.) Sectors	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)
1. Agriculture	156,375	184,074	197,441	233,130	282,916	304,603
Major Crops	64,934	75,804	82,929	94,570	125,535	123,027
Minor Crops	27,864	35,938	32,136	43,562	46,525	53,090
Livestock	57,438	65,038	74,237	86,219	100,726	117,763
Fishing	4,492	5,442	5,792	6,072	6,851	7,222
Forestry	1,647	1,852	2,347	2,707	3,279	3,501
2. Mining & Quarrying	4,811	4,932	5,403	6,437	7,180	8,019
3. Manfacturing	100,917	113,517	132,329	158,840	187,184	210,135
Large Scale	73,248	80,745	93,729	112,204	130,604	142,053
Small Scale	27,669	32,772	38,600	46,636	56,580	68,082
4. Construction	25,109	27,706	32,052	38,172	43,812	51,297
5. Electricity and Gas Distrubution	15,690	17,093	21,470	30,584	37,576	44,774
6. Transport, Storage & Communication	51,047	54,316	60,487	77,709	100,155	125,219
7. Wholesale & Retail Trade	100,585	115,810	129,135	152,017	176,766	196,315
8. Finance & Insurance	18,496	20,060	21,434	26,966	30,603	34,995
9. Ownership of Dwellings	27,776	30,243	34,126	39,624	46,235	53,727
10. Public Admn. & Defence	57,309	65,179	69,115	76,519	85,472	95,372
11. Services	42,910	50,208	56,859	68,376	79,904	93,000
12. GDP (fc)	601,025	683,138	759,854	908,374	1,077,803	1,217,456
13. Indirect Taxes	84,494	99,361	108,641	123,437	144,815	150,192
14. Subsidies	10,130	12,754	12,549	11,211	11,373	8,310
15. GDP(mp)	675,389	769,745	855,943	1,020,600	1,211,245	1,359,338
16. Net Factor Income from abroad	29,095	28,005	36,900	23,908	12,535	17,400
17. GNP(fc)	630,120	711,143	796,751	932,282	1,090,338	1,234,856
18. GNP (mp)	704,484	797,750	892,843	1,044,508	1,223,780	1,376,738
19. Population (in million)	103.82	107.04	110.36	113.78	117.32	120.84
20. Per Capita Income(fc-Rs)	6,069	6,644	7,220	8,194	9,295	10,218
21. Per Capita Income(mp-Rs)	6,786	7,453	8,090	9,180	10,432	11,393

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics

R: Revised

P: Provisional

TABLE 1.7

EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODICT

AT CURRENT MAIKET PRICES

(Rs million)

Flos	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1933-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Prite Consiption Exenditure	224,135	263,658	291,942	336,747	385,346	392,532	415,674
Geral Govament Current CisumpticExpenditure	28,276	33,522	41,606	50,741	57,126	65,662	77,482
Gris Domes Fixed Cital Fortion	47,707	54,589	61,761	69,212	77,925	87,545	100,040
Chige in Stks	4,500	7,858	6,701	7,489	8,600	9,000	9,500
Exort of Gds and Non-Fctor Serves	35,707	33,033	44,295	47,835	49,889	63,268	79,056
Le Imports Goods and Nn-Factoervices	62,129	68,501	82,018	92,222	106,729	103,475	109,273
Exnditure GDP at Mrket Pric	278,196	324,159	364,387	419,802	472,157	514,532	572,479
Pl Net Fac Income from tl rest of t world	22,692	25,349	39,395	39,595	38,311	41,359	36,378
Exnditure GNP at Miket Pric	300,888	349,508	403,782	459,397	510,468	555,891	608,857
Le Indirectaxes	35,562	37,440	43,487	53,557	56,396	58,205	64,422
Pl Subsidi	5,197	5,434	7,512	8,104	9,303	9,992	7,374
GP at Fact Cost	270,523	317,502	367,307	413,944	463,375	507,678	551,809

Nc: PrivatConsumption Experditure has been takem as residul

(..Contd.)

EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES

(..Contd.) (Rs million)

Flows	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)
Private Consumption Expenditure	486,565	543,297	611,015	697,448	850,872	947,349
General Government Current Consumption Expenditure	104,754	129,201	129,562	145,575	155,567	172,806
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	111,266	133,170	148,076	177,646	224,302	256,067
Change in Stocks	10,400	12,400	14,000	15,800	18,700	21,100
Export of Goods and Non-Factor Services	93,601	108,318	126,583	172,812	209,215	230,450
Less Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	131,197	156,641	173,293	188,681	247,411	268,434
Expenditure on GDP at Market Prices	675,389	769,745	855,943	1,020,600	1,211,245	1,359,338
Plus Net Factor Income from the rest of the world	29,095	28,005	36,900	23,908	12,535	17,400
Expenditure on GNP at Market Prices	704,484	797,750	892,843	1,044,508	1,223,780	1,376,738
Less Indirect Taxes	84,494	99,361	108,641	123,437	144,815	150,192
Plus Subsidies	10,130	12,754	12,549	11,211	11,373	8,310
GNP at Factor Cost	630,120	711,143	796,751	932,282	1,090,388	1,234,856

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

R: Revised

P: Provisional

Note: Private Consumption Expenditure has been taken as residual

TABLE 7.8

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT SECTORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES

(Rs million)

Sector	1982-83	1983-84	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)
GCF (A+C)	61,761	69,212	87,545	100,040	111266	133170	148076	17746	224,302	256,067
APrivate Sector	26,758	31,419	39,959	44,349	51769	64162	76563	9126	118,643	133,869
BPublic Sector	21,864	23,291	29,117	34,374	34886	43,105	42577	4914	62,681	73,847
CGeneral Govt.	13,140	14,503	18,470	21,317	24611	25,903	28936	3606	42,978	48,351
Pvate & Blic (A+B)	48,621	54,710	69,076	78,723	86655	107,267	119140	14040	181,324	207,716
SECTOR-WISE:										
1Agricultu	7,292	3,718	9,970	10,873	12,274	13,537	15537	1784	18,057	21,696
2Mining a Quarryin	291	902	2,152	2,873	2,090	3,286	1389	261	3,799	4,159
3Manfactug	11,949	14,266	16,890	16,762	19,605	25,915	31375	3898	58,333	59,369
Large Sc	10,595	12,759	14,887	14,607	16966	22,592	28048	3484	52,391	52,397
Small Sc	1,354	1,507	2,002	2,155	2,639	3,323	3327	414	5,942	6,972
4Construon	3,666	2,693	3,097	3,884	4,592	4,894	5335	527	7,860	9,212
5Electric & Gas	6,195	5,136	8,356	11,687	13,226	22,411	23155	2403	30,881	38,456
6Transponnd Commuation	6,412	7,758	11,289	13,308	12,461	13,434	13969	2058	25,814	34,189
7Wholesaland Retail Tre	445	500	656	713	935	1,028	1189	108	1,952	2,259
8Financial Institutio	9,245	10,307	12,263	13,304	15,054	16,418	18579	2159	24,849	26,745
9Services	3,127	3,429	4,467	5,318	6,419	6,344	6312	842	9,779	11,631

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(..Contd.)

TABLE 2.8

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT SECTORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES

(Rs million)

(...Contd.)

Sector	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)
PRIVATE SECTORS	23,331	26,758	31,419	39,959	44,349	51,769	64,162	76,563	91,226	118,643	133,869
1. Agriculture	4,889	5,972	7,359	8,141	9,052	10,075	11,711	13,931	14,889	14,831	17,370
2. Mining and Quarrying	61	69	78	102	113	137	174	198	258	321	383
3. Manufacturing	5,471	6,806	8,565	12,267	13,573	16,538	23,292	29,680	36,169	55,347	57,047
Large Scale	4,286	5,478	7,073	10,322	11,445	13,936	20,032	25,945	31,559	49,569	50,219
Small Scale	1,185	1,328	1,492	1,945	2,127	2,602	3,260	3,735	4,610	5,778	6,828
4. Construction	228	485	322	477	494	507	782	1,936	1,959	4,306	6,153
5. Electricity & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3,380
6. Transport & Communication	1,776	1,936	2,390	3,676	4,373	5,197	6,365	6,120	8,737	10,001	11,989
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	346	392	448	585	656	776	951	1,099	1,395	1,661	1,976
8. Financial Institutions	8,373	8,830	9,743	11,609	12,643	14,392	15,981	18,109	21,043	24,138	26,128
(a) Ownership of Dwellings	8,263	8,706	9,643	11,446	12,469	******	15,700	17,790	20,747	23,761	25,586
(b) Real Estate	9	9	10	12	14	15	17	19	23	26	30
(c) Banking & Insurance	101	115	90	150	160	179	264	300	273	351	512
9. Services	2,188	2,268	2,513	3,104	3,447	4,147	4,906	5,490	6,776	8,038	9,443

(..Contd.)

R: Revised

P: Provisional

TABLE 2.8

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PUBLIC, PRIVTE AND GOVERNMENT SECTORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES

(..Contd.) (Rs million)

Secr	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-9	1989-9	1990-91	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)
Pulic and Geral Gcernment (+B)	31,258	35,003	37,794	47,586	5:,691	59,497	69,08	71,51	86,420	105,659	122,198
A.'ublic Seor Autonomo & Semi Autom- ous bodi	18,579	21,864	23,291	29,117	3-,374	34,186	43,16	42,57	49,514	62,681	73,847
1. gricultu:	815	1,320	1,360	1,766	1821	2,199	1,826	1,60	2,795	3,226	4,326
2. lining a uarrying	359	222	824	2,050	2760	1,553	3,12	1,69	2,303	3,478	3,776
3. lanufactng	4,684	5,143	5,700	4,623	3190	3,067	2,63	2,19	2,729	2,986	2,322
Large Sc	4,649	5,117	5,686	4,565	3162	3,030	2,50	2,10	2,525	2,822	2,178
Small Sc	35	27	16	57	28	37	13	9	204	164	144
4. onstructi	2,197	3,181	2,371	2,621	3390	4,085	4,12	3,89	3,168	3,554	3,059
Indus Ba	876	987	569	280	336	250	142	13	207	160	93
Other Cot.	1,321	2,194	1,802	2,340	3054	3,835	3,970	3,76	2,961	3,394	2,966
5. lectricity& Gas	3,910	6,195	6,136	8,356	11687	13,226	22,41	23,45	24,103	30,881	35,076
6. ransportnd ommunition	5,376	4,475	5,368	7,613	8936	7,264	7,09	7,84	11,821	15,813	22,200
Railways	1,396	1,350	993	1,790	1,734	1,410	116	57	1,257	2,191	2,267
Post Offi & PTC	985	1,338	1,684	1,938	3081	2,351	3,37	3,82	6,449	6,290	13,547
Others	2,995	1,788	2,692	3,886	4,120	3,303	3,46	3,44	4,115	7,332	6,386
7. Vholesalund etail Tra	73	53	51	71	58	59	77	9	313	291	283
8. inancial stitution	322	414	564	655	662	561	477	47	616	711	617
9. ervices	843	859	916	1,363	1,871	2,272	1,478	1,32	1,666	1,741	2,188
B.General vt.	12,679	13,140	14,503	18,469	21,317	24,311	25,913	28,93	36,906	42,978	48,351
Federal	5,397	4,313	4,696	6,245	7,097	7,752	8,977	9,16	11,661	13,378	14,649
Provinci	5,262	6,626	7,568	9,314	10,889	12,974	12,373	13,99	18,783	23,029	26,474
Local Bies	2,019	2,202	2,239	2,910	3,332	3,585	4,603	5,77	6,462	6,571	7,228

R Revise

P: Provisial

Source: ederal Bureau of Statistics.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT SECTORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT PRICES OF 1980-81

(Rs million)

Sector	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)
GFCF (A+B+C)	81,271	83,871	92,456	95,536
A. Private Sector	39,057	40,203	44,847	46,129
B. Public Sector	24,301	24,580	27,679	29,554
C. General Govt.	17,913	19,088	19,930	19,853
Private & Public (A+B)	63,358	64,783	72,526	75,683
SECTOR-WISE:				
1. Agriculture	8,832	8,712	7,911	8,489
2. Mining and Quarrying	1,137	1,309	1,714	1,717
3. Manfacturing	12,184	13,090	18,010	16,929
Large Scale	9,904	10,544	15,292	14,064
Small Scale	2,280	2,546	2,718	2,865
4. Construction	1,550	2,714	2,621	2,494
5. Electricity & Gas	14,176	12,458	14,036	15,703
6. Transport and Communication	9,283	9,864	11,140	13,540
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	716	880	905	959
8. Financial Institutions	11,337	11,450	11,774	11,071
9. Services	4,143	4,306	4,415	4,781

(..Contd.)

R: Revised
P: Provisional

TABLE 29

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PUBLIC, PRIVAE AND GOVERNMENT SECTORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTAINT PRICES OF 1980-81

(...Cont) (Rs million)

Sector	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)
PRIVATSECTOR	39,057	40,203	44,847	46,129
1. Agricure	7,919	7,335	6,498	6,796
2. Minirand Quarmg	119	132	145	158
3. Manuituring	11,387	12,201	17,111	16,285
Largecale	9,161	9,763	14,468	13,479
Smallcale	2,226	2,438	2,643	2,806
4. Constction	514	1,037	936	1,229
5. Electrty & Ga	-	-	-	1,380
6. Transrt & Commication	4,067	4,192	4,316	4,748
7. Wholdle and Retaf rade	662	719	770	839
8. Finand Institons	11,050	11,131	11,442	10,812
(a) Otership of Dwlings	10,856	10,979	11,266	10,584
(b) Rl Estate	11	11	12	13
(c) Fince & Insance	183	141	164	215
9. Servic	3,339	3,456	3,629	3,882

(..Contd.)

R: Revis

P: Provibnal

- Nil

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT SECTORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT PRICES OF 1980-81

(Rs million)

(...Contd.)

Sector	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)
Public and General Government (A+B)	42,214	43,668	47,609	49,407
A. Public Sector (Autonomous & Semi Autonom-ous bodies)	24,301	24,580	27,679	29,554
1. Agriculture	913	1,377	1,413	1,693
2. Mining and Quarrying	1,018	1,177	1,569	1,559
3. Manufacturing	797	889	899	644
Large Scale	743	781	824	585
Small Scale	54	108	75	59
4. Construction	1,036	1,677	1,685	1,265
Indus Basin	36	110	76	38
Other Const.	1,000	1,567	1,609	1,227
5. Electricity & Gas	14,176	12,458	14,036	14,323
6. Transport and Communication	5,216	5,672	6,824	8,792
Railways	380	603	946	898
Post Office & T&T	2,544	3,095	2,714	5,365
Others	2,292	1,975	3,164	2,529
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	54	161	135	120
8. Financial Institutions	287	319	332	259
9. Services	804	850	786	899
B. General Govt.	17,913	19,088	19,930	19,853
Federal	5,674	6,031	6,204	6,015
Provincial	8,666	9,715	10,679	10,870
Local Bodies	3,573	3,342	3,047	2,968

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

R: Revised

P: Provisional

TABLE 3.1

BASIC DATA ON AGRICULTURE

Year	Index of Agricultural Production (a)				Cropped Area (million hectares)	Improved seed distribution @	Water Availability (MAF)	Fertilizer off-take (000 N/T)
	All crops	Food crops	Fibre crops	Other crops				
1959-60	100	100	100	100	14.89	.	..	19.10
1960-61	98	103	103	103	14.86	.	..	31.40
1961-62	105	111	122	122	15.25	.	..	37.50
1962-63	108	128	151	151	15.47	.	..	40.20
1963-64	108	144	124	124	15.13	.	..	68.70
1964-65	120	130	162	162	16.25	.	..	87.20
1965-66	107	142	181	181	15.54	.	63.87	70.49
1966-67	114	156	189	189	16.41	.	67.54	111.83
1967-68	150	171	170	170	16.94	.	68.54	190.43
1968-69	160	180	184	184	16.24	.	72.79	244.64
1969-70	177	185	214	214	16.44	.	75.50	307.70
1970-71	164	188	195	195	16.62	.	69.95	283.20
1971-72	170	245	169	169	16.60	22.54	71.10	379.20
1972-73	181	243	163	163	16.93	18.10	81.17	436.20
1973-74	190	228	188	188	18.28	27.77	80.06	402.90
1974-75	183	220	171	171	17.37	26.31	88.02	425.50
1975-76	207	176	193	193	18.02	43.16	85.95	550.60
1976-77	212	149	224	224	18.21	93.55	84.57	631.80
1977-78	208	197	223	223	18.49	48.42	89.44	713.60
1978-79	238	162	212	212	19.30	48.93	87.39	879.80
1979-80	245	250	210	210	19.22	60.89	91.14	1,044.30
1980-81	254	245	236	236	19.33	73.41	97.79	1,079.50
1981-82	257	257	261	261	19.78	79.48	96.45	1,080.00
1982-83	277	283	235	235	20.13	70.30	101.40	1,243.60
1983-84	253	170	248	248	19.99	75.60	103.69	1,202.66
1984-85	265	346	239	239	19.92	86.39	102.81	1,253.26
1985-86	290	418	212	212	20.28	62.29	104.73	1,511.70
1986-87	115	185	92	92	20.90	75.22	109.72	1,783.84
1987-88	109	206	100	100	19.52	79.89	112.22	1,720.00
1988-89	118	200	112	112	21.82	68.93	114.66	1,739.84
1989-90	119	204	108	108	21.89	60.65	117.14	1,890.10
1990-91	120	229	110	110	21.89	83.27	119.62	1,892.88
1991-92	125	305	120	120	21.89	93.00	122.12	1,885.11
1992-93P	125	222	114	114	21.35	249.00	124.62	2,068.00

(Contd..)

BASIC DATA ON AGRICULTURE

Years	Credit disbursed (Rs mln.)	Tubewells installed (Nos)	Tractors imported (Nos)(b)	Production of meat @	Milk Production @	Fish Production @	Total Forest Production (000 cu.mtr.)
1959 - 60	87.58	..	..	..	..	72.5	631
1960 - 61	103.78	..	..	..	..	91.5	682
1961 - 62	147.81	..	..	..	..	85.3	501
1962 - 63	133.33	..	..	..	..	90.9	513
1963 - 64	129.04	..	..	..	..	99.0	580
1964 - 65	127.54	..	..	..	..	110.2	781
1965 - 66	132.42	..	..	..	..	120.3	688
1966 - 67	195.15	..	4,113	..	..	153.3	705
1967 - 68	178.66	..	2,182	..	..	151.8	701
1968 - 69	141.68	..	4,411	..	..	157.6	787
1969 - 70	155.35	7,727	5,696	..	..	178.6	864
1970 - 71	158.38	8,627	3,879	..	..	172.8	762
1971 - 72	128.80	10,344	4,224	568	7,800	155.3	878
1972 - 73	306.75	10,260	1,847	592	7,899	191.2	730
1973 - 74	913.30	8,477	5,216	623	8,044	214.2	493
1974 - 75	1,010.07	8,863	7,190	641	8,193	169.1	505
1975 - 76	1,457.79	8,847	10,809	684	8,348	174.1	493
1976 - 77	1,657.05	8,767	15,554	715	8,524	210.7	787
1977 - 78	1,923.07	8,820	11,902	749	8,704	267.9	589
1978 - 79	2,074.40	8,642	15,178	783	8,888	293.0	805
1979 - 80	2,859.18	8,783	19,313	819	9,075	300.4	662
1980 - 81	4,019.59	6,160	16,137	856	9,267	249.3	628
1981 - 82	5,102.76	6,200	19,293	894	9,462	317.8	693
1982 - 83	6,075.14	4,383	22,147	947	9,332	337.3	686
1983 - 84	8,359.93	4,240	27,279	1,010	10,242	343.0	606
1984 - 85	10,286.21	4,461	28,141	1,079	10,856	378.6	784
1985 - 86	12,685.65	4,278	24,815	1,199	12,052	408.4	698
1986 - 87	15,852.30	5,661	22,241	1,271	12,669	415.7	950
1987 - 88	15,920.02	5,000	20,819	1,357	13,319	427.7	812
1988 - 89	14,479.26	472 *	24,639	1,447	14,003	445.4	681
1989-90	13,834.46	329 *	19,939	1,507	14,723	446.2	677
1990-91	1,427.09	710 *	21,699	1,581	15,481	481.0	534
1991-92	14,328.07	263 *	14,279	1,685	16,280	510.0	510
1992-93P	20,572.00	180 *	32,000	1,795	17,120	534.0	534

@ 000 tonnes
.. 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
* Only public sector
Note: Base 1980-81 with new methodology adopted in 1988-89

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

TABLE 3.2

LAND UTILIZATION

(million hectares)

Yar	otal rea	Reported Area	Forest Area	Not Avail-able for Cultivation	Cultivatec Area				Area Sown more than once	Total Cropped Area Cols (8+10)
					Cultivable Waste	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Total Arc Cultivate Cols (7+		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19 - 60	).61	48.46	..34	20.59	10.02	3.44	13.07	16.5	1.60	14.69
19 - 61	).61	50.99	:.68	18.73	12.46	4.85	13.27	18.1	1.59	14.86
19 - 62	).61	50.92	:.66	18.57	12.79	4.26	13.64	17.9	1.61	15.25
19 - 63	).61	50.83	:.67	18.43	12.70	4.25	13.78	18.0	1.69	15.47
19 - 64	).61	51.38	:.80	18.38	12.87	4.92	13.41	18.3	1.92	15.13
19 - 65	).61	52.83	:.97	18.78	13.36	4.56	14.16	18.7	2.09	16.25
19 - 66	).61	53.04	2.08	18.70	13.02	5.31	13.93	19.2	1.61	15.54
19 - 67	).61	52.93	2.08	18.54	13.05	5.03	14.23	19.2	2.18	16.41
19 - 68	).61	53.16	2.28	18.87	12.58	4.55	14.88	19.4	2.06	16.94
19 - 69	).61	52.95	:.88	20.53	11.25	5.04	14.25	19.2	1.99	16.24
19 - 70	).61	52.93	..84	20.40	11.46	4.70	14.54	19.2	2.24	16.77
19 - 71	).61	53.55	2.83	20.40	11.11	4.77	14.44	19.2	2.18	16.62
19 - 72	).61	53.49	2.72	20.43	11.25	4.75	14.34	19.0	2.26	16.60
19 - 73	).61	53.75	2.81	20.73	11.09	5.05	15.07	19.1	2.86	16.93
19 - 74	).61	53.91	2.85	20.53	11.15	4.19	15.19	19.3	3.19	18.28
19 - 75	).61	53.92	2.80	20.32	11.25	4.78	14.77	19.5	2.60	17.37
19 - 76	).61	53.92	2.84	20.63	10.63	4.77	15.06	19.8	2.96	18.02
19 - 77	).61	54.97	2.86	21.47	10.88	4.69	15.07	19.7	3.14	18.21
19 - 78	).61	54.96	2.89	20.92	11.05	4.88	15.22	20.1	3.89	19.30
19 - 79	).61	53.59	2.77	19.77	11.07	4.57	15.41	19.9	3.89	19.30
19 - 80	).61	53.71	2.76	18.84	11.88	4.62	15.61	20.2	3.61	19.22
19 - 81	).61	53.92	2.85	19.90	10.86	4.89	15.41	20.3	3.92	19.33
19 - 82	).61	57.91	2.81	21.96	12.72	4.89	15.53	20.4	4.25	19.78
19 - 83	).61	57.76	2.07	22.79	10.73	4.62	15.69	20.3	4.37	20.06
19 - 84	).61	58.14	2.09	22.94	11.78	4.67	15.66	20.3	4.33	19.99
19 - 85	).61	58.13	3.16	23.26	11.10	5.00	15.61	20.6	4.31	19.92
19 - 86	).61	57.78	3.12	24.52	9.47	4.90	15.77	20.6	4.51	20.28
19 - 87	).61	57.78	2.92	23.61	10.33	4.86	16.06	20.9	4.54	20.90
19 - 88	).61	57.78	3.46	24.40	9.26	5.94	14.72	20.6	4.84	19.52
19 - 89	).61	57.90	3.43	24.06	9.39	4.93	16.09	21.0	5.73	21.82
19-90	).61	57.90	3.37	24.63	8.82	4.98	16.10	21.0	5.20	21.30
19-91	).61	95.90	3.44	24.59	8.76	4.96	16.14	21.1	5.21	21.35
19-92	).61	95.90	4.20	24.59	8.76	4.90	16.14	21.1	5.21	21.35

Nc: 1 ha 2.47 acres

Source: Ministry of Food, griculture & Cooperatives

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
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	7,730	2,042	510	431	866	159	11,738	979	416	877	334	25	2,619	41
1989-90	7,845	2,107	512	440	863	155	11,922	1,035	461	854	307	38	2,599	41
1990-91	7,911	2,113	491	417	845	157	11,933	1,092	446	884	304	53	2,662	44
1991-92	7,878	2,097	313	382	848	149	11,667	1,997	423	896	287	69	2,835	54
1992-93 P	8,225	1,934	467	231	834	160	11,988	1,046	422	853	290	65	2,806	54

Note: 1 ha = 2.47 acres

P: Provisional

Source 1. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives

2. Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 3.4

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS

(000 tonnes)

Yea	heat	Rce	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Total Food Grains	Gram	Sugar-cane	Rapeseed and Mustard	Cotton (00 tonnes)	Cotton (000 Bales)	Tobacco
19[illegible]- 60	,909	)95	329	233	495	139	6,100	608	10,662	239	292	1,691	61
19(- 61	,814	1,030	306	220	439	120	5,929	610	11,641	214	301	1,768	60
19(- 62	,027	1,227	370	248	488	116	6,476	623	14,357	205	324	1,906	70
19(- 63	,170	1,095	422	251	489	113	6,540	678	18,439	257	366	2,153	71
19(- 64	,162	1,192	362	238	526	111	6,591	610	16,140	211	419	2,461	75
19(- 65	,591	1,350	446	293	528	118	7,326	672	18,668	214	378	2,220	83
19(- 66	,916	1,317	370	274	540	83	6,530	540	22,309	182	414	2,437	110
19(- 67	,335	1,365	371	277	587	88	7,023	635	21,982	203	463	2,323	140
19(- 68	,418	1,499	414	291	792	108	9,512	481	18,660	274	518	3,043	130
19(- 69	,618	2,032	330	262	626	97	9,965	528	21,971	229	528	3,102	125
19(- 70	,294	2,401	302	284	668	104	11,053	506	26,370	255	536	3,149	116
19)- 71	,476	2,200	355	329	718	91	10,159	494	23,167	269	542	3,189	113
19[illegible]- 72	,890	2,262	360	312	705	103	10,632	510	19,963	301	707	4,189	87
19[illegible]- 73	,442	2,330	304	302	706	109	11,193	553	19,947	287	702	4,126	63
19)- 74	,629	2,455	351	378	767	140	11,720	610	23,911	292	659	3,872	66
19[illegible]- 75	,673	2,314	266	266	747	137	11,403	550	21,242	248	634	3,729	77
19)- 76	,691	2,618	308	281	803	130	12,831	601	25,547	267	514	3,021	58
19)- 77	,144	2,737	311	261	764	124	13,341	649	29,523	296	435	2,557	73
19[illegible]- 78	,367	2,950	318	284	821	121	12,861	614	30,077	236	575	3,380	74
19)- 79	,950	3,272	317	252	799	129	14,719	538	27,326	248	473	2,783	68
19)- 80	),587	3,126	277	249	875	118	15,592	313	27,498	247	728	4,282	78
19)- 81	,475	3,123	214	230	970	176	16,188	337	32,359	253	715	4,201	67
19[illegible]- 82	,304	3,430	272	225	930	158	16,319	274	36,580	239	748	4,398	69
192- 83	),414	3,445	220	222	1,005	185	17,491	491	32,534	246	824	4,844	65
193- 84	),882	3,340	256	222	1,014	140	15,854	522	34,287	217	495	2,908	80
194- 85	1,703	3,315	284	230	1,028	132	16,692	524	32,140	235	1,008	5,930	87
195- 86	3,923	2,919	258	219	1,009	134	18,462	586	27,856	250	1,208	7,155	78
196- 87	2,016	3,486	233	236	1,111	134	18,682	583	29,926	213	1,309	7,760	69
197- 88	2,675	3,241	135	181	1,127	112	17,471	372	33,029	204	1,468	8,633	70
198- 89	4,419	3,200	201	248	1,204	123	19,395	456	36,916	249	1,426	8,385	74
199-90	4,316	3,220	204	262	1,179	131	19,711	562	35,494	233	1,456	8,560	68
190-91	4,565	3,261	196	239	1,185	142	19,587	531	35,989	228	1,637	9,628	75
191-92	4,684	3,243	140	224	1,203	140	19,634	513	38,865	220	2,181	12,822	97
191-92 P	5,394	3,083	203	231	1,179	152	21,242	440	36,958	223	1,586	9,327	97

P: Provonal

Source: 1. Ministry of Foc Agriculture and Cooperativ
2. Federl Bureau ` Statistics

YIELD PER HECTARE OF MAJOR AGRICULTURE CROPS

(Per Kg.)

	Wheat	Rice	Gram	Sugarcane	Maize	Cotton
1971-72	1,189	1,554	36,100	1,114	529	364
1972-73	1,246	1,574	37,354	1,095	544	349
1973-74	1,248	1,624	37,014	1,212	551	357
1974-75	1,320	1,443	31,563	1,217	552	312
1975-76	1,422	1,531	36,496	1,294	563	277
1976-77	1,431	1,565	37,466	1,224	593	233
1977-78	1,316	1,553	36,590	1,251	558	312
1978-79	1,488	1,615	36,338	1,228	439	250
1979-80	1,568	1,581	38,298	1,248	278	350
1980-81	1,643	1,616	39,223	1,262	400	339
1981-82	1,565	1,736	38,627	1,259	326	338
1982-83	1,678	1,741	35,673	1,273	550	364
1983-84	1,482	1,671	38,224	1,270	588	223
1984-85	1,612	1,659	35,553	1,271	517	450
1985-86	1,881	1,567	35,713	1,256	567	515
1986-87	1,559	1,688	39,273	1,361	539	527
1987-88	1,734	1,651	39,227	1,320	453	572
1988-89	1,865	1,567	42,094	1,391	466	544
1989-90	1,825	1,528	41,562	1,367	543	560
1990-91	1,841	1,542	40,712	1,401	486	616
1991-92	1,991	1,546	43,376	1,420	516	770
1992-93 (P)	1,993	1,594	42,800	1,337	421	565

P: Provisional

Source: Ministry of Food & Agriculture and Cooperative

TABLE 3.6
PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF FRUITS

Year	Prodiction of Important Fruits (000tonnes)								Export	
	Cits	Maigo	Apple	Banana	Apricot	Almonds	Grapes	Guava	Qty (000 tonnes)	Value (Min. Rs)
1960-1	12	239	3	3	6	..	2	38	..	..
1961-2	55	496	12	23	13	..	25	57	..	..
1962-3	70	228	8	10	6	..	13	117	..	..
1963-4	08	242	19	38	10	..	20	124	..	..
1964-5	37	348	13	42	11	..	17	82	..	..
1965-6	76	382	16	51	9	..	20	69	..	..
1966-7	35	635	21	46	12	..	21	88	..	..
1967-8	72	618	21	51	12	..	22	86	..	..
1968-9	93	628	24	52	14	..	23	77	..	..
1969-0	13	680	32	52	18	..	24	83	..	..
1970-1	45	519	33	89	19	..	24	88	..	..
1971-2	56	536	36	88	20	15	25	75	..	..
1972-3	95	552	34	104	10	4	22	118	..	..
1973-4	53	580	52	105	23	27	28	105	..	..
1974-5	56	605	56	117	25	22	28	112	..	..
									..	..
1975-6	71	596	67	126	26	22	29	136	66	111
1976-7	11	579	75	117	28	24	29	100	93	120
1977-8	23	561	88	123	30	22	29	124	51	89
1978-9	37	538	94	131	31	23	29	124	80	129
1979-0	71	550	99	125	34	24	29	117	80	205
1980-1	26	547	107	131	36	21	26	124	46	117
1981-2	150	652	114	132	37	23	26	198	68	248
1982-3	145	683	129	134	44	27	26	253	102	427
1983-4	130	673	128	135	47	28	26	276	71	277
1984-5	173	692	143	137	52	29	27	288	66	243
1985-6	134	713	166	140	54	29	29	313	96	483
1986-7	157	737	196	202	62	29	30	319	104	542
1987-8	111	713	212	208	66	30	31	335	104	644
1988-9	165	735	215	205	72	30	31	340	96	682
1989-9	184	762	224	211	72	31	33	361	101	788
1990-9	109	776	243	202	81	32	33	355	113	935
1991-9	130	787	295	44	109	38	36	273	115	1,061

.. ot availe

Source: Ministry of lood, Agriulture and Cooperatives
Federal Bureau of Statics

CROPWISE VALUE ADDED SHARE PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS
(AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST-BASE 1980-81)

Crops	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R)	1992-93 (P)
All Major Crops	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Food Crops Total	59.17	62.71	55.12	55.22	54.09	50.38	51.90	52.46	50.57	45.55	51.55
Rice	17.00	18.62	15.61	13.67	15.36	14.12	13.38	13.51	13.16	10.89	11.97
Wheat	32.15	32.44	29.24	32.09	29.07	28.94	30.29	30.04	29.18	27.60	32.48
Barley	0.54	0.46	0.38	0.35	0.35	0.28	0.65	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.34
Jowar	0.71	0.81	0.73	0.64	0.66	0.50	0.72	0.68	0.59	0.48	0.56
Bajra	0.97	1.29	1.23	1.04	0.90	0.51	0.73	0.73	0.66	0.41	0.68
Maize	3.39	3.85	3.38	3.04	3.24	3.18	3.22	3.12	2.99	2.67	2.94
Gram	4.39	5.24	4.55	4.69	4.52	2.86	3.34	4.07	3.67	3.12	2.58
Fibre Crops											
Cotton Unginned	21.79	17.74	26.08	29.07	30.48	33.25	30.66	31.00	33.32	38.99	31.92
Cash Crops											
Sugarcane	16.24	19.30	15.68	12.57	13.06	14.14	15.02	14.26	13.80	13.10	13.85
All Other Crops-Tota	2.80	3.25	3.12	2.84	2.37	2.24	2.42	2.28	2.31	2.36	2.68
Rape Seed & Mustard	1.44	1.43	1.35	1.34	1.10	1.03	1.19	1.11	1.03	0.91	1.00
Sesamum	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.19	0.26
Tobacco	1.25	1.73	1.64	1.36	1.17	1.14	1.05	1.05	1.11	1.26	1.42

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

P: Provisional
R: Revised

TABLE 38

TENURE CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS AND FARM AREA BY PROVICES

Ut	Nunber of Farms (million)				Farm Area (mion acre)			
	otal	Owner	Owner-Cum Tenant	Tenant	Total	Owner	Owner-Cum Tenant	Tenant
				(1980 Census)				
Pakistn	4.070	2.227	0.789	1.054	47.094	24.533	12.396	10.165
NWF	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	4.883	9.334	5.681
Sind	0.795	0.323	0.085	0.387	9.206	4.350	1.528	3.328
Baluestan	0.202	0.158	0.014	0.030	3.891	2.912	0.431	0.548
				(1972 Census)				
Pakisn	3.760	1.568	0.896	1.296	49 058	9.398	15.160	14.500
NWF	0.466	0.256	0.103	0.107	4 251	1.615	1.713	0.923
Punja	2.375	1.008	0.683	0.684	31 029	1.950	11.051	8.028
Sind	0.747	0.178	0.097	0.472	9 459	2.909	1.759	4.791
Baluestan	0.172	0.126	0.013	0.033	4 319	2.924	0.637	0.758
				(1960 Census)				
Pakisn	4.859	1.998	0.835	2.026	48 926	8.721	11.011	19.194
NWF	0.674	0.325	0.137	0.212	5 463	1.870	1.871	1.722
Punja	3.326	1.422	0.623	1.281	29.212	1.168	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

Note 1 ha = 47 acres.

Sorce: Agricultural Censuses

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	.	.	7.776	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

Source: Agricultural Censuses.

.. not available

. not applicable

Note: (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 310

NUMBER AND AREA OF PRIVATE FARMS, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE

(In acres)

Size of Farm (acres)	Farms		Farm area		Cultivated area	
	Number (million)	Percent	Total area (million)	Percent	Total acre (million)	Percent
Under 0.5	0.33	8	0.25	–	0.22	–
0.5 to under 1	0.37	9	0.69	1	0.62	2
1.0 to under 2	0.69	17	2.40	5	2.20	6
2.0 to under 3	0.68	17	4.03	9	3.73	9
3.0 to under 5	0.92	23	8.82	19	8.10	21
5.0 to under 10	0.71	17	11.61	25	10.18	26
10.0 to under 20.0	0.26	6	8.37	18	6.87	17
20.0 to under 60.0	0.10	3	6.92	15	5.01	16
60.0 acres and above	0.01		4.00	8	2.27	3
Total Farms	4.07	100	47.08	100	39.20	100

– Negligible

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1980

TABLE 3.11

CREDIT DISBURSED IN PAKISTAN BY AGENCIES

(Rs million)

Year	ADBP	Taccavi	Cooper-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	638.77 x	13.14	45.74	959.40 +	1,657.05
1977 - 78	430.53 x	8.80	206.24	1,277.50 +	1,923.07
1978 - 79	416.94 x	12.65	263.71	1,381.10 +	2,074.40
1979 - 80	711.55 x	9.20	601.23	1,537.20 +	2,859.18
1980 - 81	1,066.62 x	8.59	1,128.25	1,816.13 +	4,019.59
1981 - 82	1,557.38 x	8.48	1,100.80	2,436.10 +	5,102.76
1982 - 83	2,310.43 x	11.42	1,414.93	2,338.36 +	6,075.14
1983 - 84	3,131.68 x	7.60	1,449.89	3,770.76 +	8,359.93
1984 - 85	4,167.91 x	6.28	1,567.60	4,544.42 +	10,286.21
1985 - 86	5,307.86 x	4.62	2,048.58	5,324.59 +	12,685.65
1986 - 87	6,031.15 x	13.30	2,494.75	7,313.10 +	15,852.30
1987 - 88	7,716.08 x	9.14	3,020.28	5,174.52 +	15,920.02
1988 - 89	8,667.52 x	26.93	2,730.71	3,054.10 +	14,479.26
1989 - 90	9,389.86 x	-	815.07	3,629.53 +	13,834.46
1990 - 91	8,323.95 x	-	3,017.45	3,517.59 +	14,271.09
1991 - 92	6,996.44	-	3,247.01	4,179.56 +	14,423.01
1992 - 93(P)	6,403.68	-	1,728.04	2,654.45 +	10,786.17

Source: State Bank of Pakistan
Ministry Food, Agriculture & Cooperative

. Not applicable
.. Not Available
x: Including Agribusiness
+: Excluding Tobacco Marketing
P: Jul-Mar 1992-93

TABLE 3.12

FERTILIZER OFF-TAKE AND MPORTS OF PESTCIDES

Year	Fertilizer off-take (000 MTonnes)				Iport of Pesticides	
	N	P	K	Total	Quaity (000 tnes)	Value (Mln Rs)
1952 - 5	1.00	.	.	1.00	2.0	0.02
1953 - 5	14.80	.	.	14.80	4.0	0.24
1954 - 5	14.10	.	.	14.10	4.6	0.35
1955 - 5	6.60	.	.	6.60	7.5	0.38
1956 - 5	9.00	.	.	9.00	3.4	2.79
1957 - 5	16.40	.	.	16.40	7.4	2.93
1958 - 5	18.00	.	.	18.00	6.7	2.30
1959 - 6	19.30	0.10	.	19.40	1,9.2	7.17
1960 - 6	31.00	0.40	.	31.40	4,9.4	19.52
1961 - 6	37.00	0.50	.	37.50	1,0.3	8.39
1962 - 6	40.00	0.20	.	40.20	4,4.3	22.09
1963 - 6	68.00	0.70	.	68.70	1,0.3	6.64
1964 - 6	85.00	2.20	.	87.20	6.0	7.08
1965 - 6	69.24	1.25	.	70.49	2.9	11.26
1966 - 6	107.78	3.91	0.14	111.83	2,3.5	1.65
1967 - 6	177.44	12.78	0.21	190.43	5,3.1	18.44
1968 - 6	203.52	38.64	2.48	244.64	1,5.1	3.87
1969 - 7	272.56	33.80	1.34	307.70	1,8.0	10.49
1970 - 7	251.50	30.50	1.20	283.20	2,8.0	41.77
1971 - 7	341.20	37.30	0.70	379.20	2,8.0	39.65
1972 - 7	346.20	48.70	1.30	436.20	18,4.0	78.72
1973 - 7	341.90	57.80	3.20	402.90	6,3.6	171.36
1974 - 7	362.90	60.50	2.10	425.50	6,7.6	257.68
1975 - 7	445.30	102.50	2.80	550.60	13,8.3	310.42
1976 - 7	511.10	118.20	2.50	631.80	16,5.7	460.64
1977 - 7	550.90	156.80	5.90	713.60	12,4.4	254.46
1978 - 7	684.27	188.00	7.60	879.80	7,7.3	188.81
1979 - 8	806.20	228.50	9.60	1,044.30	4,9.1	167.66
1980 - 8	843.00	226.80	9.60	1,079.50	7, 5.0	224.74
1981 - 8	832.60	225.60	21.80	1,080.00	5,1.0	230.62
1982 - 8	952.69	265.30	25.60	1,243.60	8,0.3	396.71
1983 - 8	914.32	259.81	28.50	1,202.63	10,2.5	685.84
1984 - 8	934.80	293.79	24.67	1,253.26	15,9.2	1,196.62
1985 - 8	1,128.39	350.07	33.33	1,511.79	17,8.9	1,416.81
1986 - 8	1,332.35	408.87	42.62	1,783.84	20,7.8	1,878.39
1987 - 8	1,282.08	392.89	45.03	1,720.00	15,5.4	1,769.27
1988 - 8	1,324.90	390.41	24.53	1,739.84	11,6.5	1,382.90
1989-9(	1,467.60	382.43	40.07	1,890.10	10,3.5	1,249.27
1990-91	1,471.63	388.50	32.75	1,892.88	13,0.1	1,489.43
1991-9?	1,462.60	398.02	23.30	1,883.92	8,4.8	..
1992-93)	1,593.20	450.00	25.00	2,068.20	2,9.0	..

. Napplicable
Navailable
P: Prisional

Source: 1. Federal Bureau of Stistics.
2. Fertilizer Inport Dertment, Ministry of Food & Agiculture

RETAIL SALE PRICE OF FERTILIZERS

(Rs per bag of 50 kilos/110lbs)

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
08-06-1966	25.0	11.0	14.0	11.0	..	10.0	..	..	..
29-08-1968	26.0	11.5	14.0	11.5	..	9.5	28.0	19.0	..
27-03-1969	26.0	13.0	14.5	13.0	..	9.5	28.0	20.0	..
29-06-1970	28.5	17.0	18.0	17.0	..	9.5	28.0	20.0	..
25-09-1972	35.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	..	9.5	35.0	20.0	..
30-01-1973	35.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	..	9.5	35.0	20.0	..
30-03-1973	42.0	20.0	23.0	20.0	40.0	11.0	44.0	25.0	..
11-08-1973	55.0	32.0	31.0	25.0	55.0	15.0	57.0	32.0	..
20-04-1974	75.0	43.0	43.0	34.0	65.0	22.0	75.0	32.0	..
29-01-1975	75.0	43.0	43.0	34.0	55.0	22.0	75.0	32.0	..
09-05-1975	75.0	43.0	43.0	34.0	55.0	22.0	75.0	32.0	..
16-04-1976	68.0	39.0	43.0	30.0	50.0	18.0	72.0	32.0	..
20-04-1978	68.0	39.0	43.0	31.0	50.0	18.0	72.0	29.0	..
17-10-1978	63.0	36.5	..	29.0	46.5	17.0	67.0	27.0	..
01-01-1979	63.0	36.5	..	29.0	46.5	..	67.0	27.0	42.5
25-02-1980	93.0	50.0	..	42.0	78.0	25.0	100.0	30.0	42.5
13-04-1980	93.0	80.0	..	42.0	78.0	25.0	100.0	..	63.0
27-10-1981	93.0	50.0	..	47.0	78.0	25.0	100.0	30.0	63.0
16-03-1982	103.0	55.0	..	54.0	84.0	25.0	105.0	30.0	65.0
06-10-1982	128.0	58.0	..	59.0	97.0	29.0	121.0	35.0	75.0
10-06-1983	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	146.0	50.0	98.0
1985-86	128.0	60.0	..	59.0	110.0	40.0	146.0	50.0	98.0
1986-87	130.0 *	60.0	..	59.0	119.0	43.0	161.0	60.0	105.0
1987-88	135.0 *	60.0	..	.	137.0	49.0	185.0	72.0	115.0
1988-89	165.0 *	.	.	.	150.0	61.0	217.0	107.0	143.0
1989-90	185.0 *	.	.	.	173.0	78.0	249.0	150.0	176.0
1990-91	195.0 *	.	.	.	173.0	78.0	272.0	150.0	176.0
1991-92	195.0 *	.	.	.	196.0	78.0	262.0	195.0	247.0
1992-93	..	.	.	.					

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

.. not available

. not applicable after deregulation

* Average retail market price (deregulated w.e.f. 4-5-1986)

AN/CAN ammonium nitrate/calcium ammonium nitrate.

