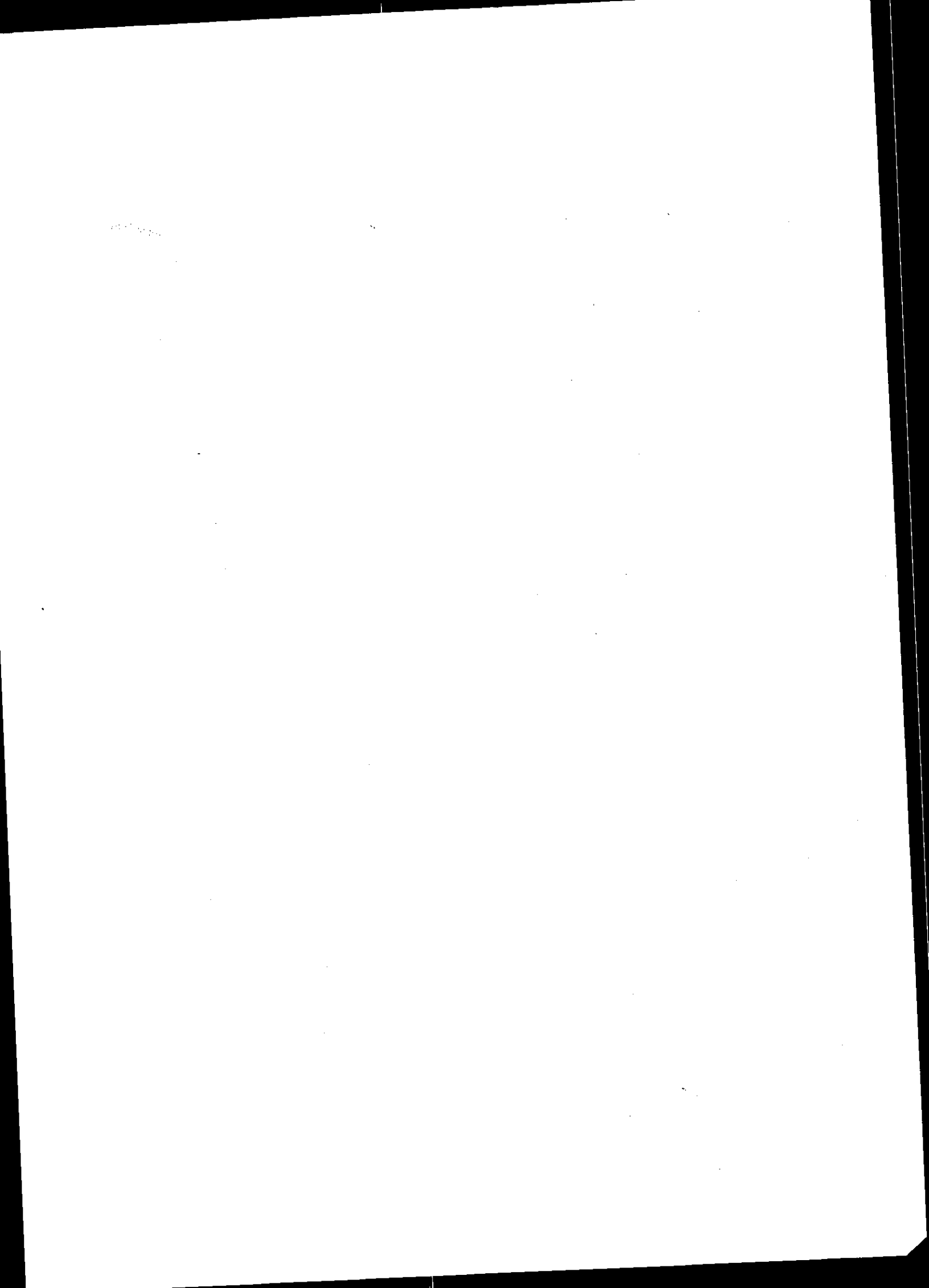


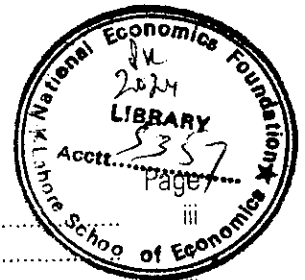


ECONOMIC SURVEY

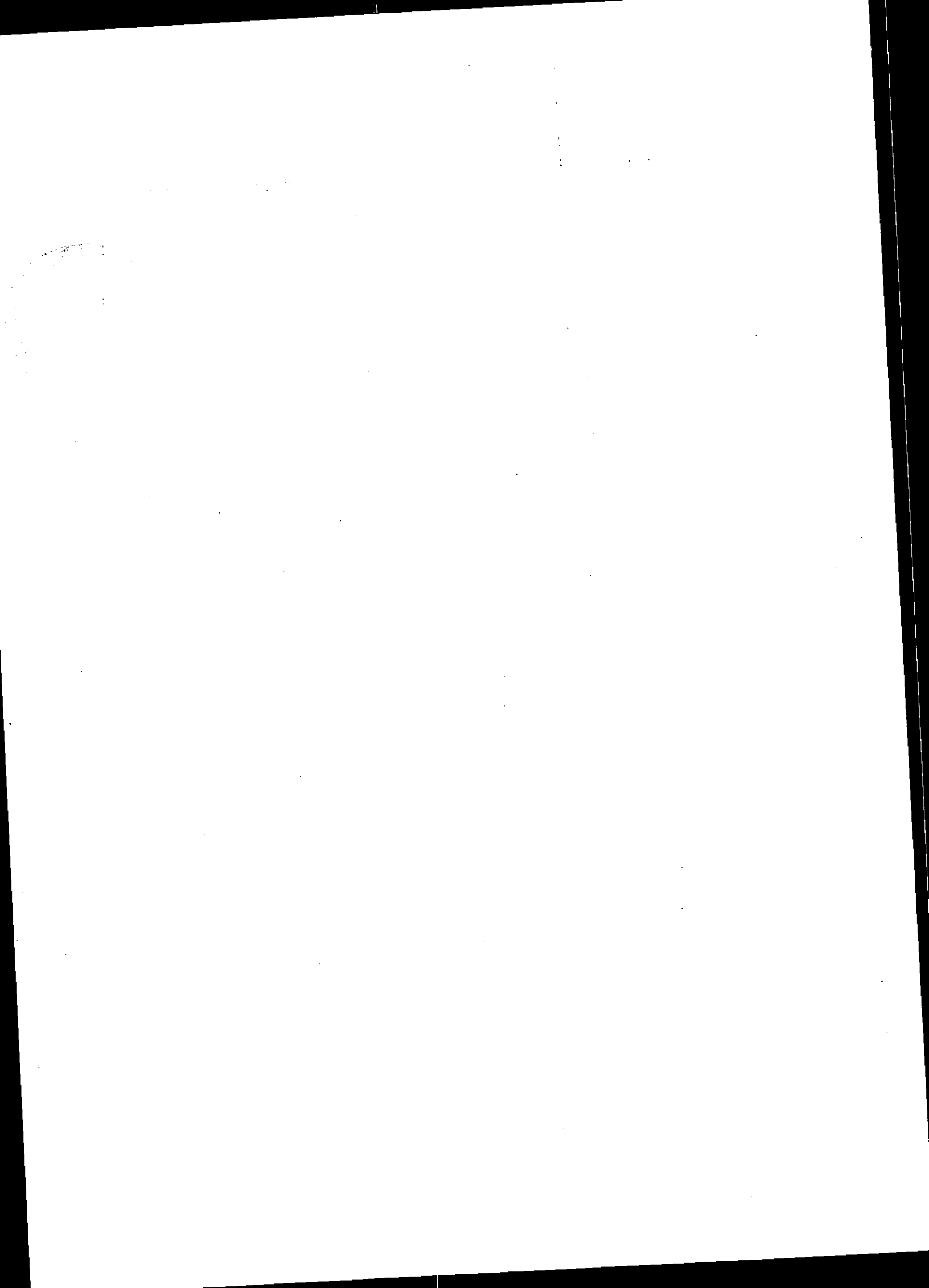
1996-97



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ACRONYMS

ADBP	Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan	KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
ADP	Annual Development Programme	KPT	Karachi Port Trust
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	KTC	Karachi Transport Corporation
APC	Agricultural Prices Commission	LDA	Lahore Development Authority
BEL	Bankers Equity Limited	MDA	Multan Development Authority
BIM	Board of Industrial Management	NCCC	National Credit Consultative Council
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation	NDFC	National Development Finance Corporation
CCI	Controller of Capital Issues	NDISC	National Design and Industrial Service Corporation
CCIEE	Chief Controller of Import and Export	NEC	National Economic Council
CDA	Capital Development Authority	NFC	National Fertilizer Corporation
CDWP	Central Development Working Party	NFML	National Fertilizer Marketing Limited
CLA	Corporate Law Authority	NIT	National Investment Trust
ICC	Economic Coordination Committee (of the (Cabinet)	NLC	National Logistics Cell
ICNEC	Executive Committee of National Economic Council	NWFP	North Western Frontier Province
IDC	Export Development Corporation	DGDC	Oil and Gas Development Corporation
INERCDN	Energy Conservation Centre	DPIC	Overseas Private Investors Corporation
OEP	Office of Energy Planning	PAC	Pakistan Automobile Corporation
IDABS	Employees Old Age Benefit Scheme	PARC	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
IPB	Export Promotion Bureau	PASMIC	Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation
IPZ	Export Processing Zone	PASSCD	Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation
IATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas	PBC	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
IDA	Faisalabad Development Authority	PCSIR	Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
ICCCL	Federal Chemical Ceramics Corporation Limited	PECD	Pakistan Engineering Company
GCP	Ghee Corporation of Pakistan	PEARC	State Petroleum Refining and Petro Chemical Corporation
GEMCP	Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan	PIAC	Pakistan International Airlines Corporation
GSP	Geological Survey of Pakistan	PIC	Pakistan Insurance Corporation
GVI	Government Vocational Institutions	PICIC	Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation
HBFC	House Building Finance Corporation	PIDC	Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation
HDA	Hyderabad Development Authority	PMDC	Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	PNSC	Pakistan National Shipping Corporation
ICP	Investment Corporation of Pakistan	POL	Pakistan Oilfields Limited
IDBP	Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan	PPL	Pakistan Petroleum Limited
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme	PR	Pakistan Railways
IANUPP	Karachi Nuclear Power Plant		
IDA	Karachi Development Authority		

PSIC	Pakistan Small Industries Corporation
PTVC	Pakistan Television Corporation
PUTC	Punjab Urban Transport Corporation
QDA	Quetta Development Authority
RDC	Resource Development Corporation
RECP	Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan
SBFC	Small Business Finance Corporation
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SCCP	State Cement Corporation of Pakistan
TCP	Trading Corporation of Pakistan
TDF	Tarbella Development Fund
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
International Organizations	
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CDFC	Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
ECDSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECC	European Economic Community
FFTA	European Free Trade Association
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
FAC	Food Aid Convention
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
RCD	Regional Cooperation for Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children Emergency Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
Terms used in Text	
BE	Budget Estimates
BHU	Basic Health Units
BMR	Balancing, Modernisation and Replacement
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
CKD	Completely Knocked Down
CLCC	Cash Loan Commodity Credit
CPI	Consumer Price Index
FOB	Free On Board
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
LIBOR	London Inter Bank Offer Rate
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAF	Million Acre Feet
MCFT	Million Cubic Feet
MCH	Maternity Child Health Centre
NRI	Non-Repatriable Investment
NWD	Nation Wide Dialing System
D&M	Operations and Maintenance
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salt
PCO	Public Call Office
PL-480	Public Law-480 (of the United States of America)
PLS	Profit Loss Sharing
POL	Petroleum Oil and Lubricants
PTC	Participation Terms Certificate
PWP	Peoples Works Programme
RE	Revised Estimates
RHC	Rural Health Centre
SCARP	Salinity Control and Reclamation Project
Sq.Ft.	Square Feet
SPI	Sensitive Price Indicator
TOE	Tonne Dil Equivalent
TTC	Technical Training Centre
T&V	Training and Visit
WPI	Whole Price Index

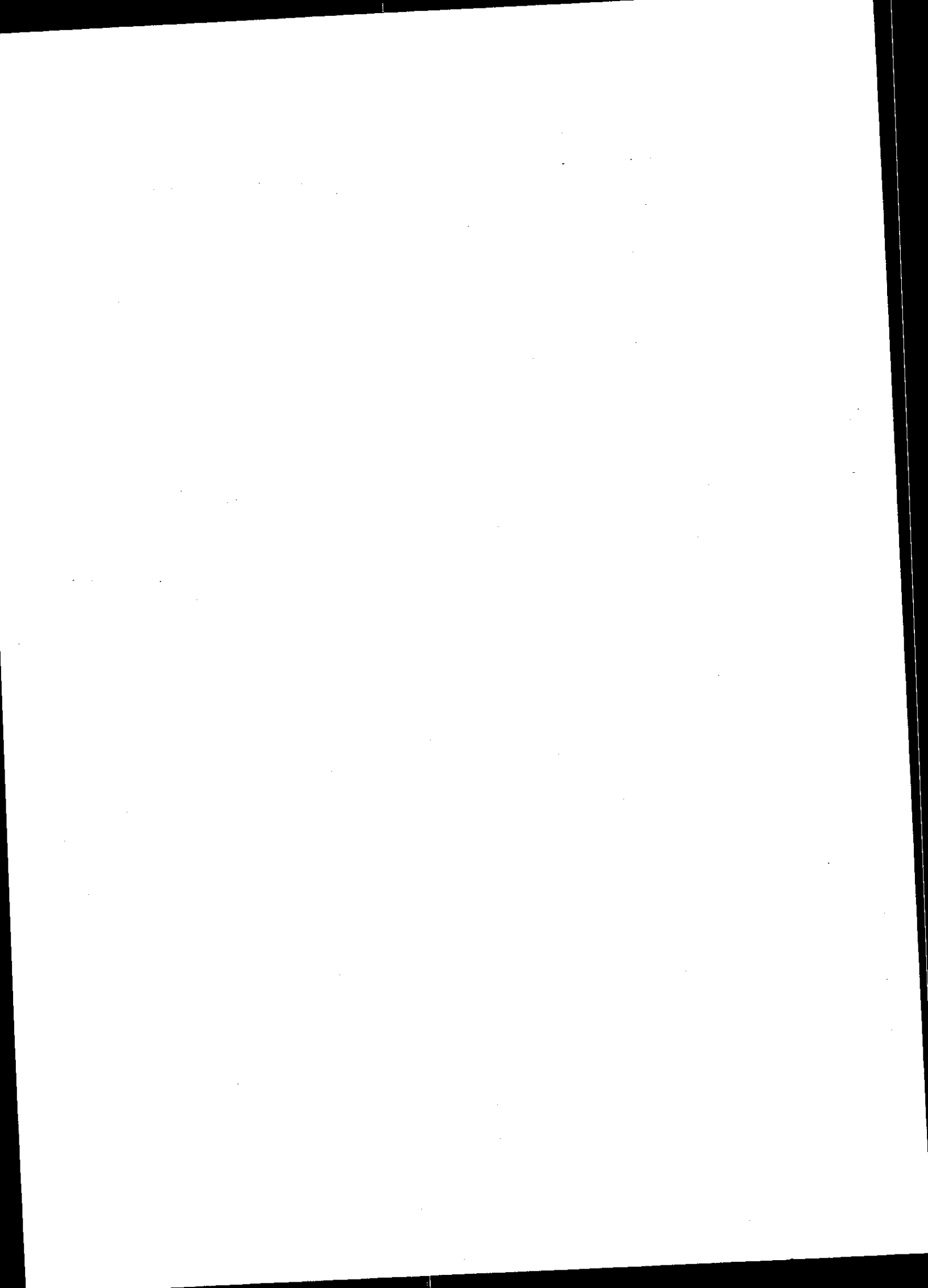
FOREWORD

The *Economic Survey* contains comprehensive information on the performance of the economy and provides an objective analysis of major economic developments during 1996-97. It reviews the latest developments in their historical perspective. Its analytical section is supplemented with a set of statistical annexure which give time series of data in major sectors of the economy. The *Survey* should be of special interest to members of Parliament, the academic community and leaders of trade and industry.

The preparation of the *Survey* requires a lot of hard work spread over many weeks of extended labour. The Economic Adviser and his team deserve to be commended for their efforts.

Senator Sartaj Aziz
Minister for Finance
and Economic Affairs

Islamabad, June 11, 1997



PREFACE

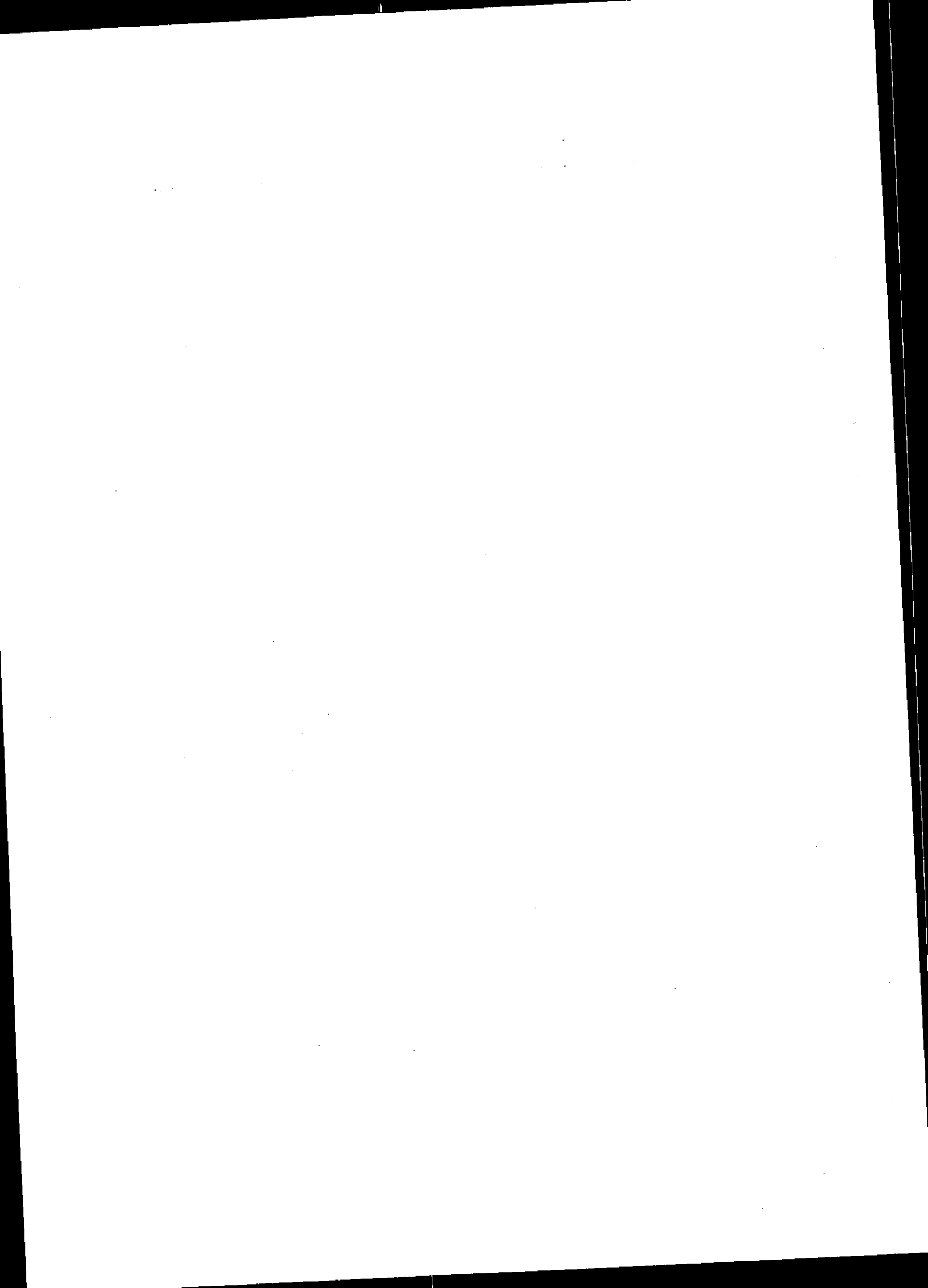
The purpose of the *Economic Survey* is to provide a broad perspective of the national economy in the sphere of physical developments that took place and the policy initiatives that were taken during the current year. It is released annually before the announcement of the federal budget.

Its present issue reviews the state of the economy and presents an analysis of policies, and programmes pursued by the Government and their eventual impact during 1996-97. The annual assessment of the economy is based on the latest data of the economy as available for the first 9 to 10 months and as such the findings may be subject to change when the year closes. The current issue of the *Survey* also presents the key features of the reform packages that the present government has introduced to revive the economy.

The *Economic Survey* is widely read and also extensively used by researchers in the country and abroad. Efforts have been made to make the document useful to its diverse readership. It contains the most recent and comprehensive information on the economy with a minimum possible time lag.

Dr. Mushtaq Ahmad
Economic Adviser/
Additional Secretary

Islamabad, the 11th June, 1997.



STATE OF THE ECONOMY

The year 1996-97 has witnessed important interactive political and economic changes which have influenced the course of the economy in its management and performance. Two changes of government took place. After the dismissal of incumbent government on 5 November, 1996, a caretaker set up held interim charge until the induction of new elected government in February 1997. The performance of the economy during the year was below expectation. There was a decline in GDP growth and per capita income showed only a nominal increase. Wheat crop suffered from drought in the later months of 1996 and untimely rains in April-May 1997. The unusually hot and dry weather in late summer in the cotton belt promoted pest attacks. The growth in agriculture was only 0.7 percent and that in manufacturing was minus 1.4 percent. Monetary expansion remained well within targets but the deficits in the budget and balance of payments were very much higher than planned. Excluding raw cotton the exports grew by 9 percent but overall exports remained static. Imports grew at a rate of 1.5 percent during the first 10 months of the year. Domestic prices got shocks from domestic output set-backs and policy adjustments in utilities' pricing, devaluation and the increase in support prices of agricultural crops. With the assumption of power by the new government, major structural reforms of far-reaching importance to the economy were immediately introduced with the twin objective of achieving macro-economic stability and a revival of the production sectors of the economy.

Growth Parameters and Investment Trends

Based on data for the first 9 months of the year, GDP growth has been tentatively estimated at 3.1 percent in 1996-97¹. This shows a decline over the growth of 4.6 percent during 1995-96. Value added in major crops and large scale manufactures have suffered setbacks which have

¹ The GDP growth of 3.1 percent based on the first 9 months data is tentative. In particular the lack of growth in the large scale manufacturing is not supported by the data showing increased utilization of credit by the manufacturing industries and 9 percent growth in the volume of exports of manufactured products. The government has set up a committee for improvement of National Income Accounts to review the data and to finalize the estimates. A final figure will be released after the committee completes its work.

ultimately impacted the GDP growth. Agriculture sector has shown a nominal growth of 0.7 percent against last year's high growth of 5.27 percent. This has essentially resulted from a decline of 4.51 percent in the major crops sub-sector which had experienced a strong 7.19 percent growth in 1995-96. Some major crops fell victim to a variety of natural vagaries: curl virus and fly attack on cotton, severe frost and borer attack on sugarcane, and prolonged drought followed by prolonged rains at harvesting time in the case of wheat. However, the production of rice and tobacco showed positive growth of 8.5 and 1.3 percent respectively. The growth rate of minor crops increased to 3.43 percent in 1996-97 from 3.32 percent in 1995-96. This was due to an increase in the production of pulses, condiments (chillies and garlic), oil seeds, fruits and vegetables. The production of the autumn potato crop was severely affected by frost in the Punjab. The sub-sectors of livestock and fishing grew by 6.46 percent and 0.75 percent respectively, with the forestry sub-sector recording a decline of 3.85 percent in 1996-97 compared with a negative growth of 24.96 percent during the last year.

Realizing the importance of the agriculture sector in the economy the government has announced a comprehensive package of incentives to spur its growth. The package *inter-alia* includes increase in the support prices of various crops, relief in the prices of key agricultural inputs, improved availability of agricultural credit, better irrigation and drainage facilities, measures to check the adulteration of fertilizer, pesticides and seed, as well as the promotion of livestock, agricultural research and increase in the production of wheat and oil seeds. This is expected to reduce the country's dependence on food imports. The next year has been declared a Wheat Year for achieving self-sufficiency in this important crop.

During July-March 1996-97 fertilizer off-take declined from 1968 thousand nutrient tonnes over the same period last year, showing a decline of 3.5 percent. The government has imported 134 combine harvesters which have been distributed among the provinces and are expected to reduce harvesting losses as well as help in clearing land early for kharif. The number of tractors (locally made and imported) sold during July-March 1996-97 was 7407. Aggregate irrigation water availability stood at 134 MAF during 1996-97 showing an increase of 2.4 percent over last year. During the year support prices of major crops like wheat, rice and sugarcane were increased. Kissan "banking windows" at the ADBP branches remained in operation in advancing loans to farmers. Agricultural credit of Rs 12.4 billion was advanced between July and March 1996-97.

The mining & quarrying sector recorded growth of 2.05 percent in 1996-97 compared with high growth of 7.07 percent in 1995-96.

In the manufacturing sector, small scale manufactures have grown by 8.4 percent while the large scale manufactures registered a decline of 1.4 percent. Thus the growth of manufacturing as a whole is estimated at 1.8 percent in 1996-97 compared with 4.4 percent last year. The growth in large scale manufacturing is based on nine-month quantum data of 96 items, having a 73.7 percent weight in the large scale manufacturing sector. Major industrial items responsible for negative growth include vegetable ghee (-7.7%), cooking oil (-10.2%), sugar (-6.4%), jute goods(-7.4%), cotton ginned (-11.5%), phosphatic fertilizer(-33.8%), petroleum products (-4.2%), glass sheet (-21.4%), cement (-0.3%), bicycles (-24.4%), TV sets (-27.4%), air-conditioners (-24.3%), refrigerators (-29.6%), tractors (-31.0%) and trucks (-5.4%). The items which showed higher value addition include cotton yarn (2.2%), cotton cloth (4.8%), soda ash (15.0%), paper & board (13.0%), pig iron (8.4%), coke (5.1%), billets (27.0%), electric bulbs (19.7%), electric tubes (43.4%), buses (11.1%), and LCVs (26.9%).

During the course of the year two textile packages were announced to boost the ailing textile sector. An Economic Revival Programme was announced in March 1997 which contained numerous incentives for boosting the production of the manufacturing sector. It has been supplemented with new policy measures aimed at the rapid recovery of the stock market. Supported by the extensive reforms in the budgetary and financial sector and with strong export promotion measures in the trade sector, it is expected that the supply side fiscal reforms announced by government should help in the revival of the production sectors of the economy.

The construction and electricity & gas sectors have recorded growth rates of 2.4 and 11.6 percent respectively. The transport, storage and communication sector recorded a growth of 5 percent while wholesale and retail trade, finance & insurance and public administration & defence sectors showed growth of 2.7, 1.6 and 3.6 percent respectively. Ownership of dwellings and services sectors have maintained last year's growth level of 5.3 percent and 6.5 percent respectively.

Total investment has gone up by 12.7 percent and stood at 18.4 percent of GNP. Private investment has increased by 15.6 percent and it was

9.0 percent of GNP. National savings increased by 12.2 percent and foreign savings by 13.4 percent.

Monetary Policy Developments

During 1996-97, monetary and credit policy was geared to achieving the planned GDP growth keeping in view the anticipated inflation and expected changes in net foreign assets of the banking system. The overall monetary expansion has so far remained well within the target partly as a result of the decline in foreign exchange reserves. In order to minimize bad loans, commercial banks were requested to concentrate on the provision of credit for working capital requirements only and to temporarily eschew project lending. During the year 1996-97, the autonomy of the State Bank of Pakistan was further strengthened through the promulgation of three Ordinances. These Ordinances were designed to give the State Bank of Pakistan full authority to conduct an independent monetary policy and also regulate the affairs of the commercial banks and financial institutions. The Pakistan Banking Council was abolished and merged with the State Bank of Pakistan. The activities which were hitherto being looked after by the Pakistan Banking Council were entrusted to the State Bank of Pakistan. With a view to safeguarding the banks and DFIs from incurring losses on account of defaults, adequate legal and administrative measures were taken to accelerate the pace of recoveries. Some changes were also made in the status and the composition of the Monetary and Fiscal Policies Coordination Board. It was renamed as the Co-ordination Board. Under the amended law the Board will now, inter alia, coordinate fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policies, ensure consistency among macro-economic targets of growth, inflation, and fiscal, monetary and external accounts. It will also determine the extent of government borrowing from commercial banks and will review the level of government borrowing in relation to the pre-determined or revised targets after each quarter. It would also review the expenditure incurred in connection with raising of loans and government borrowings.

During July-March 1996-97, total monetary assets increased by 8.1 percent (Rs 76.15 billion) compared to the revised target of 13.1 percent (Rs 123 billion) and an expansion of 8.4 percent (Rs 64.80 billion) in the same period last year. The expansion in domestic credit was to an extent due to the substantial budgetary borrowings of the government which were at Rs 81.52 billion upto 31st March, 1997. This was within the latest borrowing limits determined during the course of a year in which fiscal and monetary

targets had to be altered on a number of occasions. Government did make use of Rs 7.25 billion out of sale proceeds from privatization in the first quarter but decided to set aside further proceeds for the reduction of debt. Government borrowing on account of 'Commodity Operations', recorded a fall of Rs 9.82 billion during the period under review compared to a contraction of Rs 3.71 billion in the same period last year. Credit to autonomous bodies also declined by Rs 0.51 billion as against the provision of Rs 3.00 billion during 1996-97 and a rise of Rs 1.41 billion in the corresponding period last year. Credit expansion in the private sector stood at Rs 56.35 billion, 3.35 percent higher than last year's corresponding level.

Trends in Capital Market

The stock market declined in the first six months but has shown a positive trend since March 1997. Aggregate market capitalization at Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) increased by 32.7 percent from Rs 365.24 billion on 30th June 1996 to Rs 484.55 billion on 31st March 1997. Similarly total turnover of shares at KSE increased by 62 percent from 3524 million shares during July-March 1995-96 to 5707 million shares during the first nine months of the current year. The State Bank of Pakistan general index of share prices, however, declined by 5 percent during July-March 1996-97. Total listed companies stood at 785 on KSE, 648 on Lahore Stock Exchange (LSE) and 282 on Islamabad Stock Exchange (ISE). During the first nine months of the current year 31 new companies were listed on the three stock exchanges including 13 on KSE, 8 on LSE and 10 on ISE. The government has announced a comprehensive package in May 1997, which basically aims at strengthening the market infrastructure and liberalization of the regulatory mechanism of the Government.

Fiscal Policy and Public Finance

During 1996-97 a very firm effort was made to control public expenditure and to control the budget deficit despite a great decline in CBR revenues. In the original budget, it was planned to bring down the fiscal deficit to 4 percent of the GDP in 1996-97. For this purpose the budget 1996-97 envisaged mobilization of Rs 40.8 billion additional revenues through new fiscal measures. In October 1996 another package for additional fiscal measures of Rs 40.0 billion (Rs 27.0 billion from cuts in expenditure and Rs 13.0 billion through new fiscal measures), was announced. However, the eventual outcome showed that tax revenue raising measures had been based

on exaggerated assumptions. A substantial decline in revenues appeared inevitable by the time the interim government assumed office and therefore, strong expenditure containment measures were introduced. The latter helped in containing the fiscal deficit to within 6.2 percent of GDP. During the period of the interim government, the National Finance Commission recommended a new formula for inter-governmental revenue sharing. The President approved its recommendations which will be effective from 1997-98. The provincial governments finally decided to legislate an agricultural income tax. It is estimated that they will be able to collect agricultural tax of Rs 1.25 billion plus per annum on this account.

The latest fiscal estimates show that non-debt retiring expenditures are expected to be in line with the budget target. There will be a shortfall of over Rs 50 billion in taxes collected by the federal government (CBR) which were originally budgeted at Rs. 340 billion. Revenue collections during the first 10 months of the current fiscal year amounted to Rs. 220.947 billion which showed an increase of 9.3 percent over last year.

Total domestic debt has gone up from Rs. 918.5 billion in 1995-96 to Rs. 1,000.0 billion in 1996-97. However as a percentage of GDP it has declined from 42.3 in 1995-96 to 39.9 in 1996-97, and interest on domestic debt also decreased slightly from 4.6 percent to 4.5 percent of GDP in 1996-97.

Domestic Price Behaviour

Price situation remained under stress during the year 1996-97. A host of cost push and supply-side factors were on the forefront to pressurize domestic prices. Devaluation/ depreciation of Pak rupee, increases in utility tariffs, revision in sales tax and excise duty raised the cost of production while depressed domestic production constrained the availability in the local market. The monetary over-hang of the past and excessively high deficit financing also generated some inflationary heat. Support prices of agriculture crops which were raised to protect the interest of the farmer had an inflationary impact. As in the case of sustained inflation, price anticipations have also contributed to this.

On a point-to-point basis, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) recorded a rise of 13.03 percent, Wholesale Price Index 12.11 percent and Sensitive Price Indicator 13.32 percent during July-April 1996-97. The annualized increase in the CPI is estimated at 11.62 percent for the whole year.

To subdue inflationary pressures, the government took various measures such as curtailing government expenditures through stringent fiscal discipline, supply augmenting arrangements through imports, and a smooth distribution network for essential commodities. The policy of the government as announced in March-April 1997 exhibits a macro economic policy stance which would reduce inflation in the next year. Throughout the year, the ECC of the Cabinet and the Committee on "Kitchen Items" kept a constant surveillance over prices and supply position of essential commodities in their fortnightly and weekly meetings.

Developments in the External Sector

The balance of payments came under pressure during the year 1996-97. The total exports increased only by 1.1 percent while imports grew by 1.5 percent during July-April 1996-97 and consequently the trade deficit has deteriorated by 2.4 percent. The sluggish growth in exports is mainly attributed to a decline in the export of raw cotton which has been directly affected by a poor cotton crop. Excluding raw-cotton export, the remaining exports have increased by 8.8 percent, equally shared by good performance of textile goods and other manufactures. Of the total imports, the food group has recorded a decline of about 15.9 percent while machinery group and agricultural group have gone up by 7.5 percent and 26.5 percent respectively. Home remittances have declined by 8.9 percent while residents foreign currency accounts by end March 1997 recorded 23.1 percent increase over end June 1996. The foreign exchange reserves which touched the lowest level of \$ 514.0 million on 20th November, 1996 have increased to \$ 1094.0 million on 31st May, 1997. Barter terms of trade have improved by 2.7 percent during July-March 1996-97.

During the year under review, the government took a number of measures to strengthen its liberal trade and export-led development strategy. The trade policy announced for the year was aligned to this strategy. Two successive devaluations of Pak rupee against the US dollar were made on 10th September and 22nd October, 1996 to encourage exports. Special packages of duty reduction and tax concessions including textile quota management policy were announced. A comprehensive package for boosting exports was announced under *"The Prime Minister's Economic Revival Programme"* on 28th March, 1997. Under the package, the number of tariff slabs was reduced. It also includes zero-rated raw-material import for export industries and reduction of duty on machinery to 10 percent. The maximum

tariff rate has been reduced from 65 percent to 45 percent.

Total disbursed and out-standing debt (medium and long term) has been estimated at \$ 23.02 billion during 1996-97 which is 35.85 percent of GDP. Debt service payments are projected at \$ 2.31 billion which would be 3.60 percent of GDP. The gross disbursement has been estimated at \$ 2,469 million, indicating a shortfall of \$ 96 million over 1995-96. Of the projected disbursement, the project aid is estimated at \$ 2,060 million and non-project aid at \$ 409 million, showing a decline of 4.2 percent and 1.2 percent respectively.

Energy and Physical Infrastructure

Energy: The major sources of energy supplies in the country include oil, gas, coal, liquified petroleum gas (LPG), hydel, thermal and nuclear power. The total installed power generating capacity (WAPDA, KESC, KANUPP and HUBCO) stood at 14,476 MW during July-March 1996-97 compared with 13,248 MW during July-March 1995-96, showing an addition of 1,228 MW or 9.27 percent. During July-March 1996-1997, 43,605 gwh of power was produced compared with 41,737 gwh during July-March 1995-96. The work on Ghazi Borotha Power Project having 1,450 MW capacity has been started. The work on Chashma Low Head project having 180 MW capacity is scheduled for completion by 1999. The target of new electricity connections for 1996-97 is 579,800 which will increase the total number of consumers to 10.06 million during 1996-97. The number of villages electrified increased to 64,039 upto February 1997. Under the Energy Loss Reduction Programme, WAPDA has taken strong measures to improve operational efficiency and management and reduce power losses.

Production of oil increased to 58,784 barrels per day during July-March 1996-97 from 57,606 barrels per day during July-March 1995-96. During this period, the quantum of oil production increased to 16.10 million barrels from 15.84 million barrels last year, while gas production increased to 522,768 mcf from 496,774 mcf.

A new package for off-shore exploration has been prepared for attracting exploration investment in off-shore areas which has so far remained relatively limited. A separate Holding Company, Gas Regulatory Authority and Petroleum Regulatory Board are planned to be established. OGDC and PSO have been earmarked for privatization. The privatization of SNGPL and

SSGCL is under process. The import of LPG has been liberalized to promote investment in import of LPG, storage and infrastructure on the basis of commercial opportunities and risk. This would facilitate those areas of the country which are not yet connected with pipeline network.

Transport and Communications: The Government is giving high priority to the improvement of the existing roads network as well as construction of new highways. Need for opening of a fast new North-South corridor had long been felt. The Lahore-Islamabad Motorway (339 km) was thus selected as the first segment of this link and this is expected to be operative by the end of current calendar year. The second segment was Islamabad-Peshawar Motorway, completion of which would provide an access highway to fast traffic from Peshawar to Lahore. Pakistan has signed MOUs for the development of trade routes between Pakistan and Central Asian Republics. NHA has undertaken a number of feasibility studies and design work.

The total length of all types of roads in Pakistan is presently estimated at 228,206 km of which high type roads are 124,711 km and low type roads 103,495 km. National Highway Authority is responsible for construction, development, repair & maintenance, expansion and improvement of national highways and strategic roads. Over Rs.10 billion is being annually spent on upgradation and improvement and Rs.400 million on the maintenance of national highways. Pakistan Railways network comprises 8,775 route kilometers and 781 stations. Its major assets include 631 locomotives, 2,130 passenger coaches and 26,683 freight wagons. During July-March 1996-97, it carried 52 million passengers. Pakistan International Airlines network covers 55 international and 38 domestic stations. Its aircraft fleet consists of 47 aircraft. In addition, three private air lines i.e. Shaheen Airlines, Bhoja Air and Aero Asia are operating in the country. The country has two major sea ports viz Karachi sea port and Qasim sea port. In addition, Gowadar has been substantially completed as a fish harbour-cum-mini port. Feasibility study to develop Keti Bunder as fish harbour-cum-mini port is currently under process.

The Government has introduced the digital communication technology to replace the conventional telecommunications equipment in the country. The new services like paging service, cellular telephone, high speed data transfer, fax service, integrated services digital network have been introduced. In addition, universal access numbers and free phone service have been added to the network. Premium rate services shall be introduced in the

near future. The telecommunication services which have already been deregulated include cellular mobile service, data communication, card pay phones, telephone instruments, voice mail service, audio text service, paging, trunked radio and satellite. In the manufacturing sector copper & optic cable, telex, fax, other terminal equipment and manufacture of digital exchanges has been deregulated.

There is a network of 13,419 post offices which are providing various postal services to the users in the country. During July-March 1996-97, the number of telephone connections increased to 2.47 million, PCO 9,998 and telegraph offices 427. The number of TV sets increased to 2.82 million, VCR sets 0.278 million and radio sets 0.419 million during July-March, 1996-97.

Human Resource Development

Human Capital: Total population is estimated at 135.28 million as on 1st January, 1997 and its annual growth is 2.77 percent. A multi-dimensional Population Welfare Programme remained under implementation and this has impacted on population growth.

Estimated on the basis of the existing population of 135.28 million and participation rate of 27.46 percent, the total labour force comes to 37.15 million as on 1st January, 1997. Since 1991-92, it is growing at an average annual rate of 2.3 percent. The unemployment rate is estimated at 5.37 percent during 1996-97. Agriculture is the largest source of employment. The latest '*Labour Force Survey*' which has now become available is for the year 1994-95.

According to the Labour Force Survey's definition of employment that the employed comprise all persons of ten years of age and above who worked at least one hour during the reference period and were either "paid employed" or "self employed," the unemployment rate is estimated at 5.37 percent during 1996-97. Government policies aimed at achieving high GDP growth, Social Action Programme and specific employment generating schemes like YIPS and SBFC are expected to generate more employment opportunities which would help to reduce under-employment/un-employment in the country.

Health Facilities: Both the public and private sector are involved in the health sector. The existing network of medical services consists of 830 hospitals, 4250 dispensaries, 4997 basic health units (BHUs) 864 maternity and child health centres (MCHs), 260 tuberculosis (T.B) centres, and 501 rural health centres. In the calendar year 1996, there was one doctor for 1773 persons; one dentist for 44,803 persons; and one nurse for 5,771 persons; one nurse for 3.8 hospital beds, and one hospital bed for 1514 persons.

The total outlay on health is budgeted at Rs 18.34 billion, the total expenditure on health has been increased by around 12.5 percent and as a percent of GNP it is 0.74 percent. The estimated achievement of physical targets for the year 1996-97 has ranged from 57 percent for new Rural Health Centres (RHCs) to 100 percent for hospital beds. The achievements also include construction of 138 new facilities (111 BHUs, 17 RHCs and 10 UHCs), upgradation of 316 existing facilities (225 BHUs and 91 RHCs) and addition of 2610 hospital beds.

During 1996-97, a Child Survival and Primary Health Care Programme has been providing free services and under the programme about 8.4 million children have been immunized from six killer diseases, and a total of 25 million ORS packets administered to children below 5 years of age against diarrhoeal diseases. The Prime Minister's Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care which commenced in 1994 has continued during 1996-97. Under this programme 42,587 lady health workers (LHWs) had been selected. They were deployed in the field for providing ante-natal care to pregnant women, maternal and child health, weighing new born babies within 48 hours of birth. Cancer treatment, Anti AIDS programme and malaria control programme had been carried out during the current year. Government has also undertaken a massive drive against drug trafficking in the country.

National Drug Policy was approved in January 1997, under the commitment to achieve the goal of "Health-For-All-by-The-Year-2000." The main purpose of this policy is to ensure regular availability of essential drugs and acceptable efficacy, safety and quality at affordable prices to all. The goal of the policy is to control the common diseases and to alleviate pain and suffering and to encourage the availability in all parts of the country.

Nutrition Status: Per capita food intake has improved over the year. The caloric intake per person has increased to 2542 calories per day in 1996-97 showing a rise of 0.8 percent over the previous year. Per capita protein availability has reached 68.65 grams which is 14.4 percent above RDA of 60 grams and is also 0.6 percent above the previous year's 68.24 grams.

Education: Education network has expanded during the year. There are 150,963 primary schools including mosques, 14,595 middle schools, 9,808 high schools, 673 secondary vocational institutions, 798 arts & science colleges, 161 professional colleges and 35 universities including 10 private sector universities which have been granted charter by the Government.

Literacy rate has improved to 38.9 percent (50 percent male and 27 percent females) during 1996-97. There has been considerable increase in the enrolment ratio at all levels of education. Participation rate at the primary stage increased from 72.1 percent (boys 84.5 % and girls 58.7%) in 1995-96 to 74.8 percent (boys 85.5% and girls 63.1%) in 1996-97. At the middle school level, it increased from 31.2 percent in 1995-96 to 31.6 percent (36.5 percent for boys and 25.8 percent for girls) in 1996-97. Similarly, participation rate at high school level increased from 28.7 percent (boys 35.9% and girls 20.4%) in 1995-96 to 29.7 percent in 1996-97 with bifurcation of 36.2 percent for boys and 22.3 percent for girls. Total public sector expenditure on education is estimated at 2.6 percent of GNP during 1996-97 and the Government is committed to ensure that this is increased to at least 3 percent of GNP by the year 2000.

Housing and Environment: The 8th Plan estimated the benchmark shortage of houses at about 6.25 million. This backlog was increasing by 150,000 housing units which the Plan envisaged to meet. The role of government as defined in the Plan is that of a facilitator in arranging the land for development of housing sites and services by the public and private sector, and to expand availability of institutional credit for construction of houses. Under the public sector development programme for 1996-97 physical planning and housing sector was allocated an amount of Rs 13,586 million. Major projects launched under the programme include urban and rural water supply and sanitation, provision of residential plots to low income families, urban development/slum, construction of houses for government employees and government offices/buildings. It is estimated that 95 percent achievement of the programme will be obtained in financial terms till end June, 1997.

House Building Finance Corporation has to date financed over 400,000 housing units with an investment of Rs 24,500 million, provided flood relief loans of about Rs 600 million, and bulk loan to development authorities of over Rs 1,000 million. On different occasions, widows have been allowed relief of remissions and such reliefs amounted to Rs 216.2 million allowed to 7239 widows.

Three main private sector housing finance companies with authorized share capital of Rs 200.150 million are also providing loans for housing projects.

Environment Protection and pollution Control: The Government continued to accord high priority to environment protection. Efforts were made to strengthen the institutions and activities in this area in close collaboration with NGOs. Under the National Conservation Strategy 14 core areas have been identified keeping in view their impact and importance in environmental protection and preservation. The Environment Protection Ordinance 1997 establishes the authority of Environment Protection Agencies (EPAs) and also provides mechanism for the enforcement and compliance with the National Environment Quality Standard (NEQS). The Pakistan Environmental Protection Council continued efforts to double the tree cover in the country during the next seven years.

Social Action Programme

SAP: Recognizing the urgency for improving the social indicators in which the country has lagged behind many other countries of the region, a comprehensive Social Action Programme (SAP) is under implementation since 1992 to attend to this structural imbalance in the growth process. It is an integrated multi-sectoral programme involving primary education, basic health, population welfare and rural water supply and sanitation. The strategy of the programme focusses on enhancing coverage level and on improving the quality of services, delivery through sustained increases in sectoral expenditures accompanied by specific policy measures in each area of its coverage.

A three-year Social Action Programme (SAP) was initiated in 1992-93. Its Phase-1 (1993-96) has been completed. Now the Government has initiated a four-year SAP Phase-II (1996-2000). Total expenditure under SAP-I was Rs 106.3 billion of which donors provided only 12.3 percent.

SAP has covered a considerable mileage in moving towards its ultimate target. There has been a qualitative shift in the awareness about the importance of education in rural areas; women and girls are the primary beneficiaries of an improved education system. In the area of primary health care, the programme focussed on promotional, preventive and rural services by giving priority to communicable diseases including immunization and family planning in basic health care. The gender balance has been improved by increasing the capacity of public health schools to train more female paramedics. The coverage of water supply and sanitation to rural population has increased to 59.2 percent and 26 percent respectively in 1996-97. To provide family planning services through health outlets, population cells were established and made functional in all provincial health departments. A large number of doctors, nurses and other para medical staff were trained in family planning. As a result of policy reforms and efficient delivery of population welfare services, population growth rate slowed down from 3.0 percent to 2.77 percent.

The major lesson from SAP-I is that there must be a SAP-II, but that it should be better implemented and coordinated. The country has demonstrated the will and ability to devote more resources to basic social services in SAP-I. But greater effort is still needed to get the best out of the spending under SAP. That is why SAP-II (1996-2000), has been planned to maintain the present average of domestic financing/GDP ratio of 1.8 - 1.9 percent. With expenditures being kept low the key emphasis is on institutionalizing better implementation. The overall size of SAP-II for four years (1996-2000) will be Rs 270.0 billion.

I. GROWTH, INVESTMENT AND PRODUCTION SECTORS



THESE RESULTS ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
THEORY OF ELASTICITY AND THE EXPERIMENTAL
OBSERVATIONS OF OTHER INVESTIGATORS.

Chapter 1

Economic Growth, Investment and Income Distribution

Growth Trends

Revised national accounts estimates completed in May 1997 placed the GDP growth at 4.6 percent during 1995-96. It has declined to 3.1 percent during the current year as a result of set backs suffered by major agricultural crops and large scale manufactures that contribute nearly one-fourth of the economy's total value added. (see footnote) From an increase of 7.2 percent in 1995-96 the major crops dropped by 4.5 percent. Cotton, sugarcane and wheat recorded slippages in production due to a variety of reasons; curl virus and fly attack in case of cotton, severe frost in case of sugarcane, prolonged drought followed by untimely wet spells in case of wheat. In large scale manufactures, the 1994-95 recession precipitated in 1996-97. Fixed investment could grow by only 12.9 percent compared with last year's 16 percent. GNP growth also slowed down to 2.37 percent from 3.47 percent in 1995-96 as net factor income from abroad fell with decline in home remittances.

Sectoral Growth

Commodity producing sectors have shown a slower growth of 2.04 percent in 1996-97 compared to a 4.43 percent growth achieved during 1995-96. Agriculture, a major component of the commodities sector, has shown poor growth of 0.7 percent against last year's high growth of 5.27 percent. The value added by major crops declined by 4.5 percent in 1996-97 compared with the remarkable value addition of 719 percent in 1995-96. The low growth in agriculture is attributed mainly to a decline in production of major crops: cotton 11.5 percent, sugarcane 7.1 percent, wheat 3.1 percent, barley 6.3 percent, millet 9.9 percent and maize 1.8 percent. However the production of rice and tobacco has shown positive growth of 8.5 and 1.3 percent respectively. Cotton crop was damaged by the leaf curl virus, infestation of white fly, attack of Aphid Jassid and dry weather. Sugarcane crop was hit by severe frost and wheat crop suffered first from persistent drought in the early

period and afterwards from heavy rains at maturity and harvesting.

The growth rate of minor crops increased to 3.43 percent in 1996-97 from 3.32 percent in 1995-96 mainly due to an increase in the production of pulses, condiments (chillies and garlic), oil seeds, fruits and vegetables (except potato). The production of the autumn potato crop was severely affected by frost in Punjab. The sub-sectors of livestock and fishing showed growth of 6.46 percent and 0.75 percent respectively, with the forestry sub-sector recording a decline of 3.85 percent in 1996-97 compared with a negative growth rate of 24.9 percent during the last year.

The mining & quarrying sector recorded a growth of 2.05 percent in 1996-97 compared to a high growth of 7.07 percent in 1995-96. During the nine months of the current fiscal year on which annual estimates have been based, the output of crude oil, natural gas, china clay, gypsum and rocksalt has shown a growth of 1.7, 7.2, 52.6, 53.6 and 14.7 percent respectively, however the production of coal, celestite, magnesite and silica sand underwent decline of 3.2, 13.2, 72.4 and 11.8 percent respectively.

The manufacturing sector as a whole showed a slower growth of 1.78 percent in 1996-97 compared with 4.4 percent achieved last year. Based on the nine month output data of 96 items, having a 73.7 percent weight in the large scale manufacturing sector, its growth declined by 1.43 percent from the positive growth of 2.57 percent last year. Major industrial items responsible for its negative growth include vegetable ghee (-7.7%), cooking oil (-10.2%), sugar (-6.4%), jute goods (-7.4%), cotton ginned (-11.5%), phosphatic fertilizer (-33.8%), petroleum products (-4.2%), glass sheet (-21.4%), cement (-0.3%), bicycles (-24.4%), TV sets (-27.4%), electric transformers (-27.9%), switch gears (-38.9%), electric meters (-50.0%), air-conditioners (-24.3%), refrigerators (-29.6%), sewing machines (-32.4%), tractors (-31.0%), trucks (-5.4%) and diesel engines

Footnote: The GDP growth of 3.1 percent based on the first 9 months data is tentative. In particular the lack of growth in the large scale manufacturing is not supported by the data showing increased utilization of credit by the manufacturing industries and 9 percent growth in the volume of exports of manufactured products. The government has set up a committee for improvement of National Income Accounts, to review the data and to finalize the estimates. A final figure will be released after the committee completes its work.

(-39.7%) etc. The items which showed higher value addition include cotton yarn (2.2%), cotton cloth (4.8%), soda ash (15.0%), caustic soda (9.7%), cosmetics (93.4%), toilet soap (16.6%), paper & board (13.0%), pig iron (8.4%), coke (5.1%), billets (27.0%), electric bulbs (19.7%), electric tubes (43.4%), buses (11.1%), jeep and cars (12.3%) and LCVs (26.9%). The small scale manufacturing sector maintained the last several years' growth level of 8.4 percent.

The estimates of value added in the Construction sector have been computed on the basis of provisional estimates of investment by capital assets i.e. expenditure on land improvement, construction of residential and non-residential buildings, highways, bridges and other utility lines. This sector has witnessed a growth of 2.42 percent compared to last year's growth of 3.25 percent.

The electricity and gas sector recorded a high growth of 11.57 percent in 1996-97 against an insignificant growth of 0.13 percent during 1995-96.

The electricity sector grew by 12.6 percent while gas sector showed value addition of 2.5 percent.

Overall growth in the services sector has been recorded at 4.14 percent during 1996-97 compared to last year's growth of 4.75 percent.

The transport, storage and communications sector recorded a better growth of 5.03 percent in 1996-97 compared to 0.63 percent during 1995-96. The overall growth in the mechanized road transport sub-sector stands at 6.53 percent. Wholesale and retail trade sector grew by 2.66 percent during 1996-97 compared with 6.15 percent during last year. The slow growth in this sector is attributed to poor performance of agriculture and industrial sectors and low imports. Ownership of dwellings and the services sectors maintained last year's growth level of 5.28 percent and 6.53 percent respectively in 1996-97. Public administration and defence sector registered growth of 3.56 percent compared with 3.17 percent during 1995-96. The sectoral growth rates with composition are shown below in table 1.1.

Table 1.1
Gross National Product
(At Constant Factor Cost)

	1994-95	(Growth Rates)	
		1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)
Commodity Sector	5.66	4.43	2.04
1. Agriculture	6.57	5.27	0.70
Major crops	8.69	7.19	-4.51
Minor crops	6.91	3.32	3.43
Livestock	5.54	5.61	6.46
Fishing	-7.26	-2.83	0.75
Forestry	1.59	-24.96	-3.85
2. Mining & Quarrying	-4.30	7.07	2.05
3. Manufacturing	3.60	4.40	1.78
Large Scale	1.53	2.57	-1.43
Small Scale	8.40	8.40	8.40
4. Construction	1.01	3.25	2.42
5. Electricity & Gas Distribution	16.83	0.13	11.57
Services Sector	4.80	4.75	4.14
6. Tran., Storage & Communications	4.14	0.63	5.03
7. Wholesale & Retail Trade	4.64	6.15	2.66
8. Finance & Insurance	6.31	9.37	1.55
9. Ownership of Dwellings	5.28	5.28	5.28
10. Public Admn and Defence	3.13	3.17	3.56
11. Services	6.53	6.53	6.53
12. GDP (FC)	5.24	4.58	3.07
13. GNP (FC)	5.75	3.47	2.37

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

R: Revised

P: Provisional

Relative sectoral Contribution Towards GDP Growth

Analysis of sectoral contribution towards GDP growth during 1996-97 indicates that commodity sectors have contributed 1.55 percentage points and services sectors 1.52 percentage points in the GDP.

The highest contribution was made by agriculture sector i.e. 0.74 percentage points due to the sector's largest weight in the GDP, followed by manufacturing sector (0.55 percentage points) and trade sector (0.50 percentage points) as shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2
Relative Sectoral Contribution Towards GDP Growth
(At Constant Factor Cost)

	1994-95	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)
A) Commodity Producing Sector	2.68	2.34	1.55
i) Agriculture	1.29	1.14	0.74
ii) Manufacturing	0.95	0.83	0.55
iii) Mining and Quarrying	0.95	0.02	0.01
iv) Construction	0.03	0.18	0.12
v) Electricity & Gas Distribution	0.13	0.17	0.13
B) Services Sector	2.56	2.24	1.52
vi) Trade	0.85	0.75	0.50
vii) Transport, Storage & Communications	0.53	0.44	0.30
viii) Finance & Insurance	0.13	0.12	0.08
ix) Ownership of Dwellings	0.29	0.26	0.18
x) Public Admn. & Defence	0.34	0.29	0.20
xi) Services	0.42	0.38	0.26
GDP	5.24	4.58	3.07

R: Revised.

P: Provisional.

Source: Finance Division (Economic Adviser's Wing).

Sectoral Shares in GDP

The share of commodity producing sector which was 61.6 percent of GDP in 1969-70 declined to 50.6 percent during 1980-85. It further declined to 50.6 percent in 1996-97 from 51.1 percent during 1995-96. The share of the services sector increased from 38.4 percent in 1969-70 to 48.0 percent during 1980-85. It further increased to 49.4 percent in 1996-97 from 48.9 percent in 1995-96. The share of the agriculture sector in the GDP which was 38.9 percent in 1969-70 declined to 28.9 and 24.8 percent during 1980-85 and 1995-96. The share of agriculture sector further declined to 24.2 percent in 1996-97. The share of manufacturing sector in GDP increased from 16 percent in 1969-70 and 1980-85 to 18.1 percent in 1995-96. It slightly declined to 17.9 percent in 1996-97. Changes in the relative shares of various sectors in the GDP reflect the structural transformation of the economy over time. Sectoral shares in the GDP are given in table 1.3.

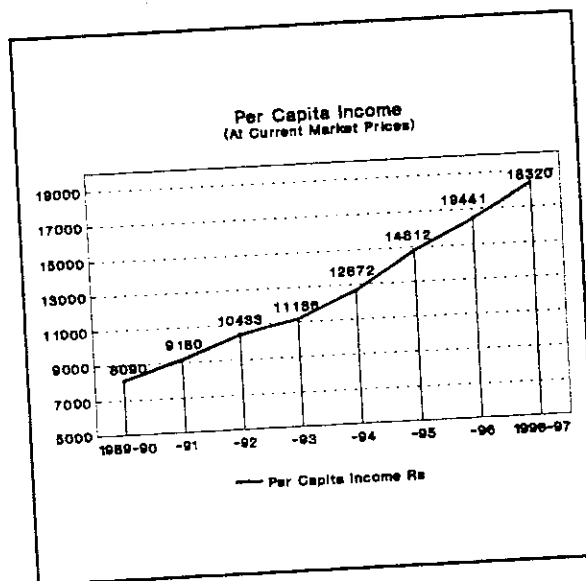
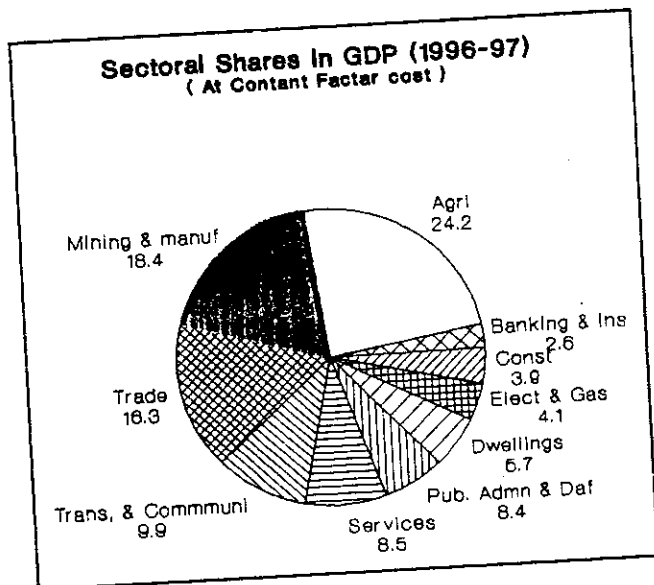
Table 1.3
Sectoral Shares in GDP
(At Constant Factor Cost)

	69-70	80-85	95-96 (R)	96-97 (P)
Commodity Sector	61.6	52.0	51.1	50.6
1. Agriculture	38.9	28.9	24.8	24.2
Major crops	23.4	11.4	11.1	10.3
Minor crops	4.2	5.3	4.6	4.7
Livestock	10.6	7.8	8.0	8.3
Fishing	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8
Forestry	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
2. Mining & Quarrying	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
3. Manufacturing	16.0	16.0	18.1	17.9
Large Scale	12.5	11.9	12.2	11.7
Small Scale	3.5	4.2	5.9	6.2
4. Construction	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.9
5. Elect. & Gas Distb.	2.0	2.4	3.8	4.1
Services Sector	38.4	48.0	48.9	49.4
6. Trans. Stor. & Comm.	6.3	9.9	9.7	9.9
7. Wholes. & Retail Trd.	13.8	15.6	16.4	16.3
8. Finance & Insurance	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.6
9. Ownership of Dwellings	3.4	5.0	5.6	5.7
10. Pub. Admn. & Defence	6.4	7.6	6.3	6.4
11. Services	6.7	7.3	8.3	8.5

R: Revised

P: Provisional.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.



Per Capita Income

Per capita income at constant prices of 1980-81 decreased from Rs 4,281 in 1995-96 to Rs 4,263 during 1996-97 showing a decline of 0.4 percent. Per

capita income at current prices increased to Rs 18,320 in 1996-97 from Rs 16,441 during 1995-96 showing an increase of 11.4 percent. Per Capita Income from 1989-90 to 1996-97 is shown in table 1.4.

Table 1.4
Per Capita Income & Its Growth

	Per capita income at constant(fc) of 1980-81 (Rs)	Per capita income growth(fc) (%)	Per capita income at current(mp) market prices (Rs)	Per capita income at current(mp) market prices (US\$)	Per capita growth(mp) (Rs) (%)
1989-90	3,984	1.8	8,090	377	8.5
1990-91	4,003	0.5	9,180	409	13.6
1991-92	4,138	3.3	10,433	420	13.6
1992-93	4,097	-1.0	11,186	431	7.2
1993-94	4,138	1.0	12,672	420	13.3
1994-95	4,254	2.8	14,812	480	16.9
1995-96 (R)	4,281	0.6	16,441	490	11.0
1996-97 (P)	4,263	-0.4	18,320	470	11.4

Source: Finance Division (Economic Adviser's Wing).
Federal Bureau of Statistics.

R: Revised.
P: Provisional.

Resources and Uses

Total resources in 1996-97 (availability of goods & services) at current market prices are estimated at Rs 2,640.9 billion (including GDP at market prices i.e. Rs 2503.2 billion plus external resources inflow (Rs 174.2 billion) and net factor income from abroad (-Rs 36.5 billion). The total sources are utilized for (i) fixed investment

(ii) changes in stocks and total consumption. An analysis of components on the uses side indicates a higher increase in total consumption (14.8%) followed by fixed investment and changes in stocks showing increase of 12.9 and 10.2 percent respectively. Sources and uses and their components at current prices are shown in table 1.5.

Table: 1.5
Resources and Uses

Resources and Uses	(Rs Billion)		
	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)	Growth (%)
GDF (Current Factor Cost)	1957.2	2245.9	14.8
Indirect Taxes (net)	214.0	257.3	20.2
GDF (Market Prices)	2171.2	2503.2	15.3
External Resources inflow (net)	153.6	174.2	13.4
Net Factor Income from Abroad	-16.5	-36.5	-121.2
Resources/Uses	2308.3	2640.9	14.4
Tota Investment	404.3	455.5	12.7
Fixed Investment	369.1	416.7	12.9
Charges in Stocks	35.2	38.8	10.2
Tota Consumption	1904.0	2185.4	14.8

R: Revised.
P: Provisional.

Source: Planning & Development Division.

Savings and Investment

Total investment outlay in 1996-97 is estimated at Rs 455.5 billion against Rs 404.3 billion during the last year which shows an increase of 12.7 percent. Fixed investment increased by 12.9 percent from Rs 369.1 billion in 1995-96 to Rs 416.7 billion in 1996-97. The share of total investment in GNP

(market prices) comes to 18.4 percent during 1996-97 compared with 18.7 percent share during last year. National savings are estimated to finance 61.8 percent of total investment and 38.2 percent is financed by foreign savings. National savings have shown a 12.2 percent increase while foreign savings have increased by 13.4 percent during 1996-97. Details are given in table 1.6.

Table: 1.6
Savings and Investment

	1995-96 (R)		1996-97 (P)		Growth (%)
	(Rs Billion)	As % of GNP	(Rs Billion)	As % of GNP	
Total Investment	404.3	18.7	455.5	18.4	12.7
Fixed Investment	369.1	17.1	416.7	16.8	12.9
Public Investment	175.3	8.1	192.6	7.8	9.9
Private Investment	193.8	9.0	224.1	9.0	15.6
Charges in Stocks	35.2	1.6	38.8	1.6	10.2
National Savings	250.7	11.6	281.3	11.3	12.2
Foreign Savings	153.6	7.1	174.2	7.0	13.4

R: Revised.
P: Provisional.

Source: Finance Division (Economic Adviser's Wing).
Planning & Development Division.
Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Growth Sharing and Income Distribution

The ultimate objective of government policies is improvement in the living standard of the people. Achieved through sustained economic growth it should ensure that benefits of growth reach out to the whole population. The process of economic growth which emphasises only GNP maximization can

lead to uneven distribution of income which when allowed to persist with an ever growing deprived segment of population can, in the long run, culminate in lower growth. Government's policy has, therefore, been to maximize GDP growth aligned with equity objectives. House hold Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) conducted from 1963-64 to 1992-93

provide ample statistical information on long term trends in income distribution and poverty. GDP growth and inflation are two of the numerous factors

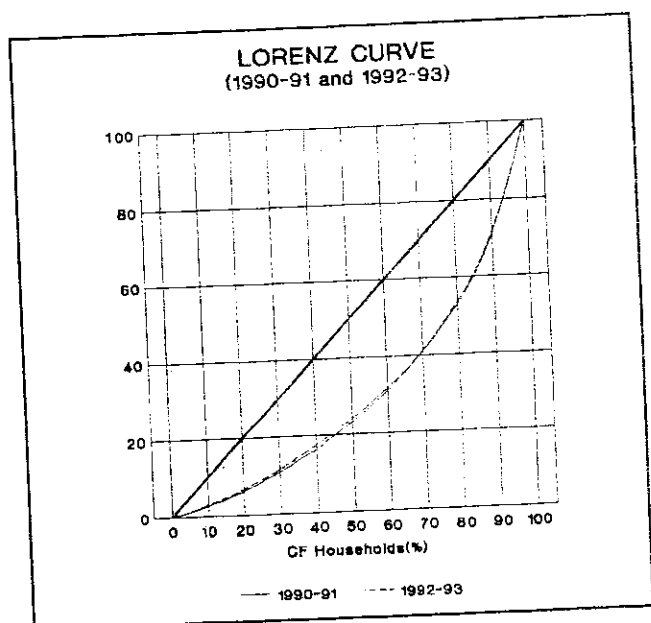
which directly influence income distribution. Their trends along with the measures of income distribution are given in table 1.7.

Table 1.7
Household Income Distribution in Pakistan

Year	Household Gini Co-efficient	Household Income Shares			Ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20%	GDP Growth Rates	Inflation Rates
		Lowest 20%	Middle 60%	Highest 20%			
1963-64	0.386	6.4	48.3	45.3	7.1	6.5	4.2
1966-67	0.355	7.6	49.0	43.4	5.7	3.1	8.6
1968-69	0.336	8.2	49.8	42.0	5.1	6.5	1.6
1969-70	0.336	8.0	50.2	41.8	5.2	9.8	4.1
1970-71	0.330	8.4	50.1	41.5	4.9	1.2	5.7
1971-72	0.345	7.9	49.1	43.0	5.4	2.3	4.7
1979	0.373	7.4	47.6	45.0	6.1	5.5	6.6
1984-85	0.369	7.3	47.7	45.0	6.2	8.7	5.7
1985-86	0.355	7.6	48.4	44.0	5.8	6.4	4.4
1986-87	0.346	7.9	48.5	43.6	5.5	8.8	3.6
1987-88	0.348	8.0	48.3	43.7	5.5	6.4	6.3
1987-88	0.348	8.0	48.3	43.7	5.5	6.4	6.3
1987-88	0.348	8.0	48.3	43.7	5.5	6.4	6.3
1990-91	0.407	5.7	45.0	49.3	8.6	5.6	12.7
1992-93	0.410	6.2	45.6	48.2	7.8	2.3	9.8

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Gini ratio is one of several but the most commonly used measure of income disparity because of convenience in computing and understanding. Its value ranges from 0 to 1. At zero it represents perfect equality (each percentile of household getting the same income) while at 1 it indicates perfect inequality (one income class has all the income and every one else has nothing). It is computed from relevant household income and expenditure surveys.



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, 1987-93 it has worsened from 5.5 to 7.8. 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 1.7. The behaviour of income distribution during the fifth phase (1990-91 to 1992-93) is depicted by Lorenz Curves.

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
1992-93	0.27

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

One way to get an insight into the structure of inequality is to analyze inter sectoral disparity on rural - urban basis. The rural population have lower standard of living compared to its urban counterpart. This is attributed to its poor possession of productive assets, high under-employment and lack of socio-physical infrastructure. The average income for the

sampled household from 1968-69 to 1992-93 is less in rural areas than that of the urban areas which has been highlighted in all the HIESs. The trend emerging from the years of the HIES is given in table 1.8.

Table 1.8
Monthly Average Household Rural/Urban Income

Year	(In Rupees)	
	Urban	Rural
1968-69	303	197
1979	1345	836
1985-86	2537	1638
1986-87	2739	1775
1987-88	2956	1815
1990-91	3701	2931
1992-93	4976	3070
Annual increase (%)	(12.37)	(12.12)

Source: HIES of various years, FBS.

On the whole the rural income distribution has remained relatively better than the urban in all the years of HIES. 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. However the share of bottom 20% people has declined in the last two HIESs. The rural-urban trends are given in table 1.9.

Table 1.9
Household Income Shares (Rural-Urban)

Year	Lowest 20%	Highest 20%	Gini Co-efficient
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	6.0	47.4	0.41
1992-93	6.98	44.76	0.37
Urban 1979	6.9	48.0	0.40
1984-85	7.0	47.7	0.38
1985-86	7.5	45.0	0.35
1986-87	7.9	44.0	0.36
1987-88	6.4	48.1	0.37
1990-91	5.7	50.5	0.39
1992-93	6.09	48.91	0.42

Source: Calculated from HIES of various years, FBS

The latest available data on income distribution in 9 selected countries including Pakistan

is presented in table 10.1 This helps to determine Pakistan's relative position in income distribution.

Table 1.10
Income Distribution in Selected Countries

Per Country US \$	Household Income Shares			Ratio of riches 20% to lowest 20%	GNP capita US \$ (1994)
	Year	Poorest 20%	Riches 20%		
Pakistan	1992-93	6.2	48.2	7.8	420*
Bangladesh	1992	9.4	37.9	4.0	220
China	1992	6.2	43.9	7.1	530
India	1992	8.5	42.6	5.0	320
Indonesia	1993	8.7	40.7	4.7	880
Malaysia	1989	4.6	53.7	11.7	3480
Philippines	1988	6.5	47.8	7.4	950
Sri Lanka	1990	8.9	39.3	4.4	640
Thailand	1992	5.6	52.7	9.4	2410

* Economic Survey 1996-97

Source: World Development Report 1996.

Note: The figures for Pakistan are based on table 1.7.

Improvement in income distribution and poverty alleviation are the core of the development strategy of the Government. This goal is being realized through efforts aimed at high growth combined with employment generating policies, developing human capital, and income transfers. High GDP growth of 6 to 7 percent has been planned for future. Social Action Programme (SAP) has been launched to remove imbalances in social services and develop human capital. It would lessen the disparities existing across rural/urban areas as well as on gender

and age basis. Some specialized financing schemes targetted at employment generation are under implementation. The Islamic welfare system of Baitulmal, Zakat & Ushr system is operative to help the poor and indigent sections of the society. While making the revision in fiscal and monetary policies, the element of regressivity is gradually reduced with a view to protecting the interest of the poor. In the formulation of commercial policy, preferential tariff treatment is given to the import of commodities of mass consumption.

Chapter 2 Agriculture

Agriculture constitutes the largest sector of the economy. It contributes 24 percent of Gross Domestic Product, accounts for half of employed labour force and is the largest source of foreign exchange earnings. Its growth trend over the last five decades has remained around 4 percent per annum. During the current year 1996-97, this sector suffered a set back in growth mainly due to fall in the production of cotton, sugarcane and wheat as well as decline in value added in forestry. Realizing the importance of the sector the Government has announced a comprehensive package of incentives to induce growth in this sector which is given in the annex to this chapter. The package, inter alia, includes enhancement in support prices of various commodities, relief in prices of key agricultural inputs, larger agricultural credit, improvement in irrigation and drainage, steps against adulteration of fertilizer, pesticides and seed, livestock promotion, agricultural research and extension, special wheat and oilseed promotion programme. This is expected to reduce the country's dependence on food imports which is of \$2 billion per year on average. The next year has been declared a Wheat Year for achieving self-sufficiency.

Crop Situation

There are two main crop seasons, "kharif" and "rabi". The kharif season starts from April-June and ends in October-December while the rabi season starts from October-December and ends in April-May. The kharif crops include cotton, rice, sugarcane, maize, jowar and bajra. Similarly the rabi crops are wheat, gram, barley, tobacco, rapeseed and mustard. The minor crops include pulses, potatoes, onions, chillies, garlic etc. Performance of the major and minor crop sub-sectors during 1995-96 and 1996-97 is given in the following paragraphs.

Major Crops

i) Kharif

Cotton: Cotton is an important cash crop and main source of foreign exchange earnings for the country. It contributes about 5 percent to the GDP and 55 percent to the foreign exchange earning. Major exports come from cotton and its by products. According to the preliminary estimates for 1996-97, cotton was cultivated on an area of 3.1 million hectares compared to 3.00 million hectares last year. The production of cotton crop is estimated at 9.4 million bales in 1996-97 compared to 10.6 million bales in 1995-96. The decline in production is attributed to severe attack of leaf curl virus, spread of white fly, attack of Aphid, Jassid and dry weather conditions etc in the cotton growing areas of Punjab during the growth period.

Table 2.1
Area, Production and Yield of Cotton

	Area (000 hac.)	Production (000 bales)	Yield (kgs/hac.)
1994-95	2653	8697	557
1995-96	2997	10595	602
1996-97	3149	9374	507
% Change in 96-97 over 95-96	5.07	-11.52	-15.8

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock.

Rice: Rice is an important food as well as cash crop. It occupies about 10.2 percent of the total cropped area. According to the preliminary estimates for 1996-97, its production is estimated at 4305 thousand tonnes which shows an increase of 8.55 percent as compared to last year's production of 3966 thousand tonnes. The increase in production is due to increase in area as a result of price incentives, early receipt of monsoon rains in the rice zone and adequate water supply during transplantation period coupled with less attacks of pest/insect and diseases during the current season, more application of fertilizers to the crop and other agronomical practices.

Table 2.2
Area, Production and Yield of Rice

	Area	Production	Yield
	Area: 000 hectares		
	Production:- 000 tonnes		
	Yield: Kgs./hac.		
1994-95	2125	3447	1622
1995-96	2162	3966	1834
1996-97	2251	4305	1912
% Change in 96-97 over 94-95	4.12	8.55	4.25

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock.

Sugarcane: The production target of sugarcane crop for the year 1996-97 was fixed at 49.20 million tonnes. The estimated production of sugarcane stands at 42.0 million tonnes in 1996-97 compared to 45.23 million tonnes in 1995-96, showing a decrease of 7.1 percent over the last year. The decrease in production is attributed to damage caused by severe frost in Punjab and N.W.F.P.

Table 2.3
Area, Production and Yield of Sugarcane

	Area	Production	Yield
	(000 hac.)	(000 tonnes)	(Ton./hac.)
1994-95	1009	47168	46.75
1995-96	963	45230	46.97
1996-97	965	41998	43.52
% Change in 96-97 over 95-96	.21	-7.1	-7.35

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock.

ii) Rabi Crop

Wheat: Wheat, the main staple food, is the single largest grain crop of the country. For 1996-97, the targets of area and production were fixed at 8.2 million hectares and 18.0 million tonnes, respectively. However, the estimated achievement in area and production of wheat is 8.1 million hectares and 16.4 million tonnes, respectively. The production of wheat declined by 3.1 percent as compared to last year's production due to persistent drought, less availability of good quality seed and lack of irrigation water.

Table 2.4

Area, Production and Yield of Wheat

	Area	Production	Yield
	(000 hac.)	(000 tonnes)	(kgs./hac)
1994-95	8170	17002	2081
1995-96	8377	16907	2018
1996-97	8085	16377	2026
% Change in 96-97 over 95-96	-3.49	-3.13	0.40

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock.

Table 2.5
Production of Other Major Kharif and Rabi Crops

	(Production 000 tonnes)			
	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	% change in 96-97 over 95-96
Kharif				
Maize	1318	1283	1260	-1.8
Bajra	228	162	146	-9.9
Jowar	263	255	253	-0.8
Rabi				
Gram	559	680	680	-
Barley	164	174	163	-6.3
Rapeseed & Mustard	229	247	255	3.2
Tobacco	81	80	81	1.3

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock.

Minor Crops

Oil Seed: Total requirement of edible oils for 1995-96 was 1.7 million tonnes of which 0.528 million tonnes (32 percent) came from local production and the remaining 1.140 million tonnes (68%) were imported at a cost of Rs.28.67 billion. The edible oil requirement for 1996-97 is projected at 1.8 million tonnes. Of this, local produce is projected to contribute 0.538 million tonnes (29%) and the rest 1.262 million tonnes (70% approximately) is forecast to be imported. Acreage of sunflower increased from 239,000 acres in 1995-96 to 315,092 acres in 1996-97 and that of canola from 101,000 to 260,050 acres. The area and production of oilseed crop during 1995-96 and 1996-97 are shown in table 2.6.

Table 2.6
Area and Production of Major
Oilseed Crops in Pakistan

(Fig. in 000)

	1995-96			1996-97		
	Area (Acres)	Oilseed Production (Tons)	Edible Oil Production (Tons)	Area (Acres)	Oilseed Production (Tons)	Edible oil Production (Tons)
i. Cotton	7480	3538	378	7250	3402	347
ii. Rapeseed	786	242	87	500	182	58.5
iii. Sunflower	239	116	42	315	217	82.5
iv. Canola	101	42	19.4	260	129	48.9
v. Soyabean	15	1.8	1.6	9	5	.9
vi. Safflower	2.4	.13	.043	4	1.5	.27
Total:			528			538

Source: Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan, MINFAL: Pakistan Oilseed Development Board.

The oilseed Productivity Enhancement Programme (PEP) has been prepared for three years to be executed by Pakistan Oilseed Development Board (PODB). The Oil Seed PEP mainly focuses on area expansion and productivity enhancement of non-traditional oil seed crops viz, sunflower, canola, soyabean and safflowers, excluding cotton seed. The government has recently increased the support prices of major oil seed crops in order to encourage the farmers to increase production. In this context, the support prices of sunflower, soyabean and safflower increased to 43 percent, 25 percent and 11%, respectively for 1996-97 crops compared to 1995-96. The government has recently announced a Special Oilseed Promotion Programme through which special attention will also be given to increase oilseeds production by using marginal lands, inter-cropping and replacement of some traditional oilseed crops by canola and sunflower, which can be used as edible oils. The detail package is given in Annex.

Pulses: Gram, moong, mash and masoor are the major pulses grown in the country. During 1995-96, the domestic production of pulses was 919 thousand tonnes against a consumption of about one million tonnes. Gram crop is mainly concentrated in Thal. The crop is generally grown under rainfed conditions with minimal of farm inputs and management. During 1996-97, the area and production of gram are estimated to be 1115.60 thousand hectares and 695.40 thousand tonnes respectively compared to last year area and production of 1118.9 thousand hectares and 679.5 thousand tonnes respectively.

The area under mash crop in 1996-97 is expected to be 57.70 thousand hectares compared to 58.2 thousand hectares in 1995-96, showing a decrease of 0.9 percent over a year earlier. The production of mash crop is estimated at 28.80 thousand tonnes in 1996-97 against 28.40 in 1995-96 which is higher than last year by 1.4 percent.

The area under moong crop in 1995-96 was 199.1 thousand hectares with production of 90.6 thousand tonnes. During 1996-97 the area is estimated at 197.6 thousand hectares with production of 91.20 thousand tonnes.

Potato: Potato is an important vegetable crop and source of nutrition. Three crops of potato are grown in the country viz, autumn crop 70 percent, spring crop 15 percent and hill crop 15 percent. The area under this crop in 1995-96 was 79.0 thousand hectares with production of 1063.8 thousand tonnes. The autumn crop 1996-97 was badly affected by frost due to which the production of the crop during 1996-97 is expected to be lower. The area and production in 1996-97 are estimated at 73.40 thousand hectares and 889.50 tonnes respectively,

Onion: Like potato, onion is also grown around the year. The area under the crop in 1995-96 was 77.90 thousand hectares with production of 1097.60 thousand tonnes. During 1996-97, the area and production of onion crop are estimated at 79.60 thousand hectares and 1121.60 thousand tonnes, depicting an increase of 2.2 percent and 2.2 percent respectively over last year.

Chillies: The crop production trend has been highly erratic. The chillies production in 1996-97 was 138.2 thousand tonnes compared to 135.8 thousand tonnes last year showing an increase of 1.8 percent.

Food Situation

The overall food situation in the country during 1996-97 remained satisfactory. Domestic production of food has been supplemented with timely imports to ensure adequate availability in the domestic market. Imports of major agricultural commodities during July-April 1996-97 stood at 2,307,926 metric tonnes of wheat, 518,976 metric tonnes of sugar and 8,783 metric tonnes of milk. The country continued to be a net exporter of rice and

exported 1,571,751 metric tonnes of rice worth 393.223 million U.S. dollars during July-April 1996-97.

FARM INPUTS

Fertilizer

The government tried to keep the fertilizer prices at reasonable level by reducing incidental charges. In order to check the production of below standard fertilizer and its adulteration, the Government plans to have a legislation. During 1996-97 (July-March) the overall consumption of fertilizers was 1899 thousand nutrient tonnes as compared to 1968 thousand nutrient tonnes during the same period last year showing a decrease of 3.5 percent. Prevailing market sale prices of different fertilizers are given in table 2.7.

Table 2.7
Open Market Sale Price of Fertilizer

	Lahore		Faisalabad		Hyderabad		Peshawar		Quetta	
	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
	21.5.97	20.5.96	21.5.97	20.5.96	21.5.97	20.5.96	21.5.97	20.5.96	21.5.97	20.5.96
Urea										
1) Sona	345.00	330.00	340.00	340.00	360.00	330.00	340.00	340.00	350.00	330.00
2) Kisan	340.00	305.00	335.00	330.00	360.00	305.00	330.00	335.00	N.A	325.00
Ammonium Sulphate	210.00	177.00	200.00	177.00	N.A	N.A	225.00	215.00	N.A	N.A
Dia-Ammonium Phosphate	562.00	560.00	540.00	560.00	575.00	560.00	550.00	560.00	565.00	560.00
Nitro-Phosphate	395.00	350.00	395.00	390.00	410.00	410.00	400.00	400.00	N.A	N.A
Single Super										
1) Phosphate (GR)	N.A	200.00	N.A	210.00	N.A	200.00	N.A	220.00	N.A	N.A
2) Phosphate (PD)	N.A	180.00	N.A	190.00	N.A	180.00	N.A	200.00	N.A	N.A
Triple Super Phosphate (GR)	465.00	N.A	460.00	N.A	N.A	N.A	450.00	N.A	N.A	N.A
C. Ammonium Nitrate	210.00	186.00	200.00	220.00	220.00	200.00	225.00	225.00	N.A	N.A
Sulphate of Pot.	525.00	540.00	540.00	565.00	540.00	532.00	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

N.A = Not Available.

Improved Seed

The use of improved seeds is imperative for increasing the production and productivity of the crop. The target for improved seed distribution has

been fixed at 321.7 thousand tonnes for the year 1996-97.

Federal Seed Certification Department (FSCD) performs seed regulatory functions under Seed Act, 1976 through its 15 seed testing

laboratories located in various ecological zones of the country. During the period i.e. July-March, 1996-97, the Federal Seed Certification Department extended seed certification and quality control to various seed procurement agencies in the country.

The activities carried out by the FSCD during the period under review are summarized as under:-

Crop inspection

Total acreage inspected
(Rice, cotton, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, potatoes, and maize crops). = 269,447 acres

Total acreage accepted. = 224,709 acres

Estimated yield from the accepted acreage = 79,361 m. tons

A total quantity of 155,073 metric tonnes of various crops offered by different seed procurement agencies were tested. Out of total tested quantity, 111,501 metric tonnes were certified.

In order to detect different diseases, seed health tests on various seed lots were carried out. A total of 2,736 samples were tested against fungal and viral diseases. The seed procurement agencies were advised to take remedial measures to avert the spread of diseases. The department under Truth-in-Labeling (Seeds) Rules 1991 also monitored the quality of imported seed of various crops.

In order to encourage the private sector to take up seed business, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock allowed 30 seed companies to take up seed production and distribution. To curb the sale of nondescript and poor quality seed, 134 seed dealers were challaned and stores having 5074 bags of different crops of seed were sealed. Moreover, seed laws will be revised to check both adulteration and wrong labelling by the seed companies. Certified cotton seed will be exempted from general sales tax.

Mechanization

The important modes of mechanization in Pakistan are agricultural tubewells, tractors, bulldozers, combine harvesters and threshers. Mechanization has progressed satisfactorily. Agricultural machinery is locally produced besides it

is also being imported.

To focus attention on other areas like reducing crop harvesting losses and supply of purified seed, schemes under Japanese KR-II Grant for supply of combine harvesters and seed processing units have been initiated and government has obtained 134 combine harvesters under Japanese KR-II Grant 1995 out of which 54 harvesters have been provided to Punjab, 34 to Sindh, 28 to N.W.F.P and 18 to Balochistan. The use of these multi crop harvesting machines is expected to reduce harvesting losses as well as clearing the land early for next crops to enhance crop productivity.

The locally manufactured tractors sold from July 1996 to March 1997 stand at 6407 against 10338 tractors sold during last year (June, 1995-March, 1996). However, 1000 tractors were sold on cash under Awami Tractor Scheme Phase-II. Thus the total number of tractors sold locally and imported stand at 7407 by March 1997.

The prices of locally manufactured tractors have registered decrease after the economic package announced by the present government. Sales tax on tractors has been reduced from 18 percent to 12.5 percent as a result of which tractor prices have fallen by Rs.19000/unit (50 HP). Moreover, a scheme of Green Tractors and Tubewells will be initiated by ADBP at concessional rates on easy installments. Flat rate on electricity connection for agricultural purposes will be replaced with installation of meters and the electricity tariff will be half of the industrial tariff. Duty on import of second hand and reconditioned harvesters will be charged at the rate of 10 percent.

Plant Protection

The private sector is responsible for carrying out the plant protection measures including ground sprays. However, the public sector provides facilities of pest scouting, advisory services and aerial spray. The aerial sprays are arranged by the Plant Protection Department. It also carries out regular vigilance surveys for control of the locust in the deserts of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. In case of any locust threat, it arranges ground as well as aerial sprays to arrest their spread and minimise crop losses.

The Plant Protection Department have 22 aircraft for aerial spraying to control desert locust and other crop pests in suitable areas. During 1996-97 an area of 351,000 hectares will be sprayed through

aerial means.

The import and local production of agricultural pesticides have been tabulated below.

a. IMPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES (M.T. FORM/FINISHED):

Sector	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 July-Dec.,1996
Public	27.36	-	-
Private	23,415.00	17,447	11,809
Total:	23,442.36	17,447	11,809

b. LOCAL FORMULATION/PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES: (M. TONNES FORMULATED)

Sector	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 July-Dec.,1996
Public	Nil	-	-
Private	19,946	19,757	8,581
Total:	19,946	19,757	8,581

An umbrella Cotton Leaf Curl Virus (CLCV) project is being implemented since 1994-95 by various federal and provincial research organizations to control the disease. The other on-going research and development activities to control insects, pests and diseases were continued. Efforts to popularize Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques among the farmers were continued in order to discourage indiscriminate use of insecticides.

Irrigation

Pakistan has the largest irrigation canal network in the world. However, large amount of water is wasted in the transition period. Measures such as Irrigation System Rehabilitation Programme, Construction of Small Dams, Lining of Minors & Distributors and On-Farm Water Management Programme are being taken to minimize water losses. Government has announced Agriculture Package under which following measures will be taken to improve the irrigation and drainage system of the country.

- (i) The pace of lining of water courses will be increased from 4000 to 8000 water courses per year.

- (ii) A crash programme will be launched for desilting of minors and ensuring water reaching the tail sections. The concerned officials of the Irrigation Department will be made personally responsible for this.

- (iii) Raised section of canals which are contributing to waterlogging and salinity will be lined under the National Drainage Programme.

- (iv) The water of hill torrents will be harnessed through diversions and utilized for Rabi crops on a sizable area throughout the Solaiman Range in the Northern Areas, N.W.F.P, part of Punjab and Balochistan.

- v) For barani areas, schemes of small dams, sprinkler and drip irrigation projects will be initiated.

- vi) Special campaign will be launched for rehabilitation and clearance of the choked drains.

The aggregate water availability during 1996-97 is estimated at 134.0 MAF which is 2.4 percent higher as compared to the water availability of the same period last year. The water availability at canal head for the kharif crop 1996 in all the provinces stood at 70.72 MAF and for rabi crop 1996-97 is at 37.19 MAF. The province wise water availability is shown in table 2.8.

Table 2.8
Water Availability (at canal head)
(Million Acre Feet)

	Kharif 1996	Rabi 1996-97	Total
Punjab	35.19	19.93	55.12
Sind	33.35	16.23	49.58
Baluchistan	1.49	0.49	1.98
NWFP	0.69	0.54	1.23
Total:	70.72	37.19	107.91

Source: Indus River System Authority, Lahore.

Support Price Policy

The prices of agricultural commodities play a vital role in resource allocation and improving farm

incomes. The open market prices during the immediate post-harvest period are generally depressed particularly in years of bumper harvest. The farmers, in general and small farmers in particular, neither have adequate storage facilities nor sufficient staying power to hold their marketable surplus.

In order to counter the adverse effects of fluctuating prices, the government has instituted the support prices programme for the important crops. The support price acts as minimum guaranteed prices for growers and safeguards their interest if the open market prices tend to fall during the post harvest. The programme covers wheat, rice (paddy and cleaned), cotton (phutti and lint) sugarcane, gram, onions, potatoes sunflower, soyabean, canola and safflower. These crops approximately comprise 70 percent of the annual cropped area in the country. The sale of the produce by the growers under the programme is voluntary. The procurement agencies are obliged to procure all the quantities offered for sale by the growers. However, in case the open market prices are remunerative, the growers are free to sell their produce wherever they like.

The Agricultural Prices Commission (APCOM) has been entrusted the task of formulating

support price proposals regarding various crops for the government. Final decision about the level of support prices is however taken by the Cabinet/ECC of the Cabinet.

The prices of various inputs like seed, chemical fertilizers, diesel oil, electric power, labour wage and canal water rates increased by varying proportions during the crop year of 1996-97. The rise in input prices raised the cost of production of crops. Moreover, the general inflationary pressure in the economy affected the purchasing power of the farm commodities. To offset the impact of above developments and maintain producer incentives, the government revised the support prices for 1996-97 crops. The support prices announced by the government for 1996-97 crops in relation to those of 1995-96 are presented in table 2.9.

The support price of the wheat in 1996-97 was increased first by 6.9 percent i.e. from Rs 173 to Rs. 185 per 40 kg and then by 29.7 percent from Rs 185 to Rs 240 per 40 kg. The support prices for 1996-97 were increased by 15 percent for rice paddy, 12 percent for sugarcane, while those for different varieties of seed cotton were enhanced by 25 to 29 percent. The support prices for potatoes were raised by 37 percent, for onions by 15 to 18 percent and for gram by 21 percent.