ASN ammonium super nitrate

AS ammonium sulphate

NP nitrophosphate

SSP: single super phosphate

DAP: diammonium phosphate

SOP: sulphate of potash

NPK: nitogen phosphate

TABLE 3. 4

FERTIZER CCNSUMPTION IN RELATIONI TO CULTIVATEL AREA I' SELEC:D COUNTRIES

(Kgs. per hect.)

Year	Ner- lds	Germany	Japan	France	Egypt	Italy	USA	US!	Pakistan	India
197(71	749	400	384	241	122	90	;7	40	15	13
1971 72	740	408	390	260	..	117	;2	45	20	16
1972 73	720	400	390	285	147	125	;6	78	23	17
1973 74	759	393	407	312	44	115	;6	54	21	17
1974 75	757	402	375	245	55	103	'6	58	22	16
1975 76	751	386	319	247	69	12!	'0	59	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	;7	87	61	35
1983 84	789	431	437	312	361	169	105	99	59	39
1984 85	841	445	452	326	387	173	106	..	63	..
1985 86	770	428	427	309	319	169	'2	14	86	57
1986 87	688	421	433	299	351	190	'3	82	83	54
1987 88	702	433	491	328	388	254	'5	20	83	53
1988 89	685	468	468	335	448	231	'4	19	84	67
1989 90	663	467	467	341	452	201	100	09	91	70
1990 91	610	394	451	316	401	200	'6	11	92	72

.. iot availie

Soure: FAO bduction Year Book 1990

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	11.45	0.06	0.26	3.79	0.75	16.31
1987 - 88	11.23	0.06	0.23	3.97	0.19	15.68
1988 - 89	11.70	0.06	0.25	3.95	0.26	16.22
1989-90	11.75	0.06	0.30	4.29	0.55	16.95
1990-91	11.74	0.06	0.28	4.26	0.62	16.96
1990-91	11.74	0.06	0.28	4.26	0.82	16.96
1991-92P	11.74	0.06	0.28	4.26	0.82	16.96

Source: Ministry of Food, Agroculture and Cooperatives.

nil

P: Provisional

TABLE 3.16

RAINFALL AT SELECTED CITY CENTRES

(Height in metres above Sea Level)

(millimetres)

Year	Karachi 2	Lahore 214	Multan 123	Rawalpindi 511	Peshawar 359	Quetta 589	Jacobabad 56
1970	86	733	..	1143	350	273	51
1971	42	396	224	772	260	66	45
1972	192	277	76	968	174	244	34
1973	507	565	220	897	310	180	94
1974	153	708	55	878	300	165	56
1975	190	575	347	679	185	238	77
1976	363	660	288	969	536	158	407
1977	52	684	188	1041	500	399	101
1978	146	871	101	892	230	122	17
1979	422	686	171	1393	670	374	120
1980	65	300	174	738	335	176	44
1981	610	627	163	1216	488	209	184
1982	279	576	96	988	260	138	80
1983	43	297	85	1035	380	168	19
1984	127	801	174	1709	340	207	53
1985	127	442	146	1914	500	245	28
1986	76	536	175	1171	360	128	22
1987	711	793	309	1225	560	237	236
1988	25	458	126	1251	360	201	19
1989	51	458	..	..	340	..	67
1990	274	344	172	1020	290	179	114
1991	69	236	128	1062	360	62	68
1992	44	302	110	755	360	254	17
1993	213	526	254	1311	280	100	63
1994	7	414	140	1043	190	222	43
1995	160	672	259	1042	450	214	229
1996	406	1149	427	1667	650	322	188
1997	489	461	115	1330	420	240	71
1998	387	710	309	1430	490	317	338
1999	384	525	189	929	400	349	128
2000	175	1014	149	1084	370	255	14
2001	186	839	223	1735	390	316	173
2002	162	596	166	1632	330	949	84
2003	281	909	291	1714	700	596	77
2004	270	702	106	1143	540	115	202
2005	155	746	158	1124	300	257	183
2006	92	612	219	937	460	244	84
2007	90	483	223	762	330	157	28
2008	160	815	125	1259	370	259	335
2009	112	598	211	1128	300	466	234
2010	229	955	165	1443	440	295	87
2011	82	433	150	995	390	312	42
2012	114	422	157	1221	310	322	90

. navailable

Source: Pakistan Meorological Department

PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITES

(Rs per 40 kg)

Year	Wheat	Rice			Paddy		Sugarcane			
		Basmati (F.A.Q)		Irri-6 (F.A.Q)	Basmati	Irri-6	NWFP	Punjab	Sind	Baluchistan
1954 - 55	9.91	*		.	.	.	1.61	1.61	1.61	
1955 - 56	9.38	*		.	.	.	1.88	1.88	1.88	
1956 - 57	10.72	*		.	.	.	1.88	1.88	1.88	
1957 - 58	12.32	*		.	.	.	1.74	1.74	1.74	
1958 - 59	13.40	26.79		.	.	.	1.61	1.61	1.61	
1959 - 60	13.40	24.65		.	.	.	2.08	2.08	2.08	
1960 - 61	14.46	25.72		.	.	.	1.81	2.70	2.70	
1961 - 62	14.46	26.79		.	.	.	2.41	2.41	2.41	
1962 - 63	14.46	27.86		.	.	.	2.14	2.14	2.14	
1963 - 64	14.46	30.00		.	.	.	2.41	2.41	2.41	
1964 - 65	14.46	30.00		.	.	.	2.41	2.41	2.41	
1965 - 66	14.46	30.00		.	.	.	2.14	2.14	2.14	
1966 - 67	14.46	30.00		.	.	.	2.41	2.59	2.74	
1967 - 68	18.21	33.22		.	.	.	2.70	2.95	3.11	
1968 - 69	16.07	40.72		.	.	.	2.95	2.95	3.11	
1969 - 70	18.22	37.50		.	.	.	2.41	2.95	3.11	
1970 - 71	18.22	34.30		22.40	.	.	2.41	2.70	2.84	
1971 - 72	18.22	40.72		22.40	.	.	4.29	4.55	4.72	
1972 - 73	24.11	51.30		22.40	.	.	4.29	4.55	4.72	
1973 - 74	27.33	66.45		28.94	.	.	5.37	5.63	5.79	
1974 - 75	39.65	96.45		42.87			5.89	6.16	6.32	
1975 - 76	39.65	96.45		42.87	47.80	26.79	5.89	6.16	6.32	
1976 - 77	39.65	108.80		57.87	55.73	32.15	5.89	6.16	6.32	
1977 - 78	39.65	108.80		49.30	59.48	32.15	5.89	6.16	6.32	
1978 - 79	48.23	117.89		52.51	64.30	32.15	7.23	7.50	7.66	
1979 - 80	58.00	117.89		52.57	64.30	32.15	9.38	9.65	9.81	
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		86.50	90.00	51.00	9.38	9.65	9.81	
1985 - 86	80.00	166.00		86.50	93.00	53.00	11.52	11.79	11.95	
1986 - 87	80.00	230.00		86.50	102.00	53.00	11.52	11.79	11.95	
1987 - 88	82.50	250.00		89.00	130.00	55.00	12.33	12.59	12.86	
1988 - 89	85.00	258.00		100.00	135.00	60.00	12.33	12.59	12.86	
1989-90	96.00	276.00		113.00	143.50	66.00	13.50	13.75	14.00	..
1990-91	112.00	293.00	(a)	127.00	150.00	(a) 73.00	15.25	15.25	15.75	..
1991-92	124.00	308.00		140.00	155.00	(a) 78.00	16.75	16.75	17.00	17.00
1992-93	130.00	340.00		150.00	175.00	85.00	17.50	17.50	17.75	17.75

(..Contd.)

* No purchase
FAQ Fair Average Quality
(a) For superior variety
. Not applicable

TABLE 3.1

PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(..Cdd.) (Rs per 40 Kg)

	Cotton Lin				Seed Coton (Phuti)					
	Li	AC-134, NT	B-557 149-F	Sarmast Qallan-dri Delta-pine MS-39-40	Desi	AC-134, NT	B-557 149-F	Sarnst Qalh-dri Dta-pine :S-39-0	Potato	Onion
1976 77	.	434.04	482.26	525.13	128.60	133.96	14458	1540	26.50	19.30
1977 78	3:00	359.00	415.82	451.18	141.46	147.89	15958	1747	26.80	19.30
1978 79	3(94	389.00	424.39	459.97	143.61	147.89	15958	1747	26.80	19.30
1979 80	3:00	40..46	445.83	481.19	143.61	147.89	15958	1747	26.80	19.30
1980 81	4(38	442.61	475.80	509.00	156.00	160.00	17100	1800	26.80	19.30
1981 82	4.00	449.00	473.00	515.00	166.00	170.00	17800	1900	26.80	19.30
1982 83	4.00	449.00	473.00	515.00	168.00	175.00	18300	1900	40.50	25.00
1983 84	4:40	471.60	496.00	538.00	169.50	178.00	18600	2000	40.50	30.00
1984 85	4:40	475.80	500.40	542.27	169.50	181.00	18900	2000	40.50	30.00
1985 86	4:40	475.80	500.40	542.27	173.50	185.00	19300	2000	42.00	32.50
1986 87	4:40	475.80	500.40	542.27	173.50	185.00	19300	2000	44.50	34.50
1987 88	4:00	480.00	504.00	546.00	173.50	185.00	19300	2000	44.50	36.50
1988 89	4:00	480.00	507.00	549.00	176.50	188.00	19600	2100	50.00	40.00
198990	4:50	515.00	539.00	581.00	191.50	203.00	21100	2200	55.00	44.00
199091	5.00	615.00	645.00	690.00	220.00	235.00	24500	2600	60.00	54.50
199192	6.00	685.00	715.00	745.00	255.00	270.00	28000	2900	68.00	65.50
199293	6.00	..	770.00	800.00	275.00	..	30000	3100	70.00	70.00

. iot appliole

.. iot availie

Source Ministry if Food, griculture & Cooperatives.

PROCUREMENT, RELEASES AND STOCKS OF WHEAT & RICE

(000 tonnes)

Year	Wheat(May-April)			Rice Procured		Stocks Balance (on 1st July	
	Procure-ment	Releases	Stocks (on 1st May)	Basmati	Others	Basmati	Others
1970-71	1,000.8	..	..	73.3	327.6	..	..
1971-72	827.7	..	..	35.9	287.0	..	..
1972-73	204.9	1,563.0	..	133.3	7.7	..	..
1973-74	1,320.7	2,175.0	..	215.6	393.8	..	..
1974-75	1,233.6	2,260.0	..	287.0	382.2	199.6	327.3
1975-76	1,216.6	2,285.0	217	318.6	408.3	314.5	427.3
1976-77	2,325.8	2,762.0	511	201.4	446.5	311.4	400.3
1977-78	1,842.4	2,880.0	503	193.3	724.1	106.9	207.2
1978-79	1,080.0	2,977.0				48.4	393.3
1979-80	2,376.0	2,746.0	379	382.4	761.1	265.0	400.0
1980-81	2,954.9	2,768.0	685	320.1	704.5	317.6	376.4
1981-82	3,988.8	3,214.0	830	388.2	706.3	228.3	253.0
1982-83	3,131.0	3,115.0	1,650	337.5	889.6	340.7	255.3
1983-84	3,821.0	3,251.0	1,620	264.6	883.2	454.3	471.1
1984-85	2,275.0	3,695.0	1,800	284.4	959.0	198.5	461.0
1985-86	2,533.3	3,543.0	745	226.5	985.8	234.8	810.4
1986-87	5,035.0	3,793.0	1,227	236.0	1049.0	202.4	723.9
1987-88	3,975.0	5,202.0	2,525	220.3	614.1	253.0	324.0
1988-89	3,494.4	5,717.0	1,204	500.0	579.0	534.0	277.0
1989-90	4,135.0	5,951.0	615	541.0	793.0	878.0	426.0
1990-91	4,412.0	5,608.0	1,508	143.0	674.0	719.3	117.5
1991-92	3,159.0	5,400.0	1,000	121.6	370.3	486.8	314.7
1992-93(E)	3,249.0	..	..	503.0	444.3	285.2	540.5

.. not available

E Estimated

Source: 1. Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives
2. Ministry of Commerce

TABLE 3.19

LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN PAKISTAN

(million numbers)

ear	Buffaloes	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Camels	Donks	Horses	Mules
954 – 55	6.3	10.2	7.6	8.0	..	0..	0	0.2	0.1
955 – 56	6.7	11.2	8.0	8.7	..	0..	1	0.2	0.1
956 – 57	7.1	12.4	8.3	9.5	..	0..	1	0.2	0.1
957 – 58	7.6	13.7	9.0	10.4	..	0..	2	0.3	0.0
958 – 59	8.1	15.1	9.5	11.3	..	0..	3	0.3	0.0
959 – 60	8.1	16.6	10.0	12.3	..	0..	4	0.3	0.0
960 – 61	8.2	16.4	10.4	12.4	..	0..	4	0.3	0.0
961 – 62	8.4	16.2	10.8	12.5	..	0..	5	0.3	0.0
962 – 63	8.5	16.1	11.2	12.6	..	0..	5	0.3	0.0
963 – 64	8.6	15.9	11.6	12.8	..	0..	5	0.3	0.0
964 – 65	8.8	15.7	12.0	12.9	..	0..	5	0.3	0.0
965 – 66	8.9	15.6	12.5	13.0	..	0..	5	0.3	0.0
966 – 67	9.1	15.4	13.0	13.1	..	6..	7	0.3	0.1
967 – 68	9.2	15.2	13.5	13.2	..	0..	7	0.3	0.1
968 – 69	9.3	15.1	14.0	13.3	..	0..	8	0.3	0.1
969 – 70	9.5	14.9	14.5	13.4	..	0..	8	0.3	0.1
970 – 71	9.7	14.8	15.0	13.6	..	0..	9	0.3	0.1
971 – 72	9.8	14.6	15.6	13.7	24.3	0..	9	0.3	0.1
972 – 73	10.0	14.7	16.9	14.8	28.3	0..	9	0.3	0.1
973 – 74	10.2	14.7	18.4	16.1	33.0	0..	0	0.3	0.1
974 – 75	10.4	14.8	20.0	17.4	38.5	03	0	0.4	0.1
975 – 76	11.6	14.9	21.7	18.9	44.9	03	1	0.4	0.1
976 – 77	10.9	15.0	22.4	19.5	48.6	03	2	0.4	0.1
977 – 78	11.1	15.2	23.2	20.1	52.7	03	2	0.4	0.1
978 – 79	11.3	15.4	24.0	20.7	57.4	03	3	0.4	0.1
979 – 80	11.6	15.6	24.9	21.4	62.6	03	4	0.4	0.1
980 – 81	11.9	15.8	25.8	22.1	67.4	03	4	0.4	0.1
981 – 82	12.1	15.9	26.7	22.8	73.5	03	5	0.4	0.1
982 – 83	12.4	16.1	27.7	23.5	89.5	03	6	0.4	0.1
983 – 84	12.7	16.3	28.7	24.2	100.6	03	7	0.4	0.1
984 – 85	13.1	16.5	29.7	25.0	113.7	03	8	0.4	0.1
985 – 86	15.7	16.7	30.8	23.3	109.5	03	0	0.4	0.1
986 – 87	16.1	16.9	31.2	23.7	130.0	10	1	0.4	0.1
987 – 88	16.5	17.1	32.6	24.5	445.4	10	2	0.4	0.1
988 – 89	17.0	17.2	34.0	25.1	162.1	10	3	0.4	0.1
989–90	17.4	17.8	35.4	25.7	153.9	10	4	0.4	0.1
990–91	17.8	17.7	37.0	26.3	146.9	11	5	0.4	0.1
991–92	18.3	17.7	38.6	27.0	151.2	11	.7	0.4	0.1
991–92	18.3	17.7	38.7	27.4	156.2	11	.8	0.5	0.1
992–93)	18.7	17.8	40.2	27.7	182.6	11	.8	0.4	0.1

. navailable

E emated

Source: Livestock Division

(000 tonnes)

Year	Milk	Beef	Mutton	Poultry Meat	Eggs (Mln.Nos.)	Hides (Mln.Nos.)	Skins (Mln.Nos.)	Wool	Hair	Bones	Fat	Blood
1971-72	7,800	346	208	14	583	4.3	16.4	22.1	2.9	152	45.8	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	8,173	357	265	27	907	4.5	21.0	28.3	3.7	166	52.2	16.0
1975-76	8,348	362	288	34	1,159	4.5	22.8	30.7	4.1	173	54.7	17.1
1976-77	8,524	375	303	37	1,443	4.6	23.6	32.2	4.3	177	57.2	17.9
1977-78	8,704	389	319	41	1,557	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	79.3	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	12,052	600	473	126	3,460	5.4	28.6	42.5	6.4	231	89.6	29.9
1986-87	12,669	630	507	134	3,800	5.5	29.6	43.6	6.7	236	91.9	31.8
1987-88	13,319	661	542	154	4,140	5.6	30.6	44.7	7.0	242	94.3	33.7
1988-89	14,003	694	581	172	4,300	5.7	31.7	45.8	7.3	247	96.7	35.7
1989-90	14,723	729	621	157	4,670	5.8	32.9	46.9	7.6	253	99.3	37.9
1990-91	15,481	765	665	151	4,490	5.9	34.1	48.1	7.9	259	101.8	40.1
1991-92	16,280	803	713	156	4,624	6.0	35.3	49.3	8.3	265	104.5	42.5
1992-93P	17,120	844	763	188	5,379	6.1	36.5	50.5	8.6	270	107.2	45.0

Source: Livestock Division

P: Provisional

TABLE 41

RESERVES AND EXTRACTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS

(000 tonnes)

Year / Reserv	An mc (ton)	Argonte/ Marlle Ver/ large Deposits	Chin Cla/ 4.9 millio tons	Celestite (tonnes) ..	Chromite fairly large Deposits	Coal 579 million ons	Dolomite (onnes) Very large Deposits	Pie Clay Over 100 million tons	Fiers Ith fly lge Dosits	Gypsum Anhydrite 350 million tons	Lime Stone Very large Deposits
1955 56	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	8	-	31	808
1956 57	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	8	-	64	821
1957 58	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	11	-	52	948
1958 59	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	13	-	90	1097
1959 60	-	3	-	1292	15	-	-	16	-	90	927
1960 61	-	6	1	555	23	-	-	15	-	94	1073
1961 62	-	3	1	356	22	-	-	15	-	103	1197
1962 63	-	3	-	347	22	-	-	13	-	237	1154
1963 64	-	10	1	203	8	-	-	33	-	171	1651
1964 65	9	9	1	470	16	1231	492	17	9	186	2026
1965 66	2	11	2	239	20	1291	85	19	10	115	1890
1966 67	9	10	3	524	39	1280	556	20	18	122	2432
1967 68	0	10	3	480	23	1239	8700	19	14	60	1695
1968 69	0	17	3	580	26	1428	5139	19	7	234	2232
1969 70	6	18	4	507	25	1269	-	28	3	204	1817
1970 71	4	23	8	486	27	1324	1449	28	14	167	2897
1971 72	3	16	7	258	34	1255	302	22	13	22	2628
1972 73	7	31	-	115	18	1204	28	19	16	132	2846
1973 74	3	22	1	196	13	1129	377	17	18	282	3258
1974 75	9	36	1	513	10	1314	667	25	15	599	3008
1975 76	0	65	-	957	12	1138	356	41	23	324	2968
1976 77	3	46	4	300	10	1147	2505	47	14	282	3888
1977 78	3	71	13	213	10	1279	7798	62	18	356	4029
1978 79	9	119	16	548	5	1261	15356	52	34	234	3298
1979 80	-	92	15	357	4	1504	15760	57	27	368	2798
1980 81	9	114	40	295	1	1597	24244	60	21	554	3464
1981 82	1	95	41	272	3	1765	93488	68	15	303	3682
1982 83	-	121	24	406	5	1855	100300	69	21	341	4232
1983 84	-	101	21	302	4	1926	312406	84	19	339	4696
1984 85	6	53	1	680	3	2168	120812	77	13	400	4634
1985 86	4	122	21	873	10	2115	127492	73	10	381	6313
1986 87	5	203	33	956	7	2157	151304	100	19	412	6885
1987 88	-	216	43	1052	9	2727	134717	134	17	404	7610
1988 89	5	223	38	992	12	2619	99942	118	16	426	7249
1989 90	6	267	30	1574	33	2751	105451	131	14	491	7736
1990 91	8	281	44	1773	24	2888	154591	120	23	468	9009
1991 92	-	321	42	1069	28	3073	180987	139	21	471	8528
Jul-Jar											
1991 92	-	253	32	809	23	2367	148972	109	16	375	6440
1992 93	-	282	33	1106	25	2403	149570	110	18	380	6450

- Nor Insignificant

(..Contd.)

RESERVES AND EXTRACTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS

(000 tonnes)

Years	Magne-site (tonnes)	Rock Salt	Silica Sand	Ochre (tonnes)	Sulphur (tonnes)	Soap Stone	Baryte	Bauxite/ Laterite (tonnes)	Iron Ore (tonnes)	Copper	Crude Oil (m. barrels)	Natural Gas (000 m.cu.mtr.)
		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	139.26 million US barrels	441.13 billion cu. metre
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	1.50
1965 - 66	666	294	25	533	-	2	9	-	-	-	3.31	1.80
1966 - 67	786	231	78	635	-	3	6	-	-	-	3.14	2.00
1967 - 68	1,251	273	86	777	-	2	9	477	-	-	3.22	2.10
1968 - 69	1,325	365	148	449	-	3	11	2,410	-	-	3.49	2.50
1969 - 70	522	305	43	390	-	3	1	949	-	-	3.50	2.90
1970 - 71	648	350	35	2,750	-	4	3	337	-	-	3.32	3.10
1971 - 72	103	358	44	5,332	2,347	4	2	140	-	-	3.00	3.50
1972 - 73	2,504	354	27	3,780	2,885	6	2	516	-	-	3.06	4.10
1973 - 74	3,217	375	67	9,694	1,657	7	2	294	-	-	2.85	4.60
1974 - 75	2,087	427	32	12,511	1,661	5	6	20	-	-	2.44	5.00
1975 - 76	8,118	427	43	11,835	1,552	26	11	125	-	-	2.51	5.10
1976 - 77	1,575	336	51	12,910	1,167	12	17	90	-	-	3.74	5.60
1977 - 78	2,344	435	93	7,554	1,075	27	19	880	-	-	3.58	5.80
1978 - 79	3,042	486	84	790	1,068	33	32	1,726	-	-	3.75	6.30
1979 - 80	1,635	495	104	267	294	31	19	2,044	-	-	3.65	7.50
1980 - 81	397	514	84	445	403	28	21	1,754	-	-	3.58	8.60
1981 - 82	1,668	534	99	1,460	650	23	30	2,755	-	-	3.96	9.30
1982 - 83	1,687	548	141	558	824	19	20	2,772	-	-	4.74	9.80
1983 - 84	3,338	581	99	1,086	570	16	36	4,173	-	-	4.88	9.80
1984 - 85	3,137	573	111	697	884	17	21	2,035	-	-	9.53	10.30
1985 - 86	3,266	619	193	563	1,337	21	42	*****	4860	-	14.37	10.80
1986 - 87	2,692	503	127	1,237	1,176	25	20	*****	5406	-	15.00	11.20
1987 - 88	3,092	502	164	1,730	600	33	13	*****	5845	-	16.31	12.40
1988 - 89	6,754	620	165	936	310	38	30	*****	5500	-	17.07	12.90
1989 - 90	7,285	735	136	2,337	342	31	25	*****	4263	-	19.47	14.10
1990 - 91	4,242	736	143	1,285	295	32	26	*****	318	-	23.49	15.02
1991 - 92	6,333	833	132	1,001	215	37	30	*****	937	-	22.39	15.59
Jul-Mar												
1991 - 92	4,733	612	106	757	215	28	24	16659	579		16.74	11.62
1992 - 93	5,163	624	108	870	180	29	25	*****	957		16.50	12.02

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

- Nil.

Note: 7.45 barrels of crude oil = 1 ton

TABLE 4.2

PRODUCTION INDEX OF MINING AND MANUFACTURING

Yea	Mining				Manufauring			
	64-65 = 100	1969-70 = 100	1975-76 = 100	1980-81 = 100	1964-65 = 100	1969-70 = 100	1975-76 = 100	1980-81 = 100
196-65	100.0	..	76.6	..	100.0	..	52.1	35.3
196-66	100.5	..	77.0	..	110.8	..	57.8	39.1
196-67	106.0	..	81.2	..	118.2	..	61.6	41.7
196-68	101.6	..	77.8	..	127.2	..	66.3	44.9
196-69	117.5	..	90.0	..	140.6	..	73.3	49.6
196-70	118.7	100.0	90.9	..	160.2	100.0	83.5	56.5
197-71	119.8	100.4	91.3	..	162.1	106.2	88.6	60.0
197-72	114.1	97.3	88.4	..	151.1	105.7	88.2	59.7
197-73	120.7	101.4	92.2	..	169.0	115.4	96.3	65.2
197-74	119.6	106.7	97.0	..	..	122.4	102.2	69.2
197-75	112.0	112.0	101.8	..	..	120.5	100.6	68.1
197-76	110.6	110.0	100.0	..	..	119.8	100.0	67.7
197-77	130.3	130.3	115.8	..	..	117.1	99.8	67.6
197-78	138.7	138.7	124.5	..	..	128.8	110.7	74.9
197-79	147.6	147.6	129.0	..	..	133.7	119.4	80.8
197-80	161.8	161.8	140.5	..	..	148.9	132.5	89.7
198-81	176.8	176.8	153.0	100.0	..	165.3	147.7	100.0 *
198-82	191.2	191.2	165.3	109.6	..	188.0	169.4	115.7 *
198-83	206.4	206.4	180.1	118.0	..	203.9	185.4	123.3 *
198-84	211.8	211.8	184.4	122.2	..	..	200.4	132.8 *
198-85	259.5	259.5	226.4	147.3	..	..	216.8	143.4 *
198-86	311.3	317.4	274.4	182.6	..	..	..	153.8 *
198-87	..	327.1	287.6	186.6	..	..	..	164.9 *
198-88	..	367.2	323.0	211.7	..	..	..	179.1 **
198-89	..	382.1	330.3	217.8	..	..	..	183.4 **
198-90		422.1	363.5	249.2	..	..	..	192.1 **
199-91	..	469.8	410.3	274.3	..	..	..	202.5 **
199-92	..	472.1	412.8	277.5	..	..	..	219.1 **
199-93	..	476.2	415.3	281.5	..	..	..	228.9

.. Not avable

Sorce: Fecral Bureau of Statistics

(E) Estimat

* The inces are baed on 106 items

** The inces are baed on 96 items due to non-availability of data 10 items from CBR as a result of withdlrawal of Excise ty since July 1988.

CMI Value of Production and Value Added

(Rs Million)

Major Industry	Value of Production				Value Added			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Food	31,183	33,146	36,682	43,791	9,236	9,760	9,375	11,854
Beverages	1,986	2,292	1,930	2,379	1,176	1,221	1,026	1,333
Tobacco	7,498	7,117	11,465	9,074	5,920	5,612	9,776	7,488
Textiles	26,157	28,343	35,538	40,361	8,202	8,596	10,887	12,895
Wearing Apparels	1,553	2,123	2,830	4,152	283	625	616	1,167
Leather & Products	3,216	3,927	6,192	7,552	602	1,062	727	991
Ginning, Pressing & Bailing	9,732	10,120	9,436	12,095	747	1,147	632	1,091
Wood & Products	354	445	469	662	144	156	137	254
Furniture & Fixture	238	120	261	305	89	44	80	89
Paper & Products	1,659	1,820	1,777	2,952	526	622	592	828
Printing & Publishing	1,416	1,570	1,834	1,947	573	622	758	707
Drugs & Pharmacetical Products	4,944	5,270	5,907	7,532	2,055	2,369	2,343	2,802
Industrial Chemicals	8,888	9,584	11,328	11,484	4,469	4,596	5,388	5,185
Other Chemical Products	3,923	4,243	6,038	5,875	1,611	1,942	2,103	2,598
Petroleum Refining	19,169	20,605	17,545	19,852	719	3,914	5,539	4,379
Petroleum & Coal Products	1,138	1,088	1,305	1,420	268	227	338	550
Rubber Products	2,024	2,171	1,874	2,040	648	861	709	695
Plastic Products	995	981	1,302	1,340	327	318	398	344
Non-Metalic Mineral Products	6,657	7,793	10,015	11,723	3,559	4,079	5,760	6,246
Iron & Steel Basic Industries	10,814	9,601	13,662	16,112	5,441	2,194	5,051	4,827
Fabricated Metal Products	1,318	1,219	1,729	2,109	523	468	564	770
Non-Electrical Goods	5,343	4,966	5,540	5,562	1,269	1,340	1,263	1,319
Electrical Machinery	4,668	5,196	7,055	8,668	1,558	1,857	1,702	2,428
Transport Equipment	5,505	6,341	7,627	10,195	1,324	1,384	1,596	2,706
Measuring, Photographic, Optical Goods	443	395	493	706	121	80	90	202
Sports & Athletic goods	252	302	375	518	57	69	104	141
Others	315	347	346	480	124	133	117	187
Total	161,388	171,124	200,555	230,886	51,571	55,298	67,671	74,311

Note: For earlier data consult Economic Survey, 1991-92

Source: Federal Buraue of Statistics

TABLE 4.4

CMI Employment Cost and Average Daily Employment

Majc Industry	Employment Cost (Rs Million)				Average Daily Eployment (000 Nos.)			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1984-85	1985-8	1986-87	1987-88
Fooc	1505	1736	1913	2116	64	6	69	67
Beveges	115	141	131	165	5		5	6
Tobico	197	185	198	232	10	1	9	9
Textes	2480	2840	3382	3537	175	17	188	171
Weang Appas	135	198	269	312	7		12	12
Leater & Procts	105	127	329	371	6		11	12
Ginng, Pressg & Baihg	162	172	175	291	14	1	10	10
Woc & Prodis	33	46	66	78	2		3	3
Furrure & Fure	23	21	33	34	2		2	2
Papc & Prodis	170	203	180	247	8		7	9
Prinng & Pushing	201	259	339	403	9		11	12
Druj & Pharicetical Proicts	510	566	643	826	15		14	15
Indurial Checals	667	747	853	881	17		18	16
Othi ChemicProducts	220	261	408	393	8		13	11
Petreum Reing	102	143	151	179	3		3	2
Petreum & tal Prcucts	22	15	23	28	1		1	1
Ruber Produ	214	289	180	205	1(		7	8
Plasc Produc	97	104	119	113	4		5	4
NoiMetalic ineral Prcucts	669	865	996	1138	2:	:	27	28
Iroi& Steel bic Indstries	1087	1392	1763	1731	4(	:	42	39
Fabcated Md Prcucts	152	169	220	237	(	)	9	9
NoiElectricGoods	434	495	536	561	1:	)	19	19
Elerical Mainery	420	462	632	742	1:	1	19	20
Trasport Eqiment	538	550	713	882	1'	1	21	23
Meuring, Ptographic, Opcal Gooc	59	54	60	88		3	3	3
Spds & Athic goods	20	27	32	40		1	2	1
Othrs	43	53	48	63	:	3	2	3
Tot	10391	12120	14392	15892	49	7	532	515

No: For eaer data consult Economic Survey, 1991-92

Source: ederal Bureau of Statistics

PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZERS, VEGETABLE GHEE, SUGAR AND CEMENT

(000 tonnes)

Year	Fertilizers					Vegetable Ghee	Sugar	Cement
	Urea	Super Phos-phate	Ammo-nium Nitrate	Ammo-nium Sulphate	Nitro Phos-phate			
1955 - 56	-	-	-	-	-	17	61	732
1956 - 57	-	-	-	-	-	18	82	1,037
1957 - 58	-	1.4	-	-	-	21	128	1,032
1958 - 59	-	2.0	-	36.1	-	22	124	1,036
1959 - 60	-	0.9	-	42.8	-	29	84	982
1960 - 61	-	9.0	-	47.2	-	37	56	1,073
1961 - 62	0.7	8.0	9.5	52.6	-	51	124	1,238
1962 - 63	28.5	6.2	65.3	52.5	-	68	203	1,370
1963 - 64	40.3	6.7	61.3	49.9	-	85	157	1,408
1964 - 65	44.7	8.1	76.1	35.4	-	92	159	1,655
1965 - 66	41.7	8.0	74.8	39.0	-	102	377	1,633
1966 - 67	47.6	4.0	79.5	42.9	-	87	322	1,965
1967 - 68	43.7	16.1	76.9	46.8	-	94	252	2,163
1968 - 69	106.5	14.4	73.3	42.6	-	99	408	2,551
1969 - 70	206.3	23.3	83.7	58.3	-	126	610	2,656
1970 - 71	204.8	25.4	85.0	59.6	-	136	519	2,702
1971 - 72	394.7	27.5	76.0	66.8	-	162	375	2,606
1972 - 73	533.1	45.7	65.6	58.2	-	187	429	2,878
1973 - 74	575.5	22.6	63.5	90.4	-	225	608	3,145
1974 - 75	593.5	31.7	58.8	95.1	-	272	502	3,320
1975 - 76	605.3	58.6	70.8	89.3	-	277	630	3,196
1976 - 77	593.6	66.1	64.5	100.0	-	326	736	3,071
1977 - 78	594.9	75.0	47.1	95.6	-	360	861	3,224
1978 - 79	620.5	98.5	81.1	97.9	40.4	422	607	3,023
1979 - 80	640.5	101.2	199.0	98.9	137.2	452	586	3,343
1980 - 81	962.9	101.8	272.7	96.6	171.2	505	851	3,538
1981 - 82	1223.5	102.7	321.4	94.0	210.5	531	1,301	3,657
1982 - 83	1831.8	104.3	339.4	61.2	238.4	513	1,127	3,938
1983 - 84	1797.6	105.7	383.0	73.0	316.5	595	1,147	4,503
1984 - 85	1814.7	105.8	406.4	79.0	308.3	640	1,306	4,732
1985 - 86	1820.2	105.8	394.3	92.3	321.4	612	1,116	5,773
1986 - 87	1992.6	107.6	413.3	91.6	323.4	609	1.286	6,508
1987 - 88	1985.1	107.8	332.7	98.3	333.7	697	1,771	7,072
1988 - 89	2008.6	140.7	350.6	98.1	330.8	624	1,858	7,125
1989 - 90	2108.5	163.9	338.1	94.6	333.3	683	1,857	7,488
1990 - 91	2050.3	175.1	318.8	92.3	321.0	656	1,934	7,762
1991 - 92	1,898.0	194.0	300.0	92.9	309.8	..	2,322	8,321
Jul-Mar								
1991 - 92	1,371.2 *	143.5 *	211.2 *	68.3 *	221.8 *	..	2,105 *	6,250 *
1992 - 93	1,622.8 *	146.1 *	231.1 *	70.2 *	213.3 *	..	2,240 *	6,331 *

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

.. Not available

- Nil

TABLE 4.1

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

Year	Food and Tobacco			Jute Textiles ('000 tonnes)	Rubber			
	Salt ('000 tonnes)	Beverages ('000 doz. bottles)	Cigarettes (Million Nos)		Motor Tyres ('000 Nos)	Moor Tues ('000 Nos)	Cycle Tyres ('000 Nos)	Cycle Tubes ('000 Nos)
195	274	–	4,434	–	–	–	–	2,009
195	262	–	4,907	–	–	–	–	2,186
19!	255	–	5,861	–	–	–	–	2,617
19	179	–	6,694	–	–	–	–	2,636
19 – 59	161	–	6,638	–	–	–	–	2,531
19 – 60	209	–	8,172	–	–	–	–	3,079
19 – 61	227	–	9,505	–	–	–	–	–
19 – 62	233	–	10,501	–	–	–	–	–
19 – 63	200	–	10,833	–	–	–	1,624	3,300
19 – 64	196	9,706	12,785	–	–	–	1,795	3,363
19 – 65	222	11,616	14,303	1.7	59	67	2,335	4,559
19 – 66	196	12,295	16,869	3.5	60	65	1,939	2,990
19 – 67	213	11,405	18,968	3.3	59	68	2,808	4,241
19 – 68	214	11,181	20,024	6.6	84	96	2,574	3,300
19 – 69	324	11,585	20,636	9.6	2	28	2,920	3,704
19 – 70	252	13,237	22,369	33.1	109	115	3,171	3,556
19 – 71	219	12,473	24,166	37.6	1.5	126	2,745	3,798
19 – 72	240	16,097	21,772	30.2	100	85	2,037	2,453
19 – 73	161	13,167	27,623	34.5	158	162	2,542	3,283
19 – 74	111	15,039	27,477	36.5	149	177	3,252	3,862
19 – 75	139	21,421	26,804	45.4	239	214	3,033	4,161
19 – 76	151	26,361	27,454	42.0	156	143	3,180	4,219
19 – 77	138	28,878	28,379	33.9	148	137	3,461	4,131
19 – 78	224	41,893	31,304	33.4	132	159	3,675	5,020
19 – 79	164	53,356	32,536	37.0	133	197	3,731	4,154
19 – 80	197	48,033	34,647	41.8	204	201	3,937	5,147
19 – 81	180	60,787	35,891	50.2	227	189	4,072	5,425
19 – 82	224	69,444	38,132	56.0	193	136	4,304	5,449
19 – 83	163	60,841	38,199	66.4	217	134	3,984	5,226
19 – 84	209	80,100	40,096	84.0	238	122	3,735	6,173
19 – 85	209	76,178	38,921	78.2	307	87	4,074	7,040
19 – 86	267	85,821	39,593	100.0	412	171	4,147	6,121
19 – 87	251	77,256	39,929	113.6	382	117	4,221	6,307
19 – 88	266	89,381	40,697	111.5	679	384	4,476	5,748
19 – 89	..	88,506	31,567	103.9	507	521	4,087	6,157
19 – 90	..	86,136	32,279	95.8	515	648	4,000	5,501
19 – 91	..	67,607	29,887	96.9	552	646	3,828	5,468
19 – 92	..	85,266	29,673	100.9	784	618	3,751	5,757
J.-Mar								
19 – 92	..	34,173 b	22,936 *	78.7 *	629 *	434	2,225 c	3,516 c
19 – 93	..	58,783 b	25,931 *	76.5 *	560 *	411	2,136 c	3,152 c

(Contd.)

(..Contd.)

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 & Creams for Footwear (mln. grams)	Bicycles (000 Nos.)	Sewing Machines (000 Nos.)	Total Fans (000 Nos.)
1956	25.3	1.0	0.9	–	–	–	..	..	..
1957	25.8	3.9	3.1	1.0	–	–	..	..	..
1957 - 58	26.9	6.2	3.9	1.4	–	–	..	..	..
1958 - 59	27.3	9.6	3.7	1.2	–	–	..	..	..
1959 - 60	27.0	12.2	4.4	1.3	–	–	..	..	..
1960 - 61	26.4	15.6	4.2	1.2	3,894	–	..	..	..
1961 - 62	25.8	16.4	3.7	1.1	4,423	–	..	..	..
1962 - 63	32.6	15.5	3.5	1.1	4,293	–	..	..	..
1963 - 64	29.4	18.5	5.4	1.6	5,035	–	..	..	..
1964 - 65	34.3	19.3	8.9	1.4	4,740	369.5	97.7	..	..
1965 - 66	32.0	22.1	8.1	1.7	3,883	410.2	102.6	..	186.4
1966 - 67	31.9	20.3	14.4	1.4	4,432	500.5	137.6	39.2	208.9
1967 - 68	58.2	25.2	19.6	1.5	3,520	516.9	155.4	57.2	210.2
1968 - 69	62.8	24.0	22.0	1.8	4,071	571.5	169.8	80.5	166.3
1969 - 70	67.8	31.5	28.4	2.3	3,515	541.2	161.3	88.3	161.9
1970 - 71	78.0	33.6	31.2	4.6	3,817	498.1	159.7	84.6	215.7
1971 - 72	76.8	35.0	34.3	5.5	4,140	526.5	122.8	58.2	201.1
1972 - 73	74.2	42.5	35.4	6.3	4,572	498.1	221.7	66.4	223.0
1973 - 74	81.2	34.0	37.5	6.4	3,709	462.2	178.5	75.5	191.0
1974 - 75	77.1	37.0	36.8	4.9	4,468	530.6	210.4	55.5	193.2
1975 - 76	78.6	46.2	38.3	5.5	4,017	507.2	217.8	64.0	143.2
1976 - 77	55.3	45.2	24.9	4.9	4,370	604.1	211.5	58.4	175.8
1977 - 78	68.8	56.5	35.0	5.7	5,946	641.4	244.7	61.8	207.2
1978 - 79	71.4	64.6	36.0	7.9	5,554	730.6	280.1	62.3	207.4
1979 - 80	79.4	66.6	39.9	8.6	6,646	904.0	279.4	67.3	288.5
1980 - 81	96.4	57.0	38.5	8.3	9,652	1,219.4	327.3	65.1	245.3
1981 - 82	107.2	71.8	40.5	7.9	12,013	866.9	399.1	67.2	215.6
1982 - 83	94.4	71.1	41.1	8.1	10,051	871.2	448.8	64.0	132.2
1983 - 84	106.6	80.7	39.7	8.5	8,513	1,089.8	448.2	64.9	200.8
1984 - 85	122.1	77.9	46.0	8.4	11,152	974.3	462.6	67.2	178.8
1985 - 86	128.4	80.4	54.8	7.9	11,951	1,029.3	447.8	78.6	190.1
1986 - 87	130.3	77.6	54.9	7.0	12,970	1,078.7	593.1	85.0	208.2
1987 - 88	134.1	78.7	61.3	8.0	12,326	1,410.9	654.7	86.0	146.1
1988 - 89	144.3	78.8	66.5	9.0	11,577	887.1	560.3	83.5	..
1989 - 90	149.5	90.3	74.0	7.2	11,187	528.9	530.2	106.7	..
1990 - 91	147.2	93.5	78.5	6.7	14,308	651.1	428.8	81.3	..
1991 - 92	185.9	97.6	82.0	6.1	18,950	682.5	478.4	85.1	..
Jul-Mar									
1991 - 92	147.1 *	63.1 d	61.8 *	4.2 d	9,036 b	440.4 d	359.7 *	53.6 c	..
1992 - 93	146.5 *	64.3 d	60.6 *	3.9 d	7,878 b	418.1 d	435.6 *	40.9 c	..

(Contd.)

TABLE 43

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

(..Cntd.)

Year	Electrical Appliances		M.S Products and Chip Boa						
	Etric lbs (M.Nos)	Electric Tubes (000 metre)	M.S. Products (000 tonnes)	Paper Board (000 tonnes)	Chip Board (000 tonnes)	Straw Boad (000 tones)	Printg Par 000 tnes	Writing Paper (000 tonnes)	Packing & & other Paper
196(-61	..	..	..	10.3	2.1	3.6	..	..	..
196-62	..	..	..	10.7	2.1	5.8	..	..	..
196-63	..	..	..	10.5	2.3	5.0	..	..	..
196-64	..	163	..	13.1	2.3	5.1	..	..	..
196-65	6.8	82	..	15.9	3.2	5.7	..	..	..
196-66	6.9	184	186.7	14.7	4.6	4.9	..	..	..
196-67	7.8	321	196.7	16.9	4.6	5.0	..	..	..
196-68	9.6	213	178.9	17.1	3.7	4.2	..	..	..
196-69	9.0	253	227.7	22.9	7.3	4.6	..	..	..
196-70	10.7	267	180.0	25.6	10.8	1.5	..	..	..
197-71	10.5	396	196.1	25.1	14.9	..	3.8	7.7	2.7
197-72	7.9	490	165.5	20.2	14.1	..	3.0	10.3	5.7
197-73	10.7	565	183.9	20.2	17.7	..	3.3	16.9	4.0
197-74	10.9	642	218.1	21.5	14.4	..	4.8	16.6	3.7
197-75	15.0	604	224.0	13.9	13.2	..	4.0	15.4	3.7
197-76	17.4	564	230.7	9.7	1..4	0.1	2.4	16.1	2.7
197-77	14.9	413	269.6	9.9	1..6	0.1	3.2	15.7	4.1
197-78	17.5	464	315.3	12.2	10.2	..	2.8	17.8	1.6
197-79	20.6	1,238	362.4	23.8	25.9	..	2.9	22.5	10.1
197-80	20.3	1,145	420.9	25.3	25.0	..	3.7	20.4	9.9
198-81	34.2	1,285	494.7	27.3	31.9	..	3.6	24.7	12.1
198-82	41.4	1,881	550.8	28.6	31.1	..	4.5	28.6	11.9
198-83	23.5	2,489	636.7	28.7	30.1	..	3.8	29.2	14.6
198-84	36.8	3,143	654.2	29.8	32.0	..	4.1	26.1	13.4
198-85	44.9	3,222	718.5	32.6	36.4	..	3.6	30.2	16.3
198-86	46.4	3,314	731.7	33.1	30.2	..	3.9	21.4	17.5
198-87	46.4	4,702	782.3	34.6	34.3	..	3.6	6.6	19.0
198-88	46.4	6,434	869.7	33.8	36.2	..	2.4	10.1	19.2
198-89	53.4	6,557	..	32.1	33.3	..	1.3	14.5	22.0
198-90	55.7	7,557	..	33.1	36.7	..	1.3	6.7	19.1
199-91	49.3	7,728	..	31.6	36.7	..	1.3	3.5	19.9
19(-92	25.4	5,035	..	23.9	39.2	..	1.4	1.8	20.2
JulMar									
191-92	22.2 b	3,994 b	..	10.7 e	25 7 d	..	1.0	1.5	15.2
192-93	–	805 b	..	11.6 e	26 2 d	..	1.1	–	15.7

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.
*Ministry of Industries

.. Not avable

– Nil

@ Safety atches containing al sorts of boxes since 1972-73

a Data rtes to Jul-Oct.

b Data rtes to Jul-Dec.

c Data rtes Jul-Jun.

d Data rtes to Jul-Feb

e Data rtes to Jul-Nov

Ne: 1) lta upto 1958 relates to calendar years. Figures coning under 1948-49 are for 19 calendar year and so on.