Table 2.9
Support Prices of Crops: 1995-96 and 1996-97

Crops	(Rs/per 40 Kg)		
	1995-96 Crops	1996-97 Crops	% increase in 1996-97 over 1995-96
1. Grain Crops			
a) Wheat	173.00	240.00	38.73
b) Rice (Paddy)			
B/335	222.00	255.30	15
Irris (FAQ)	112.00	128.80	15
Irris (Superior)	124.00	142.60	15
KS-282,Dr-82,Dr-83 (FAQ)	124.00	142.60	15
KS-282,Dr-82,Dr-83 (Superior)	135.00	155.25	15
c) Rice (Cleaned)			
B/335 (5% Broken)	419.80	461.78	10
B/335 (10% Broken)	408.80	448.80	10
Irris (FAQ)	183.00	210.45	15
Irris (Superior)	210.90	242.54	15
KS-282,Dr-82,Dr-83 (FAQ)	205.00	235.75	15
KS-282,Dr-82,Dr-83 (Superior)	235.40	270.71	15

(Contd.....)

Table 2.9
Support Prices of Crops: 1995-96 and 1996-97

Crops	1995-96 Crops	1996-97 Crops	(Rs/per 40 Kg) % increase in 1996-97 over 1995-96
2. Sugarcane (millgate)		24.50	-
Baluchistan	-	24.00	11.63
NWFP	21.50	24.00	11.63
Punjab	21.50	24.50	12.64
Sindh	21.75		
3. Fibre Crops			
Seed Cotton (Phutti)			
Desi	340.00	440.00	29.41
B-557, 149-F, Niab-78	400.00	500.00	25.00
Sarmast Qalandri, CIM-70			
Deltapime, MS-39/40, MS-84	423.00	540.00	27.66
K-68/69, MNH-93, MNH-129			
4. Oil Seeds (at mandi level)			
Sunflower	315.00	450.00	42.86
Soyabean	275.00	345.00	25.45
Safflower	270.00	300.00	11.11
Canola	-	450.00	-
5. Other Crops (at mandi level)			
a) Potatoes Sizes 40-55 mm	84.00	115.00	36.90
Above 55 mm	87.00	-	-
b) Onions Sizes 40-50 mm	85.00	100.00	17.65
Above 50 mm	92.00	106.00	15.22
c) Gram	330.00	400.00	21.21

Source: APCOM.

The following agencies have been designated by the Government for implementing the support price programme for the various crops:

Commodity	Support Price Implementing Agency
- Wheat	- Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation Ltd (PASSCO) and Provincial Food Departments.
- Cotton	- Cotton Export Corporation.
- Rice (paddy)	- PASSCO
- Rice (Cleaned)	- Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan.

- Potat. and Onions - PASSCO
- Sunflower, Soyabean, Canola and Safflower - PASSCO
- Sugarcane - Sugar Mills
- Gram - PASSCO

Agricultural Credit:

During July-March 1996-97 agricultural loans of Rs.12388.28 million were disbursed compared with Rs.14206.36 million during the same period last year. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan disbursed Rs 6136.22 million, commercial banks Rs.3076.86 million and Federal Bank for Cooperatives Rs.3175.20 million. Break-down of agriculture credit in terms of production and development loans follows.

(Rs. in Million)

	Production Loans	Development Loans	Total Loans
CBs.	2997.809	79.048	3076.857
ADBP	3109.117	3027.106	6136.223
FBC	3155.420	19.780	3175.200
Total:	9262.346	3125.934	12388.280

Kisan Banking Windows Operation: Kisan Banking Windows have been established in all the branches of ADBF. The Kisan Banking Windows are exclusively meant to cater to the credit needs of small farmers having subsistence holdings of upto 12.5 acres in Punjab and NWFP, 16 acres in Sind and 32 acres in Baluchistan.

Under this scheme loans amounting to Rs.2976 million were disbursed during the year 1996-97(Jul- March) as compared to Rs.3925 million during the same period last year. These loans are provided through personal guarantee as well as on pass-book. Sufficient and timely availability of agricultural credit, its disbursement and effective utilization is being made possible through the Kisan Banking Windows. To increase access and availability of credit to small subsistence farmers, the government assigned the responsibility of opening Kisan Banking Windows to ADBF.

Agriculture Research and Extension Services

Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) coordinates agricultural research in the country by setting up and strengthening of research establishments, training of high level scientific manpower, acquiring and disseminating the agricultural research information. The following research and extension services were carried out during the year.

Agricultural research is guided by five broad objectives 1) Self sufficiency in foodgrains, sugar and edible oil; 2) Poverty alleviation; 3) Equitable distribution of production resources and opportunities; 4) Non-exploitative use of natural resources; and 5) Environmental protection.

Crop Sciences

About 23000 entries/genotypes of different crops were acquired, screened and evaluated for their adaptability and performance under local conditions.

Seven new wheat varieties viz Shahkar-95, Vandanak-95, SR-95, Kohsar-95, Drawar-96, Bakhtawar-95 and Kiran-96. Five rice varieties viz, Pakhal, Rachna, DR-54, Super Basmati and Khushboo-95 and one Soyabean variety called Ajmeri were developed by the provincial breeders in collaboration with PARC scientists. About 56 advance lines of various crops are in the pipeline.

With the package of improved production technology for wheat, rice, maize sorghum, pulses and oilseeds an increased production ranging from 35 to 70 percent was obtained.

Eighteen (18) cotton commercial as well as promising lines were screened in controlled conditions. Periodic surveys showed that Banana Bunchy Top Virus is spreading to new areas which were free from infections.

Twenty eight (28) vegetable varieties were selected. For year round vegetable supply 61 low cost plastic tunnels were established with technical back-up support. To introduce kitchen gardening seed kits of various vegetables (26,000) and seedlings (550,000) were distributed for growing vegetables at household level.

For general introduction, selected cultivars of peach, plum, apple, grape and olive were propagated. Fruitful results of mango and citrus projects are underway.

PARC established a model tea garden on 30 acres land and a permanent infrastructure of tea nursery on 14 acres at Shinkhari and an experimental tea garden on two acres at Daively. Tea cultivation reached upto 50 acres; 30 acres on station and 20 acres on farmers' field.

Animal Sciences

Embryo transfer technology has been successfully introduced. Seventeen embryos were collected from Jersey cows, 10 were transferred in five Sahiwal cows. This has saved foreign exchange required for import of live exotic animals from abroad.

A National Semen Research and Production Laboratory has been established at Animal Production Institute (API), National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC), Islamabad. So far, approximately 4,000 semen doses of high quality

crossbred bulls and 1,000 doses of buffalo bulls have been produced and preserved.

First prototype multi-nutrient block machinery in Pakistan was designed, installed and operated at NARC. Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) feed blocks are being produced and supplied in the country as well as exported to Afghanistan for cost-effective increase in livestock production.

One thousand fingerlings of Catla X Ronu hybrid, produced by hybridization trials at NARC, were stocked at farmer's ponds. Their performance in polyculture system and growth rate is being monitored.

Natural Resources

Commercialization and indigenization of raingun sprinkler and trickle irrigation system/technology have been successfully undertaken.

Gully plugging structures constructed by SCD in Barani areas reclaim land at a cost of Rs.10,000-30,000 per acre based on case study conducted in Fatehjang.

Low-cost water ponds and reservoirs development, and seepage control technology helped to reduce seepage losses by 75 percent. This will help to provide water for domestic and stock water use during the dry season.

Low-cost conservation structures have been developed for gully rehabilitation and forage/fuel wood production.

Meteorological database were developed for 25 stations in Pakistan.

Grain yield of rainfed wheat was increased from 30-100 percent with phosphorus fertilization.

Social Sciences

The Social Sciences Division has been conducting Research in the following areas: problem identification, technology verification/validation, profitability analysis, monitoring and evaluation. So far 240 studies have been undertaken by the division and the results and the suggested policy measures have been communicated to the relevant quarter. In addition the SSD publishes and international technical

journal "Pakistan Journal of Agricultural Social Sciences".

FORESTRY

The total forest area of Pakistan is 4.2 million hectares or 4.8 percent of the country area which is far below the desired ratio of 20-30 percent considered necessary for balanced economy. The per capita forest area being 0.037 hectare is also quite low compared to the world average of about 1.0 hectare. Actual productive forest area is even smaller. Only one third of the forest area is productive and the remaining two thirds is maintained just for environmental protection.

In addition to forest area administrated by Forest departments, substantial tree growth exists on private farm lands in the form of compact, scattered and linear trees. A survey of tree growth conducted in 1989-90 in the NWFP reveals that there are about 80 million trees on farm lands in the province. The number of trees comes to 72 percent on irrigated and 27 percent on un-irrigated farm. The survey conducted in Punjab estimated 200.33 million trees, of which 95 percent are planted in irrigated areas. The number of trees per hectare is 17 for the whole of Punjab; 19 for irrigated and six for un-irrigated areas.

The total estimated consumption of industrial wood in 1996 was 3300 thousand cubic meter. The state forests contributed to 363.22 thousand cubic meter, farmlands 2637.46 thousand cubic meters and remaining 398.32 thousand cubic meters were imported.

Estimated fuelwood in 1995-96 was 28.0 million cubic meter. Contribution of state forests is 0.357 million cubic meter and the remaining fuelwood supplies exceeding 95 percent come from farmland.

The total export of wood and wood products amounted to Rs.8657.9 million in 1995-96 as compared to Rs.8266.6 million during 1994-95. The wood based sports goods accounted for 98 percent of the exported forest products.

Tree plantation campaigns are held to increase forest production. Through these schemes, 99.5 million plants were planted during 1995-96 against the target of 75.7 million plants under traditional tree plantation campaigns and 184.4 million plants were planted under environmental tree plantation campaign. Targets for 1997 have been fixed

which are 245.5 millions for traditional tree plantation campaign and 226.5 million for environmental tree plantation campaign.

Progress to increase forest area has been limited due to financial and social constraints. Annually 50,000 hectares of state lands are taken up for afforestation and reforestation in all the Provinces. In order to involve the farming community in tree growing activity social forestry programmes have been launched throughout the country with attractive incentives in the form of subsidized supply of planting stock partial payment of planting cost, free protection of planted areas for a limited period of time and fair return to the farmers. As a result of vigorous extended efforts, farmers have been induced to take up tree growing on 47,000 hectares of farmlands annually under various social forestry and watershed management projects.

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY

Livestock sub-sector accounts for 34.1 percent of the agricultural value added and 8.3 percent of total GDP. During 1996-97 the livestock population increased to 122.6 million as compared to 119.3 million during 1995-96, showing an increase of 2.8 percent. It is estimated that during 1996-97 the production of beef would be 1029 thousand tons, the mutton production would be 1003 thousands tons and milk production at 20950 thousand tons while these were 979, 937 and 19919 thousand tons, respectively last year. There is an increase of 5.1 percent in the production of beef, 7.04 percent in mutton and 5.20 percent in milk.

The government attaches special attention to this sector and aims at a minimum growth of not less than 7 percent. To achieve the target a national policy has been formulated. The salient features of the policy are as under:

- i) Pure-bred cattle and buffaloes would be improved through selective breeding. Emphasis is on production of progeny tested bulls having superior transmitting abilities for cross-through artificial insemination.
- ii) Non-descript cattle which constitute 80 percent of total cattle population would be improved through cross breeding with exotic dairy breeds of Friesian and Jersey and local breeds of Sahiwal and

Red Sindhi for increased production of milk and meat.

- iii) Strengthening of artificial insemination facilities.
- iv) Strengthening of livestock production extension services.
- v) The use of non-traditional feed resources like agro-industrial wastes will be propagated to overcome feed shortages.
- vi) Emphasis has been placed on maximum/improved vaccination coverage against contagious/infectious diseases and parasitic infestation.
- vii) Establishment of farmers' associations for better inputs for increased production and better marketing.
- viii) Manpower will be trained locally and abroad to meet the demand of the sector.

The present government has announced in April 1997 further incentives to boost this sector which are covered in Annex to this chapter.

Dairy farming is widely distributed across the country. Most herds are small, averaging around four animals per flock and are part of a farming system that involves crops and other livestock. Almost all farms in Pakistan have cattle or buffaloes or at least sheep and goats. Dairy is also a major enterprise of evicted farmers who keep one third of the total dairy animals. The dairy buffaloes dominate the total production by accounting for roughly three fourth of the milk produced in the country.

Poultry production is an important field in agriculture. Its importance can be judged from the fact that almost every family in rural areas and every fifth family in urban areas are associated with poultry production activities in one way or the other. Poultry production has emerged as a check and balance force towards prices of beef and mutton. Government endeavours to provide every possible incentive to develop it at an accelerated growth rate. The production of commercial poultry and poultry products for the years 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in table 2.10.

Table 2.10
Production of Poultry and Poultry Products

	Units	1995-96	1996-97
Production of Day Old Chicks	Million No's	295	320
Production of Layers	"	13.00	13.00
Production of Broilers	"	240	264
Production of Breeding Stock	"	4.25	4.25
Production of Poultry Meat	000 Tons	263	288
Production of Eggs	Million Nos	2600	2600

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock.

Commercial poultry have not been able to reduce the importance of rural poultry (raised at

household level). Its population and products for the years 1995-96 and 1996-97 are given in table 2.11.

Table 2.11
Rural Poultry

	Units	1995-96	1996-97
Day Old Chick	Million No's	120	126
Cocks & Cock-ribs	"	48	51
Layers	"	45	47
Meat	000Tons	92	97
Eggs	Million No's	3157	3315

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock.

The importance of rural poultry is evident from the figures of 1996-97 that shows its 25 percent contribution to poultry meat and 56 percent contribution in eggs production. The main advantage of rural poultry products is that they are produced at zero cost as these are fed on kitchen wastes without any housing system.

Presently, a national livestock development project, assisted by ADB is under implementation at provincial and federal levels to increase the production of milk and meat in the country. "Cattle Feed Mills" to serve as nucleus to enhance livestock productivity at the farmers are also being built.

FISHERIES

Fish not only supplements protein deficiency of food but also earns foreign exchange for the country. Fishery contributes to both the national income and export earnings. Fish and fishery products worth of Rs.5.29 billions were exported in 1996 compared to Rs.4.65 billions during the corresponding period last year showing an increase of 14 percent.

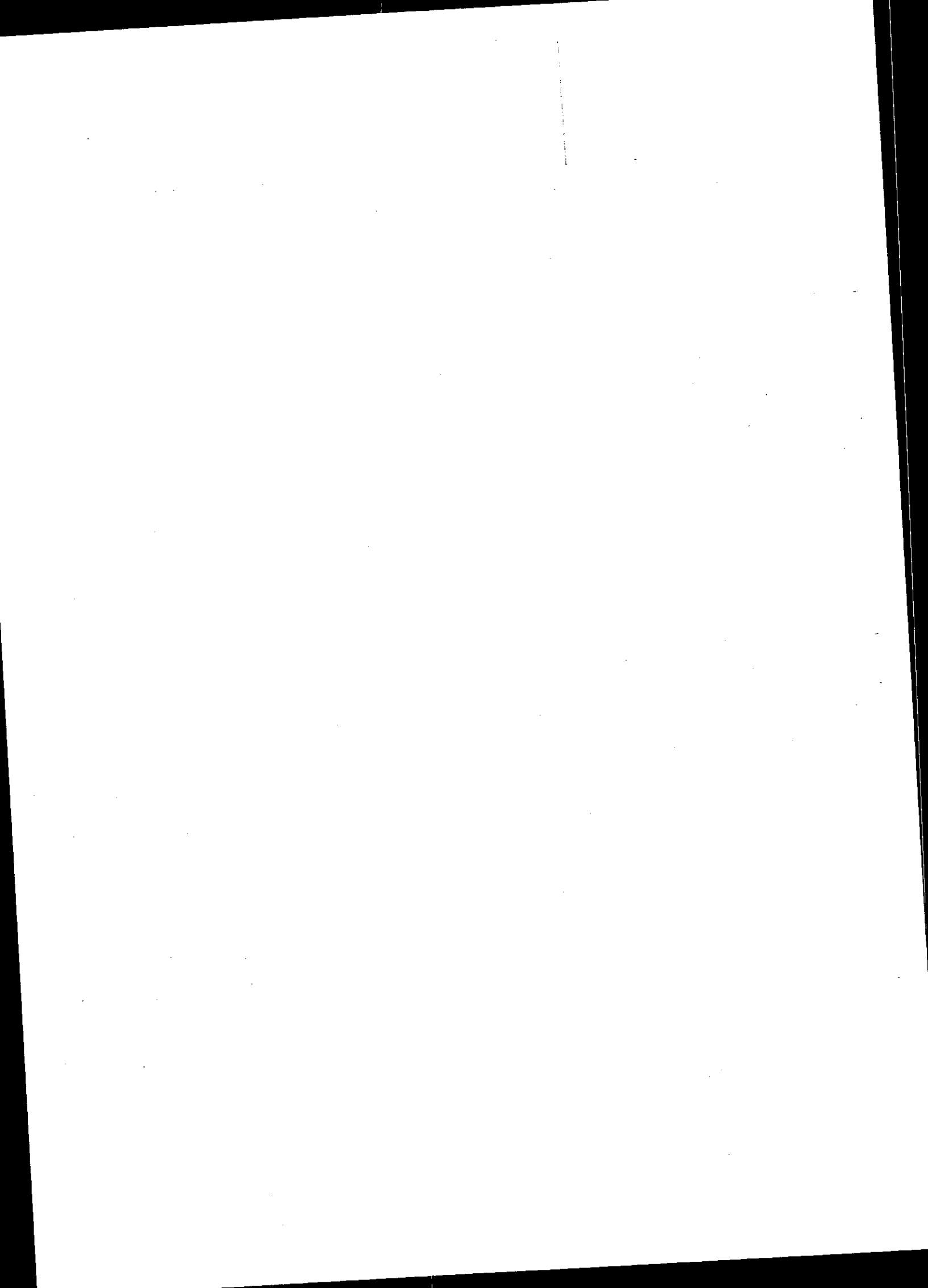
The total marine and inland fish production for the year 1996-97 is estimated at 540,397 metric tonnes. Of this 395,397 metric tonnes is marine and 145,000 metric tonnes is to come from inland fishery sector. The share of marine fish production accounts for 73 percent in total fish production during 1996-97. Inland fisheries would be popularized and promoted through special campaigns.

In order to enhance fish production government has taken a number of steps which include inter-alia strengthening of infrastructure facilities, improvement of extension services, introduction of aquaculture techniques, diversification of fishing efforts, development of value added products, enhancement of per capita consumption, upgradation of socio-economic condition of the fishermen's community. Renovation of the Karachi fish harbour, construction of Korangi, Pasni and Gwadar fish harbours are examples of strengthening infrastructure facilities in the fisheries sub-sector. For diversification of fishing efforts from shrimping, Marine Fisheries Department introduced deep sea fishing, gillnetting, longlining in the Exclusive

Economic Zone (EEZ) of Pakistan. To explore pelagic and meso-pelagic resources in the EEZ the private sector is also being encouraged.

Marine Fisheries Department is also setting up a hatchery complex for production of fish/shrimp seed.

The total number of persons engaged in fisheries sector during 1995-96 were 389,914 out of which 111,938 persons were engaged in Marine sector, where as 277,976 were involved in Inland fishery. The number of fishermen engaged in fisheries for the year 1996-97 is estimated at 391,000. Of this, 112,000 fishermen are engaged in marine sector and remaining 279,000 are involved in inland fishery sector.



AGRICULTURAL PACKAGE

I) Adequate Returns to the Farmers:

- i. The support price of wheat will be increased with immediate effect from Rs. 185/- to Rs. 240 per 40 kg and the issue price will be Rs. 260 per 40 Kg.
- ii) The support price of coarse rice (Iri) will be increased by Rs. 25 per 40 kg.
- ii) (a) The support price of canola oilseed will be increased from Rs. 400/- to Rs.450/- per 40 kg.
- (b) Support price of sunflower oilseed will be increased from Rs. 385/- to Rs. 450/- per 40 kg.

II) Relief in Prices of Key Agricultural Inputs:

- (a) certified cotton seed will be exempted from General Sales Tax.
- (b) Flat rate on electricity connection for agricultural purposes will be replaced with installation of meters and the electricity tariff will be half of the industrial tariff.
- (c) Duty on import of second hand and reconditioned harvesters will be charged at the rate of 10 percent.
- (d) A scheme of Green Tractors and Tubewell will be initiated by the ADBP at concessional rates and easy instalments.

III) Agricultural Credit:

- (a) For agricultural credit, an additional Rs. 3 billion will be made available through strict recovery measures. The defaulters will be punished so that they should not encroach on the access of small farmers to agriculture credit. Thus in the new financial year total agriculture credit will be Rs. 15 billion. In addition, new agriculture finance institution on the pattern of Grameen Bank will be established for the small farmers and landless farmer workers.
- (b) A ceiling of Rs. 1 million will be placed for agricultural credit.
- (c) Waiver of fifty percent interest amount on loans upto Rs.300,000 obtained before 1992 provided all the dues on such loans are paid within the next 6 months.
- (d) New institutions will be established for financing agricultural credit.
- (e) It will be ensured that small farmers receive equitable treatment for obtaining agricultural credit.

(IV) Irrigation And Drainage:

- i) The pace of lining of water courses will be increased from 4000 to 8000 water courses per year.
- ii) A crash programme will be launched for desilting of minors and ensuring water reaching the tail sections. The concerned officials of the Irrigation Department will be made personally responsible for this.
- iii) Raised section of canals which are contributing to waterlogging and salinity will be lined under the National Drainage Programme.
- iv) The water of hill torrents will be harnessed through diversions and utilized for Rabi crops on a sizable area throughout the Solaiman Range in the Northern Areas, N.W.F.P., part of Punjab and Balochistan.
- v) For barani areas, schemes of small dams, sprinkler and drip irrigation projects will be initiated.

vi) Special campaign will be launched for rehabilitation and clearance of the choked drains.

(V) Steps against Adulteration of Fertilizer, Pesticide and Seed:

- i) At present no special law exists to check the rampant production of below standard fertilizer and its adulteration. A legislation would soon be made to check these malpractices which would bring within its ambit, the producer, importers, wholesalers and the retailers. In the interim, the provinces are taking strong action under the general laws.
- ii) There is a special law regarding pesticide adulteration which has proved to be ineffective. This is under revision. Meanwhile, steps have already been initiated to check adulteration through the existing law by concerted efforts, both by the provincial and federal governments.
- iii) Seed laws will be revised to check both the adulteration and wrong labelling by the seed companies.

(VI) Livestock Promotion:

- i) To provide a safety net to the landless farm workers, 25,000 cows and buffaloes and 50,000 sheep and goats will be provided through ADBP and Poverty Alleviation Fund against personal guarantee. Besides improving means of livelihood in the rural areas, this will help improve the gene pool and enhance the population of good quality livestock.
- ii) To boost livestock production, special programmes will be made which will include fattening of cows, control of disease and better animal husbandry practices.
- iii) The performance of provincial governments livestock research farms will be improved.

(VII) Agricultural Research and Extension:

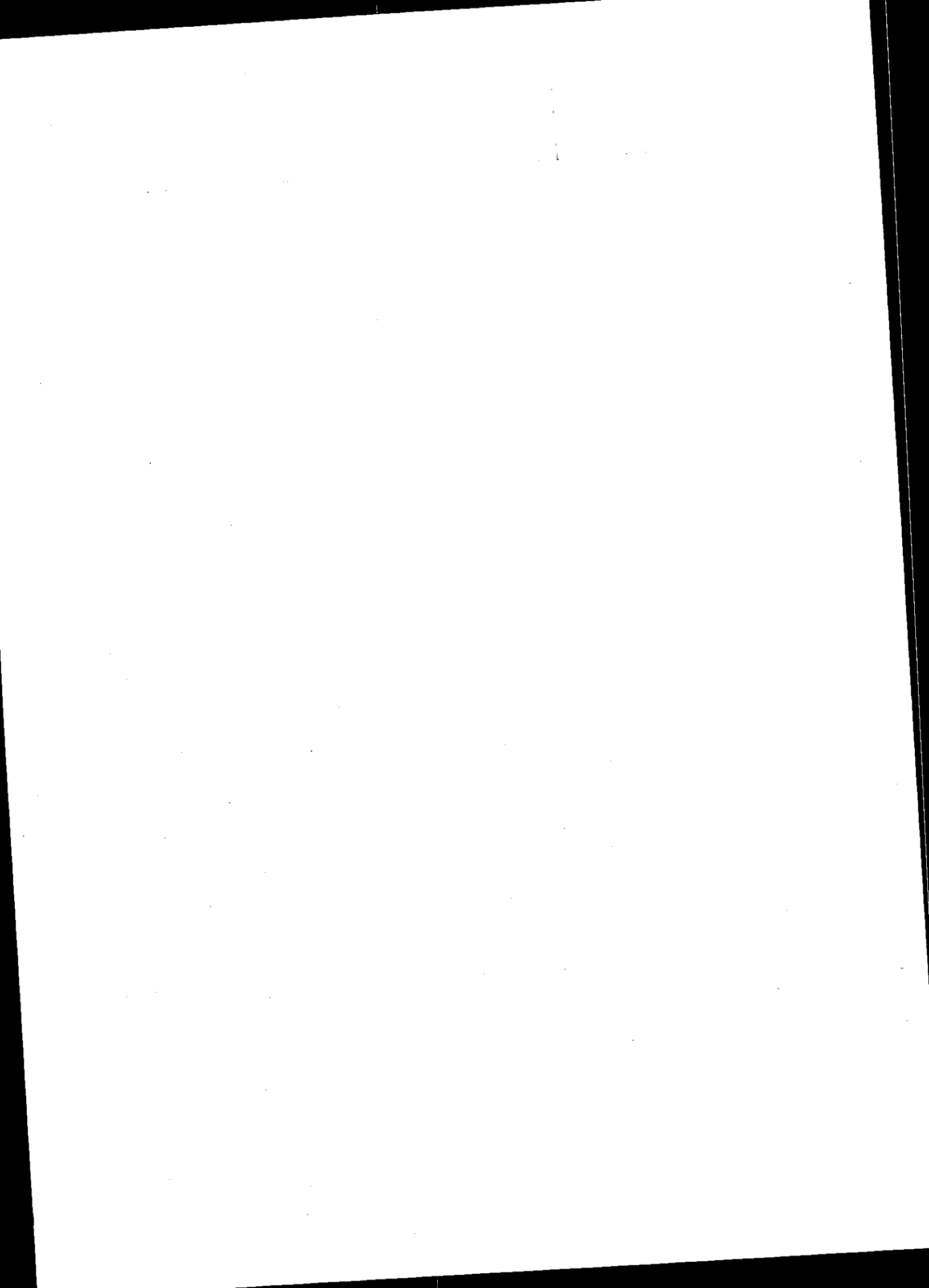
- i) special research funds of Rs.500 million per year will be created through levy of research cess. This fund will be exclusively spent on research by utilizing it meaningfully. Farmers' representatives will have a say in the deployment of these funds.
- ii) At present, agricultural research and extension have very weak linkage. It will be ensured that the farmers are made aware of the results of the research, specially various agronomic practices such as time of sowing, watering, application of fertilizer, land levelling and use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- iii) To encourage agricultural scientists, who have made outstanding contributions, two awards of allotting 50 acres each annually will be established.
- iv) Innovative pest control measures will be adopted. For instance, predators will be introduced to combat insects/pests such as heliothis and white fly which have been damaging cotton crop on a large scale. To do so laboratories will be set up in cotton growing areas.
- v) For the transfer of knowledge and technology to the farmers, a more effective use of electronic media viz. TV and Radio, will be made.

(VII) Special Wheat And Oilseed Promotion Programme:

- i) *The import bill on wheat is Rs.28 billion per annum. Next year the import will be even higher. It is disheartening to note that Indus Food Machine, once called Granary of Sub-Continent, where 80 percent of land is irrigated has become a net food importer. Therefore a special wheat production campaign will be launched and 1997-98 will be declared as Wheat Year. The promotion programme will be as follows:*
- *Timely sowing of wheat.*
 - *Balanced and recommended doses of fertilizer.*
 - *Application of Gypsum.*
 - *Use of weedicide.*
 - *Land levelling for efficient use of water.*
 - *Provision of quality certified seed.*
 - *Better agronomic practices such as ridge sowing and removal of weeds.*
 - *Emphasis on increasing crop yield.*
 - *PARC will launch crop maximization programme in collaboration with provincial governments.*
- ii) *Special attention will also be given to increase of oilseeds production by using marginal lands, inter-cropping and replacement of some traditional oilseed crops by canola and sunflower, which can be used as edible oils. The promotion programme includes:*
- *Price incentives as announced above.*
 - *Private sector initiative will be harnessed for importing hybrid seed of sunflower and canola for achieving the target.*
 - *About 0.5 million acres will be brought under cultivation through intercropping with sugarcane in autumn.*

(IX) Others:

- i) *There will be no upper ceiling of land for duly registered agricultural companies which are involved in production, processing and marketing of agricultural products on commercial lines.*
- ii) *Special facilities and loans will be provided to promote production of tea for which a great potential exists.*
- iii) *Special efforts would be made to promote production of kitchen crops, namely vegetables, pulses and spices.*
- iv) *Inland fisheries would be popularized and promoted through special campaigns.*
- v) *Training programme will be introduced for livestock farmers to develop quality gene pool.*
- vi) *Growing of timber on marginal land, culverts, water courses and roads would be promoted.*
- vii) *Public land will be distributed among poor landless farmer. Beginning will be made from Larkana next month.*



Chapter 3

Manufacturing, Mining and Investment Policies

Liberalization policies continued during 1996-97. In recent years, the large scale manufactures have fell short of expectations in terms of growth. The Prime Minister's Economic Revival Programme announced on 28th March 1997 and the package to revive capital market would give needed support to the manufacturing sector. This sector as a whole recorded growth of 1.78 percent against 4.4 percent last year due to lackluster performance of large scale manufactures declining by 1.43 percent in value added. Small scale industries maintained their growth of 8.4 percent.

Large Scale Manufacturing

The production of 20 industrial items with a combined weight of 39.87 percent in the large scale manufacturing exhibited mixed trends during July-March, 1996-97. Major items whose production increased over last year's corresponding period include cotton yarn, cotton cloth, cigarettes, paper & board, soda ash, caustic soda and motor cycles. The increase in production of steel products i.e coke, pig iron/ hot metal and billets was substantial. The trends are given in table 3.1.

Table 3.1

Production of Selected Industrial Items

	July-March		% Change
	1995-96	1996-97*	
Cotton yarn(000.Kg.)	1112.1	1136.4	2.19
Cotton cloth(000.Sq.m.)	241.1	252.6	4.77
Cigarettes(mln. Nos)	33.7	34.3	1.78
Jute goods(000 tonnes)	54.4	50.4	- 7.35
Nit.fertilizer(000 tonnes)	2883.2	2883.2	0.00
Phos.fertilizer(000 tonnes)	205.9	136.3	-33.84
Paper all types(000 tonnes)	74.6	61.5	-17.56
Paper & board(000 tonnes)	96.6	109.2	13.04
Cement (000 tonnes)	7089.0	7068.0	-0.30
Soda ash(000 tonnes)	161.2	185.4	15.01
Causti soda(000 tonnes)	81.4	89.3	9.71
Sugar(000 tonnes)	2365.1	2213.3	-6.42
Motor cycles(000 Nos)	70.2	71.4	1.71
Motor tyres(000 Nos)	732.0	395.0	-46.04
Motor tubes(000 Nos)	659.0	471.0	-28.53
Bicycles (000 Nos)	418.0	316.1	-24.38
Glass sheet(tonnes)	29.9	23.5	-21.40
Coke (000 tonnes)	506.0	531.6	5.06
Pig iron/hot metal(000 tonnes)	743.0	839.0	12.92
Billets (000 tonnes)	238.0	302.3	27.02

* Provisional.

Source: FBS, Ministry of Industries and Pak Steel.

The items which experienced negative growth include jute goods, phosphatic fertilizer, paper (all

types), cement, bicycles, motor tyres and tubes, sugar and glass sheet. The decline is attributed mainly to

closure of mills/units due to maintenance, financial constraints, shortage of raw material and power break-downs.

An overview of major large scale industries is given below:

Textile Industry

Textile sector represents one of the most important sectors of the economy as its products form almost 60 percent of Pakistan's total exports, and it has 18 percent weight in the country's large scale industrial production.

The effective installed capacity and working capacity of the textile sector is shown in table 3.2.

Table 3.2
Textile Sector Capacity

	1995-96*	1996-97*	% Change
<u>Number of Mills</u>	503	503	0.00
<u>Installed Capacity</u> (000 Number)			
Spindles	8709	8716	0.08
Rotors	142	143	0.70
Looms	14	10	- 28.57
<u>Working Capacity</u> (000 Number)			
Spindles	6679	6456	- 3.34
Rotors	89	89	-
Looms	5	5	-

* July-March Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics TCO

Performance of Ancillary industry

A. Spinning: Large scale organized sector mainly concentrates in spinning activities. Out of 503 mills installed in the country, 418 units are engaged in spinning and 32 units in waste spinning. The installed capacity increased by a meager 0.08 percent in case of spindles and 0.70 percent in rotors during July-March 1996-97 over the corresponding period last year. On the other hand, the capacity worked declined by 3.34 percent for spindles while negligible change was observed in rotors.

Against last year's actual cotton consumption of 1120.95 million Kgs, the spinning mills have consumed 1085.30 million Kgs, showing a decline of

3.18 percent in cotton consumption. The production of cotton yarn has increased by 2.19 percent while export of cotton yarn managed to grow by 6.30 percent.

Repeated failures, over three years in a row of the domestic cotton crop have exerted upward pressure on cotton yarn's prices as the cost of cotton constitutes 75 percent of the total cost of yarn production. This has lessened the competitiveness of the spinning sector. It is expected that price stabilization measures would improve the situation.

B. Weaving & Made-ups sector: The performance of the weaving sector and made-ups sub-sectors i.e. hosiery, garments, towels, canvas and bedwear was adversely affected by losses on export sales and inability of the items to absorb the increase in yarn prices or pass it on to buyers in competition with other suppliers. Increased power tariffs and impact of inflation further aggravated the situation. A brief review of the sub-sectors is given below:

- i. **Hosiery and knitwear:** There are about 10,000 knitting machines in the country, of which approximately 60 percent capacity is utilized. This sector has tremendous export potential. The value of exports for knitwear during July-March 1996-97 amounted to US\$ 499.8 million compared to US \$ 487.2 million during the same period last year, showing an increase of 2.60 percent.
- ii. **Readymade Garments:** The garments industry provides the highest value addition in the textile sector. The industry enjoys facilities of duty free import of machinery and income tax exemption. With its great export potential ready-made clothing industry comprises from small to large scale units. The value of exports for this sector increased by 29.4 percent during July-March 1996-97 over the corresponding period last year, by moving from US\$ 412.315 million last year to US\$ 533.633 million this year.
- iii. **Towel industry:** There are about 6500 towel looms in the country in both organized and unorganized sector. The value of its exports increased by 22.3

percent, by increasing to US\$ 145.546 million during July-March 1996-97 from US\$ 119.015 million in July-March 1995-96.

- iv. Canvas: The production capacity of canvas more than 100 million Sq. Mtrs, 90 percent of which is exported with only 5 to 10 percent utilized domestically. However, the export performance this year has declined due to decreased international demand. The gross value of exports fell to US \$ 25.7 million during July-March 1996-97 from US\$ 29.9 million last year.

The weaving capacity is largely distributed in the following sub-sectors:

	Installed	Worked
Integrated Textile Mills	9,913	4,713
Independent Weaving Units	13,340	12,000
Power Looms sector	2,02,000	1,66,000
Total	2,25,253	1,82,713

C. Cotton Cloth: The production of higher count fabrics had become a necessity as international competition is growing rapidly. The production of Cotton cloth in mill sector has increased to 252.64 million sq. mtr. during July-March 1996-97 compared to 241.1 million sq. mtr. in the corresponding period last year. An increase of 4.77 percent in production and 6.7 percent in export value shows that awareness of the important for more value-added products is growing rapidly.

Problems of the Textile Sector

The textile industry has been crisis ridden for some time because of shortage of raw material due to three successive cotton crop failures. In the main it is facing following problems:

- the production of lint cotton has remained below target.
- the shortage and non-availability of lint cotton in the domestic market has led to price hike in domestic market.

- installation of over capacity in some production lines or closure of spinning capacity due to higher prices and short supply.
- docile labour intensive technology, needed to be changed to cost efficient capital intensive.
- lack of institutional finance for modernization efforts

In order to revitalize, this very important sector, Government introduced four successive policy packages during the course of last three years. The most recent policy was announced on November 23, 1996 for textile spinning sector and on December 4, 1996 for the value added sector. Salient features of these packages are as under:

Package for Textile Spinning Sector

- i. to enhance the availability of cotton and polyester fibre, improve value addition in the textile sector, provide cheap and assured working capital and improve duty drawback scheme.
- ii) the existing 5% customs duty on cotton is being removed to ensure cheaper availability of raw material for textile spinning sector.
- iii) the existing regulatory duty of 15% on polyester and 10% regulatory duty on viscose fibre and acrylic fibre is being reduced to 5%. Similarly, regulatory duty of 10% on PTA and MEG, which are the basic inputs of polyester fibre, are also being withdrawn.
- iv) the existing 5% excise duty on polyester fibre is also being removed to help bring down the prices of polyester in the domestic market.
- v) the duty drawbacks will be automatically adjusted whenever there is an exchange rate movement.
- vi) Man-made fibres which are not produced locally will be allowed import under the existing no-duty no-drawback scheme while export rebate will be paid

for duties paid on all inputs of the domestically produced polyester fibre.

Package for the value-added sector

- i) Regulatory duty on polyester chips, used in the manufacturing of filament yarn, is being reduced from 10% to 5%.
- ii) A simplified "no duty no drawback" procedure for the import of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) for the shuttleless looms sector will be devised by CBR. Three months after the introduction of this scheme, the duty drawback will not be allowed on the PVA component of the fabrics.
- iii) Import of process machinery for the textile processing industry is being liberalized. The machinery whether new or old will be allowed import without limit. However, old machinery will be allowed only if it has a working life of seven years and so certified by a recognized inspection agency.

Jute Industry

There are 12 jute mills currently installed in the country with a workable capacity of 1,844 looms and 34,832 spindles. Out of these 12 units, 10 jute mills are functioning. The production of jute goods has been decreased to 50.4 thousand tonnes during July-March 1996-97 from 54.4 thousand tonnes during the same period last year showing a decline of 7.35 percent over last year.

Fertilizer Industry

There are 10 fertilizer units operating in the country (Punjab 6, Sindh 2 and NWFP 2) with an installed capacity of 4,143 thousand tonnes. Out of these 10 units, four units having capacity of 2,621 thousand tonnes are in the private sector and 6 units having 1,674 thousand tonnes capacity are in public sector. The total production of fertilizers has declined to 3,019,478 MT during July-March 1996-97 as compared to 3,089,191 MT during the same period last year, depicting an overall decline of 2.26 percent over last year. The production of fertilizers like urea, nitro-phosphate and ammonium sulphate increased by

1.09 percent, 13.51 percent and 0.36 percent respectively during July-March 1996-97 while the production of super phosphate and ammonium nitrate declined by 99.86 percent and 14.60 percent during the same period.

Vegetable Ghee

Ghee Corporation of Pakistan (GCP) alongwith private sector is engaged in producing Vegetable Ghee/Cooking Oil. GCP accounts for four percent market share of Ghee/Cooking Oil production. There were 24 operative and 2 closed units under the control of GCP with production capacity of 504,000 M.tonnes. After the privatization of 16 ghee units, presently 9 ghee mills are operating with installed capacity of 203,000 tonnes per annum.

The production of vegetable ghee in the 9 operative units of GCP, during July-March 1996-97 was recorded at 57,395 tonnes against the budgeted production of 117,000 tonnes, showing a shortfall of 59,605 tonnes.

Sugar Industry

At present there are 74 sugar mills working in the country of which 38 are in Punjab, 30 in Sindh and 6 in NWFP having a production capacity of 287,550 tonnes crushing per day (TCD).

The total production of sugar during July-March 1996-97 was 2213.3 thousand tonnes as compared to 2365.1 thousand tonnes during the same period last year, showing a decline of 6.42 percent over last year. It is mainly attributed to shortage of sugarcane supply caused by shrinkage in area under cultivation and closure of some units.

Soda Ash and Caustic Soda

Two units each of soda ash and caustic soda are operating in the country with an installed capacity of 236,000 tonnes and 123,000 tonnes respectively. The total production of soda ash and caustic soda increased to 185,358 and 89,280 tonnes respectively during July-March 1996-97, as compared to 161,118 and 81,438 tonnes during the corresponding period last year, indicating an increase of 15.01 percent and 9.71 percent respectively.

Cement

At present 23 cement units (Punjab 9, Sindh 9, NWFP 3, Baluchistan 1), having installed capacity of 12,087 thousand tonnes are operating in the country. Out of these 23 units, 4 units with an installed capacity of 1860 thousand tonnes are in public sector and 19 units with an installed capacity of 10,227 thousand tonnes are in private sector.

The total production of cement was 7068.0 thousand tonnes during July-March 1996-97 as compared to 7089.0 thousand tonnes during the same period last year, showing a decrease of 0.30 percent in production. The shortfall is attributed to closure of prestigious Zeal Pak Cement and other reasons.

Motorcycles and Bicycles

The number of motorcycles produced increased to 71,391 while production of bicycles declined to 316,078 during July-March 1996-97 compared to 70,179 and 417,695 during the same period last year. The production of motorcycles increased by 1.71 percent while the production of bicycles decreased by 24.38 percent during the nine months of this year.

Profile of Small Scale Industries

The small scale industrial sector plays pivotal role in industrial development because it employs less fixed capital investment, generates more employment opportunities, uses indigenous technology and raw material, and helps reduce urban migration. Its share in GDP is 4.7 percent and employs about 80 percent of industrial labour force. Its share in manufacturing sector export is 30 percent, whereas contribution to the industrial value added is 27 percent. A brief province-wise review of the small scale industries is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Punjab Small Industries Corporation

Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC) deals with the promotion and development of Small Scale Industries in the province of Punjab. PSIC under its rural industrialization programme and self employment scheme has disbursed an amount of Rs.175 million to 6309 small scale industrial units for modernization of existing units and setting up new units. The Corporation has established 14 Technology Specific Service Centres in the field of light engineering, metal products, leather garments,

ceramics & pottery, sports goods, wood working, cutlery, surgical instruments and development of agricultural implements. At these centres training of modern and sophisticated technology is offered.

In order to facilitate the expansion of small scale industrial sector, the Corporation has established 14 small industrial estates in the province, where over 4143 factory plots of different sizes with complete infrastructural facilities and basic amenities, are developed. Another 25 small industrial estates are planned to encourage establishment of small industries on tahsil level. The Corporation has established 15 craft/handicraft development centres and 13 carpet centres where beside imparting training to craftsmen/craftwomen are provided raw material, design and the finished products are marketed through a network of 7 handicraft shops in important urban outlets. The corporation has so far established 49 Dehi-Mazdoor training centres in the province to provide technical training to rural youth.

Sindh Small Industries Corporation (SSIC)

The Sindh Small Industries Corporation is involved in promotion of cottage and small industries by offering many incentives in the province. The corporation has established 16 small industrial estates with 18,066 developed industrial plots with required infrastructure facility. SSIC established training centres to impart training to women under the Women Development Programme. Centres are established for imparting training in carpet weaving. Beside these, SSIC established technical centres where training facility for radio/T.V repair, electric wiring, wood working, gas welding and ready-made garments etc. is made available for needy pupils. The Corporation is providing marketing facility through four handicraft shops and the Directorate of Exports.

NWFP Small Industries Development Board

NWFP Small Industries Development Board is promoting cottage industry by providing infrastructural facilities, marketing help and financial assistance. The Board has established 9 small industrial estates in the province with 1,601 factory plots. Through its four regional offices at D.I Khan, Peshawar, Abbottabad and Mingora (Swat), it has launched a subsidized credit scheme at total cost of Rs.98.845 million to provide financial help at nominal mark-up rate to deserving unemployed entrepreneurs for the establishment of Small scale industries. It has established 16 carpet training centres, 9 textile

training centres, 6 for embroidery and knitting, 3 for readymade garments and 4 for arts and crafts galleries/display centres for training youth and promote traditional handicraft and impart technical know-how among artisans.

The Directorate of Small Industries, Baluchistan

The Directorate of Small Industries, Baluchistan is engaged in promoting small industries in the province by running a number of handicraft/training centres for providing external exposure to local handicraft in several trades such as carpets, handicraft development, dari making etc. In these centres 2,452 students are getting training. Four zonal offices at Kalat, Sibi and Loralai are playing important role in providing advisory services to the intending entrepreneurs. At present, only one industrial estate is under administrative control of the Directorate. No development scheme is under implementation stage for this period.

Public Sector Industries

Public sector industries play an important role in capital deficient countries like Pakistan where private sector is hesitant in risking its capital in heavy industries. The public industrial sector is at present comprised of nine holding corporations including Ghee Corporation of Pakistan (GCP). The administration of these corporations is the sole responsibility of their respective Board of Directors, while the Ministry of Industries & Investment is assigned the role of watchdog. Before privatization, there were 100 operating units under the administrative control of these corporations but after privatization, 45 units are left with the Ministry of Industries & Investment. Out of these 45 units, some are in various stages of privatization while few of them have either been closed down or are partially operational.

Performance During 1996-97

During 1996-97, the public sector industries continued to operate within the general economic policy framework of focusing on optimal utilization of existing capacities and cost efficiency. The performance of public sector industries during 1996-97 is reviewed on the basis of eight month's actual data and four month's projections. Key performance indicators present the following picture for 1996-97.

Table 3.3

Overall Performance of Public Sector Industries (Including Pak Steel and excluding GCP)

	(Rs. million)		
	1995-96**	1996-97**	%Change
Production value*	24,067	23,815	- 1.05
Net Sales	47,111	49,916	5.95
Pretax profit	2,225	- 716	- 132.18
Taxes and duties	10,003	11,162	11.58

Source: M/O Industries, Production Wing.

* At constant prices of 1987-88

** Based on 32 units

Production

The production value (at constant prices of 1987-88) as aggregate of all corporations is expected to decrease by 1.05 percent over last year. Except for Pakistan Steel, whose production value increased by 13 percent, all other Corporations showed a declining trend in their production value. The decline is evident in Federal Chemical & Ceramics Corporation (FCCCL) where it is by 5 percent, followed by Pakistan Automobiles Corporation (PACO) by 20 percent, National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC) by 8 percent, State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (SCCP) by 4 percent, Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) by 8 percent, State Engineering Corporation (SEC) by 22 percent and State Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Corporation (PERAC) by 3 percent.

Net Sales

During 1996-97, aggregate net sales of all units are expected to increase to Rs.49,916 million as compared to Rs 47,111 million last year which shows 6 percent rise. Sales of SCCP products are expected to increase by 3 percent, PERAC by 13 percent and NFC by 17 percent. Net sales are expected to decrease by 13 percent in case of PIDC and the trend is followed by SEC (25 percent), PACO (28 percent), FCCCL (17 percent) and Pak Steel (16 percent). Overall increase in sales is attributed to considerable increase in sales of NFC and PERAC.

Pretax Profit/Loss

During 1996-97 an aggregate pre-tax loss, in respect of all corporations is estimated at Rs.716

million against an aggregate profit of Rs.2,225 million last year, showing a decrease of Rs.2,941 million. Pakistan Steel showed a loss of Rs.2,266 million (37%), followed by SEC Rs.348 million, SCCP Rs.182 million (559%) and PACO Rs.32 million (68%).

Employment

As on 30th June 1997, projected total number of employees enrolled with all units is expected to decline to 41,325 from 44,861 on the corresponding date last year. The number of employees is expected to drop in all corporations. Major manpower reduction is expected to register in SEC by 794 employees, PIDC by 600, PERAC by 502, SCCP by 23, PACO by 11, NFC by 1,085 and FCCCL by 233 employees. Employment in Pakistan Steel decreased by 288 employees.

Pakistan Steel

The production capacity of Pak Steel is 1.1 million tonnes of raw steel per annum which can be expanded up to 3 million tonnes per annum. But during the period July-March 1996-97, only 91 percent productive capacity can be utilized to produce 748,850 tonnes of raw steel while during the same period last year 81 percent of productive capacity was utilized to produce, 669,713 tonnes of raw steel. The attainment of raw steel production against targeted plan was 104 percent. The Steel Mill is producing coke, pig iron, billets, hot rolled coils/sheets, cold rolled coils/sheets, formed sections like channels, angles, galvanized sheets etc.

The production activity at Pak Steel is expected to increase. Production value is projected to increase by 13 percent during 1996-97. The major performance indicators of Pak Steel during 1996-97 and 1995-96 are summarized in table 3.4.

Table 3.4
Performance of Pak Steel
(Rs. million)

	1995-96	1996-97	% Change
Production value*	6,808	7,712	13.28
Net Sales	13,892	11,590	- 16.57
Pretax profit	825	- 2,266	- 374.67
Taxes and duties	4,247	3,521	-17.09

Source: Pakistan Steel

* At constant prices of 1987-88

** Based on 6 months actual and 6 months projected data.

The production performance of Pak Steel is summarized in table 3.5.

Table 3.5
Production of Pakistan Steel
(000 tonnes)

	July-March		
	1995-96	1995-96	1996-97
Coke	685	506	532
Pig Iron/Hot metal	1002	743	839
Rolled Billets	332	147	188
Cast Billets	121	91	114
H.R. Products	492	362	364
C.R. Products	154	122	122
Galvanized Products	58	45	33
Intermediate/Ancillary Products			
Raw Steel	923	670	749

Source: Pakistan Steel

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT

The industrial investment in manufacturing sector as a whole increased by 9.76 percent during 1996-97. Public sector contributed an increase of 45.49 percent over previous year while investment in small scale grew by 7.42 percent during 1996-97.

Table 3.6
Industrial Investment

	(Rs. million)			% Change
	1994-95	1996-96	1996-97*	
Manufacturing	51178	62515	68616	9.76
Public Sector	-	3840	5587	45.49
Private Sector	48721	58675	63029	7.42
Large Scale	41355	50558	53093	5.01
Public Sector	2457	3840	5587	45.49
Private Sector	38898	46718	47506	1.69
Small Scale	9823	11957	15523	29.82
Public Sector	-	-	-	-
Private Sector	9823	11957	15523	29.82

* Provisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES

Soon after its inception in 1980, Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA), with the mandate to plan, develop, manage and operate Export Processing Zones across the country, developed Karachi Export Processing Zone (KEPZ)

as first project of EPZA in 1981, with the object to attract foreign capital, technology and modern management skill for export oriented industries and to provide new employment opportunities for the country's work force. KEPZ comprises an area of 300 acres, out of which 200 acres have been fully developed in the first phase at an estimated cost of Rs.365 million. All infrastructure facilities, like electricity, water, gas, telecommunication services, have been provided to the investors under "One Window" services.

By the end of January, 1997, 173 industrial units stood approved for setting up of various types of industries in the zone, out of which 94 are already in production, 39 units are at advanced stage of construction and 22 units have paid for land only. Out of 330 industrial plots, 293 plots have been allotted to the industrial units.

Apart from industrial units, 46 warehouses/trading units, four banks and two insurance companies are carrying out their business in the Zone. The envisaged investment sanctioned for 173 industrial units is US\$ 167.21 million and value of total exports made from this zone stands at US\$ 400 million. About 6,000 new job opportunities have been created in various industries like garments, leather goods, electrical & electronics, engineering, light chemicals, paper products and fabric/yarn.

Sialkot Export Processing Zone

The country's second export processing zone was inaugurated in January 1997 at Sialkot. The project is a joint venture between EPZA and Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC) in association with Sialkot Chamber of Commerce & Industry and being set up by declaring Phase-III of the PSIC's Industrial Estate at Sambrial near Sialkot as an EPZ, comprising an area of 130 acres.

EPZs In Other Cities

With a view to expanding the scheme of Export Processing Zones to other provinces, government have decided to set up export processing zones at Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. The proposals for setting up EPZs at Multan and Quetta are also under active consideration of the EPZA in collaboration with concerned Chambers of Commerce and Industry and provincial governments.

Industrial Estates

Soon after independence Pakistan had to discover an entrepreneurial class because Pakistan inherited very low industrial base. Pakistan's first industrial estate was established in 1947 as 'Sindh Industrial Trading Estate Ltd. Karachi. Since then the number of industrial estates has been increasing. By the end of March 1997 there were 72 industrial estates in the country. Of these, 20 are in Punjab, 24 in Sindh, 15 in NWFP, 10 in Baluchistan and 3 in Federal Capital area, Islamabad. These industrial estates, administered by respective provincial governments are enjoying varying degree of exemption from customs duty on imported machinery, and other incentives and facilities available under the rural industrialization scheme, wherever applicable. Infrastructure facilities in these estates are being provided under a phased programme. The private sector has also been allowed to establish industrial estates in the country and provision/development of necessary infrastructural facilities, especially power generation for their industrial undertakings, has been allowed.

Deletion Policy

The Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet, approved a comprehensive deletion policy with a view to saving foreign exchange, provide job opportunities, ensure transfer of technology and development of engineering base in 1987. A Deletion Monitoring Cell was set up in the Ministry of Industries in January 1988. The revised deletion policy has accordingly been adopted since January 1996. During the span of 9 years the Cell formulated more than 800 deletion programmes. Some industries have shown remarkable progress in the process of deletion, such as transformers (100%), electric pumps (95%), electric motors (100%), tractors (84%), electricity meters (85%), deep freezers (80%), trucks & buses (50%) and refrigerators (84%).

PRIVATIZATION PROGRAMME

The privatization programme being pursued in Pakistan has been made both attractive and rewarding for potential investors to enhance the role of the private sector as the engine of growth, employment and income. The Privatization Commission took certain steps to accelerate and broaden the base of the Commission and to ensure maximum transparency in the process. A 12 member large Commission was constituted which included

members from the private/corporate sector, stock exchanges and representatives of chamber of commerce & industry. The area of activity has also expanded by including new projects other than power sector, industries and financial institutions such as air ports, infrastructure, roads, oil & gas sector and public utilities. Foreign investors are also allowed to purchase divested public assets alongwith their local counterparts.

Implementation Programme: So far 91 State Owned Enterprises (SOE's) have been privatized and 46 others are available for privatization including non-industrial units. Privatization of Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL), Habib Bank Limited, Faisalabad Area Electric Board (FAEB) and Jamshoro Thermal unit of WAPDA are under consideration. Table 3.7 gives the industry-wise break-up of the privatization activities during 1991-92 to 1996-97.

Table 3.7
Privatization of industrial units

	1991-92				Total
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	
Autonobiles	7	-	-	-	7
Cement	9	-	2	-	11
Chemicals	7	2	3	-	12
Fertilizer	1	-	-	-	1
Engineering	5	-	2	-	7
Ghee	16	-	-	-	16
Rice	7	-	1	-	8
Roti Mills	12	-	-	-	12
Miscellaneous	3	3	4	1	11
Total	67	5	12	1	85

Source: Privatization Commission

Industrial Sector: Eight Five (85) industrial units have so far been privatized of which only one unit was privatized during the course of year 1996-97. Privatization of the prestigious organization like United Bank and PTCL are under active consideration.

Other Sector: The privatization of National Press Trust newspapers Mashriq, Pakistan Times and Progressive Papers Limited has been accomplished. In power generation sector, National power of U.K. is finally given 26 percent stake of Kot Addu thermal power generation. Arrangements are being made for privatization of another thermal power station Jamshoro, FAEB and KESC. A go ahead for

privatization of PTC has been made by establishing PTCL and government is actively looking for an strategic investor for 26 percent stake of PTCL.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Foreign investment has a significant role in the promotion and diversification of economic growth, importation of new technology, efficient management and marketing techniques. The Government has enacted an extensive package of incentives which include complete deregulation. Foreign investors are placed at par with local investors in this package. To increase the flow of foreign investment and build the investor's confidence to invest in Pakistan, these incentives range from reduced or zero import duty on machinery and equipment, exemption from levy of tax on income, one Window Operation, fully developed infrastructure, supply of utilities of high quality and availability of fiscal and monetary incentives. They have provided a competitive edge to Pakistan and have played an important role in directing the flow of investment. Government is also making various efforts to make and project Pakistan as an investor friendly country.

Policy Incentives: The following policy incentives are available to foreign investors:-

- Foreign exchange controls have been relaxed.
- Foreign investors have been allowed participation in local projects on 100 percent equity basis.
- There is no requirement of having local partners and full repatriation of capital and dividend is allowed.
- Ceilings on payment of royalties and technical fee have been abolished.
- Work permit restrictions on expatriate managers and technical personnel working in industrial undertakings have been withdrawn and remittance restrictions have been eased. The limits on their salaries have also been removed.

Number of Specified Industries requiring Government sanction has

been reduced to four as:

- Arms and ammunition.
- High explosives.
- Radio-active substances.
- Security printing, currency and mint (establishment of new units for the manufacture of alcohol, except industrial alcohol, is banned).

There is no requirement for obtaining No Objection Certificate (NOC) from

the provincial government for locating the project anywhere in the country except the areas which are notified as negative areas.

As a result of the measures, the foreign private investment has progressively increased as compared to the preceding years but during the course of current financial year, the inflow of foreign capital remained under immense pressure because of political instability and low internal and external demand, as shown in table 3.8.

Table 3.8
Foreign Investment

	(\$ million)								
	1995-96			1996-97 (July-March)			1995-96 (July-March)		
	Direct	Port- folio	Total	Direct	Port- folio	Total	Direct	Port- folio	Total
USA	319.8	35.9	355.7	166.9	69.4	236.3	237.7	-3.2	234.5
UK	331.7	68.1	399.8	183.0	45.7	228.7	127.4	26.3	153.7
UAE	52.8	-22.3	30.5	10.2	-7.6	2.6	49.0	-17.3	31.8
Germany	26.0	3.3	29.3	13.7	15.5	29.2	13.8	2.9	16.7
France	14.0	..	14.0	2.6	..	2.6	13.8	..	13.8
Hong Kong	33.9	-4.3	29.6	6.3	-22.1	-15.8	26.8	-24.0	2.8
Italy	0.5	-	0.5	1.7	-	1.7	0.4	-0.7	-0.3
Japan	82.1	13.3	95.4	16.0	6.9	22.9	59.5	13.1	72.6
S. Arabia	26.9	-1.1	25.8	-17.0	-	-17.0	16.2	-0.9	15.3
Canada	0.8	-	0.8	1.4	0.8	2.2	0.8	..	0.8
Netherlands	11.9	-	11.9	6.1	1.6	7.7	9.5	..	9.5
Korea	31.5	-	31.5	5.4	-	5.4	25.2	-	25.2
Others	169.8	112.3	282.1	52.1	75.1	127.2	127.9	95.9	223.8
Total	1101.7	205.2	1306.9	448.4	185.3	633.7	708.0	92.1	800.1

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

- Nil
.. Negligible

MINING

Minerals are of great importance for a developing country like Pakistan because they provide base for industrial raw material. Successive governments undertook major policy initiative in order to expand mining sector activities mainly through foreign and local private investment. Both public and private sectors are involved in mineral extraction, production and development of minerals. With a view to creating greater role for private sector activity in mining sector, the public sector investment in mining has been restricted to only those projects

which are aimed at development of an institutional base or which are considered too large or risky for attracting private investment. The state enterprises are to perform a promotional role in the form of regional investigations and preparation of pre-feasibility reports on specific mineral tracts for further development by private sector because R & D demands huge investment in the sector.

The principal solid minerals being produced in Pakistan are coal, rock salt, lime stone, marble, china clay, dolomite, fire clay, gypsum, silica sand and emerald. The other two important minerals are

natural gas and crude oil. The mining and quarrying sector as a whole is expected to grow by 6.8 percent during the year 1996-97 against target of 1 percent growth, as compared to negative growth last year. The output of coal, crude oil and natural gas, which carries 79 percent weight in the mineral sector is

estimated to grow by 3.8 percent, 1.9 percent and 8.7 percent respectively. An overview of production of principal minerals during the course of July-March, 1996-97 with production of minerals in corresponding period last year is given in table 3.9

Table 3.9
Extraction of Main Minerals

	1994-95	1995-96	(July-March)		% Change
			1995-96	1996-97	
Coal	3010	3465	2358	2448	3.82
Natural gas(000 m.cu.mtr)	17.72	18.89	15.03	14.80	-1.53
Crude Oil (mln.barrels)	19.86	21068	15.75	16.10	2.22
Marble	467	458	308	360	16.88
Chromite	13	27	17	20	17.65
Dolomite	227	185	144	166	15.28
Gypsum	620	420	290	425	46.55
Limestone	9682	9740	6012	7289	21.24
Magnesite (tonnes)	5227	14981	20702	4652	-77.53
Rock salt	890	958	739	816	10.42
Suphur (tonnes)	510	20	30	-	-
Baryet	20	14	12	21	75.00

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

The first National Mineral Policy, announced in 1995, aimed at increasing the share of mineral sector in the national economy. The new policy has been designed to reduce the cost of mineral exploration and realization of duties and taxes on imported machinery, equipment spares etc. The first meeting of the Mineral Investment Facilitation Board (MIFB) was held at Islamabad in August, 1996, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, to evaluate implementation status of the policy. The Board urged the provincial governments to implement the Mineral Policy provisions at the earliest for attracting investment in the mineral sector. The Board constituted a high powered committee to examine and submit a report on the competitiveness of fiscal concessions contained in the approved mineral policy.

In addition to the department of Geological Survey of Pakistan, four corporations operating in mineral sector are, Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC), Saindak Metals (Pvt) Ltd (SML), Lakhra Coal Development Company (LCDC) and FATA Development Corporation. Like-wise, provincial governments are operating following four corporations/authorities for development and production of minerals:-

- i) Punjab Mineral Development Corporation(PMDC).
- ii) Balochistan Development Authority(BDA).
- iii) Sarhad Development Authority(SDA).
- iv) Sindh Coal Development Authority(SCDA).

An overview of performance of federal mineral sector organizations under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources is given in subsequent paragraphs.

Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP)

The GSP is an attached department of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources. It is responsible for the study of geology of the country in detail and assess its mineral resource potential through geological mapping, geo-scientific survey and applied research. GSP undertakes geological mapping and regional investigations while exploration and development work is done by the respective

corporations and private sector. During July-March 1996-97 it mapped 5232 sq.km area on 1:50,000 scale in District Sargodha, Musa Khel, Zhob, Loralai, Mohmand Agency and Northern Areas.

So for 162 rock and mineral samples have been analysed for 2305 estimations by chemical laboratories of GSP and traced elements of XRF. During the reviewed period 27 bore holes were drilled with commutative drill depth of 6,107 meters and were completed for systematic evaluation and appraisal of coal reserves in Mithi district of Thar (Sindh). The holes were also drilled in Cholistan (Punjab) areas to a depth of 250 meters. The work of coal resources development is still in progress.

Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC)

Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) is operating three coal mines at Degari, Sor Range and Sharigh in Balochistan, two at Lakhra and Meting in Sindh. Three salt mines at Khewra, Warcha and Kalabagh in Punjab and two salt quarries at Jetta and Bahadurkhel in NWFP are in operation. Joint venture agreement between PASMINGO Australia Limited, PMDC and Baluchistan Development Authority (BDA) was signed for exploration and development of Duddar Zinc Lead Deposits in Balochistan last year and so far 20,000 meters drilling has been completed. PMDC as executing agency of Gold Exploration Project sponsored by Northern Areas Administration completed Phase-I and continued geological investigation in the area under Phase-II to delineate 1000 potential anomalous areas for further exploration for gold and other associated minerals. Some multinational have expressed their desire to assist PMDC. Negotiations in this regard are underway.

During 1996-97, PMDC plans to produce and sell 6,20,000 tonnes of salt and 3,15,000 tonnes of coal. During July-March, 1996-97, PMDC has been successful in producing 2,42,482 tonnes of salt and 4,36,884 tonnes of coal.

Saindak Metals (Pvt) Ltd. (SML)

Saindak Metals (Pvt) Limited is implementing the Saindak Copper Gold Project in District Chagai (Balochistan). It is the first large scale metal mining project in Pakistan. The project is designed to produce 15,810 tonnes blister copper annually with contained gold (1.47 tonnes) and silver

(2.76 tonnes). The project is being constructed by M/S Metallurgical Construction Corporation of China (MCC) under a turn-key contract at a total cost US \$ 194 million. During trial production operation, about 1540 tonnes of blister copper has been produced during November 1995 to January 1996. Since then, the production operation has been suspended due to financial constraints. The government is examining financial restructuring of the project and is trying to make its balance sheet bankable. The Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet has already approved financial restructuring of the Saindak Copper-Gold Metallurgical Complex (SCGMC) in February 1997.

This project is expected to provide over 1288 direct and more than 12,000 indirect job opportunities. SML has chalked out a future plan to work on several schemes including the following:

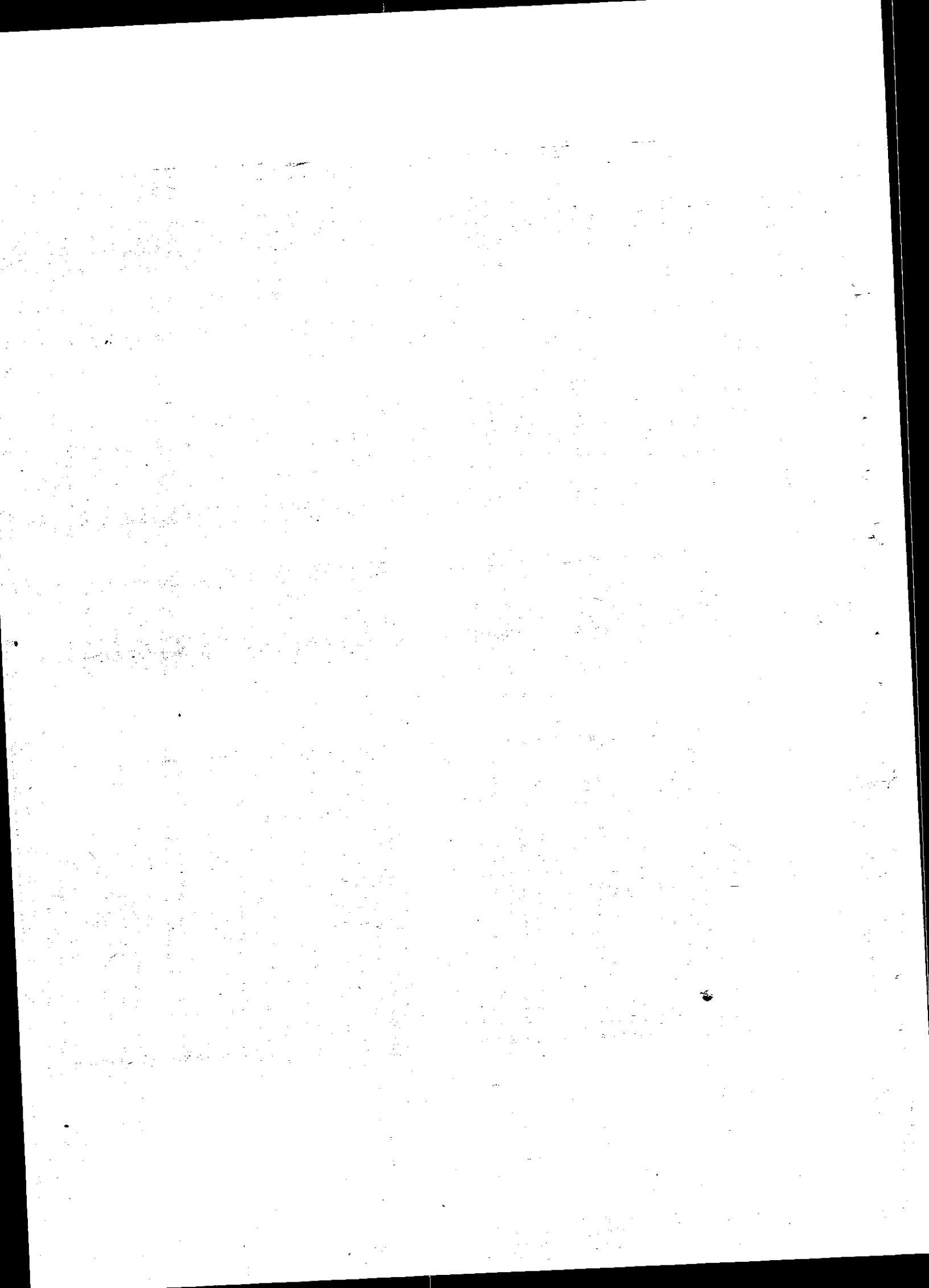
- Engagement of production management Company (PMC)
- Saindak Copper-Gold Refinery.
- Production of Sulfuric Acid or Elementary Sulphur from Saindak ore.
- Economic use of Pyrite Available in Saindak Ore.
- Utilization of Magnetite Concentrate of Saindak Ore.
- Heap-leaching of Low grade Copper Ore produced at Saindak.

Lakhra Coal Development Company (LCDC)

Lakhra Coal Development Company (LCDC) is a joint venture to develop large scale mechanized coal mining operation at Lakhra to meet the requirements of WAPDA coal based power plants. PMDC accounts for 30 percent shares, WAPDA has 20 percent stake and Government of Sindh has 20 percent shares in the total approved project cost of Rs.2236 million while remaining 30 percent equity share are reserved for the private sector participation. The LCDC will supply 750 thousand tonnes of coal per annum to WAPDA for its 3X 50 MW Coal Fired Power Plant at Khanote (Sindh).

LCDC have developed 67 small coal mines out of which 37 are producing coal and 30 mines are under development. LCDC has produced 258,055 tonnes of coal from its mines during July-March 1996-97.

II. PUBLIC FINANCE, MONETARY POLICY AND PRICES



Chapter 4

Public Finance & Fiscal Policy

Introduction

Budgetary deficits for some years have marred efforts to achieve macro-economic stability. Structural reforms have been made to speed up resource mobilization and restrict of budgetary expenditures. In the area of taxation, the reforms aim at expanding the tax base, improving tax elasticity and buoyancy, bringing about transparency and simplicity in the taxation structure, reducing discretionary powers of the taxation machinery, eliminating tax exemptions that breed evasion, promoting horizontal and vertical equity and improving tax administration. Reliance on tariffs and international trade tax is being shifted in a major restructuring effort to domestic taxes (both direct and indirect). The tax rate in general is being reduced while tax/tariff base is to be expanded. The user charges which are inadequate to cover fully the cost of services have to be raised to an economically viable level. The utility tariffs are to be rationalized to eliminate heavy subsidy on Government account. On top of these steps expenditures are to be curtailed as far as and wherever possible.

Inter governmental Fiscal relations had also been a grey area of public finance in Pakistan under which provincial governments (and also local bodies) had played a marginal role in raising revenues but had been relying mainly on the federal government for meeting their budgetary expenditures and freely passing on their deficits to the federal government. The system has promoted fiscal indiscipline in the provinces which successive National Finance Commissions have tried to bring under discipline. A Large number of public sector enterprises which had over-time become financially and economically inefficient and were draining the public exchequer are now to be privatized while controls and regulations are being lifted or relaxed to ensure the recovery of their cost of output so that ultimately these operate on a self-financing basis.

The indicators of Public Finance since the early 1980s are tabulated below to portray the overall fiscal scenario.

Table 4.1
Overall Budgetary Position [As percent of GDP mp]

Years	Debt		Total Exp.	Total Rev.	Tax Rev.	Non-tax Rev.	Direct Tax Rev.	Indirect Tax Rev.
	Outstanding Domestic	Overall Deficit						
1980-81	20.9	5.3	22.9	16.9	14.0	2.9	2.7	11.3
1981-82	25.1	5.3	21.9	16.1	13.3	2.8	2.7	10.5
1982-83	26.6	7.0	23.9	16.3	13.5	2.8	2.5	10.9
1983-84	29.2	6.0	23.8	17.2	13.9	3.3	2.2	11.7
1984-85	35.7	7.8	24.7	16.4	13.0	3.4	2.1	10.9
1985-86	39.5	8.1	26.1	17.5	12.3	5.2	2.0	10.3
1986-87	43.4	8.2	26.6	18.2	14.5	3.7	1.9	12.5
1987-88	43.4	8.5	26.7	17.3	13.8	3.5	1.8	12.0

(Contd.....)

Table 4.1
Overall Budgetary Position [As percent of GDP mp]

Years	Debt Outstanding Domestic	Overall Deficit	Total Exp.	Total Rev.	Tax Rev.	Non-tax Rev.	Direct Tax Rev.	Indirect Tax Rev.
1988-89	43.0	7.4	26.1	18.0	14.3	3.7	1.9	12.4
1989-90	43.3	6.5	25.9	18.6	14.0	4.6	1.8	12.1
1990-91	44.6	8.7	25.6	16.1	12.7	3.4	2.0	10.7
1991-92	43.3	7.4	26.5	17.9	13.6	4.3	2.5	11.1
1992-93	45.5	8.0	26.0	17.9	13.3	4.6	2.8	10.5
1993-94	45.2	5.9	23.2	17.3	13.3	4.0	2.8	10.3
1994-95	42.9	5.6	22.8	16.9	13.7	3.2	3.3	10.3
1995-96(PA)	42.3	6.3	23.9	17.5	14.1	2.9	3.7	10.4
1996-97(BE)	39.9	4.0	22.7	18.7	15.0	3.1	3.6	11.4

Fiscal Initiatives During 1996-97

The year 1996-97 has witnessed a number of fiscal developments. Three political governments successively remained in power and each one came with its own fiscal package which reflected its endeavour to enforce fiscal discipline through reduction in fiscal deficit. The coalition (PDF) Government (which was dissolved on 5th November, 1996) announced on 13th June 1996 the annual budget for 1996-97. It also subsequently announced another fiscal package on 22 October, 1996. Then the Caretaker Government announced a new comprehensive package on December 31, 1996. Another major development was the setting up of National Finance Commission by the Caretaker Government in 1996 which gave a new award under which new parameters of resource distribution, subvention and development grants were laid down with the consensus of all concerned governments.

The budget for financial year 1995-96 was originally planned to bring down the fiscal deficit to around 5 percent of the GDP. However the proposed target could not be achieved and fiscal deficit turned out to be Rs. 137,837 billion or 6.3 percent of GDP. The current expenditure exceeded the budgetary targets. Similarly, in the revised budget for 1995-96 Rs. 87.243 billion for development expenditures were proposed but actually expenditures on this account exceeded Rs. 94.232 billion. The budget for 1996-97 announced on 13th June, 1996 envisaged mobilization of Rs. 40.8 billion additional revenues while keeping the overall budget deficit within 4 percent of GDP. But this target of fiscal deficit was not likely to be achieved as it was based on under estimation of

expenditures and over estimation of revenues, particularly from customs. Although data for the full year is not yet available, the indications are that the fiscal deficit will be around 6 percent of GDP. Revenue collections during the first ten months of the current year comes to Rs. 220,947 billion which shows an increase of only 9.3 percent over the collection in the corresponding period last year.

Under "Economic Stability and Resource Mobilization Package" announced through a Presidential Ordinance, the PDF Government announced another package for an improvement in budget of Rs. 40.0 billion i.e., a cut in expenditure of Rs. 27 billion and Rs. 13 billion through new fiscal measures.

Subsequently, the Caretaker Government adopted the following measures to enhance resources:

- a) People's Work Programme which was leading to fiscal indiscipline, was abandoned.
- b) The development plan and projects were streamlined by cutting low priority and new or politically oriented projects. The Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) was reduced by Rs. 20 billion. However, the Core Investment Programme and Social Action Programme were protected.
- c) The Ministries/Divisions in the Federal Government were rationalized,

by reducing the number of Divisions from 48 to 31.

- d) Significant measures for expenditure reduction by the Provincial Government were undertaken which included undoing of recently created administrative units and autonomous bodies, capping of expenditure on utilities and facilities and privatization of Corporations. This was to reduce the expenditures by more than Rs. 3 billion.
- e) Due to the process of privatization, state owned public enterprises were to shrink even further as more units got privatized.
- f) A Task Force on Fiscal Reforms under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission was set up. Its terms of reference inter alia included the introduction of Agriculture Income Tax. The Task Force recommended that provincial governments impose presumptive land tax with the basic assumption of 12.5 acres and 25 acres for irrigated and barani areas respectively with the variations in rates between barani and irrigated land. The collection of Agriculture Income Tax will be the responsibility of Provincial Board of Revenue. The provincial governments were expected to collect Rs. 2 billion in 1996-97 and progressively achieve a target of 0.5% of GDP in 3-4 years. The provincial governments have promulgated Agriculture Income Tax Ordinances. However the ordinances are yet to be presented in the form of legislation bills before the provincial Assemblies for approval. The progress so far made by different provinces in collecting agricultural income tax is reviewed in the following paragraphs..

Punjab Government

The Punjab Government categorized agriculture land for the purpose of tax collection into two types i.e, irrigated and non irrigated cultivated lands. The owners of more than 12.5 acres irrigated

land and having one crop were liable to pay agriculture tax. The holders of land exceeding 12.5 acres and up to 25 acres would be subject to Rs. 100 per acre per annum agriculture tax. Similarly land exceeding 25 acres up to 50 acres and holding of more than 50 acres would be subjected to RS. 125 and Rs.150 per acre per annum respectively. The non-irrigated land upto 25 acres would be exempted from such tax. The land exceeding 25 acres upto 50 acres would be subjected to Rs.50 per acre while the owners of land exceeding 50 acres to 100 acres were liable to pay Rs. 62.5 per acre and having more than 100 acre would have to pay Rs.75 per acre.

Sindh Government

The Sindh Government promulgated the Agriculture Income Tax Ordinance 1997 on 16th May 1997, effective from kharif, 1996 (Amendment Ordinance 1997). The first ordinance promulgated by the Caretaker Government on 14-12-1996 was intended to mop up Rs. 500 million from all categories of farmers including those having 12.5 acres in the barrage and non-barrage areas. However, the current ordinance exempts the land owners of 12 acres or less in the barrage areas and 24 acres or less in the non-barrage area. Under the new system, spelt out in the 1997 ordinance, the tax will be charged on various crops at the following rates:

Crop	Tax Rate (Rs per acre)
1) Cotton and Sugarcane crop	75
2) Wheat	40
3) Rice	30
4) Other Crops	40
5) Matured gardens and orchards	300

It is expected that total revenue of Rs. 300 to 350 million in a year will be generated through levying agriculture tax in the Province. The Balochistan Government have yet to work out their share in agriculture income tax.

It is estimated that provincial governments would be able to collect agriculture income tax of Rs. 1.4 billion against the target of Rs. 2 billion by the end of financial year 1996-97 (Punjab government Rs. 1.250 billion, Sindh Govt. Rs. 0.130 billion and NWFP Govt. Rs. 0.035 billion)

The process of ongoing privatization was accelerated and the programme was expanded by

initiating new transactions across a wide front, while strengthening the institutional capacity of the Privatization Commission to achieve these goals in a transparent manner. The proceeds from privatization would be used to pay off public debt. Moreover, in order to improve tax administration, efficiency and tax collection, many steps including a computerized monitoring system and a Tax Payer's Directory to disseminate information among the tax payers were undertaken.

National Finance Commission (NFC) Award

The fifth NFC Award was proposed on 13 February 1997. Under the new Award, all tax revenues, including customs which hitherto were excluded, will constitute the divisible pool, after deducting 5 percent as expenses involved in the collection of taxes and levies. The inclusion of customs duty which constitutes about 30 percent of total federal receipts from taxes and surcharges will significantly enlarge the divisible pool. However, as against the previous formula whereby the divisible pool was shared in the ratio of 80 percent for the provinces and 20 percent for the federation, the new formula prescribes the ratio of 37.5 percent and 62.5 percent respectively. This change is designed to ease the financial burden of the federal Government. The division of resources among the provinces will continue to be based on population shares but with up-front allocation of an extra portion to NWFP and Balochistan on account of their poverty and backwardness. Moreover, matching grants for additional resource mobilization efforts will be Rs 500 million each to Punjab and Sindh, and Rs 100 million each to NWFP and Balochistan. The provinces will also get a share in the royalty on crude oil in proportion to their contribution to total crude production. Likewise, the share in net proceeds of development surcharge on natural gas will also be paid to the provinces as in the case of royalty on crude oil. The net profits on account of generation of hydel power stations located in the provinces and areas thereof will be paid in accordance with the decision of Council of Common Interests made on 12th January, 1991 under Article 161(2) of the Constitution.

Major Reforms by Present Government

The Prime Minister, in his first address to the nation, announced an innovative scheme for debt retirement. Under the scheme, the Pakistani nationals, both resident and non-resident, were

appealed to contribute in domestic or foreign currency towards a fund to be established for the purpose. The contributions can be deposited either as donations or Qarz-e-Hasana (interest free loan) or interest bearing fixed term deposits for 2-5 years. By 13th May 1997, collections/commitments under the scheme were reported to be \$ 221.5 million in foreign currency and Rs 794.2 million in local currency. This will provide a breathing space for a year or so towards financial stability of the economy.

Under the Prime Minister's Economic Revival Programme announced on 28th March 1997, a major restructuring of taxation system has been effected. The driving philosophy behind the restructuring is to reduce tax rates and broaden the tax base to the hitherto untaxed or under-taxed sectors. The reduction in tax rate will not only stimulate production and investment but will also promote voluntary compliance on the part of tax payers and reduce tax evasion and corruption. Broadening of the tax base will contribute to a fairer distribution of the tax burden in the society.

Many tariffs, sales and income tax rates have been reduced significantly. To broaden the tax base, it has been decided to:

- Levy a minimum import duty of 10 percent on all imports.
- Eliminate a number of exemptions in import duties.
- Rationalize treatment of perquisites and allowances under income tax.
- Extend GST at retail trade for the time being on outlet in major cities with annual turnover exceeding Rs 1 million, @3 percent of turnover.
- Place legal obligation to file an income tax return on those who own a motor vehicle or immovable property with land area of 250 sqr yards or more, undertake foreign travel (excluding non-residents, Hajj and Ziarat), and subscribe a telephone.
- Place legal obligation to file a wealth tax return on those owning houses or plots measuring 1000 sqr yard or more or apartments with covered area of

2500 sqr. feet or above or motor vehicles with capacity of 1600 cc.

Levy a minimum wealth tax on the owners of the above mentioned houses @ Rs 10 per sqr. yard and Rs 2 per sqr foot respectively, and on the owners of expensive motor vehicles @ Rs 5000 per annum for 1600cc to 2000cc and Rs 10000 per annum for above 2000cc, provided the cars are less than 7 years old.

Taxation and Other Budgetary Measures Announced in Budget for 1996-97 (13-6-1996)

A. Indirect Taxes

1. Custom Duties

Following measures have been undertaken in the budget 1996-97 regarding Custom duties:

- i) Doubling of regulatory duty from 5% to 10% minimum duty.
- ii) Upward revision of statutory rates.
- iii) Determination of Import Trade Price.
- iv) Minimum duty of 5% on newsprint.
- v) Partial withdrawal of exemption on components for vehicles.
- vi) Levy of duty on motor vehicles for disabled persons.
- vii) Rationalization of duty structure on import of ships.
- viii) Withdrawal of unilateral concessions to the foreign press correspondents.
- ix) Withdrawal of concessions allowed to the Pakistan Text Book Board on import of paper for printing of text books.
- x) Withdrawal of exemption on duty on certain pharmaceutical raw material.

Similarly, following Tariff reforms were announced in the budget 1996-97.

- i) Issue of special SROs in respect of import of fire crash tenders (FCTS) by Civil Aviation Authority (CAA).
- ii) Rationalization of duty structure on timber/wood.
- iii) The decisions of Federal Export Promotion Board dated 29-1-96 was implemented.
- iv) Exemption to KANUPP.

2. Sales Tax

The measures introduced and followed in the budget 1996-97 aimed at completion of re-structuring of sales tax system in Pakistan. In order to broaden the tax base and bring the present system in line with the VAT (Value Added Tax) mode as practised all over the world, the following new measures have been taken in the current financial year:-

- 1) All existing exemptions, whether general or industry specific have been withdrawn in the budget with the exception of unprocessed food stuff, sugar, vegetable ghee, fertilizers, pesticides, petroleum products etc.
- 2) All fixed tax schemes with the exception of brick kilns, stand discontinued with effect from 3-6-1996.
- 3) The time bound notifications i.e. SRO.108(I)/95, dated 12-2-95, SRO 328(I)/95 dated 19-4-95 and SRO 561(I)/94 dated 9-6-1994 were allowed to run their course. As such factories set up in NWFP and Balochistan can enjoy exemptions from sales tax upto the dates specified therein. The exemptions under SRO 561(I)/94 dated 4-9-94 can be enjoyed upto 30-6-2001 provided capital outlay of the unit is set up before 30-6-96. However, the letters of credit opened upto that date have been protected.
- 4) The standard rate of sales tax has been

enhanced from 15% to 18%.

- 5) The manufacturers whose turnover (i.e. sale) does not exceed Rs.1 million per year will not be under an obligation to get themselves registered. However, they will pay turnover tax @ 2% of their total taxable turnover.
- 6) In order to ease the liquidity position of tax payers and to facilitate exports, it has been decided that tax payers will be allowed adjustment refund of input tax at the end of month in which such credit accrues. The department will pay the refund within 30 days of its claim.
- 7) The multiple rates of the sales tax have been reduced to only three i.e. lower rate of 10%, the standard rate of 18% and the higher rate of 23% for curbing evasion in unorganized sector. Exports will remain zero rated.
- 8) In order to introduce VAT type system, the legal frame-work has been extensively altered. Physical control on storage, movements, etc of goods has been removed and replaced by genuine self-assessment scheme which is enforced through periodic audits.

3. Central Excise Duty

The base of taxation on 'services' has been expanded. To bring elasticity in its revenues, specific rates of duty have been converted into value terms. At present, except for POL products and sugar, most of the items are liable to excise duty at ad valorem rates or on retail price basis. Since sugar is a consumer sensitive commodity and frequent price adjustment due to ad valorem would adversely affect the common man, therefore, specific rate of duty are being continued on this item. Audit and inspection functions and valuation, verification machinery have been strengthened. Moreover, training and research facilities as well as administrative machinery have been improved.

The scope of central excise taxation has been expanded and the following new services have been brought into the excise net. The rate of duty on inland telephones and tele-fax services has been enhanced. The duty on cement has also been

enhanced and development surcharges on asphalt have been converted into excise duty. Excise duty on certain imported goods has been levied while duty rates on certain items have been rationalized. Central excise laws have been extended to FATA and Northern areas for the first time. Re-assessment and indexation of fixed duty rates have been introduced. Duty on tyres and tubes for trucks and buses has been withdrawn.

In the 1996-97 budget, the central excise duty has been withdrawn from the following items. These are now subject to the sales tax.

- i) Cotton yarn (discontinuous/blended)
- ii) Ingots and billets.
- iii) Ship plates and ship scraps.

In addition to the above, central excise duty was also levied on the service of distribution/supply of Natural gas to all consumers excluding the manufacturers of fertilizers.

B. Direct Taxes

The proposals in respect of direct taxes are principally aimed at the remaining exemptions and anomalies and providing some equitable base.

1. Income Tax

The rate of advance collection of tax was increased from 3 percent to 5 percent on auction of toll, octroi fees etc. and was included in presumptive tax regime (PTR) to make the tax collected as full and final discharge of tax liability. The rate of advance deduction of tax on the rent of house property was increased from 5 percent to 7.5 percent. Similarly, the rate of advance collection of tax on electricity bills of commercial consumers was increased. The adjustment in advance collection of tax on mobile telephones @ of 10 percent of the amount of bill was introduced. Moreover, in the interest of speedy collection of taxes the automatic recovery on filing the first appeal was discontinued.

The requirement of displaying of NTN certificates at business premises was introduced to identify the existing tax payers in the field at the time of external survey. The scheme of issuance of NTN Cards was introduced. The furnishing of the particulars of personal expenses in the income tax return was introduced to arrive at proper assessment of income.

For 1996-97, the gradual decrease of tax rates for the companies was frozen for higher revenue collection. Certain tax holidays and exemptions were withdrawn/curtailed.

Sub-section (3) of section 19 excluded the application 19 regarding self occupied house. By insertion of an explanation, it has been provided that if a house is given on rent, it shall not be considered self occupied. The example of such a situation is a self-hired houses through government or semi government departments. This was to set at rest the litigation on that point.

Travellers cheques and CDRs were brought in the ambit of collection on the advance income tax under sub-section (2B) of the section 50 of the income tax ordinance, 1979. Rates of advance collection of tax in respect of transport vehicles were rationalized.

2. Wealth Tax

1. The loans remaining unpaid for five years were legally inadmissible as a liability. To remove any genuine hardships, this provision has been deleted.
2. Value of produce index unit (PIU) for the purpose of valuation of agriculture land has been raised from Rs. 250 to Rs.400 per PIU.
3. Powers of assessment and collection of wealth tax on agriculture assets have been delegated to the provincial Revenue authorities.
4. The owners of the urban residential plots and houses of 500 sq. yards and flats and apartments of 2000 sq. feet or more covered area are to pay a fixed amount of wealth tax for the year 1996-97 as a one time levy.
5. Penalty of concealment of assets was leviable equal to four times of the tax intended to be evaded. This has been rationalized and penalty has been reduced to a maximum of two and half times the tax sought to be evaded.
6. Exemptions provided under the wealth

tax law have been codified and listed together in the second schedule to the Wealth Tax Act, 1963.

7. Exemption available on dwelling houses in respect of agriculture assets has been restricted to one such house located on or in the immediate vicinity of agricultural land of the taxpayer.
8. To induce filing of return and payment of wealth tax for the past years, immunity from the penalty, prosecution or additional tax has been provided if tax is paid and return is filed along-with return for 1996-97 declaring full and correct particulars of the assets.
9. Wealth tax collection for 1995-96 was Rs.1784.8 million against which the target for collection for the current year is Rs.2002 million.

Federal Budget for 1996-97

The budget for 1996-97 aimed at achieving the twin objective of containing growth in expenditure and expanding resource base. The taxation measures announced during the year aimed at bringing about efficiency and elasticity in Government receipts. Exemptions were to be drastically reduced. In the budget for 1996-97, efforts were made to broaden the tax base so as to reduce the budget deficit from 6.3 percent of GDP in 1995-96 to 4 % of GDP in budget 1996-97. The budget for 1996-97 envisaged gross revenue receipts of Rs. 454.1 billion which is 22.5 percent higher than actuals of last year. After paying Rs. 133.2 billion as provincial share in the federal taxes, the net revenue receipts left at the disposal of federal government was Rs. 320.9 billion. Apart from these resources, gross revenue receipts of federal government include capital receipts of 26.1 billion, external receipts of 102.9 billion, financing Social Action Programme (SAP) Rs. 14.0 billion, financing of national drainage programme Rs. 2.2 billion and self-financing of PSDP by provinces Rs. 14.1 billion. Total resources were thus budgeted at Rs. 480.2 billion. Against this, total expenditures were budgeted at Rs. 500.16 billion of which Rs. 395.41 billion were for current expenditure and Rs. 104.75 for development expenditure thereby leaving the gap of Rs 20.0 billion which was to be financed by bank borrowing.

In the budget for 1996-97 efforts were being made to curtail public expenditures especially in terms of down sizing of government and public sector corporations. The increase in federal current expenditure was budgeted at 11 percent which was

lower than 28.7 percent increase in net revenue receipts. The reduced growth rate in current expenditure and high growth rate in tax revenues indicate the impact of fiscal reforms. Details are given in table 4.2.

Table 4.2
Federal Government Budgetary position (Rs. billion)

	1995-96 (P.A)	1996-97* (B.E)	% Increase over 1995-96
Revenue receipts(Net)	249.20	320.89	28.7
Capital Receipts(Net)	30.01	26.12	-12.9
Others	22.65	30.25	33.6
External Financing	96.34	102.90	6.8
Total Resources	398.2	480.16	20.6
Current Expenditures	356.24	395.41	11.0
Development Expenditures	94.23	104.75	11.2
Total Expenditures	450.47	500.16	11.0
Gap	52.27	20.00	-61.7
Financed by Bank Borrowing	52.27	20.00	-61.7

Source: Finance Division, (Budget Wing).

* Original Budget for 1996-97.
P.A: Provisional Actual

Provincial Budget

The principal components of the budgets of

the four provinces are presented in the following table.

Table 4.3
Provincial Budgets at a Glance (Rs million)

	Punjab		Sindh		N.W.F.P.	
	95-96 (R.E)	96-97 (B.E)	95-96 (R.E)	96-97 (B.E)	95-96 (R.E)	96-97 (B.E)
Receipts						
Provincial Taxes	6400.0	6978.0	3707.6	4281.6	810.2	803.3
Share in Federal Taxes	61321.7	69365.0	24664.3	27899.5	14345.1	16226.7
All Others	162.2	581.6	7586.7	8188.7	6018.7	6020.5
Total Tax Revenues	67883.9	76924.6	35958.6	40369.8	21174.0	23050.5
Non-Tax Revenues	5197.7	5757.6	2446.1	2455.9	1487.6	1596.3
Total Revenues	73081.6	82682.2	38404.8	42825.7	22661.6	24646.8
a) Total Current Expenditure	70011.1	77004.7	36826.7	41137.0	23564.0	26862.0
Surplus/Deficit	3070.5	5677.5	1578.1	1688.7	-902.4	-2215.2
b) Total Development Expd.	13788.0	10163.0	8924.0	7500.0	8467.0	8712.0
i) Dev.Rev.Account	7414.0	6283.0	1467.0	989.0	2034.0	2910.0
ii) Dev.Cap.Account	6374.0	3880.0	7457.0	6511.0	6433.0	5802.0
Total Expenditure (a+b)	83799.1	87167.7	45750.7	48637.0	32031.0	35574.0

(Contd.....)

Table 4.3
Provincial Budgets at a Glance

(Rs million)

	Baluchistan		Total	
	95-96 (R.E)	96-97 (B.E)	95-96 (R.E)	96-97 (B.E)
Receipts				
Provincial Taxes	189.0	209.8	11106.8	12272.7
Share in Federal Taxes	5615.1	6351.7	81281.9	119842.9
Other Taxes	6824.0	6453.2	20591.6	21244.0
Total Tax Revenues	12628.1	13014.7	137644.6	153359.6
Non-Tax Revenues	429.3	411.0	9560.7	10220.8
Total Revenues	13057.4	13425.8	147205.4	163580.5
a) Total Current Expenditure	11514.5	12412.9	141916.3	157416.6
Surplus/Deficit	1542.9	1012.9	6182.2	6163.9
b) Total Development Expenditure	5786.0	5495.0	36965.0	31870.0
i) Dev.Rev.Account	563.0	511.0	11478.0	10693.0
ii) Dev.Cap.Account	5223.0	4984.0	25487.0	21177.0
Total Expenditure (a+b)	17300.5	17907.9	178881.1	189286.6

Source: Ministry of Finance (PF - Wing)

Like the federal budget, the provincial budget also consists of tax and non tax receipts which include land revenues, excise duties, stamp duty, motor vehicle, immovable property tax, entertainment tax etc. The total size of the four provincial budgets during 1996-97 was Rs. 189.286 billion which was 33 percent of the consolidated budget of 1996-97. The total budget outlay was 5.8 percent higher than last year's.

The gross revenues of the provincial governments during 1996-97 budget were estimated to increase by 11 percent whereas tax revenues were budgeted at 11.4 percent higher than last year and non tax revenues were budgeted at 7 percent. Total expenditure of the provincial budget increased by 5.8 percent during 1996-97 budget. Out of total expenditure of Rs. 189.286 billion, 83 percent went to current expenditure and 16.8 percent was earmarked to finance the development schemes of the provincial governments. The federal government also provided funds through public sector development programme for provincial ADP and SAP-tied programmes.

A glance at table 4.3 gives an idea about the Provincial budget.

Consolidated Budget

In the consolidated budget, the total revenues were estimated at Rs. 467.922 billion including Rs. 14 billion of the Social Action Programme which will be financed from the privatization proceeds. Out of these, Rs. 376.950 billion were to be collected from tax and Rs. 76.972 billion from non-tax revenues. The total expenditures were projected at Rs. 568.822 billion resulting in an overall deficit of Rs. 100.9 billion which was to be financed through external borrowing and domestic bank and non-bank borrowing. The foreign borrowing was estimated at Rs. 17.8 billion and borrowing from banking system Rs. 20 billion. Details of the consolidated budget is given in table 4.4.

Expenditures

Out of total expenditure of Rs. 568.822 billion, a sum of Rs.427.870 billion was earmarked for federal government and Rs 140.952 billion for provincial governments. The growth of total expenditure of 9.7 percent during 1996-97 was less than the growth of nominal GDP at 15.3 percent.

Table 4.4
Summary of Public Finance:(Consolidated Budget) (Rs. Billion)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (P.A)	1996-97 (B.E)	% Change 1996-97 over 1995-96
A. Expenditure	364.9	428.3	518.5	568.8	9.7
B. Total Revenue	272.7	322.9	380.7	467.9	23.0
C. Overall Deficit	92.2	105.4	137.8	100.9	-26.8
D. Financed by:					
i) External borrowing	24.62	29.3	27.1	17.8	-34.3
ii) Domestic borrowing	67.6	76.0	110.8	83.2	-25.0
a) Non-bank borrowing	55.1	49.9	58.5	63.2	8.0
b) bank borrowing	12.5	26.1	52.3	20.0	-61.7
c) Additional Drawing from Privatization --		6.0	-	--	--
As % of GDP (MP)					
Overall Deficit	5.9	5.6	6.3	4.0	--
Deficit Financing by banking	0.8	1.4	2.4	0.8	-

Source: Budget Wing, Finance Division.

P.A: Provisional Actuals.
B.E: Budget Estimates

Total expenditure has also been classified into two major categories (a) Current expenditure (b) Development expenditure. Current expenditure was estimated at Rs. 464.1 billion, 9.4 percent higher than

the last year whereas the development expenditure was budgeted at Rs 104.751 billion or 11.2 percent higher than the last year. Summary of the expenditures is given in table below:

Table 4.5
Structure of Consolidated (Federal & Provincial) Expenditures

	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
	(Rs. bln)	% Share	(Rs. bln)	% Share	(Rs. bln)	% Share
A. Current Expenditure	345.9	80.7	424.3	81.8	464.1	81.6
B. Development Exp.	82.3	19.3	94.2	18.2	104.7	18.4
C. Total Expenditure	428.3	100	518.5	100	568.8	100

Memo Item as Percent of GDP(MP)

i) Current Expenditure	18.4	19.5	18.5
ii) Development Expend.	4.4	4.3	4.2
iii) Total Expend.	22.8	23.8	22.7

Source: Budget Wing, Finance Division

Current expenditure

The main component of the current expenditures are defence, interest payments, social economic and community services, general administration and current subsidies. The current expenditures for 1996-97 was placed at Rs. 464.1

billion, 9.4 percent higher than the last year. It constitutes 81.6 percent of the total expenditures. Defence expenditure during 1996-97 was budgeted at Rs 131.4 billion compared with Rs.119.7 billion during last year. The share of defence expenditure was 23 percent in the total expenditure. The allocation of interest payment was Rs. 146.3 billion, 10 percent

higher than the last year. These payments constitute 31.5 percent of the current expenditures. The interest payments on domestic and foreign debt constitute 33.8 percent of the tax revenue while expenditure on

defence consumed 34.8 of the tax revenues. Expenditure on general administration was budgeted at Rs.43.4 billion 15 percent higher than the last year.

Table 4.6
Structure of Current Expenditure (% shares)

	1994-95	1995-96 (P.A)	1996-97 (B.E)
Defence	30.2	28.2	28.3
Interest Payment	28.2	31.2	31.5
Current Subsidies	1.9	2.6	2.6
Scio/Eco and Community services	20.1	19.4	18.6
General Admn	9.9	8.8	9.3
All others	9.9	9.8	9.6
Total Current Expenditure (Rs.blm)	345.941	424.275	464.071
As percentage of GDP (mp)			
Current Expenditure	18.4	19.5	18.5
Defence	5.5	5.5	5.2
Interest Payment	5.2	6.1	5.8
General Admn	1.8	1.7	1.7

Source: Budget Wing, Finance Division.

Development Expenditure

Total allocation under ADP (Budgetary PDP) was originally placed at Rs. 104.75 billion but subsequently during the course of the year it was

reduced to Rs 85.2 billion which was 10.1 percent less than provisional actuals for 1995-96. Sector-wise allocation of ADP reflected development priorities of government which were revised to some extent during course of the year. Sectoral allocations of funds under ADP are given in table below:

Table 4.7
Public Sector Development Programme

Sector	1994-95	1995-96		% share in total 96-97	% Change 1996-97 over 1995-96
		P.A/R.E	B.E/R.E		
Federal Ministries					
1. Agriculture	1.05	0.62	0.57	0.7	-8.1
2. Industry	0.66	0.49	0.37	0.4	-24.5
3. Fuel & Minerals	3.53	2.39	1.79	2.1	-25.1
4. Water	11.29	11.36	11.02	12.9	-3.0
5. Power	4.42	6.50	4.02	4.7	-38.2
6. Transport & Communication	3.21	5.06	2.66	3.1	-47.4
7. Phy.Planning & Housing	2.02	3.08	2.06	2.4	-33.1
8. Rural Development	0.65	1.43	1.06	1.2	-25.9
9. Education & Training	0.61	1.74	1.13	1.3	-35.1
10. Health & Nutrition	1.46	2.37	3.25	3.8	37.1

(Contd.....)

Table 4.7
Public Sector Development Programme

Sector	(Rs billion)				
	1994-95	1995-96 P.A/R.E	1996-97 B.E/R.E	% share in total 96-97	% Change 1996-97 over 1995-96
Federal Ministries					
11. Manpower & Employment	0.43	0.52	0.45	0.5	-13.5
12. Population Welfare	0.99	1.18	2.00	2.3	69.3
13. Social Welfare	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.1	-18.2
14. Peoples Programme	3.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	-100
15. Tameer-e-Sindh	2.50	2.40	2.20	2.6	-8.3
16. Special Areas	3.16	3.09	3.28	3.9	6.1
17. Provincial Normal Development programmes	15.00	16.00	15.00	17.6	-6.3
18. Provincial SAP	10.0	10.5	10.5	12.3	0.00
19. Corporations' Programme	24.8	20.03	22.08	25.9	10.2
20. Misc.	1.14	1.86	1.62	1.9	-12.9
Total (PSDP)	90.00	94.73	85.15	100	-10.1

Source: Planning & Development Division.

Public sector development programme consists of three parts (i) federal government and attached departments (ii) provinces and (iii) federal corporations. Out of the total amount of Rs. 85.2 billion, 31.4 billion were allocated for federal ministries/divisions, 25.5 billion for provincial programmes and Rs.22.1 billion as budgetary portion for corporations's programmes and Rs. 6.2 billion for special programmes.

Revenue Receipts

Gross revenue receipts from tax and non tax (excluding SAP) were targeted at RS. 453.922 billion during 1996-97. These revenues were 79.8 percent of the total expenditure during 1996-97 whereas current expenditure constituted 81.5 percent of the total expenditure. It means that not only development but also part of current expenditure was financed through borrowing. On the revenue side, the tax base was narrow and a larger part of the economy was practically outside the tax net. During 1996-97, budget revenues through tax and non-tax receipts were projected at Rs.376.950 billion and 76.97 billion respectively showing increase of 23.5 percent and 21.5 percent respectively over 1995-96. Out of Rs. 453.922 billion revenues, Rs. 431.33 billion were generated by the federal government and Rs. 22.59 billion revenues by provincial governments.

Tax and Non tax Revenues

Tax revenues constitute 83 percent of the total revenues and 17 percent non tax revenues. The

tax revenues are classified as direct and indirect taxes. The direct taxes were projected at Rs.90.565 billion. An increase of 13.5 percent whereas indirect taxes were Rs.286.380 billion, 27.0 percent higher than last year. Direct and indirect taxes constitute 20.0 percent and 63.1 percent of total revenues respectively. Direct and indirect taxes were 3.6 percent and 11.4 percent of GDP respectively. The main components of indirect taxes are excise duty, sales tax and taxes on international trade (Custom Duties). Non-tax receipts were estimated a Rs 76.972 billion which were 21.5 percent higher than the last year and constituted 20.4 percent of total tax revenues. Non-tax revenues were 3.0 percent of GDP. The main components of non-tax revenues are interest, dividend and receipts from civil administration. Non-tax revenues from the head of interest and dividend were Rs 33.288 billion and receipt from civil administration and others were Rs 43.686 billion. Table 4.8 reflects the composition of tax and non-tax revenues.

New Measures

In the original 1996-97 budget, net revenues of Rs 40.8 billion was targeted to be mobilized. It was proposed that additional revenues from income tax, other direct taxes, custom duties, sales tax, Federal excise, other administrative measures and withdrawal of exemptions will be generated. Government also cut down its running expenditure. After the budget, the Government also increased petroleum surcharge and gas charges. Additional resource mobilization through new measures is detailed in table 4.9.

Table 4.8
Tax and Non-Tax Revenues

	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		*1996-97	% Change
	Rs.Bln	% share	Rs.Bln	% share	Rs.Bln	% share	(B.E)	96-97 over 95-96
Total tax Revenues	208.4	76.9	257.892	81.0	305.337	82.8	376.950	23.4
a) Direct Taxes	44.6	16.4	63.142	19.8	79.768	21.6	90.565	8.2
b) Indirect Taxes	163.8	60.5	194.750	61.2	225.568	61.2	286.380	29.2
Not-Tax Revenues	62.3	23.1	60.040	18.9	63.332	17.2	76.972	21.5
Total Revenues (Excluding SAP)	270.7	100.0	317.932	100.0	368.669	100.0	453.921	23.1
(As percent of GDP(mp))								
Tax Revenue	13.3		13.7		14.1		15.1	
Direct Taxes	2.8		3.3		3.7		3.6	
Indirect Taxes	10.4		10.3		10.4		11.4	
Not-Tax Revenues	4.0		3.2		2.9		3.0	

* Based on the original budget for 1996-97.

Source: Budget Wing, Finance Division.

Table 4.9
Additional Resource Mobilization
through New Measures
(Rs billion)

	1996-97 (B.E)
Tax Revenues:	39.8
Income Tax	1.6
Other Direct Taxes	0.9
Customs Duties	7.6
Sales Tax	25.8
Excise	2.9
Administrative Measures	1.0
Non-Tax Revenues	
Foreign Travel Tax	1.0
Total Resource Mobilization	40.8

Source: Finance Division (Budget Wing)

* Under the original budget for 1996-97

Deficit & Mode of Financing

The persistent huge budgetary deficit has caused debt servicing to grow substantially. Debt servicing including repayment of foreign loans has emerged as one of the largest item in the federal government's budgetary expenditure in the recent years. Following are the methods which are usually used for financing budgetary deficits in Pakistan:-

- a) External Borrowing
- b) Domestic non-bank borrowing

c) Borrowing from the banking system

During 1993-94, financing from external borrowing accounted for 26.7 percent, domestic non-bank 59.7 percent and banking system 13.6 percent. In the fiscal year 1994-95, the share of external borrowing was 27.8 percent, domestic non bank 47.4 percent and banking system 24.8 percent. During 1995-96, the share of external borrowing was 19.6 percent, domestic banking 37.9 percent, non-bank 42.5 percent. For 1996-97 financing from external borrowing was estimated at 17.7 percent, domestic non-bank borrowing 62.5 percent and borrowing from banking system 19.8 percent.

It seems that in domestic borrowing heavy reliance had been placed at the high cost non-bank sources which kept on raising the level of internal debt as well as interest liability. Continued reliance on debt to finance to deficit finance has resulted into snow-balling of debt servicing. Pakistan's total domestic debt which was Rs 525.1 billion in 1991-92 went upto Rs 1000.0 billion in 1996-97. Interest on the internal domestic debt increased from Rs 50.3 billion in 1991-92 to Rs. 113.2 billion in 1996-97. As a percentage of GDP, domestic debt slightly decline from 43.3 percent in 1991-92 to 39.89 percent in 1996-97. While interest on domestic debt increased from 4.2 percent of GDP in 1991-92 to 4.5 percent of GDP in 1996-97. Table 4.10 gives profile of internal debt.

Table 4.10
Profile of Internal Debt

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (P.A)	1996-97 (B.E)
1. Total Outstanding Debt	525.1	611.3	711.0	807.7	918.5	1000.0
i) Permanent	185.1	245.5	264.2	290.2	291.3	307.5
ii) Floating	197.3	215.8	257.6	294.3	361.3	384.3
iii) Unfunded	142.7	150.0	189.2	223.3	265.9	308.2
2. Interest on internal Debt	50.3	62.7	77.5	77.8	99.4	113.2
As Percent of GDP(mp)						
i) Total debt	43.3	45.6	45.2	42.9	42.3	39.9
ii) interest on domestic debt	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.1	4.6	4.5

Source: Budget Wing, Finance Division.

Chapter 5

Money and Credit

Monetary Policy during 1996-97

The market oriented monetary policy which was introduced in the early 1990s was further strengthened during 1996-97. Monetary and credit policy during 1996-97 so far was geared to planned GDP growth, anticipated inflation and expected changes in net foreign assets of the banking system. In the meanwhile, commercial banks are being impressed upon not to involve themselves in project financing and instead concentrate on provision of credit for working capital requirements of various sectors of the economy.

Under financial sector reforms, the State Bank of Pakistan was granted autonomy in February 1994. This autonomy was further strengthened through promulgation in January 1997 of three Ordinances intended to amend the State Bank of Pakistan Act, 1956, Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962 and Banks Nationalization Act, 1974. These Ordinances are designed to give the State Bank of Pakistan full authority to conduct the monetary policy of the country and also to oversee the affairs of the entire financial system including its restructuring. These amendments also debar any agency to issue instructions to any bank contrary to the directives of the State Bank. Accordingly, the State Bank of Pakistan has set up a comprehensive plan to modernize and strengthen the prudential supervision of the financial system. The objective is to develop and put in place an effective supervisory organizational structure staffed by skilled and motivated persons who would monitor the activities of banks and non-bank financial institutions through a system of continuous surveillance thereby providing early warnings and timely correction of adverse developments.

Simultaneously with the issuance of these Ordinances, the Pakistan Banking Council has been abolished and merged with the State Bank of Pakistan. The activities which were hitherto being looked after by the Pakistan Banking Council would

now directly be the responsibility of the State Bank of Pakistan.

Some changes have also been made in the status and the composition of the Monetary and Fiscal Policies Coordination Board. Under the amended State Bank of Pakistan Act 1956 the Board will, among other things coordinate fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policies, ensure consistency among macro-economic targets of growth, inflation, fiscal, monetary and external accounts. It will also determine the extent of government borrowing from commercial banks taking into account credit requirements of the private sector and liquidity expansion as determined by the Central Board of Directors and expected changes in net foreign assets of the banking system. The Board will also review the level of government borrowing in relation to the pre-determined or revised targets after every quarter and also review the expenditure incurred in connection with raising of loans and government borrowings.

Monetary Trends and Developments in 1996-97

The original credit plan for 1996-97 (approved in July 1996) envisaged monetary expansion (M2) of Rs 116.00 billion (12.4%) for 1996-97. Of this, domestic credit requirement was targetted at Rs 102.00 billion (10.6 %) while an expansion in net foreign assets of Rs 14.00 billion was projected in view of a small trade gap. Of the total domestic credit, Rs 20.00 billion was earmarked for budgetary support, Rs 5 billion for commodity operations, Rs 3 billion for five autonomous bodies and Rs 60.00 billion for private sector and public sector commercial enterprises. In addition to the budgetary support of Rs 20.00 billion, Rs 14.00 billion were earmarked for the Government sector out of privatization proceeds.

The National Credit Consultative Council (NCCC) in its mid-term review revised the 1996-97 Credit Plan in the light of developments in the first half of the year. The revised Credit Plan fixed the monetary growth (M2) target for 1996-97 at Rs 123.00

billion (13.1%) and domestic credit expansions at Rs 137.1 billion (14.2%) compared to the original plan target of Rs 116.00 billion (12.4%) and Rs 102.00 billion (10.6%). Decline in net foreign assets of the banking system was estimated at Rs 14.1 billion. Componential break up of projected domestic credit is Rs 44.00 billion for government budgetary support, Rs 5.00 billion for commodity operations, Rs 3.00 billion for autonomous bodies, Rs 63.8 billion for private sector and public sector commercial enterprises and Rs 12.6 billion for other items. An amount of Rs 8.7 billion has also been earmarked for use in the government sector out of privatization proceeds.

During July-March 1996-97, total monetary assets increased by 8.1 percent (Rs 76.15 billion) compared to the full year target of 13.1 percent (Rs 123 billion) and an expansion of 8.4 percent (Rs 64.80 billion) in the same period last year. The expansion in domestic credit was largely the result of substantial borrowings for budgetary support by the Government which at Rs 81.52 billion exceeded the Credit Plan target by Rs 37.52 billion upto 31st March, 1997. This compared with actual budgetary borrowings by the government of Rs 28.42 billion during the same period last year. In addition to budgetary borrowings, government also made use of Rs 7.25 billion out of privatization sale proceeds as against the provision of Rs 8.7 billion for the whole year. Government borrowing on account of 'Commodity Operations', however, recorded a fall of Rs 9.82 billion during the period under review compared to a contraction of Rs 3.71 billion in the same period last year. Credit to autonomous bodies also declined by Rs 0.51 billion as against the provision of Rs 3.00 billion for 1996-97 and a rise of Rs 1.41 billion in the corresponding period last year.

Credit to Private and Public Sector Commercial Enterprises (PSCEs) expanded by Rs 55.48 billion as against the target of Rs 63.8 billion earmarked for the year 1996-97 as a whole. In the corresponding period last year, credit to private sector and PSCEs had recorded an expansion of Rs 54.38 billion. 'Other items (net)' including counter part fund, exerted an expansionary impact of Rs 3.99 billion during the first nine months of the current year compared with a larger expansionary influence of Rs 20.97 billion in the same period a year earlier. Net foreign assets of the banking system exerted a large contractionary impact of the order of Rs 57.92 billion compared with the targeted deceleration of Rs 14.10 billion for 1996-97 and a contractionary impact

of Rs 44.55 billion during the same period last year. The depletion of net foreign assets of the banking system neutralized 6.3 percent of the expansionary impact of domestic credit limiting monetary expansion to 8.1 percent (Rs 76.15 billion) as compared with full year's target of 13.10 percent (Rs 123.0 billion) and an actual expansion of 8.4 percent (Rs 64.80 billion) in the same period last year.

Causative Factors of Changes in Monetary Assets

Causative factors of monetary assets have two distinct components-domestic credit and net foreign assets. The domestic credit consists of (a) public sector, (b) private sector and public sector commercial enterprises and (c) other items (net). Their sectoral behaviour during July-March 1995-96 and 1996-97 is given in table 5.1.

A. Domestic Credit

During July-March 1996-97, domestic credit increased by Rs 134.07 billion (13.9%) compared with the revised target of Rs 137.10 billion (14.2%) and an actual expansion of Rs 109.35 billion (14.4%) in the corresponding period last year. The main contributor to the domestic credit expansion was: government borrowing for budgetary support. Progress of the components of domestic credit is briefly discussed below:

i) Public Sector: The componential break down of public sector is; Government borrowing for budgetary support, commodity operations, effect of zakat, use of privatization proceeds and autonomous bodies. During July-March 1996-97 net credit to the public sector increased by Rs 74.60 billion as against the annual target of Rs 60.70 billion and an expansion of Rs 34.00 billion witnessed in the corresponding period last year. The government borrowing for budgetary support amounted to Rs 81.52 billion which exceeded the full year's target by Rs 37.52 billion. In the same period last year government borrowing had increased by Rs 28.42 billion. Larger government borrowing for budgetary support was mainly due to less than targeted revenue collections, an ad hoc increase in salaries of government and semi-government employees and credit support to some loss making public enterprises.

The Government borrowing for commodity operations recorded a sharp decline by Rs 9.82 billion during July-March 1996-97 as compared to the annual

Table 5.1
Factors Causing Changes in Monetary Assets

(Rs. billion)

	Credit Plan Target 96-97		Actuals	
	Original	Revised	1-7-96 to 31-3-97	1-7-95 to 30-3-96
A. Domestic Credit	<u>102.00</u>	<u>137.10</u>	<u>134.07</u>	<u>109.35</u>
(Growth Rate %)	(10.6)	(14.2)	(13.9)	(14.4)
i) Public Sector	42.00	60.70	74.60	34.00
- Budgetary Support	20.00	44.00	81.52*	28.42
- Commodity Operations	5.00	5.00	-9.82	-3.71
- Effect of Zakat Fund at SBP	-	-	-2.39	-1.11
- Use of sale proceeds of PTC vouchers & Kot Addu	14.00	8.70	5.79	9.00
- Autonomous Bodies	3.00	3.00	-0.51	1.41
ii) Private Sector and Public Sector Commercial Enterprises	60.00	63.80	55.48	54.38
iii) Other Items (net)	-	12.60	3.99	20.97
B. Foreign Assets (Net)	<u>14.00</u>	<u>-14.10</u>	<u>-57.92</u>	<u>-44.55</u>
(A-B) Total Monetary Expansion	<u>116.00</u>	<u>123.00</u>	<u>76.15</u>	<u>64.80</u>
(Growth Rate%)	(12.4)	(13.1)	(8.1)	(8.4)

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

* = Excluding impact of Kot Addu sale proceeds amounting to Rs 1.46 billion transferred to Government Account.

targeted increase of Rs 5.00 billion and an actual retirement of Rs 3.71 billion in the corresponding period last year. The borrowings for commodity operations, however is expected to be picked up during May-June 1997 due to procurement of wheat by the government.

ii. Autonomous Bodies: The annual Credit Plan 1996-97 earmarked Rs 3.00 billion for five autonomous bodies including WAPDA, OGDC, PTC, NFC and PTV. Net credit to the five autonomous bodies actually declined by Rs 0.51 billion during July-March 1996-97 as against an expansion of Rs 1.41 billion in the corresponding period last year. Credit to the public sector commercial enterprises declined by Rs 0.83 billion during the period under review compared to a decline of Rs 0.14 billion in the same period last year.

iii) Private Sector: During the year the private sector was assigned top priority as the main accelerator of the rapid economic growth. Its credit expansion was Rs 56.35 billion during the first nine months of the

current year compared to Rs 54.53 billion in the same period last year. Flow of credit to private sector constituted about 6.0 percent of the total domestic credit expansion during July-March 1996-97.

iv) Other Items (net): Other items (net) of the banking system exerted an expansionary impact of Rs 3.99 billion during the first nine months of 1996-97 compared to the target of Rs 12.60 billion for the year and an expansion of Rs 20.97 billion in the same period last year.

B. Net Foreign Assets (NFA)

During July-March 1996-97, net foreign assets exerted a contractionary impact of Rs 57.92 billion as against the estimated contraction of Rs 14.10 billion for the full year. During the same period last year, net foreign assets also declined by Rs 44.55 billion. Sharp decline in the net foreign assets of the banking system was mainly due to the widening trade gap, reflecting lower than targeted exports and higher imports. However, reduction in NFA neutralized the

impact of excessive credit expansion in money supply.

Components of Monetary Assets

Components of monetary assets (M2) are; (i) currency in circulation, (ii) demand deposits (iii) time deposits (iv) other deposits (excluding IMF A/C, counterpart funds and deposits of other international organizations etc) with State Bank of Pakistan and (V) Residents' foreign currency deposits.

Currency in Circulation: During July-March 1996-97, currency in circulation increased by Rs 23.13 billion as compared to an increase of Rs 30.79 billion in the same period last year. As on 31st March 1997, currency in circulation constituted 30.4 percent of the total monetary expansion compared to its share of 47.5 percent in the comparable period last year.

Table 5.2
Changes in the Components of Monetary Assets(M2)

	End period stocks (Rs in Billion)		% age share in total		Contribution towards M2 growth (July-March) 1996-97
	30-6-96	31-3-97	30-6-96	31-3-97	
Currency in Circulation	234.11	257.24	26.4	25.4	30.4
Demand Deposits with banks #	205.57	172.77	23.1	17.0	-43.0
Other Deposits* with SBP	6.79	6.05	0.8	0.6	-1.0
Time Deposits with banks #	295.81	373.35	33.3	36.8	35.7
Residents Foreign Currency Deposits	145.96	205.36	16.4	20.2	78.00
Total Monetary Assets	888.24	1014.78	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Excluding inter-bank deposits, deposits of government and foreign constituents.

* Excluding IMF A/C No. 1 & 2 and SAF Loan Account, Counterpart Funds and Deposit of foreign governments, central banks, international organizations and deposits of money banks.

Demand deposits & Other deposits with SBP: During July-March 1996-97 demand deposits with the scheduled banks and other deposits with the SBP declined by Rs 33.54 billion compared to a contraction of Rs 2.05 billion in the same period last year.

period last year, net increase in these deposits amounted to Rs 29.40 billion representing 45.4 percent of the total monetary expansion.

Time Deposits: Time deposits with the scheduled banks increased by Rs 27.15 billion as against a much smaller expansion of Rs 6.65 billion in the same period last year.

Behaviour of Different Measures of Money Supply

The most commonly used three measures of money supply have been defined as follows:

M1= Currency in Circulation + Demand Deposits with scheduled banks + Other deposits with the State Bank of Pakistan.

M2= M1 + Time Deposits with Scheduled Banks and Residents foreign currency deposits.

M3= M2 + NDFC Bearer Certificates + Deposits in NSSs + Deposits of Federal Bank for Co-operatives.

Residents' Foreign Currency Deposits: This scheme was introduced in February 1991, with the objective of encouraging resident Pakistanis to contribute to the economic prosperity of the country by keeping their foreign exchange deposits in Pakistan. The scheme offers encouraging returns to the depositors. The outstanding level of the 'Residents Foreign Currency Deposits Scheme' stood at Rs 205.36 billion as on 31st March 1997. During July-March 1996-97, net increase in these deposits through this scheme amounted to Rs 59.40 billion which constituted 78.0 percent of the total monetary expansion. In the same

The components of M1, M2 and M3 during 1990-91 to 1996-97 are given in table 5.3.

Table 5.3
Stocks of Monetary Aggregates
(M1, M2 and M3)

(Rs billion)

End Period Stock (Last working day of)	Money Supply (M1)	Monetary & Assets (M2)	Broad Money (M3)	(Percentage Change)		
				M1	M2	M3
June, 1991	261.33	368.78	537.54	10.3	16.3	12.0
June, 1992	300.28	480.54	654.15	14.9	30.3	21.7
June, 1993	326.22	567.17	749.15	8.6	18.0	14.5
June, 1994	357.45	662.81	881.63	9.6	16.9	17.7
June, 1995	421.73	773.00	1032.00	18.0	16.6	17.1
June, 1996	446.47	888.24	1203.85	5.9	14.9	16.7
March, 1996	450.49	837.80	1147.78	6.8	8.4	11.2
March, 1997	436.07	1014.78	1374.44	-2.3	8.1	14.2

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

@ = As from 23rd February, 1991 the Resident Foreign Currency Deposits are treated as part of Monetary Assets knocking them off as foreign liability.

During the nine months of the current year, M1 declined by 2.3 percent (Rs -10.40 billion) as against an increase of 6.8 percent (Rs 28.76 billion) in the same period last year. M3 expanded by 14.2 percent while M2, increased by 8.1 percent. In the same period last year their expansion was 11.2 percent and 8.4 percent respectively. In absolute terms broad money increased by Rs 170.59 billion during July-March 1996-97 compared to an increase of Rs 76.15 billion in the case of M2. Higher growth in M3 in the current year was mainly shared by larger savings mobilized by the Directorate of National Savings. Upto 31st March, 1997, net savings mobilized through National Savings Schemes amounted to Rs.44.13 billion. From 1990-91 to 1995-96, average growth of M3 was 16.6 percent as against 18.8 percent in the case of M2.

Income Velocity of Money

Velocity of circulation measures the speed at which money changes hands. Income velocity of money (M2) which was 2.6 during 1994-95 remained unchanged at 2.6 in 1995-96. During the first 9 months of 1996-97, income velocity of money was recorded at 2.4.

Financial Institutions

Scheduled Banks: During 1995-96, there were 25 domestic commercial banks with 8523 branches and 19 foreign banks with 83 branches in operation in the

country. Total bank branches of domestic commercial banks increased to 8718 in March 1997 whereas the number of foreign bank branches declined to 74. Total assets of domestic scheduled banks amounted to Rs 1540.69 billion on 31st March, 1997 as compared to Rs 1384.20 billion on the corresponding date last year. Advances of the scheduled banks stood at Rs 583.68 billion as on 31st March 1997 compared to Rs 511.95 billion on the corresponding date last year. Outstanding deposits of the scheduled banks aggregated to Rs 903.73 billion at end March 1997 compared to Rs 732.94 billion on the same date last year. Total investment of the scheduled banks in government securities, treasury bills and other investments in shares & securities increased to Rs 310.76 billion on 31st March 1997 compared to Rs 249.55 billion on the corresponding date last year.

Other Financial Institutions: These include Development Financial Institutions (DFIs), Specialized Banks, Investment Banks, Modarabas and Leasing Companies. These are discussed in the chapter on "Capital Market".

Monetary policy changes and credit control measures

The main objective of monetary policy during 1996-97 was to keep credit expansion within the credit plan target so that inflationary pressure in the economy could be contained on the one hand and optimal utilization of available credit could be ensured on the other.

Important measures taken during July-March 1996-97 to finetune the existing monetary and credit policy included the following:

- i) Effective July 9, 1996, banks were allowed to remunerate deposits received in their current accounts. Banks may use a weightage of 0.50 to work out the rate of profit to this category of deposits.
- ii) On 22nd July, 1996, the facility of concessionary finance under the Export Finance Scheme was extended to Blister Copper, Magnesite and Chrome concentrates in the processed form. Simultaneously, period of export finance facility was enhanced from 150 days to 180 days for cloth made-ups, medical and surgical instruments, handicrafts (including onyx/marble products), spices, fish and fish preparations and tobacco/cigarettes for the years 1995-96 and 1996-97.
- iii) Effective July 28, 1996 the State Bank relaxed scales of fines applicable to exporters under the Export Finance Scheme from paisas 60 per thousand to paisas 28 per thousand under both Part-I and II of the Scheme.
- iv) Having observed that some banks were recovering additional charges from exporters, the State Bank directed the banks on 11th August, 1996 to refrain from levying charges other than those notified in the schedule of charges prescribed by the State Bank.
- v) With a view to improving availability of sugar at reasonable prices, on 12th August, 1996, banks were directed to get all advances allowed to sugar mills against sugar stocks adjusted and apprise the State Bank about the progress made in this respect by 20th August, 1996.
- vi) In terms of Section 41 of the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962, all banks and DFIs were directed on 18th August, 1996 to strictly observe the following rules in the matter of making

any donations/contributions.

- a) Only those banks which meet provisioning and capital adequacy requirements prescribed by the State Bank and pay positive rates of return to their depositors can make donations;
- b) Every donation or contribution to be made must carry the prior approval of the Board of Directors;
- c) A donation and contribution shall be permissible only by way of appropriation from the net distributable profit of the banks/DFIs. Any violation or circumvention of this regulation would render the banks/DFIs concerned as also officials responsible for such violation or circumvention liable to penalties under the provisions of the Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962.
- vii) On 3rd September, 1996, banks were directed to obtain prior clearance in writing from NBFIs Regulation & Supervision Department before granting financing facilities (whether fund based or non fund based) to Modarabas.
- viii) On 5th September, 1996, "surgical and medical instruments" were included in the list of export goods which were allowed relaxation in fines leviable under the Export Finance Scheme.
- ix) On September 15, 1996, the banks were given the option subject to certain conditions to request SBP for the facility of cash refinance against the finances disbursed during the current year by them to the exporters in lieu of the present arrangement of granting refinance through creation of Special Deposits Accounts.
- x) On 22nd October, 1996, the State Bank decided to increase its 3-Day

Repo Rate against Short-Term Federal Bonds and Federal Investment Bonds from 17 percent to 20 percent per annum.

- xi) On November 13, 1996, it was decided that financing facilities provided by State Bank to banks for meeting their temporary liquidity shortages would be remunerated by the recipients to a minimum rate of 20 percent per annum.
- xii) On 3rd December, 1996, it was decided that effective 1st January, 1997, banks desiring to provide fund management and other investment advisory services shall be allowed to do so through subsidiary companies to be formed by them under the laws of Pakistan for the exclusive purpose of undertaking fund management activities. The minimum paid-up capital of such a subsidiary shall be not less than Rs 100 million with a bank's contribution of not less than 51 percent in the company's paid up capital, with a binding commitment to offer to the general public not more than 49 percent of the paid-up shares within 3 years from the date of commencement of business. Banks meeting the liquid assets requirements and other credit disciplines during the latest 52 weeks shall only be eligible to set up such subsidiaries. These subsidiaries shall not be permitted to a) invest in real estates; b) grant credit in any form whatsoever; c) hold and invest in more than 3 percent of the paid-up shares of any bank or financial institution; d) invest in the securities of such companies which failed to earn net profit for two financial years in preceding three financial years. Before accepting funds from a client, the subsidiary shall notify to the client the avenues of investments available to it for the purpose of deployment of funds. Each fund management deal to be undertaken by the subsidiary shall be documented stating all the terms and conditions of the deal. Banks which are presently engaged in fund

management business were directed to disclose the total amount of funds provided to them for fund management as 'Fund Management Liabilities' under the head "Other Liabilities" and "Fund Management Assets" under the head "Other Assets" in the balance sheet. Banks were further directed to ensure that all existing and management contracts must be settled on due dates.

- xiii) On 4th January, 1997, the names of Regional Development Finance Corporation and Small Business Finance Corporation were excluded from the list of NCBs/DFIs authorized to provide financial assistance under the scheme for financing Locally Manufactured Machinery (Local Sales).
- xiv) Effective March 1, 1997, banks were advised to recover mark-up up to a maximum of 16 percent on finances provided by them to governments and their agencies for commodity operation purposes. Banks were also urged to attempt full recovery of such loans through the sale of stocks of commodities.

Recovery of Defaulted Loans of Banks/DFIs

The banking and financial institutions face problems of weak health and low profitability due to various factors including inadequate productivity, high intermediation cost of funds, huge expenditure of establishment, heavy over-staffing and large number of loss making branches. The most serious problem being faced is a large amount of loan default which has adversely affected the viability of the banking system. The stuck loans of banks and DFIs of Rs 1.00 million and above which aggregated to Rs 113.19 billion as on 30-6-1996 increased to Rs 126.15 billion on 31-3-1997, as a result of gradual accumulation of mark up and addition of new defaulters. Government is committed to safeguard the banks and DFIs from incurring loss on account of default. A number of legal and administrative measures have been taken to accelerate the pace of recovery. The internal recovery mechanism of banks and DFIs has been strengthened. Banks and DFIs are being motivated to proceed against defaulters through judicial recourse and

initiate criminal actions against such officials of banks/DFIs responsible for malpractice and irregularities committed in sanctioning and disbursement of loans. SBP has devised an automated performance appraisal system to identify the cases of bank loans, which will provide basis for appraisal of performance of officers.

Recovery laws have been strengthened through the Banking Companies (Recovery of Loans, Advances, Credits & Finances) Bill, 1997 replacing Banking Companies (Recovery of Loans, Advances, Credits & Finances) Ordinance 1997 which earlier replaced the Banking (Recovery of Loans) Ordinance 1979 and Banking Tribunal Ordinance 1984. The new law aims at addressing problems relating to foreclosure of property, new process of attachments and auctioning of defaulters' property to recover loans and setting up specialized courts for quick decisions.

Special Schemes for Target Groups

The Credit Plan 1995-96 made provision for Youth Investment Promotion (YIPs), Qarze Hasna to

deserving person and small loans to farmers. An amount of Rs 860 million was released by the SBP under Youth Investment Programme (YIPs) to Small Business Finance Corporation (SBFC) to meet the disbursement request during 1995-96. During 1996-97, SBFC has been allowed to meet the disbursement requirements equivalent to the amount of recoveries to be realized by them.

Disbursement of loans under mandatory credit scheme to small farmers amounted to Rs 2409 million during July-March 1995-96. During the first seven months of 1996-97, disbursement of the loans amounted to Rs 1735 million.

During the first nine months of 1996-97, an amount of Rs 85.89 million was provided by various commercial banks as Qarze Hasna compared to Rs 74.61 million in the comparable period last year.

Chapter 6

Capital Market

A developed capital market gives strong support to economic development. In Pakistan many financial institutions and stock exchanges have been set up and financial instruments introduced to help develop the capital market. In early 1990s the capital market received tremendous boost from policies of deregulation and liberalization of industrial regime and foreign exchange regulations and opening of stock market to foreign investors. In May 1997, the Government has again announced a package of incentives and measures to bolster the capital market.

The components and indicators of capital market, DFIs and the recent policy reforms have been reviewed in this chapter. The banking sector has been discussed in depth in chapter on Money and Credit.

Stock Market

At present 785 companies are listed on the

Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE), 648 on the Lahore Stock Exchange (LSE); and 282 on the Islamabad Stock Exchange (ISE).

During July-March 1996-97 a total of 13 companies raised capital of Rs 6.61 billion by way of subscription and were listed on the stock exchanges. Additional capital of Rs 7.32 billion was raised by listed companies by way of right shares. Average daily turnover on the stock exchanges has been around 43.4 million shares. Aggregate Market Capitalization on Karachi Stock Exchange improved from Rs 365.24 billion on 30th June 1996 to Rs 484.55 billion on 31st March 1997. This increase was mainly shared by Pakistan Telecommunication Company Ltd.

The total number of domestic limited companies and foreign companies in the provinces of Punjab, Sind, Balochistan and NWFP as on 31st December 1996 is given in table 6.1.

Table 6.1
Number of Companies in Existences as on 31-12-96

Nature of Companies	Punjab	Sind	Balochistan	NWFP	Total
A) Companies Ltd. by Shares					
i) Public	1,317	1,155	57	126	2,655
ii) Private	18,422	14,232	296	2,168	35,118
B) Companies Limited by Guarantee and Association not for profit	5	0	0	0	5
C) Foreign Companies	139	197	11	14	361
Grand Total:	245	296	3	5	549
Grand Total:	20,128	15,880	367	2,313	38,688

Source: Corporate Law Authority.

Thirty one new companies were listed on the three stock exchanges during July-March 1996-97 compared to 76 in the comparable period last year. Fund mobilized by way of subscription was Rs 32.23 billion during this period compared to Rs 34.06 billion in the same period last year showing a decline of 5.7

percent. Turnover of shares however increased by 37 percent from 5623.55 million shares during July-March 1995-96 to 7701.55 million shares during July-March 1996-97. Out of 12 major trading groups price indices of only 4 groups increased, including cotton and other textiles (6.6%), sugar and allied (6.2%),

transport and communication (5.7%) and banks and other financial institutions (9.7%). Price indices of 8 trading groups declined ranging from (-)1.5 percent in the case of fuel and energy to (-)32.1% in the case of cable and electrical goods. The general index of share prices also declined by 5 percent during the period under review. The behaviour of individual stock exchanges is discussed below:

Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE)

The daily turnover of shares at the KSE which was recorded at 3.3 million in 1992 and 13.9 million in 1995 increased to 29.4 million in 1996. During July-March 1996-97 the number of listed companies increased by 13 as compared to 33 in the same period last year. As on 31st March 1997, total number of listed companies stood at 785. The total turnover of shares recorded a growth of 62 percent over the same period last year from 3524 million shares during the first nine months of 1995-96 to 5707 million shares in the first nine months of the current year. The amount of fund mobilized during the current year amounted to Rs 13.93 billion compared to Rs 15.17 billion in the same period last year. The KSE price index slightly rose to 1575 points on 31st March 1997 compared to 1548 points on the corresponding date last year.

During the last five years, Karachi Stock Exchange has witnessed an unprecedented growth pushing the listed capital from Rs 58.199 billion to Rs 202.687 billion. The progress report for the last 5 years shows that Karachi Stock Exchange has played its due role in the growth and mobilization of resources for the national economy. With the advent of foreign investors, a number of proprietary brokerage houses have been converted into corporate entities. Professional management and research cells have now become integral part of these brokerage houses. The Central Depository System is expected to start its operation very soon. The pilot project of computerized trading is being implemented and full-fledged computerized trading is expected to commence by July 1997. All these developments will bring Karachi Stock Exchange at par with other stock exchanges of the developing countries.

Lahore Stock Exchange (LSE)

During 1996-97 the Lahore Stock Exchange continued to strengthen its infrastructure facilities. Total turnover of shares was 1913 million during July-

March 1996-97 compared to 1885 million shares in the first nine months of 1995-96. During this period eight new companies were listed as compared to 18 companies in the same period last year. The total of listed companies stood at 648 as on 31-3-1997. The fund mobilized during the first nine months of the current year amounted to Rs 16.53 billion as against Rs 10.13 billion in the same period last year.

The Lahore Stock Exchange is now an attractive emerging stock market and it is playing its due role by providing an efficient market place with upto-date facilities for members, investors and entrepreneurs. Opportunities for investment in Pakistan have been vigorously promoted by the Lahore Stock Exchange. The LSE has been fully computerized and on-line trading system has been commenced, CDC is going to be operational and paperless trading will soon become operative thus facilitating the process of automation.

Islamabad Stock Exchange (ISE)

The Islamabad Stock Exchange (ISE) was opened in August 1992 mainly to promote investment and industrialization activities in the Federal Capital and northern barani areas of the country. During the first nine months of 1996-97 a total of 10 new companies were listed on ISE compared to 25 in the same period last year. The ISE mobilized Rs 1.77 billion in the first nine months of the current year compared to Rs 8.76 billion in the same period last year. Turnover of shares also registered a fall of 29.3 percent from 114.45 million shares during July-March 1995-96 to 80.87 million shares during first nine months of the current year.

Recent Developments in the Securities Market

The Corporate Law Authority has been working on the plan of modernization of the infrastructure of the stock markets. Some significant developments have taken place during the period which are being reviewed.

(a) Automation of Trading:

At Lahore Stock Exchange all trading is now done on computers. This has on the one hand, increased the trading volume and on the other, generated investors' confidence in the market. There is now greater transparency and reliability in the

Table 6.2

Number of Listed Companies, Fund Mobilized, Total
Turnover of Shares in Various Stock Exchanges

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	July-March	
					1995-96	1996-97
Karachi Stock Exchange						
A. New Companies Listed						
i) No. of Companies	57	44	65	38	33	13
i) Fund Mobilized (Rs Billion)	12.61	9.75	37.80	20.77	15.17	13.93
B. Turnover of Shares (In Million)	893.62	1831.96	2229.17	5199.61	3524.39	5707.47
Lahore Stock Exchange						
A. New Companies Listed						
i) No. of Companies	47	22	47	24	18	8
i) Fund Mobilized (Rs Billion)	1.89	1.06	6.56	19.67	10.13	16.53
B. Turnover of Shares (In Million)	85.16	369.65	959.24	2573.27	1984.71	1913.21
Islamabad Stock Exchange						
A. New Companies Listed						
i) No. of Companies	6	46	43	28	25	10
i) Fund Mobilized (Rs Billion)	0.78	2.67	15.36	11.95	8.76	1.77
B. Turnover of Shares (In Million)	9.46	37.96	81.79	153.78	114.45	80.87

Source: CLA, KSE, LSE, ISE.

trading activity. Karachi Stock Exchange has started an afternoon session of trading on computers and Islamabad Stock Exchange is working to automate its trading system.

(b) Central Depository System:

Fromulgation of the Central Depository Ordinance, 1997 has been a major development for the establishment and management of the system in Pakistan. A central depository company has been established and will start operation very soon. The present manual system of physical handling and settlement of shares will be replaced by modern book-keeping system on the computers. This will attract foreign investors into our market.

(c) Credit Rating Agencies:

Credit rating agencies are needed for the development of corporate debt market in Pakistan. The presence of reputable credit rating agencies with international standing is a sine qua non for the promotion of debt market. The first such agency was established in 1995. Due to the vast scope of business in this field, a second credit rating agency has been

allowed to be established as a joint venture with a US credit rating agency Duph & Philip.

(d) Fixed Income Securities Market:

Debt securities are an important component of financing projects in developing countries, but the corporate sector in Pakistan had been primarily relying on lending from banking and non-banking institutions. The Government is now concentrating on removing the impediments in the development of this market. The law was suitably amended in 1994 to allow corporate entities to raise debt directly from the market in the form of Term Finance Certificates (TFCs) and Participation Term Finance Certificates (PTCs). Four companies have floated TFCs and raised Rs 1.96 billion.

Development of Capital Market

Government has launched a comprehensive programme for sustained and balanced development of the capital market, which is aimed at strengthening the market infrastructure, re-organizing the Corporate Law Authority so that, like Securities and Exchange Commissions in other countries, it should be able to

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play a more effective role in the regulation of the market, re-organization of the Boards and management of the stock exchanges to inspire greater confidence among the investors, modernizing the operations of the stock exchange to make these more transparent and efficient as well as promoting mutual funds industry in the country so as to help broaden the investor base in the country. The multi-dimensional programme of the Government for the development of the capital market needs careful review of some of the fiscal and non-fiscal policies of the Government.

As a first step towards implementation of the programme for capital market development, the following decisions have been taken:

- The period of capital gains tax exemption which is expiring in June 1998 would be extended by another three years. This decision should remove any uncertainty among the investors and would motivate investors particularly those who have long term investment perspective.
- Bonus shares have been exempted from tax.
- Turnover tax on shares has been removed.
- In order to promote foreign investment in the government securities like FIB's and STFB's as well as corporate fixed income securities, it has been decided to remove tax on foreign investment in these instruments. Foreign investors investing in Pak rupee denominated instruments are exposed to currency exchange risk. The measure would provide environment conducive for foreign investment in both the Government and the corporate fixed income securities.
- A number of decisions have been taken to promote corporate fixed income securities in the country which are important instruments for mobilization of savings and helping companies (such as allowing investment by non-bank employees provident fund etc.).
- A number of decisions have been taken to promote mutual fund industry in the country so that these become viable vehicles for port-folio investment by the

public not conversant with the complexities of the market. Presently the mutual fund industry suffers from some fiscal anomalies which are being removed.

Development Financial Institutions (DFIs)

The number of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) stood at 11 as on 31st March 1997. During 1995-96 term-loans sanctions and disbursements made by the DFIs were lower as compared to the preceding year. Total sanctions of loans amounted to Rs 22.67 billion in 1995-96 as compared to Rs 32.07 billion in 1994-95 denoting a decline of 29.3 percent. Total disbursement of loans also recorded a fall of 20.0 percent from Rs 20.86 billion in 1994-95 to Rs 16.68 billion in 1995-96. Deposits of some selected DFIs, however, increased to Rs 47.75 billion during 1995-96 compared to Rs 43.74 billion in the preceding year.

During July-March 1996-97 a further deceleration in the sanction and disbursement of loans by DFIs and two specialized banks namely Agricultural Development Bank (ADBP) and Industrial Development Bank (IDBP) was observed. Total sanctions of loans by various DFIs and ADBP and IDBP amounted to Rs 12.72 billion in this period compared to Rs 20.62 billion in the corresponding period last year showing a decline of 38.3 percent. Disbursement of loans by these institutions also declined by 38.1 percent from 19.41 billion during July-March 1995-96 to Rs 12.02 billion in the first nine months of the current year.

During the current year the investment banks and Islamic banks however showed better performance if compared with their performance in the same period last year. They sanctioned a total loan of Rs 42.43 billion during the first nine months of 1996-97 compared to Rs 41.83 last year. Their combined disbursement of loans amounted to Rs 43.14 billion during July-March 1996-97 compared to Rs 42.77 billion in the same period last year.

Auction of Government Securities

The main objective of the auction of government securities is to raise funds for the federal government on market related rate of return. During 1996-97 government introduced a scheme titled 'Short Term Federal Bonds' (STFB). STFB of six months maturity was introduced in July 1996 replacing six months Treasury Bills. STFBs are sold at face value

and repaid at maturity with the rate of return fixed at auctions.

During 1995-96, the State Bank of Pakistan conducted 24 auctions of six months Government Treasury Bills on a fortnightly basis compared with 26 auctions held in the preceding year. Total amount of bids offered was Rs 135.5 billion during 1995-96 compared with Rs 250.5 billion in the preceding year. Bids accepted amounted to Rs 106.3 billion during 1995-96 compared with Rs 146.7 billion during 1994-95. After repayment of maturities during the year, the outstanding balance of six months TBs stood at Rs 54.5 billion as on 30th June, 1996 compared with Rs 57.2 billion in the preceding year. The weighted average yield on TBs ranged between 12.6284 percent and 13.0296 percent per annum during 1995-96. Auction of Federal Investment Bonds (FIBs) offered an amount of Rs 18.0 billion during 1995-96 compared with Rs 42.2 billion in the preceding year. Total accepted bids amounted to Rs 16.0 billion compared with Rs 30.0 billion in the preceding year. After repayment of maturities during the year, the outstanding stock of FIBs stood at Rs 165.8 billion as on 30th June, 1996 compared with Rs 168.8 billion in 1994-95.

During July-March 1996-97, SBP conducted 18 auctions of Short Term Federal Bonds (STFB). The total amount of bids offered was Rs 115.09 billion and bids accepted amounted to Rs 85.34 billion. The weighted average yield on STFB ranged between 12.979 percent to 17.2173 percent during July-March of the current year. During the period under review, the SBP conducted 9 auctions of Federal Investment Bonds (FIBs) offering Rs 4.39 billion out of which accepted bids amounted to Rs 4.34 billion. During the comparable period last year amount offered of the FIB was Rs 17.00 billion and the amount accepted aggregated at Rs 14.94 billion.

National Savings Organization (NSO)

The Directorate of National Savings which controls NSO has its branches throughout the country. It encourages small household savers, pensioners, and small business entities to purchase its savings instruments. The Directorate has 12 regions and 365 branches all over the country to facilitate the savers to deposit their savings at their doorstep. Moreover post offices, commercial banks and SBP also deal in sale and purchase of various certificates

and prize bonds on behalf of the Directorate on commission basis. Timely returns to depositors are ensured. The saving schemes being currently operational by Directorate of National Savings Organization include; Defence Saving Certificates, Special Saving Certificates, National Deposit Certificates, Khas Deposit Certificates, Saving Accounts, Special Saving Accounts, Regular Income Certificates, Mahana Amdani Accounts, Postal Life Insurance and Prize Bonds. The National Savings Centres presently 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 Savings Schemes offer good profit on ordinary savings ranging from 13.0 percent simple annual rate to 42.25 percent average annual compound rate in the case of Defence Saving Certificates. The last increase in profit rates on Defence Savings Certificates, Special Savings Certificates and Prize Bonds was allowed on 13th November 1996, on Savings Accounts on 1st January 1997 and on Regular Income Certificates on 7th January 1997.

During the first nine months of 1996-97 total net savings through the Directorate amounted to Rs 44.13 billion as against the target of Rs 54.18 billion for 1996-97 and actual net receipts of Rs 43.68 billion in the same period last year. The net collections thus represented a growth of only 1.0 percent over the corresponding period last year. During this period gross saving amounted to Rs 168.11 billion as compared to Rs 137.37 billion last year recording a growth of 22.4 percent. Encashment of Rs 123.98

billion was made compared to last year's Rs 93.69 billion. The ratio of encashment to gross savings was 57.55: 42.45 in 1996-97 as compared to 59.45: 40.55 in 1995-96.

During the period under review Defence Savings Certificates Scheme has so far given the best performance followed by Special Savings Certificates and Regular Income Certificates. These three savings schemes mobilized bulk of the savings in the current year. Their share in the net proceeds amounted to Rs 43.86 billion which constituted about 99.4 percent of the total net receipts mobilized. Net savings mobilized by Defence Saving Certificates amounted to Rs 23.93 billion which constituted 54.23 percent of the total accruals compared to its share of 33.38 percent in the same period last year. Net accruals of the Special Savings Certificates (R) and

Regular Income Certificates were Rs 10.64 billion and Rs 9.29 billion respectively compared to their net accruals of Rs 8.22 billion and Rs 4.23 billion in the same period last year.

Heavy withdrawals were made on two schemes namely; Special Savings Certificates (Rs 45.35 billion) and Savings Accounts (Rs 30.49 billion). Their total withdrawal constituted 61.17 percent of the total encashment compared to 64.4 percent in the same period last year. The number of investors with National Savings Centres which stood at 3.21 million as on 30-6-1996 increased to 3.24 million on 31-3-1997 showing a growth of 1.0 percent. Performance of the national savings schemes is given in table 6.2 and scheme-wise details can be seen in Statistical appendix 8.5 and 8.6.

Table 6.3
Gross and Net Deposits under
National Saving Scheme

Year	(Rs Billion)		
	Gross Deposits	Encashment	Net-Deposits
1990-91	66.11	60.71	5.41
1991-92	72.99	68.87	4.14
1992-93	75.94	66.90	9.04
1993-94	102.75	65.14	37.61
1994-95	130.56	89.69	40.87
1995-96	184.81	134.94	49.28
July-March 1995-96	137.37	93.69	43.68
July-March 1996-97	168.11	123.98	44.13

Source: Directorate of National Savings.

Chapter 7

Inflation and Price Stability Strategy

Price stability has always remained high on the policy agenda of the Government. During the 80s, the economy experienced a comparatively moderate rate of inflation. Prices came under greater pressure in the 90s, when inflation rate on an average remained in double digit. A number of factors have been responsible for persistent high inflation. These include continued reliance on expansionary fiscal and monetary policies, structural reforms (under which tariffs of utilities were raised and upward revision took place in domestic taxes particularly indirect taxes like sales tax and excise duty), continued creeping rupee depreciation, adverse weather conditions damaging crops, upward revision in agricultural subsidies and production decline in large scale industries. Prices in 1996-97 reflect a cummulation of these factors some of which continue to daunt the economy.

Four types of index are used to measure price changes in the country. These are Consumer

Price Index (CPI), Wholesale Price Index (WPI), Sensitive Price Indicator (SPI), and GDP Deflator. The first three indices are directly computed by collecting price data from randomly selected wholesale and retail sale outlets. Of them, CPI and WPI are computed on monthly basis while SPI on weekly basis. GDP deflator is compiled on annual basis and is essentially meant for working out real and nominal variants of national income. Their basic features are separately highlighted in this chapter.

During the first ten months of the current fiscal year (July-April, 1996-97), the three price indices CPI, SPI and WPI followed an identical pattern but depicted some variations in the magnitude of their increases which is to be expected considering the different composition of the indices, category of rates and spatial points. The trends recorded in these indices at different periods during the year under review are given in table 7.1.

Table 7.1
Percentage Change in Price Indices

Period	Annual Average Basis			GDP Deflator
	CPI	SPI	WPI	
1950s	1.90	-	1.52	-
1960s	3.13	-	3.00	2.90
1970s	12.74	-	13.13	12.18
1980s	7.13	8.49	7.81	6.49
1996-97	11.40	11.55	12.21	11.53
1993-94	11.27	11.79	16.40	12.86
1994-95	13.02	15.01	16.00	14.16
1995-96	10.79	10.71	11.10	10.30
1996-97				11.50
July-April (Point to Point)				
1995-96	9.77	7.29	9.45	
1996-97	13.03	13.32	12.11	
Apr.95 to Apr.96 (Point to Point)	11.03	10.39	11.92	
Apr.96 to Apr.97 (Point to Point)	13.57	14.93	13.21	
Annualized rate on the basis of				
1995-96 : Jul-Apr figures	10.84	11.07	11.20	
1996-97 :	11.62	12.09	13.03	

As the above table indicates, domestic prices remained under greater pressure during the current year than in the preceding year. The factors which had been specifically responsible for these were depressed growth of real sectors, devaluation of Pak rupee, increase in tariffs of electricity, gas, petroleum, adjustment in indirect taxes/duties and higher deficit financing.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

During July-April 1996-97, the CPI recorded an increase of 13.03 percent as against an increase of 9.77 percent in the same period last year. The group-wise review of the index shows that the increase in CPI was mainly on account of food items which contributed to an absolute increase of 7.73 percent towards the overall increase in CPI. It is

followed by fuel and lighting which is a medium group in terms of weight (i.e., 6.13%) contributing 0.92 percent to the overall increase in CPI. The medicines and cleaning and laundry group, recorded a higher increase in its prices during the period under review. The domestic shortage of some essential food items like wheat, sugar, potatoes, onion, pulses necessitating their import pushed prices to an abnormally high level. Increases in petroleum prices also induced a rise in fuel & lighting and transport & communication groups. The effect of higher prices of import component originating from devaluation of Pak rupee and higher local manufacturing cost was conspicuous in the rise in prices of medicines and cleaning and laundry groups. Group-wise increase in CPI and the contribution of individual groups towards the overall increase in CPI are given in the table 7.2.

Technical Features of CPI, WPI, SPI and GDP Deflator

Index	Commodities Covered	Commodities Group	Income Groups	Centers Covered	Markets	Lag in Computation
Consumer Price Index	460	9	Income upto Rs 1500 Income upto Rs 1501 to 4000 Income upto Rs 4001 to 7000 Income upto Rs 7001 to 10000 Income Above Rs 10000	25	61	Monthly
Wholesale Price Index	97	5				Monthly
Sensitive Price Indicator	47		1. Industrial 2. Commercial 3. Government Employees	12	50	Weekly
GDP Deflator	All goods and services included in GDP					Yearly

Table 7.2
Percentage Change in Consumer Price Index (CPI)
(on Point to Point Basis)

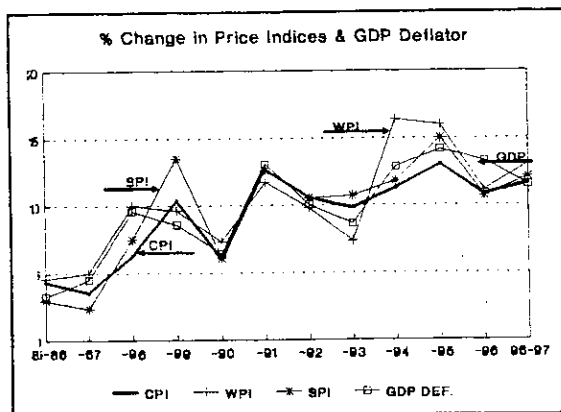
	Weights	Percent change Apr 97/Jun 96	Percent point contribution Apr 97/Jun 96	Percent change Apr 96/Apr 95	Percent point contribution Apr 96/Jun 95
General	100.00	13.03	13.03	9.77	9.77
Food, beverages and tobacco	49.35	15.66	7.73	9.72	4.80
Apparel, textile & foot wear	7.56	6.60	0.50	9.39	0.71
House rent	18.98	8.70	1.65	7.62	1.45
Fuel, lighting	6.13	14.95	0.92	11.58	0.71
Household furniture & equipment	2.00	14.08	0.28	10.67	0.21
Transport and Communication	5.08	12.53	0.64	12.56	0.64
Recreation, entertainment, education	3.12	13.06	0.41	11.69	0.36
Cleaning, laundry personal appearance	5.40	11.31	0.61	12.05	0.65
Medicines	2.38	13.19	0.31	11.85	0.28

On an annualized basis, the CPI recorded an increase of 11.62 percent during July-April 1996-97 as against 10.84 percent in the corresponding period of last year. But it was 2.1 percentage point higher than

the Government target of 8.5 percent fixed for the year 1996-97. Almost all the sub-components making CPI reflected an upward trend as shown in table 7.3.

Table 7.3
Annualized % Change in CPI

	Weights	Percent change Jul-Apr 96-97	Percent point contri- bution Jul-Apr 1996-97	Percent change Jul-Apr 1995-96	Percent point contri- bution Jul-Apr 1995-96
General	100.00	11.62	11.62	10.84	10.84
Food, beverages & tobacco	49.35	11.55	5.70	10.29	5.08
Apparel, textile & foot wear	7.56	10.12	0.77	11.99	0.91
House rent	18.98	10.07	1.91	9.34	1.77
Fuel, lighting	6.13	10.90	0.67	15.04	0.92
Household furniture & equipment	2.00	14.04	0.28	13.30	0.27
Transport & Communication	5.08	16.02	0.81	8.63	0.44
Recreation, entertainment & edut.	3.12	12.92	0.40	15.92	0.50
Cleaning, laundry & personal appear.	5.40	14.66	0.79	14.43	0.78
Medicines	2.38	12.65	0.30	8.99	0.21



Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

During July-April 1996-97, WPI increased by 12.11 percent compared to 9.45 percent in the

corresponding period of last year. This increase was shared by all the sub-indices of the index which displayed a varied increase in the range of 7.18 to 19.42 percent.

An analysis of commodity groups comprising WPI indicates that food group alone added 5.08 percentage points in the 12.11 percent increase in the index. Fuel & lighting contributed 2.97 percent and the sub-group of manufactures added 2.73 percent. This has been mainly due to increase in the prices of food items, upward revision in the prices of petroleum owing to its linkage with international market prices and increase in cost of production due to increase in sales tax rates, devaluation etc. Trend in WPI and the contribution of individual groups towards overall increase in the index are given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4
Percentage Change in Wholesale Price Index
(On Point to Point Basis)

Commodities	Weights	Percent change Apr 97/ Jun. 96	Percent point Contribution Apr 97/Jun 96	Percent change Apr 96	Percent point Contribution Apr 96/Jun 95
General	100.00	12.11	12.11	9.45	9.45
Food,	45.79	11.09	5.08	11.68	5.35
Raw Material	8.76	11.16	0.98	4.04	0.35
Fuel, Lighting & Lubricant	15.28	19.42	2.97	9.39	1.43
Manufacturing	25.53	10.69	2.73	7.78	1.99
Building material	4.64	7.18	0.33	8.45	0.39

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

On an annualized basis, WPI recorded a rise of 13.02 percent during July-April 1996-97. This

increase was shared by all the sub-indices making WPI which displayed a divergent behaviour in the range of 11.80 percent to 16.32 percent. The main increases were recorded by fuel, lighting group 16.32 percent, raw material 14.93 percent and building

materials 14.41 percent. In terms of percentage point contribution, the food group contributed the largest increase of 5.41 percent point to the overall increase followed by manufacturing 3.16 percent point, fuel and lighting 2.49 percent point and raw material 1.31 percent point (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5
Annualized Percent Change in WPI

Commodities	Weights	Jul-Apr 1996-97	Percent point Contribution Jul-Apr 96-97	Jul-Apr 1995-96	Percent point Contribution Jul-Apr 95-96
		13.03		11.20	
General	100.00				11.20
Food,	45.79	11.80	5.41	11.70	5.36
Raw Material	8.76	14.93	1.31	5.47	0.48
Fuel, Lighting & Lubricant	15.28	16.32	2.49	18.68	2.85
Manufacturing	25.53	12.36	3.16	8.94	2.28
Building material	4.64	14.41	0.67	7.25	0.34

Sensitive Price Indicator (SPI)

SPI consists of 47 essential items which carry 52.61 percent weight in the consumption basket of low income groups upto Rs 1500 per month. It is heavily weighted in favour of food items which has a weightage of 43.78 percent in SPI. During July-April 1996-97, SPI recorded a rise of 13.32 percent against 7.29 percent in the same period of preceding year.

Among the 33 food items in SPI, 28 items recorded increases ranging from 1.07 percent in price of milk powder (Nido) to 53.75 percent in price of wheat contributing towards the overall increase in SPI by 12.32 percent. Prices of a few items like mash and gram pulses, potatoes, banana and red chillies showed

a decline. All the 14 non-food items in SPI recorded increases with the largest increase of 30.61 percent in the price of kerosene down to 0.32 percent in the prices of cigarettes (K-2). Much of the surge in food prices during the period under review has been the result of shortage of essential consumer items like wheat, sugar, pulses, onion and potatoes. The increase in non food items is attributable to increase in cost of production caused by increase in rates of sales tax, international prices and devaluation of Pak rupee. The changes in the prices of some selected essential items are given in the table 7.6 while details are given in the annex.

Table 7.6
Percentage Change in Prices of Essential Commodities

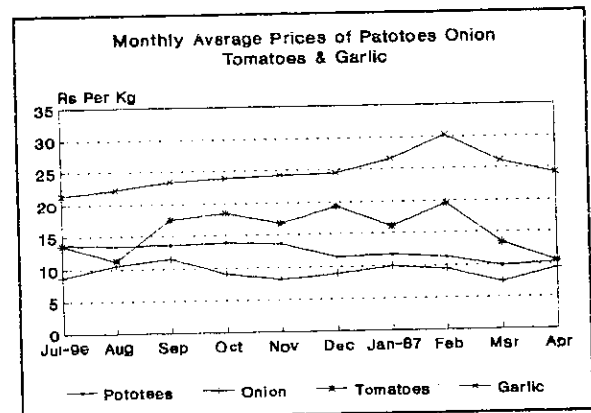
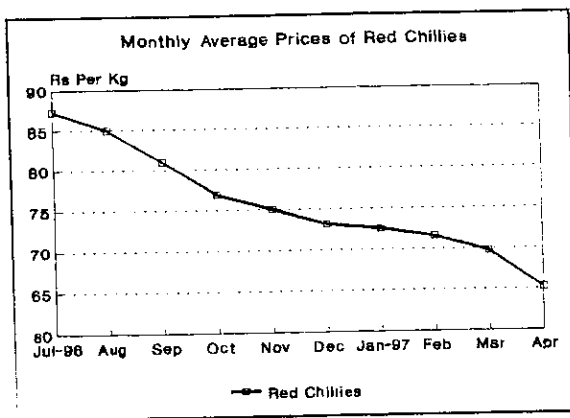
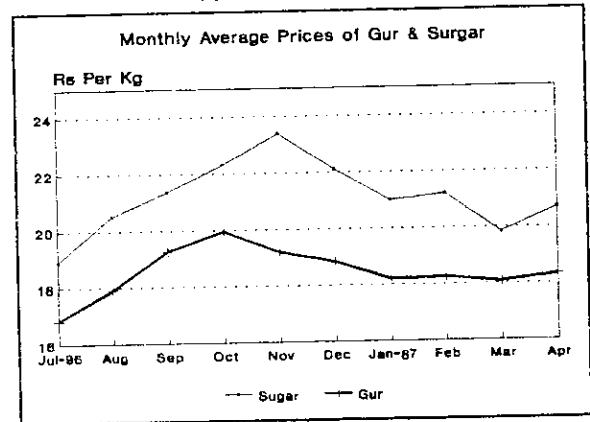
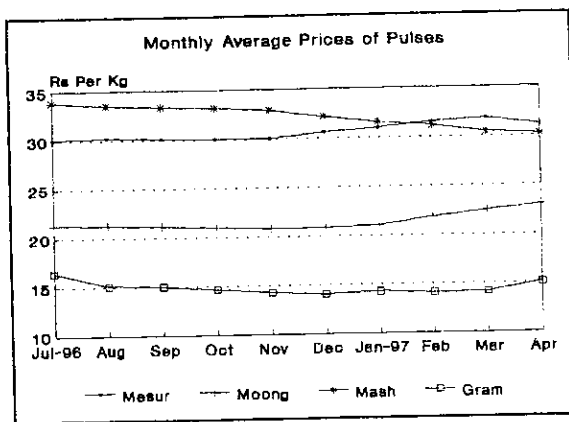
Items	Unit	Weight	Percent change Apr 97/Jun 96	Percentage point Contribution
Items recording increase of 10% or above				
1. Wheat	Kg	0.34	53.75	1.19
2. Wheat Flour (A.qty)	Kg	12.94	46.55	6.02
3. Tea (Sup.Qty)	Kg	2.68	31.75	0.85
4. Kerosene oil	ltr	1.70	30.61	0.52
5. Onions	kg	1.45	28.34	0.41
6. Bath soap (life buoy)	cake	1.82	20.00	0.36
7. Eggs Hen (Farm)	Dzn	0.42	18.77	0.08
8. Tomatoes	kg	1.13	17.23	0.19
9. Bread plain	each	0.13	17.14	0.02
10. Washing soap nylon	cake	2.27	16.95	0.39

(Contd.....)

Table 7.6
Percentage Change in Prices of Essential Commodities

Items	Unit	Weight	Percent change Apr 97/Jun 96	Percentage point Contribution
Items recording increase of 10% or above				
11. Firewood	40 kg	2.43	15.79	0.38
12. Veg. Ghee (Tin)	2.5 Kg	2.30	14.94	0.34
13. Cooking oil dalda	2.5 ltr	0.15	14.83	0.02
14. Garlic	kg	0.55	14.67	0.08
15. Tea prepared cup	each	6.60	13.81	0.91
16. Veg. Ghee (Loose)	Kg	4.75	13.16	0.62
17. Sandle Peshawari bata	pair	0.60	13.02	0.08
18. Chapel spang bata	pair	0.40	12.94	0.05
19. Gur	kg	0.11	12.44	0.01
20. Sugar	Kg	5.27	11.39	0.60
Items recording decline of 10% or above				
1. Red Chillies	Kg	1.15	(-)25.38	-0.29
2. Potatoes	Kg	1.23	(-)20.69	-0.25
3. Banana	Dzn	0.77	(-)13.20	-0.10
4. Gram Pulse washed	Kg	1.14	(-)12.47	-0.14
5. Mash Pulse washed	kg	0.95	(-)11.17	-0.11

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.



GENERAL PRICE REVIEW AND PRICE STABILIZATION MEASURES

The Government accorded priority to stemming the rising tendency of prices. It took several measures on both demand and supply side to mitigate the effects of adverse factors and prevent the situation from further deteriorating. It took firm steps to create a stable macro-economic environment by keeping a check on budgetary expenditure and bringing discipline in monetary expansion. Efforts were also made to stimulate growth. Major steps taken to bring stability in prices are reviewed in the following paragraphs.

I. Tight Demand Management Policy

A tight monetary policy with the main thrust on curtailing fiscal deficit, streamlining procedures and restoring financial discipline in the economy is being pursued. The fiscal deficit which was 6.3 percent of GDP in 1995-96 is to be reduced in 1996-97. It is expected that the impact of fiscal measures, especially of tariff reforms will check the higher tendency in prices and would ultimately result in moderating the inflationary pressure developed in recent years.

II. Supply Augmenting Measures

To minimize the impact of domestic shortage of essential consumer items, a quick mechanism of supply arrangement has been pursued. Domestic stock position of food items and their availability has been regularly and carefully watched and import of essential items like wheat, sugar, pulses etc. has been arranged.

a) Agricultural Package: In conjunction with the above mentioned measures to reduce the impact of inflation, increase production in agricultural sector and to achieve self-sufficiency in food items, a comprehensive package for the development of agriculture sector was announced by the Government in March 1997. The package includes adequate returns for farmers, relief in the prices of agriculture inputs and enhanced availability of agricultural credit to farmers. The overall size of agricultural credit has been raised and maximum ceiling of one million rupees has been fixed. Fifty percent rebate in interest on payment of the outstanding loans by the

small farmers within 6 months has also been promised. Setting up of a special Fund of Rs 500 million for agricultural research and extension is in the offing. State land will be distributed with full ownership rights among landless farmers at the rate of 12.5 acres per family. Support prices of wheat, rice and oilseeds have been raised to tempt the farmers to grow more. (*Apna Ugao Aur Apna Khao is the general call being broadcast to the farming community*). Exemption of certified cotton seed from general sales tax and concessional of electricity tariff (at half of the industrial tariff) for tubewells has also been provided. Besides, several measures are being taken to provide quality seeds for the next crop on very cheap rates.

b. Public Sector Distribution Agencies:

Utility Stores Corporation (USC): To overcome the temporary shortage of consumer items in the open market and to ensure their supply to the general public, the network of USC has been expanded. Through its 930 outlets, the Corporation made arrangements for sale of many essential commodities at cheaper than the open market rates.

c. Trading Corporation of Pakistan (TCP): TCP was involved in the import of essential commodities like sugar, pulses.

III. Special Marketing Arrangements

Friday, Tuesday and Sunday bazars are being held in a number of cities/towns to supply mainly perishable commodities like vegetables and fruits etc. These also help in regulating the prices of commodities of daily use.

IV. Economic Revival Programme

The present government announced on 28th March 1997 an Economic Revival Programme to stimulate domestic output to achieve economic stability. It reduced tariff rate, General Sales Tax (GST) Rates and abolished regulatory duty on imports. Essential items like wheat, fertilizer and life saving drugs are being exempted from minimum tariff rates of 10 percent. This reduction in tax rate will

provide incentives to boost investment and production which will have a salutary impact on prices.

V. Institutional Measures

a) Economic Coordination Committee: Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet keeps a close watch on prices and supply of essential commodities through fortnightly meetings and takes necessary measures to control prices and increase supplies.

b) Committee on Kitchen Items (Early Warning): A high level Committee of Secretaries on Kitchen items headed by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission has been constituted which reviews every week the prices of essential commodities of daily use and recommends measures such as prompt import and change in duties on imports and exports to enhance domestic availability.

c) Price Control Committees: Price control Committees have been set up at district level to launch coordinated efforts against artificial

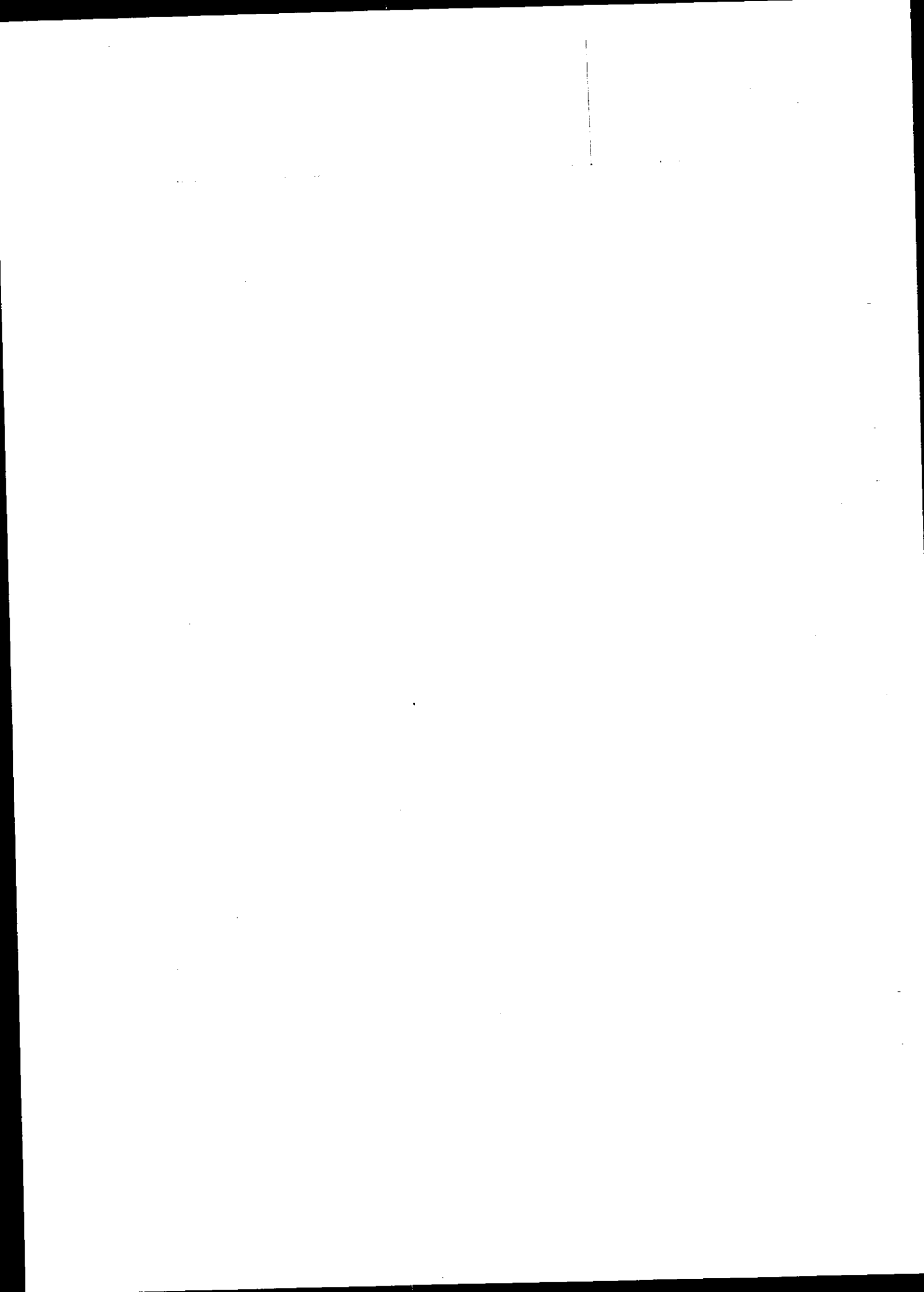
increase in prices, black marketing and profiteering. The district administration at Provincial level has been directed to ensure effectiveness of these committees in terms of checking price hike.

VII. Administrative Measures

To check price hike, all divisional/district authorities have been asked to keep a constant surveillance over prices and availability of essential commodities.

Control on Excessive Expenditure on Marriage Ceremonies: The government has imposed restrictions on excessive expenditure on marriage ceremonies and other social events.

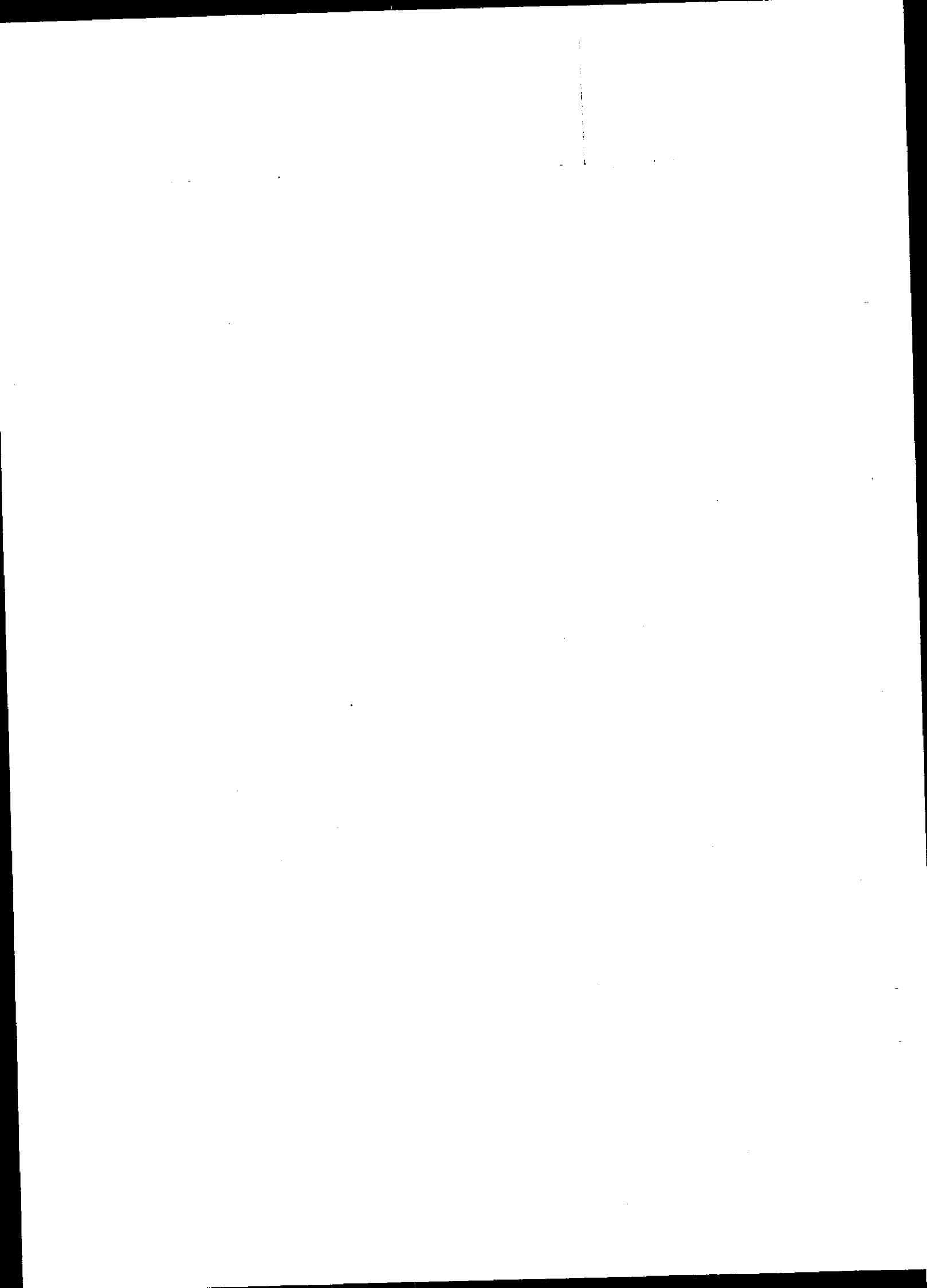
These measures are some of the many which the government has already taken to stabilize the prices.



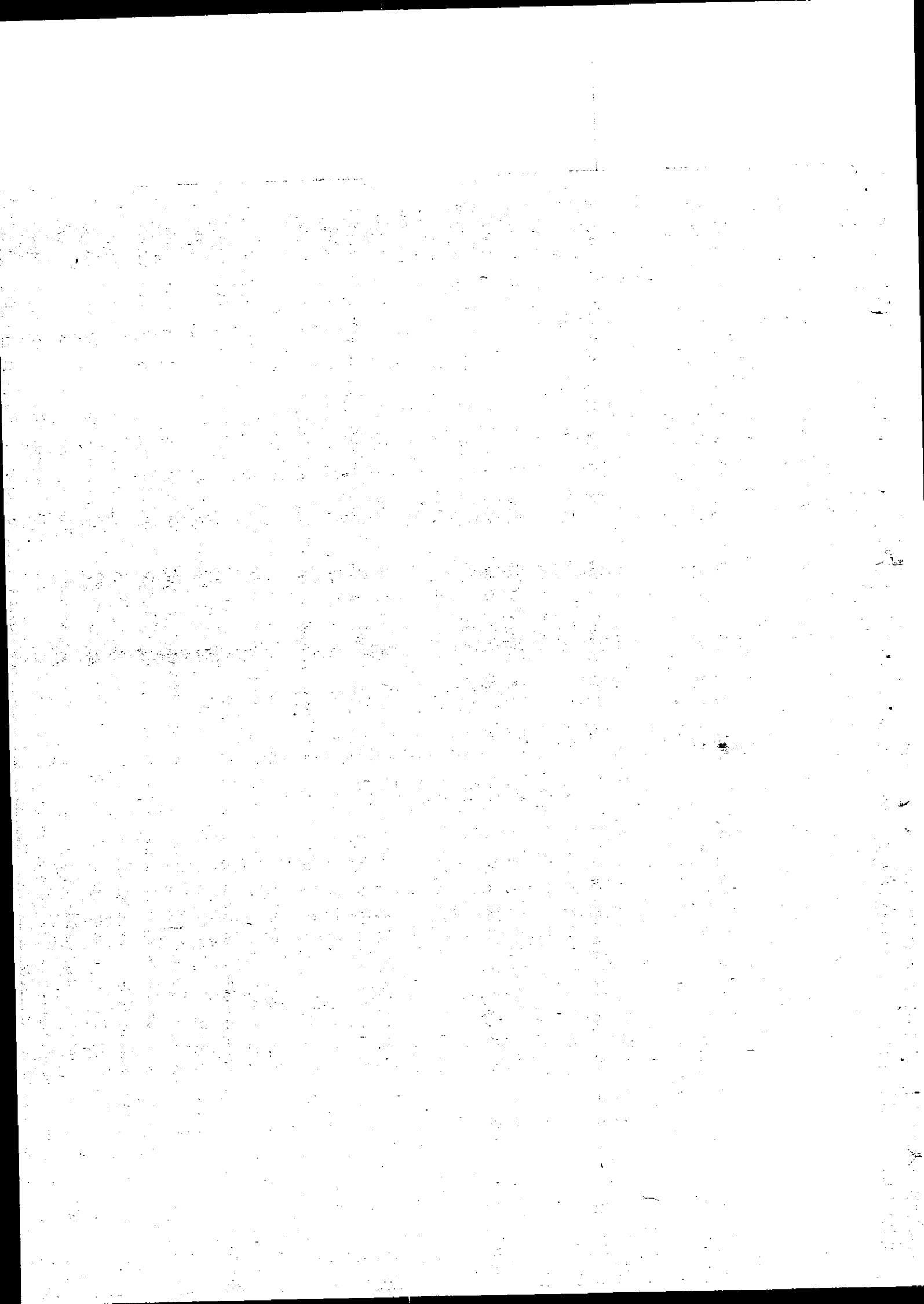
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PRICES OF 47 ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

Items	Unit	Weights	April 97/June 96 (% Change)	Percent Point Contribution
1. Wheat	Kg	0.3442	53.75	0.19
2. Wheat Flour (A.qty)	Kg	12.9363	46.55	6.02
3. Rice Basmati (Broken)	Kg	1.1464	6.45	0.07
4. Rice Irri-6	Kg	1.1464	4.07	0.05
5. Masoor Pulse washed	kg	0.6586	3.77	0.02
6. Moong Pulse washed	kg	0.7586	9.20	0.07
7. Mash Pulse washed	kg	0.9459	(-)11.17	(-)0.11
8. Gram Pulse washed	Kg	1.1146	(-)12.47	(-)0.14
9. beef	kg	5.2159	7.78	0.41
10. Mutton	Kg	0.8139	4.73	0.04
11. Eggs Hen (Farm)	Dzn	0.4216	18.77	0.08
12. Bread Plain M.S.	Each	0.1255	17.14	0.02
13. Sugar	Kg	5.2718	11.39	0.60
14. Gur	Kg	0.1121	12.44	0.01
15. Milk Fresh	Ltr	15.1249	9.27	1.40
16. Milk Powdered (NIDO)	500 Kg	0.0374	1.07	0.00
17. Curd	Kg	0.5197	5.40	0.03
18. Veg. Ghee (Tin)	2.5 Kg	2.3022	14.94	0.34
19. Veg. Ghee (Loose)	Kg	4.7476	13.16	0.62
20. Mustard Oil	Kg	0.1471	4.91	0.01
21. Cooking Oil (Dalda)	2.5 ltr	0.1464	14.83	0.02
22. Potatoes	Kg	1.2268	(-)20.69	(-)0.25
23. Onions	kg	1.4499	28.34	0.41
24. Tomatoes	Kg	1.1306	17.32	0.19
25. Banana	Dzn	0.7694	(-)13.20	(-)0.10
26. Salt Powdered	Kg	0.2558	3.39	0.01
27. Red Chillies	Kg	1.1536	(-)25.38	(-)0.29
28. Garlic	Kg	0.5539	14.67	0.08
29. Tea	250 Gm	2.6841	31.75	0.85
30. Tea Prepared	Cup	6.6029	13.81	0.91
31. Cooked Beef Plate	Each	6.6029	8.16	0.54
32. Cooked Dal Plate	Each	6.6029	3.14	0.21
33. Chicken (farm)	kg	0.1072	n.a	n.a
Total		83.2072		12.32
34. Cigarettes K-2	10's	3.4729	0.32	0.01
35. Coarse Latha	Mtr	0.6959	6.32	0.04
36. Lawn Hussain	Mtr	0.6959	3.74	0.03
37. Tail Printed	Mtr	0.3480	6.56	0.02
38. Shirting Hussain	Mtr	1.3918	3.88	0.05
39. Janda/ Pashawari Bata)	Pair	0.6010	13.02	0.08
40. Shoes Ladies Bata	Pair	0.3450	13.21	0.05
41. Chapel Spang Bata	Pair	0.4028	12.94	0.05
42. Kerasene	Ltr	1.6993	30.61	0.52
43. Firewood	40 Kg	2.4330	15.79	0.38
44. Electric Bulb 60 Watts	Each	0.2446	7.14	0.02
45. Match Box	Each	0.3783	0.00	0.00
46. Washing Soap (Nylon)	Cake	2.2724	16.95	0.39
47. Bath Soap (Lifebouy)	Cake	1.8200	20.00	0.36
Total		16.8008		2.00
Total SPI		100.0080		

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.