2) e data series pertain to Federal Bureau of Statistics except other wise specifically narked.

PERCENT GROWTH OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

	Cotton Yarn	Cotton Cloth	Jute Goods	Veg.Ghee	Cigarettes	Fertilizers	Cement	Soda Ash	Caustic Soda	Sugar
1950s	32.83	27.91	-	22.89	20.38	-	10.26	-	-	20.86
1960s	5.63	3.05	-	16.88	10.72	27.42	10.68	12.00	24.35	34.26
1970s	3.37	(5.23)	3.38	13.80	4.85	13.18	2.51	2.59	5.04	2.24
1980s	9.96	(1.06)	9.48	8.25	(0.36)	10.69	8.56	6.89	6.64	14.36
1980-81	3.33	(10.06)	20.10	11.73	3.59	36.36	5.83	21.41	(3.51)	45.22
1981-82	14.72	5.57	11.55	5.15	6.24	21.62	3.36	11.20	5.19	52.88
1982-83	4.25	3.27	18.57	(3.39)	0.18	31.92	7.68	(11.94)	1.48	(13.37)
1983-84	(3.76)	(11.60)	26.51	15.98	4.97	3.92	14.35	12.92	(3.41)	1.77
1984-85	0.03	(8.34)	(6.90)	7.56	(2.93)	1.42	5.09	14.54	15.87	13.86
1985-86	11.69	(6.75)	27.88	(4.38)	1.73	0.74	22.00	5.16	19.13	(14.55)
1986-87	21.61	(6.15)	13.60	(0.49)	0.85	7.13	12.73	1.48	0.18	15.23
1987-88	16.83	18.39	(1.85)	14.45	1.92	(2.42)	8.67	2.92	11.66	37.71
1988-89	10.64	(4.18)	(6.82)	(10.47)	(22.43)	2.52	0.75	7.61	8.48	4.91
1989-90	20.28	9.26	(7.80)	9.46	2.25	3.74	5.09	3.60	11.28	(0.05)
1990-91	14.22	(0.65)	1.15	(18.74)	(7.41)	(2.66)	3.66	(1.54)	6.08	4.15
1991-92	12.44	5.13	4.13	-	(0.72)	(5.50)	7.20	26.29	4.46	20.06
Jul-Mar 1992-93*	5.19	4.03	(2.80)	-	13.06	13.26	1.30	(0.41)	(1.94)	6.41

Source Federal Burea of Statistics

*Ministry of Industries

\- Not available

Note: (i) 1950s, 1960s, 1970s and 1980s represent average growth rate.

(ii) From 1980-81 onward represent percent growth over previous year.

(iii) Figures in parenthesis represent negative growth.

TABLE 5.1

COMMERCIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION - OIL

Yar	Oil/Petroleum (tonnes)					
	House-holl	Indus-try	Agricul-ture(a)	Trans-port	Pwer	Other Govt.
197:72	38(,991	267,942	287,157	1,116,175	',597	630,586
197:73	39(,319	247,424	323,282	1,182,974	',088	638,772
197:74	451,728	220,087	236,959	1,258,694	2(,974	588,117
197-75	53E,028	225,834	270,653	1,416,749	3(,419	653,931
197:76	49E,871	194,569	249,719	1,536,446	1:,851	608,667
197(77	57',842	238,679	243,258	1,617,039	1(,450	547,669
197:78	62E,141	224,027	264,172	1,907,840	:,936	540,389
197:79	68(,974	202,752	234,563	2,223,596	,521	533,333
197:80	62E,861	227,606	252,712	2,291,922	:,490	702,774
198(81	51(,958	261,028	173,317	2,487,451	1:,972	679,172
198-82	54:,720	303,886	124,235	2,745,302	4-,063	688,047
198:83	59:,887	391,652	161,324	2,890,159	7:,177	723,219
198:84	67E,897	689,038	173,254	3,066,952	7(,274	725,780
198-85	74E,426	814,713	218,887	3,240,202	9-,468	649,047
198:86	80(,449	945,977	242,599	3,410,276	1,0(,928	653,553
198(87	86(,498	1,228,063	240,328	3,922,526	1,1',874	295,902
198'88	85E,415	1,224,939	330,407	4,185,965	1,5',749	329,103
198:89	97:,037	1,290,943	293,703	4,352,677	1,8:,002	328,953
198-90	1,11(,896	1,297,018	286,921	4,683,595	2,1:,552	399,475
199(91	94-,256	1,147,698	265,229	4,841,362	2,4,136	328,592
199-92	61:,706	1,369,525	281,539	5,619,552	2,7',418	323,228
Jul-Jar						
199-92	47:,328	994,120	232,354	4,083,048	2,0',655	240,841
199:93	51(,363	1,138,396	217,577	4,460,783	2,4,679	293,501

a: Igh SpeeDiesel Oi consumption in agricultural sector is notavailable seperatelyand is inceded under tnsport sor. Agricultural sector represents LDO only.

(..Contd.)

COMMERCIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION - GAS

Year	Gas (mm cft)(b)					
	House-hold	Commer-cial	Cement	Ferti-lizer	Power	Indus-try
1971-72	2,261	1,945	16,399	22,286	40,793	27,830
1972-73	2,983	2,305	20,888	27,685	43,330	30,121
1973-74	3,917	2,988	23,054	20,030	48,549	35,961
1974-75	5,065	3,520	24,668	31,203	51,801	40,489
1975-76	6,206	4,214	23,848	31,625	49,515	41,507
1976-77	7,498	4,684	22,535	31,805	60,837	41,666
1977-78	9,813	5,303	24,236	31,873	60,328	47,914
1978-79	12,110	6,063	24,256	43,749	60,758	49,632
1979-80	14,283	6,543	25,738	46,315	80,431	54,671
1980-81	17,738	7,540	26,085	65,920	84,743	62,748
1981-82	24,037	8,337	26,319	77,273	82,087	67,471
1982-83	28,357	8,905	21,222	97,308	74,205	70,522
1983-84	32,246	9,122	10,305	98,335	77,927	73,159
1984-85	37,372	9,838	8,300	100,083	88,906	74,629
1985-86	42,512	9,923	7,283	99,788	103,252	74,852
1986-87	45,761	9,878	5,496	103,131	118,098	75,305
1987-88	47,443	10,282	5,262	102,853	142,750	78,741
1988-89	51,278	10,829	5,255	104,394	142,064	81,421
1989-90	60,140	11,154	7,988	108,582	169,089	86,368
1990-91	66,797	12,317	13,020	107,954	176,409	88,841
1991-92	70,741	13,057	11,761	101,493	193,893	95,661
Jul-Mar						
1991-92	47,994	9,548	8,108	75,054	134,049	70,714
1992-93E	47,711	10,597	8,969	87,267	134,152	79,411

(Contd.)

b: Excluding LPG

E: Estimated

TABLE 5.1

COMMERCIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION- ELECTRICITY AND COA

(..Cont.)

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.
1971-7		635	378	2,855	997	31	436	5,332	33.0	56.8	1,170.7	49.6
1972-7		740	416	3,017	1,170	37	624	6,004	33.0	56.8	1,170.7	41.3
1973-7		852	459	3,121	1,131	36	657	6,256	33.0	56.8	1,064.4	36.1
1974-7		943	503	3,094	1,631	40	610	6,721	55.9	45.7	1,120.3	25.8
1975-7		1,128	563	3,113	1,395	51	683	6,933	40.6	40.1	974.1	9.9
1976-7		1,296	636	3,091	1,399	63	582	7,067	40.9	51.5	1,107.8	23.1
1977-7		1,706	733	3,402	1,761	83	687	8,372	38.9	25.4	1,186.0	14.6
1978-7		2,091	675	3,573	1,805	102	731	8,977	29.4	28.4	1,316.7	12.3
1979-8		2,357	883	4,108	2,066	108	825	10,347	26.4	18.9	1,511.5	12.1
1980-8	44	2,696	954	4,526	2,135	137	893	11,384	7.8	30.6	1,517.4	21.1
1981-8	42	3,223	1,047	5,002	2,369	105	910	12,698	22.7	1.8	1,715.4	10.4
1982-8	44	3,752	1,049	5,572	2,559	109	1065	14, 50	22.2	32.7	1,546.1	7.6
1983-8	38	4,535	1,287	5,884	2,673	101	1212	15,730	21.6	23.5	1,810.7	13.0
1984-8	37	5,076	1,413	6,249	2,798	105	1906	17,584	16.0	32.1	2,174.4	15.2
1985-8	36	5,845	1,526	7,288	2,900	131	1939	19,665	14.4	25.6	2,148.2	13.5
1986-8	38	6,806	1,713	8,012	3,471	146	1,511	21,697	5.6	19.0	2,220.8	15.2
1987-8	40	7,900	1,868	8,973	4,415	167	1,712	25,075	20.2	21.3	2,704.8	3.6
1988-9	35	8,660	1,921	9,416	4,379	187	2189	26,787	14.9	40.6	2,586.0	1.5
1989-9	38	9,360	1,963	10,324	5,027	236	1,821	28,769	7.1	39.8	3,096.0	..
1990-1	33	10,409	2,072	11,229	5,620	..	2,171	31,534	3.8	24.6	3,026.0	..
1991-2	29	11,402	2,143	12,289	5,847	310	1,858	33,379	6.8	43.5	3,576.3	..
Jul-Mr												
1991-2*	14	5,780	844	6,125	3,222	137	1,271	17,393	5.0	18.0	1391.0	..
1992-3	20	9,607	1,717	9,636	4,133	204	1,571	26,388	..	..	..	..

.. not avlable

* upto tDec. 1991-92

GWH Gega att Hour

Sourc Mnistry of Petroleum & NaturaResources, Directorate Hydrocarbor Developnent Instite of Pakistan

COMMERCIAL ENERGY PRODUCTION

	Oil(000 barrels)		Gas	Electricity		Petroleum Products (000 tonnes)		Coal (000 tonnes)	
	Crude Oil Imports	Local Crude Extraction	(mmcf)*	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (Gwh)	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
1971-72	22,781	3,007	124,786	1,862	7,572	419	3,135	32	1,214
1972-73	22,683	3,061	143,094	1,972	8,377	507	3,156	31	1,192
1973-74	24,240	2,854	163,161	2,072	9,064	756	3,113	20	1,212
1974-75	21,177	2,443	175,955	2,430	9,941	1,095	2,842	17	1,295
1975-76	21,548	2,512	176,214	2,528	10,319	896	2,774	18	1,055
1976-77	21,733	3,643	190,869	3,334	10,877	1,059	2,879	23	1,200
1977-78	25,790	3,538	199,920	3,417	12,375	1,091	3,654	16	1,251
1978-79	26,587	3,710	221,341	3,467	14,174	1,404	3,594		1,287
1979-80	28,707	3,567	259,716	3,518	14,974	1,583	4,043	98	1,569
1980-81	30,109	3,554	299,803	4,105	16,062	1,563	3,994	312	1,577
1981-82	32,755	3,956	323,333	4,205	17,688	1,584	4,460	540	1,750
1982-83	31,193	4,738	347,111	4,798	19,697	1,866	4,260	520	1,609
1983-84	31,996	4,883	346,678	5,010	21,873	2,155	4,352	491	1,869
1984-85	29,937	9,522	361,850	5,615	23,003	2,290	4,668	716	2,238
1985-86	29,291	14,348	380,162	6,298	25,589	2,450	4,838	852	2,202
1986-87	27,666	14,999	402,561	6,653	28,703	3,169	4,956	919	2,261
1987-88	28,003	16,310	437,311	6,811	33,091	3,759	5,671	853	2,749
1988-89	26,894	17,069	455,488	7,104	34,562	4,301	4,970	896	2,536
1989-90	26,064	19,520	497,653	7,774	37,180	4,528	5,163	900	2,745
1990-91	28,178	23,485	522,483	8,936	41,085	4,310	6,434	917	3,054
1991-92	30,016	22,394	550,017	9,293	45,439	5,228	6,355	985	3,627
Jul-Mar									
1991-92	22,254	16,745	410,310	8,928	33,880	3,734	4,539	..	1,412
1992-93	22,576	16,647	433,329	10,598	35,362	4,807	4,742	..	2,478

* million cubic feet

.. not available

TABLE 53

SOURCE WISE ELECTRICITY

(Installed Capacity and Generation)

Year	Eectricity					
	Hydroelectric (Hydel)		Thermal		Nuclear	
	Instaled Capacity (MW)	Generation (Gwh)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (Gwh)	Insted Capity (MW)	Generation (Gwh)
171-72	667	3,679	1,058	3,789	137	104
172-73	767	4,335	1,068	3,738	137	304
173-74	867	4,141	1,068	4,464	137	459
174-75	867	4,359	1,426	4,977	137	605
175-76	867	5,435	1,524	4,274	137	610
176-77	1,568	5,185	1,629	5,271	137	421
177-78	1,567	7,442	1,713	4,702	137	231
178-79	1,567	8,232	1,763	5,836	137	106
179-80	1,567	8,714	1,814	6,258	137	2
180-81	1,847	9,043	2,121	6,869	137	150
181-82	1,947	9,522	2,121	7,983	137	183
182-83	2,547	11,365	2,114	8,104	137	228
183-84	2,548	12,826	2,325	8,723	137	324
184-85	2,898	12,241	2,580	10,416	137	346
185-86	2,898	13,804	3,263	11,355	137	430
186-87	2,901	15,250	3,615	12,951	137	502
187-88	2,898	16,690	3,776	16,147	137	254
188-89	2,898	16,970	4,069	17,562	137	30
189-90	2,898	16,650	4,739	20,238	137	292
190-91	2,898	18,245	5,901	22,455	137	385
191-92	2,901	18,632	5,866	26,387	137	418
1-Mar						
191-92	2,897	13,724	5,894	19,922	137	234
192-93	4,627	15,864 •	5,834	18,976 •	137	522

Figures : March .993 are estimated

Source Ministry of Petrolum and Ntural Resources, Directorate of Nev & Rencable Energy Resourees.

Category	Effective from Sepetember 1st, 1989	Effective from July 1st, 1990	Effective from April 1st, 1991
1	2	3	4
1. TARIFF A-1 DOMESTIC AND GENERAL			
i) Upto 50 units	51 paisa/kwh	54 paisa/kwh	54 paisa/kwh
ii) 51-151 units	63 paisa/kwh	67 paisa/kwh	68 paisa/kwh
iii) 51-250 units iv) 251-300 units	71 paisa/kwh	75 paisa/kwh	77 paisa/kwh
v) 251-600 units			
vi) 301-600 units	93 paisa/kwh	101 paisa/kwh	110 paisa/kwh
vii) Above 600 units	124 paisa/kwh	134 paisa/kwh	147 paisa/kwh
viii) Minimum charges/month	Rs 9.00	Rs 10.00	Rs 11.00
	Rs 55.00 Consumer/month	Rs 80.00 Consumer/month	Rs 90.00 Consumer/month
2. TARIFF A-2 OFFICE AND COMMERCIAL			
i) First 100 units	181 paisa/kwh	196 paisa/kwh	217 paisa/kwh
ii) For the balance	201 paisa/kwh	218 paisa/kwh	241 paisa/kwh
iii) Minimum charges/month/ point of supply	Rs 31.00	Rs 34.00	Rs 38.00
3. TARIFF B-1 INDUSTRIAL SINGLE PHASE 230 VOLTS AC/THREE PHASE 400 VOLTS AC			
Connected load upto and Including 70 kw	100 paisa/kwh	108 paisa/kwh	119 paisa/kwh
Minimum charges			
i) Connected load up to and including 20 kw	Rs 35.00/kw/month	Rs 38.00/kw/month	Rs 42.00/kw/month
ii) Connected load exceeding 20 kw to 70 kw	Rs 45.00/kw/month	Rs 49.00/kw/month	Rs 54.00/kw/month
4. TARIFF B-2 THREE PHASE 400 VOLTS AC INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY			
i) Connected load above 70 kw to 150 kw	Rs 127.0/kw/month of declared load + 57.0 paisa/kwh	Rs 138.0/kw/month of declared load + 62.0 paisa/kwh	Rs 151.0/kw/month of declared load + 68.0 paisa/kwh
ii) Minimum monthly fixed charges	Rs 127.00/kw/month	Rs 138.00/kw/month	Rs 151.00/kw/month
5. TARIFF B-3 FOR INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY AT 11 KV & 33 KV			
i) Above 500 kw & upto & including 5000 kw	Rs 124.0/kw/month +56.0 paisa/kwh sanctioned load above 500 and upto and including 5000 kw	Rs 134.0/kw/month +61.0 paisa/kwh sanctioned load above 500 and upto and including 5000 kw	Rs 145.0/kw/month +67.0 paisa/kwh sanctioned load above 500 and upto and including 5000 kw
ii) Minimum monthly fixed charges	Rs 124.0/kw/month	Rs 134.0/kw/month	Rs 145.0/kw/month

(..Contd.)

TABLE5.4

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 1989 TO 1991

Category	Effective fron Sep 1, 198	Effecve from July , 1990	Effective from April 1, 1991
1	2	3	4
6. TARIFF-4			
FOR INDSTRIAL SUPPLY AT 66 KV & 132 KV			
All loads excess of 5000 k	Rs 121/kw/month + 52 paisa/kwh	Rs 131/kw/month + 56 paisa/kwh	Rs 140/kw/month + 62 paisa/kwh
Minimumonthly fixed chas	Rs 121/kw/month	Rs 131/kw/month	Rs 140/kw/month
7. TARIFF-1			
FOR BUK SUPPLY AT 400 VOLTS AC			
i) Fdicencees and nolicencees	Rs 71/kw/mouth	Rs 77/kw/month	Rs 83/kw/month
i) Rways, MES PAF, Cionment and Semi Gernment	Rs 94/kw/mouth + 58 paisa/kvh	Rs 102/kw/month + 63 pasa/kwh	Rs 110/kw/month + 68 paisa/kwh
8. TARIFF-2			
FOR BUK SUPPLY AT 11 & 33 KV			
i) Fdicencees and nclicencees	59 paisa/kwh	64 pais/kwh	69 paisa/kwh
ii) PC at Wah only	81 paisa/kwh	88 pais/kwh	95 paisa/kwh
iii) Rways, MES PAF, Cionment and Semi Gernment etc.	92 paisa/kwh + 55 paisa/kvh	100 pasa/kwh + 60 pasa/kwh	108 paisa/kwh + 65 paisa/kwh
9. TARIFF-3			
FOR BUK SUPPLY AT 66 KV AND 132 KV			
i) Flicencees and ne-licencees			
ii) Rways, MES, Cantt: Brds, Gov., Semi. Gt. and approved Iitutions laving dr own distrbution fcilities	91 paisa/kwl Rs 80 kw/montl + 48 paisa/kwh		
iii) F all loads	Rs 91/kw/month + 54 paisa/kvh	Rs 99/kw/montl + 58 pisa/kwh	Rs 107/kw/month + 63 paisa/kwh
10TARIFD			
AGRIC.TURAL TUBEWELLS AND IRRIGATION PUMPS			
i) SARPS	a.73.0 paisa kwh	a.79.0paisa/kw	a.85.0 paisa/kwh
ii) Tewells/Lift pumps inc Punjab & Sind	Rs 35.0.kw/nonth +42.0 paisa/kwh	Rs 38.0.kw/mon +45.0 paisa/kwl	Rs 41.0.kw/month +49.0 paisa/kwh
iii) Tewells/Lift pips in the NFP and 3aluchistan	a. Rs 31.0/kv/month +30.0 paisa/kwh	a.Rs 34.0/kw/mth +32.0 paisa/kwl	a.Rs 36.0/kw/month +34.0 paisa/kwh
FLAT RTE TARIFF D-I			
For Prive Agricultural Tubewe			
i) Tewells/Lift Pumps ihe Punjab & Sind	b..Rs 109.0/HP	b.Rs 31.0/HP	b.Rs 147.0/HP
ii) Tewells/Lift Pumps ihe NWFP & Baluchistan	b..Rs 91.0/HP	b.Rs 09.0/HP	b.Rs 122.0/HP

(..Contd.)

Category	Effective from Sept 1, 1989	Effective from July 1, 1990	Effective from April 1, 1991
1	2	3	4
11. TARIFF E-1 TEMPORARY GENERAL SUPPLY			
i) Domestic	Rs 1.51/kwh	Rs 1.64/kwh	Rs 1.70/kwh
ii) Commercial Minimum bill	Rs 2.66/kwh minimum bill. Rs 24.0/day but not less than Rs 104 for the period of temporary supply	Rs 2.88/kwh minimum bill. Rs 26.0/day but not less than Rs 113 for the period of temporary supply	Rs 3.19/kwh minimum bill. Rs 29.0/day but not less than Rs 125 for the period of temporary supply
12. TARIFF E-2 TEMPORARY INDUSTRIAL AND BULK SUPPLY			
i) Temporary Industrial Supply	147 paisa/kwh	159 paisa/kwh	174 paisa/kwh
ii) Licencees and Non-Licencees			
a) at 400 volts	115 paisa/kwh	125 paisa/kwh	135 paisa/kwh
b) at 11 KV	105 paisa/kwh	114 paisa/kwh	123 paisa/kwh
iii) Bulk supply to Railways MES & PAF etc.	123 paisa/kwh	133 paisa/kwh	144 paisa/kwh
13. TARIFF-F SEASONAL INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY	No change (exiting tariff shall apply)	No change (exiting tariff shall apply)	125% of new relevent Tariff
14. TARIFF-G BULK LIGHTING TARIFF			
a) Suppy Charges for Energy Consumed	127 paisa/kwh	138 paisa/kwh	152 paisa/kwh
b) Fixed charged/month/mile			
i) Where the entire capital cost is borne by Wapda	Rs 212.30/mile	Rs 230.30/mile	Rs 253.00/mile
ii) Where the entire capital cost is borne by WAPDA	Rs 19.0/mile	Rs 21.0/mile	Rs 23.0/mile
iii) Where the capital cost in laying street lighting supply line over the existing distribution system is borne by WAPDA	Rs 132.50/mile	Rs 143.50/mile	Rs 158.0/mile
iv) Where the capital cost is borne by the Local body	Rs 27.30/mile street light through underground cable rates to be negotiated	Rs 29.70/mile street light through underground cable rates to be negotiated	Rs 33.0/mile street light through underground cable rates to be negotiated

(Contd..)

TABLE 5.4

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 1989 TO 1991

(..Cetd.)

Category	Effective from Sept 1, 1989	Effective from July 1, 1990	Effective from April 1, 1991
1	2	3	4
14.1 ARIFF-			
RDINAY LAMPS PROVIDED			
ND INSALLED BY WAPDA			
a) Up 60 Watts	Rs 4.50	Rs 4.50	Rs 5.40
b) Abe 60 to 100 Watts	Rs 5.40	Rs 5.50	Rs 6.50
c) Abe 100 to 200 Watts	Rs 11.60	Rs 12.60	Rs 13.90
d) Abe 200 to 300 Watts	Rs 14.60	Rs 15.80	Rs 17.40
e) Abe 300 Watts installed by APDA	Rates on application Rs 2.00/replacement	Rates on applicaion Rs 2.20/replacenent	Rates on application Rs 2.40/replacement
14.2 LOURICENT TUBES PROVIDED BY LOCAL DY BUT INSTALLED BY WAPDA			
or all Wages	Rs 9.80/replacement	Rs 10.60/replacment	Rs 11.70/replacement
14.3 PECIALMERCURY VAPOUR AMPS OVIDED BY LOCAL BODY UT INSALLED BY WAPDA			
or all Wages	Rs 14.60/replacement	Rs 15.80/replacment	Rs 17.40/replacement
15. ARIFF-I			
UPPLYO RESIDENTIAL OLONB ATTACHED TO THE REMIS OF INDUSTRIAL UPPLYONSUMERS HAVING HEIR ON DISTRIBUTION ACILITS AT THEIR COLONIES			
i) Coumers wio provide their traformers or receiving and corolling the supply	89.0 paisa/kwh	96.0 paisa/kwh	104.0 paisa/kwh
ii) Coumers wio do not provide theem (i)	90.0 paisa/kwh	97.0 paisa/kwh	105.0 paisa/kwh
16. ARIFF FR ELECTRIC TRACTION LAHOR-KAHNEWAL ECTIO	53.0 paisa/kwh	57.0 paisa/kwh	61.0 paisa/kwh

Source: Water and Power Development Authority

TABLE 6.1
TRANSPORT

Year	Railways						Rds			Road Vehicles all types
	Rte kilometres	Number of Passengers carried (Million)	Freight carried (Million tons)	Freight Tonne Kilometres	Locomotives (Nos.)	Freight Wagons (Nos.)	Total Road Kilometers	High Type	Low Type	
1954-55	8,0.51	86.00	10.00	4,594	849	25,110	61,33	1889	46,449	68
1955-56	8,1.61	88.00	10.00	4,653	825	24,935	62,24	1948	47,196	75
1956-57	8,3.43	98.00	11.00	5,281	819	24,306	62,67	1442	47,225	78
1957-58	8,3.43	104.00	12.00	5,535	829	24,538	62,85	1737	47,068	86
1958-59	8,9.99	109.00	14.00	5,787	851	25,793	62,22	1216	46,026	93
1959-60	8,1.80	121.00	12.00	6,137	878	29,854	63,43	1489	47,004	102
1960-61	8,0.01	125.00	13.00	6,643	903	29,710	66,26	1860	49,376	117
1961-62	8,0.01	120.00	14.00	6,402	940	30,172	68,02	1462	50,620	137
1962-63	8,0.01	123.00	14.00	6,759	939	31,743	69,08	1340	50,688	154
1963-64	8,0.21	132.00	14.00	7,730	1,011	33,127	70,61	1933	51,698	177
1964-65	8,3.74	132.00	15.00	7,963	1,012	33,644	71,29	2220	51,019	201
1965-66	8,5.53	123.00	16.00	7,631	1,026	35,048	73,78	2983	52,805	236
1966-67	8,5.53	128.00	15.00	8,251	1,045	36,428	70,07	2063	47,944	233
1967-68	8,5.53	133.00	15.00	8,563	1,047	36,970	72,43	2095	49,368	248
1968-69	8,3.51	136.00	15.00	7,785	1,045	37,252	71,48	2799	47,629	282
1969-70	8,4.38	132.00	13.00	7,644	1,076	37,530	72,13	2253	47,900	302
1970-71	8,6.36	126.00	13.00	7,458	1,141	37,337	73,06	2776	48,230	364
1971-72	8,4.96	124.00	13.00	7,756	1,015	37,624	74,17	2418	48,769	403
1972-73	8,1.21	136.00	13.00	8,359	993	37,436	76,09	2927	50,102	426
1973-74	8,1.21	141.00	12.00	7,344	992	37,339	76,60	2641	50,019	458
1974-75	8,1.45	143.00	14.00	8,403	992	37,239	78,60	2222	50,408	511
1975-76	8,1.45	147.00	15.00	8,977	1,024	36,938	80,63	2603	51,020	585
1976-77	8,5.03	143.00	14.00		978	36,720	84,59	3769	52,820	675
1977-78	8,5.03	149.00	13.00	8,557	978	36,406	85,77	3159	52,598	743
1978-79	8,5.03	146.00	12.00	9,375	979	36,276	87,75	3804	52,911	876
1979-80	8,7.33	144.00	12.00	8,598	1,003	36,235	94,13	3890	58,283	1,016
1980-81	8,7.33	123.00	11.00	7,918	960	36,248	93,90	3035	55,925	1,110
1981-82	8,4.87	120.00	11.00	7,067	963	36,213	96,89	4,380	56,479	1,190
1982-83	8,4.87	123.00	12.00	7,323	979	35,990	99,93	4,773	57,020	1,339
1983-84	8,4.87	107.00	11.00	7,385	943	35,782	111,96	4,325	63,591	1,484
1984-85	8,4.87	95.00	11.00	7,203	916	35,341	118,71	5,120	66,351	1,659
1985-86	8,4.87	83.00	12.00	8,270	879	35,237	126,43	5,318	69,925	1,841
1986-87	8,4.87	78.00	12.00	7,820	837	34,867	133,53	6,464	72,489	2,019
1987-88	8,4.87	80.00	12.00	8,113	806	35,929	142,91	6,880	74,061	2,221
1988-89	8,4.87	84.70	10.43	8,364	773	36,249	151,49	7,355	77,094	2,325
1989-90	875.00	84.60	9.30	7,226	768	35,842	162,45	8,981	80,364	2,474
1990-91	875.00	84.90	7.72	5,709	753	34,851	170,23	8,839	83,984	2,339
1991-92	875.00	73.30	7.56	5,962	752	30,369	179,52 *	8,985	87,767	2,339
Jul-Mar										
1991-92	875.00	38.80	3.73	2,982	753	34,851	..	..	..	..
1992-93	875.00	38.80	4.85	3,804	686	29,716	..	..	..	..

(Contd..)

* Estimat

.. not avable

TC-1A

TABLE 6.1
TANSPORT

Year	Cargo Handled at Karachi Port (000 tons)			Shipping		PIA Fleet	Gross Earnings (Million Rs)				
				No. of Vessels	Dead Weight	No. of Aero-	Pakistan Railways	Pakistan National Shipping	Punjab Urban Transport	Karachi Transport	NWFP Road Transport
	Total	Import	Export		Ton	plane		Corp.	Corp.	Corp.	Board
1959-60	4574.03	478.78	1095.25	35	293,256	21	482.7	..	..	..	..
1960-61	5058.67	3973.58	1085.09	41	353,945	19	484.2	..	..	..	..
1961-62	4679.69	3544.82	1134.87	43	390,212	19	475.8	..	..	..	..
1962-63	5649.98	4080.26	1569.72	43	390,212	19	493.4	..	..	..	..
1963-64	4947.66	4595.37	1352.29	43	384,449	23	543.3	..	..	..	..
1964-65	7930.90	6373.37	1557.53	50	458,304	22	582.5	..	..	..	..
1965-66	7166.00	5267.00	1899.00	53	516,137	23	592.1	..	..	..	..
1966-67	9216.00	6894.00	2321.00	59	593,826	28	615.6	..	..	..	..
1967-68	8803.00	6508.00	2295.00	61	618,758	25	624.0	..	..	..	..
1968-69	8437.00	5604.00	2833.00	65	682,913	26	665.2	..	..	..	..
1969-70	9450.00	6024.00	3426.00	66	679,692	23	731.2	..	..	..	..
1970-71	9588.00	6380.00	3208.00	71	749,046	28	716.3	..	45.4	..	12.1
1971-72	9455.00	6397.00	4058.00	57	635,937	19	785.4	..	36.8	..	11.3
1972-73	10512.00	7303.00	3207.00	54	608,845	18	943.4	..	33.2	..	10.6
1973-74	10653.00	7559.00	3094.00	52	597,685	21	1,026.1	..	52.4	..	13.6
1974-75	10159.00	7856.00	2303.00	52	602,741	25	1,345.0	..	134.9	..	21.2
1975-76	10083.00	7690.00	2393.00	53	621,341	25	1,632.8	..	249.8	..	38.6
1976-77	9589.00	7215.00	2374.00	49	584,195	28	1,748.0	..	237.4	49.2	47.0
1977-78	11758.00	8918.00	2840.00	48	564,112	31	2,213.0	..	224.0	17.4	48.4
1978-79	15025.00	11987.00	3038.00	48	564,112	32	2,274.0	..	233.9	19.7	52.1
1979-80	14657.00	11259.00	3398.00	58	580,225	32	2,709.4	1,141.7	274.9	37.1	56.7
1980-81	14654.00	11037.00	3617.00	50	645,459	31	2,492.4	1,507.5	266.6	75.2	81.2
1981-82	15137.00	11598.00	3548.00	55	738,894	29	3,044.2	1,688.4	281.4	89.3	164.5
1982-83	14789.00	11709.00	3080.00	50	766,601	31	3,395.0	1,639.2	301.8	92.0	180.9
1983-84	14757.00	12412.00	2345.00	47	731,545	33	3,679.9	1,625.3	326.2	94.3	194.8
1984-85	14898.00	12401.00	2497.00	36	602,744	41	3,681.0	2,418.6	319.0	80.9	199.1
1985-86	15819.00	12510.00	3309.00	33	559,279	43	4,368.0	2,657.6	238.9	85.8	197.6
1986-87	16305.00	13180.00	3125.00	30	522,517	44	4,884.0	2,209.7	276.6	87.1	216.3
1987-88	17715.00	14333.00	3385.00	29	510,624	44	5,279.0	2,643.3	195.3	98.4	254.5
1988-89	17865.00	14073.00	3792.00	29	510,624	40	5,318.0	3,788.0	140.9	157.9	251.0
1989-90	19075.00	15024.00	4051.00	28	492,400	43	5,654.0	3,165.0	166.0	166.3	274.0
1990-91	18,710.00	14,714.00	3,996.00	28	496,914	44	6,696.0	3,865.0	166.60	156.7	266.1
1991-92	20,389.00	15,211.00	5,178.00	28	496,914	45	8,234.0	4,063.0	107.7	182.7	261.2
Jul-Mar											
1991-92	14,729.00	11,002.00	3,727.00	28	496,914	47	3,927.0	2,650.0	107.7	139.1	213.7
1992-93	16,093.00	12,409.00	3,684.00	28	496,914	43	6,240.5	2,800.0	84.0	71.5	197.7

.. not available

Source:
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
7. National Transport Research Center

TABLE 62

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL ARLINES CORPORATION

Year	Rout Kilo- metre	Revenue Kilome- tres Flo- wn (000	Revenue Hours Flown	Revenue aasenger Carried (000)	Revenue Passengers Kilome- tres (Mil)	Available Seat Kilome- tres (Mil)	Passenger Load Factor %	Revenue Tonne Kilome- tres (Mil)	Available Tonne Kilome- tres (Mil)	evenue Load Factor %	Operating Revenues (Million Rupees)	Operating Expenses (Million Ruppes)
1960-(		12,122	33,704	325	428	679	63.1	60	102	59.0	114	105
1961-(		15,685	42,713	489	618	1,003	61.1	81	133	61.0	159	150
1962-(	33,2	17,030	43,796	583	678	1,100	61.7	95	153	62.2	180	170
1963-(		17,568	44,284	712	795	1,159	68.6	107	165	64.9	213	181
1964-(		20,593	52,045	825	985	1,432	66.7	129	203	63.4	256	211
1965-(	46,7	18,758	46,571	682	962	1,370	70.2	131	195	67.6	264	224
1966-(	68,9	22,759	48,962	955	1,271	1,994	63.7	161	270	59.5	388	288
1967-(	72,1	26,772	56,658	1,097	1,406	2,331	60.3	187	324	57.5	387	350
1968-(	72,7	28,145	58,991	1,223	1,551	2,602	59.6	203	336	57.2	425	384
1969-(	87,6	29,409	61,723	1,378	1,754	2,797	62.7	229	374	61.3	490	446
1970-(	90,5	30,460	59,488	1,230	2,053	3,473	59.1	253	486	52.1	539	512
1971-(	99,1	25,670	60,016	880	1,593	2,825	56.4	227	420	53.1	512	512
1972-(	111,8	22,321	41,394	689	1,361	2,395	56.8	184	363	50.6	885	881
1973-(	113,5	23,784	44,581	925	1,594	2,926	54.5	315	429	50.2	913	913
1974-(	147,0	28,629	52,542	1,251	2,231	4,028	55.4	319	667	47.9	1,596	1,375
1975-(	148,5	33,931	63,472	1,634	2,936	5,264	55.8	399	803	49.6	2,045	1,491
1976-(	164,3	36,070	68,190	2,129	3,759	6,439	58.4	493	987	49.9	2,667	2,515
1977-(	185,3	42,909	79,453	2,558	4,414	7,319	60.3	585	1,151	50.7	3,318	3,047
1978-(	208,8	48,108	86,801	2,639	4,806	7,969	60.3	658	1,306	50.4	4,085	3,784
1979-(	218,8	50,298	91,618	2,853	5,180	8,981	57.7	706	1,416	49.9	5,254	5,182
1980-(	205,9	48,962	90,126	3,136	6,040	10,152	59.5	805	1,549	52.0	6,521	6,450
1981-(	192,2	45,337	83,879	3,202	6,246	9,785	63.8	816	1,465	55.7	7,178	6,955
1982-(	204,8	45,232	87,036	3,408	6,659	9,914	67.2	849	1,473	57.6	8,569	8,128
1983-(	203,5	46,753	90,898	3,554	6,759	10,457	64.6	877	1,546	56.7	9,298	8,587
1984-(	202,8	48,047	93,077	3,707	6,895	10,500	65.7	931	1,594	58.4	10,192	9,324
1985-(	194,0	51,217	99,124	3,988	7,063	10,749	65.7	959	1,654	58.0	10,621	10,038
1986-(	220,5	52,04	102,008	4,264	7,336	11,508	63.8	991	1,796	55.2	11,162	10,382
1987-(	209,9	56,937	110,415	4,717	8,380	12,922	64.9	1,126	1,984	56.8	12,487	11,663
1988-(	234,2	60,703	117,515	5,067	9,115	13,763	66.2	1,245	2,109	59.0	13,908	12,938
1989-(	250,9	62,626	120,941	5,136	9,302	14,247	65.3	1,287	2,177	59.1	16,412	15,728
1990-(	255,3	60,253	116,616	5,033	8,998	13,401	67.1	1,223	2,045	60.0	16,849	16,966
1991-2	258,8	66,570	127,423	5,584	9,925	15,066	65.9	1304	2265	57.6	20,441	18,861
Jul-Mr												
1991-2	262,9	47,774	83,392	4,241	7,454	10,843	68.7	970	1,569	61.8	15,874	15,188
1992-3	266,4	50,634	98,300	4,482	7,536	11,418	66.0	1,009	1,650	61.1	17,885	17,288

.. notvailable

Source: Pakisan Internlonal Airlines Corporation (PIA)

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
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	16,257	2,352	1,542	101,496 R
1960	57,587	4,490	9,268	20,472	18,859	3,986	2,299	116,961
1961	64,736	5,374	10,527	23,618	23,840	5,785	2,857	136,734
1962	69,508	5,816	11,478	25,476	30,287	7,277	3,784	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	175,388	25,129	33,243	510,904 R
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	71,690	81,019	946,861	47,669	369,905	2,017,307 R
1987	526,254	26,844	75,996	87,746	1,021,966	48,513	413,990	2,201,309
1988	575,337	27,805	79,556	94,283	1,093,933	48,880	450,115	2,369,909
1989	630,342	29,668	81,533	102,726	1,158,609	49,380	485,659	2,537,917
1990 R	682,636	32,304	84,016	105,245	1,250,749	50,862	507,025	2,712,837
1991(P)	713,146	32,980	88,957	106,883	1,337,651	50,781	525,338	2,855,736

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

R: revised

P: Provisional

TABLE 6.4

MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN PAKSTAN

Year	Motor Cycle/ Scoote	Motor Car	Jeep	Station Wagon	Tractor	Bus	Motor Cab Taxi	Motor Cab Fickshaw	Dlivery Van	Tck	Other	Total	
1967	41.7	42,264	6,3i9	4,318	1,872	7,974	5,690	10,707	1,070	1616	1,046	142,693	R
1968	44,3	44,373	6,677	4,531	1,749	9,195	5,713	10,943	1,124	2616	980	150,274	
1969	53,5	52,760	7,940	5,390	3,809	8,893	5,935	11,126	1,049	1246	2,135	171,469	
1970	64,5	57234	8,613	5,846	3,844	9,592	6,264	11,747	1,163	2331	2,152	191,851	
1971	73,5	59200	8,908	6,047	5,495	10,312	6,871	12,891	1,240	2741	3,079	210,730	
1972	82,1	63857	9,609	6,524	7,619	11,594	7,744	14,535	1,297	2773	4,265	232,948	
1973	95,9	66975	10,078	6,844	9,020	13,482	8,544	16,045	1,163	3323	5,049	253,882	
1974	99,0	55934	8,257	5,612	9,324	14,377	7,777	14,557	1,054	2920	4,072	238,954	
1975	112,5	62172	9,578	5,964	12,638	15,372	8,564	16,195	1,433	3087	4,227	270,605	
1976	135 5	70061	11,608	6,777	21,589	18,080	10,995	18,619	1,769	3794	5,466	323,863	
1977	166 5	81565	13,427	7,764	29,955	18,900	11,696	19,968	2,635	3745	6,738	385,158	
1978	206 1	95632	15,469	9,034	38,204	20,151	12,587	22,857	3,701	4486	8,261	461,013	
1979	241 4	105,382	17,134	11,171	45,558	21,822	14,115	26,403	5,299	5220	9,845	534,593	
1980	287.2	148,334	16,175	15,413	68,187	25,275	16,854	31,950	8,503	6193	28,853	682,059	
1981	3260	154,241	16,480	15,839	79,407	26,881	17,720	33,707	9,956	7842	38,005	755,698	
1982	376'1	182,863	14,.08	21,736	88,199	25,620	15,524	34,551	11,941	9058	31,933	842,604	
1983	4245	201,994	15,399	25,671	106,479	27,361	16,661	36,228	13,259	10761	33,874	943,902	R
1984	51?8	230,765	17,196	32,501	135,712	30,955	19,023	37,211	30,439	12165	37,791	1,138,206	R
1985	5865	261,934	19,755	39,129	157,043	32,947	21,177	37,723	35,106	14428	40,537	122,034	R
1986	6576 9	297,958	20,730	46,536	181,102	34,637	22,228	38,384	38,294	16,354	43,023	1,440,815	R
1987	7004	323,062	23,139	52,083	198,891	36,117	23,446	38,818	41,661	17,120	44,974	1,548,315	R
1988	7570	350,217	25,939	59,236	217,646	38,641	24,870	39,366	46,161	18,660	48,096	1,673,802	R
1989	8198	396,672	28226	64,172	242,493	40,814	28,382	40,206	52,892	19,413	49,836	1,839,504	R
1990	8979	427,726	30840	69,290	258,169	43,275	30,873	41,282	57,563	20,678	51,516	1,989,391	R
1991	9608	452,953	33430	74,984	269,516	45,637	33,492	42,310	60,944	21,872	52,256	2,116,802	R
1992	1,0331	479,668	36238	81,146	281,362	48,128	36,333	43,364	64,524	21,279	53,007	2,252,878	R

Surce: Natial Transport Research Center

* Emated

R Rised

Year	Number of Post Offices			Number of Telegraph Offices			No of Telephones	No of PCO	No of TV Sets	No of Radio Sets	No of VCR Sets
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total					
1959-60	..	..	..	16	..	16	60,116	355	-	293,607	-
1960-61	..	..	6,313	20	..	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	8,043	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	1,216,018	1,106,735	192,630
1988-89	1,356	10,837	12,193	174	294	468	839,000	3,093	1,408,301	945,131	202,251
1989-90	1,356	10,837	12,193	186	300	486	922,500	3,393	1,575,057	1,078,569	208,272
1990-91	1,406	12,187	13,593	195	302	497	1,188,000	3,861	1,806,904	1,309,805	213,219
1991-92	1,909	11,471	13,380	299	210	509	1,460,700	4,676	1,613,996	829,856	115,599
Jul-Mar 1991-92											
1992-93	1,909	11,471	13,380	299	210	509	1,572,000	5,247	1,694,000 *	656,781 *	119,450 *

\- nil

.. not available

Note: 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.

PCO Public Call Offices

* Jul-Dec

Sources:
1. Directorate General Pak. Post Office.
2. Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation
3. Pakistan Television Corporation.
4. Radio Pakistan.