**III. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
AND FOREIGN ECONOMIC
ASSISTANCE**



Chapter 8

Balance of Payments

The budget estimates of balance of payments for the year 1996-97 envisaged considerable improvement over the preceding year. The exports (fo) which were \$ 8,311 million in 1995-96 were projected at \$ 9,965 million for 1996-97. The imports (fo) were projected at \$ 12,055 million, that is, 0.33 percent above the last year's level of \$ 12,015 million. The trade gap was thus estimated at \$ 2,090 million with an improvement of 43.57 percent. In other words, the trade deficit was planned at 3.26 percent of GDP compared with 5.73 percent of GDP in 1995-96.

The projections placed the deficit on account of services (net) higher by \$ 368 million on expectations of enlarged payments. The inflow under private unrequited transfers (net) was planned to increase by 5.30 percent over the previous year and would amount to \$ 2,504 million. A larger increase was predicted in the deposits of resident foreign currency accounts. Likewise, workers remittances were projected at \$ 1,575 million against \$ 1,461 million in 1995-96. Consequently, the current account deficit was worked out at \$ 3,203 million exhibiting an improvement of \$ 1,372 million or 29.99 percent over last year. The deficit in current account was thus expected to fall to 4.99 percent of GDP in 1996-97 from 7.07 percent of GDP in 1995-96. The inflow on account of long term capital (net) was anticipated to grow by 19.51 percent to \$ 3,051 million. After having accounted for all these anticipations, the year was expected to end up with a comfortable position of foreign exchange reserves.

The trade policy announced for 1996-97 focussed on encouraging exports and further liberalizing imports and ultimately to improve the trade balance. Subsequently during the course of the year, many more policy measures were initiated with a view to curtailing the trade gap and to improving overall balance of payments position. The rupee was twice devalued apart from normal depreciation under managed floating system. Textile package for spinning and value-added sectors was announced to enhance

the availability of cotton and polyester fibre. In order to facilitate exporters a textile quota management policy has been announced for a period of three years. The Prime Minister's economic revival package contained many measures which inter alia aimed at doubling the US dollar value of exports in three years period. Tariff rates have been reduced to 45 percent from 65 percent. These measures are expected to lead to rapid economic recovery through export-led growth.

According to data available at the time of finalization of this section of the Economic Survey, the trade deficit during July-March 1996-97 narrowed by \$ 164 million, reflecting an improvement of 6.12 percent aggregating at \$ 2,517 million over the comparable period of last year. The deficit in services (net), however, widened by 10.10 percent and totalled at \$ 2,879 million. The inflow under private unrequited transfers (net) registered a net increase of \$ 314 million or 17.70 percent over the level of \$ 1,774 million recorded in July-March, 1995-96. The flow of workers remittances declined whereas resident foreign currency accounts witnessed a buoyancy in this period. Consequently, the current account deficit improved by 6.08 percent over the comparable period last year and stood at \$ 3,308 million. The inflow under long term capital (net) grew by 7.36 percent and amounted to \$ 1,590 million. The first three quarters ended with a draw down in foreign exchange reserves. The main components of the balance of payments are summarized in table 8.1.

The performance of individual components of the balance of payments, based on provisional/actual data, has been reviewed in greater detail in the subsequent paragraphs.

Exports

Export earnings for the year 1996-97 budget were projected at \$ 10.0 billion on custom basis against \$ 8.71 billion of 1995-96. The export receipts during July-April, 1996-97 amounted to \$ 6,812.75

Table 8.1
Balance of Payments

	1994-95	1995-96	July-March (P)	
			1996-97	1995-96
Trade balance	-2537	-3704	-2517	-2681
Exports (fob)	7759	8311	6003	6128
Imports(fob)	-10296	-12015	-8520	-8809
Services (net)	-2384	-3249	-2879	-2615
Private transfers (net)	2437	2378	2088	1774
Workers remittances	1866	1461	992	1149
Current account balance	-2484	-4575	-3308	-3522
Long term capital (net)	2846	2553	1590	1481
Changes in reserves (- = Increase)	-238	431	1398	880

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

P: Provisional

million, reflecting an increase of 1.09 percent over the total of \$ 6,739.27 million recorded in the corresponding period last year. The absolute increase of \$ 73.48 million is attributed to higher exports of rice, raw wool, fish & fish preparation, fruits, crude animal material, cotton fabrics, knitwear, bed wear, towels, cotton bags & sacks, readymade garments, synthetic textiles, other textile made ups, waste textile fabrics, petroleum products, sports goods, leather manufactures, cutlery and onyx manufactures.

During this period, the export of raw cotton, leather, guar & guar products, vegetables, oil seeds, nuts & kernels, cotton yarn, tarpaulin & canvas, tulle lace embroidery, carpets, surgical instruments, chemicals & pharmaceuticals and molasses declined. Among these items, the export value of raw cotton witnessed a steep fall of \$ 474.929 million and stood at \$ 11.558 million. The short-fall mainly stemmed

from 97.5 percent decline in its quantum of export and 6.2 percent fall in its price prevailing in the international market. Excepting raw cotton, the remaining exports denoted a rise of 8.77 percent.

Although the export value of raw cotton dropped by 97.6 percent yet the export of textile manufactures as a whole exhibited a growth of 8.1 percent and generated the highest earnings of \$ 4,522.378 million. However, the export of textile manufactures and raw cotton combined showed a decline of 2.9 percent and aggregated at \$ 4,533.936 million compared to \$ 4,670.524 million in the same period last year. The export value of all the items within the cotton group (raw cotton & textile manufactures) increased except that of raw cotton, cotton yarn, tarpaulin & canvas and tulle lace & embroidery. The detail is given in table 8.2.

Table 8.2
Export of Cotton Group

Commodity	July-April			% Share	
	1996-97*	1995-96	% Change	1996-97*	1995-96
Commodity	11.558	486.487	-97.62	0.25	10.42
Raw cotton	1178.064	1197.511	-1.62	25.98	25.64
Cotton yarn	1001.940	949.526	5.52	22.10	20.33
Cotton fabrics	555.284	551.359	0.71	12.25	11.81
← Knitwear	367.958	323.100	13.88	8.12	6.92
Bed wear	161.966	135.120	19.87	3.57	2.89
Towels	21.699	18.799	15.43	0.48	0.40
Cotton bages, sacks	600.791	472.751	27.08	13.25	10.12
Readymade garments	28.103	33.056	-14.98	0.62	0.71
Tarpaulin & canvas	11.038	17.187	-35.78	0.24	0.37
Tulle, lace embroidery	416.631	344.426	20.96	9.19	7.37
Synth. textile	174.535	137.366	27.06	3.85	2.94
Other text. made ups	4.369	3.836	13.89	0.10	0.08
Waste textile fabrics			-2.92	100.00	100.00
Total cotton grp. (R. cotton & text. manf.)	4533.936	4670.524			

Source: FBS and E.A.Wing

* Provisional

The export of cotton group (raw cotton & textile manufactures) dominated in the total exports and its share continued to be as high as 66.55 percent during July-April, 1996-97. Though compared to last

year it dipped by 2.75 percentage point. This was followed by the share of leather group and rice. The summarized position is shown in table 8.3.

Table 8.3
Export of Major Group & Items

Commodity	July-April			(\$ million)	
	1996-97*	1995-96	% Change	% Share 1996-97*	1995-96
Total cotton group (Raw cotton & textile manufactures)	4533.936	4670.524	-2.92	66.55	69.30
Rice	393.223	372.744	5.49	5.77	5.53
Raw wool	11.592	9.417	23.10	0.17	0.14
Fish & fish prep	125.646	112.889	11.30	1.84	1.68
Leather	192.417	204.531	-5.92	2.82	3.03
Guar & guar products	26.739	33.196	-19.45	0.39	0.49
Fruits	63.181	31.896	98.08	0.93	0.47
Vegetables	7.463	8.087	-7.72	0.11	0.12
Crude animal material	19.440	17.967	8.20	0.29	0.27
Oil seeds: nuts & kernels	6.253	13.385	-53.28	0.09	0.20
Carpets & carpeting	150.690	150.970	-0.19	2.21	2.24
Petroleum incl. products	72.194	46.667	54.70	1.06	0.69
Sports goods	234.227	179.441	30.53	3.44	2.66
Leather manufactures	304.267	267.199	13.87	4.47	3.96
Surgical & med. instruments	97.915	103.757	-5.63	1.44	1.54
Cutlery	14.473	13.814	4.77	0.22	0.21
Onyx manufactures	9.377	6.190	51.49	0.14	0.09
Chemicals & pharma.	40.356	49.459	-18.41	0.59	0.73
Molasses	32.984	57.935	-43.07	0.48	0.87
Others	476.373	389.202	22.40	6.99	5.78
Total	6812.746	6739.270	1.09	100.00	100.00

* Provisional

Source: FBS & E.A.Wing

The shift towards exporting the larger volumes of value added goods continued during the current year (July-April) as more earnings accrued from the export of textile manufactures, leather manufactures, carpets, sports goods and surgical instruments which together accounted for 77.94 percent of total exports. This ratio was 72.48 percent in the comparable period last year. The export sector remains concentrated in limited products like that of cotton group (raw cotton & textile manufactures), leather group, rice and carpets claiming 81.82 percent of the entire export earnings during July-April 1996-97. Out of this, the share of cotton group alone is 66.55 percent.

The break-up under economic classification of exports reveals that the share of manufactured goods in the total exports remained higher over other categories. Its share has been fluctuating over the years. It was 62 percent in 1995-96. This was followed by the share of semi-manufactures and primary commodities at 22 percent and 16 percent respectively. During July-March 1996-97, the share of manufactured goods increased by 8 percentage points while the share of semi-manufactures recorded a fall of one percentage point over the same period last year. However, the share of primary commodities during this period fell by 7 percentage points. The detail is given in table 8.4.

Table 8.4
Economic Classification of Exports
(% Share)

	1994-95	1995-96	July-March	
			1996-97	1995-96
Manufactured Goods	64	62	68	60
Semi Manufactures	25	22	21	22
Primary Commodities	11	16	11	18
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

Pakistani goods are exported globally. A large number of countries from all over the world purchased Pakistan's products in 1995-96. Among them, the principal buyers were USA and Hong Kong. After these two countries, the maximum export proceeds originated from Germany and Japan. The export to these four countries alone in 1995-96 accounted for 38.0 percent of the total exports. The percentage share of exports with major countries of the world since 1993-94 is given in table 8.5.

Table 8.5
Major Export Markets of Pakistan
(% Share)

Countries	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Japan	8.0	6.7	6.6
USA	14.4	16.2	15.5
Germany	8.0	7.0	6.8
U.K.	7.8	7.1	6.4
Saudi Arabia	3.5	2.7	2.4
Kuwait	0.4	0.3	0.3
France	4.1	3.3	3.1
Dubai	6.3	4.0	4.7
South Korea	2.7	3.3	3.2
China	0.8	1.1	1.7
Malaysia	0.7	0.6	0.5
Hong Kong	7.3	6.6	9.1
Others	36.0	41.1	39.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Commerce.

Pakistan's share in the world exports has remained at a more or less constant level in the last few years. Its share fluctuated between 0.18 percent to 0.21 percent during 1993-95. Among the major commodity groups, the share of textile & clothing in 1995 over 1994 decreased marginally by 0.22 percentage point but its export value in respect of Pakistan was up to the tune of \$ 328 million. In this period, the share of carpet sector receded by 1.75 percentage point and witnessed a net fall of \$ 38 million in its export value. The leather group's share

declined by 0.29 percentage point, although its export value went up by 4.09 percent. Fish & fish products recorded a nominal fall in their share while their value showed an increase of 4.90 percent. The detail is given in table 8.6.

Table 8.6
Pakistan's Share in World Exports

(Value \$ million & share in percentage)

	1993	1994	1995
1. Total Exports			
World Total	3,257,589	3,617,591	4,490,031
Pakistan	6,842	7,328	8,125
Share	0.21	0.20	0.18
2. Textile & Clothing			
World Total	217,926	238,433	277,669
Pakistan	5,091	5,593	5,921
Share	2.34	2.35	2.13
3. Carpets & Rugs			
World Total	1,440	1,213	1,090
Pakistan	158	187	149
Share	10.97	15.42	13.67
4. Leather incl. Goods			
World Total	12,697	14,645	18,041
Pakistan	240	269	280
Share	1.89	1.84	1.55
5. Fish & Fish Prod.			
World Total	33,384	36,531	41,693
Pakistan	202	143	150
Share	0.61	0.39	0.36

Source: Ministry of Commerce.

Imports

The import bill for 1996-97 budget was placed at \$ 12.0 billion on custom basis, reflecting a moderate rise over the level of \$ 11.81 billion recorded in 1995-96. The imports during July-April, 1996-97 grew at the rate of 1.48 percent and amounted to \$ 9,707.29 million compared with \$ 9,566.08 million of the same period last year. Import items adding towards net increase of \$ 141.21 million in value were wheat, dry fruits, sugar, power generating machines, construction & mining machinery, road motor vehicles, aircraft, ships & boats, petroleum products & crude, fertilizer, iron & steel scrap, rubber tyres & tubes, wood & cork and jute. Among these items, the rise in the import of sugar alone was to the tune of \$ 195.924 million. Excluding sugar from the total imports, the remaining imports registered a decline of 0.57 percent. The items denoting a fall in their imports, other than food

items, were office machines (including data processing equipments), textile machinery, electrical machinery & apparatus, agricultural machinery & implements, synthetic fibre, silk yarn, worn clothing, insecticides, plastic material, medicinal products, iron & steel, aluminium wrought etc, rubber crude and paper & paper board.

Among the food group, the import value of wheat, dry fruit and sugar during July-April 1996-97 has gone up by \$ 205.209 million over the same period last year. However, the other food items like milk & milk food, tea, spices, soyabean oil, palm oil and pulses together exhibited a fall of 43.02 percent or \$ 440.655 million and totalled at \$ 583.605 million against \$ 1,024.260 million recorded in the comparable period last year. Nevertheless, food items inclusive of wheat, dry fruit and sugar denoted a decline of 15.87 percent and the share of food group in total imports came down to 12.86 percent against

15.51 percent in the same period last year. The import of pulses witnessed a steeper fall of 60.05 percent, followed by milk & milk food by 51.24 percent. Likewise, the import of palm and soyabean oil also decreased markedly by 48.40 percent and 30.04 percent respectively and both the items together reduced the import bill by \$ 338.043 million.

The import bill of petroleum group during July-April 1996-97 over the same period last year increased by 17.20 percent and aggregated at \$ 1,855.708 million and its share in the total imports dominated at 19.12 percent. This was followed by the share of machinery group and food group. These three groups combined accounted for 51.00 percent of the total imports in July-April 1996-97. Their share in the comparable period last year was 50.01 percent. The detail of percentage share of the major groups is given in table 8.7.

Table 8.7
Import by Major Groups

Groups	July-April			(% share)	
	1996-97*	1995-96	% Change	1996-97*	1995-96
Food	1248.133	1483.579	-15.9	12.86	15.51
Machinery	1846.385	1717.106	7.5	19.02	17.95
Petroleum	1855.708	1583.328	17.2	19.12	16.55
Textile	162.595	186.127	-12.6	1.67	1.95
Agri. chemicals	485.515	383.883	26.5	5.00	4.01
Other chemicals	480.962	609.516	-21.1	4.95	6.37
Metal	464.754	487.426	-4.7	4.79	5.10
Miscellaneous	240.488	265.302	-9.4	2.48	2.77
Others	2922.752	2850.009	2.6	30.11	29.39
Total	9707.292	9566.076	1.5	100.00	100.00

* Provisional

Source: FBS & E.A.S. 1997

The composition of economic classification of imports has reflected that the share of consumer goods including the share of raw material for consumer goods continued to be higher in the total imports. It was 59 percent in 1995-96 as against 60 percent in 1994-95. Nevertheless, it slightly decreased during July-March, 1996-97 and came down to 58 percent compared with 59 percent of same period last year. The share of capital goods alongwith the share of raw material for capital goods in 1995-96 marginally improved by one percentage point and was recorded at 41 percent. Its share further improved

from 41 percent in July-March 1995-96 to 42 percent during July-March 1996-97. The detail of economic classification of imports is given in table 8.8.

The sources of Pakistan's imports are spread all over the world. The principal countries from where bulk of the goods were purchased during 1995-96 were Japan and USA. Malaysia and Kuwait come next. The proceeds with these four countries alone in the year 1995-96 accounted for 33.2 percent of the total imports. The percentage share of imports with the major countries of the world is given in table 8.9.

Table 8.8
Economic Classification of Imports
(% Share)

	1994-95	1995-96	July-March	
			1996-97	1995-96
Consumer goods	14	14	15	14
Raw material for consumer goods	46	45	43	45
Capital goods	35	35	37	35
Raw material for capital goods	5	6	5	6
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Table 8.9
Major Sources of Imports
(% Share)

Countries	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Japan	11.8	9.6	10.7
U.S.A.	10.6	9.4	8.9
Germany	7.7	6.8	5.8
U.K.	4.9	5.1	4.4
Saudi Arabia	5.4	4.9	5.9
Kuwait	5.3	5.8	6.4
France	4.0	2.4	1.9
Dubai	1.5	1.8	1.6
South Korea	3.7	3.2	2.8
China	5.1	4.4	4.6
Malaysia	5.5	8.8	7.2
Hong Kong	0.4	0.4	0.4
Others	34.1	37.4	39.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Commerce.

Annual Trade Policy and Subsequent Complementary Policy Measures

A. Trade Policy

The trade policy framed for the year 1996-97 is outward looking and is a step towards further liberalization of trade. It seeks to meet the country's obligations towards globalization of merchandised trade under World Trade Organization (WTO). The policy endeavours to simplify the existing rules and procedures for boosting exports. Incentives have been provided for the diversification of exports, commodity-wise as well as country-wise. A quantum jump in the export earnings was emphasized through value addition and by adopting aggressive marketing techniques. The policy also provides an environment

for making industrial production more competitive for enlarging the base of exportable surplus in the country. Through this strategy, the policy focusses on enhancing the level of Pakistan's share in the world trade and to benefit from the regional groupings.

The salient features specified in the Trade Policy under exports and imports are given below:

Export Measures

Re-export of imported goods has been simplified. Private sector has been allowed to export cement and cement clinker.

It has been recommended to extend the export finance facility to cotton textile goods, non-textile exports and selected minerals.

Facility of duty free import of materials for subsequent export has been extended to the canning of foods including fish products, manufacturing of audio & video cassettes, software floppies and manufacturing of kitchen utensils & other products of plastic materials.

Export of carpets as personal baggage has been allowed on production of proof of foreign currency encashment.

Export of bona-fide personal baggage has been facilitated by removing checks.

Electric fans has been allowed to be exported without getting Pakistan Standards Institute certification. However, the exporters will have to conform to the standards of the importing countries.

Import Measures

The import of factory ships and fishing vessels for processing & preserving fishery products will be allowed at a concessionary import duty. Machinery & equipments fitted in the vessels will also be

charged the same rate of duty. Import of second-hand fishing trawlers has also been allowed subject to the condition applicable for the import of other second-hand ships.

- Procedures relating to the import of pesticides and insecticides have been simplified.
- The condition of shelf life for the import of allopathic drugs and pharmaceutical raw material has been prescribed at 75 percent at the time of import.
- Used/refurbished CNG & LPG cylinders are being made importable subject to safety certificate by the Department of Explosives.
- Prior approval of the Department of Plant Protection will be required for the import of sugar-cane seeds and banana suckers.

All electric fans are being made importable.

3. Packages for Textile Sector

The package aims at enhancing the availability of cotton and polyester fibre through the availability of cheap and assured working capital. Customs duty on cotton is being removed to ensure cheaper availability of raw material for textile spinning sector.

The regulatory duty on viscose fibre and acrylic fibre is being reduced alongwith its inputs. The excise duty on polyester fibre is also being removed to help bring down the prices of polyester in the domestic market and the duty drawbacks will be automatically adjusted whenever there is an exchange rate movement.

Regulatory duty on polyester chips, used in the manufacturing of filament yarn is also being reduced. A simplified "no duty no drawback" procedure for the import of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) for the shuttleless looms sector will be devised. Import of process machinery for the textile processing industry is being liberalized.

C. Textile Quota Management Policy

Textile Quota Management Policy for the first time has been announced for three years instead of the yearly policy. This will facilitate exporters to make comprehensive plan for utilizing the expected larger quotas under the ATC in years to come, specially from 1998 onwards. In order to bring in transparency, all discretionary quotas have been abolished, which included allocation of quotas for under-developed regions, powerloom and processing industry and new entrants. The main objective of this Policy is to move towards value-addition, therefore, the basis of entitlement and allocation to the performance holders will be 75 : 25 for quantity and value in 1997.

In 1998, all quota categories for all countries will be allocated to performance holders in the ratio of 65:35 quantity : value except for few categories of towel which would continue to be allocated at the ratio of 75:25. The allocation of quota for yarn would be in the ratio of 50:50 quantity and value respectively. In 1999, all quota categories will be allocated to performance holders in the ratio of 50:50 quantity and value.

A Valuation Committee comprising the EPB Director General Textiles, as head and the president of concerned Association and one exporter each from Lahore and Karachi dealing with the respective quota category has been constituted to determine (a) actual quantities to be allocated to each exporter on value basis; and (b) verify the values of exports claimed by exporters through scrutiny of export documents. An appeal against the assessment of the Valuation Committee shall lie before the Vice Chairman, Export Promotion Bureau. The categories for which utilization on the 31st December, 1996 was 90 percent or below shall be opened and would be allocated to registered exporters after shipment on first-come-first served basis. The Textile Association shall continue to be associated with the Management of Textile Quotas.

As a rule, quotas allocated to performance holders will be transferable except for quotas acquired through the auctions exceptional flexibility and from EU quotas allocated as advance reservation against bank guarantees.

Flexibilities such as carry over, carry forward swing continue to be allowed to exporters on their authenticated entitlement including quotas obtained

through auctions and shall be finalized by 31st March each year to give ample time to exporters for planning. Besides, residual quota has been allowed to be auctioned in economical lots twice in a year.

D. Devaluation

A downward adjustment in rupee-dollar exchange parity rate was made twice in the first half of the year under review to cope with the economic situation prevailing in and around Pakistan. This was first done on 10th September 1996 by lowering exchange rate of rupee against U.S. dollar by 3.65 percent. Then again on 22nd October 1996, the value of rupee was further slashed by 7.85 percent.

E. The P.M's Economic Revival Programme: Trade Related Segment

The trade regime has been further liberalized by reducing tariff rates from the existing 65 percent to 45 percent to speed up economic recovery through export-led growth. The P.M's Economic Revival Programme introduces a series of measures including the following:

The government is setting a target of doubling the total dollar value of exports in three years period.

Raw material & machinery are to be made available to the exporters at international prices by way of reduced duty of 10 percent on import of machinery for export oriented industries, expanding the scope of SROs and zero rating of raw materials used for export.

Payments of duty drawback shall be made in 14 days instead of 30 days as at present.

The government is revamping the Export Houses Scheme of 1981 to facilitate export of small & medium enterprises.

To facilitate access to export finance and to reactivate the export credit guarantee scheme, State Bank of Pakistan & Ministry of Commerce have been instructed to identify

difficulties and suggest remedies.

Development of non-traditional exports will be supported through provision of freight at reasonable rates, simplified customs and duty drawback procedures.

The working of existing port facilities, custom clearance and overland freight services will be improved and streamlined for lowering infrastructure costs of exports.

Sustained long term export growth will be achieved through productivity growth. To educate the labour force, investment in education and training will be an essential component of the overall strategy of export-led growth.

The Ministries of Industries and Science & Technology have been asked to accelerate its efforts to put in place systems of accreditation and certification to attract more companies to obtain ISO 9000 certificate.

The functioning of EPB will be radically improved by sharpening its market intelligence role and strengthening its ability to support supply responses of exporting firms.

Terms of Trade

The barter terms of trade over time, with base year 1980-81 equal to 100, remained below the base level. However, since 1992-93, the Terms of Trade (TOT) index has continuously depicted an upward trend and by the end of 1995-96 these improved to the extent of 12.22 percent. The TOT rose to 90.43 in 1995-96 from the level of 88.55 recorded in 1994-95, exhibiting a gain of 2.12 percent. In this period, the export unit value index increased at the rate of 12.69 percent while import unit value index witnessed a rise of 10.35 percent. An improvement in TOT did not benefit the economy as it was still below the base level and balance of trade continued to deteriorate because of lower exports and higher imports.

Terms of trade during July-March 1996-97 stood at 92.51 compared with 90.09 of the comparable period last year, denoting a rise of 2.69 percent. Likewise, export unit value index during this period grew

by 16.09 percent and rise in import unit value index came to 13.05 percent. The unit value indices and terms of trade since 1992-93 are given in table 8.10.

Table 8.10
Unit value Indices and Terms of Trade
(1980-81 = 100)

Year	Unit value indices		Terms of Trade
	Exports	Imports	
1992-93	214.93	266.72	80.58
1993-94	243.75	297.14	82.03
1994-95	308.48	348.38	88.55
1995-96	347.63	384.44	90.43
<u>July-March</u>			
1995-96	345.43	383.43	90.09
1995-97*	401.01	433.47	92.51

* Provisional.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

Workers Remittances

The workers remittances are continuously supplementing the foreign exchange budget of Pakistan and form one of the significant components of balance of payments. Their flow has been fluctuating in the recent past. In contrast to a marked increase of 29.09 percent in 1994-95 they declined by 21.70 percent in 1995-96 and valued at \$ 1461.17 million as against \$ 1866.10 million recorded in 1994-95. However, the net fall of \$ 404.93 million in remittances was more than offset by an increase of \$ 76:20 million recorded in the scheme of resident

foreign currency accounts during the period from end June 1995 to end June 1996.

The declining trend continued during the current year as the flow of remittances in the period July-April 1996-97 dipped by 8.89 percent and amounted to \$ 1,131.81 million against \$ 1,242.18 million recorded in the same period last year. During this period the fall in remittances from oil producing countries was 8.39 percent while decline in other than oil producing countries was 10.20 percent. A summarized position of remittances is given in table 8.11.

Table 8.11
Workers Remittances.

(\$ Million)

Countries	July-April		% change
	1996-97	1995-96	
<u>Oil Producing Countries</u>	<u>824.57</u>	<u>900.04</u>	<u>- 8.39</u>
Of which			
Saudi Arabia	491.38	549.23	- 10.53
Kuwait	42.53	50.75	- 16.20
Oman	52.09	69.16	- 24.68
<u>Other countries</u>	<u>307.24</u>	<u>342.14</u>	<u>- 10.20</u>
Of which			
USA	117.22	116.37	0.73
UK	82.77	94.79	- 12.68
Total	1,131.81	1,242.18	- 8.89

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

Resident Foreign Currency Accounts

The deposits under resident foreign currency accounts have witnessed a buoyant trend over the years. These deposits were \$ 3,383.8 million as on 30th June 1995 and by 30th June 1996 attained the level of \$ 4,147.0 million, implying a net increase of \$ 763.2 million or 22.55 percent. These deposits constituted around 6.41 percent of GDP at end June, 1996 compared with 5.55 percent of GDP by end June, 1995. The buoyancy in the deposits of resident foreign currency accounts continued during the current year. These deposits aggregated at \$ 5,105.9 million on 31st March, 1997 showing a further increase of 23.12 percent or \$ 958.9 million over the level of end June, 1996.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

The foreign exchange reserves as on 30th June, 1996 were \$ 2065.3 million. However, these reserves declined to \$ 514.0 million on 20th November, 1996. Nevertheless, as a result of wide ranging reforms, an improving trend has started and by end May 1997, the reserves rose to \$ 1094.0

million. It is expected that at the close of the year the position of reserves would further improve.

Exchange Rate

The policy of managed float system which was introduced after delinking Pak-rupee from U.S.dollar in January 1982, remained in operation during the current year. In this system, the U.S. dollar is being used as an intervening currency to determine exchange rates with a basket of other currencies. Pak-rupee against U.S. dollar since 7th January 1982 to April, 1997 has depreciated by 75.39 percent. However, the rate of depreciation during 1995-96 over 1994-95 was to the extent of 8.09 percent.

Rupee-dollar exchange rate during April, 1997 averaged at Rs 40.2564 compared with average exchange rate of Rs 34.6999 recorded in April, 1996 registering a depreciation of 13.80 percent. The rate of depreciation from June, 1996 to April, 1997 came down to 12.92 percent and continued to reflect the same trend thereafter. Pak-rupee exchange rate in terms of one unit of some of the important world currencies is given in table 8.12.

Table 8.12
Exchange Rate
(Pak-Rupee in terms of one unit of Foreign Currency)

Country	Currency	7-1-82	Yearly Average 1995-96	Monthly Average	
				June 96	April 97
China	Yuan	5.6651	4.0354	4.2123	4.8527
France	Franc	1.7280	6.6921	6.7700	6.9962
Germany	Mark	4.3845	22.9718	22.9363	23.5675
Italy	Lira	0.0082	0.0212	0.0227	0.0238
Japan	Yen	0.0448	0.3281	0.3219	0.3210
S. Arabia	Riyal	2.8869	9.0606	9.3721	10.7341
U.K.	Pound	18.9538	51.9192	54.0746	65.6488
U.S.A.	Dollar	9.9078	33.5684	35.0570	40.2564

Source : State Bank of Pakistan

Chapter 9

Foreign Economic Assistance

Pakistan has been relying on external borrowing since the early 1950s to meet the shortfall in domestic savings and to quicken the pace of economic development. The persistent inadequacy of domestic resources has, however, made this dependence chronic with deleterious effects on the health of the economy. The present situation requires immediate remedial measures to check the deterioration and put the economy on the path of recovery. Government has taken a number of initiatives. Of them, the most important are the national debt retirement programme, a special drive to boost exports and liberal incentives to attract foreign investment and improve the national savings.

Magnitude of Foreign Aid

The total commitments of public & publicly guaranteed medium and long term loans, inclusive of grants, have been assessed by 30th June, 1997 at \$ 57.9 billion. Out of this, \$ 47.2 billion are likely to have been disbursed. The disbursed amount would

comprise loans amounting to \$ 37.2 billion and grants worth \$ 10.0 billion, while repayments are estimated at \$ 15.6 billion.

External Debt Liability

The disbursed and out-standing debt (medium & long term) in the current year is estimated at \$ 23,016 million compared with \$ 22,275 million of last year indicating a growth of 3.33 percent. As a percent of GDP, however, it marginally rose from 34.44 percent in 1995-96 to 35.85 percent in 1996-97. Likewise, the debt service payments in 1996-97 were projected to increase by 8.10 percent to \$ 2,309 million against \$ 2,136 million in 1995-96. It is expected to be around 3.60 percent of GDP in 1996-97 against 3.30 percent in 1995-96.

Liability of disbursed and outstanding debt during 1990-91 to 1996-97 grew at an average annual rate of 6.28 percent and payments on debt servicing at an average annual rate of 9.47 percent. The detail is given in table 9.1.

Table 9.1
External Debt

	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97(E)
Disbursed & Outstanding Debt*	15,471	17,361	19,044	20,322	22,117	22,275	23,016
Debt Servicing**	1,316	1,513	1,648	1,746	2,042	2,136	2,309
- Principal	782	921	999	1,078	1,294	1,346	1,574
- Interest	534	592	649	668	748	790	735
Debt Servicing as % of FEE	13.7	13.4	15.3	16.2	16.5	16.7	16.1
As % of GDP							
- Outstanding Debt.	34.0	35.6	36.8	39.0	36.3	34.4	35.9
- Debt Servicing	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.6
As % of Export Earnings							
- Outstanding Debt.	252.3	251.5	279.5	298.7	271.8	255.8	231.0
- Debt Servicing	21.5	21.9	24.2	25.7	25.1	24.5	23.2

E. Estimated

* Regular debt (payable in foreign exchange only). Medium and long term.

** Excluding interest on short term borrowings and IMF charges.

FEE: Foreign Exchange Earnings.

Source: Economic Affairs Division & Economic Adviser's Wing

Debt Servicing & Net Transfers of Aid

The large accumulated amount of foreign loans has increased the liability of debt service payments manifold. This has gradually squeezed the net inflow of resources. Consequently, net transfer of foreign aid as percentage of gross disbursement has depicted a declining trend over time - from as high as 95 percent during 1960-61 to a low level of 2 percent in 1996-97. (Table 9.2)

The gross disbursement for 1996-97 has been assessed lower by \$ 204 million over the level of last year, whereas debt service payments during this period are expected to grow by \$ 173 million. This implies a reduction of \$ 377 million in net transfer of foreign assistance as compared to the previous year. The availability of net transfers during the current year would fall to \$ 42 million. The summarized position of net transfers of foreign aid is given in table 9.2.

Table 9.2
Debt Servicing and Net Transfers

Year	Gross Disbursements*	Debt Servicing**	Net Transfers (N.T.)	NT As % of
				Gross Disbursements
				95
1960-61	342	17	325	70
1970-71	612	182	430	30
1980-81	861	603	258	36
1990-91	2044	1316	728	36
1991-92	2366	1513	853	32
1992-93	2437	1648	789	31
1993-94	2530	1746	784	21
1994-95	2571	2042	529	16
1995-96	2555	2136	419	2
1996-97 (E)	2351	2309	42	

Source : Economic Affairs Division.

* Excluding relief assistance for Afghan refugees.

** Excluding interest on short-term borrowings and IMF charges.

E. Estimated.

Sources of Aid

Consortium, non-consortium and Islamic countries are the three principal sources of foreign economic assistance to Pakistan. Among these, the club of consortium members (including assistance from consortium sources under outside consortium arrangements) alone provided 84 percent of the total commitments. Of this, 47 percent was on bilateral and 37 percent on multilateral basis. The members of non-consortium arranged 8 percent while Islamic countries contributed 5 percent. The share of relief assistance for Afghan refugees was 3 percent. The share of consortium sources (excluding aid under outside consortium arrangements and relief assistance) in total commitments is likely to decrease slightly from 69.0 percent in 1995-96 to 67.1 percent in 1996-97. The disbursements from consortium sources are, however, expected to increase from 65.7 percent during 1995-96 to 72.1 percent in 1996-97. Source-wise position of commitments and

disbursements during 1995-96 and 1996-97 is summarized in table 9.3.

Table 9.3
Foreign Capital inflows*

	(\$ million)			
	Commitments		Disbursements	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
		(E)		(E)
Consortium	1,842	1,578	1,678	1,779
Non-consortium	795	687	797	611
Islamic countries	34	86	80	77
Sub total	2,671	2,351	2,555	2,467
Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	10	2	10	2
Total	2,681	2,353	2,565	2,469

Source: Economic Affairs Division

E: Excluding short term credits of one and less than one year maturity.
Estimated.

Composition of Aid

A substantial portion of aid in the early years of foreign assistance was in the shape of grants and grant-like assistance. This composition has suffered marked changes with the passage of time. The proportion of grant and grant-like assistance in aid has steadily declined and replaced by hard term loans repayable in foreign currency. The share of grant and grant-like assistance in the total commitments was 80 percent during the First Plan (1955-60) which dropped to 46 percent during the Second Plan (1960-65), 31 percent during the Third Plan (1965-70), 10 percent during the Fourth Plan (1970-75) and 15 percent during the non-Plan period (1975-78). However, due to relief assistance for Afghan refugees its share increased slightly to about 22 percent during the Fifth Plan (1978-83) and 23 percent during the Sixth Plan period (1983-88). But it again fell to 16 percent during the Seventh Plan period (1988-89 to 1992-93). The share of grants which was 8 percent in 1995-96 is likely to increase to 10 percent of total commitments in 1996-97. The position is summarized in table 9.4.

Table 9.4
Composition of Aid

	1995-96	1996-97 (E)
Total commitments (\$ Million)	2,681	2,353
<u>As % of commitments</u>		
a) Grant & grant-like assistance	8	10
b) Loans repayable in foreign exchange	92	90

E. Estimated Source: Economic Affairs Division.

Commitment of Aid

The commitment of foreign aid showed an increasing trend upto 1989-90, reaching \$ 3,439 million. Since then the commitments have been declining, attaining their lowest level at \$ 1,897 million in 1992-93, reflecting a net fall of \$ 1,542 million or 44.84 percent. In 1994-95 commitments again rose to \$ 3,025 million but the revival did not prolong. Commitments fell to \$ 2,681 million in the following year. A further fall of 12.2 percent to \$

2,353 million during 1996-97 is estimated. In total commitments (excluding relief assistance for Afghan refugees), the share of consortium sources, non-consortium and Islamic countries during 1996-97 is expected to be 67.1 percent, 29.2 percent and 3.7 percent respectively. Details of commitments by use and type of aid are given in table 9.5.

Table 9.5
Commitments of Aid by Use
(\$ Million)

	1995-96	1996-97 (E)	% Change
I. Project Aid	2,219	2,004	(-) 9.7
II. <u>Non-project aid</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>(-) 24.5</u>
a) Non-food	57	2	(-) 96.5
b) Food aid	395	345	(-) 12.7
c) Relief assistance for Afghan refugees	10	2	(-) 80.0
Total	2,681	2,353	(-) 12.2

E: Estimated Source: Economic Affairs Division.

Disbursement of Aid

A declining trend with some fluctuations has been witnessed in the disbursement of aid as percentage of total commitments over the years. The gross disbursement fell from 104 percent of total commitments in the Third Plan period (1965-70) to 60 percent in the Sixth Plan period (1983-88). But it rose to 87 percent during the Seventh Plan period (1988-93) and further to 99 percent in 1993-94. There after it fell to 86 percent during 1994-95 from where it started picking up to reach 96 percent during 1995-96 and more during 1996-97.

An amount of \$ 2,469 million is expected to be disbursed in 1996-97 which would be lower by 3.7 percent over the level of \$ 2,565 million recorded in 1995-96. In the total disbursements, (excluding relief assistance for Afghan refugees) the share of aid from consortium sources, non-consortium and Islamic countries for the year 1996-97 has been projected at 72.1 percent, 24.8 percent and 3.1 percent respectively. The position of disbursements during 1995-96 and 1996-97 by type and use of aid is summarized in table 9.6.

Table 9.6
Disbursement of Aid by Use (\$ million)

	1995-96	1996-97 (E)	% Change
I. Project Aid	2,151	2,060	(-) 4.2
II. Non-Project Aid	414	409	(-) 1.2
a) Non-Food	21	12	(-) 42.9
b) Food Aid	383	395	3.1
c) Relief assistance for Afghan refugees	10	2	(-) 80.0
Total	2,565	2,469	(-) 3.7

E. Estimated. Source Economic Affairs Division.

Project Vs Non-Project Aid

The proportion of project aid in the total disbursed amount has increased over time. The total amount of foreign economic assistance (excluding \$ 0.7 billion repayable in local currency) likely to be disbursed upto June 1997 is estimated at \$ 47.2 billion, of which the share of project aid is expected to be 64 percent. The share of project aid during

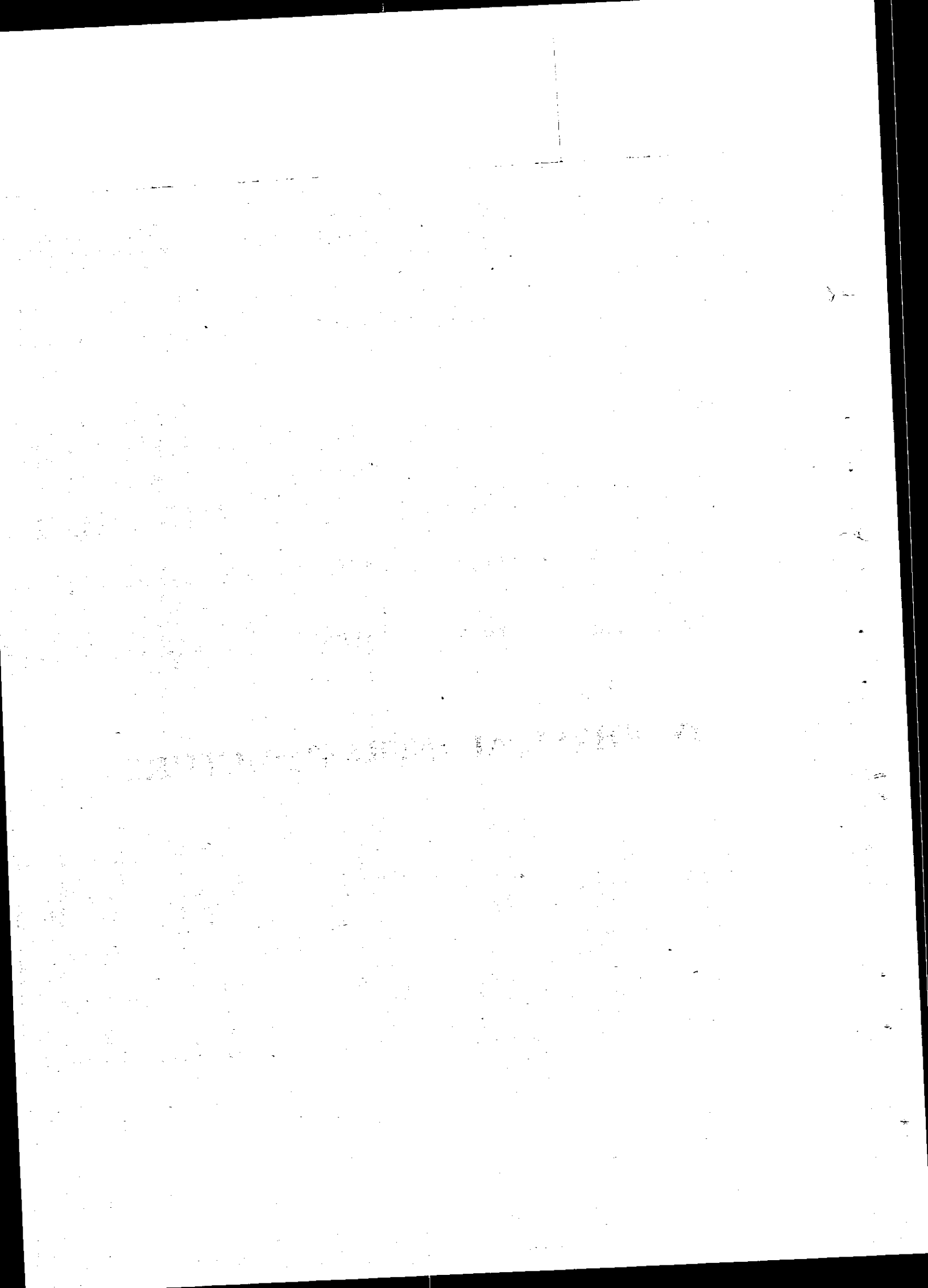
1995-96 was 83.9 percent which is expected to slightly decrease to 83.4 percent in 1996-97. Likewise the share of non-project aid is expected to marginally increase from 16.1 percent in 1995-96 to 16.6 percent during 1996-97. The details are given in table 9.7.

Table 9.7
Aid Utilization

	1995-96	1996-97 (E)
Total disbursement (\$ million)	2,565	2,469
As % of total disbursement		
I. Project Aid	83.9	83.4
II. Non-Project Aid	16.1	16.6
a) Non-food	0.8	0.5
b) Food Aid	14.9	16.0
c) Relief assistance for Afghan refugees	0.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0

E: Estimated. Source : Economic Affairs Division.

IV. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Chapter 10

Transport and Communications

An efficient transport and communications network is a prerequisite for socio-economic growth. While the country has made considerable progress in recent years in communications, the transport system is under strain from the growing needs of the expanding economy. Road transport has been improving but the railways need considerable overhauling to overcome present constraints. In air transport the entry of private sector alongside the national carrier is a promising new development.

The transport system and communications network are separately dealt with in this chapter. The major components of the transport system include road network, railway system, air transport services and ports & shipping services.

I. TRANSPORT SYSTEM

a) Road Network

The total length of all types of roads in Pakistan is estimated at 228,206 km of which high type roads are 124,711 km and low type roads 103,495 km. The highest traffic density remained on Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road/N-5) running from Peshawar to Karachi and Super Highway from Karachi to Hyderabad.

Presently, there are over 3.24 million motor vehicles on road in the country of which motor cycles/scooters are (1.58 million), motor cars (0.60 million), jeeps (0.05 million), station wagons (0.12 million), tractors (0.44 million), buses (0.07 million), motor cabs/ taxis/rickshaws (0.12 million), delivery vans (0.09 million), trucks (0.12 million) and others (0.07 million).

National Highway Authority (NHA)

The National Highway Authority was established under National Highway Authority Act 1991 to plan, promote, organize and implement programmes for construction, development, operation,

repairs and maintenance of national highways and strategic roads. During 1996-97, an amount of Rs.12.8 billion including foreign loan component of Rs.3.3 billion was allocated to NHA. However, the budgetary allocation was subsequently reduced to Rs.6.5 billion due to which the progress targets could not be achieved.

The national highways which carry over 60 percent freight and passenger traffic of the country comprise of 6,587 km of roads which is 2.89 percent of the total road length in Pakistan. Over Rs.10 billion is being spent every year for the upgradation/improvement and Rs.400 million on maintenance of these highways. The implementation of on-going projects and programmes of national highways, roads and bridges by NHA is given below.

- 1) Dualization of N-5, length(1,762 km), dualization completed (573 km), dualization in progress (963 km) and dualization planned (226 km).
- 2) Rehabilitation of existing N-5, work between Gujranwala-Rawalpindi section has been completed and Chablat-Khairabad section has been planned.
- 3) Lahore By-pass(phase-I), length(17km), year of completion, 1997. It is an access to Lahore-Islamabad Motorway.
- 4) Indus Highway, length (767km), cost of project Rs.9,792 million, year of completion 1998, 54 km length has been completed. Kohat tunnel project under a separate package will also be taken up.
- 5) Karachi-Khuzdar-Quetta-Chaman Highway(N-25), length (502km), cost of project Rs.1,600 million, work on some sections is partially completed and planned.
- 6) Quetta-Nokkundi-Taftan Highway (N-40),

length (431km), work on some sections is partially completed and planned.

- 7) Multan-D.G.Khan-Qilasaiyullah Highway(N-70), PC-1 of Rs.9,265 million is being processed for approval.
- 8) Quetta-Zhob-D.I. Khan Highway(N-50), length (202km), partially completed.
- 9) Hassanabdal-Abbottabad-Gilgit-Khunjerab Highway (Karakorum Highway) N-35, length(806km), KKH is being used for the traffic.
- 10) Tall-Parachinar Road, length(78km), cost of the project Rs.525 million, year of completion 1998, partially completed.
- 11) Barian-Nathiagali-Abbottabad Road, length (62km), cost of the project Rs.1,060 million, year of completion 1998, partially completed.
- 12) Chiniot Bridge, cost of the project Rs.360 million, year of completion 1998, partially completed.
- 13) Ratodero-Shahdadkot-Quba Saeed Khan, length (64 km), year of completion 1997, partially completed.
- 14) Khuzdar-Ratodero, length (35km), work is going to resume shortly.
- 15) Ghero-Keti-Bandar Road, length (90km), construction work on last 10 km stretch has been completed at a cost of Rs.220 million.
- 16) Sukkur By-pass, the project is multi-purpose including bridges, rail-road over pass.

The new projects undertaken by the NHA are listed below:

- 1) Makran Coastal Road, length(653km), cost of the project Rs.11,442 million, feasibility study & design work completed. PC-1 has been cleared.
- 2) Gawadar-Ratodero road, length(879km), cost of the project Rs.20,000 million, work on two sections has been started.
- 3) Special Development Projects, the project

has been designed to construct several bridges.

- 4) Karachi Northern by-pass, length(64km), the project is under process.
- 5) Lowari Tunnel, consultant is working on the detailed design. Government of Japan and Sweden are expected to finance the project.
- 6) Topi-Darband Road, length (75km), design work is in progress.
- 7) Dargai-Saidu-Kalam road, PC-1 of Rs.2.942 billion is under process for approval.
- 8) Mansehra-Naran Road, length (126km). PC-1 of Rs.3.313 billion is under process for approval.

i) Lahore-Islamabad Motorway

Need for opening of a fast new North-South corridor had long been felt. The Lahore-Islamabad Motorway was thus selected as the first segment of this link. The second segment was Islamabad-Peshawar Motorway on completion which would provide an access highway to fast traffic from Peshawar to Lahore. Work on the 6 lane Lahore-Islamabad Motorway (339 km) is progressing satisfactorily. The link road to G.T. Road near Rawalpindi and phase II of Lahore by-pass will also be constructed by M/s Daewoo, the main contractors. Lahore-Islamabad Motorway will open a new era for development of backward areas in Punjab. The project is expected to be completed by December 1997 with an estimated cost of Rs.30.5 billion.

ii) Links with Central Asian Republics

Pakistan has signed a number of MOUs for the development of trade routes between Pakistan and Central Asian Republics. As a result, NHA has undertaken a number of studies. Feasibility study and design of Chitral-Garam Chashma-Ishkashim road is nearing completion. This road will link Pakistan with Tajikistan via Afghanistan. The total length of the road is 210 km (90 km road is in Pakistan and 120 km in Afghanistan). The road passes over the Dorah pass which is 4,554 M high. The feasibility study and design work is nearing completion.

In Pakistan, all main routes i.e. National Highway N-5, Indus Highway N-55, Karachi-Khuzdar-

Quetta-Chammar Highway N-25, Quetta-Nokundi-Taftan Highway N-40 which will be used by Central Asian Republics and Iran are being improved. The improvement work is expected to be completed within a period of 3 to 4 years.

iii) Private Sector Projects

National Highway Authority has offered the following projects to private sector for construction on BOT basis.

- 1) Pindi Bhattian-Faisalabad Expressway (52 km).
- 2) Sheikhpura - Faisalabad - Multan-D.G. Khan Motorway (400 km).
- 3) Islamabad - Murree dual carriageway (Satra mile - Jhikagali (40 km).
- 4) Hub - Dureji - Kahar Highway (286 km)
- 5) Gawadar - Ratodero Expressway (889 km)
- 6) Road cum Rail bridge over Indus at Mithankot.
- 7) Peshawar - Torkham Expressway (46 km).

b) Pakistan Railways

Pakistan Railways is a multi-gauge system and operates on three gauges i.e. broad gauge (7,718 k.m) and metre gauge (446 k.m) and narrow gauge (611 k.m). The narrow gauge sections have been closed due to uneconomic operational reasons.

Pakistan Railways net-work comprises 8,775 route kilometers and 781 stations. Its major assets include 631 locomotives, 2,130 passenger coaches and 26,683 freight wagons. The condition of assets is not satisfactory as 60 percent of rails, 54 percent of sleepers, 60 percent of diesel locomotives and 100 percent of steam and electric locomotives are over-age. Therefore, major emphasis has been given to the rehabilitation of the over-aging assets and modernization of the system. The following rehabilitation works are programmed for completion during 1996-97.

- i) Manufacture of 9 locomotives.
- ii) Rehabilitation of 4 locomotives and recommissioning of 1 locomotive. (The target of rehabilitation of 24 locomotives and recommissioning of 6 locomotives was possible but due to inadequacy of funds, it was not possible to achieve the target).
- iii) Fitting of roller bearings on 1400 freight wagons.
- iv) Rehabilitation of 306 old traction motors.
- v) Procurement of 4 wagons movers.
- vi) Rail renewal of 22 kms and sleeper renewal of 15 kilometers.

An open access policy has been adopted by the government to allow private investment in railway to operate freight and passenger trains using rail track access by paying charges to Pakistan Railways. In addition to this, it is proposed to privatize the following activities and work on some of them has already been started.

- i) Ticketing of selected inter-city routes.
- ii) Parcel services between major urban centres such as Karachi-Lahore, Karachi-Faisalabad, Karachi-Multan.
- iii) Washing and cleaning of passenger coaches.
- iv) Janitorial services on major stations.

The performance of Pakistan Railways during the last three years is given in table 10.1.

c) Air Travel Services

Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) is catering for the bulk of air travel services in the country. In addition, several international airlines operate to and from the various international airports of the country. Following the early 90's policy of inducing the private sector in air travel services, three private air lines i.e. Shaheen Airlines, Bhoja Air and Aero Asia are now operating in the country.

Table 10.1
Performance of Pakistan Railways

Particulars	Unit	1994-95	1995-96	(July-March)	
				1995-96	1996-97
Route Kilometers	K.M.	8,775	8,775	8,775	8,775
Passengers Carried	mln. nos	66.4	73.7	51.5	52.0
Passenger Kilometers	mln. nos	17,545	18,905	13,404	14,316
Freight Tonnes Carried	mln.	7,365	6,854	5.10	4.79
Freight Tonnes KMs	mln.	5,661	5,077	3,780	3,372
Locomotives	Nos	639	622	617	631
Freight Wagons	Nos	28,525	26,755	28,500	26,683
Gross Earnings	Rs.mln	9,694	8,365	6,126	7,302
Passenger Coaches	Nos	-	2,246	2,250	2,130
Railway Stations	Nos	815	781	808	781

Source: Ministry of Railways

Pakistan International Airlines

Pakistan International Airline's network covers 55 international and 38 domestic stations. It has nine weekly services to the United Kingdom, seven weekly services to New York, two services to Toronto, extended two weekly New York flights to Chicago and extended two weekly New York flights to Washington. On the European routes, PIA provides terminator services to Copenhagen, Istanbul, Paris and Zurich. The airline network in the Far East covers Bangkok, Beijing and Tokyo. On the Pearl route PIA provides two weekly services in Tokyo and four terminator services to Bangkok. On the China/Japan route the airline provides two weekly services to Beijing and Tokyo. On the Baltik route four weekly services have been provided to Singapore with an extension to Jakarta on two flights. PIA operates two weekly flights to Tashkent and once a week flights to Ashkabad, Almaty and Baku.

PIA is operating 23 flights per week to Saudi Arabia with Boeing 747, Airbus A300-B4 and Boeing 737 aircraft. There are eleven flights to Jeddah, five to Riyadh and seven to Dhahran. About 54 flights per week are being operated to points in the Gulf. Regional services cover Bombay, Delhi, Dhaka and Kathmandu with a total of 18 frequencies per week. From 1st July 1996 additional capacity was provided on Kathmandu route by operating four frequencies per week with Boeing 737 aircraft. Capacity to Saudi Arabia was increased by additional Peshawar-Riyadh-Peshawar and Islamabad-Lahore-Jeddah v.v. flights. From 6th July 1996, Rangoon was added to PIA's international network.

PIA's aircraft fleet as on 31st March 1997 consists of 47 aircraft which include Boeing 747(8), Airbus A300-B4 (10), Airbus A310-300(6), Boeing 707 Freighter(2) Boeing 737(6), Fokker F-27 (13), Twin Otter(2). Average daily utilization of these aircraft during July - March 1996-97 is B747 (11.38), A300 (9.93), A310 (11.49), B707 (4.46), B737 (9.86), F27(6.84) and DHT (2.44) hours. PIA achieved an overall regularity of 81.0 percent during July - March 1996-97.

In order to provide adequate and safe transport services, PIA has embarked upon fleet modernization and has taken various improvement measures in the services sector which include flight service area, airport service area, reservations, aircraft appearance and cargo facilities.

Efforts are being made to expand revenues and contain costs. During 1996-97, PIA is expected to earn a profit of Rs.550 million.

d) Sea Ports and Shipping Services

The country has two major sea ports viz Karachi sea port and Qasim sea port. Besides, Gawadar Fish Harbour-Cum-Mini Port has been substantially completed. Feasibility study to develop Keti Bunder as a Fish-Harbour-Cum-Mini Port is currently under process. A brief review of Karachi and Qasim Ports is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

i) Karachi Port

The Port has established an annual cargo handling record of over 23.6 million tons of cargo, which has been achieved with nearly zero waiting time of vessels in 1995-96. However, during July-December 1996-97, the Port has handled a cargo volume of 11.53 million tons, which is 2.22 percent above the corresponding figure of last year.

In order to facilitate further expansion and improvement in port and harbour facilities, a comprehensive development programme has been formulated which includes construction of Liquid Products Marine Terminal with ancillaries, construction of Jinnah Bridge with flyover connection to Mauripur Road, replacement of outlived bucket dredger, construction of broken pavements and quay aprons, provision of navigational aids and radar, environmental protection equipment and software for second stage computerization, construction of stadium and sports complex.

The Karachi Port has invited private sector participation on various schemes which include integrated container terminal, real estate development and management, specialized cargo handling, operation and management of berths 22-24 at West Wharves on BOT basis, developing recreational facilities to the public in port area, terminal of bulk fertilizer handling, specialised cargo handling equipment, Manora workshop and dry dock complex, development of western back water and desalination plant. The execution of these projects together with improvement to cargo and ship handling operations and management system will enable the Karachi Sea Port to efficiently and successfully meet the shipping and cargo handling traffic needs till the end of the century.

ii) Port Qasim

Port Qasim Authority (PQA) was established by the government in 1973 to plan, design, develop, operate, manage and maintain the second seaport of the country. The first berth was put into operation during 1980. Seven multipurpose berths with requisite supporting infrastructure and back-up facilities became operational in 1983. A bulk oil terminal was added in 1995 to handle imports of furnace oil. A two-berth container terminal through conversion of existing 3 berths is expected to start handling of gearless cellular container vessels in 1997. A chemical jetty is being developed to start bulk

handling and storage of chemicals/products in the last quarter of 1997.

Port Qasim Authority from the very beginning of its business activity has endeavoured to have participation and involvement of private sector both in port facilities and operation as well as investment in industries and commercial activities in PQA's industrial zones. Since 1980, Port Qasim has handled a cargo volume of 84 million tons carried by 3,470 vessels by December 1996.

iii) Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC)

Currently, Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC) is handling the bulk shipment of imports and exports. The transportation of goods by the Corporation is carried out by its owned vessels and chartered vessels. In the private sector, Tristar Shipping Lines Ltd. is operating having 6 cargo ships with the capacity of 310,000 deadweight tons. The PNSC owns 15 vessels with a dead weight tonnage of 264,210 on March, 1997. Its operating revenues during 1995-96 and July-December 1996-97 stood at Rs 6,962 million and 3,298 million respectively.

II) COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

i) Pakistan Postal Services

The Pakistan Post Office, provides various traditional postal services to the users at a reasonable cost through a network of 13,419 post offices in the country. Post offices also perform important services for other government organizations at nominal charges. These services include savings bank, life insurance, payment of military pensions, Baitul Mal disbursement, collection of motor vehicle tax, renewal of arms and driving licences, issue and renewal of radio licences etc.

In order to maintain a steady expansion of the postal services in the country, a new scheme of Franchise Post Office on commission basis has been introduced. So far 190 Franchise Post Offices have been set up in the country which are functioning in major cities. The Post Office Department maintains a fleet of vehicles for quick movement of mail in urban areas.

ii) Pakistan Telecommunication Company Ltd.

Pakistan Telecommunication Company Ltd.(PTCL) is entrusted with the responsibility of

provision of telecommunication services. The rapid expansion in telephone connections has greatly shortened the waiting queue. Now telephone connections are provided in a few weeks of registration in big cities. It takes, however, a few months in small urban and semi-urban towns.

Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited has introduced the digital communication technology to replace the conventional telecommunication equipment in the country. Uptil now 78 percent of the system has been digitalized. It is playing a vital role in the economic and social development of the country. The introduction of new services like paging service, cellular telephone, high speed data transfer (public data network), fax service, integrated services digital network (ISDN) herald the laying of a modern communication infrastructure to facilitate smooth operation of commerce and industry in the country. In addition, universal access numbers

and free phone service has been added to the network. Premium rate services shall be introduced in the near future. The response from the business customers has been encouraging. The ISDN trial project has now been implemented on national basis.

The deregulation and privatization policy pursued by the government has opened channels for investment in telecommunication sector where major foreign investment is anticipated. The telecommunication services which have already been deregulated include cellular mobile service, data communication, card pay phones, telephone instruments, voice mail service, audio text service, paging, trunked radio and satellite. In the manufacturing sector copper & optic cable, telex, fax, other terminal equipment and manufacture of digital exchanges has been deregulated.

Achievement during current fiscal year are indicated in table 10.2.

Table 10.2
Achievements of PTCL

Description	Target 1996-97	March 1996-97*	Achievement 1996-97@
i) <u>Local Telephone System</u>			
1. Auto/Digital Exchange Lines	262,000	75,000	262,000
2. New Telephones	300,000	88,782	300,000
ii) <u>Long Distance Network</u>			
a) <u>Microwave and Satellite System</u>			
Multi-Channel DRS	200	150	200
b) <u>Optical Fibre</u>			
Optical Fiber link on Subsidiary Routes	100%	85%	200%
c) <u>D.D.D. Exchanges</u>			
D.D.D. Exchanges including Mini	200	125	200
iii) <u>Rural Communication</u>			
Long distance P.C.O	3,000	587	3,000
iv) <u>International Exchanges</u>			
Expansion/Replacement of International Gateway Exch. at Karachi	80%	15%	80%

* Provisional @ Estimates.

The earnings upto February 1996 of PTCL were Rs.21,905 million against Rs.13,654 million

during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Anticipated earnings during 1996-97 are put at about Rs. 44,000 million.

Chapter 11

Energy

Endowed with enormous potential of energy resources, Pakistan remains an energy deficient country. The growth of the economy combined with a high demographic rate and rising urbanization has put the present energy resources under pressure. It is, therefore, urgently needed that the rising energy demand is met in consonance with overall developmental goals and achievement of self-reliance through better supply position.

Efforts are being made to exploit the existing energy resources to build a strong indigenous exploration and production base. These efforts are directed at achieving cost effectiveness, reduction in import dependence, promotion of self-reliance through accelerated exploitation of energy resources and minimum environmental degradation. In addition, a number of far-reaching measures have been taken which include attracting private foreign investment, creating a qualitatively improved infrastructure in oil and gas industry, development of an efficient and transparent management, deregulation of downstream petroleum marketing sector and rationalization of prices and LPG allocation.

During July-March 1996-97, three new petroleum exploration licences were awarded to Bela North, Bela South and Kirther West subject to the settlement of import duty and sales tax on the imports of exploration and production companies/services companies. Due to imposition of import duty and sales tax on import of exploration and production (E&P) companies/services companies, 31 applications for the award of exploration licences were pending on 31st March 1997 out of which 13 had already gone through the bidding process. The restoration of duty concessions for imports by exploration and production companies/services companies as envisaged in petroleum policy 1994 has been under consideration of the government.

A new package for off-shore exploration has been prepared for attracting exploration investment in off-shore areas which has so far remained relatively

limited. A separate Holding Company, Gas Regulatory Authority and Petroleum Regulatory Board are planned to be established. OGDC and PSO have been earmarked for privatization. The privatization of SNGPL and SSGCL is under process. The import of LPG has been liberalized to promote investment in import of LPG, storage and infrastructure on the basis of commercial opportunities and risk. This would facilitate those areas of the country which are not yet connected with pipeline network.

COMMERCIAL ENERGY SUPPLIES

The major sources of commercial energy supplies in the country include oil, gas, coal, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), hydel power, thermal power and nuclear power. The quantum of energy supplies from these sources during July-March 1996-97 stood at 124.97 million barrels of oil/petroleum products, 522,768 mcf of gas, 43,605 gwh of electricity and 2,366 thousand tonnes of coal. Out of the total commercial energy supplies in the country during July-March 1996-97, oil accounted for 42.70 percent followed by gas (37.68%), hydel power (14.14%), coal (5.30%) and nuclear power (0.18%).

The quantum of energy consumption during July-March 1996-97 stood at 82.13 million barrels of oil/petroleum products, 428,656 mcf of gas, 32,713 gwh of electricity and 2,366 thousand tonnes of coal. The per capita availability of energy supplies showed a rising trend over the years as indicated in table 11.1

PERFORMANCE PROFILE

Oil

Oil is the largest source of energy supply accounting for 42.70 percent of total supply during July-March 1996-97. Oil by and large is an imported source of energy. However, an increasing proportion of oil requirement is being met from domestic production.

Table 11.1
Energy Supplies & Per capita Availability

	Energy Supplies (mln TOE)	Per Capita Availability (TOE)
1991-92	30.793	0.262
1992-93	32.981	0.273
1993-94	34.748	0.279
1994-95	36.115	0.282
1995-96	38.750	0.294
<u>(July-March)</u>		
1995-96	28.850	-
1996-97	29.315	-

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan.

The country has recoverable oil reserves of 209 million barrels. The average oil production during July-March 1996-97 was 58,784 barrels per day of which 22,154 barrels per day was produced in the northern region and 36,630 barrels per day in the southern region. The oil production in the northern region declined due to natural depletion of oil fields. Production of oil during 1995-96 and July-March 1996-97 compared with the same period last year is indicated in table 11.2.

Table 11.2
Production of Oil

Region	1995-96	(July-March)		% Change
		1995-96	1996-97	
(i) <u>Northern Region</u>	<u>8,586</u>	<u>6,456</u>	<u>6,070</u>	<u>-5.98</u>
- OGDC	5,370	4,135	3,283	-20.60
- OXY	1,204	892	737	-17.38
- POL	1,123	767	1,385	80.57
- PPL	889	662	665	0.45
(ii) <u>Southern Region</u>	<u>12,477</u>	<u>9,386</u>	<u>10,028</u>	<u>6.84</u>
- OGDC	4,546	3,548	2,772	-21.87
- UTP	7,931	5,838	7,243	24.07
- PPL	-	-	13	-
Total (i) + (ii)	21,063	15,842	16,098	1.62

Source: Directorate General of Petroleum Concessions

Consumption of oil

Out of the total consumption of 11,019 thousand tonnes of oil and petroleum products during July-March 1996-97, 397 thousand tonnes (3.60%) was consumed by households, 1,620 thousand tonnes (14.70%) by industrial sector, 195 thousand tonnes (1.77%) by agriculture, 5,363 thousand tonnes (48.67%) by transport sector, 3,151 thousand tonnes (28.60%) by power sector and 293 thousand tonnes (2.66%) by others/government. For detail please see table 5.1 of the Statistical appendix.

Natural Gas

Next to oil, natural gas is a major source of energy accounting for 37.68 percent of the total energy supply. Apart from being a cheap source of

energy for domestic consumers, it is a feed stock for chemical fertilizers and a major source of energy for thermal power and cement plants.

The country has recoverable gas reserves of 20.814 trillion cubic feet. The average production of gas during July-March, 1996-97 was 1,909 million cubic feet per day against 1,806 million cubic feet per day during July-March 1995-96. Main companies currently engaged in exploratory and development activities are LASMO, MGCL, OGDC, OXY, POL, PPL and UTP. The table 11.3 shows the production of gas during 1995-96 and July-March 1996-97 compared with the same period last year.

Table 11.3
Production of Gas

(Million mcf)

(MMCF)

Company	1995-96	(July-March)		% Change
		1995-96	1996-97	
LASMO	29,954	22,413	21,095	-5.88
MGCL	133,167	99,160	102,442	3.31
OGDC	158,355	113,722	129,742	14.09
OXY	8,605	6,036	6,048	0.20
POL	6,830	5,139	6,424	25.00
PPL	267,030	202,282	213,990	5.79
UTP	62,702	48,022	43,027	-10.40
Total	666,643	496,774	522,768	5.23

Source: Directorate General of Petroleum Concessions.

Consumption of Gas The consumption of gas during July-March 1996-97 was 428,656 mcf. Out of the total consumption during July-March 1996-97, 79,392 mcf (18.52%) was consumed by households, 13,636 mcf (3.18%) by commercial sector, 8,234 mcf (1.92%) by cement industry, 112,393 mcf (26.22%) by fertilizer industry, 135,177 mcf (31.54%) by power sector, 7,723 mcf (1.80%) by industrial sector and 100 mcf (0.02%) by transport sector. For detail please see table 5.1 of the Statistical appendix.

Drilling Activities Besides providing other incentives, government has announced a number of policy measures to attract local and foreign oil companies for investment in hydro-carbon exploration. Against a target of 59 wells set for 1996-97, 35 wells were drilled upto March, 1997. The break down is given in table 11.4.

Table 11.4 Drilling Activities (Achievements)

Sector	Wells
(i) Public Sector (OGDC)	10
- Exploratory	2
- Appraisal/Development	8
(ii) Private Sector	25
- Exploratory	14
- Appraisal/Development	11
Total	35

Source: Direct. General of Petroleum Concessions.

Discoveries During July-March 1996-97, three oil discoveries were made in the private sector each at Sakhi (UTP), Minwal (POL) and Muban (UPT). One gas discovery was made in the private sector at Bhit (LASMO) during the period.

Oil & Gas Development Corporation

Oil & Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) was established in 1961 for petroleum exploration and development in the country under the administrative control of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources. Over the years, it has become the largest explorer as well as producer of indigenous oil in the country. Having remained involved in the upstream activities to explore and produce oil and gas, OGDC also undertook downstream activities of the petroleum industry through fractionating the products like gasoline, kerosene, diesel, furnace oil, LPG and sulphur from the development of its Dhodak and Dakhni projects.

Oil production during 1996-97 was earmarked to 22,432 barrels per day. By March 1997, its daily average production has been recorded at 22,082 barrels per day. Gas production for 1996-97 was set at 496 mcf per day. By March 1997 it was recorded at 474 mcf per day. The production of LPG has averaged at 167 tonnes per day by March 1997 against a target of 179 tonnes per day for 1996-97. The financial progress of OGDC during July-March 1996-97 compared with July-March 1995-96 is given in table 11.5.

Table 11.5
Financial Progress

	(July-March)		(Rs. million)
	1995-96	1996-97	
OGDC sales	7,719	11,445	48.3
Profit	2,700	3,600	33.3
Excise duty	420	588	40.0
Royalty	1,758	1,783	1.4
Debt Servicing	1,454	1,687	16.0

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Future Plans

OGDC is installing compression facilities at Pirkoh gas field for meeting its contractual obligations of supplying 200 mcf/d of gas at committed supply pressure. OGDC is also undertaking development of its low heating value gas fields for power generation. About 250 mcf/d gas will be supplied from Uch gas field for the 586 MW power plant being installed at Dera Murad Jamali, Balochistan and about 64 mcf/d gas will be produced from Nandpur/Panjpir gas fields for the 148 MW power plant at Kabirwala, Punjab.

Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited.

SNGPL has so far supplied gas to 261 towns and villages in Punjab and NWFP. During July-March 1996-97, SNGPL has given connections to 21 industrial, 1,695 commercial and 86,916 domestic consumers bringing the progressive total number of consumers on 31st March 1997 at 2,635 industrial, 35,774 commercial and 1,454,948 domestic. Targets for 1996-97 are 100 industrial, 4,000 commercial and 125,000 domestic.

Sui Southern Gas Company Ltd.

SSGCL has so far supplied gas to 478 towns and villages in Sind and Baluchistan. During July-March 1996-97, SSGCL has given connections to 137 industrial, 1,160 commercial and 76,949 domestic consumers bringing the progressive total number of consumers on 31st March 1997 at 1,980 industrial, 16,599 commercial and 1,222,962 domestic. Targets for 1996-97 are 152 industrial, 1,303 commercial and 97,012 domestic.

The main sources of electricity are hydel power, thermal power and nuclear power. The Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) and Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC) are the main producers involved in power generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. The bulk of the installed generation capacity exists in WAPDA's system which stood at 11,246 MW followed by KESC (1,801 MW) and Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (137 MW). Besides, the first oil fired power station of 1,292 MW at Hub in Baluchistan has been commissioned. The total installed capacity (WAPDA, KESC, KANUPP & HUBCO) stood at 14,476 MW during July-March 1996-97 compared with 13,248 MW during the same period last year showing an increase of 9.27 percent.

i) Water & Power Development Authority (WAPDA)

i) Installed Generation Capacity

The installed generation capacity of WAPDA comprising Northern, Upper, Lower Sind and Quetta power markets was 11,246 MW (hydel 4,825 MW, thermal 6,421 MW) by February, 1997. Details are given in table 11.6.

The work on steam turbo generator (combined cycle) Kot Addu unit-15 (133 MW) and Muzaffargarh unit 4 (320 MW) is progressing fast to be completed by June 1997. This will increase generation capacity to 11,566 MW.

ii) Power Development Programmes

The work on Ghazi Barotha project, a site downstream of Tarbela, having 1,450 MW capacity

Table 11.6
Installed Generating Capacity
(WAPDA)

Power Stations	Hydel	Thermal	Total (MW)
1. Terbela	3,478	-	3,478
2. Mangla	1,000	-	1,000
3. Warsak	240	-	240
4. Small Hydel	107	-	107
5. Multan Steam	-	260	260
6. Faisalabad Steam	-	132	132
7. Faisalabad Comb. Cycle	-	244	244
8. Shahdara Gas Turbines	-	85	85
9. Guddu Steam	-	640	640
10. Combined Cycle Guddu	-	600	600
11. Additional CC Guddu	-	415	415
12. Sukkur Steam	-	50	50
13. Kotri Comb. Cycle	-	174	174
14. Kot Addu Combined Cycle 1-4,9&10	-	624	624
15. Kot Addu Gas Turbines 5-8	-	400	400
16. Kot Addu CC unit 11 & 12	-	200	200
17. Kot Addu Gas Turbine 13 & 14	-	264	264
18. Jamshoro oil fired unit 1-4	-	880	880
19. Muzaffargarh units 1-3	-	630	630
20. Muzaffargarh units 5 & 6	-	420	420
21. Fluidized Bed at Lakhra 1-3	-	150	150
22. Quetta	-	83	83
23. Pasni (diesel sets)	-	17	17
24. Taken-over (MESCO)	-	20	20
Total:	4,825	6,421	11,246

(5x290 MW) has been started. The work on Chashma Low Head project of 180 MW capacity (8x22.5 MW) is going apace and is scheduled for completion by 1999. The feasibility study of Neelum-Jhelum and Kohat Hydel project (about 200 MW) and Golan Gol (16 MW) projects have been completed. Chashma-Jhelum Link (22.5 MW); Jinnah (144 MW); Taunsa (120 MW); Guddu (33.5 MW) and D.G. Khan Link III (7 MW) are under finalization.

WAPDA has signed a number power purchase Agreements with private generators. Following is the list of projects which have reached financial close.

Name	Net Capacity (MW)	Capital Cost (US \$ mln)
1. AES Lalpir Ltd.	337.00	344.000
2. AES Pak Gen (Pvt) Ltd.	337.00	348.900
3. Altern Energy Ltd.	13.00	9.162
4. Davis Energen (Pvt) Ltd.	9.79	12.500
5. Eeshatech Ltd.	18.00	26.000
6. Fauji Kabirwala Power Co.	144.00	170.000
7. Gul Ahmed Energy Ltd.	125.00	138.000
8. Habibullah Energy Ltd.	123.00	155.521
9. Japan Power Generation.	107.00	123.240
10. Kohinoor Energy Ltd.	120.00	138.680
11. Liberty Power Project.	211.90	258.800
12. Northern Electric Co.	5.50	7.680
13. Power Generation Systems Ltd.	110.00	139.000
14. Rousch (Pak) Power.	358.00	460.700
15. Saba Power Company Ltd.	104.00	151.100
16. Sabah Shipyard Pakistan Ltd.	273.60	300.000
17. Southern Electric Power Ltd.	112.06	119.491
18. Tapal Energy Ltd.	119.50	129.700
19. Uch Power Ltd.	525.00	653.500
Total	3,153.35	3,685.974

In the short run (2-3 years) the country will have large surpluses of power which will require heavy capacity payments and idle capacity.

iv) Energy Generation

Optimal production of hydel power has been obtained in the overall mix of generation as indicated in table 11.7.

Table 11.7
Energy Generation
(Million Kwh)

Year	Hydel	Percentage to total	Thermal	Percentage to total	Total
1991-92	18,647	49.0	19,419	51.0	38,066
1992-93	21,111	51.8	19,680	48.2	40,791
1993-94	19,436	45.8	22,960	54.2	42,396
1994-95	22,858	49.6	23,268	50.4	46,126
1995-96	23,206	47.5	25,653	52.8	48,859
(Jul-Feb) 1995-96	15,900	49.1	16,451	50.9	32,351
1996-97	16,486	48.7	17,348	51.3	33,834

Source: WAPDA

v) Transmission of Power

By June 1996, the length of transmission lines of 500, 220, 132 and 66 kv was 29,322 kms which has increased to 29,572 kms by February 1997.

Table 11.8
Consumers by Economic Groups
(Nos million)

Route Length
(Kilometer)
(by December 96)

Voltage	Route Length (Kilometer)
a) 500 kv	3,955
b) 220 kv	3,325
c) 132 kv	14,189
d) 66 kv	8,101
Total	29,570

Year	General	Industrial	Agriculture	Total
1991-92	7.41	0.17	0.16	7.74
1992-93	7.85	0.17	0.15	8.18
1993-94	8.26	0.17	0.16	8.59
1994-95	8.73	0.18	0.16	9.07
1995-96	9.14	0.18	0.17	9.48
1996-97*	9.70	0.19	0.17	10.06

Source: WAPDA

vi) Growth in Consumers

Rapid urbanization, extension of electricity supply to unelectrified areas and accelerated village electrification have resulted in increase in the number of consumers. The target of new connections for 1996-97 is 579,800 which will increase the total number of consumers to 10.06 million during 1996-97. The following table indicates the trends since 1991-92.

vii) Village Electrification

The village and rural electrification has been designed to uplift the socio-economic standard of living and increase productive capacity of 70 percent of the population living in rural areas. The number of villages electrified including Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) have increased to 64,039 villages by February, 1997 as indicated in table 11.9.

Table 11.9
Annual Target and Achievements of Village Electrification

(Number)

Year	Target	Realization @	Progressive total
1991-92	2,793	3,649	40,784
1992-93	2,070	4,824	45,644
1993-94	4,500	5,283	50,927
1994-95	2,000	6,243	57,170
1995-96	5,000	4,957	62,127
1996-97	5,000	1,912	64,039

(upto February, 1997)

@ (Incl.FATA & PATA)

Source: WAPDA

vii) Electricity Consumption by Economic Groups

The table 11.10 shows the electricity

consumption trends by economic groups since 1991-92.

Table 11.10
Electricity Consumption by Economic Groups
(percentage to total sales)

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Agriculture	Bulk supply & public lighting	Traction
1991-92	33.11	4.07	34.90	19.90	7.92	0.10
1992-93	35.88	4.17	34.89	17.89	7.08	0.09
1993-94	37.24	4.10	32.78	17.87	7.93	0.08
1994-95	38.39	4.25	30.27	17.75	9.28	0.06
1995-96	40.79	4.58	28.74	18.42	7.41	0.06
1996-97	43.43	4.82	26.02	18.18	7.50	0.05

(upto November 1996)

Source:WAPDA

ix) Power Losses

Under the Energy Loss Reduction Programme, WAPDA has taken strong measures to improve operational efficiency and management and reduce power losses. These measures have resulted in increasing energy sales and revenues through a programme of renovation, rehabilitation, installing capacitors and strengthening consumer-end distribution supply network. Table 11.11 shows the trends.

Table 11.11
WAPDA Power Losses

(In percent)

Year	Consumption in Auxiliaries	T & D Losses
1991-92	2.43	20.68
1992-93	2.28	21.06
1993-94	2.62	21.59
1994-95	2.60	21.45
1995-96	2.93	21.50
1996-97	2.80	20.12
(Target)		

III) The Karachi Electric Supply Corporation

The Karachi Electric Supply Corporation Limited was established in 1913 as a Public Joint Stock Company. The authorized share capital of the Company is Rs.2,500 million, out of which the issued and paid-up share capital upto June 30, 1996 was Rs.1,782.47 million.

The KESC has been granted licence for power generation and its distribution under the

jurisdiction of Karachi and suburban areas of Karachi and part of Balochistan i.e. Hub, Vinder, Uthal and Bela. There were 1,306,670 consumers on the billing panel of KESC upto February 1997. They are expected to reach 1,321,532 by June 1997.

The total installed capacity of the Corporation as on June 1997 is expected at 1,801 MW which is inclusive of induction of 210 MW of Bin Qasim Unit-6. Station-wise installed and actual capacity is given in table 11.12

Table 11.12
Installed and Actual Capacity of KESC

Station	Installed Capacity	Actual Capacity (MW)
- Korangi thermal power station	316	225
- SITE gas turbine power station	125	70
- Korangi Town gas turbine P.S.	100	70
- Bin Qasim thermal power station units 1 - 6 (210 MW each)	1260	985
Total	1,801	1,350

i) Generation & Power Purchase

The KESC also purchased electricity from other sources to meet the consumers' requirements. The KESC purchased 1,066.75 million kwh electricity

from the public sector and 38.30 million kwh electricity from the private sector during July-March 1996-97. The details of power generation and purchase of electricity are given in table 11.13.

Table 11.13
Generation and purchase of KESC

	(July-March)		(July-June)
	1995-96	1996-97	1996-97 Estimates
1. <u>Generation (M.Kwh)</u>	<u>5,776.36</u>	<u>5,651.39</u>	<u>8,382.00</u>
Less: Auxiliary consumption	396.46	<u>364.95</u>	-
Units Sentout	<u>5,379.90</u>	<u>5,286.44</u>	-
2. <u>Power purchase (M.Kwh)</u>			
a) KANUPP	327.45	187.99	-
b) WAPDA	600.71	782.91	-
c) PAK.Steel	95.88	95.85	-
d) TAPAL	-	38.30	-
Total	1,024.04	1,105.05	1,167.00

ii) On-Going Prower Generation Projects

The projects presently in hand with KESC are as under:

- 1) Projects being undertaken by KESC itself in the public sector: 210 MW Bin Qasim thermal power station extension unit-6 project.
- 2) Private sector projects proposed to be connected with KESC grid/network.
 - i) Tapal Energy Project
 - ii) Gul Ahmed Energy project
 - iii) Sabah Shipyard Project

iii) On-Going Transmission and Distribution Projects

1) KESC 5th Power (Sector Loan) Project

- i) 132/220 KV Overhead Transmission Lines
- ii) 132/220 KV Underground Cables
- iii) 132 KV Conventional Grid Stations
- iv) 132/220 KV Gis Grid Stations
- v) Distribution Expansion & Rehabilitation under Foreign Financing

2) Projects under IBRD Energy Sector Loan-II

- i) 132KV Conventional Grid Station and Line Bays Extension
- ii) Establishment of Conventional Grid Station:
 - 66/11 KV Grid Station
 - 132/11 KV Grid Station:
 - SITE-II Grid Station:

3) Future Projects (Sith Power Project)

Transmission System Expansion & Rehabilitation

- i) Expansion and Rehabilitation of 132/220KV Overhead Transmission Lines.
- ii) Expansion and Rehabilitation of 132/220KV GIS Grid Stations.
- iii) Expansion and Rehabilitation of 132/220KV Conventional Grid Stations.
- iv) Expansion and Rehabilitation of 132/220KV Underground Transmission Lines.
- v) Tele-Communication, Protection & LDC.

IV) Sales Price of Oil, Gas and Electricity

The detail of oil and gas sale prices is given in table 5.5 and 5.6 respectively of the Statistical appendix.

Oil Prices: The oil sales price effective from 4-2-1997 showed a steady increase in all categories of petroleum and products over their previous levels except for the price of aviation gasoline.

Gas Prices: The gas sales price effective from 1-1-1997 showed increase in all categories over their previous levels with the exception of gas supply for feed stock to Mari Gas Company System.

Electricity Tariffs: The electricity tariffs can be seen in table 5.4 of the Statistical appendix. The electricity tariffs effective from 1-2-1997 showed increase over their previous levels.

V) NUCLEAR POWER ENERGY

Pakistan's first nuclear power station, Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) was commissioned in 1971 and brought into operation in 1972. The second nuclear power plant, the 300 MW Chashma Nuclear Power Plant (CHASNUPP) is under construction at Chashma.

The position of the nuclear power energy generation since 1993-94 is illustrated in table 11.14.

Table 11.14
Nuclear Supplies

Period	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (GWH)
1993-94	137	497
1994-95	137	511
1995-96	137	483
(Jul-Dec)		
1995-96	137	379
1996-97	137	223

Source: Karachi Nuclear Power Plant

Development of Renewable Energy Resources

WAPDA is in the process of reactivating 18 solar stations handed over to it by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources. Wind assessment studies will be carried out to prepare feasibility reports to set-up wind farms at appropriate places. Studies will also be undertaken to identify the causes of failure of Bio-gas plants. Proposals/policy will be formulated for inducting private sector for development of renewable energy resources.

COAL

The coal reserve in Pakistan has been estimated at over 183 billion tonnes. The largest coal field discovered by Geological Survey of Pakistan in 1992 is located in Thar Desert. During July-March, 1996-97 2,366 thousand tonnes of coal was produced and consumed in the country. Major share of the production was consumed by brick-making sector (88.25%) followed by power sector (11.36%) and households (0.39%).

A brief review of the coal extraction is given in subsequent paragraphs.

Baluchistan: The known producing coal fields include Duki, Khost-Sharig, Harnai, Pir Ismail Ziarat, Mach-Abe-Gum, Sor-Range-Deghari and Ghamaalong-Bahlol. The overall resource potential is over 194 million tonnes with measured reserves of 52.5 million tonnes. New possible large coal potential bearing areas have not yet been explored. Average annual production is about one million tonnes.

N.W.F.P.: Hangu is the only producing coal field in NWFP. Some sporadic mining is reported from Cherat. The resource potential is over 44 million tonnes with measured reserves of 0.5 million tonnes. The production is insignificant.

Punjab: Substantial coal resources have been outlined in the Eastern and Central Salt Range and in Makerwal area of the Surghar Range. A coal resource potential of 234 million tonnes have been projected with drill-proved reserves of 43 million tonnes. Although several coal seams are developed, only one seam is being mined throughout the province. The average annual production is 450,000 tonnes.

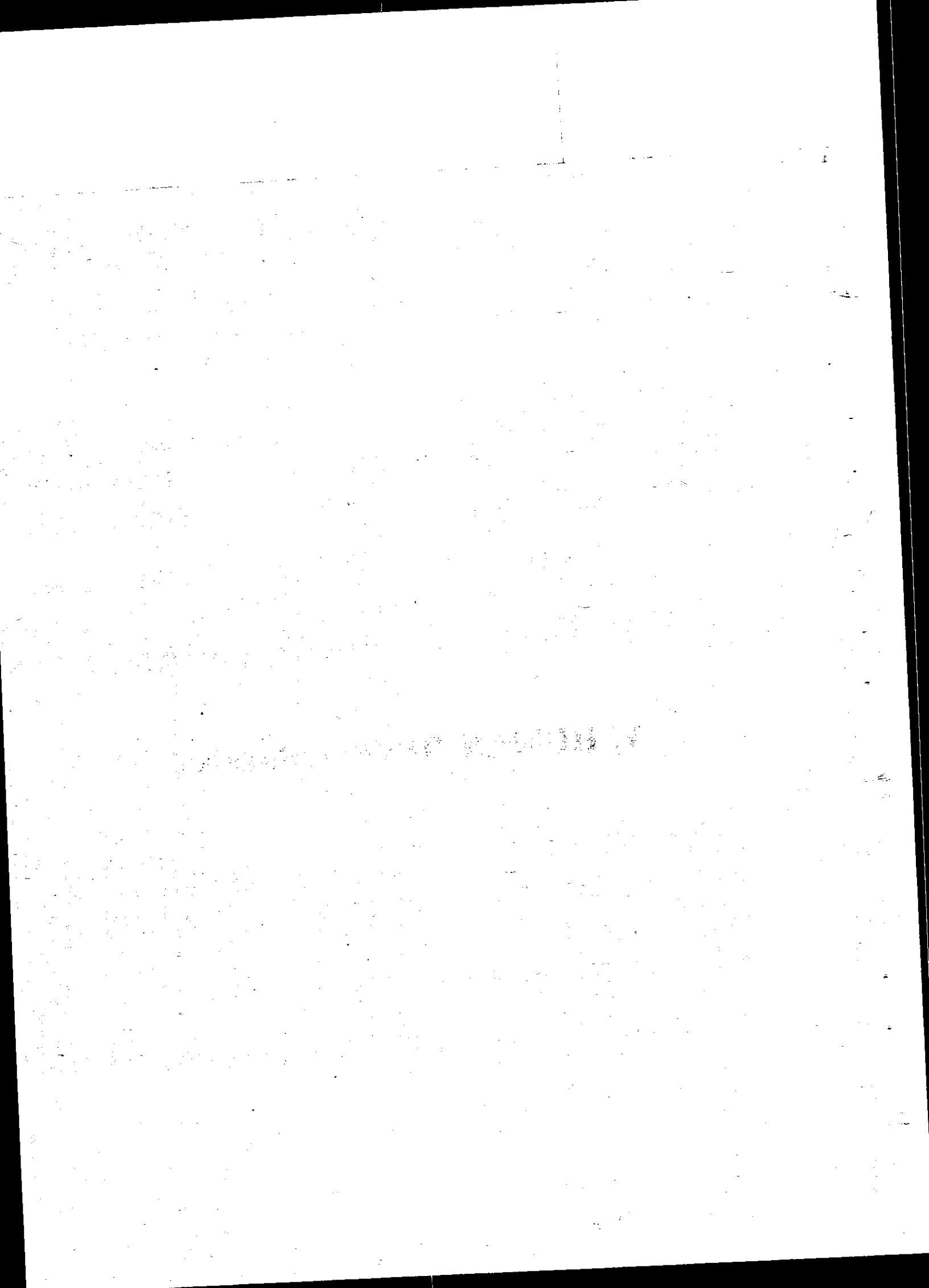
Sindh: A very large coal resource potential exists in the Sindh province. Coal resource potential in excess of 183 billion tonnes has been outlined in Lakhra, Sonda-Jherruck, Indus East, Thar and Badin Coalfields. Measured reserves are over 734 million tonnes. Coal being produced is high in sulphur. The known coal fields from where mining is reported include Lakhra and Meting-Jhimpir. Average annual production is about one million tonnes.

Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC): During July-March 1996-97, Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) produced 242,482 tonnes of coal and 436,884 tonnes of rock salt. During 1996-97, PMDC plans to produce 315,000 tonnes of coal and 620,000 tonnes of rock salt from its mines.

A joint venture agreement between Pasmince Australia Limited, PMDC and BDA was signed in May 1995. So far drilling work of over 20,000 meters has been carried out and over 19 million tonnes of high grade zinc lead ore has been established.

Lakhra Coal Development Company (LCDC): Lakhra Coal Development Company (LCDC) is a joint venture company having equity share of PMDC (30%), WAPDA (20%), Government of Sindh (20%) while remaining 30 percent is reserved for the private sector participation. The LCDC has pledged to supply 750,000 tonnes of coal per annum to WAPDA for its 3x50 MW coal fired power plant at Khanote (Sindh). LCDC produced 258,055 tonnes of coal from its small coal mines during July-March 1996-97.

V. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



Chapter 12

Population and Population Welfare Strategy

The population of Pakistan more than quadrupled over half a century, from 32.5 million in 1947 to 135.28 million by January 1, 1997. The current growth rate of 2.77 percent is considered the highest in the region. In 1951 the growth rate of population was 1.79 percent per annum which during 1972-73 reached 3.69 percent per annum. From this peak, a declining trend started and by 1997 the annual increase dropped to 2.77 percent per annum.

Since the 1981 Census, no population census has so far been undertaken. Government has now decided to conduct the census. However, in the meantime some demographic (PDS) and population growth surveys (PGS) have been conducted and on the basis of their findings, projections of the population have been made. The trends in fertility, mortality and natural growth have been derived from them. Overtime both crude birth rate and crude death rate have declined. The crude birth rate which was 43.30 per thousand in 1981 has declined to 37.6 per thousand in 1994 and would be around 36.7 per thousand population in 1997. The crude death rate which was 11.80 per thousand in 1981 also declined to 9.9 per thousand in 1994 and is expected to be 9.0 per thousand in 1997.

The influx of Afghan refugees in the country started in 1978. The data on Afghan refugees reveals that around 2,243,179 refugees including 392,867 as fresh arrivals are in Pakistan at present. The number of registered refugees is 1,449,312 while 793,867 are unregistered. The break-up of refugee population is given in table 12.1.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Crude birth rate has witnessed a declining trend since 1984. It has fallen from 42.7 per thousand in 1984-88 to 37.6 per thousand in 1994 for all areas. During 1996-97, it was estimated around 36.7 per thousand. Steep fall has been recorded in urban areas which declined by 17.7 percent since 1984-88 till 1994

Table 12.1
Afghan Refugee Population

Province	Registered	Un-registered	Total
(a) Refugee Population (March 1997)			
NWFP	846,503	-	-
Baluchistan	352,713	-	-
Punjab	132,422	-	-
Sindh	18,674	-	-
Sub Total	1,350,312	500,000	1,850,312
(b) Fresh Arrivals (May 1992 to March 1997)			
May 92 to Aug 96	85,000	198,317	283,317
Sep 96 to Mar 97	14,000	95,550	109,550
Sub Total	99,000	293,867	392,867
Grand Total	1,449,312	793,867	2,243,179

Source: Ministry of State and Frontier Regions.

whereas during the same period the decline in rural areas was 9.8 percent. The detail is given in table 12.2.

Table 12.2
Crude Birth Rates by Urban-Rural Residence

	Crude Birth Rate (per 000)		
	All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
1996-97 (E)	36.7	-	-
PDS-1994	37.6	31.7	40.3
PDS-1989-93 (A)	39.8	34.6	42.3
PDS-1984-88 (A)	42.7	38.5	44.7

A: Average Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics
E: Estimated

Mortality (Crude Death Rates)

Crude death rate is defined as the number of deaths per thousand population in a year. Expansion and improvement in medical science has led to decrease in CDR. These have declined from 10.9 per

thousand in 1984-88 to 9.9 per thousand in 1994 for the whole of Pakistan. In 1996-97 the CDR is estimated around 9.0 per thousand population. The fall in urban areas is higher than in rural areas. The detail is given in table 12.3.

Table 12.3
Crude Death Rates by Urban-Rural Residence

	Crude Death Rate (per 000)		
	All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
1996-97 (E)	9.0	-	-
PDS-1994	9.9	7.0	11.2
PDS-1989-93(A)	10.1	7.8	11.2
PDS-1984-88 (A)	10.9	8.4	12.1

A: Average Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.
E: Estimated

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Below one year mortality is considered as infant mortality. The IMR has been quite high in the past. The improved conditions of health services available in the country have considerably lowered the infant mortality rate. However, in remote areas of Pakistan, it is still quite high due to deficient health facilities. Nevertheless, in the whole of Pakistan IMR has declined from 112 per thousand in 1984-88 to 100.4 per thousand in 1994 and is expected to fall further in 1996-97. The fall in urban areas is steeper than rural areas. The detail is given in table 12.4.

Table 12.4
Infant Mortality Rates by Urban-Rural Residence

	Infant Mortality Rate (per 000 live birth)		
	All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
PDS-1994	100.4	58.1	115.7
PDS-1989-93(A)	103.3	75.5	113.9
PDS-1984-88(A)	112	88.2	121.5

A: Average Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

Sex Distribution

The PDS-1994 has placed the overall sex ratio (number of males over 100 females) at 104. The sex ratio is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. This has probably resulted from male dominated

migration from rural areas to urban areas. The detail of sex ratio is given in table 12.5.

Table 12.5
Sex Ratio by Urban and Rural Areas

Survey	Sex Ratio		
	All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas
PDS-1994	104	106	103
PDS-1989-93 (A)	104	106	103
PDS-1984-88 (A)	106	108	105
Census 1981	110	115	109

A: Average Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

Age Distribution

The age distribution of population gives an idea of the productive and dependent segment of the population. The age distribution data based on census and surveys conducted from 1981 to 1994 reveals that large proportion of Pakistan's population is under 15 years of age. This indicates the prevalence of high fertility rate in Pakistan together with high dependency ratio. However, the ratio of population under 15 years of age has decreased in 1994 over 1989-93 by 0.3 percentage point which shows that productive population of the country is increasing. Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups as obtained from PDS-1994 and other sources is given in table 12.6.

Table 12.6
Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Groups

Survey/ Census	Under 15 years	15-64 years	65 years & above	Total
Male				
PDS-1994	45.9	49.8	4.3	100.0
PDS-1989-93 (A)	46.2	49.9	3.9	100.0
PDS-1984-88 (A)	46.2	49.4	4.4	100.0
Census 1981	43.8	51.5	4.7	100.0
Female				
PDS-1994	44.1	52.2	3.7	100.0
PDS-1989-93 (A)	45.3	51.4	3.3	100.0
PDS-1984-88 (A)	45.6	50.9	3.5	100.0
Census 1981	45.3	50.8	3.9	100.0

A: Average Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

Population Welfare Programme (PWP)

High population growth exerts great pressure on national efforts for future growth and development. It preempts resources for productive uses and creates greater demand for more and more civic amenities. The parents have to be educated about the benefits of small families. The government has launched the PWP as an effort to create awareness about the benefits of population control.

The Programme encourages voluntary acceptance of family planning for the health of mothers & children and to accelerate the process of social and economic development. Its salient features are reviewed in the following paragraphs:

- a) The service delivery infrastructure is being reinforced by improving its efficiency and adding new services delivery out-lets. It is anticipated that 1500 family welfare centres including 156 new centres, 101 RHS 'A' type with 14 new centres, existing 131 mobile service units, 394 outlets of target group institutions including 55 new outlets, 5975 health outlets of provincial line departments with 388 new outlets are involved in the delivery of family planning information and services during 1996-97. Around 7000 traditional birth attendants are also involved in the programme to strengthen community based services and linkages for referral and inter personal communication. Private sector is also being pursued by enlisting 21228 private registered medical practitioners 11,444 Hakeems and 5638 Homoeopaths during 1996-97. The SMC programme will distribute 72,000 million condoms through commercial sector network of 37450 distribution points. Pilot projects for provision of hormonal contraceptives i.e. injectable, oral pills & IUDs have also been launched. NGO's participation through National Trust for Population Welfare has been made possible. The number of outlets is to be increased from 400 to 500 during 1996-97.
- b) Family planning services were reinforced in AJ&K, Northern Areas and the FATA adjoining NWFP. The network in AJ&K includes six family welfare centres, two reproductive health service centres, 47 village based family planning workers, 120 health outlets, 200 Hakeems and 80 Homoeopaths. Similarly, in the Northern Areas the number of family welfare centres are anticipated to increase from six to nine, health outlets from 184 to 214, while the existing reproductive health service centres will provide MCH and family planning services. In FATA, family planning services are to be provided by 200 health outlets including 67 new ones. At the community level, 116 traditional birth attendants will serve as motivators, referrals and contact for provision of family planning.
- c) In rural areas, 11,718 village based family planning workers will be recruited. Each worker over a population of 1000 will be responsible for providing services at the doorsteps and registering births by sex and deaths every month. One trained supervisor is responsible to supervise 15 workers and every two supervisors are given a vehicle with driver to facilitate the supervisory role.
- d) A new out-reach programme known as "Satellite clinics" was launched in December 1996 for providing 100 percent coverage to the rural areas in Islamabad district. Under this programme staff and the mobile service units visit identified villages regularly according to advertised programme in order to provide family planning and MCH services at the doorsteps. This programme has now been extended to all provinces.
- e) The motivational campaign is being intensified through television, radio, cinema and the press with involvement of the private sector. Attractive publicity boards, neon-signs with appropriate messages were installed at important & conspicuous points. Population education has been included at appropriate level in the formal and non-formal school system. Presentation of

demographic facts and figures has been initiated for senior college and university students.

Training Activities

Clinical training including basic training of 436 family welfare workers (18 months) 275 refresher training facilities for family welfare workers, 17 short training courses, training of 24 field officers (6 months), advance training for 204 supervisors of village based family planning workers, 345 other trainings as well as 2028 un-scheduled trainings were provided till the end of March, 1997.

Similarly, non-clinical training orientations were provided to 1008 programme personnel, 2891 employees of other nation building departments and 878 community based groups and 487 employees of target group institutions on managerial and motivational aspects of the programme by the end of March, 1997.

Research Programme

National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) shares the responsibility for action oriented research on population and development. During 1996-97, 17 research studies were to be completed. The major studies include;

1. Pakistan Fertility and Family Planning Survey.
2. Evaluation of NGOs of the population welfare programme.
3. Quality of care by Family Welfare Centres.
4. Effectiveness of mass media in promotion of population welfare programme.
5. Evaluation of Population Welfare Training Institutes.
6. Evaluation of Mobile Service Units.

Monitoring and Supervision

Monitoring of the programme is undertaken through MIS, service statistics, review sessions at federal, provincial and the operational levels in the field. Field monitoring has been intensified through flying squads and supervisory teams with follow-up action taken as part of the accountability process. Stock and storage conditions at service outlets are being monitored regularly with the assistance of UNFPA. Various methods are in practice to administer family planning. The use of different contraceptive measures are given in table 12.7.

Table 12.7
Contraceptive Performance

Method	1995-96		1996-97 (July-March)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Condom (Units)	135.129	95.950	103.482	87.105
Oral Pills (Cycles)	5.528	1.236	4.511	1.031
IUD (Insertions)	0.912	0.693	0.809	0.461
Injectables (Vials)	3.460	1.080	3.335	0.849
Foam (Bottles)	0.205	0.028	0.177	0.003
Contraceptive/Surgery (Cases)	0.382	0.099	0.313	0.074

Source: Ministry of Population Welfare.

Chapter 13

Labour Force and Employment

Estimated on the basis of the existing population of 135.28 million and participation rate of 27.46 percent, the total labour force comes to 37.15 million as on 1st January, 1997. Since 1991-92, it is growing at an average annual rate of 2.3 percent. The unemployment rate is estimated at 5.37 percent during 1996-97. Agriculture is the largest source of employment. The latest Labour Force Survey which has now become available is for the year 1994-95; this

has been extensively used to feature the characteristics of Labour Force.

Since the majority of the population reside in rural areas, the rural labour force is 7.3 percent of the total in 1996-97. Trends in rural/urban distribution of labour force during the years 1991-92 to 1996-97 are reflected in table 13.1.

Table 13.1
Rural - Urban Labour Force

Year	Population	Labour Force	Urban	Rural
1991-92	117.31	32.97	9.67	23.30
1992-93	120.83	33.67	9.53	24.14
1993-94	124.45	34.69	9.33	25.36
1994-95	128.01	35.15	9.64	25.51
1995-96 (E)	131.63	36.14	9.91	26.23
1996-97 (E)	135.28	37.15	10.19	26.96

E: Estimated

Source: Planning Commission
Labour Force Survey 1991-92 to 1994-95

Labour Force Participation Rate

Two alternative methods are used in Pakistan to estimate labour force participation. These are based on Crude Activity Rate (CAR) and Refined Activity Rate (RAR) measures. The CAR is the percentage of labour force in total population and the RAR is the percentage of labour force in population of persons 10 years of age and above. According to the latest Labour Force Survey, 1994-95, the overall labour force participation rate was 27.46 percent - 28.0 percent for rural areas and 26.12 percent for urban areas. CAR was 27.46 percent in 1994-95 as compared to 27.88 percent in 1993-94. Similarly, RAR declined from 42.01 percent in 1993-94 to 41.25 percent in 1994-95.

Labour force participation rate differs from rural to urban areas. In rural areas, participation rate is higher than the urban areas as agriculture is more of a family occupation than mere work. Women's

participation rate is lower than men's both due to cultural taboos and non-availability of suitable job opportunities. Table 13.2 shows crude and refined labour force participation rates from 92-93 to 94-95.

Employment Situation

According to the Labour Surveys, the employed comprise all persons of ten years of age and above who worked at least one hour during the reference period and were either "paid employed" or "self employed". Based on this definition, the total number of employed labour force in 1996-97 was estimated at 35.15 million as against 34.20 million in 1995-96. The total number of employed persons in urban areas slightly increased to 9.48 million in 1996-97 from 9.23 million, a year before. Rural employment increased from 24.97 million in 1995-96 to 25.67 million in 1996-97. The break down for the last five years is shown in Table 13.3.

Table 13.2
Labour Force Participation Rates
By Area and Sex

Year	Crude Activity Rate (CAR)			Refined Activity Rate (RAR)		
	Pakistan	Rural	Urban	Pakistan	Rural	Urban
1994-95	27.46	28.00	26.12	41.25	43.13	36.99
Both Sexes	45.93	46.03	45.68	69.10	71.27	64.26
Male	7.59	8.66	4.94	11.39	13.26	7.04
Female				42.01	44.18	37.04
1993-94	27.88	28.73	25.79	69.07	71.04	64.66
Both Sexes	45.74	45.90	45.36	13.32	15.98	7.15
Male	8.86	10.46	4.94			
Female				42.35	44.64	37.47
1992-93	27.86	28.76	25.83	69.24	71.29	64.93
Both Sexes	45.87	46.27	44.96	13.15	15.86	7.34
Male	8.59	10.13	5.03			
Female						

Source: Labour Force Survey 1992-93 to 1994-95.

Table 13.3
Employed Labour Force By Area
(Million)

Year	Employed Labour Force	Urban	Rural
1992-93	32.08	8.97	23.11
1993-94	33.01	8.72	24.29
1994-95	33.26	8.97	24.29
1995-96 (E)	34.20	9.23	24.97
1996-97 (E)	35.15	9.48	25.67

E: Estimated Source: Labour Force Survey 1992-93 to 1994-95.

A look at the above table reveals that a large proportion of the employed labour force is in rural areas which indicates that non-wage employment, mainly comprising the self-employed and unpaid family helpers, dominates the employment scene in the country. However, migration of youth from rural to urban areas is affecting this pattern.

On the basis of results of the Labour Force Survey 1994-95, the sectoral distribution of employed labour force in different sectors of the economy during 1994-95 and 1996-97 is depicted in table 13.4.

Employed Labour Force by Sectors

Changes in the growth pattern of the economy over the years have brought corresponding

Table 13.4
Sectoral Distribution of Employed Labour Force
(Million)

Sector	1994-95	1996-97 (E)
Agriculture	15.56	16.45
Mining & Manufacturing	3.49	3.69
Construction	2.40	2.53
Trade	4.82	5.10
Transport	1.69	1.78
Community & Social Services	4.75	5.02
Others	0.55	0.58
Total	33.26	35.15

E: Estimated Source: Labour Force Survey 1994-95.

changes in the employment scene. Agriculture Sector though still the largest employer is declining as a source of employment. From 50.04 percent in 1993-94, its share in employed labour force declined to 47 percent in 1994-95. On the contrary, the relative share of employed labour force in trade sector has increased to 14.50 percent in 1994-95 from 12.78 percent in 1993-94. Finance, Community and Social sectors provided employment to 15.05 percent in 1994-95, whereas Manufacturing, Construction and Transport sectors absorbed 10.50 percent, 7.21 percent and 5.07 percent respectively compared to 10.12 percent, 6.50 percent and 4.95 percent in 1994-95. Table 13.5 exhibits the sectoral distribution of employed labour force during the period 1992-93 to 1994-95.

Table 13.5
Sectoral Distribution of Employed Labour Force

Sector	(Percent)		
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture	47.55	50.4	46.79
Manufacturing including Mining & Quarrying	11.00	10.12	10.50
Construction	6.93	6.50	7.21
Wholesale and Retail Trade	13.32	12.78	14.50
Transport	5.52	4.95	5.07
Finance Community, Social & Personal Services	14.65	14.70	15.05
Others	1.03	0.92	0.89

Source: Labour Force Survey 1992-93 to 1994-95.

Employment by Occupation

While looking at employment scene from the occupational side, agriculture's role is again conspicuous. Of the employed persons in 1996-97, 46.01 percent were agricultural workers. Production workers comprised 25.38 percent of the employed

labour force whereas sales workers constituted 13.63 percent. The share of agricultural workers decreased from 49.06 percent in 1993-94 to 46.01 percent in 1996-97 whereas the share of other major occupations displayed a mixed trend. Table 13.6 contains the occupation-wise details.

Table 13.6
Employed Persons by Major Occupations

Major Occupations	(No in million)					
	1993-94		1994-95		1996-97 (E)	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Professional Workers	1.52	4.59	1.68	5.04	1.77	5.04
Administrative Workers	0.31	0.94	0.30	0.91	0.32	0.91
Clerical Workers	1.37	4.17	1.53	4.59	1.61	4.59
Sales Workers	3.96	11.98	4.53	13.63	4.79	13.63
Services Workers	1.50	4.56	1.48	4.44	1.56	4.44
Agriculture Workers	16.20	49.06	15.30	46.01	16.18	46.01
Production Workers	8.15	24.69	8.44	25.38	8.92	25.38

E: Estimated.

Source: Labour Force Survey 1993-94, 1994-95.

Unemployment

The latest Labour Force Survey defines unemployment as all persons ten years of age and above who during the period under review were: (a) Without work i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employed, (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 period to seek paid employment or self-employment. According to this definition, about 2.0 million persons of labour force were estimated as unemployed in 1996-97 as compared to 1.94 million in

1995-96. The rate of open unemployment according to the said Survey was 5.37 percent in 1996-97 whereas it was 4.84 percent in 1993-94. Unemployment level increased more in urban areas than in rural areas in 1996-97 compared to 1995-96. Table 13.7 contains details about unemployment by area from 1991-92 to 1996-97.

Employment Promotion Policies

Realizing that a sound base of economic development and its faster growth has a direct bearing on the growth of employment, government is making concerted efforts to shove the growth process.

Table 13.7
Unemployment Rates

(No. in million)

Year	Population	Unemployed Labour Force			Unemployment Rate (%)		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1991-92	117.31	1.93	0.67	1.26	5.85	6.97	5.40
1992-93	120.83	1.59	0.56	1.03	4.73	5.88	4.28
1993-94	124.45	1.68	0.61	1.07	4.84	6.51	4.22
1994-95	128.01	1.89	0.67	1.22	5.37	6.90	4.80
1995-96 (E)	131.63	1.94	0.68	1.26	5.37	6.90	4.80
1996-97 (E)	135.28	2.00	0.71	1.29	5.37	6.90	4.80

Source: Labour Force Survey 1991-92 to 1994-95

E: Estimated

P.M's Economic Revival Package has already been announced for the revival of the industrial sector, to stimulate production and investment and boost exports through broadening the tax base and lowering tariffs. Another package has been announced for the development of agricultural sector. Besides, a number of fiscal and monetary measures have been taken and industrialists/investors, particularly foreign investors are being attracted to make investments. Efforts are also underway to reactivate the sick industries and restore the textile sector. Capital market and stock exchanges are being rejuvenated. These policies are expected to speed up the pace of economic growth to generate new employment opportunities in the country. The completion of Islamabad-Lahore Motorway, hopefully by the end of 1997, and setting up of seven industrial zones alongside the road, will not only give rise to lot of economic activity but will also generate many new job opportunities. The Social Action Programme (SAP) which is chiefly meant to bring about improvement in the sectors of primary education, basic health care, population welfare, rural water supply and sanitation will substantially help in creating employment opportunities within these sectors.

Under the Social Action Programme (SAP), efforts are being made to reduce population growth to 2.74 percent by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan which will reduce pressure on the labour market in the long run. In this regard, 100,000 female village health workers are being trained for deployment in a phased manner to promote family planning practices

and provide primary health care to the rural population.

The government is revamping the educational and training programmes so as to enhance the literacy rate as well as skills of the labour force to cater to the needs of the labour market. The technical and vocational training facilities are being expanded in order to enhance employability of the work force.

With a view to reducing educated unemployment, self-employment is being encouraged through the schemes of Youth Investment Promotion Society and National Self Employment Scheme. Under these schemes, small loans of upto Rs.200,000/- in the case of individual applicants are advanced on soft terms to the educated unemployed for setting up their own businesses.

Under the YIPS scheme, an amount of Rs 205.08 million has been disbursed during July-February 1996-97 as against Rs 291.12 million in the comparable period last year. During July-February 1996-97, YIPS generated employment for 1104 individuals as against 2272 individuals in the corresponding period last year. Under the National Self-employment Scheme, during July-February 1996-97, 1186 loans amounting to Rs 348.6 million were disbursed as against 8068 loans amounting to Rs 1522.57 million in the comparable period last year. These loans advanced by the Small Business Finance Corporation (SBFC) have generated 3558 employment opportunities during Jul-Feb 1996-97.

Chapter 14

Education

Educational facilities have been expanding overtime but have not kept pace with the requirements of a modernizing polity. The literacy rate which is estimated at 38.9 percent (50 percent male and 27 percent female) in 1996-97, is still behind other countries of the region. Both public and private sectors are involved in education. Government finances all public facilities, undertakes expansion schemes under its annual development programme while encouraging private sector's role in this field. In 1996-97, the existing network of educational institution consisted of 150,963 primary schools, 4,595 middle schools, 9,808 high schools, 673 secondary vocational institutions, 798 arts and science

colleges, 161 professional colleges and 35 universities, including 10 private sector universities which have been granted charter by the Government.

Educational Institutions/Enrolment

Primary schools including mosque schools had an enrolment of 15.6 million, middle schools 3.8 million, high/secondary and vocational schools 1.6 million. Colleges had 981 thousands students on rolls while universities had 72 thousand. Enrolment in 1995-96 and 1996-97 in various educational institutions alongwith incremental trends are reflected in table 14.1.

Table 14.1
Enrolment in Educational Institutions by Kind, Level and Sex

Level of Education Enrolment	1995-96	1996-97 (E)	Change during 1996-97	(000 Nos)
				% age increase in total enrolment
	(1)	(2)	(3) (2-1)	(4) (3/1)
Total primary level (Classes I-V)	14,527	15,553	1,026	7.1
Male	8,825	9,241	416	4.7
Female	5,702	6,312	610	10.7
Total middle level (Classes VI-VIII)	3,605	3,756	151	4.2
Male	2,335	2,364	29	1.2
Female	1,270	1,392	122	9.6
Total high level (Classes IX-X)	1,447	1,546	99	6.8
Male	967	1,006	39	4.03
Female	480	540	60	12.5
Total Arts & Science Colleges(E)	735	830	95	12.9
Male	461	513	52	11.3
Female	274	317	43	15.7
Total Professional College (Numbers)(E)	147,218	150,969	3,751	2.5
Male	123,369	126,840	3,471	2.8
Female	23,849	24,129	280	1.2
Total Universities (Numbers)(E)	71,441	71,819	378	0.53
Male	53,749	53,863	114	0.21
Female	17,692	17,956	264	1.5

E: Estimated Source: Ministry of Education for primary to high level. Federal Bureau of Statistics for Arts & Science Colleges, Professional Colleges and Universities.

Physical Targets and Achievements of Public Sector Programme

During the period under review 1996-97, 3728 new primary schools, 281 middle schools and 13 new high schools were established while 831 mosque schools were converted into primary schools. Buildings of 3121 shelterless primary schools and 122

middle and high schools were reconstructed, 4022 new class rooms in primary schools and 1880 new rooms in secondary schools were added. Moreover, 28,800 primary and 600 secondary schools were consolidated and improved as shown in table 14.2.

Table 14.2

Physical Targets and Achievements of Public Sector Primary/Secondary Schools
(Federal and Provincial Governments combined 1996-97)

	Target (Nos)	Estimated Achievements	Achievements (%)
Primary Education			
Opening of Primary Schools	3728	3728	100
Reconstruction of Building of Shelterless Primary Schools	3121	3121	100
Conversion of Mosque Schools as Primary Schools	831	831	100
Addition of Class Rooms in Existing Over Crowded Primary Schools	4022	4022	100
Consolidation and Improvement of Primary Schools	28800	28800	100
Secondary Education			
Upgradation of Primary Schools	1613	1613	100
Opening of Middle Schools	281	281	100
Establishment of New High Schools	13	13	100
Reconstruction of Building of Middle and High Schools	122	122	100
Addition of Class Rooms in Existing Over-crowded Secondary Schools	1880	1880	100
Consolidation of Existing Secondary Schools	600	600	100

Source: Planning and Development Division.

Participation Rates

The Eighth Plan has envisaged that almost all boys and girls of 5-9 age group will have been enrolled in primary/mosque schools. Accordingly, the participation rate at primary level was targeted at 87.7 percent (95.5 percent for boys and 81.6 percent for girls) during the Plan period. At subsequent higher education level, a complementary pyramid of participation rate has been fixed for terminal year

(1997-98) of the Plan which gives the specific target of 48.8 percent at middle stage and 32.5 percent at high stage. By the year 1996-97, the participation rate has been estimated at 74.8 percent at primary stage, 31.6 percent middle and 29.7 percent at higher stage. The trends in participation rates alongwith gender break-down are given in table 14.3.

Table 14.3
Participation Rates

	(Percent)	
	1995-96	1996-97
1. Primary Stage (Class I-V)		
Overall Participation	72.1	74.8
Boys	85.4	85.5
Girls	58.7	63.1
Ratio of Boys & Girls Participation	68.7	73.5
2. Middle Stage (Class VI-VIII)		
Overall Participation	31.2	31.6
Boys	37.1	36.5
Girls	24.2	25.8
Ratio of Boys & Girls Participation	65.2	70.7
3. High Stage (Classes IX-X)		
Overall Participation	28.7	29.7
Boys	35.9	36.2
Girls	20.4	22.3
Ratio of Boys & Girls Participation	56.8	61.6

Source: FedEMIS, Academy of Educational Planning and Management.

Public Sector Outlay on Education

Education is seen as the main agent of socio-economic change. In the past its progress both quantitative and qualitative has been hampered due to lack of optimum expenditure on the sector. Realising the importance of education and its resource constraints, the Eighth Plan has raised the level of allocation to the education sector to an unprecedented level of 14 percent of the total Plan outlay by allocating Rs.69 billion for its period. The government intends to introduce a Bill which will ensure that minimum 3 percent of GNP is spent on education by the year 2000. At present it is 2.6 percent of GNP. The 8th Plan strategy for improving education was universalization of access to primary education for all boys and girls, removing gender and rural imbalances and equipping the youth with demand oriented skills. It also focuses on qualitative improvements of physical infrastructure, curricula, text books, teachers training programmes and examination system at all levels of education. It further envisaged to broaden the resource base for education, encouraging private sector's participation at all levels of education and reforming the management and financing of the universities. Public sector outlay on education is depicted in table 14.4.

Table 14.4
Public Sector Outlay on Education
(Billion Rs)

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Development Expenditure	6.297	7.518	12.699
Non-development Expenditure	37.799	45.125	51.804
Total	44.096	52.643	64.503
Total Expenditure As % of GNP	2.36	2.44	2.59

Source: Ministry of Education.

Literacy Plans and Programmes

Federal and provincial governments have simultaneously started enrolment of adult literacy centres/schools in selected areas. For this purpose literacy centres/schools have been established throughout the country. NGO's have also been short listed to go hand in hand with the formal sector in the run.

Social Action Programme (SAP)

Basic education, primary education, adult literacy, teachers training etc. are the important components of SAP. Phase-I of SAP (1993-96) has been completed and Phase-II of SAP (1996-2000) is being implemented. The main thrust is to improve access of women particularly of rural girls to primary education.

Primary/elementary education constitutes 64 percent of the entire SAP allocation with focus on expansion and promotion of girls education. During 1996-97, Rs 35.281 billion (Rs 8.604 billion on development and Rs 26.677 billion on recurrent side) are expected to be incurred on primary/elementary education against the target of Rs 35.281 billion. Moreover, 5049 new primary schools, 4805 additional class rooms in primary schools, 1893 buildings for shelterless schools are targeted to be built under SAP during the same period.

There has been a qualitative shift in awareness with respect to education in rural areas; women and girls are the primary beneficiaries in the improved education system. In the context of enhancing girls education, co-education has been started in all provinces/areas. According to an estimate, 70 percent of increased enrolment in Punjab is of girls, mostly living in rural areas. In Sindh, girls schools have increased by 15 percent. Similarly, in NWFP, 55 percent of the increase in enrolment is of girls. In Balochistan, 75 percent of schools established are for girls. The following policy reforms and administrative measures have been adopted for expanding access, reducing wastage, eliminating disparities and gender imbalance as well as improving quality:-

- Compulsory primary legislation has been promulgated by the Punjab Government.
- Mix primary school policy has been adopted in all provinces and areas.
- A clear and consistent criteria for selecting sites for new schools has been agreed and implemented in the provinces.
- Policy of improving the quality of schools by providing physical facilities (toilet, water supply etc) and education materials.
- Relaxing the minimum qualifications for

teachers, in areas where there is difficulty in getting female teachers and modifying teachers age limit restrictions in almost all the provinces and areas.

Establishment of separate primary/elementary directorates of education.

Strengthening institutional structure, fostering private sector, mustering NGOs and community participation.

Education for All

With the collaboration of UNESCO, an Inter Provincial Network Secretariat has been established in the Ministry of Education to promote Education For All (EFA). The secretariat arranged workshops, seminars and meetings of educational experts, community leaders and representatives of NGOs both at federal and provincial level. The objective of these seminars and workshops was to create awareness about the significance of basic education as well as to motivate the masses for achieving the goal of universalization of primary education. In this connection several innovative activities have been undertaken by the provinces. At federal level another two-year programme, Federal Basic Education Programme was initiated in 1996 in collaboration with UNICEF for Education For All.

Primary and Secondary Education

Primary education is the most important sub-sector of the entire educational system. It is the foundation stone upon which the edifice of the entire social, cultural and economic development of a nation is erected. The policy of the present government is to provide basic education to all school age children for improving literacy rate within the minimum span. Governments in Punjab and NWFP have enacted legislation to provide compulsory primary education in the provinces whereas the remaining two provinces are considering to enact the legislation for this purpose.

Efforts are being made to eradicate illiteracy and promote primary education in all the provinces of Pakistan including AJK in collaboration/coordination with the provincial education departments and foreign donor agencies. A number of education development projects/programmes in the areas of primary/elementary education are being implemented

with the assistance of World Bank, Asian Development Bank, OPEC, EEC, USAID and UNDP/WHO which are briefly discussed below:-

a) **III-Primary Education Project**

For qualitative and quantitative expansion of primary education in Punjab, the third primary education project costing US\$ 252.35 million has been launched. The cost includes a loan of US\$ 145.0 million from the World Bank and grant in gratis of US\$17.5 million from EEC. Under this project, 9395 primary schools have been constructed and made functional in Punjab. New text books based on integrated curricula have been developed and introduced in Punjab.

b) **Girls Primary Education Development Project**

For girls primary education a project costing Rs.1762.95 million has been completed in the four provinces with the financial assistance of Asian Develop Bank. Under this project 880 community model schools have been established and made functional in rural areas by providing all needed inputs.

c) **Primary Education Development and Expansion Project in AJ&K**

A Primary Education Development and Expansion Project in Azad Jammu & Kashmir with the assistance of OPEC Fund of Rs.108.9 million has been launched. It will be utilized for construction of 255 primary schools.

d) **NWFP Basic Education Project**

With a view to improving literacy rate and quality at elementary level, Primary Education NWFP Project costing Rs.13510 million has been in operation since 1994-95 with co-financing of several donor agencies. Out of the total cost, 27 percent will be provided by the donors while the remaining 63 percent is being provided by the NWFP Government. Construction work of 3181 schools has been completed and 1100 new teachers have been appointed during the first two years of this project. Moreover, procurement of instructional material worth Rs.72 million is underway.

e) **Sindh Primary Education Project**

The Sindh Primary Education Project has been

revised to accommodate some changes in the scope and cost of the project. It was started in September 1990 at a cost of Rs.4284.3 million. By 1996, 3748 two-room primary schools against the target of 5250 were constructed. Similarly, 170 five-room primary schools against the target of 475 were established. Moreover, 1864 additional class rooms were added to the existing buildings, 5299 teachers were trained and 655 girls were provided with scholarships.

f) **Teacher Training for 10,000 Unemployed Educated Youth**

To achieve universal primary education and double the literacy rate a five year (1995-2000) project of "Establishment of 10,000 Non-Formal Basic Education Schools/Centres" (NFBE) was approved by ECNEC in December 1995. Upto April 1997, total expenditure on this programme stood at Rs.79 million. Moreover, 7117 NFBE schools were opened, while 213,600 students (aged 5-9) were enrolled. Of this, 85,600 were boys and 128,000 girls.

g) **Middle School Project**

A five-year Middle School Project with an estimated capital cost of Rs.3017 million (Government of Pakistan share Rs.688 million) is being implemented in Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan since 1994. The physical targets of the project include upgradation of 900 primary schools to middle level; provision of stipend to 53,000 female students; in-service training of 5,500 middle school teachers and revision of teaching material, development and production of text books and teacher's guide. So far an amount equivalent to Rs.205 million has been utilized. Progress made includes construction of 323 schools and scholarship awards to 5,323 girl students.

h) **National Conference of Primary Education Teachers**

In order to accord recognition to services of meritorious teachers a National Conference of Primary Education Teachers is held every year in Islamabad where they are awarded merit certificates. The occasion also provides the forum to exchange views, elaborate the basic issues confronting primary education and to suggest remedial measures.

Science/Technical Education

The government is making all out efforts to increase science and technical education. In this

regard, the first phase of the "Science Education Project (SEP) for Secondary Schools" has since been completed with the assistance of ADB and feasibility for launching phase-II of SEP has been undertaken with its collaboration. The proposed SEP-II envisages upgradation of physical facilities in about 2000 schools, development of research based mathematics curriculum and Human Resources Development Programmes in science and mathematics education.

Computer Education in Schools

Government is paying special attention to the teaching of computer science. A project for introducing computer education in 50 schools has been launched in collaboration with Ministry of Science and Technology. Under this project, 16 schools were provided necessary hardware and software and 32 teachers were provided training. These 16 schools have successfully introduced computer studies as an optional subject against Biology for the students of Classes IX & X. Another 60 teachers of 39 schools have also been provided training.

Technical Education Project

Technical Education Project has been launched in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank at a capital cost of US\$ 78 million w.e.f. March 1996 for a period of six years. The project envisages measures for updating equipment and furniture in 43 polytechnic and 4 technical teachers training wings. The project also envisages construction of Government Polytechnic Institute for Women at Quetta and Technical Teacher Training Centre at Sukkur, establishment of Research and Development units in the Technical Education Wings of provincial education departments. It will introduce 23 new technologies in the existing polytechnics, repair and renovate existing workshops and labs and construction of some new workshops/labs where necessary.

Vocational Education and Training Programme

Vocational education and training programme has been launched by the Ministry of Education for the vocationalization of school education. Under this project, 70 Model Vocational Schools will be established and vocational stream of education in classes IX and X in 100 selected high school will be introduced. Moreover, an innovative project of production of technical text books for polytechnics to meet the shortage of appropriately structured

teaching learning resources (TLR) has been launched. Sixty-nine manuals have been produced so far under this scheme and are being used by the polytechnics. The Polytechnic Institute for Boys, Islamabad is being established which would impart education in four technologies i.e. Electronics, Computer, Telecommunication and Civil.

Higher Education in Public and Private Sector

University education in Pakistan has expanded considerably in the last few decades. The number of universities in the public sector has increased from 2 in 1948 to 25 in 1996-97. Demand for higher education is increasing rapidly in view of its high rate of returns and expanding size of the middle class. Modern university education, especially in science and technology is highly cost intensive. The scarcity of public finance does not allow expansion of this level. A concerted effort is being made therefore to attract the private sector through liberal policy to establish high quality institutions. During 1996, Baqai Medical University was established at Karachi. So far 10 universities have been given charter by the government.

The 10 private sector universities are: Aga Khan, Karachi (established in 1983), Lahore University of Management Sciences (1985), Hamdard, Karachi (1991), Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Science and Technology, Topi (1992), Al-Khair University, AJK (1994), Sir Syed University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi (1995), Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science & Technology, Karachi (1995), Zia-ud-din Medical University, Karachi (1995) and Baqai Medical University, Karachi (1996). The Indus Valley School of Art and Architecture, Karachi (1994), has also been chartered to award degrees in the private sector. Government wishes to encourage philanthropists, business community, national NGOs and international agencies to come forward and establish institutions of high quality particularly for the disciplines of science and technology subject to legislative requirements and monitoring by the UGC, federal and/or provincial governments.

The UGC has accordingly developed guidelines for establishment of a private university/institution of higher education. The requirements in this regard are: comprehensive feasibility report, certification of availability of infrastructure, adequate financial resources, fulfillment of required legal formalities, representation of public sector agencies and organizational structure. In order to exercise effective

contro. over institutions established in the private sector the formation of a National Council of Academic Award and Accreditation (NCAAA) has been approved by the Ministry of Education.

Higher education in Pakistan is highly subsidized. Although liberal grants are being provided by the federal government for the promotion and development of higher education in the country, yet these grants do not match the growing requirements of these institutions. In order to generate more funds and to create endowment for these institutions, government has decided that 25 percent of the seats in higher educational institutions should be filled on self finance basis. In pursuance of the scheme, 22 universities out of 25 public sector universities have introduced the scheme. Universities in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Balochistan have been exempted from operation of the scheme. A quarter of the seats in the National College of Arts, Lahore, have also been offered for admission of students on self finance basis at the rate of Rs.200,000/- per student. Dawood College of Engineering and Technology, Karachi has, however, created 100 additional seats for self finance at Rs.200,000 per student. A total of Rs.170 million has been raised by the universities under this scheme.

To bring about an improvement in the field of higher education and scientific research and bring it closer to the industry, the Ministry of Education with the assistance of multilateral and bilateral donors, has launched a higher education reforms project. The aim of the project is to upgrade the quality of education through establishment of key institutions in the education system for all levels of education in Pakistan. The proposed reforms relate to curriculum development, textbook development and distribution, examination reforms and college education with particular focus on teacher training and educational administrators.

Women Education

As a signatory to the world declaration on Education For All and the Framework for Action to meet Basic Learning Needs, emerging out of the World Conference on Education For All (1990) and the Delhi Declaration (1993), the government of Pakistan is committed to recognize education as a fundamental human right of every individual. Pakistan has made a commitment to universal primary education for all boys and girls of 5-9 year of age and to remove gender disparities.

The thrust of the Social Action Programme is to reduce gender imbalances in education through emphasis on primary and basic education of women in general and rural girls and women in particular. It is expected that by the year 2000 A.D., female participation at primary level will increase from existing 63 percent to 93.5 percent. The importance of education for women has been accepted world wide. It improves their earning ability and contributes to their better health and well-being. Special incentive oriented programmes have been created to enrol and retain the girls in schools. The Ministry of Education has taken a number of initiatives and formulated programmes to improve women education which inter-alia include Girls Primary Education (ADB assisted project), Punjab Middle Schooling Project (World Bank), NWFP Primary Education Project (World Bank), Sindh Primary Education and Development Project (World Bank), Balochistan Primary Education Project (World Bank), Charsadda Girls Education Project (FRG grant), Women Matriculation Programme (AIOU), Integrated Functional Literacy Programme (AIOU), Women Middle level programme (AIOU), Women Polytechnic Institute, Islamabad, (Ministry of Education) Computer Literacy Programme and Secretariat Training Skills/Vocational Programmes.

To enhance girls participation in middle schools especially in rural areas, the Provincial Implementation Units have launched a systematic information campaign for the enrolment of girls in middle schools and support a stipend programme for urban girls. The Sindh Implementation Unit has awarded stipends to 842 students. In NWFP 2761 students have been awarded the stipend against the target of 3080. Similarly, Balochistan Implementation Unit awarded 2080 scholarships to girls against the target of 1270 in 1996. The project, Rural Female Teachers Stipend Programme, envisages rural women teacher stipend programme to produce more women teachers for middle schools. Sindh Implementation Unit has so far awarded 96 stipends for teachers against the target of 450 by June 1996.

The Academy of Education Planning and Management also conducts training courses and ensures maximum female participation in these courses. In this context, out of total 55 participants of three training programmes organized by the Academy in 1996, 17 were women. Furthermore, in 1996 five data collection workshops were arranged in which 241 participants were trained, 17 of these participants were women.

Scholarships

For qualitative improvement of education in the country, specially at high level, efforts have been made to provide facilities for higher education and training in the country and abroad to talented students and teachers. Under the Central Overseas Training Scheme of the Ministry of Education, 65 scholars (43 for University Teachers and 22 for degree/professional colleges, are awarded annually for higher studies abroad leading to Ph.D. At present about 200 scholars are studying abroad.

The Quaid-e-Azam Scheme envisages award of (21) twenty one scholarships each year selecting one meritorious student securing first position in the final i.e. after completing 16 years of education. The scholarship is for two years M. Phil study in Pakistan and three years Ph. D Study abroad. Thirty-four (34) students are studying abroad under this scheme.

Under the merit scholarship scheme, 42 scholarships are awarded each year. The scholarship is for two years M. Phil study in Pakistan and three years Ph. D. study abroad. Forty-four (44) students are undertaking their higher studies in different universities abroad.

The Hundred Scholarship Scheme is meant exclusively for talented children of low-paid employees (BPS 1-15) for higher studies leading to Ph.D abroad in two-batches of 100 each. Presently 60-students are studying M.Phil/Ph.D in Pakistan/abroad. The scholarship is for two years M.Phil study in Pakistan and three years Ph.D. study abroad.

Curriculum Improvement

Instructional material on new dimensions of education like Drugs, Environment, Population and

International Understanding was developed for inclusion into text books prescribed for schools and teacher training institutions. During the current year, the Ministry of Education initiated the process for involving private sector in publication and distribution of schools text books. Text books in Science for classes (IX-X) and English (I-VI) were selected which have been introduced in selected school for class room evaluation.

In order to upgrade physical facilities and teaching/learning process in middle schools, a need assessment survey was conducted in the entire country. The findings of this survey will be utilized to improve the implementation of the project developed with the assistance of Asian Development Bank.

Curriculum and textbooks in Islamiyat and Arabic were revised and introduced upto class VIII. School subjects in 'Deeni Madaris' were introduced. Rs.600 million were provided to outstanding Deeni Madaris for salaries of teachers and their training and for the purchase of Islamic books.

The draft of a modernized curriculum for four years B.Sc. degree in Physics in Islamic countries designed by ISESCO was reviewed for Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) Rabat, Morocco.

Draft legislation for establishment of National Education Testing Service (NETS) was prepared and submitted to National Assembly. Under the present set up, 1500 test items in science subjects and English were prepared and tested.

Under Teacher Education Project sponsored by ADB 24 modules, and 85 work sheets were developed for secondary school teachers. Curricula for new diploma and degree courses in teacher education were also prepared.

Chapter 15

Health and Nutrition

Public sector has traditionally played a dominant role in the sphere of national health but over the years facilities in the private sector have also considerably increased. During the last three decades Pakistan has achieved remarkable reduction in morbidity and mortality (21 per thousand in 1965 to 9 per thousand in 1995) and steady improvement in overall health but the rapid population growth, aging of population and urbanization are generating constant burden on the existing facilities. The emphasis of government policy has been more on promotion of primary health care, improve effectiveness of health care programme by addressing

the issues of under-utilization of rural health facilities and continuing programme of malnutrition and preventable diseases.

On the whole health facilities in Pakistan though improving continue to be inadequate to meet the growing requirements of the rising population. Yet health indices show gradual improvement. The country has still to go a long way in achieving a comparable standard in related social service health indicators among a representative group of countries. The comparison is given in the table 15.1.

Table 15.1
Health Indicators

	Life Expectancy at Birth (Year) 1996	Crude Birth Rate (per 1000) 1995	Crude Death Rate (per 1000) 1995	Under-5 Mortality Rate (per 1000) 1995	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000) 1996	Low Birth Weight Babies (%) 1991
Pakistan	62*	40	9	137	86*	30
Bangladesh	57	35	11	122	81	34
China	69	19	8	54	30	6
India	62	29	10	122	70	..
Egypt	62	29	8	86	52	12
Poland	72	13	11	17	15	8
Brazil	67	24	7	63	56	15
U.K.	76	13	11	8	6	..
U.S.A.	77	16	9	10	8	7

Source: World Development Report 1995 and 1996

* Planning & Development Division.

Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) 1995-96 reveals as to how changes have taken place in primary health indicators since 1991.

Some 78 percent of children under 5 have had at least one immunization (up from 70 percent in 1991).

There has been a large increase in the percentage of fully immunized (based on clinic cards) from 25 percent in 1991 to 54 percent in 1995-96.

Percentage of children suffering from diarrhoea in the last 30 days stands at 18 percent in 1995-96

(compared to 26 percent in 1991).

When a child has diarrhoea and a medical practitioner is consulted, a government facility is consulted in only 25 percent of cases.

Proportion of adults suffering illness /injury in the last 30 days fell from 30 percent in 1991 to 24 percent in 1995-96.

In only 39 percent of rural primary sampling units (PSUs) is there a basic health unit within 5 km.

Rural health centres are within 5 km in only 33 percent of rural PSUs.

Some 33 percent of government health facilities have no female staff.

Health Facilities

The existing national network of health services in the public sector consists of 830 hospitals, 4250 dispensaries, 4997 basic health units (BHUs), 864 maternity & child health centres (MCH), 501 rural health centres (RHCs) and 260 tuberculosis (T.B. centres). There are 86,921 beds in hospitals and dispensaries. The number of registered medical doctors has increased to 74,229; registered dentists to 2,938; registered nurses to 22,810; registered lady health visitors to 4,250 and registered midwives to 21,304. The population in relation to medical personnel works out at 1,773 persons per doctor, 44,803 per dentist and 5,771 per nurse as shown in table 15.2.

Table 15.2
Health Manpower and Population per Health Staff

	Upto 1994	Upto 1995	Upto 1996
Registered Doctors	66196	69691	74,229
Registered Dentists	2589	2751	2,938
Registered Nurses	21419	22299	22,810
Population per Doctor	1880	1837	1,773
Population per Dentist	48069	46532	44,803
Population per Nurse	5810	5740	5,771

(Number)

Source: Ministry of Health

In the private sector there are 14,447 registered medical practitioners of whom 4,150 are in the Punjab, 8,439 in Sindh, 1,433 in NWFP and 425 in Balochistan. The government also recognizes the Unani, Ayurvedic systems in addition to Homeopathy which is widely practised. The Unani, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Practitioners Act of 1965 protects and controls these systems. At present there are 40,566 registered Hakims, 536 registered Vaidis and 40,081 Homeopaths (registered 39,108 and listed 973) in the country.

Physical Targets and Achievements under the development programme during 1996-97

The physical targets of development programmes during 1996-97 include construction of

130 BHUs and 30 RHCs, upgradation of 132 RHCs, 322 BHUs and 15 UHCs, extension of 2,610 beds in RHCs/BHUs and hospitals, training of 4,290 doctors, 375 dentists, 2,500 nurses, 6,330 paramedics and 9,000 traditional birth attendants (TBAs), immunization of 10.5 million children and distribution of 26 million packets of oral rehydration salt (ORS).

The estimated achievements of these physical targets has varied between the minimum of 57 percent (New Rural Health Centres RHCs) and the maximum of 100 percent (hospital beds). Overall, the success rate has been 81.8 percent including construction of 138 new facilities (111 BHUs, 17 RHCs and 10 UHCs), upgradation of 316 existing facilities (225 BHUs and 91 RHCs) and addition of 2,610 hospital beds. In health manpower development

3,861 doctors, 319 dentists, 2125 nurses, 5,697 paramedics and 8,100 birth attendants have been trained. On the preventive side, 8.4 million children have been immunized from six killer diseases (polio, measles whooping cough, tetanus, diphtheria and

tuberculosis) and 25 million ORS packets administered to children below 5 years of age against diarrhoeal diseases. Physical targets and achievements during 1996-97 are given in table 15.3.

Table 15.3
Physical Targets and Achievements During 1996-97

Sub-sector	Target (Nos)	Achievements (Nos)	Percentage Achievements (Estimated)
A. Rural Health Programme			
i. New Basic Health Units (BHUs)	130	111	85
ii. New Rural Health Centres (RHCs)	30	17	57
iii. Upgradation of existing RHCs	132	91	69
iv. Upgradation of existing BHUs	322	225	70
v. Urban Health Centres	15	10	67
B. Hospital Beds	<u>2610</u>	<u>2610</u>	<u>100</u>
i. Beds in RHCs/BHUs	935	935	100
ii. Beds in Hospitals	1675	1675	100
C. Health Manpower Development			
i. Doctors	4290	3861	90
ii. Dentists	375	319	85
iii. Nurses	2500	2125	85
iv. Paramedics	6330	5697	90
v. Training of TBAs	9000	8100	90
D. Preventive Programme			
i. Immunization (Million Nos)	10.5	8.4	80
ii. Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) (Million Packets)	26	25	96

Source: Planning and Development Division.

Outlay on Health Services in Public Sector

Total outlay on health sector (federal plus provincial) during 1996-97 is Rs 18.34 billion (Rs 11.86 billion non development expenditure and Rs 6.48 billion development expenditure) including 3.25

billion as federal allocation. The planned expenditure on health is 12.17 percent higher over last year's expenditure of Rs 16.35 billion and is 0.74 percent of GNP. Table 15.4 shows expenditure on health from 1993-94 to 1996-97.

Table 15.4
Health and Nutrition Expenditure

Year	Public Sector Expenditure (federal plus provincial)			Percent Change	Expenditure As % of GNP
	Development	Non-Development	Total		
1994-95	3590	8501	12091	14.6	0.64
1995-96	5741	10614	16355	35.3	0.76
1996-97(Budget allocation)	6485	11857	18342	12.5	0.74

Source: Planning and Development Division.

NATIONAL DRUG POLICY

Pakistan is committed to the goal of health for all by the year 2000. To achieve this, the Government is taking all possible measures in the field of health services at large and drugs in particular. The National Drug Policy which is an integral component of the National Health Policy was approved in January 1997. It ensures regular availability to all of essential drugs, acceptable efficacy, safety and quality at affordable prices. In a nutshell it aims at developing within the resources of the country. The potential, through the availability of drugs, to control common diseases and to alleviate pain and suffering. Towards achieving this end Pakistan has a drug legislation, a quality control system, and other necessary elements.

Main Objectives

The specific objectives of the National Drug Policy are as under:-

- a) to develop and promote the concept of essential drugs and to ensure regular, uninterrupted and adequate availability of such drugs of acceptable quality and at reasonable prices.
- b) to inculcate in all related sectors and personnel the concept of rational use of drugs with a view to safeguarding public health from over-use, mis-use or inappropriate use of drugs.
- c) to encourage the availability and accessibility of drugs in all parts of the country with emphasis on those which are included in the National Essential Drugs List.
- d) to attain self sufficiency in formulation of finished drugs and to encourage production of pharmaceutical raw materials by way of basic manufacture of active ingredients.
- e) to protect the public from health hazards of substandard, counterfeit and unsafe drugs.

- f) to develop adequately trained manpower in all fields related to drugs management.
- g) to develop a research base particularly for operational and applied research with a view to achieving the above mentioned objectives.
- h) to develop the pharmaceutical industry in Pakistan with a view to meeting the requirement of drugs within the country and with a view to promoting their exports to other countries.

Specific Health Projects During 1996-97

- i) *Prime Minister's Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care*

The programme aims at providing health care in rural and urban areas. For this purpose Government has launched the Prime Minister's Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care. Upto March 1997 selection of 42,587 Lady Health Workers (LHWs) had been made. They were deployed in the field for providing ante-natal care to pregnant woman, maternal and child health, weighing new born babies within 48 hours of birth, family planning, immunization, nutrition and treatment of minor ailments. The most innovative aspect of the programme is that it is being implemented through females only who are residents of the locality in which they are working. The programme is nearing its goal to provide door-to-door primary health care facilities for about 75 percent of the population of the country by the year 2,000. Out of 121 districts of the country, the programme is being currently implemented in 113 districts in all provinces. For the year 1996-97, Rs 1.3 billion were allocated to the programme to achieve its objectives.

- ii) *Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI)*

Expanded programme of Immunization was launched in 1979 after Alma Ata's declaration of 'Health For All by the year 2000'. At present, the national coverage of immunization is 80 percent. To gain sustainable achievements, in collaboration with EPI teams, all children will be vaccinated against T.B., polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and measles

by June 1998. As a global signatory to 'Eradication of Polio by the year 2000' Pakistan has adopted the established strategy of National Immunization Days (NIDs). In the various health outlets 2573 fixed vaccination centres have been established, while 4589 EPI outreach teams and 97 mobile teams are actively involved in the achievement of these targets.

iii) **Malaria Control Activities**

Malaria Control Programme (MCP) was started in 1974. Its current extension started in 1993-94 for a period of three years. The MCP project is intended to reduce occurrence of malaria 0.5 per thousand by 1997-98. Since 1978, no epidemic of malaria has been reported which is an appreciable achievement of the Programme in a sub-tropical country like Pakistan. Urban malaria has been given due consideration for the first time under the current project where the strategy has been changed from prevention to treatment of active cases. Active care detection (ACD) & passive care detection (PCD) activities are well in progress. The current project (1993-94 to 1997-98) for malaria control at an estimated cost of Rs 839.11 million is at present under implementation throughout the country. Now this programme has been provincialized. The major objective of the (MCP) is to keep the incidence of the disease subdued. Nearly 2.7 million blood slides are collected yearly for examining the disease every year, and all confirmed malaria cases are treated with suitable anti-malaria drugs. Malaria control operation is carried out throughout the country by treating mosquito breeding areas with suitable larvicides. The programme now is providing the coverage to 120 million of population.

iv) **Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDs)**

Pakistan began testing for AIDS as early as 1986 at the National Institute of Health, Islamabad. The National Anti AIDS Programme has the following objectives:-

- i. To prevent HIV transmission and reduce morbidity associated with HIV/AIDS.
- ii. To promote safe blood transfusion.
- iii. To interrupt STDs (Sexually transmitted diseases) transmission.
- iv. To establish an AIDS surveillance and monitoring system.

To date 1070 HIV infected and 76 AIDS cases have been reported to the National AIDS Programme based on 1.58 million blood tests. However there may be 50,000 to 80,000 HIV positive cases present in Pakistan according to a WHO forecast model.

A sum of Rs 50 million was earmarked for AIDS control programme for the year 1996-97.

v) **Cancer Treatment**

In Pakistan nine nuclear medical centres in the public sector are being operated by Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) and one cancer hospital in the private sector. These centres have been effectively performing and contributing to diagnosis and treatment of cancer patients. Table 15.5 presents PAEC statistics of cancer patients at all nuclear medical centres taken together.

Table 15.5
Nuclear Medicine and Radiotherapy

	New Patients	Follow Up Patients	Total
1995			
Nuclear Medicine	96,291	49,260	145,551
Radiotherapy	12,321	82,378	94,699
Total	108,612	131,638	240,250
1996			
Nuclear Medicine	101,668	52,864	154,532
Radiotherapy	12,152	74,949	87,101
Total	113,820	127,813	241,633
Percent Change in 1996 over 1995	4.8	-2.9	0.6

Source: Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission.

Social Action Programme (SAP)

Encouraged with the success of SAP-I (1993-96) and the impact of policy initiatives, the four years SAP-II (1996-2000) has been formulated. This was desirable as the human development indicators in Pakistan are still comparatively lower than the other low income countries. SAP is an integrated multi-sectoral programme involving primary/elementary education, primary health care, family planning & rural water supply and sanitation.

The strategy for primary health care was to improve the quality and access to service delivery rather than expansion in physical infrastructure. The programme focussed on promotional, preventive and rural services by giving priority to communicable diseases, including immunization and by including family planning in basic health care. During 1996-97, against an allocation of Rs 11.052 billion in the health sector, Rs 10.656 billion or 96.0 percent of funds are expected to be utilized. Health programme under SAP has been discussed in detail in the Chapter 17 of the *Economic Survey*.

Control and Prevention of Drug Abuse

According to the latest estimates the number of drug abusers in Pakistan is around 3 million rising at a rate of nearly 7 percent annually. Almost 1.5 million people or half of the total drug abusers are addicted to heroin, 0.9 million to charas and around 0.6 million are opium, bhang, alcohol and other drugs abusers. The National Survey on Drug Abuse in 1993 brought to light that 72 percent of the drug abusers are under 35 years of age. The most productive age group, with the highest proportion is in the 26-30 age bracket. The average monthly expenditure per drug abuser is reckoned at Rs 1259. It also pointed out that 97 percent of the drug abusers are men. The number of abusers is on the increase with the passage of time. Province wise break down shows that 1.5 million of drug abusers are in Punjab, 0.8 million in Sindh, 0.4 million in NWFP and 0.3 million in Balochistan.

The flow of narcotic drugs stems from the main supply points in the NWFP and Afghanistan to the down country and abroad. The very long border with Afghanistan is porous and the Afghan traffickers can cross it freely by camels and other animals through unfrequented routes in the tribal areas, Baluchistan and near the sea coast. A massive drive

against drug traffickers is in operation which has resulted in the seizure of 230130 kgs of drugs during the calendar year 1996 as shown in the Table 15.6.

Table 15.6
Seizure of Drugs(1-1-96 to 31-12-96)

Drugs	(Kgs)
Opium	7302
Heroin	5603
Cannabis(Charas)	188457
Marijuana (Bhang)	4427
Others	24341
Total:	230130

Source: Narcotics Control Division.

NUTRITION

In Pakistan per capita per day calories intake is estimated at 2,542 calories for 1996-97 which is 99.7 percent of the recommended dietary allowance (RDA) of 2550 calories as well as 0.8 percent higher over previous year's level of 2,522 calories. Intake of protein per capita per day is 68.65 grams which is 14.4 percent above RDA of 60 grams and is also 0.6 percent higher over previous year's level of 68.24 grams. The national food consumption/intake balance sheet of six basic/major selected food items including pulses, sugar, milk, meat and eggs shows an improvement of 22.7, 6.0, 2.2, 3.4, and 20.4 percent, while intake of cereals and edible oil has decreased by 0.7 and 3.1 percent over the last year. Food availability and trend of per capita calories and protein are given in the table 15.7.

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD)

Besides lipoidal therapy by National Institute of Health, Islamabad and other Health departments, the Utility Stores Corporation supplied 9,000 tons iodized salt during 1996-97. A multi-media promotional campaign was launched to create awareness about IDD and demand for iodized salt. The private sector has also been involved in production and marketing of iodized salt. As a result of the strong promotional campaign 23 percent of population is now using iodized salt.

Promotion, Protection and Support of Breastfeeding

The breastfeeding programme continued during 1996-97. For expanding this programme Baby

Friendly Hospital initiative has been extended to more hospitals with UNICEF assistance. Moreover

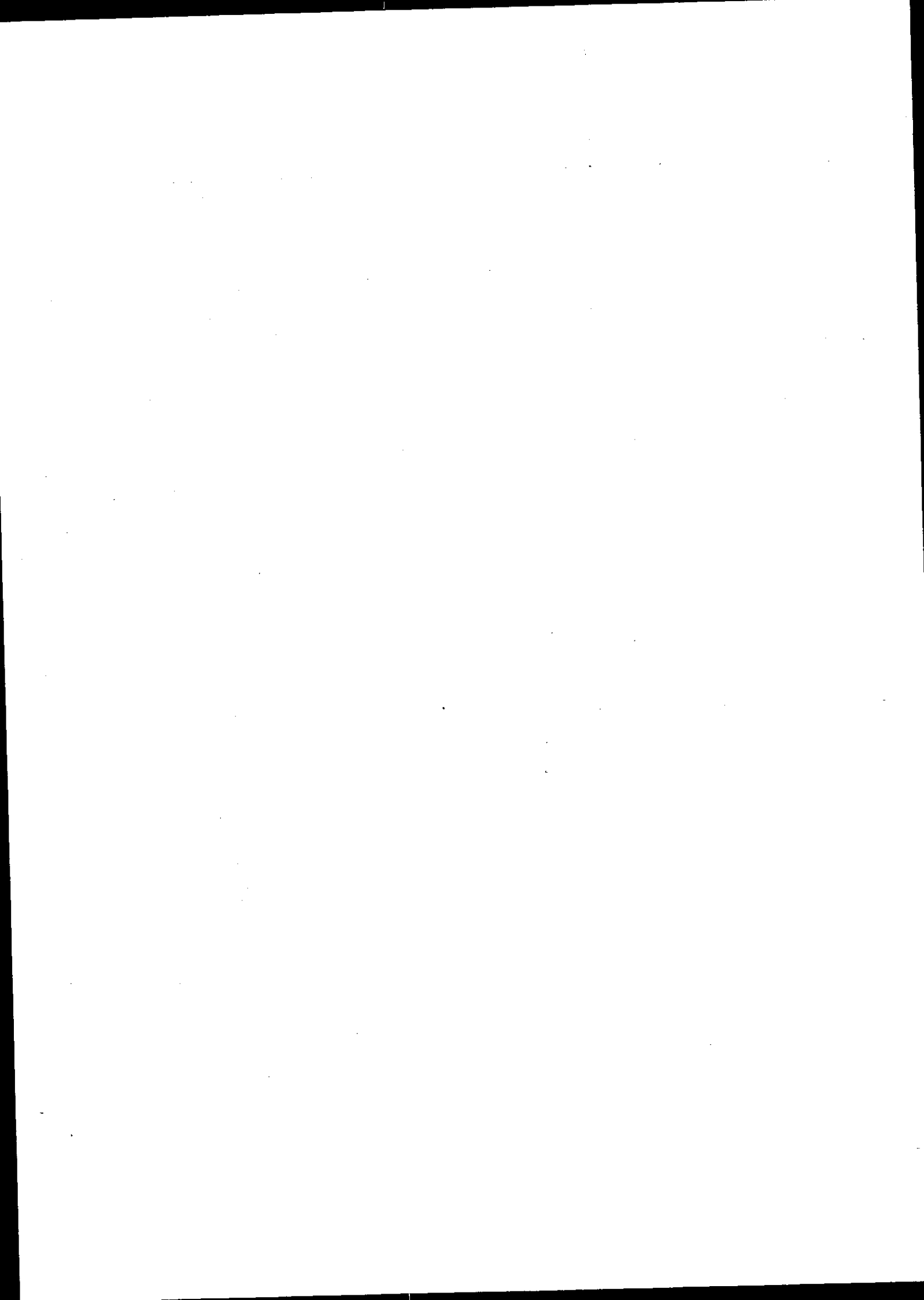
information about breastfeeding was widely publicized for the general public.

Table 15.7
Food Availability

	49-50	79-80	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96 (E)	96-97 (T)
Cereals	139.3	147.1	154.0	148.24	140.27	159.53	164.74	146.47	149.61	161.11	167.51	152.44	157.52	156.46
Pulses	13.9	6.3	6.1	6.20	6.69	6.17	5.37	5.97	5.66	6.82	5.00	5.58	6.60	8.1
Sugar	17.1	28.7	28.3	31.33	27.13	24.91	27.02	28.81	26.77	28.10	31.65	28.71	26.80	28.42
Milk	107.0	94.8	95.8	98.10	99.63	104.58	107.60	108.90	111.11	113.26	115.76	118.38	121.48	124.17
Meat	9.8	13.7	16.3	15.96	16.40	16.99	17.27	17.48	17.98	18.99	20.29	20.85	21.38	22.11
Egg	0.17	1.22	2.40	2.55	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.25	2.20	2.40	2.45	2.95
Edible Oil	2.3	6.3	8.69	9.02	11.20	9.97	10.33	10.27	11.83	12.50	10.50	12.18	10.61	10.28
Caloric & Protein Availability														
Calories per day (Number)	2078	2301	2240	2387	2320	2448	2534	2384	2435	2595	2629	2536	2522	2542
Protein per day (Grams)	62.8	61.5	59.43	60.58	59.03	64.70	65.47	61.98	63.44	67.66	68.20	66.59	68.24	68.65

E: Estimated
T: Targets

Source: Planning & Development Division



Chapter 16

Housing and Environment

Housing and Civic Amenities

Pakistan has been facing for the last many years housing problem in both qualitative and quantitative terms. The problem is more acute in the urban areas. It stems from the rapidly growing population as well as from rural-urban migration. The continued stay of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan is further accentuating the problem. In urban areas, availability of adequate dwellings at reasonable rent is getting scarcer by the day. The 8th Plan estimated the benchmark shortage of houses at about 6.25 million. This shortage of housing consisted of 4.31 million units in rural and 1.94 million units in urban areas. This backlog was increasing by 150,000 housing units (103,500 units in rural and 46,500 in urban areas) every year due to existing gap between the annual housing demand of 580,000 housing units (400,000 units in rural and 180,000 in urban areas) against the annual construction of 430,000 housing units (296,500 units in rural and 133,500 in urban areas) per annum. The 8th Plan assessed that it was not possible to remove that backlog in the near future but it envisaged to control further deterioration in housing demand-supply gap by catering fully to the incremental needs and to strengthen the existing efforts to tackle the backlog problem as well over a longer period. The role of government was defined in the Plan to be that of a facilitator in arranging the land for development of housing sites and services by the public and private sectors, and to expand availability of institutional credit for construction of houses.

According to the Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) 1995-96, majority of the population in rural area of Pakistan lacks access to an adequate supply of safe drinking water, sanitation systems and toilets. According to PIHS, the main source of drinking water in Pakistan is the handpump. Some 46 percent of households got their water from this source in 1995-96 compared with 48 percent in 1993. Domestic taps is the second most common source which is 25 percent, predominately in urban areas. Only 5 percent of the households reported the

existence of a water committee, predominately in urban areas (11% in urban and 3% in rural). Of the households who reported a committee, some 42 percent of them indicated that a fee was charged (36% urban and 52% rural). According to PIHS, nearly half of all households in Pakistan do not have toilets. Of those who have, 34 percent have household flush, 14 percent non flush, 3 percent communal latrines. As regards the drainage system in Pakistan, some 45 percent of households have open drains, 14 percent covered drains, 8 percent soak pits and 34 percent have no drainage system at all.

Public Sector Development Programme for 1996-97:

Under the development programme for 1996-97, Physical Planning & Housing Sector has been provided an amount of Rs 13,586 million which includes the Provincial Share of Rs 5,796 million out of which Rs 5,170 million has been earmarked to implement the schemes under the Social Action Programme (SAP). The SAP schemes pertain to rural water and sanitation. It is estimated that 95 percent achievement in financial term will be obtained by end of June, 1997. Major sectoral programmes include urban and rural water supply and sanitation, provision of residential plots to low income families, urban development/slum (Katchi abadies) improvement, construction of houses for government employees, and Govt. offices/buildings.

Details of physical targets and expected achievements during 1996-97 are given in table 16.1.

National Housing Authority

In June 1992, government cleared the concept of the World Bank funded shelter programme for low income communities involving a financial outlay of \$ 672.92 million. It aims to provide basic services, infrastructure upgradation, housing credit services etc. in rural and urban slum areas. After completion, this would be one of the biggest

Table 16.1
Physical Planning & Housing 1996-97

Items	Units	Physical Targets	Achievements upto	
			end of Jun. 1997	% Achievements
Urban Residential Plots	No.	150,000	100,000	67
Urban Water Supply	Addl. Pop. to be served in Mln	2.750	2.250	82
Urban Sewerage/Drainage	- do -	2.500	2.000	80
Rural water Supply	- do -	3.910	3.65	93
Rural Sanitation	- do -	2.87	2.25	74
Urban Dev./Slum(Katchi abadies) improvement	- do -	1.00	0.450	45
Govt Servants Housing	No.	2500	1800	72
Residential plots in Rural Areas (7 marla, etc).	No of plots in million	0.150	0.115	77

housing programmes in the country, likely to benefit about 5 million population with the role of NHA as coordinating, monitoring and lead agency.

As a first phase of this programme, a community participation programme has been commenced in NWFP for providing basic services in 55 urban/rural settlements, comprising a population of about 400,000 persons. In addition, a technical assistance programme Institutional Strengthening of National Housing Authority has begun at Federal level to strengthen NHA to meet its mandate and achieve some of its key objectives.

In view of the sensitivity of the problem, the Prime Minister gave a directive in February 1997 to take immediate steps for the implementation of low cost housing projects for low income group people in collaboration with the private sector. As a follow-up action, the Ministry of Housing & Works is formulating a programme for the construction of such houses by using innovative technology.

Estate Office Management

The Estate offices located in Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Lahore, Quetta and Peshawar are responsible for providing residential/office

accommodation to eligible federal government employees working at these stations. Besides the allotment of government-owned accommodation, private houses are also acquired through hiring. Uptil now, 25,970 government-owned houses and 15,296 hired houses have been allotted to federal government employees while 48,491 employees are still on general waiting list.

Pakistan Public Works Department (Pak PWD)

Pakistan PWD acts as the executing agency for the construction of federally funded original works. The department is responsible for acquisition, development and custody of federal government land, planning, execution of all federally funded works except those financed from the defence budget. In addition to the normal development works relating to civil budget, the department undertakes construction of office and residential buildings under deposit works' i.e. on behalf of various departments. Besides these activities, Pak. PWD also looks after building of Pakistani Missions abroad.

Federal Government Employees Housing Foundation

The Federal Government Employees Housing Foundation was set up in March 1990 to

initiate a self-financing housing scheme on ownership basis of the federal government employees at Islamabad and other cities. The Foundation has so far been able to construct about 1600 houses and allot 4300 plots to the federal government employees at Islamabad.

Under the 'Self Financing Housing Scheme' (launched in Oct.1988) on ownership basis for federal government employees stationed in Islamabad, so far 1524 houses have been handed over to the allottees while the transfer of the remaining 71 houses is held up pending clearance of dues outstanding against allottees. Allotments under 'Phase II of the Housing Scheme, launched in March 1992, have been completed.

Under Phase-III of the Housing Scheme (launched in July 1996) for Judges, Civil servants and Journalists in G-13 Sector Islamabad, the employees of autonomous bodies/semi-autonomous organizations and public sector corporations under the administrative control of Federal Government were also made eligible to participate in the scheme. It is planned to develop about 4220 plots of various sizes alongwith sites for other amenities. The main access to the scheme will be from Sharah-e-Kashmir.

In Karachi the first phase of housing scheme envisaging construction of about 200 houses was launched in March 1992. The Government of Sindh agreed to earmark about 115 acres of land in KDA scheme No.33 Karachi. The scheme subsequently restricted to 218 plots/houses over an area of 22.75 acres has been transferred in the name of Ministry of Housing and Works on 28-2-1995. Physical Development Plans and infrastructure works for construction of 218 houses and 1950 flats have been finalized. At present, construction of internal roads and provision of water supply and sewerage lines are in progress and are expected to be completed very soon.

The housing scheme at Peshawar was launched in March 1995. PDA had allotted 500 kanals of land for federal government employees. It has been planned to develop about 1125 plots of various sizes. The partial cost of land amounting to Rs.22.5 million was paid to the PDA followed by the payment of second installment of RS.27.50 million in June 1996 to meet the initial development expenditures. It is expected that it will take 2 to 3 years to complete development works after which the physical

possession of the plots will be given to the allottees.

National Construction Limited (NCL)

National Construction Limited was established in the early 70's in the public sector with a view to taking advantage of the oil boom in the Gulf countries. The NCL was utilized to provide employment opportunities to engineers, skilled and unskilled workers in the Middle East and at the same time to improve the quality of construction within the country.

The NCL has completed 158 projects of complex, diversified and highly technical nature worth Rs.4.89 billion in the country which include Faisal Masjid (Rs.302 million) Nuclear Power Complex, Chashma (Rs.347 million) Mangla Power station (Rs. 201 million) Civil electrical and mechanical work of Pakistan Steel (Rs.104.8 million) and various housing projects etc.

At present 24 projects are in hand valuing Rs.1.3 billion and most of them are at various stages of completion.

House Building Finance Corporation

House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC) is an autonomous body established in 1952. The objective of the Corporation is to provide finance to the people who wish to construct or purchase houses of their own by supplementing their own resources with funds provided by the Corporation.

House Building Finance Corporation has to date financed /provided:

- a) Over 400000 housing units with an investment of Rs 24,500 million.
- b) 311,806 Flood Relief loans of about Rs 600 million.
- c) Bulk loans to Development authorities like KDA, FDA, LDA, HDA and Pakistan Steel etc. - total investment of over Rs 1,000 million.
- d) Rs 2384.756 million were recovered in 1994, Rs 2637.766 in 1995 and Rs 2396.303 in 1996.

- e) The number of applications for investment received were 10189 for Rs 1335.696 million in 1994, 10353 for Rs 1441.755 million in 1995 and 11087 for Rs 1601.160 million in 1996.
- f) The number of cases approved for disbursement were 8747 for Rs 1070.316 million in 1994, 9250 for Rs 1155.140 million in 1995 and 10446 for Rs 1393.088 million in 1996.

House Finance Companies (HFCS)

(Position upto March 31, 1996)				
Name of Housing Finance Company	Date of operation of the Company	No. of loan application received	Amount sanctioned	Loan Disbursed
International Housing Finance Limited	October 01, 1993	585	276.561	113,762
Citibank Housing Company	December 3, 1992	470	397.150,000 (As of March 31, 1996)	
LTV Housing Finance Company Limited	January 1995			[The company has extended total loans to individuals for Rs 22.00 million as of February, 1997.]

Relief to widows

- g) i) Under the Government policy remission of 60 percent interest/profit is allowed on regularity basis to widows who had drawn loans upto Rs 100,000/-. From 1990 to 31-12-1996 the HBFC has allowed remission to 5659 widows amounting to Rs 136.256 million. The number of widows allowed remission in 1996 is 617 compared to 991 last year.
- ii) Besides the above HBFC has also allowed remission of total outstanding balance to the widows who had obtained the loan upto Rs 40,000/- before 1987. Under this scheme the HBFC has so far allowed remission to 1580 widows amounting to Rs 79.909 million: Rs 35.683 million to 735 in 1995 and Rs 44.226 million to 845 in 1996. The total remission under both schemes comes to Rs 216.165 million benefitting 7239 widows.

Private Sector Housing Finance Companies

These companies provide loans for construction of houses in private sector. There are three main companies i.e International Housing Finance Limited with the authorized share of Rs. 150,000, CitiBank Housing Company with authorized capital share of Rs 100 million and LTV Housing Finance Company with authorized capital of Rs.100 million. Their operations are follows:

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND POLLUTION CONTROL

In Pakistan rapid growth in population and indiscriminate use of limited natural resources have led to environmental degradation. In urban areas growing population influx, rapid industrialization and increasing use of automobiles have also added to pollution. Besides urban pollution, environment problems include denudation of forest resources, water-logging, soil erosion, salinization, desertification, deterioration of coastal resources and reduction of valuable flora and fauna species. Non-renewable resources are exploited extensively without developing substitutes. Renewable resources like forests, pastures, wildlife, range lands are being depleted through the menace of deforestation, soil erosion, salinization, water-logging, loss of genetic diversity and rare species. Industrial effluents, toxic wastes, pesticides, chemicals, poor sanitation and garbage collection are adversely affecting human health and the environment. In addition to that lack of adequate awareness about environmental problems, education, training and non-enforcement of the existing laws relating to the environment further compound the problem and complicate the situation.

The Government of Pakistan assigns priority to environmental protection and its resources conservation. The Pakistan Environment Protection Ordinance 1997 has been promulgated by the

President of Pakistan as a step forward to make environment clean and pollution free. The Pakistan Environment Protection Council (PEPC) is a statutory body which supervises and gives direction to the Ministry to evolve appropriate strategies to combat environment hazards in close collaboration with local community, NGOs, national and international agencies. The PEPC approves national environmental policies and implementation framework, approves National Environmental Quality Standard and helps to integrate the principles and concerns of sustainable development into national development plans and policies.

The Council has established various expert standing committees like environment fund and development bank, tax on polluters, vehicular emissions and noise standards, privatization of waste management in Islamabad, clean fuel, pollution control in the Rawal Lake and incentives for textiles industries. The Council has also established an expert committee on National Environmental Quality Standard in the Ministry to formulate these standards in close collaboration with chambers of commerce and industries and other industrial associations, so that these should be acceptable to them. The Council has assigned top priority to afforestation, waste management, air quality in cities and elimination of black plastic bags.

The National Conservation Strategy (NCS) aims at strengthening the environmental institutions and activities in Pakistan in close collaboration with NGOs. Under the NCS, 14 core areas have been identified keeping in view their impact and importance in environmental protection and preservation. The Environment Protection Ordinance 1997 establishes the authority of Environment Protection Agencies (EPAs) and also provides mechanism for the enforcement and compliance with the National Environmental Quality Standard (NEQS).

Afforestation Programme

Afforestation is one of the principal means to protect environment. Efforts are being made to protect the existing forest resources and also to increase their size and quality. Total forest area of Pakistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir is 4.2 million acres i.e. 4.8 percent of the country's total area which is far below the desired international standard of 20-30 percent of the area which is considered to be

necessary for ecological balance and a stable economy. The Pakistan Environmental Protection Council has initiated various steps to double the area under tree cover in Pakistan during the next seven years. In order to increase the tree cover, plantation campaigns have been launched. Under these campaigns, 99.5 million saplings were planted during the year 1995-96 against the target of 75.7 million by traditional plantation and another 184.4 million under Environment Plantation campaign. Targets for 1997 have been fixed at 245.5 million for traditional campaign and 226.5 million under environmental campaign.

Tarbela Watershed Management

Phase-II of Tarbela Watershed Management Project was initiated in the third quarter of the financial year 1993-94. An amount of Rs 58.523 million has so far been released and utilized. This project will help to establish various nurseries, construction of new roads, management of old roads and soil conservation in old and new areas.

Sand Dune Stabilization

A Sand Dune Stabilization Project was started in March 1996 to control the shifting sand dunes and to protect the town of Mashkel in Balochistan from these dunes. The project was approved at a total cost of Rs 3.68 million from local sources. During the first financial year 1995-96, an amount of Rs 1.00 million was utilized, whereas the work for second year is in progress.

Rachna Doab Afforestation

Rachna Doab Afforestation Project was started in July 1995 at a total cost of Rs 550 million for a period of four years. During the financial year 1995-96, an amount of Rs 60 million was released and utilized. During 1996-97, the required allocation was Rs 143.445 million but the Government of Pakistan could commit Rs 30 million only. The work on this project is in progress which will help to increase the tree cover and will have positive impact on the surrounding environment.

Pollution Control and International Cooperation Convention On Climate Change

Pakistan joined the climate change

Convention from 30th August, 1994. Under this Convention, a scheme entitled "National Inventory of Green house Gas Emissions and Removal by Sinks" has been prepared and an action plan is being developed for mitigation of the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and their removal with the technical and financial assistance of Global Environment Facility. The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) has selected Pakistan besides three other countries, Antigua and Barbuda (Caribbean), Cameroon and Estonia for the GEF/UNEP assisted country case studies on climate change impact and adaptation assessments.

Conservation of Biodiversity in Pakistan

Of the world's approximately 4300 mammal species, 9700 bird species, and over 10,500 amphibian and reptile species, Pakistan has 158 mammal, 660 bird and 190 water species. Pakistan has ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on 26th July 1994. Under this Convention the Ministry of Environment, is implementing through World Conservation Union (IUCN), a project titled "Maintaining Biodiversity in Pakistan with Rural Community Development" at a total cost of Rs 2.5 million. The project is being funded by GEF through UNDP. It aims at community training to conserve biodiversity.

Ozone Cell

Pakistan has signed the Montreal Protocol to phase out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). To this end, an Ozone Cell was established in the Ministry of Environment in 1996. The country programme has been completed and about 12 ODS phase-out sub-projects in refrigeration, foam and solvent sectors have been approved for grant of funding from the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol. These sub-projects will help in phasing out

367.25 metric ton of ODS. The total ODS consumption as reflected in the Country Programme was 2923 metric ton in 1995.

Pakistan Environmental Programme

Canadian assistance of Canadian \$ 15.0 million for strengthening Pakistan's environment programme was concluded with CIDA in March 1995. It aims at strengthening Pakistan's capacity to implement the National Conservation Strategy and to integrate environmental issues with economic planning.

Kasur Tanneries Pollution Control Project

The objectives of this project are to provide facilities of evacuation of the stagnant pools of waste water, collective treatment plant, effluent disposal and solid waste management systems and in-house pollution control methods in tanneries. About 75-80 percent work has been completed. An international management firm is going to be hired to look after the implementation of this project. The initial cost of the Project was Rs 263.84 million which has been revised to Rs 378 million.

Urbanization

Urbanization is one of the major problems being faced by the developing countries of the world. In order to assist the nature and extent of constraints in the development of smaller and medium size towns and to provide policy measure for the growth and development of these cities, a Task Force on Smaller and Medium size Towns in the country has been established in the Ministry of Environment, Local Government and Rural Development. It will assist the development authorities in the planning of small and medium size cities.

Chapter 17

Programmes for Balanced Social Development

Social Indicators in Pakistan remain depressed despite achieving a reasonable rate of GDP growth of 6 percent on average over the years since Independence. The country has embarked upon market friendly reforms yet some segments of society unable to participate fully in economic activities have been left to fend for themselves. In order to raise the low social indicators and mitigate the problems faced by the disadvantaged groups, government has launched a number of programmes. The more important of these programmes which remained under implementation during 1996-97 are discussed in this chapter.

SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMME (SAP P-II, 1996-2000)

A three-year programme known as Social Action Programme (SAP) was initiated in 1992-93. After the successful completion of SAP Phase-I (1993-96) Government has initiated a four-year SAP Phase-II (1996-2000). The overall focus of the four year SAP Phase-II is on five priority areas: primary/elementary education, primary and preventive health, nutrition, rural water supply and sanitation and population welfare. Strategies evolved and expenditure to be incurred and policy measures adopted in each of these core areas are discussed below:

Primary/Elementary Education

Primary/elementary education constitutes 64 percent of the entire SAP allocation with focus on expansion and promotion of girls education. During 1996-97, Rs 35.281 billion (Rs 8.604 billion on development and Rs 26.677 billion on recurrent side) are expected to be incurred on primary/elementary education sector against the target of Rs 35.281 billion. A number of administrative and financial measures have been taken to improve the quality of education besides strengthening the system.

There has been a qualitative shift in the awareness about the importance of education in rural areas; women and girls are the primary beneficiaries

of an improved education system. In the context of enhancing girls education, co-education has been started in all provinces/areas. According to an estimate, 70 percent of increased enrolment in Punjab is of girls, mostly living in rural areas. In Sindh, girls schools have increased by 15 percent. Similarly, in NWFP, 55 percent of the increase in enrolment is of girls. In Balochistan, 75 percent of schools established are for girls. In addition, minimum qualification and age, have been relaxed for recruitment of female teachers from their place of residence.

Basic Health Care

The strategy for primary health care is to improve the quality and access to service delivery rather than expansion in physical infrastructure. The programme focusses on promotional, preventive and rural services by giving priority to communicable diseases including immunization and family planning in basic health care.

The gender balance has been improved by increasing the capacity of public health schools to train more female paramedics. Incentive allowance is given to working women in difficult conditions in Punjab Rs 400 per month and in Baluchistan Rs 500 per month to those women who are working outside Quetta. The integration of services of family planning and health outlets and community participation have contributed to the efficient delivery of services.

During 1996-97, financial utilization in the health sector improved dramatically. Against an allocation of Rs 11.052 billion, Rs 10.656 billion or 96.0 percent of funds are expected to be utilized. In total utilization, the share of current budget is almost 57.1 percent which has helped in the re-organization of staff and provision of incentives particularly for female staff. This has also contributed towards improving supplies of medicines and upgrading/consolidating health facilities.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS)

The main focus is to improve performance,

utilization and sustainability of RWSS system and ease financial burden on government. The programme also aims at expanding access and improving quality of service in the sector. Improvement in rural sanitation is to be achieved not only by increasing the share of RWSS budget, but also by adopting a uniform policy for establishing and financing RWSS to avoid subsidization of costs. The community was involved in design and operation of schemes with the objective of taking over of the completed schemes by the communities for management and meeting the OM cost.

In terms of physical progress, the number of mechanized water supply schemes and sanitation schemes implemented by the Public Health Engineering (PHE) department has been increased. The coverage of water supply and sanitation to rural population has increased to 59.2 percent and 26 percent respectively in 1996-97.

During 1996-97, against an allocation of Rs 7.309 billion, Rs 6.993 billion are expected to be spent in RWSS sector, showing utilization of 96.0 percent. Priority was given to the completion of on-going schemes, as compared to the new ones.

Population Welfare Programme

The Population Welfare Programme aimed at expanding access to family planning service through more realistic planning, undertaking policy reforms,

improving implementation, restructuring expenditures and encouraging community participation. The process of policy reforms and institutional changes introduced in the areas of decentralization, involving communities, NGOs and private sector have contributed towards better delivery of services. In the rural areas, village based family planning workers scheme attracted major attention. Efforts were made to strengthen programme monitoring, enhance presence of staff and streamline supplies of contraceptives and medicines.

To provide family planning services through health outlets, population cells were established and made functional in all provincial health departments. A large number of doctors, nurses and other para medical staff were trained in family planning. As a result of policy reforms and efficient delivery of population welfare services, population growth rate slowed down from 3.0 percent to 2.77 percent.

During 1996-97, against an allocation of Rs 2.0 billion, Rs 1.735 billion are expected to be spent on provision and consolidation of Population Welfare Services. The overall increase in expenditure was largely shared by provinces (Rs 1.264 billion) which had helped them to manage sustainability of programme and achieve their physical targets.

The key physical targets and achievements for SAP sectors are given in the table below:

Key Physical Achievements and Targets

Item	Actual 1995-96	Targets 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
I. <u>Primary Education</u>			*
New Primary Schools (Nos)	6337	5049	*
Additional Class Rooms	1816	4805	*
Buildings for Shelterless Schools	2360	1893	*
II. <u>Primary Health</u>			*
New BHUs (Nos)	21	1	*
New RHCs (Nos)	22	15	*
Upgradation of BHUs (Nos)	223	44	*
Upgradation of RHCs (Nos)	19	28	*
LHWs Recruited & Trained	2000	11800	*
TBAs Trained (Nos)	3229	4700	*
Immunization (million)	6.9	5.8	*
Life Expectancy (female)	62.9	63.0	
III. <u>Family Planning</u>			
Service Delivery (%)	50.0	52.0	53.0
Contraceptive Prevalence rate (%)	22.0	35.0	35.0
IV. <u>RWSS</u>			
Rural Water Supply (% Pop)	55.0	59.3	59.2
Rural Sanitation (% Pop)	23.0	26.1	26.0

* Data from Provinces/Areas awaited.

Participatory Development Programme (PDP)

The PDP was launched as a pilot community development programme during 1995-96 to deliver social services to deprived communities and provide access to indigent segments of society, especially women and children. Under PDP, a group of 28 NGOs with different approaches/community backgrounds from all provinces/areas was selected who began their work in August 1996. The pilot programme is for two years. The participatory approach helped to empower communities in identification of schemes, decision-sharing and management of service delivery in a tripartite partnership, combining government, the private sector (represented by NGOs) and beneficiary communities.

An amount of Rs 191.992 million has been allocated to 28 NGOs as grant for a period of two years. Against this allocation, Rs 79.792 million or 41.5 percent funds have already been released to these NGOs for undertaking planned activities. In addition to this, these NGOs will be spending Rs 136.117 million from their own resources and community contributions. To ensure sustainability of the programme, some standard operating procedures (SOPs) were generated and developed in a participative manner. These SOPs are further being reviewed and institutionalized.

SPECIAL EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

The idea of launching targeted projects of special education and social welfare arose from the need to plan and develop services for the disabled and socially neglected, unattended under-privileged strata of population, i.e. orphans, widows, the poor, the aged and the physically and mentally handicapped to rehabilitate them as useful members of society. The following principal activities were carried out through the social welfare projects initiated during July-December 1996.

1. Community Development Project: Eight Community Development Projects have been established to introduce social welfare programmes in Federally Administered Northern Areas. Services were provided to the people under these projects in the following specific areas from which around 34,787 people benefitted.

Sr.No.	Name of the Services	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Industrial Home (Female)	1,727
2.	Vocational Training (Male)	831
3.	M.C.H. Services	6,011
4.	Religious Education	9,805
5.	Coaching Centre	4,166
6.	Recreation and youth development	6,054
7.	Library and Reading Room services	3,058
8.	Adult Literacy	3,135
Total:		34,787

2. Patients Welfare Projects: The Social Welfare and Special Education Division has introduced 8 Social Services (Medical) Projects in the hospitals located at Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Karachi, Gilgit, Skardu & Chitral to benefit a total of 74,262 patients.

3. Model Child Welfare Centre, Hummak: The Social Welfare and Special Education Division has established a Model Child Welfare Centre at Hummak, Islamabad with the aim to provide services needed to promote the physical and mental health of children. It also provides guidelines to mothers for proper upbringing of their children. The total number of beneficiaries from services like T.T. vaccination, immunization, mother counselling, family planning services and outdoor treatment etc. stood at 4083 during January-December 1996. A Social Welfare Training Institute has also been set up at Islamabad to provide specifically designed training courses to social welfare personnel engaged in the private & public sectors. During 1996-97, 10 courses were organized to benefit 211 participants.

4. National Council of Social Welfare: The National Council of Social Welfare was established by the federal government for the promotion of self-help and self-reliance in the voluntary sector. Through continuous motivational efforts, the number of voluntary social welfare agencies has now risen to more than 11,300. The National Council of Social Welfare gives grant-in-aid to NGOs which serves as seed money for their programmes. The grant-in-aid programme was instrumental in the establishment/strengthening of more than 2100 service centres, like MCH centre, needle craft centre

for women, vocational training centres, recreation centres for youth, orphanages, rehabilitation programmes for disabled. The Council has also carried out a study on "Social Needs, Problems and Evils in Pakistan" to help researchers, planners & other government and non-government institutions formulate policies for improving quality of life & law and order conditions.

5. National Council for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons: The National Council for the Rehabilitation of Disabled persons (NCRDP) was established in 1982 under clause 3 of the Disabled Persons Ordinance, 1981. The ordinance was promulgated to ensure the welfare and rehabilitation of the disabled persons in the country by implementing 1 percent quota for employment in public and private sector. The assistance was provided to 121 disabled persons and Rs 5,27,000 were collected from different establishments during January 1996 to February 1997 in lieu of observing 1 percent quota for employment of the disabled persons.