TABLE 66

PRODUCTION, IMPORT AND SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Type of Vehicle	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Jul-Mar 1991-92	Jul-Mar 1992-93
PRODUCTION										
Trucks	2,797	2,285	1,835	2,238	1,857	1,715	2,029	953	1,195	1,521
Buses	619	616	618	732	777	626 r	804	629	910	860
LCVs	12,458	11,566	10,831	10,088	1,899	11,609	11,882	114	7,911 a	7,632 a
4x4 Vehicles	1,715	2,321	2,156	2,631	3,340	1,581	2,805	1641	1,196	1,031
Tractors	19,729r	19,153r	18,111r	18,584r	21,638r	19,376r	3,753r	817r	4,095 b	9,841 b
Motor Cycle/Scooters/ Rickshaw	52,905	60,404	41,870	49,453	57,599	71,681	83,146	1288	37,203 c	35,689 c
Carsuzuki 800	13,146	15,878	13,690	19,032	1,996	25,747	25,166	2911	21,696	20,188
Total	103,369r	112,223r	89,111r	102,758r	101,106r	132,335r	139,585r	13974r		
IMPORTS										
Cars	27,424	34,824	25,376	37,385	32,015	44,769	60,827	4532		
Jeep	2,564	3,078	2,930	3,911	3,626	1,241	2,075	519		
Motor Rickshaw	-	700			200	200	450	053		
Station Wagon	471	1,348	831	862	885	2,008	1,179	594		
Buses Including Jolly Bus	400	236	793	771	812	742	594	922		
Lorrs/Trucks Including ambulance	3,860	3,304	2,952	3,082	3,139	2,976	4,623	760		
Special Lorries, Trucks & Vans	244	361	209	228	195	440	250	360		
Motor Cycle	76,228	54,206	44,089	34,965	32,229	72,932	84,893	9,650		
Scooter	1,299	515	455	7	15	16	7	19		
Motorised Cycle	602	126	-	1,001	4	5	510	584		
Passengers M. Cars (n.S)	305	315	146	2,788	150	97	149	16		
Road Tractors for Trailers	24	14	137	5	-	3	1	7		
Tractor Agricultural	14,341	1,853	663	1,360	1,592	572	408	491		
Tractor Caterpillar	62	29	120	2	14	-	1	18		
Tractor Heavy Industry forconst.	59	29	1	1	-	24		64 1		
Tractor Roads	-	2	2	-	-	-				
Tractor (NES)	528	647	313	25	91	42	87	596		
Car Chassis with Engine	949	-	-	-	-	-	8	23		
Bus etc. Chassis	526	118	63	7	12	8				
Spl. Truck etc. Chassis	1,398	187	152	4	44	42	1	15		
Richaw, Chas with Engine	1	32	-	8	203	200		10		
Pickup	20,116	11,714	11,207	10,402	11,028	12,945	18,300	194		
Delivery Van	4,097	3,498	4,978	5,318	5,766	6,339	6,118	776		
Chassis Un-Moved Motor Vehicle No	1,306	998	1,519	950	519	319		712		
Bicycle	140	76	136	3	92	3	3	289		
Motor Vehicles Gds	965	438	16	28	36	17	3	75		
Passger Vehicle Public No	1,045	970	233	22	27	36	56	7		
Tractor Chassis with Engine	714	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Total	159,668	119,618	97,731	103,435	112,693	145,976	60,544	1,802		
SALES										
Trucks	2,734	2,245	2,371	2,195						
Buses	658	590	517	777						
LCVs	10,084	12,384	11,306	13,449						
4x4 vehicles	1,925	2,243	2,164	2,884						
Tractors	14,072	9,626	10,780	17,358						
Motor Cycle/ scooters	9,822	7,092	4,798	2,378						
Car(Suzuki 800)	12,874	15,975	13,783	19,029						
Total	52,169	50,155	45,719	58,070						

a: Jul-Feb 1992-93

b: Jul-Jan "

c: Jul-Nov "

Sour: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 7.1

COMPONENTS OF MONETARY ASSETS

(Rs million)

Stocs at end Je(a)	1986	1987	1988	1989	:990	199(P)	1992?)	End-March(e) 1992(P)	1993(P)
1.Jurrency Ied	67,804	79,991	93,436	03,238	120,818	14:916	161!4	165,243	189,584
2.Jurrency hl by SBP	427	665	516	746	399	610	i2	1,067	517
3.Jurrency iills of :heduled lks	4,101	4,623	5,135	4,984	5,351	:339	8i2	6,330	7,347
4.Jurrency lircu- tion (1-2·	63,276	74,703	87,785	97,508	1:5,067	13:967	15119	157,846	181,720
5.cheduled nks demand deposits (b)	70,677	83,821	95,967	.03,893	1:9,704	14:457	17951	161,664	191,874
6.Jther Depts with SB' (c)	878	1,101	1,218	3,132	2,209	:.114	322	5,299	6,610
7.11 (4+5+6	134,831	159,625	184,970	204,533	236,980	28:538	33402	324,809	380,204
8.cheduled nks ime Depos (b)	76,280	80,398	84,374	77,105	10,241	8:436	11610	96,909	137,491
9.Jesidents reign Currency leposits (FCD) (f)						.,638	3439	23,307	47,900
10Monetary sets (7+8-9)	211,111	240,023	269,344	281,638	317,221	37,612	48551	445,025	565,595
11Growth R (%)	14.8	13.7	12.2	4.6	12.6	19.3	.1	17.5	16.6
Mnorandumms									
1Currency/mey Ratio	30.0	31.1	32.6	34.6	36.3	36.6	.3	35.5	32.1
2Demand Losits/Mony Ratio	33.5	34.9	35.6	36.9	37.7	38.6	3.2	36.3	33.9
3Time Depts/Money Ratio	36.1	33.5	31.3	27.4	25.3	23.9	1.0	21.8	24.3
4Other Depts/Money Ratio	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	3.7	1.2	1.2
5Income Vcity of Money (d)	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5		

Sour: State Bank of Pakistan

P Provision

b Excludingter-bank deposits and deposists of federal and provincial governments and foreign constituents.

c Excludingunter-part funds, deposits of foreign central banks, foreigngovernments and international orgaiation.

d Income vcity of mocy is defined by State Bank as GNP at current factor cost/quarterly averge of Monry Assets (M2).

e Last Thuny basis

f. The data on idents Foreign Currency Deposit Accounts (allowed & be opened by residents Pakistanis as from 23-9-91) have bi included s part of mcary assets kroking them off as foreign liability. The break-up of these eposits into demand and timeelements is navailable. as soon as tbreak-up becomes availablethe same will be merged in demand and tims deposits

CAUSATIVE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MONETARY ASSETS

(Rs million)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991(P)	1992(P)	End March 1992(P)	End March 1993(P)
				A. Stock at end June (a)					
1. Claims on Private Sector	122,570 *	143,822	154,626	172,809	195,966	221,062	251,311	241,540	300,132
2. Claims on Public Enterprises	34,893	35,658	36,851	34,559	35,068	30,666	31,556	30,439	29,985
3. Government Sector (Net)(4+5+6)	94,782	105,394	134,623	142,240	147,455	191,292	266,781	250,416	330,838
4. Budgetary Support (b)	91,164	102,530	127,212	134,335	129,888	180,442	252,904	243,115	318,903
5. Zakat Fund	(3,042)	(3,570)	(4,044)	(4,730)	(6,423)	(7,825)	(8,992)	(8,234)	(8,192)
6. Commodity Operations	6,660	6,434	11,455	12,635	23,990	18,675	22,869	15,535	20,127
7. Counterpart Funds	(1,643)	(1,390)	(717)	(311)	(508)	(330)	(151)	(230)	(517)
8. Other Items (Net)	(23,543)	(26,129)	(35,508)	(40,008)	(38,114)	(34,923)	(40,154)	(42,240)	(52,105)
9. Domestic Credit (1+2+3+7+8)	227,059	257,355	289,875	309,289	339,867	407,767	509,343	480,925	608,333
10. Foreign Assets (Net)	(15,948)	(17,332)	(20,531)	(27,651)	(22,646)	(33,793)	(24,192)	(35,900)	(42,738)
11. Monetary Assets	211,111	240,023	269,344	281,638	317,221	373,974	485,151	445,025	565,595
				B. Change over the Year (July-June)					
12. Private Sector	19,355 *	21,252	21,799 @	18,183	23,157	25,096	30,249	20,478	48,821
13. public Enterprises**	3,591	765	1,193	(2,292) +	509	(4,402)	890	(227)	(1,571)
14. Govt Sector (Net) (15+16+17)	8,623 *	10,612	18,234 @	7,617	12,586	36,466	75,489	59,124	64,057
15. Budgetary Support (b)	5,766	11,366	13,687 @	7,123	(2,924) #^	43,183 #	72,462	62,673	65,999
16. Zakat Fund	(840)	(528)	(474)	(686)	(1,693)	(1,402)	(1,167)	(409)	800
17. Commodity Operations	3,697 *	(226)	5,021	1,180	11,355	(5,315)	4,194	(3,140)	(2,742)
18. Counterpart Funds	369	253	673	406	(197)	178	179	100	(366)
19. Other Items (Net)	(2,613)	(2,586)	(9,379)	(4,500)	1,894	3,191	(5,231)	(6,317)	(11,951)
20. Domestic Credit (12+13+14+)8+19)	29,325	30,296	32,520	19,414	37,949	60,529 ^	101,576	73,158 $	98,990
21. Foreign Assets (Net)	(2,119)	(1,384)	(3,199)	(7,120)	2,366	862 ^	4,963 $	(6,745)	(18,546)
22. Changes in Monetary Assets (20+21)	27,206	28,912	29,321	12,294	35,583	61,391 $	106,539 $	66,413 $	80,444 $

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

P: Provisional

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.

** Includes credit to WAPDA, OGDC, NFC and PTV.

@ Adjusted for Rs 10,995 million on account of impact of retirement of SNF Bonds.

^ Adjusted for SAF loans amounting to Rs 7,371 million reflecting the correct position of government budetary support and net foreign assets of the banking system.

\# Include impact of issue of bonds by Federal Government to banks amounting to Rs 4.3 billion in 1988-89 and Rs 0.7 billion in 1989-90 and Rs 3.6 billion in 1990-91 in settlement of loans given earlier by banks to public sector enterprises, consequently credit to government for budgetary support increased and that to public sector enterprises declined to the extent of bonds issued in respective years.

$ Adjustment on account of Resident Foreign Currency Account Deposits has been made in net foreign assets as wel as in monetary assets

Note: Figures in brackets represents negative sign.

T ABLE 7.:

INCOME VELOCITY OF MONEY

E June Stock	Money Supply (M1) (Rs million)	Income Velocty of Money Supply	Monetary Assets (M:) (Rs millio:)	Inme Velocity Monetary Assets
10-81	73,560	3.7	104,621	2.7
11-82	80,926	3.9	116,51(	2.7
12-83	96,542	3.8	146,02:	2.5
13-84	103,445	4.0	163,26:	2.5
14-85	118,968	3.9	183,90:	2.8
15-86	134,831	3.8	211,11	2.7
16-87	159,625	3.5	240,02:	2.6
17-88	184,970	3.4	269,34	2.4
18-89	204,533	3.5	281,63:	2.6
19-90	236,980	3.4	317,22	2.6
10-91	284,538	3.3	378,61:	2.7
11-92	334,502	3.3	485,15	2.5
(-Mar)				
12-93	380,821	3.2	569,70(	2.2

Source Finance ivision

MONEY SUPPLY
(M1, M2, M3)

(Rs billion)

End Period Stocks (last working day Basis)	Narrow Money (M1)	% Change	Monetary Assets (M2)	% Change	Broad Money (M3)	% Change
1972-73	18.05	-	27.07	-	30.94	-
1979-80	61.90	23.2 *	92.42	22.7 *	103.14	22.2 *
1980-81	73.56	18.7	104.62	13.2	116.80	13.2
1981-82	80.93	10.0	116.51	11.4	133.87	14.4
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	12.2	392.50	18.6
1988-89	204.33	10.5	281.64	4.6	423.37	7.9
1989-90	236.98	16.0	317.22	12.6	480.13	13.7
1990-91	284.54	20.1	378.61	19.4 **	547.37	14.0
1991-92	334.50	17.6	485.15	28.1 **	658.25	20.3
Jul-Mar						
1991-92	331.09	16.4	453.27	19.7	623.59	13.9
1992-93	380.82	13.8	569.71	17.4	745.12	13.2

Source: Finance Division

* Annual compound growth during 1972-73 to 1979-80

** The percentage changes have been worked out after adding foreign currency deposits. Excluding FCD changes are 17.9 and 21.1 during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively.

TABLE 7.5

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED BANKS ADVANCES BY BORRWERS

(COMMERCIAL & SPECIALIZED)

(Rs million)

Outanding	End June				
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1. Fcign Constents	479.3	247.0	24.2	136.1	161.3
. Official	1.2	0.3	–	–	
[. Busines	475.6	245.2	24..6	134.6	158.2
[. Persd	2.4	1.5	.6	1.4	3.1
2. omestic Catituents:	80,666.5	97,119.4	111,65.3	133,540.0	148,996.7
I. Governnts	16,175.8	13,630.5	14,05.8	6,675.4	6,445.5
a) Feral Government:	7,351.7	7,052.4	7,96.6	3,928.3	3,175.9
(iCommodity Operation	7,340.4	7,048.0	7,96.3	3,928.3	3,175.9
(iiOthers	11.3	4.4	1.3	–	
b) Princial Governments:	8,589.6	6,449.3	5,98.5	2,712.7	3,229.3
(iCommodity Operation	8,589.6	6,437.6	5,97.7	2,712.7	3,229.3
(iiOthers	–	11.7	2.8	–	
c) Ld Bodies	234.6	128.7	10.7	34.4	40.2
I. PubliSector Enterprises	15,394.3	16,087.5	18,05.8	22,187.9	18,308.1
a) Aculture, Forestry, Hing & Fishing	286.0	370.5	32.8	196.4	161.2
b) Ming and Quarrying	546.2	646.2	33.7	585.5	570.2
c) Mufacturing	8,440.6	9,552.4	10,49.6	12,399.2	8,477.9
d) Ctruction	450.4	656.6	69.4	1,172.7	2,000.2
e) Etricity, Ga Water and Sary Services	1,633.3	1,109.7	1,58.0	2,077.5	2,438.9
f) Cmerce	1,914.9	922.6	2,54.9	3,261.4	3,345.5
g) Tsport, Storage a Communication	876.3	845.6	87.1	1,376.4	250.6
h) Sices	19.2	12.8	4.2	44.5	27.2
i) Or Public Sctor Enterprises	1,227.4	1,.71.3	1,19.1	1,074.3	1,036.5
III. Priv Sector (Business)	40,856.4	56,382.7	69,67.3	93,005.1	110,412.5
a) Aiculture, Forestry, Hing & Fishing	6,695.7	9,513.0	14,09.1	19,920.2	27,922.7
b) Ming and Quarrying	393.8	504.5	464.9	784.8	511.0
c) Mufacturing	20,051.0	27,514.2	33,765.2	36,039.4	42,777.7
d) Ostruction	779.9	1,518.1	2,165.1	3,804.2	2,417.6
e) Etricity, Gis Water and Stary Services	43.6	68.5	115.5	275.2	207.1
f) Cmerce	9,661.7	13,163.4	14,896.6	21,567.1	24,371.4
g) 'nsport, Storage a Communiations	497.4	517.0	648.3	928.7	1,449.0
h) Vices	539.7	919.8	709.9	1,335.3	1,722.0
i) Cer Private Business	2,193.7	3164.2	2,852.6	8,350.2	9,034.0
IV. TnFunds andnon-pr organisations	54.5	151.5	00.4	81.1	143.0
V. Penal	5,560.4	7661.6	8,806.2	11,458.5	13,478.6
VI. Ot activitics not adequatly dcsbed	2,625.1	2705.5	1,401.8	132.0	208.9
To	81,145.8	97366.4	111,99.5	133,676.1	149,157.9

(Contd...)

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED BANKS ADVANCES BY BORROWERS
(COMMERCIAL & SPECIALIZED)

(..Contd.) (Rs million)

Outstanding	End June 1988	1989	1990	1991(P)	1992(P)
1. Foreign Constituents	101.6	160.6	77.4	179.4	361.9
I. Official	–	–	–	–	
II. Business	100.7	159.2	77.3	179.2	361.5
III. Personal	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.4
2. Domestic Constituents:	162,949.4	178,310.4	216,912.5	222,479.3	279,989.2
I. Governments	11,455.3	12,635.6	23,990.0	18,674.3	24,869.0
a) Federal Government:	6,671.8	7,195.7	15,651.9	11,151.1	15,131.0
(i) Commodity Operations	6,671.8	7,195.7	15,651.9	11,151.1	15,131.0
(ii) Others	–	–	–	–	
b) Provincial Governments:	4,783.5	5,439.9	8,338.1	7,523.2	9,738.0
(i) Commodity Operations	4,783.5	5,439.9	8,338.1	7,523.2	7,738.0
(ii) Others	–	–	–	–	2,000.0
c) Local Bodies	–	–	–	–	
II. Public Sector Enterprises	18,200.0	15,371.7	15,980.5	16,246.6	20,356.2
a) Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	490.9	41.5	42.0	42.7	53.8
b) Mining and Quarrying	747.8	702.9	552.7	561.9	707.5
c) Manufacturing	8,479.2	8,360.6	8,884.2	7,032.1	8,854.2
d) Construction	2,047.9	668.8	805.0	818.4	1,030.5
e) Electricity, Gas Water and Sanitary Services	2,445.9	2,316.1	3,492.0	3,550.1	4,469.9
f) Commerce	2,574.0	1,821.2	450.9	2,458.4	3,095.4
g) Transport, Storage and Communication	257.0	219.5	207.1	210.5	265.0
h) Services	31.8	0.3	44.5	45.2	56.9
i) Other Public Sector Enterprises	1,065.5	1,240.8	1,502.2	1,527.3	1,823.0
III. Private Sector (Business)	118,126.1	133,536.3	155,794.2	172,522.1	222,572.8
a) Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	31,392.6	37,224.7	39,915.9	39,201.7	54,210.6
b) Mining and Quarrying	823.2	587.5	850.8	942.4	1,190.1
c) Manufacturing	50,571.5	54,114.9	63,977.8	75,847.2	95,782.8
d) Construction	2,569.2	3,167.2	4,313.9	4,777.1	6,032.7
e) Electricity, Gas Water and Sanitary Services	154.3	913.9	624.9	692.0	873.9
f) Commerce	23,903.4	28,431.4	35,375.9	39,174.3	49,470.8
g) Transport, Storage and Communications	1,484.3	1,355.2	1,220.3	1,351.3	1,706.5
h) Services	1,415.2	1,751.8	2,207.9	2,444.9	3,087.5
i) Other Private Business	5,811.8	5,989.7	7,306.7	8,091.2	10,217.9
IV. Trust Funds and non-profit organisations	160.5	197.1	441.1	231.7	291.7
V. Personal	14,860.6	16,430.9	20,545.0	14,636.3	11,723.6
VI. Other activities not adequately described	146.9	138.9	161.6	168.3	193.9
Total	163,051.0	178,471.1	216,989.9	222,658.7	280,351.1

Source State Bank of Pakistan

– nil

(P) Provisional

Note: Data from 1972 to 1981 on old psttem may be seen in Table 5 Money and Banking, of Pakistan, Economic Survey, 1982-83.

TABLE 7.5

NAME OF DOMESTIC & FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

A. ationalis Scheduled Banks

1. First'omen Bank Ltd.
2. Habib Bank Ltd.
3. Natiol Bank of Pakistan
4. United Bank Ltd.
5. Fede Bank for Cooperative
6. Punjab Provincial Cooperati Bank

B. rivate Scduled Bank

1. Bankommerce Al-Habit Ltd.
2. Capital Bank Ltd.
3. SoneBank Ltc.
4. Union Bank Ltd.
5. Mehi Bank Ltd.
6. Indus Bank Ltd.
7. PrimCommercial Bank Ltd.
8. Republic Bank Ltd
9. AskaCommercial Bank Ltd.
10. Bolan Bank Ltd.
11. Metrolitan Bank Ltd.
12. Faisal Isamic Ban.

Note: ut of 12nks 9 have started function.

C. FIs/Specized Banks

1. Invesent Corporation of Pakistan
2. Natiol Investment Trust
3. EquitParticipation Fund
4. Pak-bya Holding Company
5. Pak-Iwait Investment Company
6. Saudi'ak Industrial and Agricultural Invenent Corporation
7. Pakisi Industrial Credit and Invenent Corporation
8. Industrial Devclopment Banbf Pakistan
9. National Development Finan Corporation
10. Banker's Equity Limited
11. Regional Development Finan Corporation
12. Small Business Finance Corration
13. House Building Finance Corration
14. Agricultural Development Bk of Pakistan
15. National Development Leasi Corporation

D. Investmentank

1. Cresct Investment Bank
2. First ernationl Investment Bank
3. ATL/ BOT Investment Bank
4. Secur Investment Bank
5. Fideli Investment Bank
6. Prudential Investment Bank
7. Islamic Investment Bank
8. Asset Investment Bank
9. Altowfeek Investment Bank
10. Al-Faysal Investment Bank

E. Freign Bas

1. Amerin Expreis Bank Ltd
2. ABN MRC Bank N.V.
3. Bank Americ (National Trust and ving Association
4. Bank Oman Limited
5. BanqIndosuez
6. The bk of Tokyo Limitec
7. Citiba N.A.
8. The Gse Manhattan Bank N.A.
9. Deutse Bank A.G.
10. Anz Gndlays Bnk P.I.C.
11. The Hgkong & Shanghai Banig Corporation Limited.
12. Middle East Bank limited
13. Rupali Bnk Limitd
14. Standard Charterec Bank
15. Emirates Bank Intenational mited
16. International Finane Investmt and Conmerce Bnk Ltd.
17. Doha Bank Limitec
18. Massraf Faysal Al-Islami of ahrain
19. Habib Bank A.G. Zurich.
20. Pan African Bank limited
21. Sociiete Generale, he Frenc and International Bank
22. Al-Baraka Islamic nvestmerBank

Source: 3P and Finance Division

BANK AND ADVANCE RATES

(Percent)

As on 30th June	Bank Rate	(Scheduled Bank Advance Rates (Weighted Average @) Precious Metals	Stock Exchange Securities	Fixed Assets Including Machinery	Real Estate	Financial Obligations	Others	Total Advances
				Merchandise				
1971	5%	8.97	8.35	8.09	8.22	8.04	7.48	8.25	8.12
1972	6% (12.5.1972)	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% (3.9.1974)	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% (7.6.1977)	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	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	10%	13.26 (13.36)	11.85 (11.32)	10.94 (11.97)	11.88 (12.08)	10.16 (11.44)	7.98 (11.50)	9.77 (10.14)	10.55 (11.03)
1984	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		13.11 (13.19)	11.22 (11.39)	10.89 (11.68)	12.16 (12.36)	10.49 (11.31)	9.67 (10.26)	9.29 (9.84)	10.49 (11.13)
1986		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		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		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)
1989		9.11 (9.29)	11.04 (10.91)	10.60 (10.59)	13.62 (13.87)	10.74 (11.67)	8.67 (8.66)	9.26 (9.15)	10.89 (11.16)
1990		10.14 (10.95)	11.34 (10.91)	10.80 (10.50)	13.12 (13.22)	10.21 (11.02)	9.36 (9.35)	8.28 (8.31)	10.59 (10.77)
1991(P)		9.19 (10.80)	8.72 (10.79)	8.66 (10.27)	10.43 (12.05)	7.92 (9.92)	8.58 (10.63)	7.47 (8.34)	10.73 11.03
1992(P)		8.93 (10.28)	8.48 (10.27)	8.42 (9.78)	10.14 (11.47)	7.25 (9.44)	8.33 (10.12)	7.27 (7.95)	10.72 (11.01)

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

P Provisional
@ Weighted Averages pertain to Interest Based Advances with effect from March, 1981 quarter
* Figures in brackets indicate rates for Private Sector

TABLE 7.8

PLS DEPOSITS/PROFIT RATES*

		Country Banks									Foreign Banks
		ABL	HBL	MCBL	NBP	UBL	FWBL	IDIP	AD?	Aver.	Aver.
PLS Call Depits	1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	7.39
	1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	7.64
	1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	8.06
	1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	9.69
	1991	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	5.40	9.90
	1992	7.80	N.A	-	-	-	-	-	NA	10.80	9.00
Savg Accos	1987	6.70	6.80	6.70	6.80	5.00		740		6.73	8.16
	1988	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	5.00		750		6.72	8.22
	1989	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10	5.30		710		6.93	8.00
	1990	7.00	7.30	7.00	7.10	5.30	7.10	740	70	7.06	7.85
	1991	7.70	7.60	7.50	7.60	7.10	7.80	780	70	7.10	7.20
	1992	8.20	8.00	8.00	8.10	5.60	8.00	NA.	NA.	8.32	7.76
Ten Deposi	1987	8.70	8.80	8.70	8.80	7.80		960		8.73	10.75
(Six Months)	1988	8.00	8.80	7.60	8.80	7.90		980		8.48	10.36
	1989	8.30	9.20	8.00	9.20	8.20		930		8.70	10.07
	1990	8.30	9.30	7.90	9.30	8.30	9.20	970	90	8.93	9.27
	199.	9.20	9.90	9.80	9.80	9.20	10.10	1010	40	9.13	9.25
	1992	10.20	10.20	10.30	10.50	10.80	10.50	NA.	NA.	10.24	10.00
(One Year)	1987	9.10	9.20	6.10	9.20	8.10		1000		9.12	11.24
	1988	8.30	9.20	7.90	9.20	8.20		1020		8.83	10.92
	1989	8.60	9.60	8.30	9.70	8.60		970		9.08	10.50
	1990	8.60	9.70	8.20	9.80	8.60	9.60	1020	100	9.34	10.00
	199.	9.60	10.40	10.30	10.40	9.60	10.60	1060	20	9.59	9.95
	1992	10.60	10.60	10.80	11.20	1.30	10.90	NA.	NA.	11.26	10.43
(Two Year)	1987	9.90	10.00	9.90	10.10	8.90		1090		9.95	11.87
	1988	9.10	10.00	8.60	10.00	9.00		1 .10		9.63	12.28
	1989	9.40	10.50	9.10	10.50	9.40		1050		9.90	11.23
	1990	9.40	10.60	9.00	10.60	9.40	10.50	1 .00	160	10.13	10.05
	1991	10.40	11.30	11.20	11.20	9.70	11.50	1 .50	50	10.30	9.15
	1992	11.50	11.60	11.80	12.00	2.00	11.90	N.A.	NA.	12.90	-
(Three Year	1987	10.70	10.90	10.70	10.90	9.60		1 .80		10.77	15.35
	1988	9.30	10.80	9.30	10.80	9.70		1 .00		10.40	15.60
	1989	10.20	11.30	9.80	11.20	0.10		1 .40		10.87	15.60
	1990	10.10	11.40	9.70	11.40	0.20	11.30	1 .90	100	10.88	12.30
	1991	11.30	12.20	12.10	12.10	9.80	12.40	1 .40	10	11.05	12.00
	1992	12.50	12.50	12.70	12.90	12.70	12.90	N.A.	NA.	13.28	11.60
(Four Year)	1987	11.50	11.40	11.50	11.70	10.30		1 .70		11.57	-
	1988	10.50	11.60	10.10	11.60	10.40		1 .90		11.35	-
	1989	11.00	12.20	10.50	12.20	10.90		1 .30		11.52	-
	1990	10.90	12.30	10.50	12.60	10.90	-	1 .80	100	11.66	-
	1991	12.10	13.10	13.00	13.00	10.40	-	1 .40	50	11.64	-
	1992	13.50	13.50	13.70	13.90	13.50	-	N.A.	NA.	13.67	-
(Five Year)	1987	12.30	12.50	12.30	12.50	11.00		1 .60		12.37	17.90
	1988	11.30	12.40	10.80	12.40	11.10		1 .80		11.97	17.90
	1989	11.70	13.00	11.30	13.20	11.60		1 .10		12.28	17.90
	1990	11.60	13.10	11.20	13.10	11.60	13.00	1 .70	100	12.55	13.90
	1991	13.00	14.00	13.90	13.90	11.30	14.30	1 .30	00	12.69	13.70
	1992	14.40	14.40	14.60	15.10	14.50	14.80	N.A.	.A.	14.59	13.40

Sirce: State Bank of Pakistan

- nil.

* For the : month ending December

Statement Showing the Rates of Profit Declared by the
Domestic Commercial Banks and Foreign Banks for
Half Year Jan-Jun 1992

Nature of Deposits	Special Notice Deposits		Saving Accounts	PLS Call Deposits	Term Deposit		
	7 to 29 days Notice	30 days and over notice			1 Month	2 Months	3 Months
Allied Bank of Pakistan	5.6	6.4	7.8	7.4	–	–	8.6
Habib Bank Ltd.	5.1	5.9	7.8	–	–	–	9.0
Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.	5.2	6.0	8.0	–	–	–	9.1
National Bank of Pakistan	5.8	6.7	7.8	–	–	–	8.8
United Bank Ltd.	5.3	6.1	6.6	–	–	–	9.1
First Women Bank Ltd.	5.1	5.9	7.8	–	–	–	9.0
IDBP	5.1	6.0	8.0	–	8.4	–	9.0
ADBP	–	–	4.6	–	–	–	5.3
Pan African Bank	7.0	8.0	10.7	–	10.8	–	12.4
Prime Bank	6.0	7.0	8.6	–	8.0	–	8.6
Union Bank	6.6	7.6	8.6	9.9	8.6	–	9.0
Soneri Bank	6.0	7.0	8.5	–	9.5	–	9.5
Albaraka Bank	4.5	5.2	7.0	–	–	–	8.0
Indus Bank	7.0	8.0	9.0	–	10.5	10.7	11.0
French Int. Bank	–	5.2	–	7.7	–	–	8.0
Bank Comm. Al-Habib	6.5	7.5	8.5	–	8.5	–	9.0
Bolan Bank	5.9	7.1	8.8	–	–	–	9.2
Askari Bank	6.3	7.5	7.8	–	9.8	–	10.0
Mehran Bank	6.5	7.5	10.0	–	–	–	11.5
Bank of Khyber	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prudential Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amercian Express Bank Ltd.	4.5	5.3	7.1	7.5	–	–	6.0
ABN Amro Bank	5.7	6.4	7.1	–	–	–	7.5
Bank of Amercian N.T.S.A.	4.3	5.0	6.7	–	7.0	–	5.7
Banque Indosuez	5.2	6.0	7.2	4.3	–	–	–
Bank of Oman Ltd	6.1	7.1	8.5	–	–	–	10.4
Bank of Tokyo Ltd.	3.0	3.5	4.6	–	–	–	5.3
Citibank N.A.	4.6	5.3	7.0	16.2	–	–	6.0
Chase Manhattan Bank N.	4.5	5.2	7.0	7.4	–	–	6.0
Doha Bank Ltd.	6.2	7.1	9.5	–	9.9	–	10.9
Deutsche Bank	5.1	5.9	7.9	13.6	–	–	6.7
Emirates Bank Int. Ltd.	6.5	7.5	8.8	–	9.3	9.5	9.7
Faysal Islamic Bank of Bahrain	6.0	7.5	9.2	–	9.3	9.8	10.6
Grindlays Bank	6.5	7.5	7.7	–	–	–	8.9
Habib Bank A.G. Zurich	6.7	7.8	9.2	–	9.2	–	10.0
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	6.6	7.6	7.8	–	–	–	9.0
I.F.I.C. Bank	6.5	7.5	10.0	–	t0.5	–	11.5
Middle East Bank	6.2	8.0	8.0	–	9.5	9.7	10.0
Rupali Bank	5.8	6.8	9.0	4.1	9.5	–	10.4
Standard Chartered Bank	5.5	6.5	7.1	–	–	–	7.6

(Contd..)

TABLE 7.5

Statement Showing the Rates of Profit Declared by the Domestic Commercial Banks and Foreign Banks for Half Year Jan-Jun 1992

Name of Depsits	Term Deposits						
	4 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years
Allid Bank o'akistan	–	9.7	10.1	11.0	11.9	12.8	13.7
Hab Bank L.	–	10.2	10.7	11.6	12.5	13.5	14.4
Musn Commeal Bank Ltd.	–	10.3	10.8	11.8	12.7	13.7	14.6
Natnal Bankf Pakistan	–	10.1	10.6	11.5	12.4	13.4	14.3
Unid Bank L.	–	10.3	10.7	11.7	12.5	13.5	14.5
FirsWomen nk Ltd.	–	10.1	10.6	11.6	12.5		14.4
IDP	–	10.4	10.8	11.8	12.8	13.7	14.7
ADP	–	6.0	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.9	8.4
PanAfrican Bk	–	14.0		–	–	–	–
Prin Bank	–	10.1	11.0	11.6	13.1	–	14.0
Unin Bank	–	10.1	11.0	12.1	12.6	–	14.3
Soni Bank	–	10.1	11.0	12.0	–	–	–
Alb'aka Ban	–	9.1	9.5	–	–	–	12.8
Indi Bank	–	11.5	12.0	–	–	–	–
Frech Int. Bk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ban Comm. I-Habib	–	10.0	11.0	–	–	–	–
Boli Bank	–	10.1	11.0	–	12.5	–	–
Askri Bank	–	10.5	11.3	12.0	12.5	–	–
Mean Bank	–	13.0	13.6	14.9	16.2	–	18.4
Ban of Khyb	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prudential Ba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amcian Expn Bank Ltd.	–	8.0	8.3	–	–	–	–
AB Amro Bk	–	8.5	10.0	–	–	–	–
Banof AmerciN.T.S.A.	–	6.4	6.7	–	–	–	–
Barue Indosz	–	8.5	9.0	–	–	–	–
Ban of OmaLtd	–	10.5	10.7	–	11.8	–	13.5
Ban of TokyLtd.	–	6.0	6.3	–	–	–	–
Citank N.A	–		7.8	–	–	–	–
Chae Manhan Bank N.	–	6.6	7.1	–	–	–	–
Doi Bank L.	–	12.3	12.9	–	–	–	–
Desche Ban	–	8.0	8.4	–	–	–	–
Emates BarInt. Ltd.	9.8	11.3	11.0	–	–	–	–
Fayl Islamic nk of Bahrain	–	12.0	12.2	–	–	–	–
Grdlays Ba	–	10.0	10.5	–	–	–	–
Hab Bank G. Zurich	–	11.0	11.9	–	–	–	–
Hog Kong Shanghai Baking Coration	–	10.1	10.6	–	–	–	–
I.F.C. Ban	–	13.0	11.6	–	–	–	–
Mille East nk	–	10.5	11.0	–	–	–	–
Ruli Bank	–	11.7	12.3	–	–	–	–
Stadard Chered Bank	–	8.6	9.0	9.8	–	–	–

(Contd..)

Statement Showing the Rates of Profit Declared by the
Domestic Commercial Banks and Foreign Banks for
Half Year Jul-Dec 1992

Nature of Deposits	Special Notice Deposits		Saving Accounts	PLS Call Deposits	Term Deposit		
	7 to 29 days Notice	30 days and over notice			1 Month	2 Months	3 Months
Allied Bank of Pakistan	5.9	6.7	8.2	7.8	–	–	9.0
Habib Bank Ltd.	5.1	5.9	7.8	–	–	–	9.0
Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.	5.2	6.0	8.0	–	–	–	9.1
National Bank of Pakistan	5.4	6.1	8.1	–	–	–	9.3
United Bank Ltd.	5.4	6.2	6.6	–	9.3	9.7	10.1
First Women Bank Ltd.	5.2	6.0	8.0	–	–	–	–
IDBP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADBP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pan African Bank	7.0	8.6	10.0	–	10.8	–	12.4
Prime Bank	6.0	7.5	9.0	–	8.5	–	9.0
Union Bank	6.8	7.8	9.0	13.8	8.8	–	9.3
Soneri Bank	6.0	7.0	8.8	–	9.5	–	10.5
Albaraka Bank	4.7	7.2	7.2	–	–	–	10.0
Indus Bank	7.0	8.0	9.5	–	9.8	–	8.0
French Int. Bank	–	–	–	8.6	–	–	–
Bank Comm. Al-Habib	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.9
Bolan Bank	5.9	7.1	8.8	–	–	–	10.0
Askari Bank	6.2	7.5	8.5	–	9.7	–	10.4
Mehran Bank	–	–	9.0	–	–	–	–
Bank of Khyber	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prudential Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amercian Express Bank Ltd.	4.6	5.3	7.1	8.7	–	–	6.0
ABN Amro Bank	5.7	6.4	8.5	–	–	–	7.5
Bank of Amercian N.T.S.A.	4.3	5.0	6.7	–	7.0	–	5.7
Banque Indosuez	5.2	6.0	7.5	8.9	–	–	7.4
Bank of Oman Ltd	6.1	7.1	8.5	–	–	–	10.4
Bank of Tokyo Ltd.	4.5	5.2	6.9	–	–	–	8.0
Citibank N.A.	4.6	5.3	7.0	11.9	–	–	6.0
Chase Manhanan Bank N.A.	4.5	5.2	7.0	8.5	–	–	6.0
Doha Bank Ltd.	6.1	7.1	9.4	–	9.9	–	12.2
Deutsche Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Emirates Bank Int. Ltd.	6.5	8.0	8.8	–	9.5	9.8	10.2
Faysal Islamic Bank of Bahrain	6.1	7.8	9.1	–	9.4	9.9	10.5
Grindlays Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Habib Bank A.G. Zurich	7.0	8.0	9.0	–	9.0	–	10.0
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	5.6	7.1	8.0	–	–	–	9.2
I.F.I.C. Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.5
Middle East Bank	6.5	7.5	10.0	–	10.5	–	–
Rupali Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.9
Standard Chartered Bank	5.6	6.5	8.6	7.4	9.0	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Contd..)

TABLE 7.9

Statement Showing the Rates of Profit Declared by the Domestic Commercial Banks and Foreign Banks for Half Year Jul-Dec 1992

Nature of Deposits	Term Deposits						
	4 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	Years	5 Years
Allied Bank of Pakistan	–	10.2	10.6	11.6	12.5	13.5	14.4
Habib Bank Ltd.	–	10.2	10.6	11.6	12.5	13.5	14.4
Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.	–	10.3	10.8	11.8	12.7	13.7	14.6
National Bank of Pakistan	–	10.5	11.2	12.0	12.9	13.9	15.1
United Bank Ltd.	–	10.8	11.3	12.0	12.7	13.5	14.5
First Women Bank Ltd.	–	10.5	10.9	11.9	12.9	–	14.8
IDBP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ADBP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pan African Bank	–	14.0	–	–	–	–	–
Prime Bank	9.1	10.1	11.5	11.6	13.1	–	14.0
Union Bank	–	10.3	11.3	12.3	12.8	–	14.8
Soneri Bank	–	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	–	–
Alfalah Bank	–	9.4	9.3	–	–	–	13.3
Ines Bank	–	11.3	12.0	–	–	–	–
French Int. Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bank Commerce-Habib	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolan Bank	–	11.2	11.8	12.6	13.8	13.9	14.0
Asian Bank	–	10.5	11.2	12.0	12.5	–	–
Meezan Bank	–	7.6	12.3	13.2	14.5	–	16.6
Bank of Khyber	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prudential Bk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Expo Bank Ltd.	–	8.0	8.4	–	–	–	–
ANZ Amro Bank	–	8.4	10.2	–	–	–	–
Bank of America N.T.S.A.	–	6.4	6.7	–	–	–	–
Banque Indosez	–	8.7	9.2	–	–	–	–
Bank of Oman Ltd	–	10.5	11.2	–	11.6	–	13.4
Bank of Tokyo Ltd.	–	8.9	9.3	–	–	–	–
Citibank N.	–	7.2	7.8	–	–	–	–
Case Manhattan Bank N.A.	–	6.6	7.1	–	–	–	–
China Banking Corp.	–	12.2	12.8	–	–	–	–
Deutsche Bk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Emirates Bk Int. Ltd.	10.5	11.3	12.0	–	–	–	–
Faysal IslamBank of Bahrain	–	11.7	8.4	–	–	–	–
Grindlays Bk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Habib BankA.G. Zurich	–	11.5	12.0	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong Shanghai	–		1.0	–	–	–	–
Banking Corporation	–	10.5	–	–	–	–	–
I.F.I.C. Bk	–	13.5	13.6	–	–	–	–
Middle EaBank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepali Bank	–	11.2	10.8	–	–	–	–
Standard Chartered Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TERMS ON GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC BORROWING

(Nos)

	Profit 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 Years	"
	(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 Years	"
	(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 Schemes	13.42% p.a (m)	1 to 7 Years	"
Special Saving Certificates (R)	13.56% p.a (m)	3 Years	"
Special Saving Certificates (B)	12.50% p.a.(m)	3 Years	"
Regular Income Certificates	13.8% p.a	5 Years	Taxable
Khas Deposit Certificates/Accounts	42% p.a.(m)	3 Years	Non-Taxable
Mahana Amdani Accounts	14.87% (f)	1 to 5 Years	"
Postal Life Insurance	13.20% p.a.	Different Period	"

Source: Finance Division and Central Directorate of National Savings.

(a) Retention Period.

(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 increase to 20% for fifth year. Rate cited is compound rate for five years.

TABLE 7.11

NATIONAL SAVING SCHEMES

(Rs billion)

	Nme of Scme	Jul-Mar 1991-92		Jul-Mar 192-93		Outstanding as on 31-3-1993
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net	
1.	Dence Savgs Certifcates	7.35	4.21	7.39	4.21	51.71
2.	Nional Desit Certificates	0.02	(0.56)	0.02	(0.5C	3.46
3.	Kias Depc Certificates	0.22	(12.57)	0.41	(11.98	0.03
4.	Scial Savjs Certifiates (Regl.	19.08	13.48	21.06	13.7€	56.77
5.	Scial Savjs Certifiates (Beare	1.31	0.73	1.34	0.62	3.51
6.	Rgular Inme Certifcates	-	-	0.21	0.21	0.21
7.	Svings Acunts	9.35	0.14	7.65	(1.3	4.30
8.	Secial Savgs Accounts (New)	5.98	4.05	6.04	3.5(	15.48
9.	Mahana Aiani Accounts	0.18	0.14	0.20	0.1	1.00
10.	has Depc Accounts	2.05	(9.53)	0.93	(9.9	(2.10)
11.	htional Dosits Accounts	-	(0.04)	-	(0.0	(1.60)
12.	lize Bon	8.28	1.10	9.80	3.6	33.37
13.	ostal Lifesurance	0.89	0.78	0.52	0.4	4.32
	rand Tot	54.70	1.93	55.58	2.7	170.40

Note: igure in ackets represent negative sign.

Source: Directote of National Savings

STOCK MARKET SITUATION

	Index of Share Prices (end of last week) (1990-91=100)		Market Capitalization of Ordinary Shares (end of last week) (Rs Billion)	
	June 1992	1st April 1993	June 1992	1st April 1993
Cotton and Other Textiles	174.43	133.46	48.13	37.49
Chemicals & Pharmacutical	231.28	204.89	41.13	32.98
Engineering	159.99	125.62	1.68	1.53
Auto & Allied	175.39	169.92	5.61	8.66
Cable & Electrical Goods	216.78	191.32	3.62	4.55
Sugar and Allied	123.43	117.95	6.84	7.43
Paper & Board	137.43	122.40	3.94	3.50
Cement	305.86	322.56	6.69	9.57
Fuel & Energy	255.23	167.32	36.83	25.92
Transport and Communication	255.75	170.66	10.59	6.56
Bank & Financial Institutions	149.42	121.97	33.23	28.45
Miscellaneous	145.79	141.84	20.06	20.75
General Index Number/Total	188.50	149.85	218.36	187.38

	Turn over of Shares		
	End June	End March	
	1992	1992	1993
Shares Transacted (Million Nos.)	772.97	604.40	701.89

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

TABLE 8.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OVERAL. BUDGETARY POSITION

(Rs million)

	1991-92 Revised Estimates	1992-93 Budget Estimates
RECIEIS		
1. irect Taies	27,013	34,210
2. idirect Tixes	116,014	142,304
i. Customs	62,501	71,375
i. Sales Tax	21,498	26,921
i. Feceral Excise	32,015	44,008
3. 'otal Tax Revenue (1+2)	143,027	176,514
4. urcharges	16,347	17,194
i. Naural Gas	7,549	7,710
ii. Petroleum	8,798	9,484
5. Jon-Tax Revenue	63,500	67,292
6. Total Revenue Receipts Gross (3+4+5)	222,874	261,000
7. Less Provincial Share n Federal Taxes	-57,986	-64,854
8. Total Revenue Receipts (Net)	164,888	196.146
9. Capital Receipts	-9,540	16,120
10. External Resources	50,811	49,600
11. Self Financing by Autononous Bodies & SAP@	14,339	3,200
12 Total Resources (8+9+10-11)	220,498	265,066
EXPEDITURE		
13 Revenue Account	198,892	218,815
i. Defence	75,769	82,152
ii. Debt Servicng including repayment o' foreign Loans	80,074	93,176
iii. Grants including non-obligatory	7,402	9,236
iv. General Administration	9,964	10,777
v. Law and Order	4,443	4,284
vi. Community, Social and Economic Services	10,189	11,634
vii. Subsidies	8,206	5,049
viii. Unallocable	2,845	2,507
1 Development Expenditure	79,079	67,600
1 Total Expenditure (13 + 14)	277,97	286,415
1 GAP (15-12)	57,47	21,348
1 Financed by Bank Borrowing	57,47	21,348

Source: Finance Division

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FINANCE
(CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS)

(Rs million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (R.E)	1992-93 (B.E)
Total Revenues	77,403	89,877	103,873	117,021	139,108	158,805	163857	222,613	261,878
Federal	73,105	84,879	98,037	110,949	133,286	152,186	156730	206,929	242,964
Provinical	4,298	4,998	5,836	6,072	5,822	6,619	7127	15,684	18,914
Tax Revenues	61,218	72,423	82,927	93,456	110,338	119,435	129640	167,153	203,830
Federal	57,921	68,907	78,949	88,958	105,517	114,004	124311	159,374	193,708
Provinical	3,297	3,516	3,978	4,498	4,821	5,431	5329	7,779	10,122
Non-Tax Revenues	16,185	17,454	20,946	23,565	28,770	39,370	34217	55,460	58,048
Federal	15,184	15,972	19,088	21,991	27,769	38,182	32420	47,555	49,256
Provinical	1,001	1,482	1,858	1,574	1,001	1,188	1797	7,905	8,792
Surplus of Autonomous Bodies & SAP @	2,639	2,942	1,819	5,789	5,189	6,780	7,920	14339	3200
Expenditures	116,819	134,463	152,402	180,373	201,176	221,645	260,970	315,603	329,671
Federal	90,074	100,043	111,856	136,151	156,417	173,203	201,264	240,747	244,578
Provinical	26,745	34,420	40,546	44,222	44,759	48,442	59,706	74,856	85,093
Current*	83,769	94,686	116,242	133,645	153,066	165,595	195,676	232,432	257,327
Federal	64,585	72,383	88,577	104,200	121,001	129,953	150,670	177,467	194,744
Provinical	19,184	22,303	27,665	29,445	32,065	35,642	45,006	54,965	62,583
Development	33,050	39,777	36,160	46,728	48,110	56,050	65,293	83,171	72,343
Federal	25,489	27,660	23,279	31,951	35,416	43,250	50,593	63,280	49,834
Provinical	7,561	12,117	12,881	14,777	12,694	12,800	14,700	19,891	22,509
Overall Deficit	36,777	41,644	46,710	57,563	56,879	56,060	89,193	78,651	64,593
Financing (net)	36,777	41,644	46,710	57,563	56,879	56,060	89,193	78,651	64,593
External (Net)	5,169	8,584	8,424	12,691	18,195	22,945	22,101	21,805	17,070
Domestic (Non-bank	12,873	26,962	27,371	30,931	37,865	29,581	23,724	(627)	26,175
Banking System**	18,735	6,098	10,915	13,941	819 +	3,534	43,368	57,473	21,348
Memorandum Items									
GDP at Market Prices (new series)	472,157	514,532	572,479	675,389	769,745	855,943	1,020,600	1,211,245	1,359,338
				(As percent of GDP at Market Prices)					
Total Revenue	16.4	17.5	18.1	17.3	18.0	18.6	16.1	18.4	19.3
Tax Revenue	13.0	14.1	14.5	13.8	14.3	14.0	12.7	13.8	15.0
Non-Tax Revenue	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.6	3.4	4.6	4.3
Autonomous Bodies	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.2
Expenditure	24.7	26.1	26.6	26.7	26.1	25.9	25.6	26.1	24.3
Overall Deficit	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.5	7.4	6.6	8.7	6.5	4.8
Budgetary Support (Banking System)	4.0	1.2	1.9	2.1	0.1	0.4	4.3	4.8	1.6

* Current subsidies are included in current expenditure and development subsidies in development expenditure. Source Finance Division

** Differs from monetary statistics due to coverage and timing.

\+ Banking System does not include (i) Repayment of US Treasury Bills 1241 million (ii) USAID disbursed to private sector 1111 million

@ SAP only during 1992-93.