6. National Projects for Rehabilitation of Child Labour: Government, in view of the seriousness of the problems of child labour, has taken certain steps in the form of drafting new legislation on employment of children, various administrative measures to provide the child with basic educational/vocational training, health care and recreation and financial incentives to the family of a working child to combat poverty and economic exploitation. The Government besides taking punitive measures to eliminate child labour through legislative steps has also launched a massive awareness campaign to educate general public, traders/labour unions, child workers, employers and in some cases parents to ensure the rehabilitation of child workers.

7. National Institute of Special Education (NISE): NISE was established in 1986. The main functions of the Institute are to develop programmes for manpower training in special education by organizing short and long term courses, and publish material for the guidance of special education teachers, parents and other professionals and to promote research activities. Other functions

include a uniform policy regarding admission, assessment and curriculum development and also evaluation of the progress of children.

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mall and Nizam-e-Zakat

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mall was established in 1992 and since then it has been providing financial assistance to widows, physically and mentally handicapped individuals, orphans and the destitute. During the year 1996-97, Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal was allocated Rs 1000 million. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has undertaken the following schemes to provide help to destitute and needy sections of the society during 1996-97:

After verification a total number of 41410 poor persons were provided financial assistance for their self rehabilitation at a total cost of Rs 27,273,751/- under the Individual Financial Assistance Scheme.

129 indigent persons suffering from different ailments were provided treatment in various hospitals at a total cost of Rs 7,856,968/-.

683 deserving students were given stipends at a total cost of Rs 961,296/-.

A sum of Rs 500,000/- were spent on the relief of 200 families affected by Earth Quake in Baluchistan province.

Food subsidy was provided to 257,508 families with a total disbursement of Rs 508,859/-.

There has been a world-wide clamour against child labour. Keeping in view the importance of the issue, Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has played its role and has opened 27 schools known as National Centre for Rehabilitation of Child Labour in various parts of the country at a cost of Rs 27 million. Each centre has 60 students. Every student is provided with uniform & midday meal. They undergo orientation courses and every child receives Rs 150 p.m. while parents receive Rs 250 p.m. as compensation for loss of wages of the child.

- In collaboration with Allama Iqbal Open University, 1520 young men have been trained in 170 selected workshops all over Pakistan in auto repairs under the open technical scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 10 million.
- 8 Vocational Centres for women have been set up at a total cost of Rs 4 million to make them self-reliant.
- Seven mobile dispensaries in various parts of Pakistan with a total cost of Rs 7 million have been set up on experimental basis with well-equipped staff to provide free medical treatment to katchi abadies.

Nizam-e-Zakat was introduced in the country through the promulgation of Zakat and Ushr Ordinance 1980. From 22nd January 1996 to 10th January 1997, a sum of Rs 3358.38 million was collected as Zakat of which Rs 2602.9 million was disbursed during this period.

PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT

The government is endeavouring to provide an opportunity for women's integration in all spheres of life. It has evolved strategies aimed at ensuring women's acceptance as a valuable human resource in national development. It is not only pursuing and reinforcing policies for their betterment, but also providing financial and institutional assistance including guidance to provincial line departments and NGOs in order to assist in the implementation of programmes for uplift of women.

There exists a Women Development Wing under Ministry of Women Development, Social Welfare and Special Education as a national machinery to coordinate efforts for women's development in the country. This Wing has three main components:

- i) Promotion and undertaking of research on conditions and problems of women;
- ii) Matters relating to formulation of public policies and laws to meet the special needs of women; and
- iii) Follow-up of Fourth World Women's Conference held in Beijing in 1995.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan during his address to the nation on February 23, 1997 has also committed that women will be given due rights in all spheres of life. Their status in society has to be enhanced and efforts made to integrate them in the mainstream of development. Islam guarantees the rights of women and does not allow their exploitation. In Pakistan, women are free to enter politics, business, law, medicine and similar other professions.

Although there are cultural taboos in conservative social set-ups and tribal societies, government has taken a major initiative giving tribal women the right to vote in the national elections. This alone can result in a surge of social awakening among women of the tribal belt. And with the passage of time, provided the rate of literacy in Pakistan rises, the condition of women in the country will continue to improve.

The Government is trying to implement necessary rules and regulations for prohibition of "Jahez" and has also imposed restrictions on excessive expenditure on marriages and such other social evils. These measures are some of the many which the present government has already taken and more are to follow.

In the area of legislation, Government is committed to the restoration of women's seats in the National and Provincial Assemblies and enhancement of their seats in the local bodies. It is further intended that the women councillors shall form the electoral college for the National and Provincial Assemblies seats. Necessary constitutional amendment will be made through the Parliament for this purpose.

Research

A Research Wing has been formed and entrusted the job to promote and undertake research on conditions and problems of women. In this connection, so far, 38 diagnostic studies, three feasibility studies and three impact surveys have been conducted.

Recently, a research project entitled "Health Hazards and Working Conditions of Women Workers in Carpet Weaving Industry in Punjab" has been approved at the total cost of Rs 7,50,000/-

Women Rights and International Cooperation

The Ministry of Women Development is pursuing a multi-dimensional role to influence various

organs of the State for corrective actions and new policy initiatives where necessary for achieving national goals and for honouring international commitments. Pakistan has already signed the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and is committed to implement the provisions of the Convention. Four provincial core groups have been notified in the provinces and the national core group has also been constituted and is being notified. In addition, a Plan of Action, as a sequel to the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995 is also being prepared by the Ministry keeping in view the Platform for Action evolved in the Conference. The proposed plan of action includes 12 critical areas of concern as under:-

- i) Women and poverty
- ii) Education and Training of Women
- iii) Women and Health
- iv) Violence against women
- v) Women and Economy
- vi) Women in Power and Decision Making
- vii) Institutional Mechanisms for Advancement of Women
- viii) Human Rights of Women
- ix) Women and the Media
- x) Women and the Environment
- xi) The Girl Child.

Moreover focal points at the senior level have been created in the 13 relevant federal ministries like Education, Health, Population Welfare, Interior, Labour & Manpower, Law & Justice, Information, Planning and Development, Finance etc. to look after the interests of women.

Women in Judiciary, Police and Govt. Service

Women judges have been appointed in three of the country's four high courts and in a number of lower courts besides the appointment of women judges in several family courts. Women's police stations have been set up at Karachi, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Abbottabad and Saidu Shareef. The government has reserved 5 percent quota for employment of women in all establishments of private/public sector.

Programme and Projects

A lump provision of Rs 100 million has been made in the current financial year 1996-97 for the development programmes of the Women Development Wing. During 1996-97 it has so far

funded 81 ongoing and 24 new development projects all over the country. The major areas of these funded projects are:

- a) Community Development
- b) Skill Development
- c) Education
- d) Health Care for Women and Children
- e) Mobility Support to Educational Institutions
- f) Hostel Facilities

The women development projects are being executed by the concerned line departments and the NGOs.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development lies at the heart of government strategies and evolved to carry the message of change to the majority of people and to bring development closer to the people. In cognizance of this necessity, ambitious programmes have been designed and adopted over time. However, the socio-physical infrastructure is still suffering from the most serious shortfalls and except for rural electrification no significant progress has been made in other areas of priority of rural development.

The aim of rural development is to improve the standard of living of the rural masses and to bring about a change in their socio-economic life. This can be achieved by providing them with socio-economic facilities which include construction of roads, supply of potable water, electrification of villages and provision of health and education facilities. During the financial year 1996-97, an amount of Rs 7970.2 million including Rs 1061.9 million at federal level has been provided for the rural development programme. Major projects under this programme include improvement/rehabilitation and construction of farm to market roads, matching grants and grant-in-aid to local councils and small level schemes at federal level. Different foreign aided projects assisted by Asian Development Bank, World Bank/IDA, and UNICEF for construction of farm to market roads, water supply and sanitation and hygiene, education and health facilities are being carried out in the rural areas of the country. Rural development has also been accorded high priority by the provincial governments. During 1996-97, an amount of Rs 6908.3 million has been allocated for the provincial programme. Out of this, Punjab has been allocated Rs 4052.7 million, Sindh Rs 1626.8 million, NWFP Rs 1082.0 million and Balochistan Rs 146.8 million.

Village Electrification

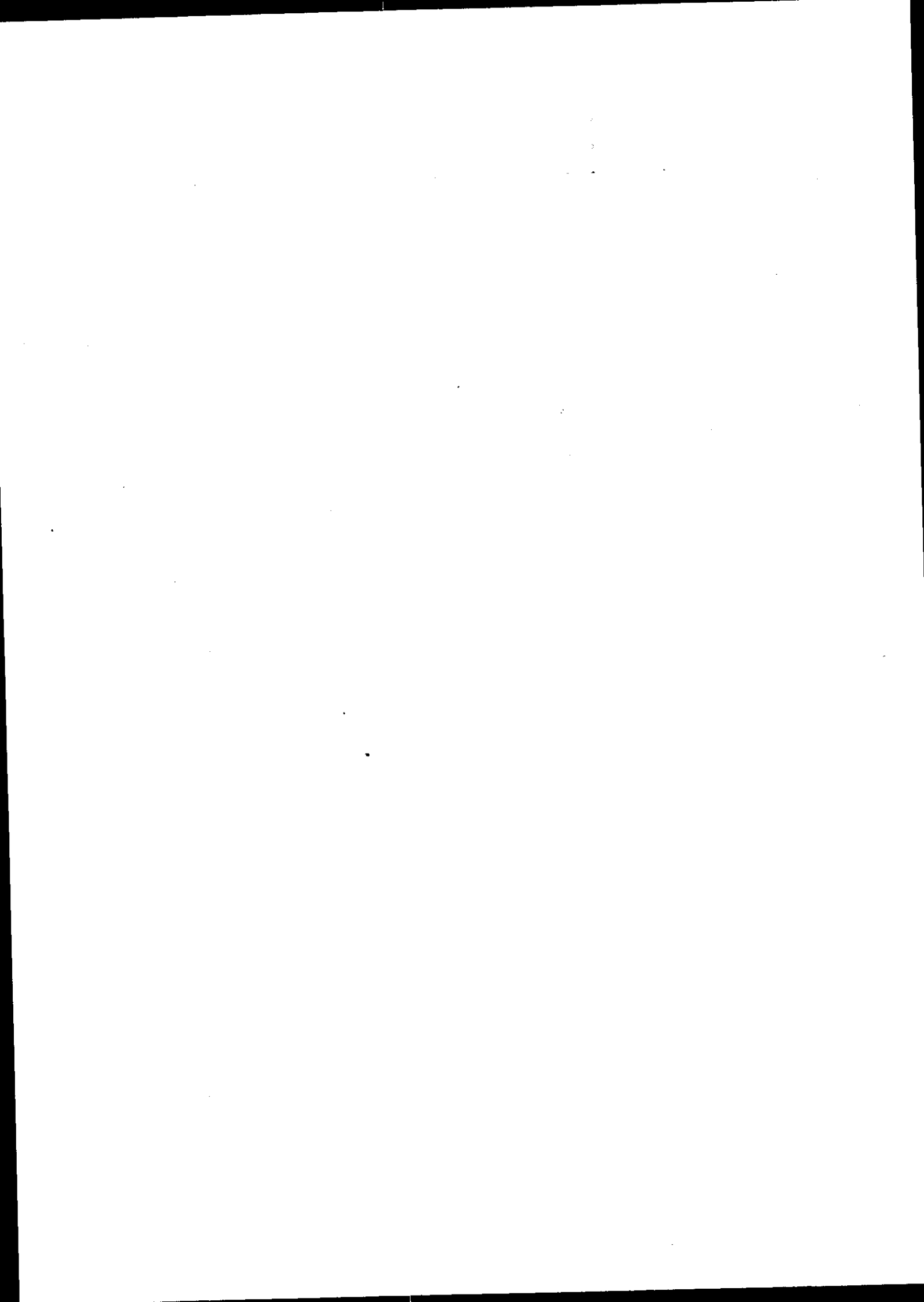
Providing electricity to the rural areas is acknowledged to be one of the most important instruments through which the productivity and income of the rural population can be raised. A target

of 5000 villages was fixed to be electrified during the financial year 1996-97. However, only 1912 villages could be electrified from July-February 1996-97 bringing the total number of electrified villages in the country to 64039 as per details given below:

Table
Village Electrified Annual Targets/Achievements (Village Nos)

Year	Target	Realization	Progressive Total
1991-92	2793	3649	40784
1992-93	2070	4824	45644
1993-94	4500	5283	50927
1994-95	2000	6243	57170
1995-96	5000	4957	62127
1996-97	5000	1912	64039

Source: Water and Power Development Authority



STATISTICAL APPENDIX

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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Economic and Social Indicators

ECONOMIC AND

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
GRDWTN 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		67.53	79.11	80.58	74.07	90.48	82.42	70.56
National Savings		32.47	20.89	19.42	25.33	9.52	17.58	29.44
Foreign Savings								
As % of GNP (Current MP)		17.41	17.47	17.35	17.87	16.96	16.70	16.95
Total Investment		16.37	15.83	15.86	15.62	15.30	15.07	15.27
Fixed Investment		9.17	8.56	8.67	8.94	8.67	8.23	8.24
Public Investment		7.20	7.26	7.18	6.68	6.63	6.84	7.02
Private Investment		11.74	13.81	13.98	13.23	15.34	13.76	11.96
National Savings		5.67	3.65	3.37	4.63	1.61	2.93	4.99
Foreign Savings				10.37	9.37	5.28	9.66	4.53
GDP DEFLATOR (GROWTH %)								
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)			17.2	16.9	16.0	16.2	17.2	16.4
Total Revenue (Net) @			13.4	14.0	13.3	13.5	12.8	11.9
- Tax Revenue			3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	4.4	4.5
- Non-Tax Revenue			24.9	22.9	21.9	23.9	23.8	24.7
Total Expenditure			17.6	13.6	13.7	15.8	17.1	17.7
- Current Expenditure			6.5	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.7
Defence			3.8	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.5
Interest Payment			1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4
General Admn			7.2	9.3	8.2	8.1	6.7	7.0
- Development Expenditure			7.0	5.3	5.3	7.0	6.0	7.8
Overall Deficit								
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	15.40	16.50	18.10	17.30	15.20	25.00
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

P: Provisional
 R: Revised
 BE: Budget Estimates
 PA: Provisional Actual
 • Jul-Mar
 @ SAP included from 1992-93

SOCIAL INDICATORS

1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
6.36	5.81	6.44	4.81	4.58	5.57	7.71	2.27	4.54	5.24	4.58 R	3.07 P
5.95	3.25	2.73	6.87	3.03	4.96	9.50	-5.29	5.23	6.57	5.27 "	0.70 "
7.55	7.53	9.98	3.96	5.72	6.25	8.05	5.35	5.48	3.60	4.40 "	1.78 "
6.94	5.76	6.12	5.77	4.69	5.91	8.61	0.09	4.87	5.66	4.43 "	2.04 "
5.77	5.86	6.77	3.81	4.48	5.21	6.76	4.63	4.20	4.80	4.75 "	4.14 "
11.58	13.46	11.07	19.65	11.34	19.35	26.16	13.80	10.01	13.42	16.68 "	12.66 "
12.35	14.27	11.22	19.69	11.19	19.97	26.86	13.88	9.47	13.31	15.96 "	12.90 "
13.07	17.03	6.83	15.99	3.63	20.85	23.21	14.46	7.05	18.85	13.02 "	9.87 "
11.49	10.99	16.73	23.94	19.33	19.15	30.31	13.37	11.57	8.51	18.75 "	15.63 "
79.35	88.73	75.67	74.46	74.97	74.84	84.74	65.54	80.59	77.89	62.00 "	61.76 "
20.65	11.27	24.33	25.54	25.03	25.16	15.26	34.46	19.41	22.1	38.00 "	38.24 "
17.37	17.99	17.27	18.25	18.15	18.52	19.94	20.55	19.37	18.27	18.68 "	18.38 "
15.75	16.43	15.79	16.69	16.58	17.01	18.41	18.98	17.81	16.79	17.06 "	16.81 "
8.56	9.15	8.45	8.65	8.01	8.27	8.70	9.02	8.28	8.18	8.10 "	7.77 "
7.19	7.28	7.35	8.04	8.58	8.73	9.71	9.97	9.54	8.61	8.96 "	9.04 "
13.78	15.96	13.07	13.59	13.61	13.86	16.90	13.47	15.61	14.23	11.58 "	11.35 "
3.59	2.03	4.20	4.66	4.54	4.66	3.04	7.08	3.76	4.04	7.10 "	7.03 "
3.29	4.52	9.61	8.59	6.45	13.07	10.07	8.67	12.86	14.16	10.30 "	11.50 "
4.40	3.60	6.30	10.40	6.04	12.66	10.58*	9.83	11.27	13.02	10.79	11.62 "
17.5	18.1	17.3	18.1	18.6	16.1	17.9	17.9	17.3	17.1	17.5 PA	18.7 BE
12.3	14.5	13.8	14.3	14.0	12.7	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.7	13.8 "	15.0 "
5.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.6	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.0	3.4	2.9 "	3.1 "
26.1	26.6	26.7	26.1	25.7	25.6	26.5	26.0	23.3	23	23.9 "	22.7 "
18.4	20.3	19.8	19.9	19.3	19.2	19.0	20.3	18.8	18.4	19.5 "	18.5 "
6.9	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.5 "	5.2 "
3.8	4.2	4.9	5	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.2	6.1 "	5.8 "
1.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7 "	1.7 "
7.7	6.3	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.4	7.5	5.7	4.6	4.4	4.3 "	4.2 "
8.1	8.2	8.5	7.4	6.5	8.7	7.4	7.9	5.9	5.5	6.3 "	4.0 "
14.8	13.7	12.2	4.6	12.6	16.3	30.3	18.0	16.9	16.6	14.90	13.10
15.40	13.80	13.00	6.90	9.90	15.60	26.10	24.30	10.10	12.3	20.24	14.20
-3.0	30.2	17.0	4.9	3.7	42.6	88.5	-14.2	79.5	-35.6	-8.9	-5.0 "
11.3	29.5	20.7	15.2	10.7	40.7	219.1	-1.8	88.7	-27.5	24.5	32.7 "

ECONOMIC AND

Indicators	1960's	1970's	1980's	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
	Average (Annual)							
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Growth rates %)								
- Exports (fob)	13.5	7.7	19.6	-17.2	13.3	1.6	-7.9	
- Imports (fob)	16.6	4.3	14.5	3.7	-2.7	6.7	0.3	
- Trade Deficit	20.5	-0.1	9.9	24.8	-13.4	11.2	6.9	
- Private Transfers (net)		2.3	18.3	7.6	27.7	-1.2	-11.7	
- Workers Remittances		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	
As % of GDP (MP)								
- Exports(fob)			9.96	7.55	9.16	8.57	7.88	
- Imports(fob)			19.80	18.78	19.58	19.25	19.28	
- Trade Deficit			9.84	11.23	10.42	10.68	11.40	
- Current Account Deficit			3.69	4.99	1.80	3.20	5.39	
CDMMDDITY SECTORS								
Agriculture								
Total Cropped Area	Min. Hectares			19.3	19.8	20.1	20.0	19.9
Wheat	Min. 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	Min. Bales			4.2	4.4	4.8	2.9	5.9
Fertilizer Offtake	Min. 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	Min. Kg.	5.6	3.4	10.0	375	430	448	432
Cotton Cloth	Min. Sq. Mtr.	3.1	(5.2)	(1.1)	308	325	336	297
Fertilizer	Min. Tonnes	27.5	13.2	10.7	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.7
Sugar	"	34.3	2.2	14.4	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1
Cement	"	10.7	2.5	8.6	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.5
Soda Ash	000 Tonnes	12.0	2.6	6.7	96	107	94	107
Caustic Soda	000 Tonnes	24.4	5.0	6.6	39	41	41	40
Cigarettes	Bln. Nos.	10.7	4.9	(0.4)	36	38	38	40
Jute Goods	000 Tonnes		3.4	9.5	50	56	66	84
INFRASTRUCTURE								
Energy								
Crude Oil Extraction	Min. 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	Min. Nos.			0.68	0.76	0.84	0.94	1.14
Post Offices	000 Nos.			11.2	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.9
Telephones	Min. Nos.			0.36	0.39	0.45	0.46	0.57

* July-Mar

BE Budget Estimates

@ July-June

P Provisional

SCCIAL INDICATORS

1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	
19.7	18.9	24.7	6.2	6.3	19.8	14.6	0.3	-1.4	16.1	7.1	19.9	BE
-0.4	-3.2	19.5	4.2	2.8	13.1	7.3	11.7	-13.6	18.6	16.7	0.3	*
-14.4	-24.6	11.5	0.6	-3.4	-0.1	-9.9	46.1	-38.8	26.9	46.0	-43.6	*
5.0	-9.4	-11.8	-6.9	5.2	-4.9	48.1	-25.3	2.7	2.0	-2.4	5.3	*
6.4	-12.2	-11.7	-5.8	2.4	-4.8	-20.6	6.5	-7.5	29.1	-21.7	7.8	*
26.4	-41.8	133.9	15.0	-2.2	14.8	-38.0	174.0	-46.7	26.4	84.2	-30.0	*
9.23	10.50	11.37	11.57	12.34	12.97	13.87	13.12	12.82	12.72	12.85	15.52	*
8.77	17.38	18.03	17.99	18.57	18.42	18.45	19.44	16.66	16.88	18.58	18.78	*
9.54	6.88	6.66	6.42	6.23	5.46	4.59	6.32	3.84	4.16	5.73	3.26	*
3.88	2.16	4.38	4.83	4.74	4.77	2.76	7.14	3.77	4.07	7.07	4.99	*
20.3	20.6	19.5	21.8	21.5	21.8	21.7	22.4	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.1	P
13.9	12.0	12.7	14.4	14.3	14.6	15.7	16.2	15.2	17.0	16.9	16.4	*
2.9	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	4.0	3.4	4.0	4.3	*
27.9	29.9	33.0	36.9	35.5	36.0	38.9	38.1	44.4	47.2	45.2	42.0	*
7.2	7.8	8.6	8.4	8.6	9.6	12.8	9.1	8.0	8.7	10.6	9.4	*
1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	1.9	*
12.7	15.9	15.9	14.8	13.8	14.3	14.4	16.2	15.7	22.4	19.2	12.4	*
482	586	685	758	912	1041	1171	1219	1310	1402.7	1500.0	1136.4	*
253	238	282	270	295	293	308	325	315	321.8	323.8	252.6	*
2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.0	*
1.1	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.2	*
5.8	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.2	8.5	9.5	7.1	*
128	130	134	144	150	147	186	186	197	196	221.0	185.4	*
55	55	61	67	74	79	82	81	89	92.7	108.8	89.3	*
40	40	41	32	32	30	30	30	36	31.7	42.7	34.3	*
100	114	112	104	96	97	101	98	78	69.8	71.6	50.4	*
14.3	15.0	16.3	17.1	19.5	23.5	22.5	21.9	20.7	19.9	21.1	16.1	*
380.2	402.6	437.3	455.5	498.1	518.5	550.7	583.5	624.2	628.2	666.6	522.8	*
6.3	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.4	8.7	9.4	10.6	11.3	12.1	13.0	14.5	*
116.24	133.95	142.94	151.45	162.35	170.82	183.84	190.51	196.82	207.70	217.85	228.21	@
1.29	1.44	1.55	1.67	1.84	1.99	2.12	2.47	2.65	2.82	3.03	3.24	@
12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.4	*
0.63	0.68	0.74	0.84	0.92	1.19	1.46	1.55	1.80	2.13	2.38	2.47	*

ECONOMIC AND

Indicators	Average (Annual)							
	1960's	1970's	1980's	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
HUMAN RESOURCES								
Population				83.84	86.44	89.12	91.88	94.73
Population	Million			25.65	26.27	26.91	27.45	28.00
Labour Force	Million							
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			3.72	3.81	3.91	3.82	3.72
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
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	247	263	279	290
Male				143	155	167	179	186
Female				88	92	96	100	104
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	Numbers			602	600	613	626	633
Dispensaries	(000 Nos.)			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
								0.7

E: Estimates

Note: The data for Secondary Vocational Institution from 1993-94 to 1996-97 is provisional

SCCIAL INDICATORS

1988-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
17.67	100.70	103.82	107.04	110.36	113.78	117.31	120.83	124.45	128.01	131.63 E	135.28 E
18.05	29.60	29.93	30.87	31.82	31.83	32.97	33.67	34.69	35.15	36.14 "	37.15 "
17.02	28.70	28.99	29.90	30.82	29.83	31.04	32.08	33.01	33.26	34.20 "	35.15 "
1.02	0.90	0.94	0.97	1.06	2.00	1.93	1.59	1.68	1.89	1.94 "	2.00 "
3.66	3.05	3.13	3.13	3.13	6.38	5.85	4.73	4.84	5.37	5.37 "	5.37 "
43.3	43.3	43.3	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.6	39.0	38.4	38.0	37.4	36.7 "
11.5	10.1	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.0 "
15.9	105.6	103.9	107.7	107.7	107.7	108.0	100.9	101.8	100.4	100.4	-
77.2	97.2	105.9	103.7	110.5	114.1	112.4	130.6	134.0	139.6	143.1	151.0 E
54.8	73.7	81.0	76.2	80.5	84.0	80.8	92.5	94.0	97.6	99.7	104.3 "
22.4	23.5	24.9	27.4	30.0	31.1	31.6	38.1	40.0	42.0	43.4	46.7 "
6.3	6.8	7.0	7.8	8.1	8.8	9.0	11.8	12.1	12.6	13.3	14.6 "
4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.6	8.2 "
1.9	2.1	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.4 "
4.7	5.2	5.5	6.6	7.2	8.2	8.4	8.7	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.8 "
3.4	3.7	3.9	4.8	5.3	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4 "
1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4 "
293	501	560	999	929	725	608	602	593	595	687	673
188	242	271	544	510	380	297	286	286	287	371	356
105	259	289	455	419	345	311	316	307	308	316	317
2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.0	35.0	36.8	37.0	38.9 E
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.5	47.3	48.9	49.0	50.3 "
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.3	22.3	23.5	24.0	25.3
30.0	34.0	38.6	42.9	47.3	51.9	55.6	60.0	63.0	66.2	69.7	74.2
10.5	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.9	16.9	18.2	19.4	20.2	21.4	22.3	22.8
1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
652	670	682	710	719	756	776	778	799	822	827	830
3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
100	101	104	211	211	220	219	228	233	242	260	260
55.9	57.7	60.1	64.5	66.4	73.0	75.8	76.9	80.0	84.9	85.8	86.9
0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7

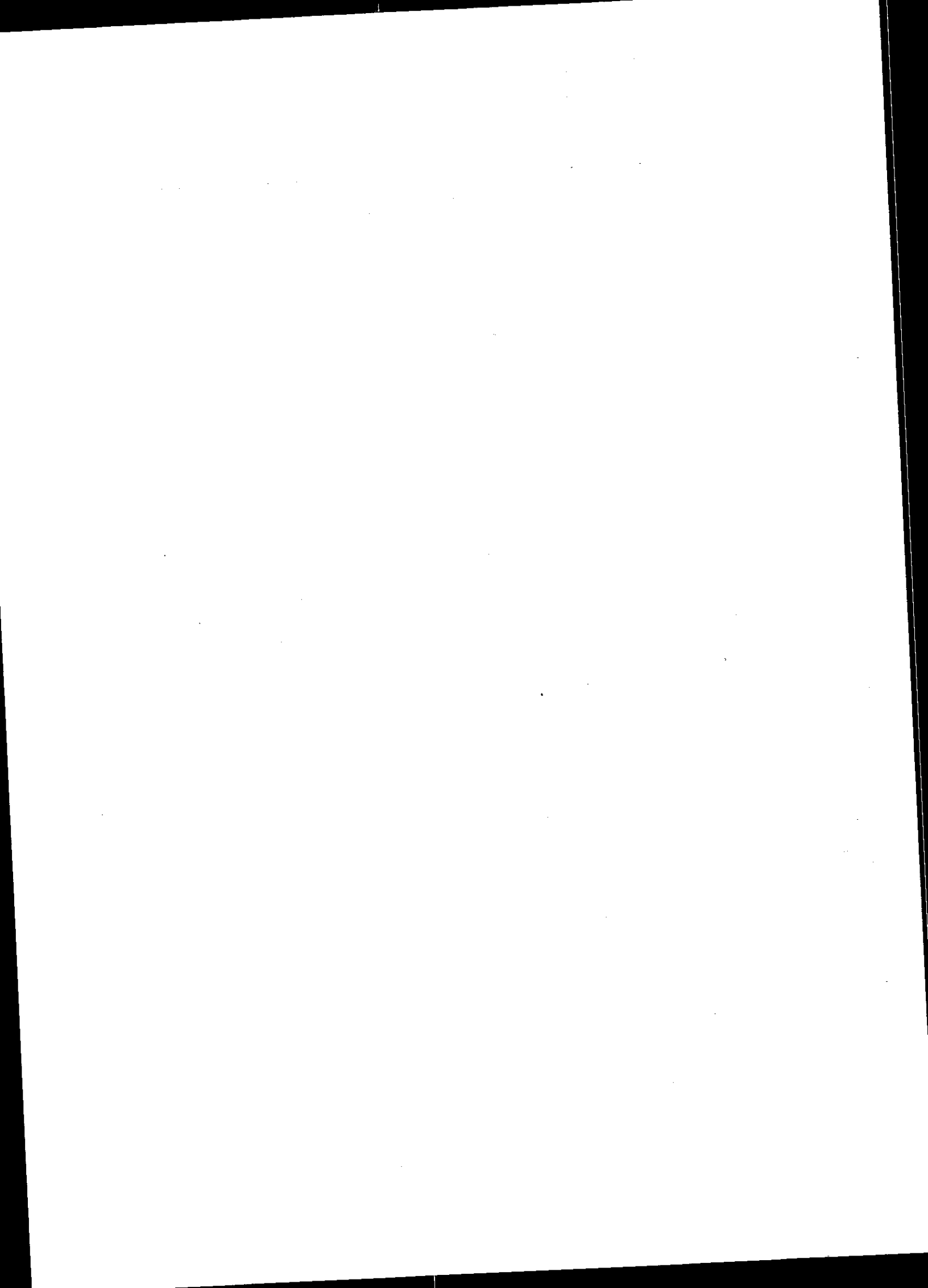


TABLE 1.1
POPULATION

Census Years	Popu-lation (mln) (f)	Labour Force Partici-pation Rate(%)	Civilian Labour Force (mln)	Emp-loyed Total (mln)	Crude Birth Rate (...per 1000 persons)	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortali-ty Rate	Life Expectancy At birth (Years)		Com-pound growth rate
								Male	Female	
								(per 1000 persons)		
1901	16.576 a	34.80	5.77	..	46.00	44.40	..	..	..	(%)
1911	19.382 b	34.10	6.61	..	48.00	42.60	..	..	..	1.58
1921	21.109	33.30	7.02	..	49.00	48.60	..	..	..	0.86
1931	23.542	31.80	7.49	..	46.00	36.30	..	..	..	1.10
1941	28.282	31.30	8.85	..	45.00	31.20	..	..	..	1.85
1951	33.817 c	30.70	10.37	..	..	..	..	33.80	..	1.79
1961	42.978 d	32.36	13.88	14.67	..	..	131.00	38.70	..	2.43 e
1972-73	65.321	32.66	19.52	18.55	..	..	..	..	..	3.69 e
1981	84.254	27.57	25.78	24.70	43.30	11.80	..	..	..	3.06
1991	113.780	27.97	31.83	29.83	..	..	107.70	59.30	60.70	3.10
1992	117.31	28.11	32.97	31.04	..	..	108.00	59.30	60.70	3.10
1993	120.83	27.86	33.67	32.08	39.30	10.10	100.90	59.30	60.70	3.00
1994	124.45	27.88	34.69	33.01	38.90	10.00	101.80	59.30	60.70	3.00
1995(E)	128.01	27.46	35.15	33.26	37.96	9.65	101.80	62.40 g	62.10 g	2.86
1996(E)	131.63	27.46	36.14	34.20	37.36	9.45	101.80	62.90 g	62.10 g	2.81
1997(E)	135.28	27.46	37.15	35.15	36.74	9.00	..	..	..	2.77

.. not available Source: (1) Population: Population Census Organisation, Planning Commission and Demographic Survey 1991
(E) Estimated as on January 1 (2) Crude Activity Rate Labour Force Surveys Census of Pakistan 1951 and Population Census of Pakistan 1961.
(3) Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate Kingsley Davis, The Population of India and Pakistan Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1951 pages 36,69, for the years 1901-41. Planning Commission, Pakistan Demographic Surveys
(4) Infant Mortality Rate/ Life expectancy at birth: Pakistan Demographic Surveys, Federal Bureau of Statistics.

- (a) Excluding population of Frontier regions.
(b) Based on population excluding 1.622 thousand persons of Frontier regions in 1911.
(c) Including 13 thousand persons (estimated) of Gawadar, not part of Pakistan in 1951 and 24 thousand persons (estimated) in Frontier regions who were not included in 1951 census data
(d) The Planning Commission has estimated that there was under-enumeration in the 1961 census to the tune of 7.50 percent. As such the 1961 population figures used for various economic indicators is taken to be 46.200 million.
(e) The intercensal population growth rate between 1951-1961 and 1961-1972 is 3.21 percent and 3.02 percent respectively after adjustment for 7.5 percent under-enumeration in the 1961 census.
(f) Population censuses were held around the month of February upto 1951. Since 1961 the Census date is March 1 except 1972 Census) (Oct.1, 1972)
(g) SAP estimates

TABLE 1.2
POPULATION AND ITS GROWTH BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN AREAS (Population 000)

Census	Inter-censal Period(years)	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
1990-91	..	113,780	77,939	35,841	59,734	54,046
1991-92	..	117,310	80,345	36,950	61,587	55,723
1992-93	..	120,830	83,940	36,890	63,435	57,395
1993-94	..	124,450	88,280	36,170	65,336	59,114
1994-95	..	128,010	91,120	36,890	67,200	60,810
1995-96 (E)	..	131,635	93,690	37,940	69,103	62,532
1996-97 (E)	..	135,280	96,290	38,990	..	..

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics
Planning Commission

.. not available
E Estimated 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 CENSUS

Region/ Province	Population*									(In thousands.)
	Total			Urban			Rural			Density (Per sq. km)
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1972 CENSUS										
PAKISTAN	65310	34833	30476	16594	9027	7567	48716	25806	22909	82
Islamabad	235	130	105	77	46	31	158	84	74	259
Punjab	37610	20210	17400	9163	4977	4206	28428	15234	13194	183
Sind	14156	7574	6582	5726	3131	2595	8430	4443	3987	100
NWFP	8389	4363	4026	1196	647	549	7193	3716	3477	113
Baluchistan	2429	1290	1139	399	218	181	2029	1071	958	7
FATA	2491	1266	1225	13	8	5	2478	1258	1220	92
1981 CENSUS										
PAKISTAN	84253	44232	40021	23841	12767	11074	60412	31465	28947	106
Islamabad	340	185	155	204	113	91	136	72	64	376
Punjab	47292	24860	22432	13052	6952	6100	34241	17909	16332	230
Sind	19029	9999	9030	8243	4433	3810	10786	5566	5220	135
NWFP	11061	5761	5300	1665	898	767	9396	4863	4533	148
Baluchistan	4332	2284	2048	677	371	306	3655	1913	1742	13
FATA	2199	1143	1056				2199	1143	1056	81

not applicable.

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

Source: Population Census Organisation.

TABLE 1.4
POPULATION BY AGE, SEX URBAN/RURAL AREAS INCLUDING FATA, 1981 CENSUS

(In thousands)

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

Source: Population Census Organization.

TABLE 1.5

ENUMERATED POPULATION OF PAKISTAN BY PROVINCE, LAND AREA
AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION 1951-1981

Province	Area Sq km	Population (In thousand)			
		1951	1961	1972	1981
PAKISTAN	796,095 (100.0)	33,816 (100.0)	42,978 (100.0)	65,321 (100.0)	84,253 (100.0)
NWFP	74,521 (9.4)	4,587 (13.6)	5,751 (13.4)	8,392 (12.8)	11,061 (13.1)
FATA	27,220 (3.4)	1,337 (3.9)	1,847 (4.3)	2,491 (3.8)	2,199 (2.6)
Punjab	205,344 (25.8)	20,557 (60.8)	25,500 (59.3)	37,612 (57.6)	47,292 (56.1)
Sind	140,914 (17.7)	6,054 (17.9)	8,374 (19.5)	14,158 (21.7)	19,029 (22.6)
Baluchistan	347,190 (43.6)	1,187 (3.5)	1,385 (3.2)	2,433 (3.7)	4,332 (5.1)
Islamabad	906 (0.1)	94 (0.3)	120 (0.3)	235 (0.4)	340 (0.4)

Note: Percentage distribution is given in parentheses.

Source: Population 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	49.0	51.7	40.1	58.4	53.3	67.3	34.0	33.8	26.5
Male	61.6	63.1	53.2	67.5	71.3	72.7	51.4	49.6	41.8
Female	32.1	37.5	22.7	46.0	52.7	58.2	14.2	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	35.6	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	3.7	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	44.7	42.4	42.4	10.4	9.8	9.2
Female	4.2	4.3	4.2	18.1	18.5	19.2	1.7	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

S No.	Province/ Division	District	(In numbers)		
			Total	Urban	Rural
	PAKISTAN		84,253,644	23,841,471	60,412,173
	PUNJAB		47,292,441	13,051,646	34,240,795
	Rawalpindi		4,432,729	1,378,728	3,054,001
1		Attock	880,497	131,401	749,096
2		Rawalpindi	2,121,450	1,014,855	1,106,595
3		Jhelum	659,912	167,917	491,095
4		Chakwal	771,770	64,555	707,215
	Sargodha		3,930,628	885,438	3,045,190
5		Sargodha	1,907,085	503,254	1,403,831
6		Khushab	646,130	145,719	500,411
7		Mianwali	711,529	139,451	572,078
8		Bhakkar	665,884	97,014	568,870
	Faisalabad		6,667,425	1,875,474	4,791,951
9		Jhang	1,978,263	443,578	1,534,685
10		Faisalabad	3,561,909	1,246,261	2,315,648
11		Toba Tek Singh	1,127,253	185,635	941,618
	Gujranwala		7,642,118	2,063,738	5,578,380
12		Gujranwala	2,675,937	1,060,333	1,615,604
13		Gujrat	2,254,699	437,610	1,817,089
14		Sialkot	2,711,482	565,795	2,145,687
	Lahore		8,670,358	3,973,389	4,696,969
15		Lahore	3,544,942	2,988,486	556,456
16		Kasur	1,528,002	331,574	1,196,428
17		Okara	1,486,986	272,684	1,214,302
18		Sheikhupura	2,110,428	380,645	1,729,783
	Multan		7,533,710	1,597,139	5,936,571
19		Vihari	1,328,808	181,326	1,147,482
20		Sahiwal	2,125,149	314,669	1,810,480
21		Multan	2,709,987	871,216	1,838,771
22		Khanewal	1,369,766	229,928	1,139,838
	O G Khan		3,746,837	402,638	3,344,199
23		O G Khan	943,663	121,941	821,722
24		Rajanpur	638,921	61,902	577,019
25		Liah	666,517	62,772	603,745
26		Muzaffargarh	1,497,736	156,023	1,341,713
	Bahawalpur		4,668,636	875,102	3,793,534
27		Bahawalpur	1,453,438	330,104	1,123,334
28		Bahawalnagar	1,373,747	244,933	1,128,814
29		Rahimyar Khan	1,841,451	300,065	1,541,386

(Contd..)

TABLE 1.7
DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION 1981 CENSUS

S No.	Province/ Division	District	(In numbers)		
			Total	Urban	Rural
	BALUCHISTAN		4,332,406	676,792	3,655,614
	Quetta		880,626	341,532	539,096
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		749,555	51,163	698,392
4		Loralai	387,898	19,227	368,671
5		Zobe	361,647	31,931	329,716
	Sibi		305,773	28,051	277,722
6		Kohlu	71,269		71,269
7		Dera Bugti	103,821		103,821
8		Sibbi	98,482	27,645	70,837
9		Ziarat	32,196	201	31,995
	Nasirabad		699,674	50,744	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		Kheran	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		19,028,866	8,243,036	10,785,830
	Sukker		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	1,096,240	319,280	776,960
5		Khairpur	981,190	247,234	733,956
6		Nawabshah	1,647,143	266,105	1,381,038
	Hyderabad		7,093,477	1,872,770	5,420,707
7		Dadu	1,077,953	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	197,695	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	1,885,443	1,697,451	187,992
14		Karachi West	931,479	889,663	41,816
15		Karachi Central	1,357,002	1,356,958	44
16		Karachi South	1,264,060	1,284,060	

(Contd.)

TABLE 1.7

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION 1981 CENSUS

S No.	Province/ Division	District	Total	Urban	(In numbers)	
					Urban	Rural
	N W F P		11,061,328	1,665,653		9,395,675
	Malakand		2,466,767	88,078		2,378,689
1		Chitral	208,560			208,560
2		Dir	767,409			767,409
3		Swat	1,223,001	88,078		1,144,923
4		Malakand Protected Area	257,797			257,797
	Hazara		2,701,257	189,411		2,016,251
		Haripur	479,031	55,009		424,027
5		Kohistan	465,237			465,237
6		Mansehra	1,109,354	37,438		1,071,918
7		Abbottabad	647,635	96,966		55,069
	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 Ismail Khan		1,346,280	178,563		1,167,717
14		Dera Ismail Khan	635,494	116,598		518,896
15		Bannu	710,786	61,965		648,821
	FATA		2,198,547	-		2,198,547
1		Bajur Agency	289,206	-		289,206
2		Muhmand Agency	163,933	-		163,933
3		Khyber Agency	284,256	-		284,256
4		Kurram Agency	294,362	-		294,362
5		Orakzai Agency	358,751	-		358,751
6		North Waziristan Agency	238,910	-		238,910
7		South Waziristan Agency	309,454	-		309,454
8		Tribal Area (Peshawar)	37,061	-		37,061
9		Tribal Area (Kohat)	57,245	-		57,245
10		Tribal Area (Bannu)	79,362	-		79,362
11		Tribal Area (D I Khan)	86,007	-		86,007
	ISLAMABAD	Federal Capital	340,286	204,364		135,922

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Source: Population Census Organization

TABLE 1.8

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF 10 YEARS AND ABOVE AND CIVILIAN
LABOUR FORCE BY SEX AND NATURE OF ACTIVITY: 1994-95

	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	Total	Male	Female
PAKISTAN	100.00	51.75	46.25	41.25	35.76	5.49	39.03	34.29	4.74	2.22	1.47	0.75	58.75	15.99	42.76
Rural	100.00	51.48	48.52	43.13	36.69	6.44	41.06	35.37	5.69	2.07	1.32	0.75	56.87	14.79	42.08
Urban	100.00	52.34	47.66	38.99	33.63	3.36	34.44	31.84	2.60	2.55	1.79	0.76	63.01	18.71	44.30
BALU-CHISTAN	100.00	54.05	45.95	40.03	36.89	3.13	38.46	36.13	2.33	1.56	0.76	0.81	59.97	17.16	42.82
Rural	100.00	53.89	46.11	41.11	37.72	3.38	39.42	36.91	2.52	1.68	0.82	0.86	58.89	16.17	42.73
Urban	100.00	54.82	45.18	34.71	32.80	1.91	33.72	32.34	1.39	0.99	0.46	0.52	65.29	22.02	43.27
NWFP	100.00	49.29	50.71	38.66	31.60	5.06	33.99	30.15	3.84	2.66	1.45	1.22	63.34	17.69	45.65
Rural	100.00	48.85	51.15	37.20	31.60	5.60	34.55	30.24	4.31	2.65	1.36	1.29	62.80	17.25	45.55
Urban	100.00	51.72	48.28	33.71	31.61	2.09	30.97	29.69	1.28	2.74	1.92	0.81	66.29	20.11	46.19
PUNJAB	100.00	51.35	48.65	42.93	36.14	6.79	40.37	34.33	6.03	2.57	1.81	0.76	57.07	15.20	41.86
Rural	100.00	51.18	48.82	44.85	37.00	7.86	42.62	35.42	7.20	2.23	1.57	0.66	55.15	14.18	40.97
Urban	100.00	51.77	48.23	36.14	34.00	4.14	34.73	31.61	3.12	3.41	2.39	1.01	61.86	17.76	44.10
SINDH	100.00	54.00	46.00	39.67	37.09	2.58	38.59	36.44	2.15	1.08	0.65	0.43	60.33	16.91	43.42
Rural	100.00	54.65	45.36	43.09	40.35	2.73	42.10	39.87	2.23	0.98	0.47	0.51	56.92	14.31	42.62
Urban	100.00	53.28	46.72	35.88	33.48	2.41	34.68	32.62	2.06	1.20	0.85	0.35	64.12	19.80	44.31

Source: Labour Force Survey 1994-95, Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 1.9
LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

	1969-70	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Population	59.70	100.70	103.82	107.04	110.36
Rural	44.97	72.20	73.10	75.35	77.71
Urban	14.73	28.50	30.72	31.68	32.66
Working Age Population	32.16	67.37	69.25	71.40	73.61
Rural	24.10	47.36	48.02	49.51	51.04
Urban	8.06	20.01	21.23	21.89	22.57
Labour Force	18.11	29.60	29.93	30.87	31.82
Rural	12.60	22.24	21.88	22.54	23.23
Urban	5.51	7.36	8.07	8.33	8.59
Employed Labour Force	17.75	28.70	28.99	29.90	30.82
Rural	12.37	21.69	21.29	21.95	22.83
Urban	5.38	7.01	7.70	7.95	8.19
Unemployed Labour Force	0.36	0.90	0.94	0.97	1.00
Rural	0.23	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.60
Urban	0.13	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.40
Unemployment Rate (%)	1.99	3.05	3.13	3.13	3.13
Rural	1.83	2.50	2.60	2.60	2.60
Urban	2.36	4.51	4.58	4.58	4.58
Labour Force Participation Rates (%)	30.34	29.40	28.83	28.83	28.83
Rural	31.40	30.81	29.90	29.90	29.90
Urban	27.27	26.28	26.28	26.28	26.28

(Contd.)

TABLE 1.9
LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (E)	1996-97 (E)
Population	113.76	117.31	120.83	124.45	128.01	131.63	135.28
Rural	77.94	80.36	83.94	88.28	91.12	93.69	96.29
Urban	35.84	36.95	36.89	36.17	36.89	37.94	38.99
Working Age Population	73.73	76.84	79.49	82.59	85.20	87.61	90.04
Rural	49.51	52.44	54.07	57.42	59.15	60.82	62.50
Urban	24.22	24.40	25.42	25.17	26.05	26.79	27.54
Labour Force	31.83	32.97	33.67	34.69	35.15	36.14	37.15
Rural	22.37	23.30	24.14	25.36	25.51	26.23	26.96
Urban	9.46	9.67	9.53	9.33	9.64	9.91	10.19
Employed Labour Force	29.83	31.04	32.08	33.01	33.26	34.20	35.15
Rural	21.15	22.04	23.11	24.29	24.29	24.97	25.67
Urban	8.68	9.00	8.97	8.72	8.97	9.23	9.48
Unemployed Labour Force	2.00	1.93	1.59	1.68	1.89	1.94	2.00
Rural	1.23	1.26	1.03	1.07	1.22	1.26	1.29
Urban	0.77	0.67	0.56	0.61	0.67	0.68	0.71
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.28	5.85	4.73	4.84	5.37	5.37	5.37
Rural	5.49	5.40	4.28	4.22	4.80	4.80	4.80
Urban	8.19	6.37	5.88	6.51	6.90	6.90	6.90
Labour Force Partici- pation Rates (%)	27.97	28.11	27.86	27.88	27.46	27.46	27.46
Rural	28.70	28.99	28.76	28.73	28.00	28.00	26.00
Urban	26.37	26.08	25.83	25.79	26.12	26.12	26.12

E: Estimated.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Surveys.

TABLE 1.10
POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

(million)

Year	Population	Crude Activity Rate(%)	Labour Force	Unemployment	Employed Labour Force	Agriculture	Mining & Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity & Gas Distribution	Transport	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	27.97	31.83	2.00	29.83	14.15	3.70	1.97	0.25	1.56	3.95	4.25
1991-92	117.31	28.11	32.97	1.93	31.04	14.98	3.88	1.97	0.25	1.71	4.07	4.19
1992-93	120.83	27.86	33.67	1.59	32.08	15.25	3.53	2.23	0.27	1.77	4.27	4.76
1993-94	124.48	27.88	34.69	1.68	33.01	16.52	3.34	2.15	0.28	1.63	4.22	4.87
1994-95	128.01	27.46	35.15	1.89	33.26	15.56	3.49	2.40	0.27	1.69	4.82	5.03
1995-96 E	131.63	27.46	36.14	1.94	34.20	16.00	3.59	2.47	0.28	1.73	4.96	5.17
1996-97 E	135.28	27.46	37.15	2.00	35.15	16.45	3.69	2.53	0.29	1.78	5.10	5.31

E estimated.

Source: Economic Adviser's Wing,
Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 1.11
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS OF 10 YEARS AGE
AND ABOVE BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES DIVISION

(Percentage)

Years	Agricul- ture	Mining & Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Electricity & Gas Distribution	Trans- port	Trade	Others
1963-64	60.47	13.60	1.44	0.35	2.04	7.60	14.50
1964-65	59.50	13.99	1.74	0.35	2.42	8.08	13.91
1965-66	58.55	14.39	2.10	0.35	2.88	8.59	13.13
1966-67	57.61	14.80	2.54	0.36	3.43	9.14	12.13
1967-68	56.69	15.22	3.06	3.06	4.07	9.71	10.88
1968-69	55.79	15.66	3.70	0.36	4.84	10.33	9.32
1969-70	57.03	15.57	3.93	0.41	4.73	9.89	8.44
1970-71	57.58	15.25	3.60	0.25	4.88	10.88	7.56
1971-72	57.32	12.92	3.41	0.37	4.84	9.89	11.25
1972-73	56.47	13.20	3.66	0.41	4.85	10.27	11.15
1973-74	55.62	13.49	3.92	0.45	4.86	10.67	10.99
1974-75	54.80	13.78	4.20	0.49	4.87	11.09	10.77
1975-76	54.25	13.99	4.37	0.54	4.83	11.09	10.92
1976-77	53.71	14.21	4.55	0.60	4.80	11.09	11.04
1977-78	53.17	14.44	4.73	0.67	4.76	11.08	11.15
1978-79	52.65	14.66	4.92	0.74	4.73	11.08	11.22
1979-80	52.67	14.37	4.89	0.82	4.69	11.29	11.26
1980-81	52.69	14.09	4.86	0.91	4.66	11.50	11.28
1981-82	52.71	13.81	4.83	1.02	4.62	11.72	11.29
1982-83	52.73	13.54	4.80	1.13	4.59	11.94	11.27
1983-84	51.63	13.69	5.18	0.88	4.89	11.74	11.99
1984-85	50.56	13.84	5.60	0.69	5.20	11.54	12.57
1984-85	50.56	13.84	5.24	0.52	4.42	11.40	11.01
1985-86	54.01	13.40	6.01	0.73	5.25	12.05	12.50
1986-87	49.24	14.23	6.38	0.59	4.89	11.93	12.22
1987-88	51.15	12.84	6.38	0.59	4.89	11.93	12.22
1988-89	51.15	12.84	6.38	0.59	4.89	11.93	12.22
1989-90	51.15	12.84	6.38	0.59	4.89	11.93	12.22
1990-91	47.45	12.38	6.62	0.83	5.24	13.24	15.22
1991-92	48.27	12.53	6.33	0.79	5.51	13.10	13.48
1992-93	47.55	11.00	6.93	0.84	5.52	13.32	14.84
1993-94	47.55	11.00	6.93	0.84	5.52	13.32	14.75
1993-94	50.04	10.12	6.50	0.87	4.95	12.78	14.75
1994-95	46.79	10.50	7.21	0.82	5.07	14.50	15.12
1995-96 E	46.79	10.50	7.21	0.82	5.07	14.50	15.12
1996-97 E	46.79	10.50	7.21	0.82	5.07	14.50	15.12

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

E: Estimated

TABLE 1.12

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS OF 10 YEARS AGE
AND ABOVE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION: 1994-95

Major Industry Division	PAKISTAN			BALUCHISTAN			NWFP			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	46.79	61.94	5.80	55.48	63.10	11.60	60.50	57.46	8.07	47.21	60.72	5.72	42.35	69.83	5.22
Mining and Quarrying	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.19	0.22	**	0.53	0.61	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.23	0.01	0.03	0.03
Manufacturing	10.38	6.78	20.10	2.63	2.19	5.21	3.86	2.91	9.61	11.89	8.79	21.41	10.72	3.41	20.60
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.82	0.56	1.53	0.59	0.41	1.64	0.99	0.62	2.06	0.73	0.45	1.61	0.99	0.77	1.29
Construction	7.21	7.47	6.49	6.84	6.44	9.13	8.34	8.28	8.71	7.23	7.45	6.56	6.57	7.10	5.85
Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurant and Hotels	14.50	9.29	28.63	12.17	8.67	32.33	15.24	13.13	28.09	13.48	8.63	27.75	17.35	7.99	29.98
Transport, Storage and Communication	5.07	3.81	8.47	7.89	7.41	10.68	6.20	5.62	9.72	4.52	3.43	7.89	5.60	3.01	9.09
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0.77	0.27	2.13	0.28	0.08	1.46	0.50	0.35	1.42	0.61	0.27	1.64	1.44	0.22	3.09
Community, Social and Personal Services	14.28	9.73	26.58	13.90	11.47	27.95	13.68	10.66	32.11	14.20	9.99	27.14	14.87	7.66	24.61
Activities Not Adequately Defined	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.01	0.02	..	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.10	..	0.24

.. not available

Source: Labour Force Survey, 1994-95, Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 1.13
AGE SPECIFIC LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Age Group	Labour Force Surveys							
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1974-75	1978-79	1982-83	1984-85	1985-86
10 years & over								
Both Sexes	45.45	45.87	45.24	43.78	46.11	44.41	44.22	43.37
Male	79.36	80.06	78.66	67.71	77.34	75.16	77.09	74.76
Female	7.40	8.21	8.14	6.37	11.81	10.27	8.68	9.12
10-14								
Male	29.65	32.48	31.80	32.51	36.54	33.08	34.80	30.72
Female	4.25	4.75	3.40	3.26	8.09	8.34	6.58	7.04
15-19								
Male	66.77	65.52	67.28	64.70	67.77	65.50	65.51	63.94
Female	7.02	6.94	6.70	5.30	12.10	10.82	8.50	9.36
20-24								
Male	90.50	90.00	89.10	88.35	88.13	89.97	89.20	87.80
Female	8.49	8.18	9.60	6.62	12.99	11.67	8.65	7.61
25-34								
Male	97.22	97.50	96.96	96.94	96.30	96.73	98.61	96.62
Female	8.70	10.00	10.57	7.90	14.86	12.72	10.37	10.22
35-44								
Male	97.54	98.30	98.35	98.07	97.45	97.27	99.00	97.16
Female	9.66	10.35	10.91	8.80	13.74	13.09	11.16	13.28
45-54								
Male	96.42	96.26	96.85	96.82	95.65	95.48	98.79	96.61
Female	7.37	9.94	10.05	7.80	12.31	11.31	10.27	10.12
55-59								
Male	90.20	93.41	92.22	91.93	91.67	91.00	94.80	90.79
Female	6.75	9.77	5.67	6.13	12.50	9.60	5.70	7.88
60+								
Male	74.59	74.27	69.84	70.57	67.93	65.36	67.05	65.42
Female	4.73	4.67	4.59	5.53	6.12	5.81	4.01	4.63

Source : Labour Force Surveys

TABLE 1.13

AGE SPECIFIC LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Age Group	Labour Force Surveys								
	1986-87	1987-88	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96E	1996-97E
10 years & over									
Both Sexes	44.00	43.22	43.16	42.93	42.34	42.01	41.25	41.25	41.25
Male	73.46	73.79	71.27	70.27	69.23	69.07	69.10	69.10	69.10
Female	11.90	10.24	12.76	13.98	13.15	13.32	11.39	11.39	11.39
10-14									
Male	27.66	26.53	19.22	20.14	18.09	16.76	16.54	16.54	16.54
Female	8.53	5.45	6.91	8.06	7.81	6.94	5.76	5.76	5.76
15-19									
Male	89.03	59.33	55.21	53.30	53.11	52.29	51.13	51.13	51.13
Female	10.81	10.59	13.18	13.52	12.47	12.06	9.64	9.64	9.64
20-24									
Male	85.91	86.86	87.72	84.77	83.88	84.91	85.46	85.46	85.46
Female	11.32	10.37	13.96	14.08	13.48	14.02	11.71	11.71	11.71
25-34									
Male	97.27	97.85	97.73	96.96	97.02	97.55	97.17	97.17	97.17
Female	13.49	10.98	13.65	15.80	14.51	15.67	12.84	12.84	12.84
35-44									
Male	97.67	98.40	98.06	98.06	98.30	98.23	97.93	97.93	97.93
Female	15.74	15.39	15.57	18.38	16.37	17.11	15.67	15.67	15.63
45-54									
Male	98.28	96.05	96.05	95.92	95.71	96.00	96.93	96.93	96.93
Female	15.49	12.53	17.23	17.41	16.76	17.50	14.79	14.79	14.79
55-59									
Male	92.21	91.37	90.46	91.75	90.11	91.84	91.50	91.50	91.50
Female	11.49	11.01	13.79	14.55	16.62	15.09	15.23	15.23	15.23
60+									
Male	63.99	65.47	62.04	60.14	60.71	62.02	62.55	62.55	62.55
Female	7.12	5.44	8.69	10.65	9.92	10.01	9.22	9.22	9.22

E : Estimated

Source Labour Force Surveys

TABLE 1.14
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...)

TABLE 1.14

DAILY WAGES OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN DIFFERENT CITIES*

(In rupees)

Category of workers and cities	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*
Carpenter													
Islamabad	75.00	80.00	75.00	79.37	93.12	96.25	100.00	120.00	145.00	150.00	150.00	175.00	190.00
Karachi	79.41	80.00	90.00	99.64	112.30	116.15	121.86	131.66	155.00	164.81	178.94	205.00	219.62
Lahore	65.00	70.00	75.00	78.03	87.14	99.64	113.93	129.28	129.28	15.00	151.42	185.00	195.71
Peshawar	76.25	77.50	75.00	84.37	90.00	90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	115.00	135.00	135.00	150.00
Quetta	80.00	80.00	90.00	92.50	102.50	110.00	110.00	126.25	170.00	170.00	180.00	200.00	215.00
Mason (Raj)													
Islamabad	75.00	80.00	75.00	79.37	87.50	96.25	100.00	120.00	145.00	150.00	150.00	175.00	190.00
Karachi	79.23	80.00	90.00	101.93	117.69	119.62	121.86	131.66	150.00	161.82	177.78	205.00	234.61
Lahore	70.00	75.00	75.00	78.21	85.71	100.00	113.57	128.57	128.57	150.00	151.42	185.00	197.14
Peshawar	75.00	77.50	75.00	78.12	78.75	90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	115.00	135.00	135.00	150.00
Quetta	80.00	80.00	90.00	92.50	102.50	110.00	110.00	126.25	147.50	162.50	175.00	188.75	210.00
Labourer (Unskilled)													
Islamabad	32.50	37.50	37.50	38.12	40.00	47.50	50.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	77.50	90.00	95.00
Karachi	30.59	39.50	40.00	49.73	53.80	56.52	57.14	59.23	65.00	73.40	80.88	101.80	133.20
Lahore	35.00	40.00	39.16	41.42	46.07	51.42	57.85	71.07	71.07	85.71	85.71	105.00	108.21
Peshawar	25.00	25.00	30.00	27.50	32.50	37.50	37.50	47.50	50.00	50.00	60.00	65.00	70.00
Quetta	27.50	32.50	35.00	35.00	33.75	37.50	45.00	51.25	58.75	75.00	77.50	77.50	95.00

Data pertains to month of November each year

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

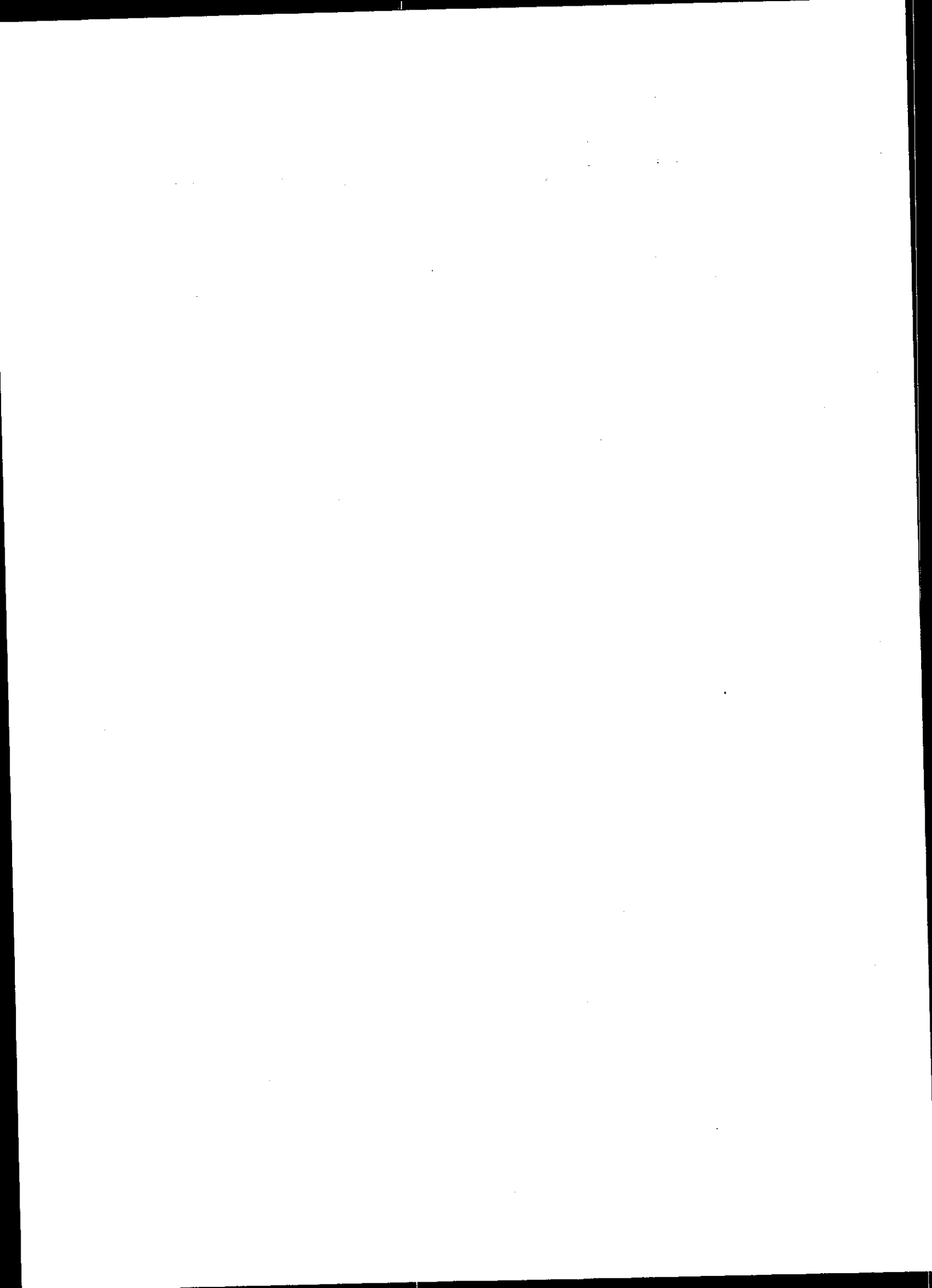


TABLE 2.1

SUMMARY NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS
AT CONSTANT PRICES OF 1959-60
(Based on old methodology discontinued in 1988-89)

(Rs million)

Year	Per Capita GNP (mp) Rs	GNP (mp)	Net Factor Income				GDP (fc)	Total Consumption	Total Investment	Export of G&NFS	Import of G&NFS
			From Abroad	GDP (mp)	Indirect Taxes	Subsi- dies					
1950-51			-18			12,881					
1951-52			-11			12,647					
1952-53			-13			12,865					
1953-54			-27			14,180					
1954-55			-4			14,468					
1955-56			-20			14,978					
1956-57			-17			15,424					
1957-58			-4			15,815					
1958-59			-10			16,680					
1959-60	396.0	17,831	-23	17,854	1,039	11	16,826	16,517	2,416	1,281	2,360
1960-61	407.8	18,839	-25	18,864	1,244	29	17,649	17,588	2,761	1,172	2,657
1961-62	421.6	20,038	-27	20,065	1,406	51	18,710	18,185	3,176	1,291	2,586
1962-63	440.4	21,538	-48	21,586	1,591	61	20,056	18,767	4,046	1,726	2,953
1963-64	457.9	23,036	-34	23,070	1,759	45	21,356	19,900	4,453	1,833	3,116
1964-65	485.2	25,115	-61	25,176	2,010	194	23,360	21,912	5,422	1,835	3,993
1965-66	507.9	27,053	-47	27,100	2,186	212	25,126	23,493	4,977	1,914	3,284
1966-67	514.2	28,175	-48	28,223	2,504	182	25,901	24,992	4,958	2,252	3,979
1967-68	527.9	29,757	-23	29,780	2,289	168	27,659	26,592	4,363	2,554	3,729
1968-69	552.3	32,034	-29	32,063	2,781	172	29,454	29,028	4,163	2,559	3,687
1969-70	597.5	35,670	2	35,668	3,507	176	32,337	30,867	5,215	3,615	4,129
1970-71	587.9	36,148	-72	36,220	3,625	141	32,736	31,776	5,104	3,697	4,356
1971-72	581.3	36,818	71	36,747	3,404	152	33,495	32,371	4,794	3,177	3,595
1972-73	597.0	39,336	181	39,155	3,672	290	35,773	33,830	4,834	4,067	3,576
1973-74	610.0	41,422	184	41,238	4,141	1,342	38,439	36,773	5,117	3,674	4,326
1974-75	612.0	42,828	258	42,570	4,002	1,362	39,930	38,991	5,397	3,121	4,938
1975-76	627.3	45,242	711	44,531	4,239	937	41,229	40,092	6,512	3,325	5,398
1976-77	639.3	47,518	1,295	46,223	4,345	523	42,401	41,750	7,235	2,856	5,620
1977-78	687.0	52,597	2,675	49,942	5,043	800	45,679	45,796	7,189	3,222	6,285
1978-79	701.6	55,387	3,066	52,321	5,802	1,685	48,204	49,691	7,169	3,351	7,890
1979-80	737.7	60,025	3,152	56,893	6,513	1,376	51,736	53,565	7,335	4,247	8,274
1980-81	750.9	63,627	2,815	60,812	6,751	987	55,048	56,116	7,583	4,858	7,745
1981-82	780.9	67,508	2,839	64,669	6,617	960	59,012	58,724	9,087	4,567	7,709
1982-83	820.3	73,107	4,094	69,013	7,290	1,261	62,975	61,998	9,891	5,689	8,565
1983-84	836.1	76,826	3,924	72,902	8,170	1,236	65,968	66,266	10,341	5,479	9,134
1984-85	870.0	82,416	3,572	78,844	8,179	1,349	72,014	72,306	11,082	5,460	10,004
1985-86	910.2	88,908	3,880	85,028	9,390	1,385	77,023	77,934	11,708	5,330	9,944
1986-87	923.0	92,953	3,306	89,647	9,703	1,483	81,427	81,918	13,131	5,986	11,388
1987-88	935.6	97,138	2,721	94,417	9,780	1,529	86,166	86,572	12,952	5,842	10,949

... not available

mp Market price

fc Factor cost

G&NFS Goods & Non-Factor Services.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.2
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST OF 1980-81

Sector	(Rs million)							
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1. Agriculture	76,399	80,008	83,532	79,502	88,187	93,433	96,473	99,108
Major Crops	39,626	41,496	42,837	36,710	43,390	46,212	46,965	48,452
Minor Crops	13,162	14,229	15,156	15,668	16,109	16,742	17,317	16,756
Livestock	20,139	20,770	21,664	22,956	24,356	25,865	27,351	28,906
Fishing	2,695	2,713	2,963	3,130	3,293	3,544	3,650	3,776
Forestry	777	800	912	1,038	1,039	1,070	1,190	1,218
2. Mining & Quarrying	1,053	1,167	1,164	1,181	1,340	1,657	1,782	2,029
3. Manufacturing	37,446	42,596	45,592	49,187	53,166	57,180	61,484	67,622
Large Scale	27,451	31,761	33,847	36,455	39,365	42,220	45,267	50,043
Small Scale	9,995	10,835	11,745	12,732	13,801	14,960	16,217	17,579
4. Construction	11,586	12,242	11,910	12,025	13,155	14,035	15,784	16,563
5. Electricity and Gas Distribution	5,928	6,023	6,425	7,295	7,486	8,362	9,207	10,711
6. Transport, Storage & Communication	23,927	25,910	27,971	30,283	32,688	34,305	36,785	39,293
7. Wholesale & Retail Trade	37,330	40,957	44,397	46,440	51,876	55,361	58,661	63,932
8. Finance and Insurance	5,549	6,491	7,498	8,767	8,752	9,057	9,111	9,452
9. Ownership of Dwellings	11,237	12,341	14,125	16,200	17,849	18,791	19,784	20,828
10. Public Admn. & Defence	19,257	19,534	21,490	23,192	23,916	25,183	26,556	27,666
11. Services	18,119	19,302	20,563	21,905	23,336	24,860	26,483	28,212
12. GDP (fc)	247,831	266,571	284,667	295,977	321,751	342,224	362,110	385,416
13. Indirect Taxes	35,562	34,873	38,447	43,038	43,103	42,501	44,800	53,406
14. Subsidies	5,197	5,061	6,641	6,512	7,107	7,296	5,128	6,403
15. GDP (mp)	278,196	296,383	316,473	332,503	357,747	377,429	401,782	432,419
16. Net Factor In- come from abroad	22,692	22,882	33,000	31,630	28,814	31,282	26,575	17,100
17. GNP(fc)	270,523	289,453	317,667	327,607	350,565	373,506	388,685	402,516
18. GNP(mp)	300,888	319,265	349,473	364,133	386,561	408,711	428,357	449,519
19. Population (in million)	83.84	86.44	89.12	91.88	94.73	97.67	100.69	103.82
21. Per Capita Income (fc-Rs)	3,227	3,349	3,564	3,566	3,701	3,824	3,860	3,877
22. Per Capita Income (mp-Rs)	3,589	3,693	3,921	3,963	4,081	4,185	4,254	4,320

(Contd.)

TABLE 2.2
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST OF 1980-81

(..Contd.)		(Rs million)								
Sector	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)	
1. Agriculture	105,917	109,127	114,542	125,425	118,795	125,005	133,215	140,240	141,223	
Major Crops	51,842	51,795	54,741	63,213	53,354	54,018	58,714	62,938	60,097	
Minor Crops	18,205	19,147	19,820	20,290	21,092	23,754	25,395	26,237	27,136	
Livestock	30,614	32,481	34,105	36,133	38,308	40,599	42,848	45,252	48,175	
Fishing	3,999	4,325	4,430	4,650	4,909	5,442	5,047	4,904	4,941	
Forestry	1,257	1,379	1,446	1,139	1,132	1,192	1,211	909	874	
2. Mining & Quarrying	2,071	2,269	2,504	2,565	2,642	2,765	2,646	2,833	2,891	
3. Manufacturing	70,300	74,324	78,969	85,324	89,889	94,734	98,228	102,554	104,381	
Large Scale	51,244	53,667	56,577	61,051	63,577	66,212	67,310	69,039	68,051	
Small Scale	19,056	20,657	22,392	24,273	26,312	28,522	30,918	33,515	36,330	
4. Construction	18,937	17,466	18,462	19,566	20,701	21,040	21,253	21,944	22,475	
5. Electricity and Gas Distribution	12,125	13,896	15,424	16,823	17,897	18,464	21,572	21,601	24,101	
6. Transport, Storage & Communication	37,716	40,184	42,719	47,189	50,333	52,174	54,342	54,683	57,435	
7. Wholesale & Retail Trade	67,305	69,655	73,380	78,760	81,061	83,340	87,245	92,613	95,078	
8. Finance and Insurance	9,743	9,793	9,913	10,343	11,065	12,629	13,426	14,684	14,912	
9. Ownership of Dwellings	21,928	23,086	24,305	25,588	26,939	28,361	29,858	31,435	33,095	
10. Public Admn. & Defence	29,852	30,667	31,679	32,495	33,295	33,759	34,814	35,917	37,194	
11. Services	30,054	32,017	34,108	36,335	38,708	41,236	43,929	46,798	49,854	
12. GDP (fc)	403,948	422,484	446,005	480,413	491,325	513,635	540,528	565,302	582,639	
13. Indirect Taxes	57,269	58,359	59,345	63,722	62,156	60,458	61,584	63,431	66,404	
14. Subsidies	7,351	6,741	5,390	5,004	4,026	3,234	3,847	3,014	2,026	
15. GDP (mp)	453,866	474,102	499,960	539,131	549,455	570,859	598,265	625,719	647,017	
16. Net Factor Income from abroad	14,933	17,163	9,457	4,949	3,734	1,319	4,031	-1849	-5837	
17. GNP(fc)	418,881	439,647	455,462	485,362	495,059	514,954	544,559	563,453	576,802	
18. GNP(mp)	468,799	491,265	509,417	544,080	553,189	572,178	602,296	623,870	641,180	
19. Population (in million)	107.04	110.36	113.78	117.31	120.83	124.45	128.01	131.63	135.28	
20. Per Capita Income (fc-Rs)	3,913	3,984	4,003	4,137	4,097	4,138	4,254	4,281	4,263	
21. Per Capita Income (mp-Rs)	4,380	4,451	4,477	4,638	4,578	4,598	4,705	4,740	4,739	

R: Revised
P: Provisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.5
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES
(Based on New Methodology adopted in 1988-89)

Flows	(Rs million)					
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Private Consumption Expenditure	224,135	234,239	243,703	258,725	281,173	278,194
General Govt. Current Consumption Expenditure	28,276	30,744	36,288	40,716	43,467	47,826
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	47,707	52,346	57,502	60,441	66,648	69,807
Change in Stocks	4,500	7,319	5,924	6,018	6,570	6,572
Export of Goods and Non-Factor Services	35,707	33,570	41,819	40,275	40,130	53,296
Less Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	62,129	61,835	68,703	73,672	80,241	78,266
Expenditure on GDP at Market Prices	278,196	296,383	316,473	332,503	357,747	377,429
Plus Net Factor Income from the Rest of the World	22,692	22,882	33,000	31,630	28,814	31,292
Expenditure on GNP at Market Prices	300,888	319,265	349,473	364,133	386,561	408,711
Less Indirect Taxes	35,562	34,873	384,447	43,038	43,103	42,501
Plus Subsidies	5,197	5,061	6,641	6,512	7,107	9,276
GNP at Factor Cost	270,523	289,453	317,667	327,607	350,565	373,506

R: Revised

P: Provisional

Note: Private Consumption Expenditure has been taken as residual.

Contd.

TABLE 2.5
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES

Flws	(Rs million)										
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (R)
Private Consumption Expenditure	288,006	317,345	319,912	334,306	329,866	375,373	384,254	398,303	427,038	453,284	481,141
General Govt. Current Consumption Expenditure	54,158	56,518	68,052	65,896	65,566	60,407	71,134	63,869	67,360	71,944	74,176
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	72,969	71,977	77,300	81,271	83,871	92,512	96,420	95,548	99,981	104,935	101,201
Change in Stocks	6,606	6,574	7,147	7,520	7,596	8,678	8,668	8,785	8,660	9,799	9,607
Export of Goods and Non-Factor Services	59,868	57,112	64,979	65,710	87,700	99,821	101,136	104,282	101,075	103,090	108,269
Less Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	79,825	77,107	83,524	80,601	74,639	97,860	112,157	100,056	104,028	118,166	128,365
Expenditure on GDP at Market Prices	401,782	432,419	453,866	474,102	499,960	539,131	549,455	570,731	600,086	624,886	646,029
Plus Net Factor Income from the Rest of the World	26,575	17,100	14,833	17,163	9,457	4,949	3,734	1,319	4,031	-1849	-5837
Expenditure on GNP at Market Prices	428,357	449,519	468,799	491,265	509,417	544,080	553,189	572,050	604,117	623,037	640,192
Less Indirect Taxes	44,800	53,406	57,269	58,359	59,345	63,722	62,156	60,458	61,584	63,431	66,404
Plus Subsidies	5,128	6,403	7,351	6,741	5,390	5,004	4,026	3,234	2,026	3,847	3,014
GNP at Factor Cost	388,685	402,516	418,881	439,647	455,462	485,362	495,059	514,826	544,559	563,453	576,802

R: Revised

P: Provisional

Note: Private Consumption Expenditure has been taken as residual.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.6
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CURRENT FACTOR CDST

		(Rs million)							
Sectors		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1963-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Agriculture	76,399	92,216	99,380	104,550	121,293	128,801	135,308	158,375
	Major Crops	39,626	46,249	50,147	44,903	53,797	58,102	59,199	84,934
	Minor Crops	13,162	19,518	18,410	23,742	26,329	24,723	24,162	27,864
	Livestock	20,139	22,810	26,740	31,386	36,391	40,858	46,450	57,438
	Fishing	2,695	2,804	3,111	3,347	2,524	3,793	3,960	4,492
	Forestry	777	835	972	1,162	1,252	1,325	1,537	1,647
2.	Mining & Quarrying	1,053	1,215	1,342	1,599	2,064	3,281	3,681	4,811
3.	Manufacturing	37,446	44,197	50,200	60,398	67,596	75,881	85,850	100,917
	Large Scale	27,451	33,098	37,357	45,518	49,856	54,823	61,826	73,248
	Small Scale	9,995	11,099	12,643	14,880	17,740	21,058	24,024	27,669
4.	Construction	11,586	13,172	13,666	14,716	17,116	19,052	22,508	25,109
5.	Electricity and Gas Distribution	5,928	6,436	7,284	8,270	8,740	10,639	11,789	15,690
6.	Transport, Storage & Communication	23,927	27,425	31,092	35,199	38,219	41,196	44,624	51,047
7.	Wholesale & Re- tail Trade	37,330	44,165	49,957	58,221	67,632	72,742	80,886	100,585
8.	Finance & Insurance	5,549	7,311	9,383	12,079	13,370	14,855	16,334	18,496
9.	Ownership of Dwellings	11,237	13,094	15,734	18,636	21,535	23,462	25,472	27,776
10.	Public Admn. & Defence	19,257	21,468	26,467	33,133	36,714	42,053	51,018	57,309
11.	Services	18,119	21,456	23,907	27,348	30,785	34,357	67,961	42,910
12.	GDP (fc)	247,831	292,153	328,412	374,349	425,064	466,319	515,431	601,025
13.	Indirect Taxes	36,562	37,440	43,487	53,557	56,396	58,205	64,422	84,494
14.	Subsidies	5,197	5,434	7,512	8,104	9,303	9,992	7,374	10,130
15.	GDP(mp)	278,196	324,159	364,387	419,802	472,157	514,532	572,479	675,389
16.	Net Factor Income from abroad	22,692	25,349	39,395	39,595	38,311	41,359	36,378	29,095
17.	GNP(fc)	270,523	317,502	367,807	413,944	463,375	507,678	551,809	630,120
18.	GNP (mp)	300,888	349,508	403,782	459,397	510,468	555,891	608,857	704,484
19.	Population (in million)	83.84	85.44	89.12	91.88	94.73	97.67	100.70	103.82
20.	Per Capita Income(fc-Rs)	3,227	3,673	4,127	4,505	4,892	5,198	5,480	6,069
21.	Per Capita Income(mp-Rs)	3,589	4,043	4,531	5,000	5,389	5,692	6,046	6,786
22.	Per Capita Income(mp-US \$)	363	383	357	371	356	353	352	386
23.	GDP Deflator Index	100.00	109.37	115.14	126.26	131.98	136.33	142.49	156.19
	Growth	10.83	9.37	5.28	9.66	4.53	3.29	4.52	9.61

(Contd...)

TABLE 2.6

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CURRENT FACTOR COST

(..contd.)		(Rs million)								
Sectors	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)	
1. Agriculture	184,074	197,441	233,130	292,374	297,814	357,924	437,034	504,535	569,945	
Major Crops	75,804	82,929	94,570	125,441	116,209	139,480	177,969	205,114	216,523	
Minor Crops	35,938	32,136	43,562	46,525	51,513	63,467	72,022	86,592	94,672	
Livestock	65,038	74,237	86,219	100,726	117,792	141,683	173,047	198,381	243,377	
Fishing	5,442	5,792	6,072	7,158	9,536	10,097	10,450	11,501	12,181	
Forestry	1,852	2,347	2,707	2,524	2,764	3,197	3,546	2,947	3,192	
2. Mining & Quarrying	4,932	5,403	6,437	7,117	7,403	8,664	9,007	11,272	12,856	
3. Manufacturing	113,517	132,329	158,840	196,832	207,273	247,072	288,906	330,128	378,647	
Large Scale	80,745	93,729	112,204	130,252	142,206	171,794	200,799	225,226	256,164	
Small Scale	32,772	38,600	46,636	56,580	65,267	75,278	88,107	104,902	122,483	
4. Construction	27,706	32,052	38,172	43,812	49,807	55,246	60,985	70,769	82,726	
5. Electricity and Gas Distribution	17,093	21,470	30,584	36,557	38,627	40,927	55,127	67,926	76,868	
6. Transport, Storage & Communicatio	54,316	60,487	77,709	100,956	127,508	149,288	170,857	186,712	221,398	
7. Wholesale & Re- tail Trade	115,810	129,135	152,017	178,040	195,301	229,399	275,290	320,424	369,596	
8. Finance & Insuran	20,060	21,434	26,966	30,872	35,428	47,024	56,105	67,487	72,849	
9. Ownership of Dwellings	30,243	34,126	39,624	46,207	53,652	62,011	72,164	83,067	95,122	
10. Public Admn. & Defence	65,179	69,115	76,519	85,472	94,560	105,298	130,701	159,164	183,139	
11. Services	50,208	58,859	68,376	79,904	92,756	110,005	131,950	155,734	182,760	
12. GDP (fc)	683,138	759,854	908,374	1,077,943	1,200,129	1,412,856	1,688,126	1,957,218	2,245,904	
13. Indirect Taxes	99,361	108,641	123,437	144,815	151,300	169,295	200,544	227,858	269,582	
14. Subsidies	12,754	12,549	11,211	11,373	9,800	9,056	6,599	13,820	12,235	
15. GDP(mp)	769,745	855,943	1,020,600	1,211,385	1,341,629	1,573,097	1,882,071	2,171,256	2,503,251	
16. Net Factor Income from abroad	28,005	36,900	23,908	12,537	9,960	3,988	14,043	-7109	-24867	
17. GNP(fc)	711,143	796,751	932,282	1,090,480	1,210,089	1,416,846	1,702,169	1,950,109	2,221,037	
18. GNP (mp)	797,750	892,843	1,044,508	1,223,922	1,351,589	1,577,085	1,896,114	2,164,147	2,478,384	
19. Population (in million)	107.04	110.36	113.78	117.31	120.83	124.45	128.01	131.63	135.26	
20. Per Capita Income(fc-Rs)	6,644	7,220	8,194	9,296	10,015	11,385	13,297	14,815	16,418	
21. Per Capita Income(mp-Rs)	7,453	8,090	9,180	10,433	11,188	12,672	14,812	16,441	18,320	
22. Per Capita Income(mp-US \$)	388	377	409	420	431	420	480	490	470	
23. GDP Deflator Index	169.60	180.54	204.13	224.69	244.17	275.57	314.59	347.00	386.89	
Growth	8.59	6.45	13.07	10.07	8.67	12.86	14.16	10.30	11.50	

R: Revised

P: Provisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 2.7
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CURRENT PRICES

Flows	(Rs million)									
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
Private Consumption Expenditure	224,135	263,658	291,942	336,747	385,346	392,532	415,674	486,565	543,297	
General Government Current Consumption Expenditure	28,276	33,522	41,606	50,741	57,126	65,662	77,482	104,754	129,201	
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	47,707	54,589	61,761	69,212	77,925	87,545	100,040	111,266	133,170	
Change in Stocks	4,500	7,858	6,701	7,489	8,600	9,000	9,500	10,400	12,400	
Export of Goods and Non-Factor Services	35,707	33,033	44,395	47,835	49,889	63,268	79,056	93,601	108,318	
Less Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	62,129	68,501	82,018	92,222	106,729	103,475	109,273	131,197	156,641	
Expenditure on GDP at Market Prices	278,196	324,159	364,387	419,802	472,157	514,532	572,479	675,389	769,745	
Plus Net Factor Income from the rest of the world	22,692	25,349	39,395	39,595	38,311	41,359	36,378	29,095	28,005	
Expenditure on GNP at Market Prices	300,888	349,508	403,782	459,397	510,468	555,891	608,857	704,484	797,750	
Less Indirect Taxes	35,562	37,440	43,487	53,557	56,396	58,205	64,422	84,494	99,361	
Plus Subsidies	5,197	5,434	7,512	8,104	9,303	9,992	7,374	10,130	12,754	
GNP at Factor Cost	270,523	317,502	367,807	413,944	463,375	507,678	551,809	630,120	711,143	

Note: Private Consumption Expenditure has been taken as residual

(..Contd.)

TABLE 2.7
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
AT CURRENT PRICES

(..Contd.)	(Rs million)							
Flows	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)
Private Consumption Expenditure	611,015	697,448	849,954	970,979	1,121,302	1,367,057	1,594,750	1,852,977
General Government Current Consumption Expenditure	129,562	145,575	155,567	174,680	189,102	219,125	268,098	309,455
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	148,076	177,646	225,360	256,644	280,877	318,308	369,113	416,724
Change in Stocks	14,000	15,800	18,760	21,100	24,600	28,200	35,200	38,800
Exprt of Goods and Non-Factor Services	126,583	172,812	209,215	217,372	254,187	311,795	358,371	431,982
Les: Imports of Goods and Non-Factor Services	173,293	188,681	247,411	299,146	297,305	362,414	454,276	546,887
Expenditure on GDP at Market Prices	855,943	1,020,600	1,211,385	1,341,629	1,573,097	1,882,071	2,171,256	2,503,251
Plus Net Factor Income from the rest of the world	36,900	23,908	12,537	9,960	3,988	14,043	-7109	-24867
Expenditure on GNP at Market Prices	892,843	1,044,508	1,223,922	1,351,589	1,577,085	1,896,114	2,164,147	2,478,384
Les: Indirect Taxes	108,641	123,437	144,815	151,300	169,295	200,544	227,858	269,582
Plus Subsidies	12,549	11,211	11,373	9,800	9,056	6,599	13,820	12,235
GNF at Factor Cost	796,751	932,282	1,090,480	1,210,089	1,416,846	1,702,169	1,950,109	2,221,037

R: Revised

P: Provisional

Note: Private Consumption Expenditure has been taken as residual

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.8
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PRIVATE, PUBLIC,
AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES

Sector	(Rs million)										
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)
GFCF (A+B+C)	100,040	111,266	133,170	148,076	177,646	225,360	256,644	280,877	318,308	369,113	418,724
A. Private Sector	44,349	51,789	64,162	76,563	91,226	118,878	134,768	150,369	163,219	193,781	224,127
B. Public Sector	34,374	34,886	43,135	42,577	49,514	63,504	73,405	79,650	96,556	112,512	130,282
C. General Govt.	21,317	24,611	25,833	28,936	36,905	42,978	48,471	50,858	58,533	62,820	62,315
Private & Public (A+B)	78,723	86,655	107,297	119,140	140,740	182,382	208,173	230,019	259,775	306,293	354,409
SECTOR-WISE:											
1. Agriculture	10,873	12,274	13,537	15,637	17,684	18,057	20,523	24,399	29,483	31,292	31,501
2. Mining and Quarrying	2,873	2,090	2,286	1,689	2,551	3,799	3,379	4,987	8,565	6,909	10,725
3. Manufacturing	16,762	19,605	25,915	31,875	38,898	58,540	63,433	69,849	51,178	62,515	68,616
Large Scale	14,807	16,966	22,592	28,048	34,084	52,598	56,536	61,263	41,355	50,558	53,093
Small Scale	2,155	2,639	3,323	3,827	4,814	5,942	6,897	8,586	9,823	11,957	15,523
4. Construction	3,884	4,592	4,894	6,835	5,177	8,043	9,942	12,155	13,206	15,755	17,943
5. Electricity & Gas	11,687	13,226	22,411	23,455	24,103	30,661	33,547	40,323	67,999	74,751	86,807
6. Transport and Communication	13,308	12,461	13,434	13,969	20,558	25,801	34,908	29,232	30,760	45,068	57,279
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	713	935	1,028	1,189	1,708	1,955	1,998	2,447	3,893	5,018	6,256
8. Financial Institutions	13,304	15,054	16,418	18,579	21,659	24,960	29,177	32,572	38,850	44,401	52,230
9. Services	5,318	6,419	6,344	6,812	8,442	10,346	11,166	14,065	15,841	18,584	23,052

(..Contd.)

TABLE 2.8

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PRIVATE
SECTOR BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES

Sector	(Rs million)											
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)
PRIVATE SECTORS	39,959	44,349	51,769	64,162	76,563	91,226	118,878	134,768	150,369	163,219	193,781	224,127
1 Agriculture	8,141	9,052	10,075	11,711	13,921	14,889	14,831	16,631	18,435	22,485	21,776	21,717
2 Mining and Quarrying	102	113	137	174	198	258	321	371	468	1,513	2,112	2,656
3 Manufacturing	12,267	13,573	16,538	23,292	29,638	36,169	55,347	68,859	66,981	48,721	58,675	63,029
Large Scale	10,322	11,445	13,936	20,032	25,945	31,558	49,568	53,358	58,508	38,838	46,710	47,506
Small Scale	1,945	2,127	2,602	3,260	3,735	4,610	5,778	6,709	6,333	9,823	11,957	15,523
4 Construction	477	494	507	702	1,936	1,959	4,306	6,800	6,225	9,455	10,697	11,901
5 Electricity & Gas								571	2,911	18,483	23,261	32,127
6 Transport & Communication	3,676	4,373	5,197	6,365	6,120	8,737	18,001	11,246	8,577	8,007	13,259	16,185
7 Wholesale and Retail Trade	505	656	776	951	1,099	1,395	1,661	1,935	2,332	3,797	4,845	6,102
8 Financial Institutions	11,603	12,643	14,392	15,981	18,108	21,043	24,249	27,938	31,325	37,150	42,793	49,614
(a) Ownership of Dwellings	11,446	12,409	141,190	15,700	17,790	20,747	23,759	27,372	30,470	34,024	38,730	44,865
(b) Real Estate	12	14	15	17	19	23	25	30	37	47	54	60
(c) Banking & Insurance	150	160	179	264	300	273	464	536	818	3,079	4,009	4,663
9 Services	3,104	3,447	4,147	4,906	5,490	6,776	8,162	9,217	11,195	13,602	16,363	20,796

[..Contd.]

TABLE 2.9
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PUBLIC
AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT CURRENT MARKET PRICES

Sector	(Rs million)											
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)
Public Sector and General Govt. (A + B)	47,586	55,691	59,497	69,008	71,513	86,420	105,482	121,876	130,508	155,089	175,332	192,597
A. Public Sector	29,117	34,374	34,866	43,105	42,577	49,514	63,504	73,405	79,650	96,656	112,512	130,282
1. Agriculture	1,766	1,821	2,199	1,826	1,606	2,795	3,226	3,892	5,964	6,998	9,516	9,784
2. Mining and Quarrying	2,050	2,760	1,953	3,112	1,691	2,303	3,478	3,008	4,519	7,052	6,797	8,069
3. Manufacturing	4,823	3,190	3,067	2,623	2,195	2,729	3,193	3,374	2,948	2,457	3,840	5,567
Large Scale	4,585	3,162	3,030	2,560	2,103	2,525	3,029	3,186	2,775	2,457	3,840	5,587
Small Scale	57	28	37	63	92	204	164	188	173			
4. Construction	2,621	3,390	4,085	4,112	3,899	3,168	3,737	3,142	3,930	3,751	5,058	6,042
Indus Basin	280	336	250	142	134	207	160	81	51	26	78	137
Other Const.	2,340	3,054	3,835	3,970	3,765	2,961	3,577	3,061	3,879	3,725	4,980	5,905
5. Electricity & Gas	6,356	11,687	13,226	22,411	23,455	24,103	30,881	33,076	37,412	49,510	51,490	54,680
6. Transport and Communication	7,613	8,936	7,264	7,069	7,849	11,821	15,800	23,662	20,655	22,753	31,809	41,094
Railways	1,790	1,734	1,410	196	572	1,257	2,191	2,188	2,236	3,234	3,388	2,771
Post Office & PTC	1,938	3,081	2,551	3,387	3,828	6,449	6,290	13,223	9,238	10,521	14,999	16,011
Others	3,886	4,120	3,303	3,486	3,449	4,115	7,319	8,251	9,181	8,998	13,442	22,312
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	71	58	159	77	90	313	294	63	115	96	173	154
8. Financial Institutions	655	662	661	437	470	616	711	1,239	1,247	1,700	1,608	2,616
9. Services	1,363	1,871	2,272	1,438	1,322	1,666	2,184	1,949	2,860	2,239	2,221	2,256
B. General Govt.	18,469	21,317	24,611	25,903	28,938	36,906	42,978	48,471	50,858	58,533	62,820	62,315
Federal	6,245	7,097	7,752	8,927	9,165	11,861	13,378	14,459	15,790	19,586	20,118	21,471
Provincial	9,314	10,889	12,974	12,373	13,999	18,783	23,029	26,961	27,675	31,195	34,522	32,819
Local Bodies	2,910	3,332	3,885	4,603	5,772	6,462	6,571	7,051	7,393	7,752	8,180	8,025

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

R: Revised
P: Provisional
- Nil

TABLE 2.9

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PRIVATE, PUBLIC
AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES

Sector	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	(Rs million)	
							1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)
GFCF (A+B+C)	81,271	83,871	92,512	96,420	95,548	99,981	104,935	101,201
A. Private Sector	39,057	40,203	44,903	46,551	47,539	49,013	53,032	52,767
B. Public Sector	24,301	24,580	27,679	29,471	28,398	31,097	32,412	31,498
C. General Govt.	17,913	19,088	19,930	20,398	19,611	19,871	19,491	16,936
Private & Public (A+B)	63,358	64,783	72,582	76,023	75,937	80,110	85,444	84,265
SECTOR-WISE:								
1. Agriculture	8,832	8,712	7,911	8,279	8,723	9,614	9,227	7,866
2. Mining and Quarrying	1,137	1,309	1,714	1,447	1,854	2,916	2,691	2,689
3. Manufacturing	12,184	13,090	18,010	17,862	18,303	12,530	14,270	13,400
Large Scale	9,904	10,544	15,292	14,917	15,133	9,163	10,621	9,443
Small Scale	2,280	2,546	2,718	2,945	3,170	3,367	3,649	3,957
4. Construction	1,550	2,714	2,621	1,939	2,323	2,176	2,547	2,483
5. Electricity & Gas	14,176	12,458	14,036	14,266	14,919	23,006	22,639	22,048
6. Transport and Communication	9,283	9,864	11,140	14,265	10,616	9,624	12,897	13,917
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	716	880	905	866	959	1,370	1,577	1,683
8. Financial Institutions	11,337	11,450	11,774	12,348	12,795	13,516	13,984	14,352
9. Services	4,143	4,306	4,471	4,751	5,245	5,358	5,612	5,827
R: Revised								(...Contd.)
P: Provisional								

TABLE 2.9
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PRIVATE SECTOR
AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES

Sector	(Rs million)							
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)
PRIVATE SECTOR	39,057	40,203	44,903	46,551	47,539	49,013	53,032	52,767
1. Agriculture	7,919	7,335	6,498	6,709	6,591	7,332	6,421	5,423
2. Mining and Quarrying	119	132	145	159	174	515	638	666
3. Manufacturing	11,387	12,201	17,111	16,941	17,554	11,986	13,463	12,406
Large Scale	9,161	9,763	14,468	14,076	14,448	8,619	9,814	8,449
Small Scale	2,226	2,438	2,643	2,865	3,106	3,367	3,649	3,957
4. Construction	514	1,037	936	1,326	1,572	1,558	1,729	1,647
5. Electricity & Gas	-	-	-	242	1,077	6,255	7,045	8,160
6. Transport & Communication	4,067	4,192	4,316	4,596	3,174	2,505	3,794	3,933
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	662	719	770	839	914	1,336	1,523	1,642
8. Financial Institutions	11,050	11,131	11,442	11,817	12,305	12,925	13,478	13,633
(a) Ownership of Dwellings	10,856	10,979	11,266	11,575	11,969	11,838	12,198	12,328
(b) Real Estate	11	11	12	13	15	16	17	18
(c) Finance & Insurance	163	141	164	229	321	1,071	1,263	1,287
9. Services	3,339	3,456	3,685	3,922	4,176	4,601	4,941	5,257

(..Contd.)

R: Revised
P: Provisional
- Nil

TABLE 2.9

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF) IN PUBLIC
AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECTORS
AT CONSTANT MARKET PRICES

Sector	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	(Rs million)	
							1995-96 (R)	1996-97 (P)
Public Sector (A + B)	42,214	43,668	47,609	49,869	48,009	50,968	51,903	48,434
A. Public Sector	24,301	24,580	27,679	29,471	28,398	31,097	32,412	31,498
1. Agriculture	913	1,377	1,413	1,570	2,132	2,282	2,806	2,443
2. Mining and Quarrying	1,018	1,177	1,569	1,288	1,680	2,401	2,053	2,023
3. Manufacturing	797	889	899	921	749	544	807	994
4. Construction	1,036	1,677	1,685	613	751	618	818	836
Indus Basin	36	110	76	16	10	4	13	19
Other Const.	1,000	1,567	1,609	597	741	614	805	817
5. Electricity & Gas	14,176	12,458	14,036	14,024	13,842	16,751	15,594	13,888
6. Transport and Communication	5,216	5,672	6,824	9,659	7,642	7,119	9,103	9,964
Railways	380	603	946	894	827	1,012	964	673
Post Office & T&T	2,544	3,095	2,714	5,404	3,418	3,292	4,292	3,890
Others	2,292	1,975	3,164	3,371	3,397	2,815	3,847	5,421
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	54	161	135	27	45	34	54	41
8. Financial Institutions	287	319	332	530	490	591	506	719
9. Services	804	850	786	829	1,067	757	671	570
B. General Govt.	17,913	19,088	19,930	20,398	19,611	19,871	19,491	16,936
Federal	5,674	6,031	6,204	6,085	6,089	6,649	6,242	5,835
Provincial	8,656	9,715	10,679	11,346	10,671	10,590	10,711	8,920
Local Bodies	3,573	3,342	3,047	2,967	2,851	2,632	2,538	2,181

R: Revised

P: Provisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

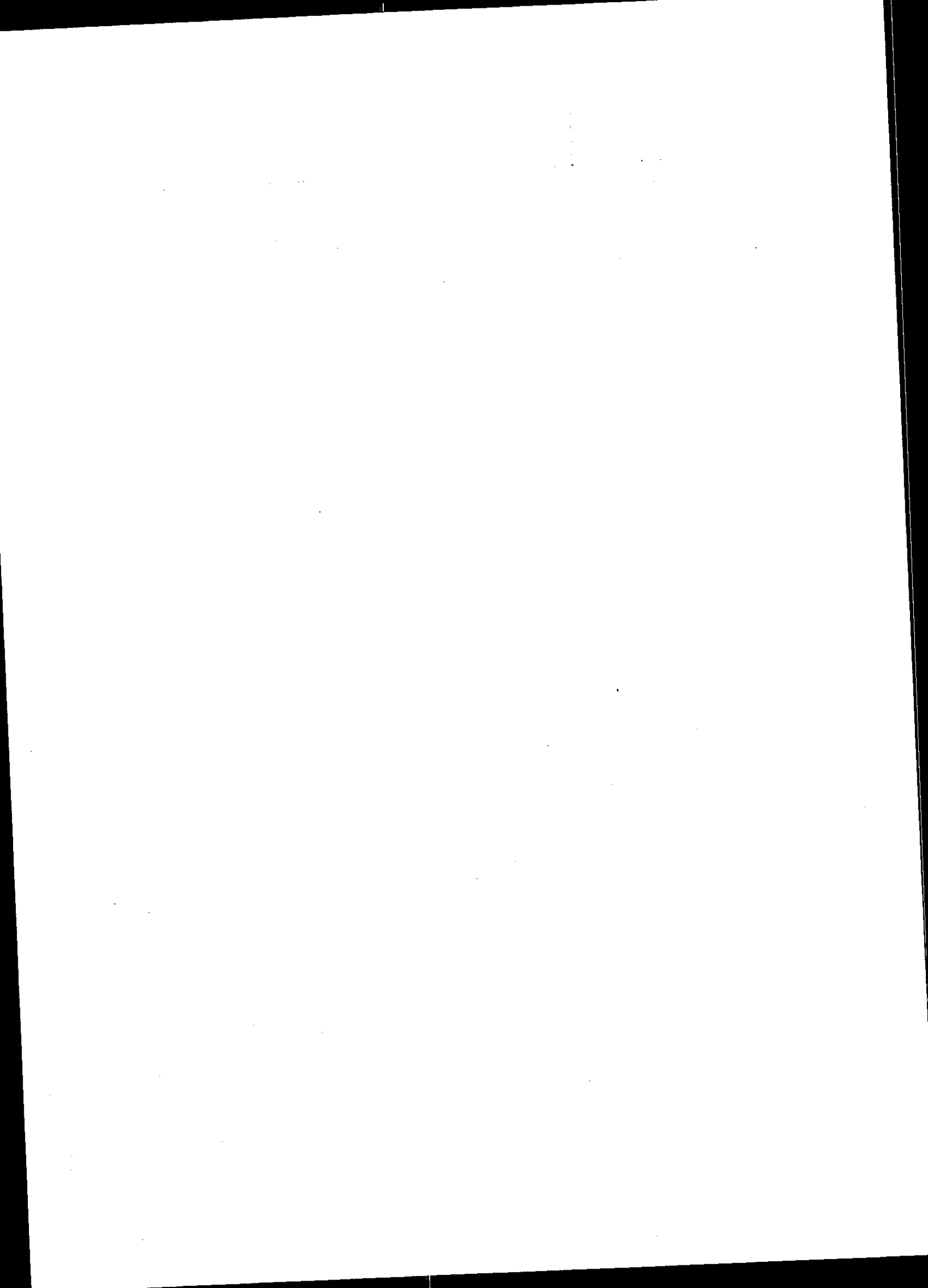


TABLE 3.1
BASIC DATA ON AGRICULTURE

Years	Index of Agricultural Production (a)				Crop- ped Area (million hectares)	Improved seed dis- tribution @	Water Availa- bility (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	100	98	103	103	14.86	.	..	31.40
1961 - 62	109	105	111	122	15.25	.	..	37.50
1962 - 63	119	108	128	151	15.47	.	..	40.20
1963 - 64	118	108	144	124	15.13	.	..	68.70
1964 - 65	128	120	130	162	16.25	.	..	87.20
1965 - 66	127	107	142	161	15.54	.	63.87	70.49
1966 - 67	135	114	156	189	16.41	.	67.54	111.83
1967 - 68	157	150	171	170	16.94	.	68.54	190.43
1968 - 69	168	160	180	184	16.24	.	72.79	244.64
1969 - 70	186	177	185	214	16.44	.	75.50	307.70
1970 - 71	174	164	188	195	16.62	.	69.95	283.20
1971 - 72	183	170	245	169	16.60	22.54	71.10	379.20
1972 - 73	188	181	243	163	16.93	18.10	81.17	436.20
1973 - 74	196	190	228	188	18.28	27.77	80.06	402.90
1974 - 75	187	183	220	171	17.37	26.31	88.02	425.50
1975 - 76	199	207	176	193	18.02	43.16	85.95	550.60
1976 - 77	203	212	149	224	18.21	93.55	84.57	631.80
1977 - 78	209	208	197	223	18.49	48.42	89.44	713.60
1978 - 79	219	238	162	212	19.30	48.93	87.39	879.80
1979 - 80	239	245	250	210	19.22	60.89	91.14	1,044.30
1980 - 81	249	254	245	236	19.33	73.41	97.79	1,079.50
1981 - 82	258	257	257	261	19.78	79.48	96.45	1,080.00
1982 - 83	270	277	283	235	20.13	70.30	101.40	1,243.60
1983 - 84	237	253	170	248	19.99	75.60	103.69	1,202.66
1984 - 85	275	265	346	239	19.92	86.39	102.81	1,253.26
1985 - 86	298	290	418	212	20.28	62.29	104.73	1,511.70
1986 - 87	124	115	185	92	20.90	75.22	109.72	1,783.84
1987 - 88	127	109	206	100	19.52	79.89	112.22	1,720.00
1988 - 89	134	118	200	112	21.82	68.93	114.66	1,739.84
1989-90	134	119	204	108	21.46	60.65	117.14	1,890.10
1990-91	142	122	230	110	21.82	83.27	119.62	1,892.88
1991-92	161	126	306	120	21.72	65.93	122.05	1,883.92
1992-93	141	124	216	118	22.44	63.93	124.70	2,148.10
1993-94	143	129	192	134	21.87	63.27	128.01	2,146.77
1994-95	152	139	208	140	22.14	76.87	129.65	2,183.06
1995-96 (P)	165	144	253	136	22.14	75.96	130.85	2,512.98
1996-97 (c)	156	145	224	128	22.14	..	134.00	1,898.60

(Contd..)

TABLE 3.1
BASIC DATA ON AGRICULTURE

Years	Credit disbursed (Rs mn.)	Tubewells installed (Nos)	Tractors imported (Nos)(b)	Produc- tion of meat (t)	Milk Produc- tion (t)	Fish Produc- tion (t)	Total Forest Pro- duction (000 cu.mt.)
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	560
1964 - 65	127.54	..	..	..	..	110.2	781
1965 - 66	132.42	..	..	..	..	120.3	686
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	..	..	178.0	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	523	8,044	214.7	493
1974 - 75	1,010.07	8,863	7,190	641	6,133	189.1	505
1975 - 76	1,457.79	8,847	10,909	584	8,346	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	11,900	749	8,704	267.9	585
1978 - 79	2,074.40	8,642	15,176	793	8,888	293.0	805
1979 - 80	2,859.18	8,783	19,313	619	9,375	300.4	662
1980 - 81	4,019.59	8,160	18,137	856	9,267	249.3	628
1981 - 82	5,102.76	6,200	19,293	894	9,462	317.5	563
1982 - 83	6,075.14	4,393	22,147	947	9,332	337.3	626
1983 - 84	8,359.93	4,240	27,275	1,310	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	1,198	12,057	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	14,477.26	472 *	24,539	1,447	14,003	445.4	681
1989 - 90	13,890.04	329 *	19,939	1,507	14,723	446.7	677
1990 - 91	14,914.87	710 *	13,841	1,581	15,481	483.0	1,072
1991 - 92	14,479.30	263 *	10,077	1,572	16,280	518.7	491
1992 - 93	16,198.12	217 *	16,628	1,672	17,120	553.1	591
1993 - 94	15,674.04	246 *	15,129	1,957	16,006	557.1	703
1994 - 95	22,403.28	123 *	25,271	2,114	16,936	556.1	413
1995 - 96 P	19,187.02	217 *	28,364	2,271	15,919	609.0	377
1996 - 97 c	12,388.28	..	7,407	2,417	20,950	540.0	..

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

@ 000 tonnes
.. not available
P Provisional
MAF: million acre feet
N/T: nutrient tonnes
(a) Base 1959-60 = 100 and with new methodology
(b) Also includes domestically manufactured tractors
(c) Jul-Mar
* Only public sector

TABLE 3.2
LAND UTILIZATION

(Million hectares)

Year	Total Area	Reported Area	Forest Area	Not Avail- able for Cultivation	Cultivable Waste	Current Fallow	Net Area sown	Total Area Cultivated Cris (7 + 8)	Area Sown more than once	Total	
										Cropped Area Cols (8 + 10)	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1959 - 60	79.61	48.46	1.34	20.59	10.02	3.44	13.07	16.51	1.60	14.69	
1960 - 61	79.61	50.99	1.68	18.73	12.46	4.85	13.27	18.12	1.59	14.86	
1961 - 62	79.61	50.92	1.66	18.57	12.79	4.26	13.64	17.90	1.61	15.29	
1962 - 63	79.61	50.83	1.67	18.43	12.70	4.25	13.78	18.03	1.69	15.47	
1963 - 64	79.61	51.38	1.60	18.38	12.87	4.92	13.41	18.33	1.92	15.13	
1964 - 65	79.61	52.83	1.97	18.78	13.36	4.56	14.16	18.72	2.09	16.25	
1965 - 66	79.61	53.04	2.08	18.70	13.02	5.31	13.93	19.24	1.61	15.54	
1966 - 67	79.61	52.93	2.08	18.54	13.05	5.03	14.22	19.26	2.18	16.41	
1967 - 68	79.61	53.16	2.28	18.87	12.58	4.55	14.88	19.43	2.06	16.94	
1968 - 69	79.61	52.85	1.86	20.53	11.25	5.04	14.25	19.29	1.99	16.24	
1969 - 70	79.61	52.93	1.84	20.46	11.11	4.77	14.44	19.21	2.18	16.62	
1970 - 71	79.61	53.55	2.83	20.40	11.11	4.75	14.34	19.09	2.26	16.60	
1971 - 72	79.61	53.49	2.72	20.43	11.11	4.75	14.34	19.12	2.86	16.93	
1972 - 73	79.61	53.75	2.81	20.73	11.03	5.05	15.07	19.12	2.86	16.93	
1973 - 74	79.61	53.91	2.85	20.53	11.15	4.59	15.16	19.36	3.19	18.28	
1974 - 75	79.61	53.92	2.80	20.32	11.25	4.78	14.77	19.55	2.60	17.37	
1975 - 76	79.61	53.92	2.84	20.63	10.52	4.77	15.06	19.82	2.96	18.02	
1976 - 77	79.61	54.97	2.86	21.47	10.88	4.69	15.07	19.76	3.14	18.21	
1977 - 78	79.61	54.96	2.89	20.92	11.05	4.86	15.22	20.10	3.89	19.30	
1978 - 79	79.61	53.59	2.77	19.77	11.07	4.57	15.41	19.98	3.89	19.30	
1979 - 80	79.61	53.71	2.76	18.84	11.68	4.62	15.61	20.23	3.61	19.22	
1980 - 81	79.61	53.92	2.95	18.30	10.86	4.85	15.41	20.30	3.92	19.33	
1981 - 82	79.61	57.91	2.61	21.86	12.72	4.89	15.53	20.42	4.25	19.78	
1982 - 83	79.61	57.76	2.07	22.79	10.73	4.62	15.50	20.31	4.37	20.06	
1983 - 84	79.61	58.14	2.09	22.94	11.78	4.67	15.66	20.33	4.33	19.99	
1984 - 85	79.61	58.13	3.16	23.26	11.10	5.00	15.61	20.61	4.31	19.92	
1985 - 86	79.61	57.78	3.12	24.52	9.47	4.90	15.77	20.67	4.51	20.28	
1986 - 87	79.61	57.78	2.92	23.51	10.33	4.86	16.06	20.92	4.54	20.90	
1987 - 88	79.61	57.78	3.46	24.40	9.26	5.94	14.72	20.66	4.84	19.52	
1988 - 89	79.61	57.90	3.43	24.06	9.39	4.93	16.09	21.32	5.73	21.82	
1989 - 90	79.61	57.97	3.38	24.84	8.91	6.12	15.92	20.94	5.64	21.46	
1990 - 91	79.61	57.61	3.46	24.34	8.85	4.86	16.11	20.96	5.21	21.92	
1991 - 92	79.61	57.87	3.47	24.46	8.86	4.87	16.10	21.06	5.53	21.72	
1992 - 93	79.61	58.06	3.48	24.35	8.93	4.95	16.45	21.40	5.39	22.44	
1993 - 94	79.61	58.13	3.45	24.43	9.74	5.25	16.22	21.51	5.65	21.87	
1994 - 95	79.61	58.50	3.60	24.44	8.91	5.42	16.13	21.55	6.01	22.14	
1995 - 96	P 79.61	58.50	3.60	24.44	6.91	5.42	16.13	21.55	6.01	22.14	

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock

Provisional
Note: 1 ha = 2.47 acres

TABLE 3.3
AREA UNDER IMPORTANT CROPS

(000 hectares)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Total Food Grains	Gram	Sugar-cane	Rapeseed and Mustard	Sesamum	Cotton	Tobacco
1959 - 60	4,878	1,204	805	456	482	217	8,042	1,142	397	561	31	1,343	38
1960 - 61	4,639	1,181	748	476	480	187	7,709	1,106	388	499	32	1,293	39
1961 - 62	4,923	1,214	832	513	473	187	8,142	1,194	444	451	44	1,396	45
1962 - 63	5,022	1,188	851	486	459	196	8,200	1,219	531	495	30	1,374	46
1963 - 64	5,019	1,286	741	467	500	177	8,190	1,113	478	475	27	1,471	44
1964 - 65	5,317	1,356	910	585	485	185	8,839	1,210	503	488	34	1,467	49
1965 - 66	5,155	1,393	840	564	542	155	8,679	1,070	597	442	28	1,561	58
1966 - 67	5,344	1,409	837	558	554	162	8,864	1,244	650	460	30	1,620	72
1967 - 68	5,983	1,420	914	584	608	174	9,683	1,121	504	542	32	1,785	70
1968 - 69	6,180	1,555	736	474	816	156	9,697	958	541	442	28	1,745	65
1969 - 70	6,229	1,622	631	491	648	157	9,778	926	620	479	23	1,756	60
1970 - 71	5,977	1,503	750	558	640	141	9,589	914	636	510	31	1,733	61
1971 - 72	5,797	1,456	759	507	633	157	9,309	964	552	562	42	1,957	51
1972 - 73	5,971	1,480	612	500	645	164	9,372	1,017	534	534	30	2,010	44
1973 - 74	6,113	1,512	733	589	633	205	9,785	1,108	646	536	33	1,845	47
1974 - 75	5,812	1,604	545	445	614	194	9,214	996	673	452	23	2,031	54
1975 - 76	6,111	1,710	624	476	620	186	9,727	1,068	700	470	28	1,852	45
1976 - 77	6,390	1,749	648	447	624	174	10,032	1,095	786	519	30	1,865	51
1977 - 78	6,360	1,899	641	520	656	167	10,243	1,099	822	412	32	1,843	53
1978 - 79	6,687	2,026	659	469	650	176	10,689	1,224	752	433	46	1,891	48
1979 - 80	6,924	2,035	561	423	701	159	10,803	1,129	718	409	46	2,061	50
1980 - 81	6,984	1,933	408	394	769	258	10,745	843	825	417	44	2,108	43
1981 - 82	7,223	1,976	555	392	739	222	11,111	902	947	391	43	2,214	43
1982 - 83	7,398	1,978	438	390	790	263	11,257	893	912	386	29	2,263	41
1983 - 84	7,343	1,999	553	391	796	200	11,284	920	897	313	22	2,221	46
1984 - 85	7,259	1,999	606	395	809	190	11,255	1,014	904	347	34	2,242	50
1985 - 86	7,403	1,863	561	372	804	189	11,192	1,033	780	351	37	2,364	46
1986 - 87	7,706	2,066	509	399	816	182	11,678	1,082	762	303	33	2,505	39
1987 - 88	7,308	1,963	293	320	854	145	10,883	821	842	269	18	2,566	42
1988 - 89	7,730	2,042	510	431	866	159	11,738	979	877	334	26	2,619	43
1989 - 90	7,845	2,107	512	440	863	155	11,922	1,035	854	307	38	2,599	41
1990 - 91	7,911	2,113	491	417	845	157	11,933	1,092	884	304	53	2,562	44
1991 - 92	7,878	2,097	313	393	848	149	11,867	997	696	287	70	2,836	54
1992 - 93	8,300	1,973	487	403	868	160	12,191	1,008	885	285	82	2,636	58
1993 - 94	8,034	2,187	303	365	879	151	11,919	1,045	963	269	73	2,805	57
1994 - 95	8,170	2,125	509	438	690	165	12,296	1,065	1,009	301	80	2,853	47
1995 - 96 (P)	8,377	2,162	407	418	881	172	12,415	1,119	963	320	90	2,997	46
1996 - 97 (P)	8,085	2,251	309	411	872	164	12,092	1,119	965	322	102	3,149	45

Source: 1. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives
2. Federal Bureau of Statistics

Note 1 ha = 2.47 acres
(P) Provisional

TABLE 3.4

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS

(000 tonnes)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Total Food		Sugar-cane	Rapeseed and Mustard		(000 tonnes)	(000 Bales)	Tobacco
							Grains	Gram		Mustard	(000 tonnes)			
1955 - 60	3,909	995	329	233	495	139	6,100	608	10,662	239	292	1,691	61	
1961 - 61	3,814	1,030	306	220	439	120	5,929	610	11,641	214	301	1,768	60	
1962 - 62	4,027	1,227	370	248	498	116	6,476	623	14,357	205	324	1,906	70	
1963 - 63	4,170	1,095	422	251	489	113	6,540	678	18,439	257	366	2,153	71	
1964 - 64	4,152	1,192	362	238	526	111	5,591	510	15,140	211	419	2,461	75	
1965 - 65	4,591	1,350	446	292	528	119	7,326	672	19,669	214	378	2,220	83	
1966 - 66	3,916	1,317	370	274	540	83	6,500	540	22,309	182	414	2,437	110	
1967 - 67	4,335	1,365	371	277	587	88	7,023	635	21,982	203	483	2,323	140	
1968 - 68	6,418	1,499	414	291	792	108	9,522	481	18,660	274	518	3,043	130	
1969 - 69	6,618	2,032	330	262	626	97	9,965	528	21,971	229	528	3,102	125	
1970 - 70	7,294	2,401	362	284	668	104	11,053	506	25,370	255	536	3,149	116	
1971 - 71	6,476	2,200	355	329	718	91	10,169	494	23,167	269	542	3,189	113	
1972 - 72	6,890	2,262	360	312	705	103	10,632	510	19,963	301	707	4,159	87	
1973 - 73	7,442	2,330	304	302	706	109	11,193	553	19,947	287	702	4,126	63	
1974 - 74	7,529	2,455	351	378	767	140	11,720	610	23,911	292	659	3,872	66	
1975 - 75	7,673	2,314	266	266	747	137	11,403	550	21,242	248	634	3,729	77	
1976 - 76	8,691	2,618	308	281	803	130	12,631	601	25,547	267	514	3,021	58	
1977 - 77	9,144	2,737	311	261	764	124	13,941	649	29,523	296	435	2,557	73	
1978 - 78	8,367	2,950	318	284	821	121	12,861	614	30,077	236	675	3,380	74	
1979 - 79	9,950	3,272	317	252	799	129	14,719	538	27,326	248	473	2,763	68	
1980 - 80	10,657	3,216	277	249	875	116	15,592	313	27,498	247	728	4,282	78	
1981 - 81	11,475	3,123	214	230	970	176	16,188	337	32,359	253	715	4,201	67	
1982 - 82	11,304	3,430	272	225	930	158	16,319	284	36,580	239	748	4,396	69	
1983 - 83	12,414	3,446	220	222	1,005	185	17,491	491	32,534	246	824	4,844	65	
1984 - 84	10,982	3,340	256	222	1,014	140	15,854	522	34,267	217	495	2,908	80	
1985 - 85	11,703	3,315	284	230	1,028	132	16,692	524	32,140	235	1,008	5,930	87	
1986 - 86	13,923	2,919	258	219	1,009	134	18,462	586	27,856	250	1,208	7,155	78	
1987 - 87	12,016	3,486	233	236	1,111	134	18,082	563	29,926	213	1,309	7,760	69	
1988 - 88	12,675	3,241	135	181	1,127	112	17,471	372	33,029	204	1,468	8,633	70	
1989 - 89	14,419	3,200	201	248	1,204	123	19,395	456	36,976	249	1,426	8,385	74	
1990 - 90	14,316	3,220	204	262	1,179	131	19,311	562	35,494	233	1,456	8,560	68	
1991 - 91	14,585	3,261	196	239	1,195	142	19,587	531	35,989	228	1,637	9,628	75	
1992 - 92	16,684	3,243	139	225	1,203	140	20,634	513	38,865	220	2,181	12,822	97	
1993 - 93	16,157	3,116	203	238	1,194	158	21,056	347	38,059	207	1,540	9,054	102	
1994 - 94	15,213	3,985	138	212	1,213	146	20,916	411	44,427	197	1,368	8,041	100	
1994 - 95	17,002	3,447	228	293	1,318	154	22,422	559	47,168	229	1,479	8,697	81	
1995 - 96P	16,907	3,966	162	255	1,283	174	22,746	680	45,230	247	1,802	10,595	80	
1995 - 97P	16,377	4,303	146	253	1,260	163	22,504	680	41,996	255	1,594	9,374	81	

P Provisional

Source: 1. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives
2. Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 3.5
YIELD PER HECTARE OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

	(Kg/hectare)					
	Wheat	Rice	Sugarcane	Maize	Gram	Cotton
1959-60	801	876	26,856	1,027	532	217
1960-61	822	872	30,003	915	552	233
1961-62	818	1,011	32,336	1,032	522	232
1962-63	830	923	34,725	1,065	556	266
1963-64	829	927	33,766	1,052	548	285
1964-65	863	996	37,113	1,086	555	258
1965-66	760	945	37,369	996	505	265
1966-67	811	969	33,818	1,060	510	286
1967-68	1,073	1,056	37,024	1,303	429	290
1968-69	1,074	1,307	40,612	1,016	551	305
1969-70	1,171	1,480	42,532	1,031	545	315
1970-71	1,083	1,464	36,476	1,122	540	361
1971-72	1,189	1,464	36,165	1,114	529	349
1972-73	1,246	1,554	37,354	1,095	544	357
1973-74	1,248	1,574	37,014	1,212	551	312
1974-75	1,330	1,624	31,563	1,217	552	277
1975-76	1,422	1,443	36,496	1,294	563	293
1976-77	1,431	1,531	37,466	1,224	593	312
1977-78	1,316	1,565	36,590	1,251	558	250
1978-79	1,488	1,553	36,338	1,228	439	350
1979-80	1,568	1,615	38,298	1,248	278	338
1980-81	1,643	1,581	39,223	1,262	400	338
1981-82	1,565	1,616	38,527	1,259	376	338
1982-83	1,678	1,736	35,673	1,273	550	364
1983-84	1,482	1,741	35,673	1,273	568	233
1984-85	1,612	1,741	36,224	1,270	517	450
1985-86	1,881	1,671	35,553	1,271	517	515
1986-87	1,559	1,659	35,713	1,256	567	527
1987-88	1,734	1,567	39,273	1,361	539	572
1988-89	1,865	1,688	39,227	1,320	453	544
1989-90	1,825	1,651	47,094	1,391	466	560
1990-91	1,841	1,567	41,562	1,367	543	560
1991-92	1,990	1,528	40,712	1,401	486	615
1992-93	1,946	1,543	43,376	1,419	514	765
1993-94	1,893	1,546	43,023	1,364	344	543
1994-95	2,081	1,579	46,142	1,380	393	488
1995-96 (P)	2,018	1,826	46,747	1,481	524	557
1996-97 (P)	2,026	1,622	46,967	1,457	608	602
		1,634	43,521	1,445	608	507

Source: Ministry of Food & Agriculture and Cooperative

(P) Provisional

TABLE 3.6

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF FRUIT

Year	Production of Important Fruit (000 tonnes)								Export	
	Citrus	Mango	Apple	Banana	Apricot	Almonds	Grapes	Guava	Qty (000 tonnes)	Value (Mln. Rs)
1960 - 61	312	239	3	3	6	..	2	38	..	..
1961 - 62	365	496	12	23	13	..	25	57	..	..
1962 - 63	270	228	8	10	6	..	13	117	..	..
1963 - 64	408	242	19	38	10	..	20	124	..	..
1964 - 65	487	348	13	42	11	..	17	92	..	..
1965 - 66	476	382	16	51	9	..	20	69	..	..
1966 - 67	485	635	21	46	12	..	21	88	..	..
1967 - 68	472	618	21	51	12	..	22	86	..	..
1968 - 69	493	628	24	52	14	..	23	77	..	..
1969 - 70	413	690	32	52	18	..	24	83	..	..
1970 - 71	445	519	33	89	19	..	24	88	..	..
1971 - 72	466	536	36	88	20	15	25	75	..	..
1972 - 73	495	552	34	104	10	4	22	118	..	..
1973 - 74	563	580	52	105	23	27	28	105	..	..
1974 - 75	666	605	56	117	25	27	28	112	..	..
1975 - 76	671	596	67	126	26	27	29	136	66	111
1976 - 77	711	579	75	117	28	24	29	100	93	120
1977 - 78	623	561	88	123	30	22	29	124	51	89
1978 - 79	737	538	94	131	31	23	29	124	80	129
1979 - 80	871	550	99	125	34	24	29	117	80	205
1980 - 81	926	547	107	131	36	21	26	124	46	117
1981 - 82	1,160	652	114	132	37	23	26	198	68	248
1982 - 83	1,245	683	129	134	44	27	26	253	102	427
1983 - 84	1,300	673	128	135	47	28	26	276	71	277
1984 - 85	1,373	692	143	137	52	29	27	288	66	243
1985 - 86	1,434	713	166	140	54	29	29	313	96	483
1986 - 87	1,467	737	196	202	62	29	30	319	104	542
1987 - 88	1,411	713	212	208	66	30	31	335	104	644
1988 - 89	1,565	735	215	205	72	30	31	340	96	682
1989-90	1,576	766	232	210	76	31	33	347	101	788
1990-91	1,609	776	243	202	81	32	33	355	112	935
1991-92	1,630	787	295	44	109	38	36	373	125	966
1992-93	1,665	794	339	52	122	40	38	384	121	1,179
1993-94	1,849	839	442	53	153	45	40	402	127	1,324
1994-95	1,933	884	533	80	178	49	43	420	139	1,256
1995-96 (P)	1,960	908	554	82	191	49	72	442	135	1,487
1996-97 (P)	1,998	914	601	102	199	52	73	447	..	..

not available
Provisional

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives
Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 3.7
CROPWISE VALUE ADDED OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS
(AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST-BASE 1980-81)

Crops	1985-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	(%age share)	
											95-96 (R)	96-97 (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	100.00
Food Crops Total	55.52	54.09	50.39	51.90	52.46	50.57	45.67	51.32	53.02	53.17	51.37	53.94
Rice	13.67	15.36	14.12	13.38	13.51	13.16	11.66	12.50	15.84	13.52	14.22	16.16
Wheat	32.03	29.07	28.94	30.23	30.04	29.18	27.05	31.79	30.03	31.36	28.19	29.25
Barley	0.35	0.35	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.36	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.34
Jowar	0.64	0.66	0.50	0.65	0.68	0.59	0.49	0.58	0.52	0.60	0.54	0.56
Bajra	1.04	0.90	0.51	0.72	0.73	0.66	0.41	0.69	0.46	0.71	0.47	0.44
Maize	3.04	3.24	3.18	3.22	3.12	2.99	2.67	2.99	3.03	3.08	2.78	2.86
Gram	4.69	4.52	2.85	3.34	4.07	3.67	3.11	2.40	2.81	3.56	4.03	4.33
Fibre Crops												
Cotton, Unginned	29.07	30.48	33.25	30.66	31.00	33.32	38.93	31.37	27.53	27.80	31.47	29.15
Cash Crops												
Sugarcane	12.57	13.06	14.14	15.02	14.26	13.80	13.08	14.61	16.66	16.71	14.89	14.47
All Other Crops Total	2.84	2.37	2.23	2.42	2.28	2.31	2.32	2.70	2.59	2.32	2.27	2.44
Rape Seed & Mustard	1.34	1.10	1.03	1.19	1.11	1.03	0.87	0.94	0.88	0.96	0.99	1.04
Sesamum	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.19	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.32
Tobacco	1.36	1.17	1.14	1.15	1.05	1.11	1.26	1.50	1.46	1.10	1.02	1.08

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

P: Provisional

R: Revised

TABLE 3.8

TENURE CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS AND FARM AREA BY PROVINCES

Unit	Number of Farms (million)				Farm Area (million acre)			
	Total	Owner	Owner-Cum Tenant	Tenant	Total	Owner	Owner-Cum Tenant	Tenant
(1990 Census)								
Pakistan	5.071	3.491	0.626	0.954	47.319	30.723	8.982	7.614
NWFF	1.069	0.835	0.089	0.145	5.828	4.251	0.902	0.675
Punjab	2.957	2.054	0.464	0.438	27.107	16.656	6.604	3.847
Sind	0.802	0.406	0.061	0.335	8.604	5.098	1.040	2.466
Baluchistan	0.243	0.196	0.012	0.035	5.780	4.718	0.436	0.626
(1980 Census)								
Pakistan	4.070	2.227	0.789	1.054	47.094	24.533	12.396	10.165
NWFF	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	29.898	14.883	9.334	5.681
Sind	0.795	0.323	0.085	0.387	9.206	4.350	1.528	3.328
Baluchistan	0.202	0.158	0.014	0.030	3.891	2.912	0.431	0.548
(1972 Census)								
Pakistan	3.760	1.568	0.896	1.296	49.058	19.398	15.160	14.500
NWFF	0.466	0.256	0.103	0.107	4.251	1.615	1.713	0.923
Punjab	2.375	1.008	0.683	0.684	31.029	11.950	11.051	8.028
Sind	0.747	0.178	0.097	0.472	9.459	2.909	1.759	4.791
Baluchistan	0.172	0.126	0.013	0.033	4.319	2.924	0.637	0.758
(1960 Census)								
Pakistan	4.859	1.998	0.835	2.026	48.926	18.721	11.011	19.194
NWFF	0.674	0.325	0.137	0.212	5.463	1.970	1.871	1.722
Punjab	3.326	1.422	0.623	1.281	29.212	11.168	7.180	10.864
Sind	0.694	0.150	0.061	0.483	10.190	3.229	1.474	5.487
Baluchistan	0.165	0.101	0.014	0.050	4.061	2.454	0.486	1.121

Note: 1 ha = 2.47 acres.

Source: Agricultural Censuses

TABLE 3.9
SUMMARY DATA ON NUMBER, SIZE AREA
AND OPERATIONAL STATUS OF FARMS
BY TENURE BASED ON AGRICULTURAL CENSUS DATA

Private Farms	(Farms in million)					(Area in million acres)	
	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
1990	3.496	..	..	0.630	0.950	5.070
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
1990	8.80	..	..	14.34	7.99	9.30
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	
1990	30.723	4.057	4.925	8.982	7.610	47.320	
Area Operated by:							
Owner							
1960	18.723	6.235	..	6.235	..	24.958	
1972	19.399	6.988	..	6.988	..	26.367	
1980	24.533	5.741	..	5.741	..	30.274	
1990	30.723	4.057	4.925	8.982	..	34.780	
Share Cropper							
1960	..	..	7.776	4.776	16.495	21.271
1972	..	..	6.351	6.351	17.564	18.915
1980	..	..	5.078	5.078	8.511	13.589
1990	..	..	3.368	3.368	5.698	9.066
Lease Holder							
1960	..	..	0.979	0.979	0.967	1.941
1972	..	..	1.584	1.584	1.760	3.344
1980	..	..	1.421	1.421	1.479	2.900
1990	..	..	1.440	1.440	1.770	3.210
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
1990	..	..	0.117	0.117	0.146	0.263

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 3.10

NUMBER AND AREA OF PRIVATE FARMS, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE
(1990)

Size of Farm (Hectares)	(in hectares)					
	Farms		Farm Area		Cultivated Area	
	Number (million)	Percent	Total hectare (million)	Percent	Total hectare (million)	Percent
Under 0.5	0.68	13	0.19	1	0.18	1
0.5 to under 1.0	0.69	14	0.51	3	0.47	3
1.0 to under 2.0	1.04	20	1.45	8	1.33	9
2.0 to under 3.0	0.84	17	1.97	10	1.81	12
3.0 to under 5.0	0.86	17	3.31	17	2.97	19
5.0 to under 10.0	0.62	12	4.13	22	3.55	23
10.0 to under 20.0	0.24	5	3.03	16	2.42	15
20.0 to under 60.0	0.09	2	2.61	14	1.84	12
60.0 acres and above	0.02	*	1.94	10	1.04	7
Total Farms	5.07	100	19.14	100	15.61	100

* Value less than 0.5

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1990

TABLE 3.11
CREDIT DISBURSED BY AGENCIES

Year	(Rs million)				Total
	ADBP	Taccavi	Cooper- tives	Commercial Banks	
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	85.70	128.80
1972 - 73	168.80	10.23	42.02	286.40	306.75
1973 - 74	415.18	67.50	144.22	520.90	913.30
1974 - 75	395.50	12.13	81.54	808.10 +	1,010.07
1975 - 76	532.19	25.67	91.83	959.40 +	1,457.79
1976 - 77	638.77 x	13.14	45.74	1,277.50 +	1,657.05
1977 - 78	430.53 x	8.80	206.24	1,381.10 +	1,923.07
1978 - 79	416.94 x	12.65	263.71	1,537.20 +	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	24.93	2,730.71	3,054.10 +	14,477.26
1989 - 90	9,389.86 x	55.58	815.07	3,629.53 +	13,890.04
1990 - 91	8,323.95 x	56.30	3,017.45	3,517.59 +	14,915.29
1991 - 92	6,996.44 x	56.30	3,247.01	4,179.56 +	14,479.31
1992 - 93	8,643.40 x	50.80	2,978.00	4,525.91 +	16,148.11
1993 - 94	8,989.26 x	..	2,621.49	4,063.30	15,674.05
1994 - 95	14,575.74 x	..	3,756.74	4,070.80	22,403.27
1995 - 96	10,338.97 x	..	3,803.38	5,044.67	19,187.02
1996 - 97 (Jul-Mar)	6,136.22 x	..	3,175.20	3,076.86	12,388.28

Source: State Bank of Pakistan
Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperative

.. Not applicable
.. Not Available
x: Including Agribusiness
+: Excluding Tobacco Marketing

TABLE 3.12

FERTILIZER OFFTAKE AND IMPORTS OF PESTICIDES

Year	Fertilizer off-take (000 N/Tonnes)				Import of Fertilizers 000 N/T	Import of Pesticides	
	N*	P	K	Total		Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Min Rs)
1954 - 55	14.10	.	.	14.10	..	164.6	0.35
1955 - 56	6.60	.	.	6.60	..	157.5	0.38
1956 - 57	9.00	.	.	9.00	..	723.4	2.79
1957 - 58	16.40	.	.	16.40	..	727.4	2.93
1958 - 59	18.00	.	.	18.00	..	436.7	2.30
1959 - 60	19.30	0.10	.	19.40	..	1,349.2	7.17
1960 - 61	31.00	0.40	.	31.40	..	4,979.4	19.52
1961 - 62	37.00	0.50	.	37.50	..	1,980.3	8.39
1962 - 63	40.00	0.20	.	40.20	..	4,594.3	22.09
1963 - 64	68.00	0.70	.	68.70	..	1,670.3	6.64
1964 - 65	85.00	2.20	.	87.20	..	826.0	7.08
1965 - 66	69.24	1.25	.	70.49	..	882.9	11.26
1966 - 67	107.78	3.91	0.14	111.83	..	2,443.5	1.65
1967 - 68	177.44	12.78	0.21	190.43	..	5,153.1	18.44
1968 - 69	203.52	38.64	2.48	244.64	..	1,465.1	3.87
1969 - 70	272.56	33.80	1.34	307.70	..	1,998.0	10.49
1970 - 71	251.50	30.50	1.20	283.20	..	2,248.0	41.77
1971 - 72	341.20	37.30	0.70	379.20	..	2,438.0	39.65
1972 - 73	346.20	48.70	1.30	436.20	..	18,484.0	78.72
1973 - 74	341.90	57.80	3.20	402.90	335.5	6,473.6	171.36
1974 - 75	362.90	60.50	2.10	425.50	133.3	6,927.6	257.68
1975 - 76	445.30	102.50	2.80	550.60	182.7	13,758.3	310.42
1976 - 77	511.10	118.20	2.50	631.80	279.6	16,225.7	460.64
1977 - 78	550.90	156.80	5.90	713.60	548.7	12,754.4	254.46
1978 - 79	684.27	188.00	7.60	879.80	707.7	7,727.3	188.81
1979 - 80	806.20	228.50	9.60	1,044.30	776.0	4,419.1	167.66
1980 - 81	843.00	226.80	9.60	1,079.50	574.4	7,105.0	224.74
1981 - 82	832.60	225.60	21.80	1,080.00	202.0	5,481.0	230.62
1982 - 83	952.69	265.30	25.60	1,243.60	400.1	8,860.3	396.71
1983 - 84	914.32	259.81	28.50	1,202.63	286.8	10,662.5	685.84
1984 - 85	934.80	293.79	24.67	1,253.26	341.9	15,889.2	1,196.62
1985 - 86	1,128.39	350.07	33.33	1,511.79	331.0	17,498.9	1,416.81
1986 - 87	1,332.35	408.87	42.62	1,783.84	522.4	20,647.8	1,878.39
1987 - 88	1,282.08	392.89	45.03	1,720.20	521.6	15,765.4	1,769.27
1988 - 89	1,324.90	390.41	24.53	1,739.84	461.6	11,326.5	1,382.90
1989-90	1,467.60	382.43	40.07	1,890.10	637.9	10,543.5	1,249.27
1990-91	1,471.63	388.50	32.75	1,892.88	685.0	13,030.1	1,489.43
1991-92	1,462.60	398.02	23.30	1,883.92	632.0	15,258.3	1,945.98
1992-93	1,635.34	488.20	24.07	2,147.61	759.1	14,434.8	1,730.60
1993-94	1,659.36	464.24	23.17	2,146.77	903.0	12,100.4	1,706.30
1994-95	1,738.12	428.40	16.54	2,183.06	261.0	21,776.1	2,978.10
1995-96	1,988.82	494.45	29.71	2,512.98	581.0	3,047.9	5,080.70
1996-97 (P)	1,535.70	359.40	3.50	1,898.60	..	..	..

. Not applicable

.. Not available

* Total import includes 181 N/Tonnes of Zinc Sulphate

P Jul-Mar

Source:

1. Federal Bureau of Statistics.

2. Fertilizer Import Department, Ministry of Food & Agriculture

TABLE 3.13
RETAIL SALE PRICE OF FERTILIZERS

Date/Year	(Rs per bag of 50 kilos/110lbs)								
	Urea 46% N	AN/CAN 26% N	ASN 26% N	AS 21% N	NP 23:23	SSPG 18%	DAP 18:46	SOP 50% K	NPK 10:20:20
08-06-1966	25.0	11.0	14.0	11.0	..	10.0	..	19.0	..
29-08-1968	26.0	11.5	14.0	11.5	..	9.5	28.0	20.0	..
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	35.0	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	133.0	40.0	82.0
1985-86	128.0	65.0 *	..	59.0	110.0	40.0	146.0	50.0	98.0
1986-87	130.0 *	74.0 *	..	65.0 *	110.0	46.0	146.0	50.0	98.0
1987-88	135.0 *	78.0 *	..	70.0 *	119.0	53.0	161.0	60.0	105.0
1988-89	165.0	80.0 *	..	78.0 *	137.0	58.0	185.0	72.0	115.0
1989-90	185.0	80.0 *	..	85.0 *	150.0	68.0	217.0	107.0	143.0
1990-91	195.0	90.0 *	..	85.0 *	173.0	93.0	249.0	150.0	176.0
1991-92	195.0	90.0 *	..	85.0 *	173.0	93.0	249.0	150.0	176.0
1992-93	205.0	109.0 *	..	96.0 *	196.0	93.0	264.0	195.0	247.0
1993-94	210.1	..	..	125.3 *	202.6	95.8	269.0	195.0	247.0
1994-95	235.0	150.0 *	..	164.0 *	250.0	150.0	379.0	331.0	..
1995-96	267.0	172.0	..	172.0	320.0	183.0	479.0	..	..
1996-97	337.0	210.0 *	..	197.0 *	381.0	212.0	550.0	532.0	..

Source: FBS, NFDC, P60D

.. 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: nitrogen phosphate and potash

TABLE 3.14

FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION IN RELATION TO
CULTIVATED AREA IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Year	(Kgs. per hect.)									
	Nether-lands	Germany	Japan	France	Egypt	Italy	USA	USSR	Pakistan	India
1970 - 71	749	400	384	241	122	90	87	40	15	19
1971 - 72	740	408	390	260	..	117	82	45	20	16
1972 - 73	720	400	390	285	147	125	86	78	23	17
1973 - 74	759	393	407	312	44	115	86	54	21	17
1974 - 75	757	402	375	245	55	103	76	58	22	16
1975 - 76	751	386	319	247	69	121	90	69	28	17
1976 - 77	758	423	431	269	210	105	107	73	32	20
1977 - 78	737	422	428	278	188	141	100	53	36	25
1978 - 79	743	429	450	297	205	180	106	79	44	27
1979 - 80	805	479	478	312	212	189	111	75	51	30
1980 - 81	789	471	372	301	232	170	112	81	53	31
1981 - 82	767	418	387	298	248	163	102	83	53	39
1982 - 83	738	435	412	299	335	161	87	87	61	35
1983 - 84	789	431	437	312	361	169	105	99	59	39
1984 - 85	841	445	452	326	387	178	126	..	63	..
1985 - 86	770	428	427	309	319	169	92	114	86	57
1986 - 87	688	421	433	299	351	190	93	182	83	54
1987-88	702	433	491	328	388	254	95	120	83	53
1988-89	685	468	468	335	448	231	94	119	84	67
1989-90	663	467	467	341	452	201	100	109	91	70
1990-91	610	394	451	316	401	200	96	111	92	72
1991-92	599	..	431	309	405	220	71	85	91	77
1992-93	599	239	395	253	339	156	101	42	101	72

.. not available

Source: FAO Production Year Book 1992-93

TABLE 3.15

AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES

(Million hectares)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Canal Wells	Tubewells	Canal 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	8.09	*	0.18	0.07	1.98	4.53	0.63	15.48
1983 - 84	7.95	*	0.18	0.08	1.95	4.58	0.72	15.46
1984 - 85	7.78	*	0.19	0.08	1.97	4.68	0.58	15.28
1985 - 86	7.84	*	0.19	0.08	2.05	4.95	0.68	15.79
1986 - 87	7.96	*	0.18	0.07	2.20	5.16	0.74	16.31
1987 - 88	7.73	*	0.16	0.07	2.30	5.23	0.19	15.68
1988 - 89	7.86	*	0.16	0.08	2.46	5.53	0.55	16.64
1989-90	7.74	*	0.16	0.08	2.57	5.72	0.62	16.89
1990-91	7.89	*	0.13	0.08	2.56	5.87	0.22	16.75
1991-92	7.85	*	0.18	0.11	2.59	5.93	0.21	16.85
1992-93	7.91	*	0.18	0.10	2.67	6.23	0.24	17.33
1993-94	7.73	*	0.14	0.09	2.78	6.22	0.17	17.13
1994-95	7.51	*	0.17	0.10	2.83	6.41	0.18	17.20
1995-96 (P)	7.51	*	0.17	0.10	2.83	6.41	0.18	17.20

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

- Nil
- * Nominal
- .. Not available
- P Provisional

TABLE 3.16

PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(Rs per 40 kg)

Year	Rice			Paddy		NWFP	Punjab	Sind	Baluchistan
	Wheat	Basmati 385	Irri-6 (F.A.Q)	Basmati 385	Irri-6				
1955-56	10.45	*	.	.	.	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	14.47	25.72	.	.	.	1.81	2.70	2.70	.
1961-62	14.47	26.79	.	.	.	1.81	2.70	2.70	.
1962-63	14.47	27.86	.	.	.	2.41	2.41	2.41	.
1963-64	14.47	30.00	.	.	.	2.14	2.14	2.14	.
1964-65	14.47	30.00	.	.	.	2.41	2.41	2.41	.
1965-66	14.47	30.00	.	.	.	2.41	2.41	2.41	.
1966-67	14.47	30.00	.	.	.	2.14	2.14	2.14	.
1967-68	18.22	33.22	.	.	.	2.41	2.59	2.74	.
1968-69	18.22	40.72	.	.	.	2.70	2.95	3.11	.
1969-70	18.22	37.50	.	.	.	2.95	2.95	3.11	.
1970-71	18.22	34.30	22.40	.	.	2.41	2.95	3.11	.
1971-72	18.22	40.72	22.40	.	.	2.41	2.70	2.84	.
1972-73	21.43	49.29	22.40	.	.	4.29	4.55	4.72	.
1973-74	26.79	66.45	28.94	.	.	4.29	4.55	4.72	.
1974-75	39.65	96.45	42.87	.	.	5.37	5.63	5.79	.
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	8.18	8.32	.
1978-79	48.23	117.89	52.51	64.30	32.15	5.89	6.16	6.32	.
1979-80	50.00	117.89	52.57	64.30	32.15	7.23	7.50	7.66	.
1980-81	58.00	137.00	63.00	75.00	38.58	9.38	9.65	9.81	.
1981-82	58.00	150.00	72.50	85.00	45.00	9.38	9.65	9.81	.
1982-83	64.00	154.00	80.00	88.00	49.00	9.38	9.65	9.81	.
1983-84	64.00	160.00	83.00	90.00	51.00	9.38	9.65	9.81	.
1984-85	70.00	160.00	83.00	90.00	51.00	9.38	9.65	9.81	.
1985-86	80.00	175.00	86.50	93.00	53.00	11.52	11.79	9.81	.
1986-87	80.00	204.00	86.50	102.00	53.00	11.52	11.79	11.95	.
1987-88	82.50	250.00	89.50	130.00	55.00	11.52	11.79	11.95	.
1988-89	85.00	258.00	100.00	135.00	60.00	12.32	12.59	12.88	.
1989-90	96.00	276.00	113.00	143.50	66.00	13.50	13.75	14.00	.
1990-91	112.00	283.00	127.00	150.00	73.00	15.25	15.25	15.75	.
1991-92	124.00	308.00	140.00	155.00	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	17.50	17.50
1993-94	160.00	360.00	157.00	185.00	90.00	18.00	18.00	18.25	18.25
1994-95	160.00	388.80	169.56	210.90	102.60	20.50	20.50	20.75	20.75
1995-96	173.00	419.80	183.00	222.00	112.00	21.50	21.50	21.75	21.75
1996-97	185.00	461.78	210.45	255.30	128.80	24.00	24.00	24.50	24.50

* No purchase

FAQ Fair Average Quality

^ Support price fixed by government since 1991-92

Not applicable

(Contd.)

TABLE 3.16
PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(Rs per 40 Kg)

[..Contd.]	Cotton Lint				Seed Cotton (Phutti)			Sarmast Callan- dri Delta- pine MS- 39-40	Potato	Onion
	Desi	AC-134, NT	B-557 149-F	Sarmast Callan- dri Delta- pine MS- 39-40	Desi	AC-134, NT	B-557 149-F			
1976 - 77		434.04	482.26	525.13	128.60	133.96	144.68	155.40	26.80	19.30
1977 - 78	359.00	359.00	415.82	451.18	141.46	147.89	159.68	171.47	26.80	19.30
1978 - 79	369.94	389.00	424.39	459.97	143.61	147.89	159.68	171.47	26.80	19.30
1979 - 80	375.00	410.46	445.83	481.19	143.61	147.89	159.68	171.47	26.80	19.30
1980 - 81	409.38	442.61	475.80	509.00	156.00	160.00	171.00	182.00	26.80	19.30
1981 - 82	419.00	449.00	473.00	515.00	166.00	170.00	178.00	192.00	26.80	19.30
1982 - 83	419.00	449.00	473.00	515.00	168.00	175.00	183.00	197.00	40.50	25.00
1983 - 84	426.40	471.60	496.00	538.00	169.50	178.00	186.00	200.00	40.50	30.00
1984 - 85	426.40	476.80	500.40	542.27	169.50	181.00	189.00	203.00	40.50	30.00
1985 - 86	426.40	476.80	500.40	542.27	173.50	185.00	193.00	207.00	42.00	32.50
1986 - 87	426.40	476.80	500.40	542.27	173.50	185.00	193.00	207.00	44.50	34.50
1987 - 88	428.00	480.00	504.00	546.00	173.50	185.00	193.00	207.00	44.50	36.50
1988 - 89	431.00	483.00	507.00	549.00	176.50	188.00	196.00	210.00	50.00	40.00
1989-90	463.50	515.00	539.00	581.00	191.50	203.00	211.00	225.00	55.00	42.00
1990-91	550.00	615.00	645.00	690.00	220.00	235.00	245.00	260.00	55.00	51.50
1991-92	662.00	685.00	715.00	745.00	255.00	270.00	280.00	290.00	65.00	60.00
1992-93	695.00	..	770.00*	800.00	275.00	..	300.00*	310.00	67.00	65.00
1993-94	726.00	..	801.00*	831.00	290.00	..	315.00*	325.00	77.00	78.00
1994-95	795.00	..	986.00	1055.00	340.00	..	400.00	423.00	84.00	78.00
1995-96	795.00	..	986.00	1055.00	340.00	..	400.00	423.00	84.00	85.00
1996-97	..	..	..	..	440.00	..	500.00	540.00	115.00	100.00

Source Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.

- .. not applicable
- * Niab-78, CIM-107
- .. not available

TABLE 3.17

PROCUREMENT, RELEASES AND STOCKS OF WHEAT & RICE

Year	(000 tonnes)						
	Wheat (May-April)			Rice Procured		Stocks Balance (on 1st July)	
	Procurement	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	958.0	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	4,412.4	5,608.0	1,506	142.7	673.8	719.3	117.5
1991-92	3,159.0	5,400.0	1,000	121.6	370.3	486.8	314.7
1992-93	3,249.0	4,595.0	1,178	500.5	454.0	285.2	540.5
1993-94	4,120.0	5,459.0	806	144.9	681.4	224.8	541.2
1994-95	4,640.0	5,475.0	350	284.0	..	236.4	848.5
1995-96	3,740.0	5,139.0	385	385.0	101.0	494.0	118.0

.. Not available

Source:

1. Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives
2. Ministry of Commerce

TABLE 3.18
LIVESTOCK POPULATION

Year	(million numbers)									
	Buffaloes	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Camels	Donkeys	Horses	Mules	
1954 - 55	6.3	10.2	7.6	8.0	..	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	
1955 - 56	6.7	11.2	8.0	8.7	..	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	
1956 - 57	7.1	12.4	8.3	9.5	..	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	
1957 - 58	7.6	13.7	9.0	10.4	..	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	
1958 - 59	8.1	15.1	9.5	11.3	..	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	
1959 - 60	8.1	16.6	10.0	12.3	..	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	
1960 - 61	8.2	16.4	10.4	12.4	..	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.0	
1961 - 62	8.4	16.2	10.8	12.5	..	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.0	
1962 - 63	8.5	16.1	11.2	12.6	..	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.0	
1963 - 64	8.6	15.9	11.6	12.8	..	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.0	
1964 - 65	8.8	15.7	12.0	12.9	..	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.0	
1965 - 66	8.9	15.6	12.5	13.0	..	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.1	
1966 - 67	9.1	15.4	13.0	13.1	..	6.0	1.7	0.3	0.1	
1967 - 68	9.2	15.2	13.5	13.2	..	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.1	
1968 - 69	9.3	15.1	14.0	13.3	..	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.1	
1969 - 70	9.5	14.9	14.5	13.4	..	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.1	
1970 - 71	9.7	14.8	15.0	13.6	..	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.1	
1971 - 72	9.8	14.6	15.6	13.7	24.3	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.1	
1972 - 73	10.0	14.7	16.9	14.8	28.3	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.1	
1973 - 74	10.2	14.7	18.4	16.1	33.0	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.1	
1974 - 75	10.4	14.8	20.0	17.4	38.5	0.8	2.0	0.4	0.1	
1975 - 76	11.6	14.9	21.7	18.9	44.9	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.1	
1976 - 77	11.6	14.9	21.7	19.5	48.6	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.1	
1977 - 78	10.9	15.0	22.4	20.1	52.7	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.1	
1978 - 79	11.1	15.2	23.2	20.7	57.4	0.8	2.3	0.4	0.1	
1979 - 80	11.3	15.4	24.0	21.4	62.6	0.8	2.4	0.4	0.1	
1980 - 81	11.6	15.6	24.9	22.1	67.4	0.9	2.4	0.4	0.1	
1981 - 82	11.9	15.8	25.8	22.8	73.5	0.9	2.5	0.4	0.1	
1982 - 83	12.1	15.9	26.7	23.5	89.5	0.9	2.6	0.4	0.1	
1983 - 84	12.4	16.1	27.7	23.5	89.5	0.9	2.7	0.4	0.1	
1984 - 85	12.7	16.3	28.7	24.2	100.6	0.9	2.7	0.4	0.1	
1985 - 86	13.1	16.5	29.7	25.0	113.7	0.9	2.8	0.4	0.1	
1986 - 87	15.7	16.7	30.8	23.3	109.5	0.9	3.0	0.4	0.1	
1987 - 88	16.1	16.9	31.2	23.7	130.0	1.0	3.1	0.4	0.1	
1988 - 89	16.5	17.1	32.6	24.5	445.4	1.0	3.2	0.4	0.1	
1989-90	16.5	17.1	32.6	24.5	445.4	1.0	3.2	0.4	0.1	
1990-91	17.0	17.2	34.0	25.1	162.1	1.0	3.3	0.4	0.1	
1991-92	17.4	17.8	35.4	25.7	153.9	1.0	3.4	0.4	0.1	
1992-93	17.8	17.7	37.0	26.3	146.9	1.1	3.5	0.4	0.1	
1993-94	18.3	17.7	38.7	27.4	156.2	1.1	3.8	0.5	0.1	
1994-95	18.7	17.8	40.2	27.7	182.6	1.1	3.8	0.4	0.1	
1995-96	19.2	17.8	42.0	28.3	250.0	1.1	3.9	0.4	0.1	
1996-97 (E)	19.7	17.8	43.8	29.1	318.8	1.1	4.0	0.4	0.1	
	20.2	17.9	45.6	29.8	350.0	1.2	4.2	0.3	0.1	
	20.7	17.9	47.6	30.5	380.0	1.2	4.3	0.3	0.1	

Source: Livestock Division

.. Not available
E Estimated

TABLE 3.19
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Year	(000 tonnes)											
	Milk	Beef	Mutton	Poultry Meat	Wool	Hair	Bones	Fat	Blood	Eggs (Min. Nos.)	Hides (Min. Nos.)	Skins (Min. Nos.)
1971-72	7,800	346	208	14	22.1	2.9	152	45.8	14.2	583	4.3	16.4
1972-73	7,899	349	224	19	24.3	3.1	157	47.2	15.0	695	4.3	17.5
1973-74	8,044	354	245	24	26.1	3.4	161	49.9	16.0	811	4.4	19.4
1974-75	8,173	357	265	27	28.3	3.7	166	52.2	16.0	907	4.5	21.0
1975-76	8,348	362	288	34	30.7	4.1	173	54.7	17.1	1,159	4.5	22.8
1976-77	8,524	375	303	37	32.2	4.3	177	57.2	17.9	1,443	4.6	23.6
1977-78	8,704	389	319	41	33.7	4.5	181	59.8	18.8	1,557	4.7	24.4
1978-79	8,888	404	335	44	35.4	4.8	185	62.5	19.6	1,805	4.8	25.2
1979-80	9,075	418	352	49	37.1	5.0	189	65.3	20.5	2,094	4.9	26.1
1980-81	9,267	434	370	52	38.9	5.3	194	68.3	21.5	2,319	4.9	26.9
1981-82	9,462	448	389	57	40.7	5.5	199	71.4	22.5	2,664	5.0	27.9
1982-83	9,662	464	408	75	42.7	5.8	203	74.7	23.9	3,200	5.2	28.8
1983-84	10,242	488	436	86	45.1	6.2	208	79.3	25.5	3,619	5.3	29.8
1984-85	10,856	513	467	99	47.7	6.6	213	84.1	27.2	4,093	5.4	30.8
1985-86	12,052	600	473	126	42.5	6.4	231	89.6	29.9	3,460	5.4	28.6
1986-87	12,669	630	507	134	43.6	6.7	236	91.9	31.8	3,800	5.5	29.6
1987-88	13,319	661	542	154	44.7	7.0	242	94.3	33.7	4,140	5.6	30.6
1988-89	14,003	694	581	172	45.8	7.3	247	96.7	35.7	4,300	5.7	31.7
1989-90	14,723	729	621	157	46.9	7.6	253	99.3	37.9	4,670	5.8	32.9
1990-91	15,481	765	665	151	48.1	7.9	259	101.8	40.1	4,490	5.9	32.7
1991-92	16,280	803	713	169	49.3	8.3	265	104.5	42.5	4,914	6.0	33.9
1992-93	17,120	844	763	265	50.5	8.1	271	107.2	45.1	5,164	6.1	36.0
1993-94	18,006	887	817	296	51.7	9.0	277	110.0	47.3	5,740	6.2	37.8
1994-95	18,986	931	875	308	53.1	9.4	283	113.0	50.7	5,927	6.3	39.3
1995-96	19,919	979	937	355	54.4	9.8	290	115.8	53.7	5,757	6.4	40.7
1996-97 (E)	20,950	1029	1003	385	56	10	296	119.0	57.0	5,915	6.5	42.2

E Estimated

Source: Livestock Division

TABLE 3.20

RAINFALL AT SELECTED CITY CENTRES
(Height in metres above Sea Level)

Year	(millimetres)						
	Karachi 21	Jacobabad 55	Multan 122	Lahore 213	Peshawar 359	Islamabad 507	Quetta 1600
1955	155.6	..	268.7	1,317.5	185.4	..	127.5
1956	414.2	406.9	228.8	660.1	535.0	1,044.9	344.9
1957	41.2	101.2	212.7	684.2	501.2	1,011.0	342.9
1958	226.1	..	94.6	998.3	231.5	851.4	137.5
1959	688.8	..	178.5	686.1	678.9	1,366.5	241.1
1960	129.5	43.7	200.9	300.2	338.3	793.4	136.8
1961	621.8	183.7	114.7	626.9	485.3	1,144.4	201.2
1962	278.7	79.9	104.0	576.4	267.3	1,050.3	161.5
1963	43.7	18.7	101.1	297.5	379.7	975.4	151.4
1964	140.1	52.9	174.3	800.8	346.0	708.6	178.7
1965	129.5	25.8	146.3	442.2	500.1	859.1	266.5
1966	70.1	22.4	174.8	536.5	343.4	948.9	139.0
1967	713.0	236.5	309.4	485.4	363.5	1,118.6	244.2
1968	28.9	19.1	125.2	458.1	348.5	1,114.4	226.0
1969	39.4	67.0	278.6	458.6	348.5	737.4	137.8
1970	475.0	124.5	171.9	344.5	299.2	1,020.4	178.4
1971	68.6	67.5	137.4	385.3	364.0	1,091.1	62.2
1972	44.2	20.7	110.1	378.3	364.9	770.0	254.3
1973	213.4	62.5	254.0	826.7	375.4	1,310.8	207.6
1974	7.2	21.5	140.4	414.2	190.2	1,042.6	210.6
1975	163.8	229.2	265.1	672.3	435.2	1,042.0	232.3
1976	406.1	189.6	395.8	1,117.5	625.2	1,595.9	274.2
1977	488.5	71.0	115.3	459.3	458.6	1,332.9	239.6
1978	386.5	336.1	316.2	710.2	497.6	1,430.7	317.5
1979	381.0	128.4	189.8	525.2	403.7	958.6	348.9
1980	193.8	13.9	149.1	1,015.6	372.2	1,084.1	244.8
1981	185.6	163.0	223.2	839.9	396.1	1,735.1	347.5
1982	161.2	97.6	213.4	645.2	326.1	1,634.9	949.8
1983	281.5	76.5	290.7	908.5	710.2	1,714.0	633.3
1984	270.0	58.8	105.7	702.0	523.9	1,142.4	143.2
1985	154.6	184.3	158.0	745.9	340.6	1,123.9	257.1
1986	91.6	83.5	218.6	612.3	415.9	937.4	243.9
1987	0.0	38.2	107.7	491.1	342.5	795.6	155.8
1988	160.0	335.2	125.2	815.3	366.9	1,269.0	259.0
1989	185.2	187.7	217.2	615.7	252.3	1,044.2	243.1
1990	137.4	116.4	170.6	955.2	453.8	1,529.7	313.2
1991	24.5	21.2	129.9	520.1	384.3	1,193.6	428.7
1992	273.0	250.8	513.2	629.2	579.8	1,261.9	409.6
1993	35.5	37.9	300.7	374.9	466.4	830.3	233.4
1994	481.5	366.3	303.2	542.0	682.3	1,698.2	304.8
1995	259.8	94.7	264.7	826.0	618.0	1,615.2	333.7
1996	99.0	95.5	211.5	1,188.5	668.1	1,316.7	134.0

not available

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department

TABLE 3.21

TEMPERATURE AT SELECTED CITY CENTRES

(In Centigrades)														
Year	Karachi	Lahore	Multan	Islam- abad	Pesha- war	Quetta	Jacob- abad	Karachi	Lahore	Multan	Islam- abad	Pesha- war	Quetta	Jacob- abad
	Height in meters above sea level							Height in meters above sea level						
	22	214	123	511	359	1589	56	22	214	123	511	359	1589	56
	MEAN OF MINIMUM							MEAN OF MAXIMUM						
1960	20.1	17.0	17.2	14.6	15.9	8.0	18.9	31.9	31.6	33.0	29.0	29.5	24.1	34.7
1961	20.2	17.4	17.9	14.3	15.9	6.6	19.9	31.2	30.2	32.2	27.5	28.4	23.8	33.7
1962	19.9	17.3	17.9	14.1	16.0	6.3	20.3	31.6	30.5	32.6	28.2	28.9	23.8	34.4
1963	20.9	17.6	18.3	14.6	16.3	7.7	20.7	31.6	31.2	33.2	28.6	29.3	25.1	35.1
1964	20.1	17.1	17.2	13.8	15.6	6.0	19.8	31.4	30.4	32.0	28.2	28.8	23.5	34.0
1965	20.8	17.5	17.3	13.7	15.3	6.8	19.9	31.3	30.8	32.0	28.1	28.5	24.0	34.4
1966	20.0	17.4	17.3	13.3	15.5	6.1	19.6	32.0	31.0	32.3	28.5	29.3	24.3	34.5
1967	20.1	17.6	17.6	13.1	15.7	7.2	20.3	31.2	30.3	31.7	28.1	28.3	24.1	33.6
1968	19.8	17.3	17.7	13.8	15.5	5.7	19.6	31.4	30.2	32.3	28.1	28.3	23.8	34.1
1969	20.2	18.1	18.0	14.1	16.1	6.0	19.9	32.2	31.2	33.0	29.2	29.3	25.9	35.6
1970	20.4	18.2	18.1	14.3	16.4	6.5	20.5	31.9	31.3	33.3	29.4	29.8	25.6	34.7
1971	20.2	17.9	18.0	16.1	6.4	19.9	31.8	31.0	33.1	29.6	25.6	34.7		
1972	20.1	17.8	17.3	13.9	16.0	5.5	19.4	31.6	30.8	32.6	28.5	29.2	22.8	34.0
1973	20.3	18.4	18.0	14.9	16.5	7.2	19.9	31.6	30.6	32.3	28.1	29.8	24.6	34.5
1974	19.9	17.6	17.5	14.5	15.7	5.6	19.6	31.7	31.1	32.7	28.6	30.0	23.6	34.3
1975	20.3	17.6	17.1	14.1	15.5	6.5	19.8	31.6	30.4	32.4	28.3	29.4	23.6	33.7
1976	20.9	17.9	17.6	14.1	15.6	6.6	20.3	30.9	30.3	32.0	27.9	29.6	23.9	33.5
1977	20.8	18.3	18.3	14.5	16.6	7.8	21.0	32.3	30.9	33.1	28.7	30.4	25.0	34.3
1978	20.7	18.3	18.1	14.7	16.3	6.8	20.3	31.4	30.9	32.5	28.3	29.7	24.2	33.4
1979	20.6	17.8	18.2	14.2	15.8	6.4	20.0	31.8	30.9	32.7	28.5	29.9	24.0	33.4
1980	21.1	17.7	18.4	14.4	16.0	7.3	20.4	31.6	31.2	33.4	29.0	29.4	25.0	34.4
1981	20.7	17.7	18.3	13.6	15.6	7.3	20.1	31.9	30.8	33.2	29.0	29.9	24.6	34.3
1982	20.6	17.2	17.7	13.6	15.5	7.3	19.9	31.9	30.0	32.0	27.9	29.0	22.9	33.1
1983	20.2	17.0	17.3	13.4	15.1	7.0	20.0	31.6	29.7	31.7	27.9	28.5	24.0	33.4
1984	19.6	18.0	17.5	13.7	15.6	7.3	19.7	31.6	31.1	32.9	29.1	29.7	24.7	34.0
1985	20.1	18.3	17.8	14.4	16.2	7.6	19.5	32.1	31.7	33.3	29.7	30.5	25.3	34.4
1986	19.8	17.7	17.6	13.7	15.5	7.4	19.3	31.8	30.7	32.1	28.1	29.4	24.0	33.4
1987	20.4	18.4	18.3	14.2	15.8	7.7	19.5	32.6	31.9	33.0	29.7	30.5	25.7	34.7
1988	21.4	18.9	18.9	14.9	16.6	9.2	20.2	32.9	31.9	33.4	29.5	30.4	26.0	35.0
1989	20.2	17.7	17.4	14.2	15.5	7.7	19.3	32.0	31.1	32.1	28.8	29.7	24.0	33.6
1990	19.9	18.4	19.0	15.1	16.5	8.9	19.9	31.8	30.6	32.5	28.4	29.8	25.1	34.5
1991	20.2	17.7	18.2	14.2	15.4	8.6	19.4	32.1	30.5	32.0	27.6	29.0	24.1	34.4
1992	20.8	18.5	18.1	14.6	15.6	8.1	20.1	31.8	30.7	31.6	27.6	29.0	24.1	34.1
1993	21.4	18.8	18.5	14.4	15.7	8.1	20.0	33.1	31.6	32.9	29.1	30.5	25.1	35.1
1994	19.9	18.9	18.3	14.7	15.5	8.7	20.4	32.4	30.9	32.2	28.2	29.4	24.7	33.8
1995	20.9	18.7	18.0	14.2	15.0	7.8	20.6	32.4	30.5	32.2	28.2	29.9	24.2	33.7
1996	21.0	18.5	17.8	14.3	15.7	7.4	19.5	32.0	30.4	32.6	28.5	30.4	24.8	34.1

.. No Available

Source: 1. Pakistan Meteorological Department

TABLE 3.22
 CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY & PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
 IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Year	Electricity		Petroleum Products	
	Consumption (Million Kwh)	% age share	Consumption (000 Tonnes)	% age share
1971-72	997	19	287.1	14
1972-73	1,170	20	323.3	16
1973-74	1,131	18	236.0	12
1974-75	1,531	23	270.6	15
1975-76	1,395	20	249.7	15
1976-77	1,400	20	243.3	14
1976-77	1,400	21	264.2	11
1977-78	1,760	21	234.6	10
1978-79	1,805	20	252.7	10
1979-80	2,067	20	179.2	7
1980-81	2,135	19	124.2	4
1981-82	2,369	19	161.3	4
1982-83	2,559	18	173.3	4
1983-84	2,673	17	218.9	5
1984-85	2,798	16	242.6	5
1985-86	2,900	15	240.3	4
1986-87	3,471	16	330.4	5
1987-88	4,415	18	293.7	4
1988-89	4,379	16	286.9	4
1989-90	5,027	17	265.2	4
1990-91	5,620	18	281.5	3
1991-92	5,847	17	287.2	2
1992-93	5,635	15	307.8	3
1993-94	5,772	15	268.6	2
1994-95	6,251	16	250.0	2
1995-96	6,696	16	195.3	2
1996-97	5,246	16		

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources

Not available

TABLE 4.1

RESERVES AND EXTRACTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS

[000 tonnes)

Reserves/ Years	Anti- mony (tonnes)	Argonite/ Marble	China Clay	Celestite (tonnes)	Chromite	Coal	Dolomite (tonnes)	Fire Clay	Fullers Earth	Gypsum Anhydrite	Lime Stone
	Very large Deposits	4.9 million tons	..	fairly large Deposits	579 million tons	Very large Deposits	Over 100 million tons	fairly large Deposits	350 million tons	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	269	9	1	470	16	1231	492	17	9	186	2026
1965-66	62	11	2	239	20	1291	85	19	10	115	1890
1966-67	729	10	3	524	39	1280	556	20	18	122	2432
1967-68	770	10	3	480	23	1239	8700	19	14	60	1695
1968-69	150	17	3	580	26	1428	5139	19	7	234	2232
1969-70	176	18	4	507	25	1269	-	28	3	204	1817
1970-71	184	23	8	486	27	1324	1449	28	14	167	2897
1971-72	323	16	7	258	34	1255	302	22	13	22	2628
1972-73	77	31	-	115	18	1204	28	19	16	132	2846
1973-74	33	22	1	196	13	1129	377	17	18	282	3258
1974-75	198	36	1	513	10	1314	667	25	15	599	3008
1975-76	360	65	-	957	12	1138	356	41	23	324	2968
1976-77	93	46	4	300	10	1147	2505	47	14	282	3888
1977-78	103	71	13	213	10	1279	7798	62	18	356	4029
1978-79	69	119	16	548	5	1261	15356	52	34	234	3298
1979-80	-	92	15	357	4	1504	15760	57	27	368	2798
1980-81	39	114	40	295	1	1597	24244	60	21	554	3464
1981-82	51	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	812406	84	19	339	4696
1984-85	6	53	1	680	3	2168	120812	77	13	400	4634
1985-86	24	122	21	873	10	2115	127492	73	10	381	6313
1986-87	45	203	33	956	7	2157	151304	100	19	412	6885
1987-88	-	216	43	1052	9	2727	134717	134	17	404	7610
1988-89	25	223	38	992	12	2619	99942	118	16	426	7249
1989-90	26	267	30	1574	33	2751	105451	131	14	491	7736
1990-91	128	281	44	1773	24	2888	154591	120	23	468	9009
1991-92	-	321	42	1069	28	3073	180987	139	21	471	8528
1992-93	5	388	37	1682	23	3074	220241	132	23	533	9015
1993-94	3	460	48	4398	11	3214	228090	116	17	666	9125
1994-95	-	467	31	1403	13	3010	227079	152	15	620	9682
1995-96	-	458	43	762	27	3465	185115	112	18	420	9740
1996-97*	-	360	45	690	20	2448	166086	77	10	425	7289

- Nil or Insignificant

* Jul-Mar

[..Contd.]

TABLE 4.1

RESERVES AND EXTRACTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS

(000 tonnes)

Reserves/ 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	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1958 - 59	-	161	19	-	-	2	-	540	-	-	-	-
1959 - 60	-	169	28	331	-	1	-	911	-	-	-	-
1960 - 61	-	210	18	607	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-
1961 - 62	-	191	15	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962 - 63	-	220	19	578	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1963 - 64	-	212	25	595	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.22	1.50
1964 - 65	632	251	28	196	-	3	11	-	-	-	3.31	1.80
1965 - 66	666	294	25	533	-	2	9	-	-	-	3.14	2.00
1966 - 67	786	231	78	635	-	3	6	-	-	-	3.22	2.10
1967 - 68	1,251	273	86	777	-	2	9	477	-	-	3.49	2.50
1968 - 69	1,325	365	148	449	-	3	11	2,410	-	-	3.50	2.90
1969 - 70	522	305	43	390	-	3	1	949	-	-	3.32	3.10
1970 - 71	648	350	35	2,750	-	4	3	337	-	-	3.00	3.50
1971 - 72	103	358	44	5,332	2,347	4	2	140	-	-	3.06	4.10
1972 - 73	2,504	354	27	3,780	2,885	6	2	516	-	-	2.85	4.60
1973 - 74	3,217	375	67	9,694	1,657	7	2	294	-	-	2.44	5.00
1974 - 75	2,087	427	32	12,511	1,661	5	6	20	-	-	2.51	5.10
1975 - 76	8,118	427	43	11,835	1,552	26	11	125	-	-	3.74	5.60
1976 - 77	1,575	336	51	12,910	1,167	12	17	90	-	-	3.58	5.80
1977 - 78	2,344	435	93	7,554	1,075	27	19	880	-	-	3.75	6.30
1978 - 79	3,042	486	84	790	1,068	33	32	1,726	-	-	3.65	7.50
1979 - 80	1,635	495	104	267	294	31	19	2,044	-	-	3.58	8.60
1980 - 81	397	514	84	445	403	28	21	1,754	-	-	3.96	9.30
1981 - 82	1,668	534	99	1,460	650	23	30	2,755	-	-	4.74	9.80
1982 - 83	1,687	548	141	558	824	19	20	2,772	-	-	4.88	9.80
1983 - 84	3,338	581	99	1,086	570	16	36	4,173	-	-	9.53	10.30
1984 - 85	3,137	573	111	697	884	17	21	2,035	-	-	14.37	10.80
1985 - 86	3,266	619	193	563	1,337	21	42	21,749	4,860	-	15.00	11.20
1986 - 87	2,692	503	127	1,237	1,176	25	20	15,645	5,406	-	16.31	12.40
1987 - 88	3,092	502	164	1,730	600	33	13	31,440	5,845	-	17.07	12.90
1988 - 89	6,754	620	165	936	310	38	30	16,618	5,500	-	19.47	14.10
1989 - 90	7,285	735	136	2,337	342	31	25	16,351	4,263	-	23.49	15.02
1990 - 91	4,242	736	143	1,285	295	32	26	24,644	318	-	22.39	15.59
1991 - 92	6,333	833	132	1,001	215	37	30	21,818	937	-	21.88	16.52
1992 - 93	5,047	895	158	1,000	510	48	26	18,682	1,922	-	20.66	17.76
1993 - 94	7,000	916	169	745	715	44	18	34,984	3,792	-	19.86	17.72
1994 - 95	5,227	890	152	4,623	510	34	20	32,214	8,103	-	21.06	18.89
1995 - 96	14,981	958	184	8,081	20	40	14	19,554	6,046	-	16.10	14.80
1996 - 97	4,652	816	129	1,979	-	34	21	24,765	4,263	-	-	-

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Nil.