TABLE 1.3

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS REVENUS

(Rs million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	90-91	1991-92 (R.E)	1992-93 (B.E)
TotaRevenue (I)	77,403	89,877	103,873	17,021	39,108	58,805	53,857	222,613	261,878
Federal	73,105	84,879	98,037	10,949	33,286	52,186	46,730	206,929	242,964
Province@	4,298	4,998	5,836	6,072	5,822	6,619	7,127	15,684	18,914
I. Tax RevenueA+B)	61,218	72,423	82,927	93,456	10,338	19,435	29,640	167,153	203,830
Federal	57,921	68,907	78,949	88,958	05,517	14,004	24,310	159,374	193,708
Province	3,297	3,516	3,978	4,498	4,821	5,431	5,330	7,779	10,122
A Direct Taxes (1+2)	9,730	10,267	11,105	12,441	14,586	15,741	20,762	27,978	35,246
1. Income & Corp. Tax*	9,071	9,591	10,354	11,528	13,407	14,337	19,050	25,917	31,327
2. Taxes on Property	659	676	751	913	1,179	1,404	1,712	2,061	3,919
Federal	242	190	214	313	513	605	790	1,096	2,883
Provincial	417	486	537	600	666	799	922	965	1,036
B Indirect Taxes (3+4+5+7)	51,488	62,156	71,822	81,015	95,752	03,694	08,878	139,175	168,585
3. Excise Duty	15,439	15,616	15,503	17,560	20,232	23,322	25,023	32,345	44,300
Federal	15,308	15,515	15,361	17,399	20,038	23,082	24,739	32,015	44,008
Provincial	131	101	142	161	194	240	284	330	292
4. Sales Tax*	4,674	4,928	6,409	8,743	14,700	15,575	16,909	21,498	26,921
4.1 (Imports*	3,739	3,568	5,127	5,176	7,514	-	7,778	10,300	13,215
4.2 (Domestic Products*	935	1,360	1,282	3,567	7,186	-	9,121	11,198	13,706
5. Taxes on International Trade	23,371	29,343	33,364	38,001	42,362	50,665	50,528	62,501	71,375
5.1 Import Duties*	22,882	24,334	28,519	34,711	37,878	-	39,402	49,095	56,675
5.2 Sales Surcharges*		4,019	4,570	-	-	-	7,039	9,285	10,000
5.3 Export Duties*	489	990	275	3,290	4,484	-	4,087	4,121	4,700
6. Surcharges*	5,255	9,340	13,247	12,974	14,497	9,740	12,295	16,347	17,194
6.1 Gas*			1,975	3,075	3,973	4,841	3,243	7,549	7,710
6.2 Petroleum*			11,272	9,899	10,524	4,899	9,052	8,798	9,484
7. Other Taxes*'	2,749	2,929	3,299	3,737	3,961	4,392	4,123	6,484	8,794
7.1 Stamp Duties'*	919	1,017	1,352	1,671	1,778	2,061	2,187	3,526	4,566
7.2 Motor Vehicle Taxes**	665	701	814	856	892	928	1,101	1,198	1,363
7.3 Others**	1,165	1,211	1,133	1,210	1,291	1,403	835	1,760	2,865
II. Non-Tax Revenues (8+9+10+11+12)	16,185	17,454	20,946	23,565	28,770	39,370	34,217	55,460	58,048
Federal	15,184	15,972	19,088	21,991	27,769	38,182	32,420	47,555	49,256
Provincial	1,001	1,482	1,858	1,574	1,001	1,188	1,797	7,905	8,792
8. Interest & Dividend+	4,987	5,273	7,458	6,382	10,019	12,283	9,480	20,661	19,203
Federal	4,807	5,106	6,880	6,157	9,382	12,106	9,365	19,973	18,633
Provincial	180	167	578	225	637	177	115	688	570
9. Trading Profits*	299	203	55	613	363	2,181	-	-	-
10. Post Office & T&T*	2,357	2,769	3,560	4,103	5,250	6,597	(299)	(193)	(238)
11. Receipt from Civil Admn.	3,973	4,568	4,575	9,216	11,729	15,250	19,733	22,095	25,834
12. Others	9,229	14,741	5,298	3,251	1,409	3,059	5,303	12,898	13,249
Federal	8,408	13,426	4,018	1,902	1,045	2,048	3,621	5,681	5,027
Provincial	821	1,315	1,280	1,349	364	1,011	1,682	7,217	8,222

Source: Finance Division.

@Since consdated revenues are invariant to "Transfers to Provinces" adjstment for such transfer has not be made in the Federal and Provincial figures.

* Revenues ier these heads are exclusively Federal

**Revenues ier these heads are exclusively provincial

+ Excludes irgovernmental interest receipts.

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS EXPENDITURES

(Rs million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (P.A)	1991-92 (R.E)	1992-93 (B.E)
Current Expenditure*	83,769	94,686	116,242	133,645	153,066	165,595	195,676	232,432	257,327
Federal	64,585	72,383	88,577	104,200	121,001	129,953	150,470	177,467	194,744
Provincial	19,184	22,303	27,665	29,445	32,065	35,642	45,006	54,995	62,583
Defence**	31,866	35,606	41,335	47,015	51,053	58,708	64,623	75,769	82,152
Interest	16,529	19,734	23,955	33,238	38,132	46,713	50,048	63,634	75,528
Federal	16,036	19,019	22,982	31,702	36,525	45,575	48,741	61,045	72,256
Provincial	493	715	973	1,536	1,607	1,138	1,307	2,589	3,272
Current Subsidies	5,360	5,706	5,809	7,950	13,277	9,044	10,712	10,149	7,311
Federal	3,791	3,676	3,104	4,332	11,160	7,092	8,194	8,206	5,049
Provincial	1,569	2,030	2,705	3,618	2,117	1,952	2,518	1,943	2,262
Gen. Administration	6,560	7,379	10,393	8,542	10,192	11,927	13,494	16,834	18,141
Federal	4,122	4,634	7,133	5,098	5,664	6,543	7,614	9,964	10,777
Provincial	2,438	2,745	3,260	3,444	4,528	5,384	5,880	6,870	7,364
Social Services	10,485	12,375	15,452	17,325	19,304	20,243	28,129	32,067	38,075
Federal	2,506	2,983	4,122	4,898	5,144	5,101	5,714	5,983	6,769
Provincial	7,952	9,392	11,330	12,427	14,160	15,142	22,414	26,084	31,306
All Others	12,969	13,886	19,298	19,575	21,108	18,960	28,670	33,978	36,122
Federal	6,531	6,469	9,901	11,155	11,455	6,934	15,786	16,500	17,743
Provincial	6,438	7,417	9,397	8,420	9,653	12,026	12,884	17,478	18,379
Development Expenditure	33,050	39,777	36,160	46,728	48,110	56,050	65,293	83,171	72,343
Federal	25,489	27,660	23,279	31,951	35,416	43,250	50,593	63,280	49,834
Provincial	7,561	12,117	12,881	14,777	12,694	12,800	14,700	19,891	22,509
Total Expenditure	116,819	134,463	152,402	180,373	201,176	221,645	260,970	315,603	329,671
Federal	90,074	100,043	111,856	136,151	156,417	173,203	201,264	240,747	244,578
Provincial	26,745	34,420	40,546	44,222	44,759	65,442	59,706	74,856	85,093
Memorandum Items:				(Percent growth over preceeding period)					
Current Expenditure	16.4	13.0	22.8	15.0	14.5	8.2	18.2	18.8	10.7
Defence	18.9	11.7	16.1	13.7	8.6	15.0	10.1	17.3	8.4
Interest	17.0	19.4	21.4	38.7	14.7	22.5	7.1	27.2	18.7
Current Subsidies	14.8	6.4	1.8	36.9	67.0	(31.9)	18.4	(5.3)	(28.0)
General Administration	10.2	12.5	40.8	- 17.8	19.3	17.0	13.1	24.8	7.8
Social Services	6.8	18.0	24.9	12.1	11.4	4.9	38.0	14.0	18.7
Others	22.6	7.1	39.0	1.4	7.8	(10.2)	51.2	18.5	6.3
Development Expenditure	17.8	20.4	-9.1	29.2	3.0	16.5	16.5	27.4	(13.0)
Total Expenditure	16.8	15.1	13.3	18.4	11.5	10.2	17.7	21.0	4.5
				(As percent of total expenditure)					
Current Expenditure	71.7	70.4	76.3	74.1	76.1	74.7	75.0	73.6	78.1
Defence	27.3	26.5	27.1	26.1	25.4	26.5	24.8	24.0	24.9
Interest	14.1	14.7	15.7	18.4	18.9	21.1	19.2	20.2	22.9
Current Subsidies	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.4	6.6	4.1	4.1	3.2	2.2
General Administration	5.6	5.5	6.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.5
Social Services	9.0	9.2	10.1	9.6	9.6	9.1	10.8	10.2	11.5
Others	11.1	10.3	12.8	10.9	10.5	8.9	11.0	10.8	11.0
Development Expenditure	28.3	29.6	23.7	25.9	23.9	25.3	25.0	26.4	21.9
Total Expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Finance Division

* Current Subsidies are included in Current Expenditure and Development Subsidies in Development Expenditure.

** Expenditures under these heads are exclusively Federal.

P.A Provisional Actuals

B.E Budget Estimates

TABLE 8.5

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS SUBSIDIES

(Rs million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (P.A)	1990-91 (.E)	1991-92 (R.E)	1992-93 (B.E)
A. urrent Ssidies	5,360	5,706	5,809	',950	13,277	',044	1,139	10,149	7,311
Federa	3,791	3,676	3,104	4,332	1:,160	',092	,194	8,206	5,049
Provind	1,569	2,030	2,705	3,618	2,117	,952	,517	1,943	2,262
/heat andugar	2,888	3,822	2,785	3,917	7,286	4,526	,393	5,912	4,508
Federa	11,371	1,792	160	368	5,230	4,526	,405	4,081	2,376
Provind	1,517	2,030	2,625	3,549	2,056	–	,988	1,831	2,132
dible Oi	2,250	–	–	–	2,848	–	,141	188	–
osses ofotton Export Corpoion*	–	–	1,536	1,944	–	2,566	92	– 141	– 508
Export Rates*	–	1,834	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan el Mill*	–	50	1,408	1,216	2,431	–	,258	1,866	1,189
KESC (F)	–	–	–	113	468	–	,523	819	188
Others	222	–	80	760	244	–	382	1,124	918
Feder	170	–	–	691	183	–	382	1,012	788
Provinal	52	–	80	69	61	–	–	112	130
B. Developmt Subsidies*	1,501	2,424	1,124	2,180	2,423	1,170	,386	1,224	810
Fertilize	1,501	2,408	1,124	2,170	2,423	1,170	,386	1,224	810
Tubewel	–	16	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
Feder	–	8	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Provinal	–	8	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Others	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. Total Suidies (A+3)	6,861	8,130	6,933	0,130	5,700	0,214	1,525	11,373	8,121
Fede	5,292	6,092	4,228	6,507	3,583	8,262	),637	9,430	5,859
Provinal	1,569	2,038	2,705	3,623	2,117	1,952	1,988	1,943	2,262
Mnorandultems:									
APercent oTotal Subsidies									
Currentbsidies	78.1	70.2	83.8	78.5	84.6	88.5	89.5	89.2	90.0
Developent Subsilies	21.9	29.8	16.2	21.5	15.4	11.5	10.5	10.8	10.0
Crent Sublies as % of Currentxpenditure	6.4	6.0	5.0	5.9	8.7	5.5	5.2	4.4	2.8
DvelopmeSubsidies as % of Developent Expenditure	4.5	6.1	3.1	4.7	5.0	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.1
Tal Subsis as % o Total Eenditure	5.9	6.0	4.5	5.6	7.8	4.6	4.4	3.6	2.5
Tal Subsis as % o GDP atarket prices	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.6

Source: Finance Division.

– nil.

* Subsidi under these heads are exclusively Federal

DEBT SERVICING

(Rs million)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (P.A)	1992-93 (B.E)
A. Interest on both Domestic and Foreign Debt	16,538	19,734	24,163	32,315	39,132	48,505	50,017	67,519	75,528
A.1 Federal	16,045	19,019	23,190	30,779	37,525	47,367	48,710	64,930	72,256
Interest on Domestic Deb	10,182	12,642	15,817	22,549	28,093	35,947	35,710	50,307	57,795
Interest on Foreign Debt	5,863	6,377	7,373	8,230	9,432	11,416	13,000	14,623	14,461
Foreign Loans	3,114	3,910	5,283	6,269	7,267	9,288	11,234	12,855	12,607
IMF Drawings	1,774	1,729	1,386	1,073	995	1,167	970	810	786
Food Credit/Short Term Borrowings	975	738	704	888	1,170	961	796	958	1,068
A.2 Provincial									
Interest on Provincial Debt	493	715	973	1,536	1,607	1,138	1,307	2,589	3,272
B. Repayments/Amortization of Foreign Debt.	9,031	10,762	11,787	13,460	18,336	19,392	23,515	29,007	32,529
Foreign Loans	5,237	7,070	9,202	9,721	10,750	13,473	15,935	19,029	20,920
Food Credits	3,794	3,692	2,586	3,739	7,586	5,919	7,580	9,978	11,539
Partition Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
C. Total Debt Servicing (A+B)	25,569	30,496	35,950	45,775	57,468	67,897	73,532	96,526	108,057
Memorandum Items:									
As percent of GDP (mp)									
Interest on Domestic Debt (Federal)	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.3	4.2	3.5	4.2	4.3
Interest on Foreign Debt	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1
Repayment of Foreign Debt	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4
Total Debt Servicing(A)	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.7	4.9	5.6	5.6

Source: Finance Division

- nil

TABLE 8.7

INTERNAL DEBT OUTSTANDING
(AT END OF PERIOD)

(Rs million)

Type of Debt	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Actual)	1990-91 (R.E)	1991-92 (R.E)	1992-93 (B.E)
Permanent Debt	13,758	53,229	68,609	63,791	78,827	98,703	157,01	185,063	222,606
Floating Debt	31,688	87,265	104,886	127,524	135,238	144,978	150,92	193,903	219,760
Un-funded Debt	12,641	57,625	74,982	98,782	119,145	137,630	140,22	142,754	158,682
Total	58,087	203,119	248,477	290,097	333,210	381,311	448,16	521,719	601,048
Memorandum Items:									
% Share in Total Debt									
Permanent Debt	23.7	28.7	27.6	22.0	23.7	25.9	35	35.5	37.0
Floating Debt	54.5	42.9	42.2	44.0	40.6	38.0	33	37.2	36.6
Un-funded Debt	21.8	28.4	30.2	34.0	35.7	36.1	31	27.3	26.4
As % of GDP (p)									
Total Debt	20.9	39.5	43.4	43.0	43.3	44.6	43	43.1	44.2

Source: Finance Division

TABLE 9.1(A)

PRICE INDICES
(Base: 1980–81 = 100)

Year	COMBINED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX BY GROUPS									
	Genera	Food Beverages & Tobacco	Apparel Textile & Footwear	House Rent	Fuel & Lighting	Household Furniture, Equipments etc.	Transport & Communication	Recreation Entertainment & Education	Cleaning, Laundry & Personal Appearance	Miscellaneous
1981-2	111.1	115.55	106.57	105.83	107.59	110.86	105.87	106.1	106.42	105.55
1982-3	116.2	119.14	119.55	110.94	111.18	116.85	115.50	113.3	112.57	116.23
1983-4	124.7	128.55	131.54	115.97	116.02	122.43	131.20	119.3	118.73	123.09
1984-5	131.8	136.15	142.89	120.63	121.39	129.54	139.77	124.7	126.84	124.92
1985-6	137.5	139.66	153.04	125.20	128.40	134.58	156.99	133.0	134.37	131.57
1986-7	142.5	145.20	155.59	129.33	127.27	138.20	166.64	141.5	138.32	136.39
1987-8	151.4	156.34	169.37	133.36	132.81	145.09	172.51	151.5	144.34	141.31
1988-9	167.2	179.14	183.27	137.92	148.40	158.92	178.40	160.2	161.52	150.59
1989-0	177.2	187.05	197.99	147.84	164.95	173.30	185.93	169.0	179.13	163.06
1990-1	199.	211.20	221.99	163.04	189.64	188.38	229.64	181.4	199.42	171.78
1991-2	218.	229.86	246.86	180.58	212.11	204.82	251.32	197.7	217.64	195.09
Jul-Mar										
1991-2	216.	226.65	243.88	178.24	210.93	203.33	249.94	196.8	215.13	193.33
1992-3	237.	252.95	262.87	196.74	220.04	214.88	260.16	205.9	237.71	203.56

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

PRICE INDICES

(Base: 1980-81 = 100)

Year	Wholesale Price Index by Groups						Sensitive Price Indicator	GDP Deflator
	General	Food	Raw Materials	Fuel & Lightin & Lubricants	Manufac-tures	Building Materials		
1981-82	107.36	111.30	104.35	105.52	103.44	96.21	115.38	109.37
1982-83	113.11	116.90	105.28	115.99	110.16	95.76	118.83	115.14
1983-84	124.44	125.20	128.98	125.49	124.50	104.22	127.65	126.26
1984-85	130.90	135.43	117.88	135.94	127.75	111.41	138.80	131.99
1985-86	136.95	140.15	116.79	155.92	132.11	118.47	142.98	136.33
1986-87	143.80	146.69	129.38	155.81	141.24	123.41	146.42	142.49
1987-88	158.21	160.17	155.55	170.82	151.78	143.69	157.37	156.19
1988-89	173.50	175.77	169.03	180.65	168.90	163.57	178.61	169.60
1989-90	186.16	187.55	182.41	187.05	184.01	187.75	189.53	180.54
1990-91	207.99	204.50	195.46	218.46	216.56	198.10	213.38	204.13
1991-92	227.26	226.23	216.90	229.14	237.24	209.31	233.21	224.75
Jul-Mar								
1991-92	225.67	223.11	215.07	229.13	236.43	208.33	230.22	224.75
1992-93	241.44	247.25	231.42	230.22	244.43	211.95	255.04	245.75

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 9.2

MONTHLY CHANGES (%)

Base 1980-81=100

Peril	1981-8	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	989-90	990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Consumer Price Index (C.P.I.)												
Jul		0.98	1.62	1.60	1.49	1.14	1.15	3.71	1.36	2.44	0.85	1.33
Aug	2.	1.1	1.04	0.50	0.56	0.27	0.63	1.42	1.20	2.45	1.50	1.54
Sep	0.	0.36	0.38	1.24	0.27	0.39	0.55	-0.16	0.39	-0.48	1.27	0.61
Oct	0.	0.56	2.47	0.54	0.45	0.58	0.52	0.76	0.81	0.76	0.36	0.24
Nov	1.	0.38	0.55	0.19	0.20	1.40	0.57	1.28	0.35	2.33	-0.16	0.57
Dec	-0.	-0.16	-0.05	-0.96	-0.74	-0.29	-0.75	-1.11	-0.78	0.16	-0.47	0.30
Jan	-0.	0.18	-0.64	0.80	0.44	-0.52	-0.14	0.22	0.40	0.68	0.81	0.16
Feb	-0.	0.11	-0.24	0.95	0.49	-0.46	0.51	0.56	0.59	-0.14	1.38	0.54
Mar	0	0.33	0.24	0.55	-0.20	-0.30	1.10	0.28	0.64	0.71	0.55	-0.07
Apr	0	1.82	0.65	1.36	0.21	1.70	1.86	2.30	1.07	2.20	2.05	
May	0	-0.48	-0.3	-1.55	0.14	-0.19	0.10	-1.08	1.33	0.65	0.25	
Jun	0	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.04	1.71	1.04	-0.23	1.40	0.27	0.64	
Wholesale Price Index (W.P.I.)												
Jul		0.36	0.95	2.40	1.00	0.37	2.86	3.58	2.02	3.10	1.19	1.01
Au	18	0.67	1.41	-0.67	0.71	1.44	0.53	1.52	1.89	1.51	0.99	1.34
Se	-00	0.61	0.56	-0.51	-0.01	-0.03	0.53	0.61	-0.40	-0.13	1.74	0.96
Oc	-08	0.32	0.25	-0.02	0.55	0.63	0.35	0.59	0.16	0.46	0.45	-0.22
No	15	-0.28	1.87	-0.80	0.49	1.05	0.63	-0.17	-1.16	2.68	-0.65	0.28
De	13	0.14	1.28	-0.58	-0.20	0.44	0.54	-0.21	-0.64	0.98	-0.46	0.16
Ja	18	0.04	0.19	-0.34	0.45	0.20	0.46	-0.04	0.95	0.59	0.72	1.52
Fe	11	0.46	-0.38	-0.35	0.47	0.54	0.22	-0.01	0.37	0.15	0.69	0.30
Ma	12	0.31	0.98	0.07	-0.21	0.53	0.33	1.13	0.93	-0.32	0.43	0.18
Ap	60	0.75	0.33	0.29	0.49	0.76	0.74	2.04	2.00	1.88	1.31	
My	-08	-0.33	0.96	0.99	-0.26	0.31	0.01	-0.33	-0.13	1.62	-0.35	
Ju	87	2.99	1.72	1.96	0.11	1.90	1.03	1.12	0.99	0.22	0.72	
Sensitive Price Indicator (S.P.I.)												
Ju		0.89	0.70	3.01	2.15	0.38	0.89	4.85	3.15	2.80	0.71	1.46
Ag	31	0.48	1.40	0.99	0.17	0.94	1.41	2.31	1.31	2.64	0.74	2.15
Se	45	0.37	0.57	2.68	0.60	0.52	1.02	0.50	-0.63	-0.39	0.79	-0.15
Oc	35	1.00	2.72	0.28	0.20	0.03	0.10	1.55	0.14	0.78	0.52	0.20
No	11	0.09	2.83	-0.62	0.74	0.31	-0.13	1.49	-0.76	2.21	-0.71	0.71
De	-45	0.08	1.11	-0.44	-0.72	0.15	-1.09	-1.04	-0.71	0.39	-0.72	-0.01
Ja	-44	-1.01	-2.57	0.73	0.00	-1.60	-0.65	-0.13	0.82	-0.86	0.62	0.63
Fb	-46	0.37	-1.33	1.22	0.22	-0.41	0.54	0.33	0.28	0.28	1.33	0.31
Mar	-23	-0.17	0.16	0.89	-1.28	-0.15	0.66	-0.41	0.38	-0.70	0.74	-0.39
Apr	.13	0.92	0.42	-0.44	-0.82	1.44	2.50	1.44	0.20	0.94	2.09	
May	.23	0.03	0.62	-1.32	0.33	1.92	0.26	-1.22	1.88	3.74	1.16	
Jun	.62	0.99	0.88	-0.08	1.62	2.29	1.52	1.25	2.55	1.29	1.24	

Sourc Federal Bureau of Statistic.

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

(Base 1980-81=100)

Year	Combined	Industrial Employees	Commercial Employees	Government Employees
1981 - 82	111.10	111.28	110.59	111.16
1982 - 83	116.29	116.38	116.26	116.26
1983 - 84	124.76	124.93	124.85	124.65
1984 - 85	131.83	132.06	131.92	131.69
1985 - 86	137.57	137.77	138.20	137.31
1986 - 87	142.52	142.60	143.33	142.26
1987 - 88	151.49	151.61	152.10	151.26
1988 - 89	167.23	167.60	167.06	167.11
1989 - 90	177.33	177.49	177.59	177.18
1990 - 91	199.78	199.99	200.47	199.48
1991 - 92	218.99	219.27	219.91	218.63
1992 - 93*	237.14	237.63	237.41	236.84

*July-March

Source.Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 9.3 B)

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES BY INCOME GROUPS
(Base 1980-81=100)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93*
(1)Up toRs.1000										
i)Combined	125.61	132.68	137.82	142.26	151.34	168.51	177.89	200.32	219.74	239.06
i)Industrial Employs	125.74	132.83	138.03	142.57	151.61	168.79	178.01	200.74	220.23	239.62
ii)Commercl Employe	125.98	132.97	138.55	142.02	151.63	167.94	177.85	199.96	219.40	238.26
iv)Governmt Employe	125.61	132.68	137.82	142.26	151.34	168.51	177.89	200.32	219.56	238.90
(2)Rs.1001-2500										
i)Combin	124.62	131.70	137.77	142.74	151.68	167.22	177.32	199.76	218.97	236.95
ii)Industria Employe	124.69	131.98	137.94	142.82	151.83	167.52	177.55	199.86	219.16	237.26
ii)Commeal Employs	124.99	132.22	138.61	143.64	152.47	167.69	177.98	200.99	220.60	238.16
iv)Goverrent Employs	124.46	131.53	137.41	142.39	151.34	166.91	176.99	200.29	218.30	236.40
(3Rs.2501-4500										
i) Combid	123.74	130.69	137.05	142.51	151.36	165.14	176.32	198.85	217.93	234.23
ii)Industr Employs	123.72	130.75	137.03	142.37	151.21	165.09	176.10	198.63	217.54	234.04
ii)Commcial Emplees	124.06	130.98	137.61	143.23	151.99	165.80	177.05	200.24	219.76	236.06
v)Goverient Emplees	123.62	130.55	136.84	142.42	151.15	164.88	176.10	198.37	217.29	233.55
(Above R4500										
i) Combid	122.90	129.57	135.91	124.42	151.35	164.44	176.35	198.73	217.20	233.61
ii)Indusal Emplees	123.01	129.89	136.21	142.31	153.07	164.44	176.20	198.14	216.62	232.71
iii)Commcial Emplees	123.00	129.70	136.24	142.53	151.27	163.99	175.90	199.06	217.90	233.91
iv)Govement Emplees	122.80	129.40	135.62	142.42	151.50	164.63	176.61	198.87	217.22	233.88

July- Mch

Source: Fieral Bureau of Statistics.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS

(Average of 12 centers)

(Rs/Unit)

Year	Wheat (Av.Qlty) Kg	Wheat Flour (Av.Qlty) Kg	Basmati* Rice (Broken Kg	Moong Pulse (Washed) Kg	Gram Pulse (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
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	1.74	0.96	2.57	6.11	3.10	0.70	0.52	1.16
1972 - 73	0.69	0.69	1.37	2.38	1.32	2.79	6.37	3.20	0.86	0.51	1.43
1973 - 74	0.88	0.86	1.82	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
1988 - 89	2.57	2.93	5.42	14.71	11.98	20.96	43.25	13.10	5.18	4.73	8.80
1989 - 90	2.75	3.25	5.71	12.44	9.73	23.24	47.75	11.30	3.23	3.02	6.70
1990 - 91	3.07	3.66	6.10	12.64	7.85	25.51	50.39	13.28	5.19	7.70	12.52
1991 - 92	3.62	4.20	6.97	16.16	8.70	29.62	53.86	15.95	6.32	4.17	8.75
Jul-Mar											
1991 - 92	3.56	4.11	6.84	16.14	8.33	29.11	53.00	16.54	6.91	4.08	9.16
1992 - 93	3.84	4.43	7.98	17.32	11.11	32.16	58.71	16.05	6.04	7.72	11.52

* Prices Up to 1973–74 are for Kangni rice while for later years these relate to Basmati.

(Contd.)

.. not available

TABLE 9.4

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS

(Average of 12 Centers)

(Rs/Unit)

Year	Mustard Oil (Mill) Kg	Vegeta-ble Ghee (Loose) Kg	Rock Salt (Powder) Kg	Red Chillies (Av.Qlty) Kg	Sugar (Open Market) Kg	Jur (Sup. Qlty) Kg	Milk Fresh (Ltr)	Tea in Packet (Sup.Qlty) 250 Gram
1955 56	1.50	2.89	0.16	1.34	1.16	0.73	0.56	1.98
1956 57	1.81	3.20	0.16	2.68	1.19	0.87	0.56	1.81
1957 58	2.44	3.85	0.17	3.80	1.30	0.72	0.57	1.90
1958 59	2.66	4.47	0.17	2.35	1.46	0.53	0.57	1.98
1959 60	2.35	3.32	0.18	3.30	1.46	0.83	0.64	2.34
1960 61	2.36	3.29	0.20	3.68	1.46	1.05	0.71	2.25
1961 62	2.4.	3.35	0.19	2.78	1.47	0.99	0.71	2.21
1962 63	2.23	2.89	0.24	3.23	1.48	0.70	0.72	2.73
1963 64	2.19	2.80	0.22	3.37	1.61	0.79	0.71	2.65
1964 65	2.93	4.25	0.22	2.56	1.61	1.14	0.80	2.47
1965 66	3.49	4.18	0.24	2.80	1.61	0.84	0.87	2.78
1966 67	4.24	4.96	0.24	4.65	1.59	0.66	0.91	3.18
1967 68	3.55	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	2.56
1970 71	3.78	5.23	0.33	3.27	1.80	0.77	1.21	2.73
1971 72	3.67	5.10	0.37	3.84	2.68	1.26	1.26	4.35
1972 73	3.69	5.20	0.41	3.64	3.81	2.22	1.39	4.35
1973 74	5.48	6.60	0.57	4.47	(a)	2.37	1.80	4.35
1974 75	6.86	8.44	0.70	11.24	"	2.33	2.40	4.61
1975 76	7.69	9.64	0.72	8.69	"	2.91	2.71	4.35
1976 77	6.78	9.68	0.79	12.19	"	2.78	3.03	5.51
1977 78	6.82	9.66	0.96	10.76	"	2.36	3.11	8.70
1978 79	9.42	9.74	1.10	9.85	"	3.27	3.22	8.70
1979 80	10.33	10.76	1.08	8.58	"	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	9.56	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
1988 89	18.25	17.82	1.83	36.51	9.69	6.04	6.47	16.75
1989 90	18.46	18.58	1.90	33.09	11.36	7.94	7.14	18.63
1990 91	20.93	19.00	2.00	24.38	11.26	8.24	7.71	20.00
1991 92	25.85	20.53	2.17	30.05	11.62	8.67	8.82	20.04
JuMar								
1991 92	24.85	19.76	2.17	27.12	11.60	8.60	8.63	20.06
1992 93	30.03	23.74	2.22	36.80	12.19	10.09	9.76	22.74

TABLE 9.4

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSETIAL ITEMS

(Average of 12 Centers)

(Rs/unit)

(..Contd.)

Year	Cigarettes* (Pkt)	Coarse Latha (Mtr.)	Voil Printed (Mtr.)	Shoes Gents Concord (Bata)	Kerosene (1/2 Ltrs.)	Firewood (Kikar/ Babul) (40 Kgs.)	Match Box (40/ 50 Sticks) (Each)	Washing Soap 707/555 (Cake)	Life-buoy Soap (Cake)
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	3.02	3.82	19.95	0.36	5.80	0.14	0.67	0.74
1972 - 73	0.56	3.44	4.18	19.95	0.37	6.35	0.16	0.75	0.79
1973 - 74	0.64	5.04	5.85	24.95	0.48	10.73	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	19.82	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	229.73	1.82	37.26	0.26	1.88	3.11
1988 - 89	3.01	9.35	23.38	229.95	1.83	37.78	0.30	2.14	3.70
1989 - 90	3.26	10.04	23.65	260.62	1.89	43.94	0.31	2.31	3.95
1990 - 91	3.48	10.71	25.24	429.95	2.57	50.07	0.35	2.49	4.02
1991 - 92	3.56	12.08	27.65	449.95	2.90	55.68	0.44	2.72	4.10
Jul-Mar									
1991 - 92	3.55	11.88	27.16	449.95	2.90	54.61	0.43	2.70	4.06
1992 - 93	3.60	13.36	26.76	450.48	2.97	61.76	0.49	2.97	4.56

(Contd.)

* Price up to 1970-71 relate to a 10 cigarette pack of Scissors, while for later years it relates to King Stork/Woudbine.

** Price from 1986-87 onwards relates to K-2.

TABLE 94

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS

(Average of 12 Centers)

(..Cntd.) (Rs/unit)

Yea	Electric Bulb (60-W)	Cooked Beef Plate	Cooked Dal Plate	Rice Irri-6 Kg	Masoor Pulse Kg	Masa Puls Kg	Gac K	Cooking Oil Dalda 2.5 Ltr	Vegetable Ghee 2.5 Kg
198-81	5.85	4.42	3.02	2.5	5.77	699	17	25.03	28.55
198-82	6.15	4.89	3.50	3.1	10.08	926	110	27.38	28.55
198-83	6.51	5.12	3.97	3.2	7.96	796	.99	29.32	28.55
198-84	6.37	5.44	4.31	3.2	6.19	906	.34	33.91	32.65
198-85	6.52	5.74	4.34	3.3	9.96	1058	.82	36.25	35.58
198-86	6.56	5.84	4.26	3.5	15.66	1043	193	98.61	35.55
198-87	7.46	6.08	4.22	3.5	13.37	1061	.55	39.36	35.30
198-88	8.27	6.08	4.52	3.7	10.57	1135	.19	44.27	39.37
198-89	9.44	6.73	4.96	3.9	11.30	1466	.17	51.36	47.12
198-90	10.39	7.30	5.14	4.4	12.71	1369	.83	55.47	48.50
199-91	11.03	8.22	5.52	4.8	18.77	1419	.02	57.71	49.07
191-92	11.98	9.35	6.08	5.6	23.70	1575	.15	62.83	51.74
JuMar									
191-92	11.97	9.18	6.01	5.5	23.99	1576	.16	62.29	50.56
192-93	12.00	10.44	6.55	6.3	21.93	1621	.38	68.77	60.49

(Contd.)

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS

(Average of 12 Centers)

(Rs/Unit)

Year	Curd Kg	Tea Prepared Cup	Banana Doz.	Lawn Hussain Mtr.	Shirting Hussain Mtr.	Shoes Lady Bata	Chappal Gents Spang	Bread Plain M.Size	Milk Powder Nido 1.8 Kg
1980 - 81	4.83	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	7.97	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
1988 - 89	8.15	1.14	8.95	26.17	24.24	124.03	28.95	3.26	149.04
1989 - 90	8.99	1.25	9.10	29.24	26.80	134.94	31.74	3.75	180.68
1990 - 91	9.98	1.35	11.66	33.65	30.98	156.20	33.97	4.34	217.27
1991-92	11.22	1.54	14.71	37.64	35.79	174.95	36.95	5.01	268.51
Jul-Mar									
1991-92	11.00	1.52	14.23	36.60	35.13	174.95	36.95	4.91	262.87
1992-93	12.34	1.68	17.99	38.54	39.21	174.95	36.95	5.71	297.99

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 9.5

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITE

(1975-76 = 100 upto 1979-80)

(1980-81 = 100 beyond 1980-81)

Year	Wh	Rice	Gram (Whole)	Sugar Refined	Vegetable Ghee	Tea	Meat	Vegetables	Fresh Milk	Cotton	Motor Fuels
1960-1	339	32.24	35.51	34.47	35.12	60.38	23.67	..	7.56	37.81	..
1961-2	354	32.58	36.42	35.64	34.73	53.34	25.35	..	7.12	34.69	..
1962-3	376	32.47	36.63	38.09	33.47	66.47	25.12	..	7.36	33.51	..
1963-4	343	34.03	32.95	41.81	33.43	60.23	26.57	..	7.12	33.68	..
1964-5	499	34.74	7..92	43.81	39.58	59.00	26.98	..	8.33	39.54	..
1965-6	329	35.46	32.01	39.91	44.39	69.39	28.48	..	9.31	37.25	..
1966-7	576	38.12	4..69	36.64	49.20	70.21	30.29	..	0.43	33.47	..
1967-8	511	42.56	50.08	43.53	47.34	63.44	35.82	..	3.10	33.23	..
1968-9	481	42.42	52.85	40.88	46.89	67.58	38.24	..	4.62	38.29	..
1969-70	422	40.46	69.92	40.88	48.26	64.08	38.54	37.50	5.95	39.72	35.92
1970-71	408	40.14	48.56	40.88	53.10	70.58	46.20	50.66	8.94	48.73	45.25
1971-72	438	42.16	52.21	39.62	53.78	72.31	47.03	40.95	0.61	53.22	46.96
1972-73	488	63.43	71.91	52.26	53.53	90.45	52.10	41.84	8.84	64.42	68.29
1973-74	647	79.27	84.86	73.01	66.74	92.95	72.83	34.36	8.80	93.21	92.53
1974-75	1.68	90.88	106.81	90.30	87.34	100.80	100.00	38.92	8.56	83.02	97.27
1975-76	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	00.00	00.00	100.00	100.00
1976-77	1.87	115.32	104.83	100.00	99.92	100.07	11.56	45.24	17.33	116.95	102.23
1977-78	1.80	134.73	171.82	100.00	100.00	150.93	120.98	41.96	20.50	142.49	104.76
1978-79	1.77	113.37	146.96	100.00	100.89	150.93	125.12	47.56	17.05	169.78	114.63
1979-80	1.85	102.75	160.98	107.99	110.43	150.63	138.83	43.61	25.76	155.74	180.84
1980-81	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	00.00	00.00	100.00	100.00
1981-82	1.41	114.84	139.75	116.75	100.05	100.00	106.64	36.71	14.55	105.47	104.47
1982-83	1.55	117.61	121.23	116.75	100.05	102.17	113.22	92.25	31.05	110.59	114.59
1983-84	1.72	122.68	93.06	128.72	117.07	116.69	119.35	60.08	41.89	152.35	119.88
1984-85	1.04	126.93	100.09	129.81	128.31	151.55	126.39	45.10	58.31	121.65	121.98
1985-86	1.59	137.21	106.08	140.15	126.52	135.63	134.71	26.51	61.72	107.50	134.81
1986-87	1.09	142.80	82.38	152.21	121.11	130.91	149.32	21.11	68.04	114.04	122.51
1987-88	1.45	155.11	105.36	154.18	133.65	131.32	169.90	95.23	88.40	116.95	123.29
1988-89	2.81	166.58	174.52	153.40	163.52	155.23	201.48	223.79	81.31	133.07	123.29
1989-90	0.22	177.60	134.83	181.63	167.45	170.38	216.04	127.08	02.09	155.10	127.52
1990-91	5.23	201.03	107.51	176.06	168.24	210.85	234.92	298.38	19.4	176.56	169.40
1991-92	1.36	219.86	133.26	182.57	171.39	211.84	259.15	226.89	45 .9	184.26	173.68
Jul-Jar											
1991-92	5.77	218.69	130.15	182.32	170.86	211.18	255.00	171.39	42.28	183.81	173.68
1991-93	4.88	244.19	174.11	192.70	199.80	220.21	275.17	303.94	174.10	200.54	173.68

.. not avable

(Contd.)

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(1975 - 76 = 100 upto 1979-80)

(1980-81 = 100 beyond 1980-81)

Year	Other Oils	Fire Wood	Cotton Yarn	Matches	Soaps	Ferti-lizers	Trans-port	Leather	Timber	Cement
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	71.15	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	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1981 - 82	104.03	117.81	98.99	100.12	100.03	101.67	106.21	100.75	91.62	114.12
1982 - 83	111.94	125.89	109.85	93.55	100.81	116.28	107.52	102.89	91.03	117.84
1983 - 84	119.05	137.31	143.19	90.91	104.38	143.36	117.13	121.32	95.03	129.71
1984 - 85	128.98	143.69	120.43	92.73	115.80	143.36	117.46	134.44	104.02	131.51
1985 - 86	128.90	145.68	118.84	93.83	110.46	143.36	118.12	150.98	108.06	140.41
1986 - 87	120.72	149.11	142.17	94.84	105.23	155.33	129.88	184.67	108.81	140.91
1987 - 88	132.04	155.86	126.95	96.20	111.26	159.77	130.17	195.84	114.08	149.45
1988 - 89	132.40	167.62	133.09	111.20	131.16	176.77	132.79	228.88	126.57	166.71
1989 - 90	156.31	184.03	186.89	117.79	143.32	198.61	133.09	281.27	156.00	172.04
1990 - 91	183.59	207.88	216.64	101.32	164.65	205.72	230.50	317.99	166.10	198.49
1991 - 92	185.52	229.29	230.54	101.32	188.11	267.29	250.83	319.07	213.64	215.35
Jul-Mar										
1991 - 92	185.52	225.82	234.04	101.32	186.17	267.27	249.47	319.07	209.96	214.09
1992 - 93	185.52	242.89	223.57	115.05	202.65	275.47	254.88	319.07	230.29	226.72

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 10.1

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(1978-79 to 1992-93)

(US $ million)

Items	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Trade Balance	-2172	-2516	-2764	-3450	-2989	-3324	-3552
1. Merchandise Exports	1644	2341	2799	2319	2627	2669	2457
2. Merchandise Imports	-3816	-4857	-5563	-5769	-5616	-5993	-6009
3. Non-Factor Services (Net)	-205	-238	-254	-176	-189	-275	-309
4. Investment Income (Net)	-233	-281	-251	-320	-420	-442	-506
Income	46	52	85	130	121	196	155
Payments	-279	-333	-336	-450	-541	-638	-661
5. Private Transfers (net)	1496	1895	2212	2412	3081	3044	2687
(Workers' Remittances)	(1,398)	(1,744)	(2,116)	(2,225)	(2,886)	(2,737)	(2,446)
Current Account Balance	-1114	-1140	-1037	-1534	-517	-997	-1680
6. Private Capital (net)	+163	+174	+261	+364	+673	+265	+108
6.1 Direct Investment (a)	33	68	71	122	26	43	100
6.2 Other Long-term	90	71	137	205	371	119	206
6.3 Short-term	40	35	53	37	276	103	-198
7. Public Capital (net)	+743	+1365	+811	+605	+522	+652	+586
7.1 Disbursements, Long-term (b)	838	1396	1143	886	969	1061	1006
7.2 Less:Repayments, Long-term	-181	-279	-270	-266	-396	-499	-449
7.3 Other(Short-term & Long-term)(c)	86	248	238	-15	-51	90	29
8. Allocation of SDRs (net)	38	39	37	-	-	-	-
9. Change in Reserves (- = Increase)	185	-453	-45	580	-698	86	1017
10. Errors & Omissions (net)	-17	15	-25	-15	20	-6	-31

(..Contd.)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(1978-79 to 1992-93)

(..Contd.) (US $ million)

Items	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Jul-Dec 1991	Jul-Dec 1992(P)
Trade Balance	-3042	-2294	-2557	-2573	-2485	-2483	-2236	-1351	-1591
1. Merchandise Exports	2942	3498	4362	4634	4926	5902	6762	3131	3284
2. Merchandise Imports	-5984	-5792	-6919	-7207	-7411	-8385	-8998	-4482	-4875
3. Non-Factor Services (Net)	-376	-287	-553	-586	-650	-630	-958	-369	-546
4. Investment Income (Net)	-640	-695	-828	-875	-966	-1160	-1266	-608	-680
Income	112	92	105	138	108	82	69	36	48
Payments	-752	-787	-933	-1013	-1074	-1242	-1335	-644	-728
5. Private Transfers (net)	2822	2557	2256	2100	2210	2102	2961	1367	1193
(Workers Remittances)	(2,595)	(2,279)	(2,013)	(1,897)	(1,942)	(1,848)	(1,468)	(710)	(805)
Current Account Balance	-1236	-719	-1682	-1934	-1891	-2171	-1499	-961	-1624
6. Private Capital (net)	757	320	330	328	473	506	721	420	513
6.1 Direct Investment (a)	168	129	155	177	200	254	562	186	154
6.2 Other Long-term	159	93	164	184	181	187	446	318	323
6.3 Short-term	430	98	11	-33	92	65	-287	-84	36
7. Public Capital (net)	939	656	1242	1659	1840	1737	942	73	851
7.1 Disbursements, Long-term (b)	1296	1317	1679	2467	2213	2013	2339	1146	943
7.2 Less:Repayments, Long-term	-515	-722	-714	-706	-757	-785	-794	-403	-503
7.3 Other(Short-term and Long-term)(c)	158	61	277	-102	384	509	-603	-670	411
8. Allocation of SDRs (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Change in Reserves (- = increase)	-434	-264	140	-11	-377	-6	-130	486	330
10. Errors & Omissions (net)	-26	7	-30	-42	-45	-66	-34	-18	-70

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

- nil
P Provisional
(a) Includes Portfolio Investment except Foreign Exchange Bearer Certificates and Dollar Bearer Certificates.
(b) Includes Net Official Transfers
(c) Includes Foreign Exchange Bearer Certificates (Introduced w.e.f. August, 1985) and Dollar Bearer Certificates (Introduced w.e.f. April, 1991).

TABLE 10.1(A)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(1984-85 to 1992-93)

(US $ million)

Item	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Jul-Dec 1991	Jul-Dec 1992(P)
TradBalance	-3552	-3042	-2294	-2557	-2573	-2485	-2483	-2236	-1351	-1591
Exports (f.b)	2457	2942	3498	4352	4634	4926	5902	6762	3131	3284
Imports (f.b)	-6009	-5984	-5792	-6919	-7207	-7411	-8385	-8998	-4482	-4875
Serves (Net)	-815	-1016	-982	-1331	-1461	-1616	-1790	-2224	-977	-1226
Receipts	941	963	1013	970	1081	1398	1630	1581	808	823
Payments	-1756	-1979	-1995	-2351	-2542	-3014	-3420	-3805	-1785	-2049
Shipment	(522)	(543)	(499)	(602)	(630)	(642)	(709	(734)	(357)	(425)
Investment Income	(661)	(752)	(787)	(983)	(1,013)	(1,074)	(1,242	(1,335)	(644)	(728)
Others	(573)	(683)	(709)	(816)	(899)	(1,298)	(1,467	(1,736)	(784)	(896)
Private Unrequited Transfers (net)	2687	2822	2557	2256	2100	2210	2102	2961	1367	1193
(Workers' remittances)	(2,446)	(2,595)	(2,279)	(2,013)	(1,897)	(1,942)	(1,848	(1,468)	(710)	(805)
Current Account Balance	-1680	-1236	-719	-1682	-1934	-1897	-2171	-1499	-961	-1624
Long-term Capital (net)	834	1223	793	1299	1952	1677	1729	2541	1226	940
Private Capital (net)	306	474	286	431	350	466	510	1061	505	555
Official Capital (net)@	528	749	507	868	1602	1205	1219	1480	721	385
Basic Balance	-846	-13	74	-383	18	-220	-442	1042	265	-684
Errors and Omissions (net)*	-229	404	105	-19	-75	47	-1	-321	102	-34
Balance Requiring Official Financing	-1075	391	179	-402	-57	-173	-443	721	163	-718
Official Borrowings	58	43	85	262	68	550	449	-591	-649	388
Official Short-term Capital (net)	33	18	75	253	-88	324	440	-600	-653	384
Balance Payments Borrowings	25	25	10	9	156	221	9	9	4	4
IMF Trust Fund	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(147)	(217)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Others(Debt Cancellation)	(25)	(25)	(10)	(9)	(9)	(4)	(9)	(9)	(4)	(4)
Change in Reserves (- = increase)	1017	-434	-264	40	-71	-377	-6	-130	486	330

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

@ Includes Official Unrequited Transfers

P Provisional

* Includes Private Short-term Capital

Note: Figures may not tally with table 10.1 due to some changes in nomenclature and rearrangement of some components in the light of 4th edition of IMF Balance of Payment Manual.

TABLE 10.2

EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TRADE BALANCE

Year	(Rs million)						(US $ million)					
	Current Prices			Constant Prices*			Current Prices			Constant Prices**		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
1950-51	1,343	1,167	176	1,038	1,869	-831	406	353	53	503	437	66
1951-52	922	1,474	-552	679	2,112	-1,433	279	445	-166	339	541	-202
1952-53	867	1,017	-150	1,083	1,773	-690	262	307	-45	312	365	-53
1953-54	641	824	-183	823	1,306	-483	194	249	-55	226	291	-65
1954-55	491	783	-292	601	1,307	-706	149	237	-88	169	268	-99
1955-56	742	965	-223	808	1,153	-345	156	203	-47	171	222	-51
1956-57	698	1,516	-818	704	1,444	-740	147	319	-172	156	338	-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	110	455	-345
1962-63	998	2,800	-1,802	956	2,372	-1,416	210	588	-378	201	562	-361
1963-64	1,075	2,982	-1,907	1,030	2,432	-1,402	226	626	-400	213	589	-376
1964-65	1,140	3,672	-2,532	1,050	3,055	-2,005	239	772	-533	219	708	-489
1965-66	1,204	2,880	-1,676	1,069	2,465	-1,396	253	605	-352	224	536	-312
1966-67	1,297	3,626	-2,329	1,188	2,997	-1,809	273	762	-489	235	657	-422
1967-68	1,645	3,327	-1,682	1,459	2,793	-1,334	346	699	-353	284	574	-290
1968-69	1,700	3,047	-1,347	1,522	2,572	-1,050	357	640	-283	278	499	-221
1969-70	1,609	3,285	-1,676	1,460	2,600	-1,140	338	690	-352	249	508	-259
1970-71	1,998	3,602	-1,604	1,698	2,380	-682	420	757	-337	293	528	-235
1971-72	3,371	3,495	-124	2,370	1,774	596	591	638	-47	394	425	-31
1972-73	8,551	8,398	153	2,848	2,329	519	817	797	20	511	498	13
1973-74	10,161	13,479	-3,318	2,102	2,584	-482	1,026	1,362	-336	589	782	-193
1974-75	10,286	20,925	-10,639	2,279	2,693	-414	1,039	2,114	-1,075	543	1,104	-561
1975-76	11,253	20,465	-9,212	2,487	2,778	-291	1,137	2,067	-930	559	1,016	-457
1976-77	11,294	23,012	-11,718	2,128	2,901	-773	1,141	2,325	-1,184	526	1,071	-545
1977-78	12,980	27,815	-14,835	2,321	3,217	-896	1,311	2,810	-1,499	563	1,206	-643
1978-79	16,925	36,388	-19,463	2,431	4,049	-1,618	1,710	3,676	-1,966	675	1,450	-775
1979-80	23,410	46,929	-23,519	3,111	4,267	-1,156	2,365	4,740	-2,375	855	1,714	-859
1980-81	29,280	53,544	-24,264	3,675	4,005	-330	2,958	5,409	-2,451	976	1,785	-809
1981-82	26,270	59,482	-33,212	3,351	4,016	-665	2,464	5,622	-3,158	764	1,743	-979
1982-83	34,442	68,151	-33,709	4,072	4,270	-198	2,694	5,357	-2,663	804	1,599	-795
1983-84	37,339	76,707	-39,368	3,945	4,584	-639	2,768	5,685	-2,917	795	1,633	-838
1984-85	37,979	89,778	-51,799	3,834	5,049	-1,215	2,491	5,906	-3,415	695	1,649	-954
1985-86	49,592	90,946	-41,354	5,243	5,145	98	3,070	5,634	-2,564	836	1,535	-699
1986-87	63,355	92,431	-29,076	6,021	5,051	970	3,686	5,380	-1,694	973	1,420	-447
1987-88	78,445	112,551	-34,106	6,007	4,948	1,059	4,455	6,391	-1,936	1,137	1,631	-494
1988-89	90,183	135,841	-45,658	6,737	5,418	1,319	4,661	7,034	-2,373	1,143	1,725	-582
1989-90	106,469	148,853	-42,384	6,926	5,179	1,747	4,954	6,935	-1,981	1,167	1,634	-467
1990-91	138,280	171,114	-32,832	8,807	5,063	3,744	6,131	7,619	-1,488	1,387	1,724	-337
1991-92	171,728	229,889	-58,161	10,283	6,788	3,495	6,904	9,252	-2,348	1,501	2,011	-510
Jul-Mar (P)												
1991-92	117,960	167,815	-49,855	..	..	..	4,766	6,801	-2,035	..	..	..
1992-93	129,506	180,812	-51,306	..	..	..	5,048	7,049	-2,001	..	..	..

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics & Economic Adviser's Wing.

* 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.

P: Provisional

TABLE 10.3

UNIT VALUE INDICES AND TERMS OF TRADE (T.O.T)
(1980-81 = 100)

Group	19-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1918-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*	Jul-Mar* 1991-92	1992-93
All Gups													
Eports	940	106.16	118.77	124.32	118.71	132.05	153.89	167.99	19293	197.5	209.59	211.19	214.00
Iports	1178	119.38	125.13	133.01	132.21	136.89	170.15	187.54	21500	252.9	253.34	251.33	268.15
TO.T.	882	88.93	94.83	93.47	89.79	96.46	96.32	89.58	8973	77.5	82.73	84.03	79.81
Food: Live Amals													
Eports	1091	104.18	103.95	114.59	117.65	131.30	148.01	160.22	17438	145.2	154.28	153.00	168.17
Iports	1051	109.49	139.31	165.74	143.79	136.91	128.44	143.75	18326	182.9	193.10	187.91	216.43
TO.T.	947	95.15	74.62	69.14	81.82	95.90	115.24	111.46	9515	79.2	79.90	81.42	77.70
Beveges & Tacco													
Eports	1.91	127.55	151.82	163.21	175.69	163.69	174.99	156.64	30099	252.1	273.86	289.11	322.00
Iports	1.02	98.92	109.12	106.81	109.57	127.37	127.34	149.92	17008	156.1	156.66	163.35	179.00
TO.T.	1.63	128.94	139.13	152.80	160.34	128.52	137.42	104.48	17697	161.7	174.81	176.99	179.59
CurdMateria													
(inedle exceruels)													
kports	.42	95.50	115.56	113.00	86.89	81.73	40.71	130.07	18265	2003	190.85	198.16	165.30
hports	1.41	104.29	105.69	119.73	116.07	121.81	32.60	164.74	18029	1862	199.10	198.85	220.23
'O.T.	.16	91.57	109.34	94.38	74.86	67.10	06.12	78.95	10131	1075	95.86	99.65	75.06
Minals, Fue& Lubricants													
xports	5.34	117.14	115.67	117.22	98.46	70.01	76.37	77.74	89.33	1624	135.26	137.85	130.56
nports	1.62	125.50	114.75	126.08	111.38	78.86	95.01	87.42	109.43	1583	138.18	134.83	146.46
.O.T.	3.97	93.34	100.30	92.97	88.40	88.78	80.38	88.93	8.63	1020	97.89	102.24	89.14
Cheicals													
xports	1.03	107.02	103.96	108.05	116.47	133.28	155.88	190.80	210.27	2478	295.95	309.44	312.68
nports	3.92	112.25	123.08	124.84	138.24	137.76	184.10	226.47	219.41	2444	296.96	287.19	293.72
.O.T.	1.94	75.34	84.47	86.55	84.25	96.75	84.67	84.25	95.57	1011	99.66	107.75	106.46
Anial & Vejable													
ils, Fats Waxes													
xports	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
nports	5.17	93.67	150.18	185.14	139.95	100.70	131.30	171.99	168.05	1793	186.73	185.86	198.92
.O.T.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maifacturedoods													
xports	0.15	110.67	130.82	134.53	131.52	156.84	184.39	192.05	209.00	2233	256.58	256.90	268.25
mports	5.21	122.18	122.23	126.51	156.07	169.09	210.35	208.39	27.88	3096	308.34	321.05	372.96
.O.T.	6.93	90.58	107.03	106.34	84.27	92.76	87.66	92.16	76.76	727	83.21	80.02	71.93
Mainery arTranspor													
Equipme													
Exports	6.21	108.66	100.65	97.85	114.06	118.09	83.83	160.56	187.31	1833	225.12	195.92	260.69
mports	4.43	130.36	147.57	128.33	155.51	288.63	394.35	463.23	507.82	5835	578.89	581.78	679.02
T.O.T.	11.43	83.35	68.20	76.25	73.35	40.91	21.26	34.66	36.89	318	38.89	33.68	38.39
MiellaneouManufac-													
ured Arles													
Exports	98.20	115.36	116.00	142.44	152.70	173.28	209.91	215.40	23.53	2699	272.91	272.54	293.36
Imports	97.62	118.64	120.71	120.15	139.52	194.30	199.41	297.71	281.10	3567	395.71	398.85	374.65
T.O.T.	01.25	97.24	96.10	118.55	109.45	89.18	105.27	72.35	84.86	741	68.97	68.33	78.30

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	4,933	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	4,633	36	1,912	15	6,435	50	12,980
1978-79	5,475	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	13,136	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	22,163	28	15,268	20	41,012	52	78,445
1988-89	29,567	33	16,937	19	43,679	48	90,183
1989-90	21,641	20	25,167	24	59,661	56	106,469
1990-91	25,820	19	33,799	24	78,663	57	138,282
1991-92	32,645	19	36,731	21	102,352	60	171,728
Jul-Mar (P)							
1991-92	19,787	17	24,772	21	73,401	62	117,960
1992-93	20,560	16	25,593	20	83,353	64	129,506

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.4

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
(IMPORTS)

(Rs million)

Year	Capital Goods		Industrial Raw Material For						Total Value
			Capital Goods		Consumer Goods		Consumer Goods		
	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	
196970	655	50	344	11	957	29	32	10	3285
197071	885	52	382	11	950	26	38	11	3602
197172	1482	42	367	11	1151	24	79	23	3495
197273	2499	30	830	10	2384	31	248	30	8398
197374	3975	30	904	7	5186	40	321	24	13479
197475	5152	29	1802	9	8157	40	471	23	20925
197576	7158	35	1261	6	7709	28	433	21	20465
197677	8750	38	1463	6	9448	40	365	16	23012
197778	9316	34	1921	7	11023	40	555	20	27815
197879	10970	30	2160	6	15416	42	784	22	36388
197980	16679	36	2916	6	19134	42	750	16	46929
198-81	14882	28	4055	8	26132	50	777	15	53544
198-82	17504	30	4861	8	28710	48	840	14	59482
198-83	21135	31	4040	6	33383	49	959	14	68151
198-84	24419	32	4525	6	37017	48	1074	14	76707
198-85	28968	32	4859	6	41579	46	1437	16	89778
198-86	33195	37	4966	5	36353	40	1643	18	90946
198-87	33841	37	6150	7	36227	39	1621	17	92431
198-88	40350	36	8021	7	48153	43	1602	14	112551
198-89	49498	37	9929	7	53055	39	2335	17	135841
198-90	58420	33	10439	7	61562	41	2843	19	148853
199-91	66303	33	11621	7	76290	44	2690	16	171114
199-92	96453	42	15167	7	88791	38	2947	13	229889
Jul-Mar (P)									
199-92	71342	42	10437	6	62289	38	2274	14	167815
199-93	72496	40	9471	5	70584	39	2826	16	180812

P: Provisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE
(1969-70 to 1992-93)

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	24	4	94	91	1,032	18	314	56	27	6.7	4.0
1970-71	61	17	4	173	182	951	17	136	123	21	4.5	4.7
1971-72	111	22	5	274	198	1,384	20	185	106	25	4.3	5.8
1972-73	234	20	12	1,136	789	1,440	17	140	121	83	5.9	14.1
1973-74	276	17	16	2,098	597	3,515	24	139	169	64	3.0	21.3
1974-75	157	14	12	2,304	478	4,819	46			20	1.3	15.4
1975-76	279	12	24	2,479	782	3,170	30	..	..	66	4.5	14.7
1976-77	381	14	27	2,478	945	2,622	2	..	..	76	4.2	18.1
1977-78	341	13	25	2,409	879	2,740	..	..	..	73	4.9	14.9
1978-79	462	14	34	3,380	1,015	3,330	..	..	..	100	5.3	18.9
1979-80	531	13	40	4,179	1,087	3,846	..	..	..	95	4.2	22.6
1980-81	559	20	28	5,602	1,244	4,503	23	34	676	50	2.7	18.5
1981-82	790	18	43	4,128	951	4,340	6	13	462	112	5.8	19.3
1982-83	897	17	54	3,683	905	4,070	2	3	667	169	7.1	23.8
1983-84	1,007	28	37	5,688	1,265	4,496	5	7	714	171	8.2	20.9
1984-85	1,231	36	34	3,340	719	4,645	4	7	571	261	10.8	24.2
1985-86	1,335	36	37	5,527	1,316	4,200	4	11	364	274	9.8	28.0
1986-87	1,930	40	48	5,139	1,270	4,046	3	7	429	315	8.6	37.0
1987-88	2,186	44	50	6,404	1,210	5,293	5	15	333	298	6.1	49.0
1988-89	2,096	45	47	5,967	854	6,987	2	7	285	358	6.8	53.0
1989-90	2,024	45	45	5,144	744	6,915	1	3	333	367	8.4	43.6
1990-91	2,576	48	54	7,848	1,205	6,515	1	3	435	196	4.2	47.1
1991-92	2,852	64	44	10,340	1,512	6,839	1	2	368	204	5.5	37.3
Jul-Mar												
1991-92	2,048	40	46	7,083	1,052	6,735	..	..	..	136	3.5	38.7
1992-93	3,192	63	51	6,253	808	7,735	..	..	..	127	3.9	32.4

(Contd.)

TABLE 105

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNITVALUE
(1969–70 to 1992–93)

Year	Raw Cotton			Cotton Waste			Leather			Cotton Yarn		
	Val	Qty	U.V.	Value	Qty	U.V.	Value	Qty	U.V.	Value	Qty	U.V.
	Rs n.	000 m	Rs/mt	Rs mln.	m kg	Rs/kg	Rs mln.	n.sq.m	R/sq.m	:s mln.	m.kg	Rs/kg
196970	2	8-	2,496	14	13.0	1.1	109	13.7	8.0	254	72.8	3.5
197071	2	100	2,700	15	13.5	1.1	107	16.1	6.6	344	101.3	3.4
197172	5	19:	4,871	27	21.0	1.3	174	16.1	10.8	592	129.2	4.6
197273	1,7	21:	5,403	31	15.0	2.1	545	21.8	25.0	1,941	182.3	10.6
197374	7	37	9,922	35	12.9	2.7	419	13.1	32.0	1,811	98.2	18.4
197475	1,4	200	7,720	19	5.2	3.7	367	11.4	32.2	851	75.8	11.2
197-76	1	113	8,681	10	2.7	3.7	596	4.3	138.6	1,422	110.4	12.9
197-77	2	18	16,222	24	4.3	5.6	647	8.5	76.1	1,172	66.6	17.6
197-78	1/2	101	10,911	16	2.8	5.7	637	8.7	73.2	1,060	60.0	17.7
197-79	5	5	12,000	15	2.9	5.2	1,247	12.7	98.2	1,956	97.9	20.0
197-80	321	251	13,23.	19	2.7	7.0	1,264	10.2	123.9	2,038	99.8	20.4
198-81	503	325	16,010	19	2.7	7.0	892	8.8	101.4	2,050	95.2	21.5
198-82	238	231	12,719	12	1.6	7.5	1,152	11.0	104.7	2,075	95.6	21.7
198-83	397	235	15,282	82	8.9	9.2	1,195	10.7	111.7	3,146	134.1	23.5
198-84	172	98	18,082	195	18.5	10.5	1,972	16.6	118.8	2,931	101.8	28.8
198-85	468	253	16,608	137	12.3	11.1	2,325	15.7	148.1	3,974	125.9	31.6
198-86	891	639	12,975	85	9.5	8.9	2,900	17.7	163.8	4,511	157.9	28.6
198-87	776	641	11,975	101	10.3	10.0	4,079	20.0	204.0	8,709	259.7	34.0
198-88	1059	502	21,432	162	16.5	10.0	5,042	20.0	252.0	9,530	210.9	45.0
198-89	1932	840	21,467	240	22.2	10.8	4,702	16.5	285.0	11,645	292.0	39.9
199-90	550	295	32,476	597	43.8	13.6	6,002	20.6	291.9	17,917	377.4	47.5
190-91	553	282	33,9.0	1,255	79.1	15.9	6,184	18.3	337.6	26,675	501.1	53.3
191-92	1944	455	28,435	1,482	93.8	15.9	5,991	15.6	383.5	29,170	505.9	57.7
Ja-Mar												
191-92	916	195	30,258	1,100	67.0	16.4	4,442	11.5	387.2	19,462	332.1	58.6
192-93	922	225	26,364	935	64.2	14.6	4,340	11.6	373.6	20,604	396.9	51.9

(..Contd.)

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

(1969-70 to 1992-93)

Year	Cotton Thread			Cotton Cloth			Petroleum & Products			Synthetic Textiles		
	Value	Qty	U.V.	Value	Qty	U.V.	Value	Qty	U.V.	Value	Qty	U.V.
	Rs mln.	m.kg	Rs/kg	Rs mln.	m.sq.m	Rs/sq.m	Rs mln.	000 mt	Rs/mt	Rs mln.	m.sq.m	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	3,478	298.0	12.0
1988-89	58	0.7	82.9	8,947	845.3	10.6	352	133	2,647	2,240	213.1	10.5
1989-90	65	0.8	81.3	12,000	1,018.0	11.8	235	76	3,086	4,556	338.2	13.5
1990-91	76	0.9	85.3	15,199	1,056.5	14.3	2,228	605	3,565	7,807	504.5	15.5
1991-92	93	0.9	108.2	20,372	1,196.1	17.1	2,048	630	3,251	10,403	510.7	20.4
Jul-Mar												
1991-92	62	0.6	106.0	14,542	860.2	16.9	1,441	448	3,213	7,410	369.9	20.0
1992-93	96	0.9	106.6	15,969	816.2	19.6	1,516	414	3,661	9,239	434.0	21.3

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.5

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE
(1969–70 to 1992-93)

Year	Foot Wear			Animal Casings			Cement & Product			Guar & Products		
	Valu	Qty	U.V.	Value	Qty	U.V.	Value	Qty	J.V.	alue	Qty	U.V.
	Rs m	m.pair	Rs/pair	Rs mln.	000 kg	Rs/kg	Rs m	000 mt	s/mt	lmln.	000 mt	Rs/mt
1969-0		6.1	3.8	15	296	50	19	341	56	26	62	418
1970-1		8.1	3.6	8	424	20	21	308	67	40	49	808
1971-2		9.9	3.9	10	248	38	44	590	74	39	55	712
1972-3		12.4	6.9	21	265	80	106	701	151	96	119	804
1973-4		10.5	9.0	29	489	60	167	78	214	176	67	2622
1974-5	6	11.7	10.8	21	165	128	280	577	484	164	48	3410
1975-6	5	7..	9.3	35	256	137	51	99	514	197	91	2164
1976-7	9	9.3	9.6	33	213	155	6	13	431	182	82	2216
1977-8	2	6.6	10.9	26	182	145	3	4	800	203	89	2276
1978-9	7	8.0	12.1	31	224	139	..	..	..	273	110	2479
1979-0	5	8.0	13.3	41	231	314	..	..	..	333	85	3913
1980-1	1	6.7	15.1	60	26	223	..	..	..	287	49	5849
1981-2	3	6.2	16.1	57	2 0	210	..	2	..	305	56	5450
1982-3	3	6.4	23.1	53	62	201	1	1	..	288	63	4571
1983-4	4	9.5	22.3	56	287	195	..	..	..	322	79	4076
1984-5	3	6.4	38.8	69	338	204	..	5	..	341	67	5090
1985-6	8	6.3	36.5	99	482	205	..	..	..	444	73	6082
1986-7	1	7.9	36.0	144	493	292	..	..	..	582	74	7865
1987-8	6	10.0	38.0	21	579	363	..	..	..	923	51	18098
1988-9	5	9.4	38.8	2 .2	540	411	..	..	..	763	86	8872
1989-0	4	9.6	52.7	.60	565	460	31	37	827	896	132	6806
1990-1	4	11.1	65.3	309	562	550	159	229	673	653	68	9442
1991-2	7	11.3	88.6	289	468	618	115	..	..	616	51	11365
Jul-Jar												
1991-2	8	8.6	86.	223	362	616	42	..	..	458	43	10732
1992-3	8	8.1	9(	185	365	507	57	..	..	452	40	11239

(Contd.)

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE
(1969-70 TO 1992-93)

Year	Paints & Varnishes			TR&M *	RMG *	D&C *	SI *	Carpets & Rugs			SG *	OE *
	Value	Qty	U.V.	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Qty	U.V.	Value	Value
	Rs mln.	m.kg	Rs/kg	Rs mln.	Rs mln.	Rs mln.	Rs mln.	Rs mln.	m.sq.m	Rs/sq.m	Rs mln.	Rs mln.
1969-70	6	2.4	2.5	17	19	12	15	55	..	..	30	227
1970-71	4	1.7	2.4	14	25	12	18	65	..	..	33	337
1971-72	5	2.2	2.3	25	36	11	23	109	..	..	51	345
1972-73	5	1.0	5.0	49	97	37	45	282	..	..	136	894
1973-74	6	1.1	5.5	104	167	103	85	457	..	..	188	
1974-75	7	0.8	8.8	133	245	176	129	456	..	..	205	1,565
1975-76	8	1.4	5.7	160	328	133	131	719	2.0	359.5	189	1,748
1976-77	10	1.0	10.0	164	418	134	134	912	2.1	434.3	199	1,988
1977-78	8	0.7	11.4	126	139	146	161	1,171	1.9	616.3	195	2,401
1978-79	8	0.6	13.3	101	377	131	211	1,765	2.5	706.0	212	2,966
1979-80	9	0.6	15.0	81	731	122	240	2,198	2.7	814.1	245	3,512
1980-81	14	0.6	23.3	54	745	149	254	2,243	2.5	897.2	312	5,181
1981-82	9	0.4	22.5	106	1,294	125	253	1,679	1.9	883.7	320	5,485
1982-83	9	0.5	18.0	123	2,025	128	287	1,913	2.2	869.5	442	8,430
1983-84	45	2.0	22.5	143	2,950	157	430	2,323	4.7	494.3	665	9,326
1984-85	15	0.8	18.8	158	2,662	127	774	2,031	2.1	967.1	674	9,369
1985-86	7	0.5	14.0	195	4,214	84	842	3,693	2.7	997.4	787	10,599
1986-87	11	0.7	16.0	219	7,759	105	956	4,439	2.8	1,228.0	1,000	11,775
1987-88	15	0.9	17.0	318	8,521	216	998	4,345	3.1	1,434.0	1,145	14,324
1988-89	13	0.6	22.0	22	9,692	267	1,221	4,481	3.1	1,435.8	1,369	17,159
1989-90	6	0.3	18.9	213	14,341	476	1,502	4,923	3.3	1,497.4	2,311	22,548
1990-91	16	0.5	31.1	116	18,666	350	1,901	5,003	3.5	1,409.7	3,099	29,093
1991-92	8	0.3	24.7	271	25,823	555	2,253	5,709	3.9	1,453.8	3,515	35,677
Jul-Mar						362	1,606	4,163	2.9	1,430.6	2,484	25,572
1991-92	8	0.3	28.7	187	18,475	527	2,088	3,008	2.3	1,342.9	2,173	32,191
1992-93	8	0.2	33.5	157	19,689							

..	not available	D&C	Drug & Chemicals
Qty.	Quantity	SI	Surgical Instruments
U.V.	Unit value	SG	Sports Goods
*	Qty and UV not available	OE	Other Exports
TR&M	Tobacco Raw & Manufactured		
RMG&H	Ready Made Garments & Hosiery		

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 106

RICE EXPORTS
(1974–75 to 1992–93)

(US $ million)

Ye	Basnati		Other Varieties		Total	
	Qty(ton)	Value	Qty(ton)	Value	Q(ton)	Value
19:-75	153,427	119.28	273,403	90.19	26,830	209.47
19:-76	236,461	124.08	526,480	98.59	62,941	222.67
19:-77	401,974	138.79	481,322	86.76	83,296	225.55
197-78	246,613	111.25	556,737	129.10	03,350	240.35
198-79	180,727	134.28	829,021	204.46	109,748	338.74
199-80	314,880	225.07	771,794	194.80	186,674	419.87
190-81	409,653	292.02	835,019	271.97	144,672	563.99
191-82	261,808	188.84	689,278	205.27	51,086	394.11
192-83	228,575	146.07	676,270	143.19	04,845	289.26
193-84	405,927	245.05	853,809	179.09	159,736	424.14
194-85	174,042	109.37	544,627	112.65	18,669	222.02
195-86	260,901	175.22	1,056,062	169.03	116,963	344.25
196-87	187,829	135.24	1,082,699	166.49	170,528	301.73
197-88	221,387	160.56	988,366	204.49	109,953	365.05
198-89	215,462	150.64	633,351	151.49	349,013	302.13
199-90	207,972	142.53	535,917	96.68	743,889	239.21
190-91	466,391	218.45	738,184	127.77	204,575	346.22
191-92	557,898	230.42	953,946	185.26	511,844	415.68
3-Mar (Vue in Milion Rupees)						
191-92	367,282	3,765.30	684360	3,317.90	051,642	7,083.20
192-93	345,082	3,784.50	463369	2,469.30	808,451	6,253.80

Source: RECP & FBS.

QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE OF SELECTED IMPORTS
(1970-71 to 1992-93)

Year	Wheat (Un-milled)		Tea		Edible Oils		Crude Petroleum		Petroleum Products		Chemical Fertilize	
	Qty	U.V.	Qty	U.V.	Qty	U.V.	Qty	U.V.	Qty	U.V.	Qty	U.V.
	000 mt	Rs/mt	000 kg	Rs/kg	000 kg	Rs/kg	000 mt	Rs/mt	000 mt	Rs/mt	000 mt	Rs/mt
1970-71	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	1,013,258	7.67	3,810	2,353.31	3,055	2,718.28	885	3,573
1988-89	2,171	3,229	104,505	28.51	1,144,807	7.49	3,566	1,965.90	4,387	2,620.96	752	4,700
1989-90	2,047	4,197	107,622	36.01	962,006	8.58	3,516	2,576.72	5,084	3,123.08	1,127	3,935
1990-91	972	3,208	104,056	35.92	959,622	9.39	4,038	3,358.05	4,315	5,622.26	1,177	5,021
1991-92	2,018	4,205	110,235	39.06	1,045,948	9.59	4,076	3,316.05	5,206	4,012.80	1,269	5,019
Jul-Mar												
1991-92	1,690	4,057	84,073	38.61	780,859	9.32	2,862	3,271.68	3,635	4,067.87	997	5,245
1992-93	2,630	4,201	96,445	41.37	911,007	11.01	3,068	3,444.78	4,712	3,934.49	1,161	4,514

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

U.V. Unit value

Qty. Quantity

TABLE 108

MAJOR IMPORTS
(1980–81 to 1992–93)

(Rs million)

Items	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–8	1986–87	1987–88
1. hemicals	2413	2699	3423	4587	5604	602	8846	10394
2. rugs and edicines	936	1222	1390	1800	1974	223	2638	2852
3. yes and olours	462	493	578	613	682	79	1042	1204
4. hemical ertilizer	3537	893	2117	1539	1790	209	3247	3162
5. lectricabods	1915	1687	2079	2391	2477	334	3118	3688
6. Aachiner (non-etrical)	5684	6845	9312	10828	13437	1496	15635	19617
7. ranspor quipmer	4685	5170	5424	6307	7816	958	8791	9564
8. aper, bcd and tationer	741	922	1054	1172	1559	196	1963	2388
9. ea	1184	1091	1676	2567	3507	255	2648	2246
10. ugar-reed	473	1	14	1	-	10	2763	958
11. rt-silk rn	1301	1570	1607	1586	1589	151	1626	2170
12. ron, ste& manu- factured reof	2779	4163	4475	4096	3938	435	4666	5053
13. Non-ferus metals	582	638	647	677	934	92	1143	1711
14. Petroleu& products	15199	18046	20529	19161	21765	1675	13977	17270
15. Edible o	2625	3450	3670	6518	6954	679	4062	7769
16. Grains, lses & flours	617	806	880	866	2911	557	1754	2357
17. Other imrts	8390	9786	9276	11998	12844	1295	14512	20148
Grand Tal	53544	59482	68151	76707	89773	9046	92431	112551

(Contd..)

MAJOR IMPORTS
(1980-81 to 1992-93)

(..Contd.)

(Rs million)

Items	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Jul-Mar 1991-92	Jul-Mar 1992-93
1. Chemicals	13,046	15,259	15,448	21,997	14,902	16,060
2. Drugs and medicines	3,318	3,723	4,408	5,184	3,728	4,310
3. Dyes and colours	1,419	1,868	2,136	2,945	2,062	2,317
4. Chemical Fertilizers	3,534	4,437	5,911	6,367	5,227	5,243
5. Electrical goods	4,962	4,259	4,929	7,469	5,120	4,851
6. Machinery (non-electrical)	26,597	25,438	30,195	54,527	40,818	39,896
7. Transport equipments	8,403	10,119	11,443	20,638	15,566	17,688
8. Paper, board and stationery	2,734	2,876	3,216	4,027	2,912	2,706
9. Tea	2,975	3,876	3,729	4,306	3,246	3,990
10. Sugar-refined	204	1,920	3,596	915	748	536
11. Art-silk yarn	2,527	2,298	1,980	2,605	1,992	1,410
12. Iron, steel & manufactured thereof	7,131	6,993	7,100	10,236	7,419	7,824
13. Non-ferrous metals	2,018	2,594	2,110	2,784	1,842	1,896
14. Petroleum & products	18,509	24,937	37,823	34,406	24,147	29,106
15. Edible oils	8,576	8,262	9,020	10,025	7,271	10,030
16. Grains, pulses & flours	8,598	9,241	3,855	9,979	7,963	12,290
17. Other imports	21,290	20,753	29,144	35,785	22,852	20,659
Grand Total	135,841	148,853	171,114	229,889	167,815	180,812

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

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TABLE 109

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs million)

Year	A. Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC)*														
	(a) Arab League														
	Alge	Behrain	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Labnon	Libya	Omn	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Sonalia	UA	South Yemen	Syria	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	14	15	16
1973-74															
Exorts		101	207	17	146	18	68	74	37	397	37	2	17	1	1425
Inorts		8	8	8	498	–	–	–	–	893	–	3	–	–	1433
1974-75															
Exorts		42	313	12	183	30	59	99	36	621	44	43	19	4	1978
Inorts		57	188	11	1224	2	–	53	20	1559	–	24	–	–	3368
1975-76															
Exorts		137	585	20	380	4	85	98	74	796	7	37	28	14	2612
Inorts		173	1062	17	781	10	9	–	–	1515	–	103	–	–	3676
1976-77															
Exorts		63	498	20	317	10	115	113	68	461	22	54	68	18	2382
Inorts		113	145	12	1183	4	–	–	–	1594	–	101	7	–	4129
1977-78															
Exports		76	652	8	278	15	87	127	28	426	66	26	77	4	2325
Iports		17	118	39	1469	2	–	7	99	2489	4	92	–	–	5236
1978-79															
Eports	7	87	325	6	215	5	116	89	111	945	108	65	100	96	2845
Iports	–	24	128	40	2310	5	–	11	300	1962	6	139	–	–	6095
1979-80															
Eports	0	175	393	20	487	27	55	69	85	1269	63	110	289	111	4183
Iports	–	1.5	1570	76	4739	8	3	30	47	3235	–	192		–	11815
1980-81															
kports	5	111	537	33	510	12	186	91	152	1743	48	148	108	29	5093
hports	–	942	817	110	4276	3	–	12	77	6869	–	216	–	–	16092
1981-82															
kports	65	117	652	134	535	26	200	472	160	1938	40	158	598	18	6423
nports	–	8	2	111	5756	2	–	33	60	8497	–	318	–	13	18429
1982-83															
xports	6	216	292	28	474	33	44	308	255	3208	28	283	533	56	8335
nports	–	24	6	169	6386	1	–	287	80	9098	4	383	–	29	19867
1983-84															
xports	53	191	163	27	703	17	98	348	213	2928	38	227	10	4	7620
nports	7	92	3	278	6197	8	–	2	72	7594	–	492	1	24	18670

(Contd.

(Rs million)

Year	A. Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC)*														
	(a) Arab League														
	Algeria	Behrain	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Labnon	Libya	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Somalia	UAE	South Yeman	Syria	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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	9210	12	-	498	103	5622	-	2461	1	9	18749
1988-89															
Exports	1	85	21	44	625	62	83	135	314	2128	39	3680	47	10	7274
Imports	-	200	49	291	*****	10	-	15	135	5541	-	1890	3	160	19561
1989-90															
Exports	21	252	201	46	606	37	78	262	206	2792	44	3400	113	31	8089
Imports	34	259	455	432	*****	24	2	13	308	6724	7	2832	2	12	26992
1990-91															
Exports	99	303	88	65	162	63	115	496	364	4936	43	4247	1061	78	12120
Imports	731	3947	19	352	1185	103	245	872	772	*****	5	5088	899	..	24944
1991-92															
Exports	32	632	32	861	627	133	135	571	313	7339	15	7657	776	71	19194
Imports	2	6028	4	226	2131	14	2	147	2437	*****	16	8136	8	2	31200
1991-92(Jul-Mar)															
Exports	18	441	17	444	460	104	83	420	231	4903	5	5193	536	64	12919
Imports	-	4933	3	204	1505	14	2	127	921	8372	9	6369	4	2	22465
1992-93(Jul-Mar)															
Exports	7	426	108	583	723	120	81	374	188	5686	34	7357	471	20	16178
Imports		2028	1	230	5357	3	255	71	2118	*****	21	5718	12	1	26452

(Contd.

TABLE 10.3

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs million)

Year	E.C.O			(c) Other Asian			(d) Other African					Total* (OIC)	B. OECD (a) Consortium	
	Iran	Turkey	Total	Afghanistan	Others	Total	Egypt	Cameroun	Sierra-leone	Others	Total		USA	Canada
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1973-74														
Exports	325	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	–	–	–	1	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	–	–	0	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

(..Contd.)

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs million)

Year	(b) E.C.O			(c) Other Asian			(d) Other African					Total*	B. OECD	
													(a) Consortium	
	Iran	Turkey	Total	Afghanistan^	Others	Total	Egypt	Cameroun	Sierra-leone	Others	Total	(OIC)	USA	Canada
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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	22366	12471	1332
1988-89														
Exports	1452	191	1643	101	38	139	46	23	-	1014	1083	10139	10348	1377
Imports	1932	1082	3014	158	19	177	66	-	-	93	159	22911	21355	1763
1989-90														
Export	1946	956	2902	25	56	81	28	43	-	434	505	11577	14084	1739
Import	2585	842	3427	86	8	94	85	-	-	127	212	30725	20496	1151
1990-91														
Exports	2194	1866	4060	68	30	98	49	145	112	943	1249	17527	14893	2323
Imports	4063	1111	5174	151	2	153	288	1	-	46	335	30606	20224	1944
1991-92														
Exports	3576	872	4448	316	37	353	46	18	2	997	1063	25058	22006	3293
Imports	3342	1690	5532	134	1	135	672		1	397	1070	37937	24124	2069
1991-92 (Jul-Mar)														
Exports	2492	717	3209	238	26	264	25	14	2	770	811	17203	15506	2342
Imports	2648	1383	4031	103	2	105	514	-	-	111	625	27226	18883	1815
1992-93(Jul-Mar)														
Exports	1103	1242	2345	381	13	394	108	30	-	757	895	19812	17710	2769
Imports	3552	856	4408	127	1	128	224	-	-	130	354	31342	20169	1972

(..Contd.)

TABLE 10.9

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs million)

Year	Organization for Economic Cooperaton and Development (OECD)														
	(a) Consortium										(b) ther than Consortium				
	Belgi- um	Fice	West Germny	Italy	Nether- lands	U.K.	orwa	Sweder	Japan	Total	Dnmark	Finnd	Austria	Portu- gal	Switzer- land
32	33	4	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43		45	46	47
1973-74															
Expor	135	266	453	491	159	687	18	73	630	3603	50	21	8	8	217
Impor	256	252	1051	300	515	950	105	110	1126	8631	40	59	59	33	61
1974-75															
Expor	148	195	462	250	136	687	20	92	699	3150	59	9	12	10	131
Impor	387	501	1558	599	392	1230	80	211	2633	11336	64	61	73	32	100
1975-76															
Expor	82	229	598	431	151	711	41	93	786	3856	76	5	20	9	146
Impor	315	548	1342	669	260	1551	68	71	2498	11584	54	27	84	31	205
1976-7															
Expor	109	262	648	421	215	808	40	94	913	4164	100	19	19	5	167
Impor	256	201	1463	717	516	1861	69	109	3292	12687	84	21	45	310	187
1977-7															
Expor	97	253	732	377	233	861	24	65	1108	4480	119	3	25	4	180
Impor	368	808	2174	783	700	2306	74	231	3322	14844	70	4	50	16	227
1978-7															
Expor	161	423	1037	678	335	1289	18	126	1670	6999	123	8	28	5	347
Impor	389	1061	2084	1254	1862	2279	159	226	4149	20017	147	16	72	37	279
1979-8															
Expor	318	581	1430	882	376	1128	38	162	1813	8066	150	14	46	26	411
Impor	615	2149	2309	1854	1094	2878	134	29	5422	22790	369	57	122	42	431
1980-8															
Expts	226	623	1260	750	375	1163	45	159	1877	8386	115	22	62	34	398
Impts	592	1509	2694	1590	1041	3297	207	331	6188	23920	201	19	105	31	510
1981-8															
Expts	239	607	1018	873	307	1350	47	202	2222	8912	130	29	46	13	328
Impts	539	986	1497	1565	1080	3769	159	519	7346	25724	172	21	142	42	654
1982-8															
Expts	384	617	1545	1041	316	1659	90	218	2819	10950	133	35	64	31	378
Impts	621	1173	3885	2245	901	4379	166	442	9128	30466	440	201	148	47	852
1983-8															
Expts	332	767	1778	1309	457	1632	116	352	3210	13482	199	35	79	56	396
Impts	727	1425	4940	2185	856	5116	192	544	10957	36686	187	40	139	98	1182

(..Contd.)

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs million)

Year	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)														
	(a) Consortium										(b) Other than Consortium				
	Belgium	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	U.K.	orwa	Sweden	Japan	Total	Denmark	Finland	Austria	Portugal	Switzerland
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
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	49663	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
1988-89															
Exports	959	2580	5608	4120	1536	5615	391	900	10468	43902	636	478	234	1075	769
Imports	1655	3710	9796	3957	2605	8005	395	1059	18802	73102	293	332	874	48	2775
1989-90															
Exports	1738	3941	8472	5063	2088	7234	517	2496	9824	57196	923	1686	390	828	837
Imports	2089	2768	11414	2705	2395	7861	876	1248	18777	71780	313	596	447	33	3325
1990-91															
Exports	2380	5300	12281	5200	2753	10051	563	2620	11448	69812	1093	1285	683	810	857
Imports	2493	4949	12429	5919	3061	8435	428	1651	22161	83694	370	452	653	275	4377
1991-92															
Exports	2398	6667	12175	5482	3707	11375	705	2564	14226	84598	986	522	681	812	827
Imports	2785	10883	18277	9537	3719	12533	625	2009	32934	119495	1308	588	667	87	6024
1991-92(Jul-Mar)															
Exports	1672	4758	8930	3973	2566	7940	543	1918	9720	59868	765	459	504	593	623
Imports	2007	9008	13512	6780	2634	8896	337	1437	23714	89023	1052	455	480	65	4060
1992-93(Jul-Mar)															
Exports	2144	5704	9737	3440	3486	9492	584	1537	8520	65123	805	402	510	912	670
Imports	1840	6404	13580	6140	4158	9794	391	2161	25612	92221	731	460	827	45	3844

(..Contd.)

TABLE 109

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs million)

Year	Organisaion for Economic Cooperatior & Development					Total	C. Councial of Mutual Economic Associatn (CMEA)							D. SAARC	
	(b) Other than Consortium														
	Spain	Greece	Austra-lia	New Zealand	Total	(OECD))	USSR	Buga-ra	Czecho-slovalia	Hung-ary	Poland	Rma-ia	Total	Bangla-desh	India
1	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1973/4															
Exports	11	18	154	33	623	4226	256	2	14	23	143	6	444	–	–
Imports	1	5	60	12	346	8927	181	21	96	63	201	76	638	–	–
1974/5															
Exports	12	57	50	16	467	3617	317	13	37	30	165	62	624	138	–
Imports	4	17	1254	11	1645	12981	109	31	77	40	228	179	734	35	–
1975/6															
Exports	27	56	69	7	663	4519	195	21	17	40	119	106	498	220	150
Imports	2	25	139	82	672	12256	469	47	54	22	144	149	926	77	13
1976/7															
Exports	24	10	84	12	658	4822	251	55	28	38	27	48	447	73	1
Imports	4	4	559	65	1318	14005	431	14	64	86	92	63	850	257	236
1977/8															
Exports	16	15	70	6	584	5064	273	86	60	52	24	62	557	260	347
Imports	5	23	592	32	1072	15916	357	35	88	57	211	92	840	491	471
1978/9															
Exports	32	17	131	13	994	7993	296	38	45	49	100	100	628	294	167
Imports	25	47	806	77	1737	21754	548	52	15	77	133	217	1142	421	209
1979/80															
Exports	23	77	130	24	1107	9173	424	18	61	94	129	82	908	579	479
Imports	14	65	906	157	2290	25080	512	12	36	107	171	318	1356	493	130
1980/81															
Exports	15	60	252	26	1127	9513	448	135	08	345	39	56	1131	646	962
Imports	80	51	502	197	1923	25843	456	237	52	236	346	281	1708	711	22
1981/82															
Exports	21	30	344	36	1192	10104	485	116	13	208	49	112	1083	708	602
Imports	4	34	752	154	2383	28107	308	347	157	120	470	411	1811	580	79
1982/83															
Exports	21	49	215	41	1182	12132	689	333	156	131	96	48	1453	558	340
Imports	31	62	981	367	3425	33891	332	516	106	100	163	237	1454	871	60

(..Contd.)

(Rs million)

Year	B. Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development					Total	C. Council of Mutual Economic Association (CMEA)							D. SAARC	
	(b) Other than Consortium														
	Spain	Greece	Austra-lia	New Zealand	Total	(OECD)	USSR	Bulga-ria	Czecho-slovakia	Hung-ary	Poland	Roma-nia	Total	Bangla-desh	India
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1983-84															
Exports	264	28	337	53	1447	14929	983	97	170	139	83	193	1665	624	3.3
Imports	959	184	739	211	3739	40425	551	188	196	221	338	836	2330	911	143
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
1988-89															
Exports	1720	249	1399	297	6857	50759	1427	126	179	211	49	46	2038	1453	940
Imports	934	21	2748	526	8551	81653	606	71	383	834	230	292	2416	790	614
1989-90															
Exports	1814	412	1342	266	8498	65694	1646	1161	386	464	21	25	3703	2230	757
Imports	1186	34	4054	529	10517	82297	1325	311	248	734	301	354	3273	863	816
1990-91															
Exports	2242	480	1478	381	9309	79121	1283	1358	657	426	86	295	4105	2160	933
Imports	1478	571	3070	363	11609	95303	1256	172	425	427	500	389	3169	758	1026
1991-92															
Exports	3046	280	2103	471	9728	94326	1519	127	210	295	79	229	2459	3218	2814
Imports	1283	121	4946	389	15413	*****	3553	632	1076	703	307	635	6906	1183	1213
1991-92(Jul-Mar)															
Exports	2195	197	1390	355	7081	66947	1207	119	156	269	75	220	2046	1823	1396
Imports	954	108	3335	251	10760	99783	2879	580	689	518	233	582	5481	861	835
1992-93(Jul-Mar)															
Exports	1934	335	1898	480	7946	73069	954	56	291	48	18	67	1434	1836	1905
Imports	685	75	3781	282	10730	*****	194	109	594	491	201	166	2755	950	1025

(..Contd.)

TABLE 10.9

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs million)

Year	D. SAARC				E. Association of South East Asian Countries (ASEAN)						F. Central Ameria	G. Sou Americ	H. Other European Countries			
	Maldives	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Total	Malaysia	Singapore	Indonesia	Thailand	Philippines	Total			Malta	Yugoslavia	Others	Total
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
1973-74																
Export	4	–	128	132	53	392	933	12	29	1419	38	3	30	187	20	237
Import	2	2	356	360	91	183	120	45	3	442	2	8	–	144	160	304
1974-75																
Export	9	1	600	743	65	117	131	20	72	405	9	4	15	119	35	169
Import	2	23	546	606	700	195	324	72	6	1297	7	3	–	136	234	370
1975-76																
Export	3	1	360	736	19	152	1133	8	15	327	7	1	18	64	12	94
Import		12	505	609	310	205	411	92	8	1026	3	3	–	95	13	108
1976-77																
Export		1	437	517	18	134	187	36	3	378	6		13	19	56	88
Import		3	444	945	414	213	384	40	12	1063	2	9	1	122	62	185
1977-78																
Export		4	232	844	12	250	310	55	35	562	9	10	12	12	20	44
Import		7	633	1607	587	293	532	38	26	1476	20	7	1	203	24	228
1978-79																
Export	2	3	423	914	16	237	75	57	31	416	11	4	8	25	31	64
Import		26	423	1081	830	922	447	84	53	2336	58	64	1	220	34	255
1979-80																
Export		1	381	1445	24	291	152	49	48	564	21	42	17	74	34	125
Import		43	443	1115	1291	944	496	108	66	2905	16	69	–	223	41	264
1980-81																
Export		4	300	1914	42	555	73	38	27	735	76	24	14	56	45	115
Import		26	419	1185	1506	762	245	137	38	2688	39	103	–	231	117	348
1981-82																
Export		–	296	1607	37	625	294	16	7	979	33		2	15	4	21
Import		12	485	1157	1648	932	428	352	63	3423	6	53	–	326	46	372
1982-83																
Export		2	121	1022	185	635	147	78	14	1059	16	1	8	8	100	116
Import		7	515	1456	2107	801	376	262	102	3648	51	50	11	235	192	438
1983-84																
Export		1	232	1210	250	506	312	71	21	1160	64	1	2	2	107	111
Import		9	386	1471	3233	846	432	264	24	4799	39	85	6	293	329	628

(..Contd.)

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs million)

Year	D. SAARC				E. Association of South East Asian Countries (ASEAN)						F. Central America	G. South America	H. Other European Countries			
	Maldi-ves	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Total	Malay-sia	Singa-pore	Indone-sia	Thai-land	Philip-pines	Total			Malta	Yugo-slavia	Others	Total
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
1984-85																
Export	21	1	369	1584	123	294	173	236	40	866	23	18	3	10	62	75
Import	3	9	588	1731	4677	1531	653	327	41	7229	33	1318	54	220	323	497
1985-86																
Export	2	6	879	2418	206	258	421	416	299	1600	48	647	5	48	118	171
Import	1	47	434	1534	3498	1221	937	335	28	6019	109	1193	28	306	471	805
1986-87																
Export	2	14	749	2189	126	524	439	989	240	2318	110	385	6	37	163	206
Import	24	18	597	1485	2798	1476	410	605	44	5333	163	984	12	398	484	894
1987-88																
Export	10	23	1359	3737	213	550	611	1007	300	2681	78	64	12	62	184	258
Import	1	21	833	2053	3784	1531	585	657	103	6660	157	1171	13	447	459	919
1988-89																
Export	13	17	1282	3705	250	940	1314	2143	559	5206	117	111	13	76	204	293
Import	1	19	1028	2452	4731	2032	946	1086	18	8813	314	1533	2	587	431	1020
1989-90																
Export	16	22	1098	4123	443	1735	1048	1237	464	4927	129	130	40	171	208	417
Import	-	14	787	2480	5260	2621	1019	2231	150	****	257	1623	-	446	469	915
1990-91																
Export	29	9	1711	4842	697	3093	706	1760	769	7025	196	272	28	511	267	806
Import	2	10	782	2578	6836	5528	1448	1437	25	****	332	2819	221	528	587	1336
1991-92																
Export	35	25	2017	8109	1547	3067	2129	2359	463	9565	319	889	43	136	368	547
Import	3	156	849	3404	9663	3315	2007	1838	43	****	237	3014	89	475	662	1226
1991-92(Jul-Mar)																
Export	25	19	1307	4570	846	2305	1061	1113	329	5654	217	716	30	104	330	464
Import	2	148	639	2485	7105	2347	1399	1286	28	****	128	2223	4	318	414	736
1992-93(Jul-Mar)																
Export	30	20	1286	5077	1080	2562	1193	1548	564	6947	366	693	61	130	325	516
Imports		36	684	2695	8786	2884	1884	1178	122	****	110	2856	1	90	481	572

(..Contd.)

TABLE 10.9

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs million)

Year	I. Other Asian Countries							J. Other African Countri									Grand
	Ch	Hong Kong	North Korea	South Korea	Burma	Others	Total	Libe- ria	Ghana	Kenya	Mauri- tius	Nig- ri	Tanza- nia	lala- wi	Others	Total	Total
81	8	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
1973-4																	
Exports		1116	4	24	9	22	1214	10	..	34	47	1	20	12	416	554	10161
Imports	4	55	26	42	85	–	680	–	–	64	–	·	25	..	22	111	13479
1974-5																	
Exports	1	787	5	9	40	148	1140	6	4	21	9	2	3	20	245	332	10286
Imports	5	105	57	102	114	40	953	1	1	112	1	·	27	–	29	171	20925
1975-6																	
Exports	1	1240	18	9	24	58	1525	4	2	36	16	2	12	8	243	340	11253
Imports	5	135	22	137	53	33	929	2	–	137	–	·	25	–	329	493	20465
1976/7																	
Exports		711	4	3	27	50	891	3	2	22	17	1	20	2	239	321	11294
Imports	6	175	10	253	18	34	1124	9	1	140	–	·	20	–	53	223	23012
1977/8																	
Exports	3	754	–	30	31	73	1296	7	91	19	20	1	24	5	433	608	12980
Exports	0	261	4	437	46	40	1467	56	–	286	5	·	56	–	50	446	27815
1978/9																	
Exports	3	1394	27	119	1	60	1744	2	110	58	26	2	17	4	591	830	16925
Imports	9	239	20	557	97	66	1970	17	–	269	2	·	16	19	92	415	36388
1979/80																	
Exports	12	1841	18	80	1	40	3422	5	–	155	18	2	8	4	392	611	23410
Imports	14	228	2	824	55	83	2656	6	–	329	5	·	28	12	18	398	46929
1980/81																	
Exports	31	1141	11	143	9	248	5123	23	–	14	129	4	6	10	916	1142	29280
Imports	15	259	3	766	52	218	3063	81	–	336	–	–	27	21	311	776	53544
1981/82																	
Exports	19	1210	6	82	3	147	3007	31	1	20	70	7	18	6	686	849	26270
Imports	11	254	9	1309	70	526	4059	44	–	284	–	–	27	21	148	524	59482
1982/83																	
Exports	10	1502	6	78	1	315	3682	78	1	18	21	6	10	3	588	745	34442
Imports	11	234	12	1222	56	762	4077	113	1	367	7	–	45	63	221	817	68151
1983/84																	
Exports	0	500	14	320	3	304	1911	113	–	70	104	7	1	3	329	627	37339
Imports	06	233	–	1148	31	737	4055	108	1	772	9	–	51	58	95	1094	76707
1984-85																	
Exports	32	1073	2	470	15	835	3427	52	–	42	92	50	88	3	763	1600	37979
Imports	55	377	1	1217	56	809	4925	144	2	***	71	–	69	82	145	2009	89778
1985-86																	
Exports	75	1294	1	1202	20	1516	4308	115	2	78	89	7	255	2	1432	1980	49592
Imports	54	335	–	1550	62	984	4885	136	–	***	20	–	50	25	88	1537	90946

(..Contd.)

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs million)

Year	I. Other Asian Countries							J. Other African Countries									Grand Total
	China	Hong Kong	North Korea	South Korea	Burma	Others	Total	Liberia	Ghana	Kenya	Mauritius	Nigeria	Tanzania	Malawi	Others	Total	
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
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	***	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	112551
1988-89																		
Exports	3671	5052	-	3030	36	2903	14692	380	4	67	489	16	185	5	1977	3123	90183
Imports	5944	658	2	4453	96	1848	13001	1	-	950	33	14	229	96	405	1728	135841
1989-90																		
Exports	1541	4516	3	3155	41	2893	12149	269	5	160	563	51	98	17	2455	3618	106469
Imports	5816	667	4	4360	64	2133	13044	1	11	***	6	1	311	107	660	2958	148853
1990-91																		
Exports	1364	8285	8	5421	48	5112	20238	23	31	332	384	62	201	3	3114	4150	138282
Imports	8658	780	6	4778	58	2088	16368	-	1	***	18	6	369	162	961	3329	171114
1991-92																		
Exports	1378	****	32	5052	52	5657	24674	21	320	584	297	148	504	11	3897	5782	171728
Imports	9932	1058	3	7625	452	2733	21803	2	2	***	33	3	455	130	893	3588	229889
1991-92(Jul-Mar)																		
Exports	814	7273	20	3829	37	3809	15782	19	221	378	206	102	368	5	3062	4361	117960
Imports	6739	683	3	5225	210	1900	14760	1	1	***	25	2	323	113	575	2628	167815
1992-93(Jul-Mar)																		
Exports	637	9130	17	2933	28	4208	16953	22	235	576	626	125	359	7	2689	4639	129506
Imports	7986	1087	1	7015	689	3019	19797	1	1	***	53	1	322	43	549	2880	180812

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

* excluding Maldives, Malaysia and Indonesia

.. not available

- negligible

^ membership suspended

TABLE 10.10

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS AND ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

(% share)

REGIO	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Jul-Mar 1991-92	Jul-Mar 1992-93
1. Developed Cntries									
Exorts	51.7	57.5	60.7	56.6	62.1	60.8	55.7	57.1	56.8
Imorts	60.6	61.3	60.6	60.9	55.9	58.3	52.2	59.9	57.2
a. OECD									
Export	51.4	57.2	60.4	56.3	61.7	57.2	54.9	56.7	56.4
Import	59.7	60.3	59.8	60.1	55.3	55.7	53.7	59.5	56.9
b. Other Eopean Countries									
Expori	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Impori	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
2. CIEA									
Exorts	5.9	3.6	4.0	2.3	3.5	3.0	1.5	1.7	1.1
Inorts	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8	3.0	3.3	1.5
3. Dveloping ountires									
Exorts	42.4	38.9	35.3	41.1	34.4	39.2	44.3	41.2	42.1
Inorts	37.6	36.8	37.5	37.3	41.9	41.7	47.8	38.8	41.3
a. OIC									
Expoi	20.2	17.1	14.0	11.2	10.9	12.7	14.6	14.6	15.3
Impoi	20.8	18.3	19.0	16.9	20.6	17.9	16.5	16.2	17.3
b. SAARC									
Expoi	4.9	3.5	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.5	4.7	3.9	3.9
Impoi	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
c. ASEAN									
Expo	3.2	3.6	3.4	5.8	4.6	5.1	5.6	4.8	5.4
Impo	6.6	5.8	6.0	6.4	7.6	8.9	7.3	7.3	8.2
d CentralAmerica									
Expo	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Impo	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
e South aerica									
Expo	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6
Impo	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.6
f Other ian Countries									
Expo	8.7	10.1	9.2	16.3	11.4	14.6	14.3	13.4	13.1
Impo	5.4	7.6	8.4	9.6	8.7	9.6	9.5	8.8	11.0
g Other rican Countries									
Expo	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.0	4.4	3.7	3.6
Impo	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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– il.

Source: Fieral Bureau of Statistics

(US $ million)

COUNTRY	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Total Middle East	34.74	43.90	83.63	214.05	437.20	938.39	1100.91
Abu-Dhabi	0.00	0.00	10.54	26.24	46.68	81.79	92.68
Bahrain	2.46	3.39	4.56	13.84	24.27	43.43	37.21
Dubai	0.00	0.00	9.92	28.87	55.19	96.55	88.13
Iran	0.66	1.33	2.39	7.26	14.40	26.40	26.85
Iraq	0.12	0.13	0.49	0.78	2.96	5.46	5.00
Kuwait	7.04	6.93	10.28	17.23	27.37	53.97	75.11
Libya	2.22	3.03	4.95	7.83	12.15	21.90	42.59
Qatar	2.17	2.63	5.46	10.85	24.41	50.93	52.24
Saudi Arabia	7.87	10.52	17.26	46.36	158.82	464.10	594.38
Sharjah	0.00	0.00	1.88	7.31	15.90	29.93	24.94
Sultanat-e-Oma	12.20	15.94	15.90	47.48	55.05	63.93	61.78
Germany	1.32	2.73	3.49	5.27	9.04	16.95	37.36
Norway	0.67	1.65	2.58	4.68	6.49	9.26	10.37
United Kingdom	72.13	55.38	74.11	54.38	49.29	76.69	119.12
Canada	2.12	3.16	3.62	5.53	7.87	6.69	6.95
USA	9.98	14.41	19.18	25.77	29.32	51.53	53.64
Others	15.04	17.91	24.49	29.34	38.51	56.82	69.58
Total	136.00	139.14	211.10	339.02	577.72	1156.33	1397.93

(Contd..)

TABLE 10.11

WORKERS' REMITTANCES

(US $ million)

COUNTRY	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Total Middle East	1361.47	1666.44	1848.58	2408.44	2344.28	2069.29	2021.51
Abu-Dhabi	105.00	131.90	113.07	163.68	169.92	144.70	145.07
Bahrain	33.04	42.43	43.39	46.80	52.48	51.07	61.92
Dubai	86.87	102.04	83.29	143.49	110.28	112.06	114.78
Iran	16.49	11.18	5.05	3.40	2.37	2.50	0.00
Iraq	0.00	0.00	12.82	22.22	13.67	6.06	0.00
Kuwait	111.64	133.23	151.69	210.88	239.35	205.39	225.18
Libya	51.27	75.09	97.11	99.27	50.11	31.65	10.57
Qatar	63.20	62.55	65.67	92.18	67.38	59.05	63.65
Saudi Arabia	795.46	984.27	1129.45	1441.96	1441.08	1245.23	1162.87
Sharjah	24.93	31.49	28.52	37.51	28.78	45.17	51.62
Sultanat-e-Oma	73.57	92.26	118.52	147.05	168.86	166.41	185.85
Germany	57.38	59.14	51.90	49.87	36.18	36.43	35.27
Norway	14.46	16.54	14.86	14.30	13.85	13.47	21.51
United Kingdom	149.72	184.92	121.31	161.72	141.79	135.98	223.27
Canada	7.33	7.85	7.43	6.99	7.76	6.49	7.71
USA	61.47	70.97	72.11	133.52	105.82	105.35	194.46
Others	92.31	110.02	108.70	110.83	87.76	78.91	91.58
Total	1744.14	2115.88	2224.89	2885.67	2737.44	2445.92	2595.31

(Contd..)

TABLE 10.1

WORKERS REMITTANCES

(US $ million)

(..Cntd.)							Jul-Mar	
CONTRY	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	991-92	1991-92	1992-93
Tot Middle st	1673.61	1418.51	1356..51	1322.56	1234.84	985.03	723.58	803.43
Abu-Dhi	101.41	75.83	66..06	67.20	91.89	49.18	37.92	35.92
Bahrain	51.58	41.10	42..40	45.00	45.51	35.62	25.08	26.40
Dubai	126.80	112.25	97..12	83.74	83.60	63.05	49.73	51.93
Iran	0.00	0.00	1..34	0.83	1.28	0.64	0.43	0.25
Iraq	0.00	0.00	1..10	1.08	2.27	-	-	-
Kuwait	208.21	193.90	172..00	167.25	21.11	52.73	32.38	66.58
Libya	3.16	2.71	2..46	3.47	4.40	1.93	1.63	0.81
Qatar	52.92	34.00	34 .80	30.65	29.56	16.50	12.38	10.05
Saudi Aɔia	945.52	827.75	819 .95	792.19	829.14	665.48	489.77	537.68
Sharjah	49.95	28.25	28 .19	30.18	33.53	22.05	17.01	18.39
Sultanat-Oman	134.06	102.72	91 .09	99.97	92.55	77.85	57.25	55.42
Genany	34.77	35.75	27 .92	31.54	32.62	33.12	24.47	32.20
Noway	24.77	29.16	22..27	9.75	21.28	16.26	12.78	12.33
Ured Kingm	204.93	215.06	171 .06	178.16	180.05	137.02	101.10	86.90
Cada	8.63	9.88	11 .19	3.98	11.26	9.86	7.59	5.94
UA	191.94	178.33	174.78	209.24	190.23	150.34	113.64	119.55
Oers	139.91	125.91	133.26	167.12	178.01	135.85	104.51	100.69
Tal	2278.56	2012.60	1896.99	1942.35	.848.29	1467.48	1087.67	1161.01

SourceState Bank of Pakistan

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
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
1989	25,957	30,465	23,632	30,500	10,615	15,123	8,290	15,184	15,342	15,342	15,287	15,342
1990	31,711	21,037	19,975	31,711	16,951	6,077	5,015	16,751	14,960	14,960	14,960	15,342
1991	33,862	29,948	20,990	33,862	16,413	12,397	6,030	16,413	17,449	17,551	14,960	17,551
1992	44,375	39,121 P	27,797	46,124	26,932	21,627 P	10,246	28,681	17,443	17,494	17,443	17,550

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

* Last day of the month.

.. not available

P Provisional

TABLE 10.13

GOLD AND CASH FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES HELD AND CONTROLLED BY STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

(US $ million)

	Total				Cash				Gold			
Perio	Jun	Dec.*	Low	High	Jun*	Dec.*	Low	High	Jun*	Dec.*	Low	High
1951	7	448	..	..	444	435	..	..	1	13	..	..
1952	6	183	..	..	292	159	..	..	2	24	..	..
1953	2	208	..	..	178	184	..	..	2	24	..	..
1954	0	190	..	..	166	166	..	..	2	24	..	..
1955	0	243	.	..	186	219	..	..	2	24	..	..
1956	3	265	.	..	269	241	..	..	2	24	..	..
1957	2	214	.	..	228	190	..	.	2	24	..	..
1958	5	161	.	..	160	112	..	.	2	49	..	..
1959	9	258	.	..	169	208	..	.	5	50	..	..
1960	6	272	..	..	194	220	.	.	5	52	..	..
196	7	238	..	..	204	185	.	.	5	53	..	..
196	7	249	..	..	184	196	.	.	5	53	..	..
196	2	279	254	305	249	226	201	252	5	53	53	53
196	9	259	219	296	206	166	166	242	5	53	53	53
196	0	208	189	236	147	155	136	182	5	53	53	53
196	5	197	197	280	212	144	144	227	5	53	53	53
196	7	159	159	180	114	105	106	127	5	53	53	53
196	2	239	162	239	128	185	109	182	5	54	53	54
196	9	311	248	336	245	257	194	282	5	54	54	54
197	7	134	134	373	233	139	130	319	5	54	54	54
197	9	171	171	249	144	115	116	194	5	55	55	55
197	85	236	177	292	225	225	125	233	6	60	55	60
197	63	439	259	489	396	422	209	422	6	67	60	67
197	03	472	298	604	336	405	233	537	6	67	67	67
197	86	418	338	529	419	351	321	463	6	67	67	67
197	14	539	353	658	546	471	295	590	6	68	68	68
197	31	534	335	534	363	465	317	465	6	68	68	68
197	110	832	514	1,083	696	444	442	720	3	388	72	417
197	04	1,210	755	1,210	414	279	211	526	49	931	413	931
198	219	1,815	1,526	2,019	831	627	270	960	1,18	1,188	899	1,188
198	166	1,589	1,537	2,356	1,080	803	652	1,166	78	786	768	1,201
198	160	1,527	1,452	1,669	862	971	721	1,086	59	598	556	765
198	758	2,770	1,596	2,770	1,975	2,010	1,039	2,010	78	760	555	783
198	289	1,715	1,715	2,743	1,788	1,074	1,045	1,990	70	641	641	764
198	190	1,452	1,190	1,627	585	847	585	998	66	605	599	629
198	538	1,446	1,445	1,638	968	793	792	1,038	67	653	586	670
198	784	1,405	1,276	1,784	919	545	419	972	86	860	651	865
198	326	1,258	1,245	1,529	479	440	406	677	84	818	815	858
199	227	1,419	1,104	1,509	502	705	387	758	77	714	714	798
199	451	958	910	1,451	766	277	207	766	69	681	681	714
199	390	1,208	913	1,390	674	500	263	674	71	708	627	716
199	761	1,518	1,123	1,830	1,069	839	414	1,138	69	679	679	710

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

EXCHANGE RATE POSITION

(Pakistan Rupees in Terms of One Unit of Foreign Currency

Country	Currency	7-1-82	(Average During the Year) 1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Australia	Dollar	11.1480	11.9250	12.2277	11.7358	11.3954	11.4095	12.8605	15.6895	16.5117
Austria	Schilling	0.6289	0.7335	0.7148	0.7148	0.9244	1.2678	1.4489	1.4726	1.7203
Bangladesh	Taka	0.5129	0.4656	0.5394	0.5394	0.5399	0.5606	0.5632	0.5970	0.6519
Belgium	Franc	0.2577	0.2633	0.2476	0.2476	0.3193	0.4304	0.4876	0.4946	0.5808
Canada	Dollar	8.3182	10.2947	10.7497	11.3269	11.6856	12.6343	13.7327	15.9848	18.2343
China	Yuan	5.6651	6.4753	6.5679	5.6501	5.1841	4.6261	4.7288	5.1629	5.0945
Denmark	Krone	1.3476	1.4606	1.3852	1.3684	1.7777	2.3662	2.6568	2.6794	3.1411
France	Franc	1.7280	1.7942	1.6504	1.6116	2.1008	2.7024	3.0218	3.0521	3.5802
Germany	Mark	4.3845	5.1505	5.0287	4.9317	6.4990	8.9207	10.1907	10.3566	12.1181
Holland	Guilder	3.9944	4.6568	4.4765	4.0964	5.7673	7.9049	9.0531	9.1822	10.7555
Hong Kong	Dollar	1.7371	1.9442	1.7384	1.9405	2.0696	2.2030	2.2580	2.4637	2.7488
India	Rupee	1.1186	1.3005	1.2763	1.2375	1.3167	1.3363	1.3322	1.2674	1.2632
Iran	Rial	0.1237	0.1491	0.1540	0.1629	0.1921	0.2310	0.2553	0.2716	0.3004
Italy	Lira	0.0082	0.0089	0.0083	0.0079	0.0096	0.0127	0.0139	0.0141	0.0165
Japan	Yen	0.0448	0.0514	0.0576	0.0609	0.0815	0.1126	0.1319	0.1464	0.1460
Kuwait	Dinar	35.0890	43.6791	46.0499	50.1438	54.4958	60.3241	63.4527	67.1265	73.1881
Malaysia	Ringgit	4.4086	5.4648	5.7919	6.2197	6.4641	6.6982	6.9234	7.1390	7.9411
Nepal	Rupee	0.7711	0.9305	0.8824	0.9199	0.8306	0.7958	0.7982	0.7585	0.7522
Norway	Krone	1.7090	0.8144	1.7780	1.7171	2.0998	2.4081	2.7255	2.8290	3.1781
Singapore	Dollar	4.8379	5.9603	6.3525	6.9244	7.4348	7.9738	8.6208	9.7337	11.2358
Sri Lanka	Rupee	0.4953	0.5851	0.5455	0.5764	0.5853	0.6012	0.5998	0.5784	0.5043
Sweden	Krona	1.7895	1.7984	1.7026	1.7204	2.1030	2.5799	2.8780	3.0238	3.4122
Switzerland	Franc	5.4470	6.0170	6.1689	5.9173	7.8223	10.7931	12.3367	12.1446	13.8792
S.Arabia	Riyal	2.8869	3.6914	3.8404	4.2392	4.4121	4.5811	4.6969	5.1078	5.7216
Thailand	Baht	0.4425	0.5524	0.5863	0.6132	0.6018	0.6571	0.6883	0.7562	0.8314
UAE	Dirham	2.6893	3.4680	3.6721	4.1271	4.3960	4.6783	4.7931	5.2342	5.8440
UK	P.Sterlin	18.9538	20.5024	19.6000	18.5615	23.2538	26.2111	30.8545	32.9122	34.9238
USA	Dollar	9.9078	12.7063	13.4838	15.1512	16.1391	17.1793	17.5994	19.2154	21.4453
IMF	SDR	11.7391	13.7648	14.2148	15.0348	17.7287	21.3222	23.5650	25.0725	27.7291

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.1

EXCHANGE RATE POSITION

(Pakistan Rupees in Terms of One Unit of Foreign Currency)

(Contd.)

Country	Currency	(Average During the Year) 1990-91	1991-92	(Average During Jul-Mar) 1991-92	1992-93
Austra	Dollar	17.6004	19.1123	19.1289	18.1126
Austria	Schilling	2.0077	2.1433	2.1201	2.3540
Banglash	Taka	0.6281	0.6518	0.6541	0.6570
Belgiu	Franc	0.6860	0.7327	0.7248	0.8044
Canad	Dollar	19.4207	21.3864	21.4930	20.6642
China	Yuan	4.4467	4.5781	4.5783	4.5645
Denma	Krone	3.6852	3.8958	3.8508	4.2976
France	Franc	4.1819	4.4402	4.3801	4.8834
Germa	Mark	14.1248	15.0838	14.9017	16.5610
Hollan	Guilder	12.5333	13.3928	13.2466	14.7179
Hong ng	Dollar	2.8828	3.2047	3.1897	3.6824
India	Rupee	1.1980	0.9611	0.9578	0.9678
Iran	Rial	0.3357	0.3699	0.3670	0.3914
Italy	Lira	0.0189	0.0201	0.0198	0.0194
Japan	Yen	0.1639	0.1896	0.1885	0.2086
Kuwa	Dinar	..	86.4030	86.4070	86.3239
Malay	Ringgit	5.2463	9.3259	9.1209	10.0689
Nepal	Rupee	0.7143	0.5832	0.5844	0.5177
Norw	Krone	3.6301	3.8505	3.8064	3.5740
Singare	Dollar	12.7847	14.8944	14.7443	15.7686
Sri Lka	Rupee	0.5539	0.5831	0.5854	0.5679
Swed	Krona	3.8414	4.1506	4.0964	4.1083
Switzand	Franc	16.6698	16.9154	16.8825	18.3803
S.Ara	Riyal	5.9959	6.6442	6.6180	6.8559
Thaild	Baht	0.8627	0.9626	0.9574	0.9944
UAE	Dirham	6.1231	6.7874	6.7601	7.0048
UK	P. Sterling	41.5778	43.7454	43.1803	42.3022
USA	Dollar	22.4228	24.8441	24.7440	25.6394
IMF	SDR	31.1323	34.1379	33.8979	36.1593

not avlable

Source: Ste Bank of Pakistan

TABLE 1..1

OUTSTANDING EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS OF PAKISTAN
AS ON JUNE. 30 1992
(Payable in Foreign Exchange)

(US $ million)

Lnding Cntry/Agency		Debt Outstanding as t 30-6-1992 Disbursed & Outstanding	Undisburd	Total Debt
Consortia Including Outside Consortia Arrangements.				
1. Belgi	-Official Aid	38.714	8.74	47.461
	-Export Credit	32..37	12.75	44.896
	Sub-total(Belgium)	70.151	21.50	92.357
2. Cana	-CIDA Loans	470.986	0.00	470.986
	-Supplier's Credits	25.974	4.25	30.224
	-EDC Credits	34.256	9.92	44.177
	Sub-total(Canada)	531.216	14.17	545.387
3. Fran	-Official Aid/State Cr.	355.432	236.61	592.042
	-Bank Credits	65.581	222.08	287.762
	-Supplier's Credit	0.000	89.93	89.933
	Sub-total(France)	421.113	548.62	969.737
4. Germy	-Official Aid	1,246.193	142.07	1,388.265
	-Blended/Export Cr.	314.860	58.60	373.467
	Sub-total(Germany)	1,561.053	200.67	1,761.732
5. Italy	-Official Aid	218.434	72.96	291.401
	-Export Credits	15.466	10.15	25.616
	Sub-total(Italy)	233.900	83.11	317.017
6. Japa	-Official Aid	2,413.780	981.15	3,394.933
	-Supplier s Credit	37.522	0.00	37.522
	-Financia. Institutions Cr.	0.000	300.00	300.000
	Sub-totalJapan)	2,451.302	1,281.15	3,732.455
7. Netland	-Official Aid	201.484	13.33	214.817
	-Export Credit	23.984	2.93	26.922
	Sub-total (Netherland)	225.468	16.27	241.739
8. Nory	-NORDIC Credit	2.492	17.80	20.292
	-Financial Institutions Cr.	2.840	24.73	27.570
	-Supplier's Credit	2.014	0.00	2.014
	Sub-total (Norway)	7.346	42.53	49.876
9. Swen	-Supplier's Credit	3.800	6.20	10.000
	-Financial Institutions Cr.	14.167	65.97	80.139
	Sub-total (Sweden)	17.967	72.17	90.139
10. Ul	-Export/Supplier's Credit	3.210	96.97	100.167
	-Financial Institutions Cr.	17.474	0.00	17.474
	Sub-total (UK)	20.684	96.97	117.641
11. US	-Official Aid	1,446.581	5.51	1,452.094
	-PL-480 Title-I	1,042.949	0.00	1,042.949
	-CCC(USA)	394.722	68.07	462.819
	-Fin.Institutions Cr.	85.388	0.00	85.388
	Sub-tota (USA)	2,969.640	73.60	3,043.250
12. An Development Bank		2,802.895	3,076.97	5,879.822
13. IID		2,121.990	1,620.14	3,742.124
14. IL (Including EEC Spal Actior Loans.		2,455.160	1,380.79	3,836.939
15. II		41.900	0.00	41.900
16. IID		96.764	105.79	202.503
	Sub-total (Consortium Sources	16,030.249	8,634.39	24,664.618

(..Contd.)

OUTSTANDING EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS OF PAKISTAN
AS ON JUNE 30,1992
(Payable in Foreign Exchange)

(..Contd.) (US $ million)

Lending Country/Agency		Debt Outstanding as on 30-6-1992		
		Disbursed & Outstanding	Undisbursed	Total Debt
II-Non-Consortium Sources:				
1. Australia	-Supplier's Credits	53.488	0.000	53.488
2. Austria	-Official Aid	16.061	1.142	17.203
	-Financial Institution Cr.	0.000	13.534	13.534
	Sub-total(Austria)	16.061	14.676	30.737
3. China	-Loans	74.623	35.315	109.938
	-Guaranteed Credits	154.970	211.156	366.126
	Sub-total(China)	229.593	246.471	476.064
4. Czechoslovaki	-Export Credits	11.762	20.453	32.215
5. Denmark	-Official Aid	16.765	0.460	17.225
6. Finland	-Export Credits	19.308	0.084	19.392
7. Romania	-Export Credits	66.378	0.000	66.378
8. Switzerland	-State-cum-Bank Credits	49.665	13.708	63.373
	-Guaranteed Credits	1.782	0.000	1.782
	Sub-total(Switzerland)	51.447	13.708	65.155
9. USSR	-State Credit	269.767	306.067	575.834
	-Commercial Credit	3.816	1.135	4.951
	Sub-total(USSR)	273.583	307.202	580.785
10. Yugoslavia	-Supplier's Credits	0.021	0.000	0.021
	Sub-total (Non-Consortium Sources)	738.406	603.054	1,341.460
III-Islamic Countries:				
1. Abu-Dhabi	-Loan	95.603	0.000	95.603
2. Kuwait	-Loan	86.371	32.607	118.978
	-Guaranteed Credits	12.500	0.000	12.500
	Sub-total(Kuwait)	98.871	32.607	131.478
3. Libya	-Loan	34.522	0.000	34.522
4. Qatar	-Guaranteed Credits	5.698	0.000	5.698
5. Saudi Arabia	-Loan	262.561	68.795	331.356
6. OPEC Fund	-Loan	47.454	48.495	95.949
7. IDB	-Loan	47.397	73.682	121.079
	Sub-total (Islamic Countries)	592.106	223.579	815.685
	Total (All Sources)	17,360.761	9,461.002	26,821.763

Source: Economic Affairs Division

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
OPEC: Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
IMF: International Monetary Fund

TABLE 11.2

COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF LOANS AND GRANTS (BY TYPE)

(US $ million)

	Project Aid		Non-Project Aid								Total	
			Non-Food		Food		BOP		Ref			
	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments
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	70	406 *	48	244 *	119	192 *	–	–	–	–	337	842
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	
SubTotal-II	527		375		173		–	–	–	–	1,075	
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
SubTotal-II	702	1,209	699	420	510	765	–	–	–	–	2,911	2,394
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
SubTotal-I	1,582	1,811	881	763	474	469	–	–	–	–	2,937	3,043
No-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	31	–	–	1,268	498
1974-75	722	286	120	183	113	97	160	41	–	–	1,115	976
1975-76	534	389	241	155	146	160	30	36	–	–	951	1,064
1976-77	641	449	111	211	140	112	219	18	–	–	1,111	960
1977-78	613	516	206	143	73	95	71	10	–	–	963	856
Sub-Total-V	3,762	2,556	1,209	1,299	906	785	1,090	1,09	–	–	6,967	5,730

(Contd..)

COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF LOANS AND GRANTS (BY TYPE)

(US $ million)

	Project Aid		Non-Project Aid								Total	
			Non-Food		Food		BOP		Relief			
	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments *	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments
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
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	7,133
7th Plan												
1988-89	1,979	1,262	663	537	392	542	146 @	146	132	132	3,312	2,619
1989-90	2,623	1,312	201	386	258	287	217 @	217	140	140	3,439	2,342
1990-91	1,935	1,408	346	451	134	136	50	50	111	111	2,576	2,156
1991-92	2,220	1,766	42	316	322	284	–	–	105	105	2,689	2,471
1992-93(E)	2,108	1,730	178	203	419	308	–	–	100	100	2,805	2,341
Sub-Total-VI	10,865	7,478	1,430	1,893	1,525	1,557	413	413	588	588	14,821	11,929
Grand Total	32,399	21,705	6,863	6,360	4,927	4,850	2,034	2,034	1,965	1,965	48,188	36,914
% of Total	67.2	58.8	14.3	17.2	10.2	13.2	4.2	5.5	4.1	5.3	100.0	100.0

Source: Economic Affairs Division

– nil

E Estimated

@ IMF(SAF) Loan

* Disbursements during 1951-52 to 1959-60

TABLE 11.3

ANNUAL COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS, SERVICE PAYMNTS AND EXTERNAL DEBT OUTSTANDING

(US $ million)

Year	Debtstanding (eof period)		Transactions during period					Ibt Servicing as % of		
	Disburse	Unds-burse*	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Service Payments** Principal	Interest	Total	Expo Receip	Foreign Exchange Earnings	GNP (mp) Current Prices
1959-6	1·	..	236	..	6	5	11	0	..	0.3
1960-(	1'	..	479	342	11	6	17	1(	..	0.4
1961-(	2	..	429	304	20	11	31	22	..	0.7
1962-(	4	..	645	501	34	13	47	2(	..	1.0
1963-(	6	..	526	541	44	18	62	2(	..	1.2
1964-5	1,0	..	832	706	37	25	62	29	..	1.0
1965-5	1,3	..	537	533	41	33	7(	22	..	1.1
1966-7	1,6	..	628	623	52	44	9(	32	..	1.3
1967-8	2,0	..	561	729	62	46	10	32	..	1.3
1968-9	2,2	..	656	594	93	65	15	43	..	1.8
1969-0	2,9	..	555	564	05	71	17	51	..	1.8
1970-1	3,6	..	873	612	01	81	18	43	..	1.7
1971-2	3,5	..	143	409	71	51	12	26	..	1.3
1972-3	4,2	..	543	355	07	86	19	26	18.1	3.0
1973/4	4,7	..	1,268	498	18	79	19	12	14.2	2.2
1974/5	4,6	1854	1,115	976	144	104	24	29	16.3	2.2
1975/6	5,5	1,811	951	1,064	141	108	24	29	13.7	1.8
1976/7	6,1	1,914	1,111	960	175	136	31	23	15.3	2.0
1977/8	7,9	2,041	963	856	165	162	32	29	11.2	1.7
1978/9	7,2	2,514	1,395	948	234	203	43	26	12.0	2.1
1979/80	8,8	2,586	1,658	1,470	350	234	58	27	11.9	2.3
1980/81	8,5	2,579	973	972	360	243	60	24	10.6	2.0
1981/82	8,9	2,921	1,620	1,102	288	203	49	.9	8.8	1.5
1982/83	912	3,087	1,587	1,301	390	244	63	2.5	9.6	2.0
1983/84	959	3,436	1,989	1,176	453	274	72	2.3	10.9	2.1
1984/85	932	4,321	2,311	1,257	513	275	78	2.6	12.9	2.3
1985/86	1108	5,242	2,294	1,528	603	303	90	2.5	13.5	2.6
1986-87	1223	5,113	2,626	1,399	723	378	1,10	2.9	15.6	3.1
1987-88	1213	7,070	2,687	1,824	691	426	1,17	3.1	14.7	2.8
1988-89	1490	7,372	3,313 @	2,619 @	685	440	1,15	3.1	14.4	2.7
1989-90	1594	8,279	3,439 @	2,342 @	741	491	1,22	3.9	14.4	3.0
1990-91	1571	9,232	2,576	2,156	782	534	1,36	3.5	13.7	2.8
1991-92	1761	9,461	2,689	2,471	921	592	1,53	3.9	14.9	3.1
1992-93	1823	9,850	2,805	2,341	962	557	1,59	..	..	..

Sourc Economic Affairs Division
Economic Adviser's Wing

.. not ailable

– nil

* Exclive of grant

** Excles interest on short term borrowings and IMF charges

@ Inclive of IMF(SAF) Loan

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS ON FOREIGN LOANS

(Paid in foreign exchange)

(US $ million)

Country	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (E)
I.CONSORTIUM											
1.Belgium											
Principal	1.128	1.067	0.853	1.552	1.233	1.506	1.448	1.741	2.184	3.973	5.576
Interest	0.397	0.290	0.188	0.255	0.327	0.406	0.707	0.571	0.519	1.319	3.114
2.Canada											
Principal	4.352	4.326	8.331	8.647	8.757	9.817	9.977	11.497	12.058	17.958	12.921
Interest	1.273	1.131	0.969	1.199	0.810	0.597	1.028	1.863	2.130	3.666	2.088
3.France											
Principal	21.154	19.364	21.223	22.758	21.127	25.048	23.849	25.601	23.084	27.143	34.367
Interest	11.679	11.049	11.547	11.157	12.775	15.358	17.316	20.256	18.279	22.716	23.190
4.Germany											
Principal	21.436	27.086	32.365	33.071	44.725	54.990	53.739	61.687	61.308	83.385	65.234
Interest	12.783	18.328	21.224	19.218	24.147	26.999	25.199	27.956	27.057	47.237	34.711
5.Italy											
Principal	12.393	15.004	15.178	14.118	13.685	15.549	17.056	18.296	13.993	13.272	12.291
Interest	6.154	7.289	6.789	5.908	6.402	6.038	5.471	6.019	5.375	4.692	4.172
6.Japan											
Principal	23.700	24.964	21.837	25.629	32.206	42.558	57.277	66.292	77.717	92.086	100.672
Interest	24.465	26.071	24.784	34.574	46.330	59.300	63.989	60.495	66.964	70.222	66.443
7.Netherlands											
Principal	2.563	3.509	3.537	4.754	7.715	8.593	9.564	11.158	11.655	12.382	13.133
Interest	1.946	3.055	2.770	3.971	4.738	5.379	5.754	5.860	6.106	5.664	5.599
8.Norway											
Principal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.254	0.000
Interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.243	0.000
9.Sweden											
Principal	0.006	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.169	1.888	2.674	2.468
Interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.156	0.075	0.632	0.670	0.440
10.UK											
Principal	22.581	19.869	21.166	62.133	68.975	40.527	30.705	29.724	29.610	44.103	21.242
Interest	11.819	12.820	12.439	15.170	12.587	13.417	10.314	9.498	9.682	6.028	4.643
11.USA											
Principal	75.143	104.670	127.578	135.460	169.761	135.758	136.736	173.561	242.993	255.758	282.266
Interest	68.438	74.068	77.716	78.757	76.935	69.856	85.275	106.133	106.123	92.801	92.360
TOTAL (I)											
Principal	184.456	219.859	252.068	308.122	368.184	334.346	340.351	399.726	476.490	552.988	550.120
Interest	138.954	154.101	158.426	170.209	185.051	197.350	215.209	238.726	242.867	255.258	236.760
II.FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS											
I.ADB											
Principal	17.112	20.013	24.865	28.241	38.247	43.571	47.167	57.456	72.369	89.292	98.374
Interest	21.613	21.179	25.054	23.010	54.094	67.161	72.009	81.137	94.353	106.585	103.406

(..Contd.)

TABLE 11.4

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS ON FOREIGN LOANS

(Paid in foreign exchange)

(US $ million)

Country	982-83	983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	199-90	19-91	1991-92	1992-93 (E)
2.IBRD											
Prinpal	0.337	26.972	27.033	28.673	33.906	50.768	53.704	5.717	7584	116.560	123.103
Interst	1.975	33.511	32.279	42.983	72.225	97.572	105.478	124.955	14514	167.309	157.247
3.IDA											
Prinpal	4.486	5.448	7.869	10.176	12.168	13.550	15.356	17.720	2055	22.058	23.546
Interst	8.286	9.829	11.005	13.408	15.539	17.118	15.419	14.427	1045	16.843	17.244
4.IFC											
Prinpal	4.979	4.977	6.317	22.326	18.314	19.375	15.828	11.208	377	5.651	6.924
Interst	5.715	4.741	8.085	8.776	8.797	5.940	4.036	2.853	988	2.224	1.652
5.IFAI											
Prinpal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.885	189	1.282	1.794
Interst	-	0.259	0.322	0.523	0.725	0.821	0.821	0.837	940	0.998	1.431
6.IMF Trust Fu											
Prinpal	2.774	14.454	19.397	47.334	56.296	57.019	44.937	31.972	720	-	-
Interst	-	1.154	0.990	0.932	0.745	0.515	0.585	0.349	364	2.358	2.735
TOTA (II)											
Prinpal	59.688	71.864	85.481	136.750	158.931	184.283	173.992	171.958	18994	234.843	253.741
Interst	67.589	70.673	77.735	99.632	152.125	189.127	195.348	222.558	26804	296.317	279.715
III.NO-CONSRTIUM											
1.Australia											
Prinpal	1.345	1.598	1.370	1.034	0.998	0.548	-	-	-	3.807	15.178
Interst	0.637	0.962	0.398	0.229	0.111	0.025	-	-	-	0.390	1.104
2.Austa											
Prinpal	0.261	0.242	0.154	0.245	0.078	0.270	0.115	0.218	773	2.515	1.901
Interst	0.170	0.070	0.027	0.042	0.010	0.035	0.375	0.747	928	1.279	0.729
3.Bulgria											
Prinpal	0.254	0.207	0.368	0.200	0.227	0.235	0.060	0.098	096	0.085	0.081
Interst	0.042	0.013	-	-	0.136	0.217	0.031	0.000	000	0.000	-
4.Chin											
Prinpal	1.580	2.003	1.385	1.680	3.706	3.709	3.709	3.608	1732	17.657	22.054
Interst	0.245	0.443	0.252	0.387	2.361	2.162	1.961	1.750	555	9.940	12.614
5.Czeioslovak											
Prinpal	3.876	2.049	1.600	1.624	0.975	0.373	0.373	0.373	271	0.292	0.422
Interst	0.566	0.310	0.169	0.123	0.080	0.061	0.042	0.023	218	0.391	0.299
6.Denark											
Prinpal	0.052	0.047	0.213	0.442	0.442	0.485	0.772	1.218	441	1.517	1.526
Interst	0.031	0.012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.EasGermany											
Prinpal	0.903	0.731	0.722	0.898	0.220	0.070	0.038	-	-	-	-
Interst	0.251	0.150	0.096	0.090	0.025	0.010	0.004	-	-	-	-
8.Finnd											

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS ON FOREIGN LOANS

(Paid in foreign exchange)

(US $ million)

Country	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (E)
Interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.028	0.374	0.447	0.213	0.013
9.Korea											
Principal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.964	–
10.Poland											
Principal	0.115	0.051	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest	0.063	0.002	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11.Romania											
Principal	3.043	4.734	1.949	1.849	5.602	5.546	5.545	3.240	4.868	4.439	4.249
Interest	0.503	0.491	0.311	0.299	7.489	1.807	1.566	0.676	1.108	0.900	0.705
12.Switzerland											
Principal	2.828	2.774	1.310	1.391	0.356	0.110	1.446	1.722	1.573	1.801	2.098
Interest	1.766	1.426	0.748	0.628	0.715	0.918	0.758	0.924	1.322	2.242	1.506
13.Yugoslavia											
Principal	1.633	0.465	0.518	0.417	0.298	0.334	0.139	0.133	0.153	0.139	0.396
Interest	0.245	0.079	0.097	0.061	0.045	0.032	0.020	0.016	0.014	0.010	0.221
14.USSR											
Principal	36.312	35.160	34.117	35.241	34.234	34.017	31.245	31.404	32.076	33.932	31.136
Interest	8.250	7.873	9.003	5.547	7.351	5.754	5.936	6.347	7.214	12.018	9.435
15.Singapore											
Principal	0.046	0.030	0.006	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest	0.017	0.005	0.003	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16.Spain											
Principal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest	–	0.019	0.072	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL (III)											
Principal	52.248	50.091	43.712	45.021	47.136	45.697	43.442	42.014	56.303	67.294	80.743
Interest	12.786	11.855	11.176	7.406	18.323	11.021	10.721	10.857	15.847	29.347	26.262
IV.ISLAMIC COUNTRIES											
1.Behrain	–	–	0.042	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Principal	–	–	0.003	0.357	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest											
2.Iran											
Principal	62.084	79.813	96.270	69.907	69.907	69.907	69.907	66.124	13.636	13.636	–
Interest	14.086	26.240	15.126	10.114	8.151	13.193	4.217	3.207	0.606	0.596	–
3.Libya											
Principal	7.914	7.856	1.739	1.793	1.793	1.912	1.798	1.790	1.881	1.818	1.741
Interest	1.104	0.815	0.319	0.504	0.469	0.486	0.444	0.421	0.427	0.390	0.355
4.Kuwait											
Principal	1.571	2.660	3.867	5.058	6.560	6.883	7.069	7.785	8.009	11.645	7.940
Interest	3.040	3.540	4.719	3.900	3.824	3.817	3.527	3.221	3.051	2.171	2.360
5.Qatar											

(..Contd.)

TABLE 11.4

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS ON FOREIGN LOANS

(Paid in foreign exchange)

(US $ million)

Coury	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	989-90	990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (E)
Pncipal	1.169	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inrest	1.661	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.Sali Arabia											
Pncipal	11.884	11.672	16.732	20.434	48.762	22.696	21.726	20.695	0.714	11.808	40.773
Inrest	2.443	4.176	4.576	4.736	4.162	3.868	3.528	3.191	2.843	2.538	2.187
7.UE											
Pncipal	4.110	3.027	5.606	6.506	7.406	7.414	7.414	8.425	7.417	7.414	7.414
Ierest	2.119	2.077	2.870	5.412	5.187	5.612	4.932	4.495	4.261	4.027	3.792
8.OEC Fund											
Fncipal	1.794	2.658	3.705	3.672	3.638	4.704	5.658	5.520	5.381	5.947	6.097
Ierest	0.286	0.333	0.548	0.518	0.510	0.489	0.453	0.414	0.383	0.377	0.427
9.Irq											
Iincipal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ierest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10.)B											
Iincipal	2.394	2.193	2.192	4.362	10.793	13.238	12.742	10.263	11.606	13.163	13.488
Ierest	–	–	–	–	0.458	0.690	0.666	0.675	0.726	0.865	0.806
TOAL (IV)											
Iincipal	94.009	111.086	131.398	113.234	149.182	126.940	126.962	20.602	58.644	65.431	77.453
Iterest	24.739	37.18	28.161	24.541	22.761	28.155	17.767	15.628	12.297	10.964	9.927
V.DOD CRIT:											
CNADA CCC											
rincipal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iterest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRND TOAL											
(I++III+IV+											
rincipal	390.401	452.900	512.659	603.127	723.433	691.266	684.747	741.300	82.431	920.556	962.057
Iterest	244.062	273.810	248.498	302.788	378.261	425.653	440.045	490.765	33.815	591.886	557.028

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E Istimated

Source:Economic Affairs Division

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US $ million)

Lending Country/Agency	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
	Amount	Interest Rate/ Commi-ssion(%)	Amorti-zation (year)	Amount	Interest Rate/ Commi-ssion(%)	Amorti-zation (year)	Amount	Interest Rate/ Commi-ssion(%)	Amorti-zation (year)
A. Consortium									
1. Belgium-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	Free	31
-Export Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	8.3	12
2. Canada-CIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-EDC	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.6	LIBOR+3/8	3
3. France-State Credit	100.2	2	30.5-33.5	57.1	2	33.5	64.2	2.64	33
-Bank Credits	97.8	8.3	10	54.0	8-10	10	54.6	11-15	10
Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.9	7.24-7.92	-
4. Germany-Capital Aid	16.6	0.75	50	87.5	0.75	40	11.5	0.75	30
-Export Credits	27.7	(j)	10	58.1	7.25-12	5-10	-	-	-
Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.3	0.5+LIBOR	10
5. Italy-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	1.5	20
-Export Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.2	7.24	10-11
6. Japan-Capital Aid	127.6	2.5	25	150.0	2.5	25	310.2	2.5-2.6	30
-Suppliers Credits	175.3	5.8	13	150.0	-.15JLTPLR	25	-	-	-
7. Netherlands-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Suppliers Credits	7.9	8.25	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. UK Export Credits/									
-Suppliers Credits	91.9	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. US Aid Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-US Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-PL-480	76	(a)	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
-CCC Credits	180	0.75(c)	3	133.3	0.75(c)	3	238.0	0.75(c)	3
Exim Bank/Suppliers Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.IFAD	20	4	20	25.4	4	20	16.6	4 %	20
11.IDA	211.7	0.75(i)	35	249.0	-	35	199.5	0.75	35
12.ADB	666.7	1-6.37	15-35	706.4	1-6.37	25-35	691.1	1-6.58	14-35
13.IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.TDF (Inusurance Recovery)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.IBRD	617.5	7.74	20	428.1	0.5+CQBR	20	180.0	7.6	20

(Contd.)

TABLE II.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED IY PAKI'AN

(US $ million)

Leding Coury/ Agency	Jul-Mar 1991-92			Jul-Mar992-93 (P)		
	Amount	Interest Rate/ Commi-ssion(%)	Amorti-zation year)	Amoun	Ierest ate/ Cnmi-ssn(%)	Amorti-zation (year)
AConsortit						
1. Belgi-Capital Aid	6.0	Free	31	-	-	-
-Exp Credits	8.0	8.3	12	-	-	-
2. Cana-CIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-
-EDC	30.7	LIBO R+3/8	3	5.8	LIOR+3/8	3
3. Fran-State Credit	64.2	2.64	33	12.4	0.4	40
-BanCredits	54.6	11-15	10	-	-	-
Finaial Institutions	89.9	7.24-7.92	10	-	-	-
4. Germy-Capitl Aid	-	-	-	2.4	0.75	50
-Exp Credits	-	-	-	2.1	not exceding 12.0	12
Finaial Institutions	20.3	0.5+LIBOR	10			
5. Italy-apital Ail	50.0	1.5	20			
-Exp Credits	10.2	7.24	10-11	-	-	-
6. JapaCapital Aid	272.9	2..5-2.6	30	10.4	2.6	25
-Supers Credts	-	-	-	4.0	8-8.7	9.5
7. Netlands-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Supers Credts	-	-	-	1.1	10.3	14.5
8. UK port Crelits/						
-Supers Credts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finaial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. US I Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
-US nancial Institutions	-	-	-	2.0	7.74	30
-PL30	-	-	-	-	-	-
-CCCredits	237.0	0.75(c)	3	26.0	0.75(c)	3
Exim k/Supplie's Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.IFA	16.6	4	20	1.2	4	20
11.IDA	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.AD	208.8	1-6.58	14-35	23.5	1	35
13.IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US $ million)

Lending Country/Agency	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
	Amoun	Interest Rate/ Commi-ssion(%)	Amorti-zation (year)	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5	0.5+LIBOR	10
2. China-Capital Aid	10.6	Free	20	75.6	9	10	9.2	Free	20
-Supplier's Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	132.0	7.75	10
3. Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Germany D Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Export Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Norway (Financial Institutions)	-	-	-	13.0	0.5+LIBOR	23	27.4	7.7-9.8	10-14
7. Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Sweden (Financial Institutions)	10	Free	11.5	-	-	-	63.1	LIBOR+0.625	9
10.Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.USSR State Credits	95	5	13						
-Export/Guaranteed Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.Switzerland Guaranteed Cr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.Finland	12	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.Australia							53.5	0.5+LIBOR	2
17.Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.8	8.06	11
C. Islamic Countries									
1. Abu Dhabi-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Iran-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kuwait-Loans				20.8	4%	18			
-Suppliers Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-			
5. Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	13.4	3%	18			
6. OPEC Fund	-	-	-	9.0	2.25%	17	8.0	2.25%	17
7. Islamic Development Bank	17.7	9.0 (Mark up)	10	17.6	IRR(Basis) - 0	20	4.9	2.5	15
8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits	-	-	-						
D. IMF Trust Fund	216.6	0.5	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Contd..)

TABLE 1..5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US $ million)

Lending Country/Agency	Jul-Mar 1991-92			Jul-Mar 1992-93 (P)		
	Amount	Interest Rate/ Commission(%)	Amortization (year)	Amount	Interest Rate/ Commission(%)	Amortization (year)
B. Non-Consortium						
1.Austria-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Supplier Credits	13.5	0.5+LIBOR	10	-	-	-
2.China-Capital Aid	9.2	Free	20	-	-	-
-Supplier Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.German Democratic Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Export Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.Norway(Financial Institutions)	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.Sweden(Financial Institutions)	63.1	LIBOR+0.625	9	-	-	-
10.Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.USSR State Credits						
-Export Guaranteed Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.Switzerland Guaranteed Cr.	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.Austria	53.5	0.5+LIBOR	2	101.4	375+LIBOR	2
17.Korea	17.8	8.0	11	11.7	6.8, 9.0	9.5
C.Islamic Cntries						
1. Abu Dhabi-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Iran-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kuwait Loans	-	-	-			
-Supplies Credits	-	-	-			
5. Saudi Arabia	-	-	-			
6. OPEC Fund	8.0	2.25	17	-	-	-
7. Islamic Development Bank	4.9	25	15	9.0	2.5	25
8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits						
D.IMF Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-

-Nil

P.Provisional

Source:Economic Affairs Division.

GRANT ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

(US $ million)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Jul-Mar 1991-92	Jul-Mar 1992-93(P)
I. Consortium including outside Consortium arrangements:							
1. Canada	1.6	8.4	10.2	5.6	4.2	4.3	–
2. Germany	–	8.3	–	11.5	20.5	14.3	5.1
3. Japan	56.6	75.9	75.4	13.1	68.8	59.2	49.3
4. Netherlands	53.8	27.5	39.7	25.7	31.7	31.4	26.4
5. New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Norway	12.6	7.2	8.3	7.3	9.9	9.9	6.0
7. Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Australia	–	–	–	–	2.8	2.8	–
9. Switzerland	–	–	20.0	–	–	–	3.3
10. UK	6.4	41.5	53.0	–	–	–	8.4
11. USA	270.0	271.0	275.0	–	–	–	–
12. UN and Specialised agencies	40.0	–	1.5	1.7	26.4	14.0	–
13. UNDP Special Grant	12.1	12.4	17.6	24.2	27.0	27.0	24.7
14. Ford Foundation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15. FAC other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16. EEC	42.4	1.8	2.0	–	22.5	23.2	–
17. UN Emergency	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18. Relief supplies and cash grants from various countries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19. World Food Programme	3.6	3.4	–	–	38.5	38.5	–
20. Italy	–	4.8	–	–	5.4	5.4	–
21. France	–	0.3	1.8	–	1.0	1.0	–
Sub-Total (I)	499.1	462.5	504.5	89.1	273.3	231.0	123.2
II Non Consortium				–	–	–	–
1. Australia	–	4.7	–	–	–	–	–
2. China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (II)	–	4.7	–	–	–	–	–
III Islamic Countries							
1. Iran	–	–	–	75.0	–	–	–
2. Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. UAE	–	–	1.0	50.0	–	–	–
4. Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (I+II+III)	499.1	467.2	505.5	214.1	273.3	231.0	123.2
IV Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	164.4	132.2	140.0	111.5	105.0	93.0	51.1
V Indus Tarbela Development Fund:							
1. Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. UK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. USA (a) Dollars	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(b) Rupees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. EEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (V)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total (Grants)	663.5	599.4	645.5	325.6	378.3	324.0	174.3

Source: Economic Affairs Division

– nil

FAC: Food Aid Convention

EEC: European Economic Community

P: Provisional

Note: Commitments in case of Indus/Tarbela represent actual drawals from the Indus/Tarbela Development Fund.

TABEL 11.7

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(US $ million)

Lendir Countr Agency	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Jul-Mar 1991-92	Jul-Mar 1992-93 (P)
A. Csortium cluding ouside constium anngemen							
(aBilateral							
1Belgium	-	29.6	-	-	14.0	14.0	-
2Canada	-	-	-	-	30.6	30.7	55.8
3France	-	-	198.0	111.1	208.7	208.7	126.4
4German	79.2	98.6	44.3	145.6	31.8	20.3	54.5
5Italy	113.6	-	-	-	60.2	60.2	-
6Japan	270.1	691.4	302.9	300.0	310.2	272.9	144.4
7Netherlds	9.4	-	7.9	-	-	-	8.1
8Norway	7.0	-	-	13.0	27.4	-	-
9Sweden	4.1	14.0	10.0	-	63.1	63.1	-
1 UK	-	-	91.9	-	-	-	-
1 USA	169.6	292.9	256.0	133.3	238.0	237.0	287.0
Sb-Total)	653.0	1126.5	911.0	703.0	984.0	906.9	676.2
(l Multilateral:							
IBRD	477.4	548.0	617.5	428.1	80.0	-	-
IFC	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDA	182.5	193.9	211.7	249.0	99.5	-	-
ADB	564.5	668.2	666.7	706.4	991.1	208.8	238.5
IFAD	11.9	15.3	20.0	25.4	16.6	16.6	14.2
Sb-Total)	1249.1	1425.4	1515.9	1408.9	1187.2	225.4	252.7
Sb-Total (a+b)	1902.1	2551.9	2426.9	2111.9	2171.2	1132.3	928.9

(..Contd.)

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(US $ million)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	Jul-Mar 1991-92	Jul-Mar 1992-93 (P)
B. Non-Consortium:							
1. Austria	–	–	–	–	13.5	13.5	–
2. Australia	–	–	–	–	53.5	53.5	101.4
3. Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. China	57.1	–	10.6	75.6	9.2	9.2	–
5. Czechoslovakia	39.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Germany D. R.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Kuwait-Suppliers Credit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10. Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11. Romania	–	–	95.0		–	–	–
12. USSR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13. Yugoslavia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14. Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15. Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16. Spain	–	6.5	12.0		–	–	–
17. Finland	–	–		–	17.8	17.8	11.7
18.Korea							
Sub-Total (B)	96.1	6.5	117.6	75.6	212.5	94.0	113.1
C. Islamic Countries:							
1. Abu Dhabi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Kuwait	2.5	–	–	20.8	–	–	–
5. Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	13.4	–	–	–
8. OPEC Fund	8.0	8.0	–	9.0	8.0	8.0	–
9. Islamic Development Bank	14.4	–	17.7	19.6	4.9	4.9	9.6
Sub-Total (C)	24.9	8.0	17.7	62.8	12.9	12.9	9.6
D. IMF Trust Fund		146.5	216.6				
Grand Total	2023.1	2712.9	2778.8	2250.3	2285.8	1239.2	1051.6

Source: Economic Affairs Division

– nil

P Provisional

TABLE 12.1

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND LEVEL AID SEX

•	Priry Schs		Middle Schools		High Schools		Secondary Vocational Institutions		Arts and Science College		Professional Colleges		Universities
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
1959-60	17,901	3,260	1,974	281	1,069	203	100	35	26	3	40	5	4
1960-61	20,909	4,057	1,798	275	1,172	225	109	47	31	3	42	5	4
1961-62	24,930	5,350	2,011	364	1,300	255	103	40	36	3	39	5	6
1962-63	28,338	6,715	2,023	423	1,349	275	103	41	59	3	41	5	6
1963-64	30,950	7,416	2,379	462	1,459	308	117	38	90	5	43	5	6
1964-65	32,589	8,021	2,701	589	1,622	367	145	58	25	6	45	5	6
1965-66	32,930	8,272	2,785	626	1,658	376	113	39	28	6	48	5	6
1966-67	34,678	8,535	2,970	659	1,776	423	142	62	58	7	48	5	7
1967-68	36,453	9,324	3,018	719	1,827	458	165	72	51	7	50	5	7
1968-69	38,870	10,250	3,290	790	1,910	490	180	80	70	8	58	5	7
1969-70	41,290	11,170	3,560	860	1,995	520	190	90	90	8	59	5	7
1970-71	43,710	12,097	3,822	928	2,063	529	206	97	14	8	73	6	7
1971-72	45,85	12,290	4,110	1,038	2,247	571	284	34	39	9	73	6	8
1972-73	49,58	14,437	4,406	1,163	2,498	621	391	152	34	8	76	7	8
1973-74	50,57	15,061	4,586	1,223	2,742	718	314	150	54	9	81	8	8
1974-75	51,74	15,673	4,713	1,266	2,898	770	301	141	61	9	83	8	10
1975-76	52,80	15,829	4,783	1,307	3,047	806	282	116	04	10	98	8	12
1976-77	53,10	15,94.	4,990	1,352	3,214	860	231	81	33	1	98	8	12
1977-78	53,80	16,231	5,100	1,359	3,239	880	222	77	30	1	95	8	15
1978-79	55,20	16,854	5,194	1,393	3,321	898	223	76	29	1	99	8	15
1979-80	57,27	17,770	5,233	1,407	3,361	924	219	85	30	1	99	8	15
1980-81	59,1	18,595	5,295	1,412	3,479	967	231	88	33	1	99	8	19
1981-82	61,1	19,420	5,362	1,423	3,597	1,010	247	92	40	1	99	10	20
1982-83	71,3	20,245	5,432	1,435	3,715	1,052	263	96	47	1	99	10	20
1983-84	73,2	20,876	5,984	1,763	4,213	1,171	279	100	69	1	99	8	20
1984-85	73,8	21,551	6,132	1,817	4,630	1,250	290	104	67	1	99	8	21
1985-86	77,7	22,441	6,260	1,893	4,677	1,315	293	105	81	1	99	8	22
1986-87	97,7	23,410	6,769	2,062	5,253	1,538	501	259	502	1	99	8	22
1987-88	105,1	24,898	6,993	2,161	5,492	1,602	560	289	548	3	99	8	22
1988-89	103,0	27,377	7,844	2,865	6,616	1,753	999	455	556	6	99	8	22
1989-90	110,1	29,956	8,058	3,055	7,184	1,895	929	419	575	0	99	8	22
1990-91*	114,0	30,422	8,539	3,345	8,011	2,039	725	344	612	8	99	8	22
1991-92E	119,2	31,810	8,914	3,614	8,910	2,199	688	311	643	1	99	8	23
1992-93E	124,1	33,372	9,297	3,917	9,820	2,367	710	320	675	5	99	8	23

Sorce: Ceral Bureau of Education

E Estimd

• Partia estimated

NoteMosque Scola are included in Prinary Schools

HEALTH FACILITES

Year	Hospi-tals	Dispen-saries	BHUs Sub Health Centres	Maternity & Child Health Centres	Rural Health Centres	TB Centres	Total Beds	Population per Bed
1950	304	807	..	107	..	3	14,524	2,431
1951	306	823	..	110	..	3	14,741	2,454
1952	311	850	..	153	..	..	15,324	2,419
1953	320	889	..	177	..	..	15,872	2,393
1954	319	928	..	183	..	..	17,092	2,277
1955	333	984	..	198	..	..	19,197	2,077
1956	335	980	..	224	..	..	19,398	2,106
1957	336	1,053	..	257	..	..	19,640	2,132
1958	338	1,112	..	284	..	..	21,169	2,027
1959	337	1,155	..	349	..	..	21,658	2,029
1960	342	1,195	..	348	..	..	22,394	2,038
1961	345	1.251	3	422	1	18	22,394	2,063
1962	361	1,374	..	449	..	..	22,775	2,087
1963	365	1,514	..	488	..	..	23,429	2,088
1964	365	1,626	..	524	..	..	23,664	2,126
1965	379	1,695	..	554	..	..	25,603	2,022
1966	389	1,754	..	558	..	..	26,200	2,033
1967	391	1,834	..	650	..	..	27,291	1,678
1968	398	1,751	..	650	..	..	27,112	2,079
1969	405	1,846	..	668	..	..	27,618	2,100
1970	411	1,875	..	668	..	..	28,976	2,061
1971	495	2,136	249	668	87	79	34,077	1,804
1972	496	2,137	249	675	87	82	35,337	1,792
1973	521	2,566	255	662	90	84	35,655	1,848
1974	517	2,836	290	690	102	89	35,866	1,893
1975	518	2,908	373	696	134	89	37,776	1,852
1976	525	3,063	536	715	173	95	39,129	1,843
1977	528	3,220	544	726	186	95	40,518	1,834
1978	536	3,206	554	748	200	95	42,469	1,804
1979	550	3,367	645	772	211	98	44,367	1,779
1980	602	3,466	736	812	217	98	47,412	1,716
1981	600	3,478	774	823	243	99	48,441	1,731
1982	613	3,459	1,587	817	283	98	50,335	1,717
1983	626	3,351	1,982	794	302	98	52,161	1,708
1984	633	3,386	2,366	787	319	96	53,603	1,714
1985	652	3,415	2,647	778	334	100	55,886	1,695
1986	670	3,441	2,902	773	349	101	57,709	1,692
1987	682	3,498	3,150	798	383	104	60,093	1,678
1988	710	3,616	3,454	998	417	211	64,471	1,610
1989	719	3,659	3,818	1,027	448	211	66,375	1,636
1990	756	3,795	4,213	1,050	459	220	72,997	1,535
1991	776	3,993	4,414	1,057	465	219	75,805	1,506
1992	778	4,095	4,526	1,055	470	228	76,938	1,525

(Contd.)

.. not available

TABLE 12.4

HEALTH FACILITES

(..ontd.)

Year	Regis-tered Doctors	Regis-tered Dentists	Regis-tered Nurses	Register-ed Mid-wives	Register-ed Lady Health Visitors	Population per Doctor	Population per Dentist	Expenditure(Mln. Rs)* Develop-ment	Expenditure(Mln. Rs)* Non-Deve-lopment
1955	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	477	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.70	57.00
1961	612	..	..	..	..	75,470	..	21.13	69.00
1962	797	2	..	..	..	59.636	..	34.10	78.00
1963	1,049	17	..	..	..	46.615	..	34.55	80.00
1964	1,325	81	..	..	..	37.970	..	75.22	78.00
1965	1,591	151	..	..	..	32 533	..	46.47	84.00
1966	2,008	195	..	..	..	26 524	..	35.31	86.00
1967	2,588	233	..	..	..	21 170	..	70.80	92.00
1968	2,668	273	..	..	..	21 128	..	59.79	99.00
1969	3,322	332	..	..	..	17459	..	67.99	128.00
1970	3,913	384	..	..	..	15256	155,468	61.70	151.00
1971	4,287	446	..	..	..	14 343	137,870	57.62	141.10
1972	4,802	511	..	..	..	13 190	123,953	95.55	171.90
1973	5,138	549	..	..	..	12 824	120,018	175.67	210.10
1974	5,582	610	946	522	51	12 164	111,311	363.00	278.00
1975	6,018	650	1,985	1201	118	11 628	107,661	629.10	360.64
1976	6,478	706	2,526	1637	197	11 133	102,153	540.00	439.20
1977	7,232	733	3,204	2577	246	10278	101,405	512.00	558.60
1978	8,041	781	3,892	3106	341	9526	98,079	569.00	641.60
1979	9,079	846	4,552	3594	453	8695	93,309	717.00	661.89
1980	10,777	928	5,336	4200	547	7549	87,672	942.00	794.82
1981	13,910	1,018	6,110	4846	718	6027	82,357	1037.00	993.10
1982	17,174	1,121	6,832	5482	928	5033	77,110	1183.00	1207.00
1983	20,865	1,222	7,348	6031	1,144	4271	72,930	1526.00	1564.00
1984	25,633	1,349	8,280	7078	1,374	3584	68,110	1587.00	1785.12
1985	30,044	1,416	10,529	8133	1,574	3153	66,900	1881.50	2393.81
1986	34,034	1,558	12,014	10315	2,144	2870	62,689	2615.00	3270.00
1987	38,580	1,636	13,002	11505	2,384	2610	61,552	3114.41	4064.00
1988	42,862	1,772	14,015	12866	2,697	2422	58,589	2802.00	4519.00
1989	47,289	1,918	15,861	13779	2,917	2263	55,808	2681.00	4537.00
1990	51,883	2,077	16,948	15009	3,106	2127	53,134	2741.00	4997.00
1991	55,572	2,193	18,150	16,299	3,463	2008	51,789	2,849.50	6129.65
1992(P)	55,572	2,193	19,389	17,678	3,796	2111	53,497	3,723.00	7453.00

: available

penditure figures are for respective

ancial years (1992=1992-93)

Source: 1 Ministry of Health

2 Planning & Development Division

DATA ON EXPANDED PRGRAMME OF IMMUNIZATION

Vaccine/doze.	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
B.C.G.	4,202,666	6,673,744	3,458,750	4,294,814	4,238,220	4,236,292	4,065,712	4,673,505	4,428,994	4,493,204
POLIO										
I	6,466,587	6,363,932	3,779,330	4,912,167	4,750,814	4,768,641	4,883,074	5,478,595	5,609,544	4,487,009
II	4,614,108	5,960,161	3,271,860	3,977,158	3,894,824	3,768,332	3,899,832	4,278,840	4,467,808	4,082,924
III	1,850,110	6,054,773	2,313,367	3,005,294	3,130,162	3,169,281	3,510,834	4,018,122	3,899,000	3,772,438
BR	225,674	794,487	2,107,761	1,013,630	1,271,672	1,138,662	992,455	1,028,439	1,134,573	1,460,284
D.P.T										
I	2,333,870	2,747,047	2,497,818	3,685,074	3,704,651	3,755,887	4,018,140	4,551,616	4,417,169	4,367,523
II	1,356,593	2,422,185	2,057,199	3,133,845	3,275,547	3,277,074	3,603,269	1,070,464	3,952,847	3,997,160
III	851,687	2,382,332	1,832,062	2,905,200	3,065,507	3,114,883	3,493,929	3,965,468	3,887,302	3,756,121
BR	81,440	295,193	761,726	614,757	811,742	950,015	923,077	980,183	956,203	1,182,141
D.T										
I	3,959,781	3,585,347	1,251,408	1,169,047	775,439	557,489	332,221	278,729	126,932	110,360
II	2,655,629	3,510,399	1,156,838	798,769	619,298	497,301	292,073	228,097	108,189	86,420
BR	105,018	531,269	1,302,178	417,149	462,795	193,188	67,658	39,165	179,883	274,907
T.T										
I	511,335	462,546	671,482	1,847,723	2,242,496	2,938,030	4,421,663	5,191,841	4,348,081	3,593,438
II	244,970	280,287	384,839	1,208,131	1,496,990	2,079,442	3,113,490	3,670,422	3,728,077	2,906,551
BR		7,505	22,620	18,820	48,834	133,130	259,572	1,042,951	747,531	847,095
MEASLES	1,415,944	2,521,752	2,382,597	3,123,874	3,372,650	3,171,508	3,534,952	4,392,782	3,985,025	4,003,305

Source: Ministry of Health

\- nil

B.C.G. Bacillus + Calamus + Guerin

D.P.T Diptheria + Perussis + Tetanus

D.T Diptheria + Tetanus

T.T Tetanus Toxoid

B.R Booster

TABLE 12.5

DOCTOR CONSULTING FEE IN VARIOUS CITIES

(In rupees)

Perio	ıisal- ıbad	Gujran- wala	Hyder- ıbad	Islam- abad	Karachi	Lahore	Pesha- war	Quetta	Iwal- ndi	Sukkur	Average
Noveber 73	.0.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	20.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	12.50
' 74	15.00	15.00	20.00	18.75	20.00	15.00	20.00	17.50	10.00	16.00	17.73
' 75	20.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	12.50	17.50	20.00
' 76	20.00	20.00	23.75	23.75	27.75	17.50	23.13	28.13	17.19	20.00	23.12
' 77	20.00	20.00	28.75	35.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	15.00	20.00	26.38
' 78	20.00	20.00	32.14	22.50	34.00	20.00	33.13	40.00	15.00	20.00	27.68
79	40.00	20.00	33.75	..	48.00	28.33	35.00	35.00	15.00	35.00	32.01
80	40.00	32.00	35.00	50.00	54.44	47.50	37.50	37.50	50.00	35.00	41.89
81	70.00	32.00	36.00	50.00	60.00	47.50	50.00	32.50	50.00	25.00	45.30
82	30.00	32.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	50.00	12.00	37.50	50.00	40.00	42.15
83	50.00	..	58.75	60.00	60.00	50.00	12.00	37.50	50.00	50.00	42.83

AVERAGE DOCTOR CALL FEE IN VARIOUS CITIE

84	20.00	20.00	45.00	55.00	36.11	10.00	15.63	45.00	50.00	50.00	34.67
85	20.00	32.00	55.00	50.00	30.00	10.00	20.00	45.00	50.00	35.00	34.70
86	20.00	32.00	55.00	50.00	26.39	14.17	20.00	45.00	50.00	30.00	34.26
87	20.00	32.00	55.00	26.25	26.70	24.29	20.00	46.25	25.42	30.00	30.59
88	20.00	32.00	50.00	26.25	26.54	24.29	20.00	67.00	25.42	30.00	32.15
89	48.33	32.00	50.00	26.88	25.91	24.29	20.00	67.00	25.42	30.00	34.98
90	51.67	32.50	50.00	26.88	26.54	30.00	22.50	57.00	25.83	35.00	35.79
91	42.00	32.50	50.00	27.50	27.09	24.64	22.50	60.00	26.67	40.00	35.29
92	31.67	32.50	66.67	27.50	26.49	24.64	22.50	52.50	29.17	75.00	38.86

.. not available.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Statistical Bulletins.

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	32	15	18	20	5	–	5	11	106
Members	1807	1007	794	435	198	–	62	320	4623
Union Councils									
Number	2471	659	756	341	180	12	103	–	4522
Members	43772	9703	4736	3984	1862	154	731	–	64942
URBAN LOCAL COUNCILS									
Muncipal Corporations									
Number	8	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	15
Members	651	187	45	66	63	–	–	–	1012
Municipal Committees									
Number	70	33	30	13	5	–	5	–	156
Members	1835	964	435	260	72	–	61	–	3627
Town Commitees									
Number	136	113	14	21	10	–	–	2	296
Members	2137	1369	112	219	65	–	–	14	3916
Total Members	50202	13230	6122	4964	2260	154	854	334	78120
Cantonment Boards									
Number	18	8	11	3	–	–	–	–	40
Members	88	39	36	4	–	–	–	–	167
Grant Total									
Councils	2735	831	830	399	202	12	113	13	5135
Members	50290	13269	6158	4968	2260	154	854	334	78287

Source: Ministry Local Government & Rural Development.

– nil

Note: The number of special interest seats have been included in the above figures

TABLE 128

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF

LOCAL COUNCILS 1990-91 TO 1992-93

(Rs million)

Type of Council		1990-9	1991-92	1992-93 (Estimated)
A)URBAN COUNCILS				
INCOME				
i)	Metro/Municipal Corporation	8,038.2	9,07.3	10,885.4
ii)	Municipal Committees	2,391.3	2,93.1	3,140.4
iii)	Town Committees	1,025.4	1,27.1	1,459.9
	Total	11,455.4	13,26.5	15,485.8
EXPENDITURE				
i)	Metro/Municipal Corporation	3,763.0	4,64.3	5,547.0
ii)	Municipal Committees	2,251.5	2.55.2	3,130.0
iii)	Town Committees	883.0	1,18.0	1,424.3
	Total	6,897.6	8,37.5	10,101.3
B RURAL COUNCILS				
INCOME				
i)	District Councils	3,381.1	3,73.2	3,845.1
ii)	Union Councils	354.5	31.9	327.5
	Total	3,735.6	4,105.1	4,172.6
EXPENDITURE				
i)	District Councils	2,525.4	3,41.7	3,393.0
ii)	Union Councils	339.8	37.9	323.3
	Sub Total	2,865.2	3,79.6	3,716.3
C CANTONEMENT BOARDS				
INCOME		579.7	56.6	601.3
EXPENDITURE		534.3	50.6	591.2

Source: Ministry of Local Government and Rul Development

TABLE 11.1

PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURE

(Rs billion)

	First Plan (1955–60)	Second Plan (1960–65)	Third Plan (1965–70)	Non-Plan Period (1970-78)	Fifth Plan (1978–83)	Sixth Plan Revised Actuals 1983–88)	Seventh Plan Allocations (Original) (1988–93)
Agridture	0.46	0.91	1.38	5.49	14.86	17.302	15.6
(a) Agricure	0.46	0.70	0.82	4.14	6.06	8.115	12.3
(b) Fertiliz Sibsidy		0.21	0.56	2.35	8.80	9.187	3.3
Whe	0.97	4.60	4.51	12.81	15.77	22.015	28.4
Ener	0.60	1.29	1.76	13.84	38.83	84.216	124.3
(a Power	0.57	1.16	1.57	10.88	28.12	60.619	90.2
(b Fuels	0.03	0.13	0.19	2.96	10.71	23.597	34.1
Indury	0.74	0.48	0.79	11.29	25.40	12.916	9.0
Mineals	0.12	0.09	0.27	0.49	0.40	1.090	7.0
Tranort and mmunicetions	1.08	1.60	2.12	15.66	35.21	41.749	61.5
Physal Planni and Hoising	0.51	0.96	0.70	5.69	9.00	22.716	20.0
educion and Inpower	0.23	0.46	0.56	3.44	5.64	14.274	25.7
Heal & Nutron	0.08	0.17	0.28	2.38	4.58	10.368	13.3
Popution Were Programme		0.01	0. 4	0.82	0.60	1.687	3.5
Othe/Miscellaous Programme	0.07	0.04	0.29	2.63	2.32	13.338	16.3
Sb-total	4.86	10.61	13.20	75.54	152.61	239.747	324.7
PlusSpecial Ivelop-					0.15	2.743	25.3
menProgram:	–	–	–	–	..	..	..
Pvincial DP)	–	–	–	–	..	..	..
Crporatio(outside EDP)	–	–	–	–			
Lss: Operonal Shortfall	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total et)	4.86	10.61	13.20	75.54	152.76	242414	350.0

– nil

incluc Rs 48.549 billion expenditure for provinces & Rs 54.268 billion expediture forporations (outside BDP)

EXPENDITURES UNDER ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (ADP)
CLASSIFIED BY SECTORS 1975-76 TO 1992-93

(Rs million)

	1975-76	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Agriculture	1,052	2,041	3,194	3,340	3,427	3,457	2,798	2,920
Water	1,244	1,748	1,698	1,616	2,808	3,840	3,381	3,541
Power	2,316	2,935	3,255	3,851	4,592	5,324	5,759	7,805
Industry	1,239	4,608	4,714	4,476	2,675	2,047	1,040	1,139
Fuels and Minerals	951	664	847	1,660	1,400	1,878	1,772	2,644
Transport and Communi-cations	2,690	4,026	3,898	5,004	5,438	5,557	5,024	5,542
Physical Planning and Housing	1,209	1,534	1,423	1,923	1,887	2,065	2,612	2,748
Education & Training	708	772	830	1,193	1,337	1,441	1,549	1,976
Health & Nutrition	629	648	686	906	1,037	1,085	1,571	1,706
Population Planning	189	114	127	131	174	178	202	321
Social Welfare	16	18	25	31	44	51	60	73
Manpower	30	37	49	50	102	156	320	207
Works Programme/ Rural Development	193	214	186	458	709	979	952	1,042
Indus Basin/Tarbela	851	1,031	886	1,230	853	1,000	481	364
Miscellaneous	241	189	152	268	517	355	309	272
Special Development Programme	–	–	–	–	–	150	331	306
Provincial Corporations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Less Operational Shortfall	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total (Net)	13,558	20,579	21,970	26,137	27,000	28,255	28,161	32,653

(..Contd.)

– nil

TABLE 15.2

EXPENDITURES UNDER ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (ADP)
CLASSIFIED BY SECTORS 1975-76 TO 1992-93

(..Cntd.) (Rs million)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (R.E)*	1991-92 (R.E)	1992-93 (B.E)
Agrulture	4,435	3,221	3,493	3,990	3,012	3,04	3,692	3,573
War	4,589	4,129	4,538	3,389	5,440	6,81	5,554	9,011
Powr	9,325	11,802	11,782	13,293	16,399	22,20	27,410	32,612
Indtry	526	378	355	230	166	2,03	2,650	1,855
Fue and Mirals	2,791	2,680	2,627	3,102	2,347	6,49	10,140	19,282
Trasport anCommuni-catins	5,859	6,276	6,004	6,924	8,158	15,60	22,365	40,965
Phyical Plamg and Hosing	2,952	3,975	5,439	3,755	3,813	5,85	4,550	6,492
Edtation & aining	2,244	3,669	3,882	3,456	4,627	3,45	3,861	6,538
Heth & Nution	1,822	2,501	2,761	2,671	2,668	2,73	2,402	3,722
Poulation Pining	388	335	441	424	444	65	763	829
Soal Welfa	58	122	148	115	150	1(	138	175
Mapower	143	94	191	258	250	51	319	193
Wks Progrmme/ Rul Develcment	1,180	1,956	2,666	1,859	2,428	6,4(	4,746	5,660
Incs Basin/rbela	386	395	211	166	141	4	94	37
Mcellaneot	493	645	690	1,185	4,134	7,05	5,182	7,849
Spcial Devepment Prgramme	385	401	1,320	3,027	3,528	5,3(	1,663	-
Prncial Corbution	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Le Operatio Shortfall	-	-	-	-	-		5,900	3,771
Tal (Net)	37,672	42,815	46,795	48,000	57,868	83,1	95,529	135,022 *

Rl Vised Estmates Source: Planningnd Development Division

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* lluding Etpenditure for Federal Public Corporatios. Budgetary expenditure.
for Rs 6320 million

PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURE UNDER ADP AND ITS FINANCING

(Rs million)

Executing Agency	1975-76	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Expenditure								
Federal Governmen	8,958	15,509	17,460	20,271	20,940	20,979	20,355	24,926
Indus Basin/Tarbela	851	1,031	886	1,230	853	1,000	481	364
Total (Federal)	9,809	16,540	18,346	21,501	21,793	21,979	20,836	25,290
Total (Provincial)	3,749	4,039	3,624	4,636	5,800	6,125	7,044	7,057
(a) Punjab	2,068	2,187	1,724	2,403	3,100	3,193	3,670	3,750
(b) Sind	802	951	790	1,078	1,230	1,302	1,537	1,421
(c) NWFP	569	641	618	780	990	1,089	1,180	1,208
(d) Balochista	310	260	292	375	480	541	659	678
Special Development Programme	-	-	-	-	-	150	331	306
Grand Total:	13,558	20,579	21,970	26,137	27,000	28,255	28,211	32,653
Financing								
Internal Resour	2	2,917	2,871	11,143	9,062	6,090	7,327	1,472
(a) Federal Government	-563	1,643	1,223	7,766	6,449	4,804	4,762	-434
(b) Provinces	149	299	179	1,358	704	-	-	-
(c) Autonomo	416	975	1,469	2,109	1,909	2,286	2,565	1,906
External Resources	9,461	9,216	12,555	10,981	12,491	14,974	13,651	15,094
Gap between Development Expenditure & Resources	9,095	8,446	6,544	4,013	7,035	6,191	8,170	17,516
Total Fina	13,558	20,579	21,970	26,137	27,000	28,255	29,148	34,082

(..Contd.)

TABLE 13.3

PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURE UNDER ADP AND ITS FINANCIN

(..Contd (Rs million)

Executin Agency	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-9	1991-92 (R.E)	1992-93 (B.E)
EXPENITURE								
Federal Governm	27,389	30,054	30,763	31,974	41,516	58,50	76,120	110,332
Indus Bin/Tarbe	386	395	211	166	141	4	94	37
Total (Fleral)	27,775	30,449	30,974	32,140	41,657	58,54	76,214	110,369
Total (Povincial)	9,512	11,965	14,501	12,833	12,683	19,26	17,652	24,653
(a) Punjab	4,962	6,260	7,565	6,714	6,594	8,90	8,906	12,002
(b) Sind	1,999	2,521	3,047	2,715	2,990	4,92	3,963	5,000
(c) NWFP	1,622	2,046	2,476	2,164	1,702	2,94	3,030	4,540
(d) Balochist	929	1,138	1,417	1,240	1,397	2,49	1,753	3,111
Special Evelopm Programme	385	401	1,320	3,027	3,528	5,30	1,663	–
Gral Total:	37,672	42,815	46,795	48,000	57,868	83,11	95,529	135,022
FINANCNG								
Intenal Resoues	15,354	9,641	16,248	20,784	–	–	–	–
(a) Federal Gvern-nent	11,943	6,853	10,459	16,417	–	–	–	–
(b) Province	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(c) Autonoms Bodies	3,411	2,788	5,789	4,367	–	–	–	–
ExternalResource	20,073	23,081	24,691	27,216	–	–	–	–
Gap betven Deve-menExpendit & Resrces	2,856	11,419	8,901	2,538	–	–	–	–
Total Fincing	38,283	44,141	49,840	48,000	–	–	–	–

RE Revid Estims
BE Budt Estima
– nil

Source: Panning anDevelopment Division

One lakh - One hundred thousand - 100,000
Ten lakh - One million - 1,000,000
One crore - Ten million 10,000,000
One billion - One thousand million
One trillion - One thousand billion

WEIGHTS

One seer = 2.057 lbs. = 0.9331 kg
One maund = 82.286 lbas. = 37.324 kg
One CWT = (hundred wights) = 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 metere
One mile = 1760 yards = 1.709 km

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 $ = 4.76

Upto February 1973

One Rupee = $ 0.09
One US $ = Rs 11.00

With effect from 8th January 1982, Rupee is floating against dollar and is linked to a basket of currencies.

YEARS

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.

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