* Provisional

TABLE 4.2

PRODUCTION INDEX OF MINING AND MANUFACTURING

Year	Mining				Manufacturing			
	1964-65	1969-70	1975-76	1980-81	1964-65	1969-70	1975-76	1980-81
	= 100	= 100	= 100	= 100	= 100	= 100	= 100	= 100
1965 - 66	100.5	..	77.0	..	110.8	..	57.8	39.1
1966 - 67	106.0	..	81.2	..	118.2	..	61.6	41.7
1967 - 68	101.6	..	77.8	..	127.2	..	66.3	44.9
1968 - 69	117.5	..	90.0	..	140.6	..	73.3	49.6
1969 - 70	118.7	100.0	90.9	..	160.2	100.0	83.5	56.5
(Average)	108.9	100.0	83.4	..	131.4	100.0	68.5	46.4
1970 - 71	119.8	100.4	91.3	..	162.1	106.2	88.6	60.0
1971 - 72	114.1	97.3	88.4	..	151.1	105.7	88.2	59.7
1972 - 73	120.7	101.4	92.2	..	169.0	115.4	96.3	65.2
1973 - 74	119.6	106.7	97.0	..	..	122.4	102.2	69.2
1974 - 75	112.0	112.0	101.8	..	..	120.5	100.6	68.1
(Average)	117.2	103.4	94.1	..	160.7	114.0	95.2	64.4
1975 - 76	110.6	110.0	100.0	..	..	119.8	100.0	67.7
1976 - 77	130.3	130.3	115.8	..	..	117.1	99.8	67.6
1977 - 78	138.7	138.7	124.5	..	..	128.8	110.7	74.9
1978 - 79	147.6	147.6	129.0	..	..	133.7	119.4	80.8
1979 - 80	161.8	161.8	140.5	..	..	148.9	132.5	89.7
(Average)	137.8	137.7	122.0	..	..	129.7	112.5	76.1
1980 - 81	176.8	176.8	153.0	100.0	..	165.3	147.7	100.0 *
1981 - 82	191.2	191.2	165.3	109.6	..	188.0	169.4	115.7 *
1982 - 83	206.4	206.4	180.1	118.0	..	203.9	185.4	123.3 *
1983 - 84	211.8	211.8	184.4	122.2	..	..	200.4	132.8 *
1984 - 85	259.5	259.5	226.4	147.3	..	..	216.8	143.4 *
(Average)	209.1	209.1	181.8	119.4	..	185.7	183.9	123.0
1985 - 86	311.3	317.4	274.4	182.6	..	..	..	153.8 *
1986 - 87	..	327.1	287.6	186.6	..	..	..	164.9 *
1987 - 88	..	367.2	323.0	211.7	..	..	..	179.1 **
1988 - 89	..	382.1	330.3	217.8	..	..	..	183.4 **
1989 - 90	..	415.7	365.4	250.0	..	..	..	192.1 **
(Average)	..	361.9	316.1	209.7	..	..	..	174.4
1990 - 91	..	468.0	410.3	275.2	..	..	..	202.5 **
1991 - 92	..	472.1	412.8	277.8	..	..	..	218.5 **
1992 - 93	..	478.0	420.6	278.4	..	..	..	227.5 **
1993 - 94	..	483.4	427.1	275.2	..	..	..	237.2 **
1994 - 95	..	483.0	421.3	270.8	..	..	..	238.3 **
1995 - 96	..	504.8	445.3	296.7	..	..	..	246.5 **

.. Not available

* The indices are based on 106 items

** The indices are based on 96 items due to non-availability of data of 10 items from CBR as a result of withdrawal of Excise duty since July 1988.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 4.3
CMI VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE ADDED OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES

(Rs Million)

Major industry	Value of Production					Value Added				
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1990-91	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1990-91
Food	31,163	33,146	36,682	43,791	62,236	9,236	9,780	9,375	11,254	15,600
Beverages	1,996	2,292	1,930	2,379	3,092	1,176	1,221	1,026	1,333	1,568
Tobacco	7,498	7,117	11,465	9,074	8,767	9,920	5,612	9,776	7,488	7,050
Textiles	26,157	28,342	35,536	40,361	91,736	8,202	8,596	10,887	12,895	29,251
Wearing Apparel	1,553	2,123	2,830	4,152	7,019	283	625	616	1,167	1,512
Leather & Products	3,216	3,927	6,192	7,552	10,782	602	1,062	727	931	1,717
Ginning, Pressing & Baling	9,732	10,120	9,436	12,095	19,838	747	1,147	632	1,091	1,292
Wood & Products	354	445	469	662	792	144	156	137	254	296
Furniture & Fixture	238	120	261	305	562	89	44	80	89	174
Paper & Products	1,659	1,820	1,777	2,952	5,578	526	622	592	828	1,745
Printing & Publishing	1,416	1,570	1,834	1,947	3,762	573	622	758	707	2,513
Drugs & Pharmaceutical Products	4,944	5,270	5,907	7,532	14,102	2,055	2,369	2,343	2,802	5,140
Industrial Chemicals	8,888	9,584	11,328	11,484	20,186	4,469	4,596	5,388	5,185	8,713
Other Chemical Products	3,923	4,243	6,038	5,875	8,425	1,611	1,942	2,103	2,598	2,838
Petroleum Refining	19,169	20,605	17,545	19,852	30,367	719	3,914	5,539	4,379	2,273
Petroleum & Coal Products	1,138	1,088	1,305	1,420	2,431	268	227	336	550	1,028
Rubber Products	2,024	2,171	1,874	2,040	3,036	648	861	709	695	1,067
Plastic Products	995	981	1,302	1,340	1,985	327	318	398	344	607
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	6,657	7,793	10,015	11,723	16,034	3,559	4,079	5,760	6,480	8,416
Iron & Steel Basic Industries	10,814	9,601	13,662	16,112	21,858	5,441	2,194	5,051	4,827	6,146
Fabricated Metal Products	1,318	1,219	1,729	2,109	3,326	523	468	564	770	956
Non-Electrical Goods	5,343	4,966	5,540	5,562	8,754	1,269	1,340	1,263	1,319	2,801
Electrical Machinery	4,668	5,196	7,055	8,668	12,408	1,558	1,857	1,702	2,428	4,561
Transport Equipment	5,505	6,341	7,627	10,195	14,529	1,324	1,384	1,586	2,706	2,875
Measuring, Photographic, Optical Goods	443	395	493	706	1,056	121	80	90	202	262
Sports & Athletic goods	252	302	375	518	1,489	57	69	104	141	421
Others	315	347	346	480	713	124	133	117	187	194
Total	161,368	171,124	200,555	230,686	374,858	51,571	55,298	67,671	74,310	111,006

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

Note: For earlier data, consult Economic Survey, 1991-92

TABLE 4.4

CMI EMPLOYMENT COST AND AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT IN MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Major Industry	Employment Cost (Rs Million)					Average Daily Employment (000 Nos.)				
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1990-91	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1990-91
Ford	1505	1736	1913	2116	3321	64	66	69	67	84
Beverages	115	141	131	165	218	5	6	5	6	5
Tobacco	197	195	198	232	225	10	10	9	9	6
Textiles	2480	2640	3382	3537	7062	175	177	188	171	238
Wearing Apparels	135	198	269	312	726	7	9	12	12	20
Leather & Products	105	127	329	371	612	6	7	11	12	15
Ginning, Pressing & Baling	162	172	175	291	372	14	11	10	10	10
Wood & Products	38	46	56	78	86	2	3	3	3	3
Furniture & Fixture	29	21	33	34	54	2	1	2	2	2
Paper & Products	170	203	180	247	360	8	8	7	9	8
Printing & Publishing	201	259	339	403	396	9	9	11	12	8
Drugs & Pharmaceutical Products	510	566	643	826	1545	15	15	14	15	18
Industrial Chemicals	667	747	853	881	1483	17	19	18	16	18
Other Chemical Products	220	261	408	393	467	8	10	13	11	9
Petroleum Refining	102	143	151	179	250	3	3	3	2	2
Petroleum & Coal Products	22	15	23	28	63	1	1	1	1	2
Rubber Products	214	289	180	205	312	10	11	7	8	8
Plastic Products	97	104	119	113	195	4	4	5	4	5
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	669	865	996	1137	1620	23	25	27	28	28
Iron & Steel Basic Industries	1087	1392	1763	1731	3206	40	43	42	39	44
Fabricated Metal Products	152	169	220	237	358	9	9	9	9	12
Non-Electrical Goods	434	495	536	561	1215	18	19	19	19	25
Electrical Machinery	420	462	632	742	933	18	17	19	20	19
Transport Equipment	538	550	713	882	1100	19	17	21	23	19
Measuring, Photographic, Optical Goods	59	54	60	88	108	3	3	3	3	4
Sports & Athletic goods	20	27	32	40	169	1	1	2	1	8
Others	43	53	48	63	90	2	3	2	3	2
Total	10391	12120	14392	15892	26546	493	507	532	515	622

Note: For earlier data consult Economic Survey, 1991-92

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

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TABLE 4.5
CMI INDIRECT TAX CONTRIBUTION
AND VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS IN MAJOR INDUSTRIES

(Rs Million)

Major Industry	Indirect Tax Contribution					Value of Fixed Assets				
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1990-91	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1990-91
Food	3676	3449	2542	2660	4629	6489	8065	8770	12264	14944
Beverages	764	611	513	737	767	437	742	1486	793	1140
Tobacco	5325	4457	4862	4790	5828	328	397	391	291	515
Textiles	453	614	718	1026	3846	10209	12024	14932	15959	35979
Wearing Apparels	2	2	2	4	12	187	215	330	473	921
Leather & Products	9	4	17	16	24	253	380	507	598	1571
Wood Products & Furniture	10	6	9	9	48	623	632	2105	909	610
Paper & Products	99	115	105	128	374	552	982	723	1379	1663
Printing & Publishing	12	3	14	14	19	613	640	1095	727	968
Drugs & Pharmaceutical Products	77	70	61	93	206	1436	831	1018	1294	2176
Industrial Chemicals	722	513	205	211	459	5614	7573	8075	7248	8082
Other Chemical Products	428	322	545	505	623	492	453	807	884	998
Petroleum Refining	2030	2470	3380	2566	718	666	2560	2536	2353	1968
Petroleum & Coal Products	151	214	232	346	1043	45	45	66	77	185
Rubber Products	91	114	138	133	32	462	725	671	759	831
Plastic Products	20	16	35	33	92	360	388	523	380	666
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1347	1739	2191	2519	3962	4135	6089	14568	9269	12404
Iron & Steel Basic Industries	65	55	88	75	334	11854	14728	23568	23894	24051
Fabricated Metal Products	63	27	44	54	81	402	226	540	603	917
Non-Electrical Goods	27	30	21	24	53	1084	1395	1687	1937	2399
Electrical Machinery	237	223	296	360	554	967	1034	1245	1485	2901
Transport Equipment	36	35	18	16	53	1160	1424	1609	1631	2583
Measuring, Photographic, Optical Goods	8	1	2	8	5	86	91	111	186	174
Sports & Athletic goods					2	31	30	43	58	138
Others	97	111	105	237	157	557	447	691	868	914
Total	15749	15201	16143	16564	23921	49042	62116	88097	86319	119698

Note: For earlier data consult Economic Survey, 1991-92

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 4.6
COTTON TEXTILES STATISTICS

Year	No. of Mills	Installed Capacity		Working at the end of the period		Spindle Hours Worked (Million)	Loom Hours Worked (Million)	Consumption of Cotton (mln. kg)	Total Yarn Produced (mln. kg)	Surplus Yarn (mln. kg)	Total Production of Cloth (mln. sq mtr.)
		No. of Spindles (000)	No. of Looms (000)	No. of Spindles (000)	No. of Looms (000)						
1955	..	1,449	23	1,355	19	6,513	92.0	146.3	114.3	67.2	325.6
1956	..	1,518	24	1,422	22	7,091	109.6	158.4	123.6	70.6	366.5
1957	..	1,568	25	1,447	22	8,079	119.3	164.5	128.1	70.3	393.3
1958	..	1,569	26	1,459	24	9,332	128.8	169.8	138.4	72.9	427.3
1958 - 59	70	1,581	26	1,488	24	9,599	136.9	181.4	148.8	81.3	451.0
1959 - 60	72	1,582	27	1,491	26	..	..	201.2	160.4	90.4	455.0
1960 - 61	72	1,586	27	1,531	26	..	..	205.0	163.4	85.7	513.1
1961 - 62	71	1,644	28	1,524	26	11,969	161.5	205.3	166.7	83.9	534.4
1962 - 63	76	1,645	29	1,810	26	12,419	160.3	213.2	174.4	90.2	561.6
1963 - 64	81	1,913	30	1,792	28	13,171	175.3	233.5	198.6	112.1	579.6
1964 - 65	83	1,967	31	1,852	28	13,534	175.0	237.4	206.0	111.4	597.6
1965 - 66	89	2,056	31	1,871	27	13,318	152.2	230.7	194.0	105.0	544.6
1966 - 67	94	2,043	30	1,888	28	13,298	172.7	243.6	207.0	114.6	571.6
1967 - 68	95	2,048	30	1,916	28	14,208	173.5	271.9	224.6	126.4	597.7
1968 - 69	100	2,175	30	2,090	27	15,247	188.0	296.1	238.8	146.7	593.8
1969 - 70	107	2,397	31	2,327	27	16,964	197.1	334.7	273.2	175.4	606.5
1970 - 71	113	2,605	30	2,491	27	18,505	202.8	360.0	303.8	205.4	658.3
1971 - 72	131	2,848	30	2,650	26	19,629	188.5	407.1	335.7	236.9	628.2
1972 - 73	150	3,226	29	3,057	27	22,606	190.6	463.1	376.1	286.2	588.6
1973 - 74	155	3,308	29	3,034	26	23,617	192.7	475.3	379.5	283.4	592.2
1974 - 75	143	3,392	29	2,823	25	20,438	179.2	420.6	351.2	263.1	555.9
1975 - 76	127	3,478	29	2,579	23	20,095	167.4	419.7	349.7	265.7	520.3
1976 - 77	135	3,544	29	2,650	19	18,118	138.6	343.2	282.6	217.2	408.3
1977 - 78	140	3,560	26	2,680	15	19,776	110.5	356.0	297.9	242.7	391.3
1978 - 79	152	3,704	27	2,772	14	20,456	95.0	387.6	327.8	276.6	339.4
1979 - 80	149	3,731	26	2,841	16	21,468	99.1	428.6	362.9	325.0	342.3
1980 - 81	158	3,983	25	3,176	13	22,217	90.5	444.6	374.9	331.7	307.9
1981 - 82	155	4,180	25	2,944	13	22,924	85.1	501.0	430.2	387.5	325.0
1982 - 83	158	4,265	24	3,062	14	23,011	78.6	516.7	448.4	397.9	335.5
1983 - 84	162	4,224	24	3,020	12	23,683	91.6	506.5	431.6	396.6	296.6
1984 - 85	158	4,396	23	3,022	10	33,274	69.8	558.7	431.7	375.2	271.8
1985 - 86	160	4,422	19	3,158	9	24,620	64.7	553.6	482.2	436.3	253.5
1986 - 87	187	4,293	17	3,499	9	26,836	57.8	697.7	586.4	550.0	237.9
1987 - 88	197	4,330	16	3,690	9	29,823	66.2	779.7	685.0	643.5	281.6
1988 - 89	219	4,790	17	3,966	9	32,089	67.9	872.0	757.9	720.3	269.9
1989 - 90	236	5,195	16	4,416	8	36,170	67.5	1,054.1	911.6	864.5	294.8
1990 - 91	247	5,493	15	4,754	8	39,542	60.2	1,197.5	1,041.2	1,001.0	292.9
1991 - 92	271	6,141	15	5,260	8	43,606	58.8	1,342.8	1,170.7	1,134.7	307.9
1992 - 93	284	6,768	14	5,433	6	46,364	55.5	1,427.0	1,219.0	1,148.6	325.4
1993 - 94	320	8,182	14	5,886	6	47,221	44	1,483.4	1,309.6	1,272.8	314.9
1994 - 95	344	8,307	14	5,991	5	49,734	41.8	1,558.9	1,369.7	1,340.6	321.8
1995 - 96	349	8,493	13	6,356	5	52,239	37.1	1,661.9	1,464.9	1,434.7	327.0
<u>Jul-Mar</u>											
1995 - 96	354	8,487	14	6,473	5	38,684	27.5	1,232.0	1,112.1	1,067.5	241.0
1996 - 97	353	8,088	10	6,392	5	40,321	27.6	1,252.3	1,136.4	1,104.0	252.6

.. Not available
P: Provisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 4.7
 PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZERS, VEGETABLE GHEE, SUGAR AND CEMENT (000 tonnes)

Year	Fertilizers					Vegetable Ghee	Sugar	Cement
	Urea	Super Phosphate	Ammonium Nitrate	Ammonium Sulphate	Nitro Phosphate			
1955 - 56	-	-	-	-	-	17	61	732
1956 - 57	-	-	-	-	-	16	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	3,936
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	639	2,322	8,321
1992 - 93	2,306.1	205.0	302.2	92.9	297.3	725	2,397	8,558
1993 - 94	3,103.8	195.1	242.7	82.0	254.4	671	2,922	8,100
1994 - 95	3,000.2	147.0	313.9	79.6	285.0	678	3,002	8,472
1995 - 96	3,257.4	103.7	383.5	83.7	336.5	717	2,470	9,571
Jul-Mar								
1995 - 96	2,412.0	86.0	292.4	58.9	239.9	558	2,365	7,089
1996 - 97	2,438.2	0.1	249.7	59.1	272.3	515	2,213	7,068

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

Nil

TABLE 4.8

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

Year	Food and Tobacco		Jute Tex- tiles (000 tonnes)	Rubber			
	Beverages (000 doz. bottles)	Cigarettes (Million Nos)		Motor Tyres (000 Nos)	Motor Tubes (000 Nos)	Cycle Tyres (000 Nos)	Cycle Tubes (000 Nos)
1955	-	4,434	-	-	-	-	2,009
1956	-	4,907	-	-	-	-	2,186
1957	-	5,861	-	-	-	-	2,617
1958	-	6,694	-	-	-	-	2,636
1958 - 59	-	6,639	-	-	-	-	2,531
1959 - 60	-	8,172	-	-	-	-	3,079
1960 - 61	-	9,505	-	-	-	-	-
1961 - 62	-	10,501	-	-	-	-	-
1962 - 63	-	10,833	-	-	-	1,624	3,300
1963 - 64	9,706	12,785	-	-	-	1,795	3,363
1964 - 65	11,616	14,303	1.7	59	67	2,335	4,559
1965 - 66	12,295	16,869	3.5	60	65	1,939	2,990
1966 - 67	11,405	18,968	3.3	59	68	2,808	4,241
1967 - 68	11,181	20,024	6.6	84	96	2,574	3,300
1968 - 69	11,585	20,636	9.6	12	28	2,920	3,704
1969 - 70	13,237	22,369	33.1	109	115	3,171	3,556
1970 - 71	12,473	24,166	37.6	115	126	2,745	3,798
1971 - 72	16,097	21,772	30.2	100	85	2,037	2,453
1972 - 73	13,167	27,623	34.5	168	162	2,542	3,283
1973 - 74	15,039	27,477	36.5	149	177	3,252	3,862
1974 - 75	21,421	26,804	45.4	239	214	3,033	4,161
1975 - 76	26,361	27,454	42.0	166	143	3,180	4,219
1976 - 77	28,878	28,379	33.9	148	137	3,461	4,131
1977 - 78	41,893	31,304	33.4	182	159	3,675	5,020
1978 - 79	53,356	32,536	37.0	183	187	3,731	4,154
1979 - 80	48,033	34,647	41.8	204	201	3,937	5,147
1980 - 81	60,787	35,891	50.2	227	189	4,072	5,425
1981 - 82	69,444	36,132	56.0	193	136	4,304	5,449
1982 - 83	60,841	38,199	66.4	217	134	3,984	5,226
1983 - 84	80,100	40,096	84.0	238	122	3,735	6,173
1984 - 85	76,178	38,021	78.2	307	87	4,074	7,040
1985 - 86	85,821	39,593	100.0	412	171	4,147	6,121
1986 - 87	77,256	39,929	113.6	382	117	4,221	6,307
1987 - 88	89,381	40,697	111.5	679	384	4,476	5,748
1988 - 89	88,506	31,567	103.9	907	521	4,087	6,157
1989 - 90	86,136	32,279	95.8	915	648	4,000	5,501
1990 - 91	67,607	29,887	96.9	952	646	3,828	5,468
1991 - 92	85,266	29,673	100.9	784	618	3,751	5,757
1992 - 93	139,823	29,947	97.5	712	550	3,826	5,612
1993 - 94	113,704	35,895	76.4	783	706	3,872	6,191
1994 - 95	143,019	32,747	67.3	912	833	3,522	5,146
1995 - 96	130,697	44,701	70.6	1,003	909	3,989	5,574
<u>Jul-Mar</u>							
1995 - 96	77,362	33,658	54.4	732	659	2,882	4,123
1996 - 97	65,048	34,293	50.2	395	471	2,927	4,111

(Contd.)

TABLE 4.8
PRODUCTION OF SELECTED ITEMS

Year	Chemicals					Transport, Machinery & Electrical Appliances			
	Soda Ash	Sulphuric Acid	Caustic Soda	Chlorine Gas	Paints & Varnishes	Polishes & Creams for Footwear	Bicycles	Sewing Machines	Total Fans
	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)	(tonnes)	(mln. grams)	(000 Nos.)	(000 Nos.)	(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	-
1992 - 93	186.2	99.8	81.4	5.9	16,626	638.1	573.7	72.3	-
1993 - 94	187.3	102.3	89.1	5.9	9,373	602.8	563.7	76.7	-
1994 - 95	184.6	80.4	92.7	7.8	6,865	719.5	474.5	68.1	-
1995 - 96	213.6	65.2	109.0	9.2	7,293	836.8	545.1	82.8	-
<u>Jul-Mar</u>									
1995 - 96	161.1	39.5	81.4	6.8	5,983	608.5	418.0	65.2	-
1996 - 97	185.4	23.5	89.3	7.2	5,734	644.1	316.1	42.1	-

(Contd.)

TABLE 4.8

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

[..Contd.]

Year	Electrical Appliances		M.S. Products and Chip Board						
	Electric Bulbs	Electric Tubes	M.S. Products	Paper Board	Chip Board	Straw Board	Printing Paper	Writing Paper	Packing & & other Paper
	(Mln. Nos)	(000 metres)	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)	(000 tonnes)
1960 - 61	..	..	..	10.3	2.1	3.6	..	..	..
1961 - 62	..	..	..	10.7	2.1	5.8	..	..	..
1962 - 63	..	..	..	10.5	2.3	5.0	..	..	..
1963 - 64	..	168	..	13.1	2.3	5.1	..	..	..
1964 - 65	6.8	82	..	15.9	3.2	5.7	..	..	..
1965 - 66	6.9	184	186.7	14.7	4.6	4.9	..	..	..
1966 - 67	7.8	321	196.7	16.9	4.6	5.0	..	..	..
1967 - 68	9.6	213	178.9	17.1	3.7	4.2	..	..	..
1968 - 69	9.0	250	227.7	22.9	7.3	4.6	..	..	..
1969 - 70	10.7	267	180.0	25.6	10.8	1.5	..	..	..
1970 - 71	10.5	396	196.1	25.1	14.9	..	5.8	7.7	2.7
1971 - 72	7.9	490	165.5	20.2	14.1	..	9.0	10.3	5.7
1972 - 73	18.7	565	183.9	20.2	17.7	..	6.3	16.9	4.0
1973 - 74	10.9	642	218.1	21.5	14.4	..	4.8	16.6	3.7
1974 - 75	15.0	604	224.0	13.9	13.2	..	4.0	15.4	3.7
1975 - 76	17.4	564	230.7	9.7	11.4	0.1	2.4	16.1	2.7
1976 - 77	14.9	413	269.6	9.9	11.6	0.1	3.2	15.7	4.1
1977 - 78	17.5	464	315.3	12.2	10.2	..	2.8	17.8	1.6
1978 - 79	20.6	1,238	362.4	23.8	25.9	..	2.9	22.5	10.1
1979 - 80	20.3	1,145	420.9	25.3	26.0	..	3.7	20.4	9.9
1980 - 81	34.2	1,285	494.7	27.3	31.9	..	3.6	24.7	12.1
1981 - 82	41.4	1,881	550.8	28.6	31.1	..	4.5	28.6	11.9
1982 - 83	23.5	2,489	636.7	28.7	30.1	..	3.8	29.2	14.6
1983 - 84	36.8	3,143	654.2	29.8	32.0	..	4.1	26.1	13.4
1984 - 85	44.9	3,222	718.5	32.6	36.4	..	3.6	30.2	16.3
1985 - 86	46.4	3,314	731.7	33.1	30.2	..	3.9	21.4	17.5
1986 - 87	46.4	4,702	782.3	34.6	34.3	..	3.6	6.6	19.0
1987 - 88	46.4	6,404	869.7	33.8	36.2	..	2.4	10.1	19.2
1988 - 89	53.4	6,567	..	32.1	33.3	..	1.3	14.5	22.0
1989 - 90	55.7	7,567	..	33.1	36.7	..	1.3	6.7	19.1
1990 - 91	49.3	7,728	..	31.6	36.7	..	1.3	3.5	19.9
1991 - 92	43.2	5,035	..	23.9	39.6	..	1.4	1.8	20.2
1992 - 93	43.2	4,205	..	27.0	39.5	..	1.5	0.0	20.4
1993 - 94	50.8	5,307	..	25.8	37.9	..	1.5	0.0	22.1
1994 - 95	41.6	5,352	..	23.8	37.0	..	1.3	0.0	18.3
1995 - 96	45.8	5,417	..	20.0	38.5	..	1.5	0.0	19.6
<u>JUL-Mar</u>									
1995 - 96	34.1	3,899	..	76.9	19.7	..	8.4	49.8	16.4
1996 - 97	40.1	5,592	..	91.8	16.4	..	9.0	33.7	17.4

.. Not available

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Industries

TABLE 4.9
PERCENT GROWTH OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

	Cotton Yarn	Cotton Cloth	Jute Goods	Veg. Ghee	Cigarettes	Fertilizers	Cement	Soda Ash	Caustic Soda	Sugar
1950s	32.89	27.96	-	22.97	20.38	1.47	8.16	-	-	20.68
1960s	5.63	3.05	-	16.88	10.73	27.49	10.68	12.90	24.35	34.26
1970s	3.37	(5.24)	3.38	13.80	4.86	13.19	2.52	2.62	5.04	2.24
1980s	9.96	(1.07)	9.48	4.46	(0.36)	10.69	8.56	6.89	6.64	14.36
1980-81	3.33	(10.06)	20.10	11.73	3.59	36.40	5.83	21.41	(3.51)	45.22
1981-82	14.72	5.57	11.55	5.15	6.24	21.61	3.36	11.20	5.19	52.88
1982-83	4.25	3.24	18.57	(3.39)	0.18	31.91	7.68	(11.94)	1.48	(13.37)
1983-84	(3.76)	(11.61)	26.51	15.98	4.97	3.91	14.35	12.92	(3.41)	1.77
1984-85	0.03	(8.35)	(6.90)	7.56	(2.93)	1.44	5.09	14.54	15.87	13.86
1985-86	11.69	(6.75)	27.88	(4.38)	1.73	0.73	22.00	5.16	19.13	(14.55)
1986-87	21.61	(6.15)	13.60	(0.49)	0.85	7.11	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)	2.49	0.75	7.61	8.33	4.90
1989-90	20.28	9.26	(7.80)	9.45	2.26	3.74	5.09	3.57	11.43	(0.05)
1990-91	14.22	(0.65)	1.15	(3.95)	(7.41)	(2.66)	3.66	1.53	6.01	4.15
1991-92	12.44	5.13	4.13	(2.59)	(0.72)	(5.50)	7.20	26.29	4.49	20.10
1992-93	4.12	5.67	(3.37)	13.46	(0.92)	14.63	2.84	0.16	(0.73)	3.23
1993-94	7.44	(3.22)	(21.64)	(7.45)	19.86	20.96	(5.35)	0.59	9.46	21.90
1994-95	5.33	2.20	(12.48)	1.04	(6.77)	(1.27)	4.59	(1.44)	(1.04)	2.70
1995-96	6.95	1.60	4.94	1.20	36.50	8.86	12.97	15.71	17.58	(17.71)
1996-97*	2.19	4.81	7.72	7.71	1.78	(2.26)	(0.30)	15.01	9.71	(6.42)

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

- Not available

• Jul-Mar

Note: (i) Figures for 1950s, 1960s, 1970s and 1980s represent average annual growth rate.
(ii) Figures from 1980-81 onward represent percent growth over previous year.
(iii) Figures in parenthesis represent negative growth.

TABLE 5.1
COMMERCIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Year	1. Oil/Petroleum (tonnes)						Total
	Households	Industry	Agriculture(a)	Transport	Power	Other Govt.	
1971-72	380,991	267,942	287,157	1,116,175	99,597	630,586	2,782,448
1972-73	396,319	247,424	323,282	1,182,974	77,088	638,772	2,865,859
1973-74	451,728	220,087	236,959	1,258,694	202,974	588,117	2,958,559
1974-75	538,028	225,834	270,653	1,416,749	308,419	653,931	3,413,614
1975-76	495,871	194,568	249,719	1,536,446	156,851	608,667	3,242,123
1976-77	577,842	238,679	243,258	1,617,039	162,450	547,669	3,386,937
1977-78	629,141	224,027	264,172	1,907,840	34,936	540,389	3,600,505
1978-79	680,974	202,752	234,563	2,223,596	15,521	533,333	3,890,739
1979-80	625,861	227,606	252,712	2,291,922	50,490	702,774	4,151,365
1980-81	516,958	261,028	173,317	2,467,451	182,972	679,172	4,300,898
1981-82	543,720	303,886	124,235	2,745,302	442,063	688,047	4,847,253
1982-83	593,887	391,652	161,324	2,890,159	754,177	723,219	5,514,418
1983-84	678,897	689,038	173,254	3,066,952	766,274	725,780	6,100,195
1984-85	748,426	814,713	218,887	3,240,202	944,468	649,047	6,615,743
1985-86	800,449	945,977	242,599	3,410,276	1,003,928	653,553	7,056,782
1986-87	860,498	1,228,063	240,328	3,922,526	1,180,874	295,902	7,728,191
1987-88	859,415	1,224,939	330,407	4,185,965	1,598,749	329,103	8,528,578
1988-89	971,037	1,290,943	293,703	4,352,677	1,822,002	328,959	9,059,315
1989-90	1,116,896	1,297,018	286,921	4,683,595	2,188,552	399,475	9,972,457
1990-91	944,256	1,147,698	265,229	4,841,362	2,434,136	328,592	9,961,273
1991-92	613,706	1,368,525	281,538	5,619,552	2,775,418	323,228	10,982,968
1992-93	622,075	1,479,935	287,181	6,107,416	3,158,124	357,115	12,011,846
1993-94	589,851	1,653,516	307,795	6,414,582	3,902,308	357,529	13,225,581
1994-95	585,173	1,889,443	268,631	6,646,175	4,215,635	355,110	13,960,167
1995-96	596,031	2,416,278	250,031	7,135,631	4,785,856	417,254	15,601,081
<u>Jul-Mar</u>							
1995-96	465,905	1,818,468	185,431	5,100,615	3,404,740	321,775	11,296,934
1996-97 e	396,905	1,619,802	195,280	5,362,537	3,151,217	293,171	11,018,912

a: ISD consumption in agricultural sector is not available separately and is included under transport sector. Agricultural sector represents LDO only.
e: estimates

Contd.

TABLE 5.1
COMMERCIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Year	2. Gas (mm cft)(b)						Transport (CNG)	Total
	Households	Commercial	Cement	Fertilizer	Power	Industry		
1971-72	2,261	1,945	16,399	22,286	40,793	27,830	-	111,514
1972-73	2,983	2,305	20,888	27,685	43,330	30,121	-	127,312
1973-74	3,917	2,988	23,054	20,030	48,549	35,961	-	116,499
1974-75	5,065	3,520	24,668	31,203	51,801	40,489	-	156,746
1975-76	6,206	4,214	23,848	31,625	49,515	41,507	-	156,915
1976-77	7,498	4,684	22,535	31,805	60,837	41,666	-	169,025
1977-78	9,813	5,303	24,236	31,873	60,328	47,914	-	179,467
1978-79	12,110	6,063	24,256	43,749	60,758	49,632	-	196,568
1979-80	14,283	6,543	25,738	46,315	80,431	54,671	-	227,981
1980-81	17,738	7,540	26,085	65,920	84,743	62,748	-	264,774
1981-82	24,037	8,337	26,319	77,273	82,087	67,471	-	285,524
1982-83	28,357	8,905	21,222	97,308	74,205	70,522	-	300,519
1983-84	32,246	9,122	10,305	98,335	77,927	73,159	-	301,094
1984-85	37,372	9,838	8,300	100,083	88,906	74,629	-	319,128
1985-86	42,512	9,923	7,283	99,788	103,252	74,852	-	337,610
1986-87	45,761	9,878	5,496	103,131	118,098	75,305	-	357,669
1987-88	47,443	10,282	5,262	102,853	142,750	78,741	-	387,331
1988-89	51,278	10,829	5,255	104,394	142,064	81,421	-	395,241
1989-90	60,140	11,154	7,988	108,582	169,089	86,368	-	443,321
1990-91	66,797	12,317	13,020	107,954	176,409	88,841	-	465,338
1991-92	70,741	13,057	11,761	101,493	193,893	95,661	25	486,606
1992-93	75,783	14,326	11,914	119,628	186,853	102,991	31	511,527
1993-94	82,461	15,239	10,187	144,514	197,694	100,631	43	550,769
1994-95	97,045	16,064	6,730	141,697	181,107	104,098	47	546,788
1995-96	110,103	16,960	7,569	150,374	186,507	111,202	153	582,868
Jul-Mar							39	430,623
1995-96	73,796	12,681	4,745	113,050	130,570	95,742	100	428,656
1996-97 e	79,392	13,636	8,234	112,393	135,177	79,723		[Contd.]

-- not available

b: Excluding LPG

CNG Compressed Natural Gas

* Figure in cubic feet converted from cubic meters by using factor 1 CM = 35.36 cft

e: Estimates

TABLE 5.1
COMMERCIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

[..Contd.]

Year	3. Electricity (Gwh)								4. Coal (000 metric tonne)				
	Trac- tion	House- hold	Commer- cial	Indus- trial	Agricul- tural	Street Light	Other Govt.	Total	House- hold	Power	Brick Kilns	Other Govt.	Total
1971-72		635	378	2,855	997	31	436	5,332	33.0	56.8	1,170.7	49.6	1310.1
1972-73		740	416	3,017	1,170	37	624	6,004	33.0	56.8	1,170.7	41.3	1301.8
1973-74		852	459	3,121	1,131	36	657	6,256	33.0	56.8	1,064.4	36.1	1190.3
1974-75		943	503	3,094	1,631	40	610	6,721	55.9	45.7	1,120.3	25.8	1247.7
1975-76		1,128	563	3,113	1,395	51	683	6,933	40.6	40.1	974.1	9.9	1064.7
1976-77		1,296	636	3,091	1,399	63	582	7,067	40.9	51.5	1,107.8	23.1	1223.3
1977-78		1,706	733	3,402	1,761	83	687	8,372	38.9	25.4	1,186.0	14.6	1264.9
1978-79		2,091	675	3,573	1,805	102	731	8,977	29.4	28.4	1,316.7	12.3	1386.8
1979-80		2,357	883	4,108	2,066	108	825	10,347	26.4	18.9	1,511.5	12.1	1568.9
1980-81	44	2,696	954	4,526	2,135	137	893	11,384	7.8	30.6	1,517.4	21.1	1576.9
1981-82	42	3,223	1,047	5,002	2,369	105	910	12,698	22.7	1.8	1,715.4	10.4	1750.3
1982-83	44	3,752	1,049	5,572	2,559	109	1,065	14,150	22.2	32.7	1,546.1	7.6	1608.6
1983-84	38	4,535	1,287	5,884	2,673	101	1,212	15,730	21.6	23.5	1,810.7	13.0	1913.9
1984-85	37	5,076	1,413	6,249	2,798	105	1,906	17,584	16.0	32.1	2,174.4	15.2	2237.7
1985-86	36	5,845	1,526	7,288	2,900	131	1,939	19,665	14.4	25.6	2,148.2	13.5	2201.7
1986-87	38	6,806	1,713	8,012	3,471	146	1,511	21,697	5.6	19.0	2,220.8	15.2	2260.6
1987-88	40	7,900	1,868	8,973	4,415	167	1,712	25,075	20.2	21.3	2,704.8	3.6	2749.9
1988-89	35	8,660	1,921	9,416	4,379	187	2,189	26,787	14.9	40.6	2,586.0	1.5	2643.0
1989-90	38	9,360	1,963	10,324	5,027	236	1,821	28,769	7.1	39.8	3,096.0	..	3142.9
1990-91	33	10,409	2,072	11,229	5,620	..	2,171	31,534	3.8	24.6	3,026.0	..	3,054.4
1991-92	29	11,458	2,143	12,289	5,847	310	1,802	33,879	6.8	39.5	3,580.3	..	3,626.7
1992-93	27	13,170	2,333	13,043	5,635	297	1,987	36,493	3.2	46.7	3,216.6	..	3,266.5
1993-94	27	14,133	2,547	12,637	5,772	298	1,967	37,381	3.3	43.6	3,487.0	..	3,533.9
1994-95	22	15,584	2,623	12,528	6,251	324	2,116	39,448	3.2	40.7	2,999.0	..	3,043.0
1995-96	20	17,116	2,962	12,183	6,696	378	2,382	41,738	3.1	398.9	3235.8	..	3,637.80
Jul-Mar													
1995-96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	26.6	2,470.6	..	2,500.0
1996-97	14	13,305	2,223	8,913	5,246	263	2,749	32,713	9.2	268.7	2,088.1	..	2,366.0

.. not available
e. Estimates

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources,
Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 5.2
COMMERCIAL ENERGY SUPPLIES

	Oil		Gas (mcf)*	Petroleum Products		Coal		Electricity	
	Crude Oil Imports (000 barrels)	Local Crude Extraction (000 barrels)		Imports (000 tonnes)	Production (000 tonnes)	Imports (000 tonnes)	Production (000 tonnes)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (Gwh)
1971-72	22,781	3,007	124,786	419	3,135	32	1,214	1,662	7,572
1972-73	22,683	3,061	143,094	507	3,156	31	1,192	1,972	8,377
1973-74	24,240	2,854	163,161	756	3,113	20	1,212	2,072	9,064
1974-75	21,177	2,443	175,955	1,095	2,842	17	1,295	2,430	9,941
1975-76	21,548	2,512	176,214	896	2,774	18	1,055	2,528	10,319
1976-77	21,733	3,643	190,869	1,059	2,879	23	1,200	3,334	10,877
1977-78	25,790	3,538	199,920	1,091	3,654	16	1,251	3,417	12,375
1978-79	26,587	3,710	221,341	1,404	3,594		1,287	3,467	14,174
1979-80	28,707	3,567	259,716	1,583	4,043	98	1,569	3,518	14,974
1980-81	30,109	3,554	299,803	1,563	3,994	312	1,577	4,105	16,062
1981-82	32,755	3,956	323,333	1,584	4,460	540	1,750	4,205	17,688
1982-83	31,193	4,738	347,111	1,866	4,260	520	1,609	4,798	19,697
1983-84	31,996	4,883	346,678	2,155	4,352	491	1,869	5,010	21,873
1984-85	29,937	9,522	361,850	2,290	4,668	716	2,238	5,615	23,003
1985-86	29,291	14,348	380,162	2,450	4,838	852	2,202	6,298	25,589
1986-87	27,666	14,999	402,561	3,169	4,956	919	2,261	6,653	28,703
1987-88	28,003	16,310	437,311	3,759	5,671	853	2,749	6,811	33,091
1988-89	26,894	17,069	455,488	4,301	5,416	896	2,536	7,104	34,562
1989-90	26,064	19,520	498,108	4,528	5,577	900	2,745	7,449	37,660
1990-91	28,178	23,485	518,483	4,310	6,437	917	3,054	6,716	41,042
1991-92	30,016	22,469	550,715	5,275	6,360	985	3,627	9,369	45,439
1992-93	29,407	21,895	563,545	6,612	6,180	994	3,266	10,586	48,750
1993-94	30,770	20,675	624,229	7,875	6,276	1,094	3,534	11,319	50,640
1994-95	28,386	19,658	628,211	8,737	5,884	1,096	3,043	12,100	53,545
1995-96	31,044	21,063	666,643	10,135	6,344	1,080	3,538	12,969	56,946
<u>Jul-Mar</u>									
1995-96	23,233	15,842	496,774	7,228	4,765	810	2,716	13,248	41,737
1996-97	21,889	16,098	522,768	7,190	4,479	750 e	2,366 e	14,476	43,605 @

* Million cubic feet

.. not available

@ Excludes generation of Hub Power

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources
Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 5.3

COMMERCIAL ENERGY SUPPLIES

[...Contd.]

Year	Electricity					
	Hydroelectric (Hyoeel)		Thermal		Nuclear	
	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (Gwh)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (Gwh)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (Gwh)
1971-72	667	3,679	1,058	3,789	137	104
1972-73	767	4,335	1,068	3,738	137	304
1973-74	867	4,141	1,068	4,464	137	459
1974-75	867	4,359	1,426	4,977	137	605
1975-76	867	5,435	1,524	4,274	137	610
1976-77	1,568	5,185	1,629	5,271	137	421
1977-78	1,567	7,442	1,713	4,702	137	231
1978-79	1,567	8,232	1,763	5,836	137	106
1979-80	1,567	8,714	1,814	6,258	137	2
1980-81	1,847	9,043	2,121	6,869	137	150
1981-82	1,947	9,522	2,121	7,983	137	183
1982-83	2,547	11,365	2,114	8,104	137	228
1983-84	2,548	12,826	2,325	8,723	137	324
1984-85	2,898	12,241	2,580	10,416	137	346
1985-86	2,898	13,804	3,263	11,355	137	430
1986-87	2,901	15,250	3,615	12,951	137	502
1987-88	2,898	16,690	3,776	16,147	137	254
1988-89	2,898	16,970	4,069	17,562	137	30
1989-90	2,898	16,725	4,914	20,442	137	292
1990-91	2,898	18,343	5,741	22,354	137	385
1991-92	3,330	18,247	5,902	26,375	137	418
1992-93	4,626	21,112	5,823	27,057	137	582
1993-94	4,726	19,436	6,456	30,707	137	497
1994-95	4,826	22,858	7,137	30,176	137	511
1995-96	4,826	23,206	8,006	33,257	137	483
<u>Jul-Mar</u>						
1995-96	4,826	17,173	8,285	24,187	137	380
1996-97	4,825	17,362	9,518	26,820	137	223

.. not available

Source:

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources,
Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HOIP)

TABLE 5.4
SCHEDULE OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS

Consumption during the month (kwh)	Effective 1-8-1996				Effective 1-9-1996			
	Fixed/Min Charges (Rs/Kwh)	Energy Charges (Rs/kwh)	F.A.S. (Rs/kwh)	Additional Surcharge (Rs/kwh)	Fixed/Min Charges (Rs/Kwh)	Energy Charges (Rs/kwh)	F.A.S. (Rs/kwh)	Additional Surcharge (Rs/kwh)
GENERAL SUPPLY TARIFF A-1								
For first 50 units	-	54	7	29	-	54	7	31
For next 100 units (51-150)	-	68	7	48	-	68	7	50
For next 150 units (151-300)	-	77	15	83	-	77	15	86
For next 700 units (301-1000)	-	110	75	148	-	110	75	153
For next 1000 units (1001-2000)	-	147	75	198	-	147	75	205
For next 1000 units (2001-3000)	-	147	75	214	-	147	75	221
For next 1000 units (3000-4000)	-	147	75	230	-	147	75	237
Above 4000 units	-	147	75	244	-	147	75	251
GENERAL SUPPLY TARIFF A-2								
For first 100 units	-	217	75	195	-	217	75	202
Above 100 Units	-	241	75	209	-	241	75	217
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY								
B-1 upto 40 kw	-	119	75	141	-	119	75	146
B-2 41-500 kw	151	68	75	157	-	68	75	162
B-3 upto 5000 kw	145	67	75	118	-	67	75	122
B-4 for all loads	140	62	75	114	-	62	75	118
SUPPLY TO AGRICULTURAL TUBE WELLS (TARIFF-D)								
1 SCARP	-	85	75	127	-	85	75	131
2 For bonafied forest agri tubewells and lifts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Punjab & Sindh	41	49	75	136	41	49	75	141
ii) NWFP & Baluchistan	36	34	75	118	36	34	75	122
FLAT RATE TARIFF D-1 (FOR PRIVATE AGRI. TUBEWELLS)								
1 Punjab & Sindh	147	-	-	151	147	-	-	156
2 NWFP & Balushistan & Distts. Mianwali & Bhawalnagar in Punjab & Tharperkar in Sind	122	-	-	127	122	-	-	131
SUPPLY TO RES. COLONIES ATTACHED TO INDUSTRIAL PREMISES (TARIFF-H)								
1 Consumers having their own transformer	-	104	75	141	-	104	75	146
2 Consumer not having their own transformer	-	105	75	142	-	105	75	147
TARIFF-I FOR RAILWAY TRACTION								
Tariff-I	-	61	75	116	-	61	75	120
TARIFF-J FOR CO-GENERATION CONSUMERS								
Sale of Power by WAPDA	-	133	75	142	-	133	75	147
Purchase of Power by WAPDA	-	103	-	-	-	108	-	-
a) During December to July	-	78	-	-	-	78	-	-
b) During August to November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 5.4
SCHEDULE OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS

Consumption during the month (kwh)	Effective 1-10-1996				Effective 1-11-1996			
	Fixed/Min Charges (Rs/Kwh)	Energy Charges (Rs/kwh)	F.A.S. (Rs/kwh)	Additional Surcharge (Rs/kwh)	Fixed/Min Charges (Rs/Kwh)	Energy Charges (Rs/kwh)	F.A.S. (Rs/kwh)	Additional Surcharge (Rs/kwh)
GENERAL SUPPLY TARIFF A-1								
For first 50 units	-	54	7	34	-	64	7	37
For next 100 units (51-150)	-	68	7	54	-	68	7	58
For next 150 units (151-300)	-	77	15	91	-	77	15	96
For next 700 units (301-1000)	-	110	75	160	-	110	15	167
For next 1000 units (1001-2000)	-	147	75	212	-	147	75	219
For next 1000 units (2001-3000)	-	147	75	229	-	147	75	237
For next 1000 units (3000-4000)	-	147	75	245	-	147	75	253
Above 4000 units	-	147	75	258	-	147	75	267
GENERAL SUPPLY TARIFF A-2								
For first 100 units	-	217	75	210	-	217	75	219
Above 100 Units	-	241	75	226	-	241	75	235
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY								
B-1 upto 40 kw	-	119	75	153	-	119	75	160
B-2 41-500 kw	-	68	75	169	151	68	75	176
B-3 upto 5000 kw	-	67	75	127	145	67	75	133
B-4 for all loads	-	62	75	123	148	62	75	129
SUPPLY TO AGRICULTURAL TUBE WELLS (TARIFF-D)								
1 SCARP	-	85	75	136	-	85	75	141
2 For bonafied forest agri tubewells & lift								
i) Punjab & Sindh	41	49	75	146	41	49	75	152
ii) NWFP & Baluchistan	36	34	75	127	36	34	75	132
FLAT RATE TARIFF D-1 (FOR PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL TUBEWELLS)								
1 Punjab & Sindh	147	-	-	165	147	-	-	174
2 NWFP & Baluchistan & Distts. Mianwali & Bhawalnagar in Punjab & Tharparkar in Sindh	122	-	-	139	-	-	-	147
SUPPLY TO RES. COLONIES ATTACHED TO INDUSTRIAL PREMISES (TARIFF-H)								
1 Consumers having their own transformer	-	-	-	-	-	104	75	141
2 Consumer not having their own transformer	-	-	-	-	-	105	75	142
TARIFF-I FOR RAILWAY TRACTION								
Tariff-I	-	-	-	-	-	61	75	116
TARIFF-J FOR CO-GENERATION CONSUMERS								
Sale of Power by WAPDA	-	-	-	-	-	133	75	142
Purchase of Power by WAPDA								
a) During December to July	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	-
b) During August to Novemb	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-

TABLE 5.4

SCHEDULE OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS

Consumption during the month (kwh)	Effective 1-12-1996				Effective 1-1-1997				Effective 1-2-1997			
	Fixed/Min Energy Charges		Additional		Fixed/Min Energy Charges		Additional		Fixed/Min Energy Charges		Additional	
	(Rs/Kwh)	(Rs/kwh)	F.A.S. (Rs/kwh)	Surcharge (Rs/kwh)	(Rs/Kwh)	(Rs/kwh)	F.A.S. (Rs/kwh)	Surcharge (Rs/kwh)	(Rs/Kwh)	(Rs/kwh)	F.A.S. (Rs/kwh)	Surcharge (Rs/kwh)
GENERAL SUPPLY TARIFF A-1												
For first 50 units	-	54	7	48	-	54	7	48	-	54	7	50
For next 100 units (51-160)	-	68	7	62	-	68	7	66	-	68	7	76
For next 150 units (151-300)	-	77	15	101	-	77	15	101	-	77	15	120
For next 700 units (301-1000)	-	110	75	174	-	110	75	182	-	110	75	209
For next 1000 units (1001-2000)	-	147	75	226	-	147	75	234	-	147	75	262
For next 1000 units (2001-3000)	-	147	75	246	-	147	75	254	-	147	75	282
For next 1000 units (3000-4000)	-	147	75	262	-	147	75	270	-	147	75	298
Above 4000 units	-	147	75	275	-	147	75	283	-	147	75	311
GENERAL SUPPLY TARIFF A-2												
For first 100 units	-	217	75	228	-	217	75	237	-	217	75	267
Above 100 Units	-	241	75	244	-	241	75	253	-	241	75	283
INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY												
B-1 upto 40 kw	151	68	75	183	151	68	75	174	151	68	75	197
B-2 41-500 kw	145	67	75	139	145	67	75	145	145	67	75	165
B-3 upto 5000 kw	140	62	75	133	140	62	75	138	140	62	75	157
B-4 for all loads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUPPLY TO AGRICULTURAL TUBE WELLS (TARIFF-D)												
1 SCARP	-	85	75	146	-	85	75	151	-	85	75	171
2 For bonafied forest agri tubewells & lift												
i) Punjab & Sindh	41	49	75	159	41	49	75	166	41	49	75	188
ii) NWFP & Baluchistan	36	34	75	138	36	34	75	144	36	34	75	163
FLAT RATE TARIFF D-1 (FOR PRIVATE AGRIC. TUBEWELLS)												
1 Punjab & Sindh	147	-	-	184	147	-	-	195	147	-	-	220
2 NWFP & Baluchistan & Districts Mianwali & Bhawalnagar in Punjab & Tharparkar in Sind	122	-	-	156	122	-	-	166	122	-	-	187
SUPPLY TO RES. COLONIES ATTACHED TO INDUSTRIAL PREMISES (TARIFF-H)												
1 Consumers having their own transformer	-	104	75	-	-	104	75	-	-	104	75	-
2 Consumer not having their own transformer	-	105	75	-	-	105	75	-	-	105	75	-
TARIFF-I FOR RAILWAY TRACTION												
Tariff-1	-	61	75	-	-	61	75	-	-	61	75	-
TARIFF-J FOR CO-GENERATION CONSUMERS												
Sale of Power by WAPDA	-	133	75	-	-	133	75	-	-	133	75	-
Purchase of Power by WAPDA												
a) During December to July	-	103	-	-	-	103	-	-	-	103	-	-
b) During August to November	-	78	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	78	-	-

Note: 1) The above figures cover some portion of the tariffs schedule. For full details, WAPDA may be consulted.
2) For tariffs schedule prior to 1-8-1996, consult Supplement of Economic Survey 1995-96.

TABLE 5.5
OIL SALE PRICES

	(Rs./Ltr.)				
	Effective from				
	19-8-1993	14-6-1995	28-10-1995	14-4-1996	4-2-1997
EX-NRL/PRL, Karachi					
Motor Gasoline	13.13	13.75	14.71	14.91	17.23
HDB: (Automotive 100 Octane)	15.97	16.88	18.06	18.28	20.04
Supr (90 Octane) (Blend of Motor Gasoline @ 60% and HDB 40%)	14.27	15.00	16.05	16.26	18.35
Kerosene	6.00	6.25	6.69	7.26	9.44
HSD	6.12	6.50	6.96	7.46	9.66
LDO	4.84	5.00	5.35	5.73	7.79
Aviation gasoline (100LL)	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20
JP-1					
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight	5.80	6.00	6.42	6.14	-
ii) For sale to PIA foreign flights & foreign airline	5.40	5.50	6.91	7.77	-
JP-4	7.15	7.50	8.03	7.94	9.91
				Rs/M.Ton	Rs/M.Ton
FD: Ex-NRL	2,843.50	2,986.00	3,195.00	3,640.00	6,296.70
Ex-PRL	2,843.50	2,986.00	3,195.00	3,640.00	6,296.70
Ex-Imports	2,843.50	2,986.00	3,195.00	3,640.00	6,296.70
Asphalt (Ex-NRL) excluding packing cost	5,247.00	5,510.00	5,896.00	5,896.00	-
				(Rs/Ltrs.)	(Rs/Ltrs.)
EX-ATL, Rawalpindi					
Motor Gasoline	13.13	13.75	14.71	14.91	17.23
Kerosene	6.00	6.25	6.69	7.26	9.44
HSD	6.12	6.50	6.96	4.46	9.66
LDD	4.84	5.00	5.35	5.73	7.79
JP-4	7.15	7.50	8.03	7.94	9.91
JP-1 (PIA Domestic Flights)	5.80	6.00	6.42	6.14	8.13
F.D. (Rs/M.Ton)	2,843.50	2,986.00	3,195.00	3,640.00	6,296.70
Asphalt (Rs/M.Ton)	5,247.00	5,510.00	5,896.00	5,896.00	-

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources,
Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 5.6
GAS SALE PRICES

(Rs/mcft)

Category	Effective from				
	19-8-1993	5-12-1994	14-6-1995	16-5-1996	1-1-1997
DOMESTIC (Siab)					
I Upto 3.55	35.65	37.45	40.27	42.69	49.09
II 3.56 to 7.1	39.21	44.04	47.89	50.76	58.38
III 7.11 to 10.86	46.50	52.73	65.38	69.50	79.70
IV above 16.86	55.80	63.27	78.45	83.16	95.63
Commercial	70.62	76.27	94.57	100.24	115.28
Industrial	-	-	-	-	102.46
General	62.75	67.74	84.05	89.09	102.46
Cement	39.54	67.77	84.05	89.09	102.46
CNG Station					70.50
FERTILIZER					
SNGPL'S SYSTEM					
For Feed Stock	22.50	22.50	27.90	29.57	34.01
For Fuel Generation	66.22	16.22	84.05	89.09	102.46
FOR MARI GAS CO. SYSTEM					
For Feed Stock (New)	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
For Feed Stock (Old)	-	-	-	-	23.39
For Fuel Generation	52.56	52.56	66.61	70.61	81.21
POWER					
SNGPL & SSGCL'S SYSTEM	62.75	67.77	84.05	89.09	102.46
GAS DIRECTLY SOLD TO					
WAPDA'S GUDDU POWER STATION					
SUI FIELD (917 BTU)	43.73	56.84	66.10	78.10	92.08
KANDHKOT FIELD (866 BTU)	41.30	53.59	62.37	73.70	86.89
MARI FIELD (754 BTU)	35.96	46.74	54.17	64.02	75.50

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources,
Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 6.1
TRANSPORT

Year	Railways (a)						Length of Roads(b)		
	Route Kilo- metres	Number of Passen- gers carri- ed (Mil- lion)	Freight carried (Million tons)	Freight Tonne Kilo- metres	Locomo- tives (Nos.)	Freight Wagons (Nos.)	Kilometers		
							Total	High Type	Low Type
1960-61	8,570.01	125.00	13.00	6,643	903	29,710	66,236	16,860	49,376
1961-62	8,570.01	120.00	14.00	6,402	940	30,172	69,082	17,462	50,620
1962-63	8,570.01	123.00	14.00	6,759	939	31,743	69,028	18,340	50,688
1963-64	8,570.21	132.00	14.00	7,730	1,011	33,127	70,631	18,933	51,698
1964-65	8,593.74	132.00	15.00	7,963	1,012	33,644	71,239	20,220	51,019
1965-66	8,585.53	123.00	16.00	7,631	1,026	35,040	73,788	20,983	52,805
1966-67	8,585.53	128.00	15.00	8,251	1,045	36,428	70,007	22,063	47,944
1967-68	8,585.53	133.00	15.00	8,563	1,047	36,970	72,463	23,095	49,368
1968-69	8,663.51	136.00	15.00	7,785	1,045	37,252	71,428	23,799	47,629
1969-70	8,564.38	132.00	13.00	7,644	1,076	37,530	72,153	24,253	47,900
1970-71	8,566.36	126.00	13.00	7,458	1,141	37,337	73,006	24,776	48,230
1971-72	8,794.96	124.00	13.00	7,756	1,015	37,624	74,187	25,418	48,769
1972-73	8,811.21	136.00	13.00	8,359	993	37,436	76,029	28,927	50,102
1973-74	8,811.21	141.00	12.00	7,344	992	37,339	76,660	26,641	50,019
1974-75	8,811.45	143.00	14.00	8,403	992	37,239	78,630	28,222	50,408
1975-76	8,811.45	147.00	15.00	8,977	1,024	36,938	80,623	29,603	51,020
1976-77	8,815.03	143.00	14.00	8,767	978	36,720	84,589	31,769	52,820
1977-78	8,815.03	149.00	13.00	8,557	978	36,406	85,757	33,159	52,598
1978-79	8,815.03	146.00	12.00	9,375	979	36,276	87,715	34,804	52,911
1979-80	8,817.33	144.00	12.00	8,598	1,003	36,235	94,173	35,890	58,283
1980-81	8,817.33	123.00	11.00	7,916	960	36,248	93,960	38,035	55,925
1981-82	8,774.87	120.00	11.00	7,067	963	36,213	96,859	40,380	56,479
1982-83	8,774.87	123.00	12.00	7,323	979	35,990	99,793	42,773	57,020
1983-84	8,774.87	107.00	11.00	7,385	943	35,782	111,916	48,325	63,591
1984-85	8,774.87	95.00	11.00	7,203	916	35,341	118,471	52,120	66,351
1985-86	8,774.87	83.00	12.00	8,270	879	35,237	126,243	56,318	69,925
1986-87	8,774.87	78.00	12.00	7,820	837	34,867	133,953	61,464	72,489
1987-88	8,774.87	80.00	12.00	8,113	806	35,929	142,941	68,880	74,061
1988-89	8,774.87	84.70	10.43	8,364	773	36,249	151,449	74,355	77,094
1989-90	8,775.00	84.60	9.30	7,226	768	35,842	162,345	81,981	80,364
1990-91	8,775.00	84.90	7.72	5,709	753	34,851	170,823	86,839	83,984
1991-92	8,775.00	73.30	7.56	5,962	752	30,369	183,844	96,509	87,335
1992-93	8,775.00	59.00	7.77	6,180	703	29,451	190,506	100,268	90,238
1993-94	8,775.00	61.72	8.04	5,938	676	29,228	196,823	104,007	92,816
1994-95	8,775.00	67.70	8.11	6,711	678	30,117	206,701	110,462	96,239
1995-96	8,775.00	73.65	6.85	5,077	622	26,755	217,853	117,356	100,497
<u>Jul-Mar</u>									
1995-96	8,775.00	51.50	5.10	3,780	617	28,500	217,853 f*	117,356	100,497
1996-97	8,775.00	51.99	4.79	3,372	631	26,683	228,206 f*	124,711	103,495

(Contd..)

TABLE 6.1
TRANSPORT

Year	Cargo Handled at (c) Karachi Port (000 tonnes)			Shipping (d)		PIA Fleet No. of Aero- plane (e)	Gross Earnings (Million Rs)				
	Total	Import	Export	No. of Vessels	Dead Weight Tonnes		Pakistan Railways (a)	Pakistan National Shipping Corp.	Punjab Urban Transport Corp.	Karachi Transport Corp.	NWFP Road Transport Board
1960-61	5,058.7	3,973.6	1,085.1	41	353,945	19	484.2				
1961-62	4,679.7	3,544.8	1,134.9	43	390,212	19	475.8				
1962-63	5,650.0	4,080.3	1,569.7	43	390,212	19	493.4				
1963-64	4,947.7	4,595.4	1,352.3	43	384,449	23	543.3				
1964-65	7,930.9	6,373.4	1,557.5	50	458,304	22	582.5				
1965-66	7,166.0	5,267.0	1,899.0	53	516,137	23	592.1				
1966-67	9,216.0	6,894.0	2,321.0	59	593,826	28	615.6				
1967-68	8,803.0	6,508.0	2,295.0	61	618,758	25	624.0				
1968-69	8,437.0	5,604.0	2,833.0	65	682,913	26	665.2				
1969-70	9,450.0	6,024.0	3,426.0	66	679,692	23	731.2				12.1
1970-71	9,588.0	6,380.0	3,208.0	71	749,046	28	716.3		45.4		11.3
1971-72	9,455.0	6,397.0	4,058.0	57	635,937	19	785.4		36.8		10.6
1972-73	10,512.0	7,303.0	3,207.0	54	608,845	18	943.4		33.2		13.6
1973-74	10,653.0	7,559.0	3,094.0	52	597,685	21	1,026.1		52.4		21.2
1974-75	10,159.0	7,856.0	2,303.0	52	602,741	25	1,345.0		134.9		38.6
1975-76	10,083.0	7,690.0	2,393.0	53	621,341	25	1,632.8		249.8		47.0
1976-77	9,589.0	7,215.0	2,374.0	49	584,195	28	1,748.0		237.4	49.2	48.4
1977-78	11,758.0	8,918.0	2,840.0	48	564,112	31	2,213.0		224.0	17.4	52.1
1978-79	15,025.0	11,987.0	3,038.0	48	564,112	32	2,274.0		233.9	19.7	56.7
1979-80	14,657.0	11,259.0	3,398.0	58	580,225	32	2,709.4	1,141.7	274.9	37.1	81.2
1980-81	14,654.0	11,037.0	3,617.0	50	645,450	31	2,492.4	1,507.5	266.6	75.2	164.5
1981-82	15,137.0	11,598.0	3,548.0	55	738,894	29	3,044.2	1,688.4	281.4	89.3	180.9
1982-83	14,789.0	11,709.0	3,080.0	50	766,601	31	3,395.0	1,639.2	301.8	92.0	194.8
1983-84	14,757.0	12,412.0	2,345.0	47	731,545	33	3,679.9	1,625.3	326.2	80.9	199.1
1984-85	14,898.0	12,401.0	2,497.0	36	602,744	41	3,681.0	2,418.6	319.0	85.8	197.6
1985-86	15,819.0	12,510.0	3,309.0	33	559,279	43	4,368.0	2,657.6	238.9	95.8	216.3
1986-87	16,305.0	13,180.0	3,125.0	30	522,517	44	4,884.0	2,209.7	276.6	87.1	254.5
1987-88	17,715.0	14,333.0	3,385.0	29	510,624	44	5,279.0	2,643.3	195.3	98.4	251.0
1988-89	17,865.0	14,073.0	3,792.0	29	510,624	40	5,318.0	3,788.0	140.9	157.9	274.0
1989-90	19,075.0	15,024.0	4,051.0	28	492,400	43	5,654.0	3,165.0	166.0	166.3	266.1
1990-91	18,710.0	14,714.0	3,996.0	28	494,956	44	6,696.0	3,865.0	166.6	156.7	261.2
1991-92	20,452.0	15,266.0	5,186.0	28	494,956	45	8,235.9	4,063.0	107.7	182.7	261.2
1992-93	22,170.0	17,255.0	4,914.0	29	518,953	45	9,031.0	3,137.0	95.3	182.6	261.2
1993-94	22,569.0	17,610.0	4,959.0	27	595,836	47	9,134.0	3,302.0	40.9		
1994-95	23,098.0	17,526.0	5,572.0	15	264,410	47	9,224.0	4,311.0	73.2		
1995-96	23,581.0	18,719.0	4,862.0	17	290,353	46	8,365.0	6,962.0	61.6		
Jul-Mar											
1995-96	17,741.0	13,919.0	3,822.0	16	275,998	47	6,126.0	5,393.9	46.4		
1996-97	17,460.0	13,838.0	3,622.0	15	264,210	47	7,301.7	3,298.1	48.8		

not available

Source: a: Ministry of Railways
b: National Transport Research Center
c: Karachi Port Trust
d: Pakistan National Shipping Corporation
e: Pakistan International Airlines Corporation
f: July-June
g: July-December

TABLE 6.2

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES CORPORATION

Year	Route Kilo- metres	Revenue Kilome- tres Flo- wn (000)	Revenue Hours Flown	Revenue Passengers Carried (000)	Revenue Passengers Kilome- tres (mln)	Available Seat Kilome- tres(mln)	Passenger Load Factor %
1960-61	..	12,122	33,704	325	428	679	63.1
1961-62	..	15,685	42,713	489	618	1,003	61.1
1962-63	..	17,030	43,796	583	678	1,100	61.7
1963-64	..	17,568	44,284	712	795	1,159	68.6
1964-65	..	20,593	52,045	825	985	1,432	66.7
1965-66	46,745	18,758	46,571	682	962	1,370	70.2
1966-67	68,984	22,759	48,962	955	1,271	1,994	63.7
1967-68	72,114	26,772	56,658	1,097	1,406	2,331	60.3
1968-69	72,753	28,145	58,991	1,223	1,551	2,602	59.6
1969-70	87,669	29,409	61,723	1,378	1,754	2,797	62.7
1970-71	90,555	30,460	59,488	1,230	2,053	3,473	59.1
1971-72	99,155	25,670	60,016	880	1,593	2,825	56.4
1972-73	111,886	22,321	41,394	689	1,361	2,395	56.8
1973-74	113,570	23,784	44,581	925	1,594	2,926	54.5
1974-75	147,095	28,629	52,542	1,251	2,231	4,028	55.4
1975-76	148,569	33,931	63,472	1,634	2,936	5,264	55.8
1976-77	164,315	36,070	68,190	2,129	3,759	6,439	58.4
1977-78	185,369	42,909	79,453	2,558	4,414	7,319	60.3
1978-79	208,895	48,108	86,801	2,639	4,806	7,969	60.3
1979-80	218,828	50,298	91,618	2,853	5,180	8,981	57.7
1980-81	205,996	48,962	90,126	3,136	6,040	10,152	59.5
1981-82	192,216	45,337	83,879	3,202	6,246	9,785	63.8
1982-83	204,854	45,232	87,030	3,408	6,659	9,914	67.2
1983-84	203,516	46,753	90,898	3,554	6,759	10,457	64.6
1984-85	202,841	48,047	93,077	3,707	6,895	10,500	65.7
1985-86	194,080	51,217	99,124	3,988	7,063	10,749	65.7
1986-87	220,521	52,041	102,008	4,264	7,336	11,508	63.8
1987-88	209,953	56,937	110,415	4,717	8,380	12,922	64.9
1988-89	234,249	60,705	117,515	5,067	9,115	13,763	66.2
1989-90	250,903	62,626	120,948	5,136	9,302	14,247	65.3
1990-91	255,336	60,255	116,616	5,033	8,998	13,401	67.1
1991-92	258,558	66,570	127,423	5,584	9,925	15,066	65.9
1992-93	270,536	69,377	132,775	5,780	10,102	15,733	64.2
1993-94	303,321	69,024	131,122	5,645	10,108	15,159	66.7
1994-95	353,221	72,544	134,683	5,517	10,382	15,848	65.5
1995-96	310,205	74,288	138,014	5,399	10,592	16,573	63.9
<u>Jul-Mar</u>							
1995-96	315,503	53,575	101,332	3,993	7,792	12,122	64.3
1996-97	322,249	55,062	103,389	4,353	8,584	12,722	67.4

.. not available

(Contd.)

TABLE 6.2

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES CORPORATION

(Contd.)	Revenue Tonne Kilome- tres (mln)	Available Tonne Kilome- tres (mln)	Revenue Load Factor %	Operating Revenue (Million Rupees)	Operating Expenses (Million Rupees)	PIA Fleet No. of Planes
1960-61	60	102	59.0	114	105	19
1961-62	81	133	61.0	159	150	19
1962-63	95	153	62.2	180	170	19
1963-64	107	165	64.9	213	181	23
1964-65	129	203	63.4	256	211	22
1965-66	131	195	67.6	264	224	23
1966-67	161	270	59.5	388	288	28
1967-68	187	324	57.5	387	350	25
1968-69	203	336	57.2	425	384	26
1969-70	229	374	61.3	490	446	23
1970-71	253	486	52.1	539	512	28
1971-72	227	420	53.1	512	512	19
1972-73	184	363	50.6	885	881	18
1973-74	315	429	50.2	913	913	21
1974-75	319	667	47.9	1,596	1,375	25
1975-76	399	803	49.6	2,045	1,491	25
1976-77	493	987	49.9	2,667	2,515	28
1977-78	585	1,151	50.7	3,318	3,047	31
1978-79	658	1,306	50.4	4,085	3,784	32
1979-80	706	1,416	49.9	5,254	5,182	32
1980-81	805	1,549	52.0	6,521	6,450	31
1981-82	816	1,465	55.7	7,178	6,955	29
1982-83	849	1,473	57.6	8,569	8,128	31
1983-84	877	1,546	56.7	9,298	8,587	33
1984-85	931	1,594	58.4	10,192	9,324	41
1985-86	959	1,654	58.0	10,621	10,038	43
1986-87	991	1,796	55.2	11,162	10,382	44
1987-88	1,126	1,984	56.8	12,487	11,663	44
1988-89	1,245	2,109	59.0	13,908	12,938	40
1989-90	1,287	2,177	59.1	16,412	15,728	43
1990-91	1,228	2,045	60.0	16,849	16,966	44
1991-92	1,304	2,265	57.6	20,441	18,861	45
1992-93	1,333	2,352	56.7	21,970	21,347	45
1993-94	1,365	2,347	58.2	23,631	23,024	47
1994-95	1,408	2,452	57.4	25,417	24,199	47
1995-96	1,402	2,526	55.5	27,747	26,473	46
Jul-Mar						47
1995-96	1,047	1,788	58.6	..	..	47
1996-97	1,053	1,866	56.4	26,781	26,527	47

.. not available

Source: Pakistan International Airlines Corporation

TABLE 6.3
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	3,366	8,107	18,352	16,257	2,352	1,542	101,496
1960	57,587	4,490	9,268	20,472	18,859	3,986	2,299	116,951
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	163,626
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	236,774
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	155,571	14,043	26,583	45,842	138,335	21,452	23,357	426,183
1973	182,022	15,324	29,718	49,345	152,500	22,556	26,352	457,816
1974	173,483	16,368	33,584	53,709	175,388	25,129	33,243	510,904
1975	190,868	17,380	36,588	57,638	209,394	27,232	45,949	685,049
1976	208,442	18,454	39,356	62,118	254,715	29,424	62,004	674,514
1977	218,224	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	53,021	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	58,586	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	47,659	369,905	2,017,307
1987	526,254	26,844	75,996	87,745	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	29,568	81,533	102,726	1,158,609	49,380	485,659	2,537,917
1990	682,636	32,304	84,016	105,245	1,250,749	50,862	507,025	2,712,837
1991	731,960	33,235	89,094	107,171	1,381,136	52,439	528,878	2,923,913
1992	819,350	41,245	94,988	111,391	1,497,017	56,267	558,926	3,179,184
1993	868,169	47,897	98,681	114,394	1,573,370	59,510	589,281	3,351,292
1994	902,654	52,444	107,440	118,389	1,679,259	62,183	615,497	3,537,866
1995	923,577	53,400	113,516	119,174	1,754,737	63,370	642,174	3,659,948

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 6.4
MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD
(000 Number)

Year	Motor Cycles/ Scooters	Motor Cars	Jeeps	Station Wagons	Tractors	Buses	Motor Cabs Taxis	Motor Cabs Rickshaws	Delivery Vans	Trucks	Others	Total
1967	41.8	42.3	6.4	4.3	1.9	8.0	5.7	10.7	1.1	19.6	1.0	142.7
1968	44.4	44.4	6.7	4.5	1.7	9.2	5.7	10.9	1.1	20.6	1.0	150.3
1969	53.2	52.8	7.9	5.4	3.8	8.9	5.9	11.1	1.0	19.2	2.1	171.5
1970	64.1	57.2	8.6	5.8	3.8	9.6	6.3	11.7	1.2	21.3	2.2	191.9
1971	73.9	59.2	8.9	6.0	5.5	10.3	6.9	12.9	1.2	22.7	3.1	210.7
1972	82.1	63.9	9.6	6.5	7.6	11.6	7.7	14.5	1.3	23.8	4.3	232.9
1973	95.4	67.0	10.1	6.8	9.0	13.5	8.5	16.0	1.2	21.3	5.0	253.9
1974	99.1	55.9	8.3	5.6	9.3	14.4	7.8	14.6	1.1	18.9	4.1	239.0
1975	113.0	62.2	10.0	6.0	12.6	15.4	8.6	16.2	1.4	21.1	4.2	270.6
1976	135.1	70.1	11.6	6.8	21.6	18.1	11.0	18.6	1.8	23.8	5.5	323.9
1977	166.8	81.6	13.4	7.8	30.0	18.9	11.7	20.0	2.6	25.7	6.7	385.2
1978	206.4	95.6	15.7	9.0	38.2	20.2	12.6	22.9	3.7	28.5	8.3	461.0
1979	241.9	109.4	17.8	11.2	45.6	21.8	14.1	26.4	5.3	31.2	9.8	534.6
1980	287.6	148.3	16.9	15.4	68.2	25.3	16.9	32.0	8.5	34.2	28.9	682.1
1981	326.4	154.2	16.7	15.8	79.4	26.9	17.7	33.7	10.0	36.8	38.0	755.7
1982	376.1	182.9	14.1	21.7	88.2	25.6	15.5	34.6	11.9	40.1	31.9	842.6
1983	424.2	202.0	15.4	25.7	106.5	27.4	16.7	36.2	13.3	42.8	33.9	943.9
1984	517.4	230.8	17.2	32.5	135.7	31.0	19.0	37.2	30.4	49.2	37.8	1,138.2
1985	581.3	268.9	19.8	39.1	157.0	32.9	21.2	37.7	35.1	54.4	40.5	1,288.0
1986	657.6	298.0	20.7	46.5	181.1	34.6	22.2	38.4	38.3	60.4	43.0	1,440.8
1987	700.0	323.1	23.1	52.1	198.9	36.1	23.4	38.8	41.7	66.1	45.0	1,548.3
1988	752.0	350.2	25.9	59.2	217.6	38.6	24.9	39.4	46.2	71.7	48.1	1,673.8
1989	818.4	395.7	28.2	64.2	242.5	40.8	28.4	40.2	52.9	78.4	49.8	1,839.5
1990	896.2	427.7	30.8	69.3	258.2	43.3	30.9	41.3	57.6	82.7	51.5	1,989.4
1991	964.4	453.0	33.4	75.0	269.5	45.6	33.5	42.3	60.9	86.9	52.3	2,116.8
1992	43.2	493.1	37.5	88.8	341.5	52.4	41.1	46.7	69.8	95.5	56.0	2,466.0
1993	1,248.2	522.4	40.3	97.1	358.3	57.0	46.3	50.5	73.4	102.8	57.3	2,653.6
1994	1,343.4	547.8	43.7	102.2	374.4	61.3	49.8	53.5	77.2	108.4	64.8	2,826.5
1995	1,456.7	575.6	46.9	110.5	403.3	65.7	54.8	56.3	81.9	114.5	67.8	3,034.0
1996*	1,582.0	603.9	50.2	119.4	437.1	70.7	60.5	59.6	86.9	121.0	71.4	3,242.6

* Estimates

Source: National Transport Research Center

TABLE 6.5
POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Year	No of Post Offices (a)			No of Telegraph Offices(b)			Telephones	No of	TV Sets	Radio Sets	VCR Sets
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	(000 Nos.)	PCO	(000 Nos.)	(000 Nos.)	(000 Nos.)
							(b)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(c)
1959-60	..	..	..	16	..	16	60.1	355	-	293.6	-
1960-61	..	..	6,313	20	..	20	68.0	361	-	314.4	-
1961-62	..	..	6,492	22	22	44	73.4	370	-	420.2	-
1962-63	..	..	6,631	40	46	86	81.2	554	-	447.1	-
1963-64	..	..	6,785	52	94	146	92.1	571	-	479.8	-
1964-65	..	..	6,996	55	119	174	102.0	573	-	562.1	-
1965-66	..	..	7,139	57	128	185	110.4	577	..	815.4	-
1966-67	..	..	7,317	58	132	190	117.2	581	..	725.0	-
1967-68	..	..	7,502	62	138	200	129.2	645	..	701.2	-
1968-69	..	..	7,821	64	139	203	141.0	649	74.3	1,139.1	-
1969-70	..	..	8,151	65	139	204	149.0	683	92.4	1,100.3	-
1970-71	1,271	6,635	7,906	67	139	206	160.1	750	116.3	976.7	-
1971-72	1,252	6,635	7,880	68	139	207	167.2	815	120.0	1,029.4	-
1972-73	1,289	6,615	7,904	68	141	209	184.1	728	136.2	1,572.2	-
1973-74	1,314	6,835	8,149	69	141	210	201.4	734	195.4	1,492.8	-
1974-75	1,761	6,938	8,749	70	145	215	227.6	742	267.5	1,388.0	-
1975-76	2,017	7,026	8,043	72	147	219	249.3	1,213	354.0	1,521.1	-
1976-77	2,181	7,405	9,586	72	149	221	274.6	1,459	458.7	1,228.7	..
1977-78	2,220	7,668	9,888	72	151	223	288.2	1,559	520.1	1,604.1	..
1978-79	2,295	8,193	10,488	80	151	231	314.0	1,587	547.2	1,489.6	..
1979-80	2,395	8,693	11,088	85	152	237	336.3	1,634	615.2	1,799.9	..
1980-81	2,445	8,793	11,238	89	163	252	358.8	1,689	582.8	1,528.8	..
1981-82	2,495	8,893	11,388	101	177	278	388.4	1,696	706.3	1,336.3	..
1982-83	2,535	8,993	11,528	108	186	294	445.0	1,888	676.0	1,400.0	..
1983-84	2,566	9,132	11,698	111	199	310	461.0	1,960	850.4	1,010.6	..
1984-85	2,591	9,307	11,898	121	220	341	573.0	2,194	1,055.1	1,207.0	133.7
1985-86	2,626	9,380	12,006	142	245	387	630.5	2,428	1,264.3	1,140.0	165.2
1986-87	2,636	8,480	12,116	152	268	420	679.4	2,807	1,421.0	1,259.0	179.3
1987-88	2,619	9,607	12,226	165	281	446	743.9	2,917	1,216.0	1,106.7	192.6
1988-89	1,356	10,837	12,193	174	294	468	839.0	3,093	1,408.3	945.1	202.3
1989-90	1,356	10,837	12,193	186	300	486	922.5	3,393	1,575.1	1,078.6	208.3
1990-91	1,867	11,546	13,413	195	302	497	1,188.0	3,861	1,806.9	1,309.8	213.2
1991-92	1,909	11,471	13,380	298	210	509	1,460.7	4,676	1,614.0	829.9	115.6
1992-93	1,983	11,213	13,196	320	210	612	1,547.5	5,618	1,773.7	743.3	120.4
1993-94	1,970	11,315	13,285	327	85	412	1,801.1	6,422	1,975.2	697.8	123.2
1994-95	2,026	11,294	13,320	330	86	416	2,126.1	7,600	2,149.6	589.7	125.3
1995-96	2,085	11,327	13,419	319	104	423	2,375.8	9,410	2,715.2	551.9	275.5
Jul-Mar											
1995-96	2,026	11,294	13,320	330	91	421	2,255.3	8,172	2,715.2 *	489.0	275.5 *
1996-97	2,085	11,327	13,419	338	89	427	2,465.6	9,998	2,873.8 *	418.6	278.2 *

Note: i) 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.
ii) The number of TV and VCR sets are estimated, while the number of radio sets are based on licenses issued.

a: Directorate General Pak. Post Office.
b: Pakistan Telecommunications Company Ltd.
c: Pakistan Television Corporation.
- nil
.. not available
* July-June

TABLE 6.6
PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Type of Vehicles	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97*
PRODUCTION (Nos.)										
Trucks	2,238	1,857	1,715	2,059	1,627	2,222	1,394	703	1,430	884
Buses	732	777	626	826	1,114	1,177	427	312	282	230
L.C.Vs	11,767	11,899	11,609	11,882	11,411	11,478	5,128	5,154	6,213	5,571
4x4 Vehicles	3,502	3,340	1,581	2,796	1,774	1,324	816	1,310	2,274	483 a
Tractors	18,584	23,638	19,376	13,753	9,817	17,127	14,807	17,144	16,208	6,354 a
Motor Cycle/Scooters/ rickshaw	68,231	72,804	92,783	98,647	97,162	95,793	63,958	60,960	95,991	65,743 a
Cars Suzuki 800CC										
IMPORTS (Nos.)										
Cars	37,385	32,015	44,769	40,827	42,532	100,188	38,216	31,743	35,100	27,443
Jeeps	3,911	3,626	1,241	2,075	1,519	1,484	343	1,535	959	492
Motor Rickshaw		200	200	450	1,053	2,773	548	250		
Station Wagon	862	885	2,008	1,179	1,594	746	251	326	265	130
Buses Including Trolley Buses	771	812	742	584	922	2,247	893	267	344	282
Lorries/Trucks Includ- ing Ambulance	3,082	3,139	2,976	4,623	2,760	4,743	2,673	882	1,948	1,538
special Lorries, Trucks & Vans	228	195	440	250	360	535	461	219	102	157
Motor Cycle	34,965	52,229	72,932	84,893	971,650	119,970	86,349	62,100	115,235	86,514
Scooter	7	15	16	7	19	308	3	40		
Motorised Cycles	1,001	4	5	510	584	426	26	234	1,305	988
Passengers M. Cars (n.S)	2,788	150	97	149	16	212	88	224	919	292
Road Tractors for Trailers	5		3	1	7	10	27	4	193	287
Tractor Agricultural	1,360	1,592	572	408	491		952	10,084	6,805	1,668
Tractor Caterpillar	2	14		1	18		3	2	1	2
Tractor Heavy Duty for const.	1		24	1	64	115	14	2		13
Tractor Roads					1					8
Tractor (NES)	25	91	42	87	596	78	115	80	323	113
Cars Chassis with Engine				8	23	11	1			28
Bus etc. Chassis	7	12	8							
Spl. Truck etc. Chassis	4	44	42	1	15	102	24	48		
Rickshaw, Chassis with Engine	8	203	200		10					
Pickup	10,402	11,028	12,945	18,300	19,194	17,931	6,099	5,751	5,506	4,198
Delivery Van	5,318	5,766	6,339	6,118	5,776	22,343	2,823	1,940	1,831	4,292
Chassis Un-Mounted Motor Vehicles Ne	950	519	319		712	457		127	1	14
Bicycle	3	92	3	3	289	468	928	9,916	8,303	3,378
Motor Vehicles for Goods	28	36	17	3	75	134	57	43	151	20
Passenger Vehicles Public No	22	27	36	56	7	17	15	8	27	9
Tractor Chassis with Engine								480		

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

.. not available

* Jul-Mar

a Jul-Feb

TABLE 7.1
COMPONENTS OF MONETARY ASSETS

Stocks at end June (a)	(Rs million)										
										End March	
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996	1997(P)	
1. Currency issued	103,238	120,818	144,916	161,433	178,933	199,070	232,569	253,908	261,723	273,558	
2. Currency held by SBP	746	399	610	652	768	624	647	470	595	758	
3. Currency in tills of Scheduled Banks	4,984	5,351	7,339	8,962	11,301	13,738	16,363	19,328	14,758	15,557	
4. Currency in circu- lation (1-2-3)	97,508	115,068	136,967	151,819	166,864	184,708	215,579	234,110	246,370	257,243	
5. Scheduled Banks demand deposits (b)	103,893	119,704	121,252	145,136	154,902	167,231	201,097	205,573	198,643	172,774	
6. Other Deposits with SBP (c)	3,132	2,209	3,114	3,322	4,449	5,506	5,055	6,791	5,474	6,054	
7. M1 4+5+6)	204,533	236,981	261,333	300,277	326,215	357,445	421,731	446,474	450,487	436,071	
8. Scheduled Banks Time Deposits (b)	77,105	80,241	97,963	137,263	179,680	213,226	246,194	295,806	252,835	373,349	
9. Resident Foreign Currency Deposits (RFCD) (e)	-	-	9,487	43,004	61,274	92,134	105,073	145,958	134,473	205,362	
10. Monetary Assets M2 (7+8+9)	281,638	317,221	368,783	480,544	567,169	662,805	772,998	888,238	837,795	1,014,781	
11. Growth Rate (%)	4.6	12.6	16.3	30.3	18.0	16.9	16.6	14.9	8.4	8.1	

Memoandum Items

1. Currency/Money Ratio	34.6	36.3	37.1	31.6	29.4	27.9	27.9	26.4	29.4	25.3
2. Demand Deposits/Money Ratio	36.9	37.7	32.9	30.2	27.3	25.2	26.0	23.1	23.7	17.0
3. Time Deposits/Money Ratio	27.4	25.3	26.6	28.6	31.7	32.2	31.8	33.3	30.2	36.8
4. Other Deposits/Money Ratio	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
5. RFCD/Money ratio	0	0	2.6	8.9	10.8	13.9	13.6	16.4	16.1	20.2
6. Income Velocity of Money M2 (d)*	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6		

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

P: Provisional

a: Last working day.

b. Excluding inter-bank deposits and deposits of federal and provincial governments and foreign constituents.

c. Excluding counter-part funds, deposits of foreign central banks, foreign governments and international organisation.

d. Income velocity of money is defined by State Bank as GDP at current factor cost/quarterly average of Monetary Assets (M2).

e. The data on Residents Foreign Currency Deposit Accounts (allowed to be opened by residents Pakistanis as from 23-2-91) have been included as part of monetary assets knocking them off as foreign liability. The break down of these deposits into demand and time elements is not available.

TABLE 7.2(A)
CAUSATIVE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MONETARY ASSETS

	(Rs million)									
	Stock at End June (a)						End March			
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996	1997(P)	
1 Public Sector (2+3+4+5+6+7)	148,011	176,754	254,455	333,551	348,589	393,925	467,503	427,927	589,719	
2 Budgetary Support (b)	129,888	169,941	240,217	303,847	311,364	336,331	389,942	364,752	515,538	
3 Zakat Fund etc.	(6,423)	(12,002)	(9,778)	(7,809)	(9,270)	(11,465)	(12,522)	(12,577)	(14,907)	
4 Commodity Operations	23,990	16,675	22,869	30,204	36,786	41,519	47,377	37,805	37,580	
5 Use of sale proceeds of PTC vouchers						14,130	2,613	23,130	33,375	
6 Impact of Kot Addu sales proceeds transferred to Govt. Deposit Account									(1,460)	
7 Credit to Autonomous Bodies	556	140	1,147	7,309	9,709	13,410	16,576	14,817	19,613	
8 Claims on Private Sector	197,063	222,065	252,373	309,947	352,606	416,219	478,784	470,745	535,136	
9 Claims on Public Sector										
Commercial Enterprises	33,415	29,523	29,347	28,413	26,470	29,183	32,159	29,040	31,284	
10 Counterpart Funds	(508)	(330)	(151)	(546)	(508)	(464)	(617)	(576)	(658)	
11 Other Items (Net)	(38,114)	(34,924)	(40,154)	(54,857)	(48,542)	(76,892)	(61,621)	(55,615)	(54,809)	
12 Domestic Credit Expansion (1+8+9+10+11)	339,867	393,088	495,870	616,508	678,735	761,971	916,208	871,321	1,100,673	
13 Foreign Assets (Net)	(22,646)	(24,306)	(15,326)	(49,339)	(15,930)	11,027	(27,971)	(33,526)	(85,892)	
14 Monetary Expansions (12+13)	317,221	368,783	480,544	567,169	662,805	772,998	888,237	837,795	1,014,781	

(Contd.)

TABLE 7.2 (B)

CAUSATIVE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MONETARY ASSETS

[Changes over the Year (Jul-Jun)]

(Rs million)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	End March	
								1996	1997(P)
15 Public Sector (16+17+18+19+20+21)	12,516 \$	21,372 \$	77,701	79,096	15,038	45,336	73,578	34,002	74,596
16 Budgetary Support	2,924 \$	32,682 \$	70,276	63,630	7,517	24,967	53,611	28,421	81,521
17 Zakat Fund etc.	(1,693)	(5,579)	2,224	1,969	(1,461)	(2,195)	(1,057)	(1,112)	(2,385)
18 Commodity Operations	11,355	5,315	4,194	7,335	6,582	4,733	5,858	(3,714)	(9,817)
19 Use of sale proceeds of PTC vouchers	-	-	-	-	-	14,130	12,000	9,000	7,245
20 Impact of Kot Addu sales Proceeds transferred to Govt. Deposit Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,460)
21 Credit to Autonomous Bodies	(70)	(416)	1,007	6,162	2,400	3,701	3,166	1,407	(508)
22 Claims in Private Sector	22,994	25,002	30,308	57,574	42,659	63,613	57,287 *	54,526	56,354
23 Claims in Public Sector Commercial Enterprises	742 #	(3,892) #	(176)	(934)	(1,943)	2,713	2,976	(143)	(875)
24 Counterpart Funds	(197)	178	179	(395)	158	(76)	(153)	(112)	(41)
25 Other Items (Net)	1,894	3,190	(5,230)	(14,703)	6,315	(28,350)	15,271 *	21,077	4,035
26 Domestic Credit Expansion (15+22+23+24+25)	37,949 \$	45,850 \$	102,782	120,638	62,227	83,236	154,237	109,350	134,068
27 Foreign Assets (Net)	(2,366) \$	5,712 \$	8,979	(34,013)	33,409	26,957	(38,998)	(44,553)	(57,922)
28 Monetary Expansions (26+.7)	35,583	51,562	111,761	86,625	95,636	110,193	115,239	64,797	76,146

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

P Provisional

a Last working day

b Including effects of Government Deposits with scheduled banks

@ Adjusted for Rs 10,995 million on account of SNE Bonds.

\$ Adjusted for SAF loans amounting Rs 7,731 million

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.

Revised by including Rs 3,956 million in credit to PSEs and excluding the same amount from the private sector

* Adjusted for Rs 5,278 million to exclude the impact arising due to mark-up debited to the borrowers accounts

Note: Figures in brackets represent negative sign. Total may not tally due to separate rounding off.

TABLE 7.3
INCOME VELOCITY OF MONEY

End June Stock	(Rs in million)			
	Money Supply	Income Velocity	Monetary	Income Velocity
	(M1) (Rs million)	of Money Supply (M1)	Assets (M2) (Rs million)	of Monetary Assets (M2)
1980-81	73,560	3.7	104,621	2.7
1981-82	80,926	3.9	116,510	2.7
1982-83	96,542	3.8	146,025	2.7
1983-84	103,445	4.0	163,267	2.7
1984-85	118,968	3.9	183,905	2.7
1985-86	134,831	3.8	211,111	2.6
1986-87	159,625	3.5	240,023	2.5
1987-88	184,970	3.4	269,344	2.6
1988-89	204,533	3.5	281,638	2.8
1989-90	236,980	3.4	317,221	2.8
1990-91	281,333	3.8	368,783	2.9
1991-92	300,279	3.6	480,544	2.8
1992-93	326,214	3.7	567,169	2.5
1993-94	357,445	4.1	662,805	2.5
1994-95	421,731	4.3	772,998	2.6
1995-96	448,474	4.5	888,238	2.6
(Jul-Mar)				
1995-96 (P)	450,487	-	837,795	-
1996-97 (P)	436,071	-	1,014,781	-

P: Provisional

Source: Finance Division

TABLE 7.4
MONEY SUPPLY
(M1, M2, M3)

End Period					(Rs billion)	
	Narrow Money	% Change	Monetary Assets	% Change	Broad Money	% Change
Stocks (last working day Basis)	(M1)		(M2)		(M3)	
	(a)		(a)		(a)	
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	204.53	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	261.33	10.3	368.78	16.3 **	537.54	12.0
1991-92	300.28	14.9	480.54	30.3 **	654.15	21.7
1992-93	326.21	8.9	567.17	18.0 **	749.15	14.5
1993-94	357.45	9.6	662.81	16.9 **	881.63	17.7
1994-95	421.73	17.98	773.00	16.6 **	1032.00	17.1
1995-96	446.47	5.9	888.24	14.9	1203.85	16.7
<u>Jul-Mar</u>						
1995-96 (P)	450.49	6.8	837.80	8.4 **	1147.78	11.2
1996-97 (P)	436.07	(2.3)	1014.78	8.1 **	1374.44	14.2

* Annual compound growth during 1972-73 to 1979-80.

Source: Finance Division/SBP

** The percentage changes have been worked out after adding resident foreign currency deposits

P Provisional

a Definition of M1, M2 and M3 are given in chapter on Money and Credit of the text.

TABLE 7.5
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED BANKS ADVANCES BY BORROWERS
(ALL)

[...Contd.]	End June					(Rs million)
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Outstanding	361.9	312.5	431.5	246.2	3.7	
1. Foreign Constituents						
I. Official	361.5	312.3	430.4	241.7	3.2	
II. Business	0.4	0.2	1.1	4.5	0.4	
III. Personal	279,989.2	343,729.2	395,126.6	453,666.8	502,641.5	
2. Domestic Constituents:	24,869.0	32,372.9	38,505.8	44,336.9	50,615.9	
I. Governments	15,131.0	20,517.8	26,044.6	30,552.8	36,521.4	
a) Federal Government:	15,131.0	20,517.8	26,044.6	30,508.9	36,513.6	
(i) Commodity Operations				43.9	7.8	
(ii) Others	9,738.0	11,731.4	12,461.2	13,416.7	13,483.4	
b) Provincial Governments:	7,738.0	9,731.4	10,238.3	11,042.2	10,873.7	
(i) Commodity Operations	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,227.9	2,374.5	2,609.6	
(ii) Others		123.7		367.4	611.2	
c) Local Bodies	20,356.2	19,371.7	20,704.2	26,426.1	31,779.6	
II. Public Sector Enterprises						
a) Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	53.8	43.0	75.4	127.8	203.3	
b) Mining and Quarrying	707.5	2,685.6	1,111.2	1,731.2	2,003.4	
c) Manufacturing	8,854.2	6,188.0	7,315.2	10,519.1	11,865.3	
d) Construction	1,030.5	346.7	150.5	125.8	333.2	
e) Electricity, Gas Water and Sanitary Services	4,469.9	2,569.4	4,260.3	4,509.2	6,031.6	
f) Commerce	3,095.4	2,810.6	2,235.0	2,800.6	3,645.6	
g) Transport, Storage and Communication	265.0	1,709.3	1,933.7	2,721.5	4,292.5	
h) Services	56.9	53.5	1,278.9	1,425.2	745.6	
i) Other Public Sector Enterprises	1,823.0	2,965.6	2,344.0	2,465.8	2,659.0	
III. Private Sector (Business)	222,572.8	259,020.6	290,757.9	332,019.0	358,503.6	
a) Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	54,210.6	54,833.7	53,526.7	59,139.1	55,012.4	
b) Mining and Quarrying	1,190.1	1,773.4	2,912.1	2,797.9	4,087.7	
c) Manufacturing	95,782.8	109,350.4	123,071.3	149,812.0	174,917.5	
d) Construction	6,032.7	5,838.4	7,637.2	7,976.3	6,856.6	
e) Electricity, Gas Water and Sanitary Services	873.9	1,143.3	2,864.4	4,346.1	5,263.5	
f) Commerce	49,470.8	51,672.8	58,813.8	61,517.2	64,493.8	
g) Transport, Storage and Communications	1,706.5	11,318.9	12,658.5	13,991.6	13,380.1	
h) Services	3,087.5	2,395.6	2,569.6	3,111.4	4,550.6	
i) Other Private Business	10,217.9	20,694.1	26,704.2	29,327.4	29,941.2	
IV. Trust Funds and non- profit organisations	291.7	340.2	215.6	446.1	506.6	
V. Personal	11,705.6	32,485.3	43,287.6	49,323.2	60,489.7	
VI. Other activities not adequately described	193.9	138.5	1,655.5	1,115.5	746.1	
Total	280,351.1	344,041.7	395,558.1	453,913.0	502,645.1	

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

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(P) Provisional

Note: Data from 1977 to 1982 on old pattern may be seen in Table 5 Money and Banking, Economic Survey 1982-83

TABLE 7.6

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
(As on 31-3-1997)

<p>A. <u>Nationalised Scheduled Banks</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 First Women Bank Ltd. 2 National Bank of Pakistan 3 Habib Bank Ltd. 4 United Bank Ltd. <p>B. <u>De-nationalised Scheduled Banks</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Allied Bank of Pakistan Limited 2 Muslim Commercial Bank Limited <p>C. <u>Specialized Banks</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan 2 Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan 3 Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank 4 Federal Bank for Cooperatives <p>D. <u>Private Scheduled Banks</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Askari Commercial Bank Ltd. 2 Bank Al-Habib Ltd. 3 Bolan Bank Ltd. 4 Faysal Bank Ltd. 5 Habib Credit & Exchange Bank 6 Indus Bank Ltd. 7 Metropolitan Bank Ltd. 8 Platinum Bank Ltd. 9 Prime Commercial Bank Ltd. 10 Prudential Bank Ltd. 11 Schon Bank Ltd. 12 Soneri Bank Ltd. 13 The Bank of Khyber 14 The Bank of Punjab 15 Union Bank Ltd. <p><u>Foreign Banks</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 ABN Amro Bank N.V 2 Albaraka Islamic Bank BSC(EC) 3 American Express Bank Ltd. 4 ANZ Grindlays Bank Ltd. 5 Bank of America (NT & SA) 6 Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi Ltd. 7 Bank of Ceylon 8 Banque Indosuez 9 Citibank N.A. 10 Deutsche Bank A.G. 11 Doha Bank Ltd. 12 Emirates Bank International Ltd. P.J.S.C. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13 Habib Bank A.G. Zurich 14 Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd. 15 International Finance Investment and Commerce Bank Ltd. 16 Mashreq Bank PSC 17 Oman International Bank S.O.A.G. 18 Rupali Bank Ltd. 19 Societe Generale. the French Int. Bank Ltd. 20 Standard Chartered Bank 21 Trust Bank Ltd. <p>F <u>Development Financial Institutions</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Bankers Equity Ltd. 2 Investment Corp of Pakistan 3 National Development finance Corp. 4 Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corp. 5 Pak Kuwait Investment Company 6 Pak Libya Holding Company 7 Regional Development Finance Corp. 8 Saudi Pak Industrial and Agricultural Investment Corporation 9 Small Business Finance Corporation 10 House Building Finance Corporation 11 National Investment Trust <p>G <u>Investment Banks</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Crescent Investment Bank 2 First International Investment Bank 3 Atlas BOT Investment Bank 4 Security Investment Bank 5 Fidelity Investment Bank 6 Prudential Investment Bank 7 Islamic Investment Bank 8 Asset Investment Bank 9 Al-Towfeek Investment Bank 10 Al-Faysal Investment Bank 11 City Corporation Investment Bank (Pak) Ltd. 12 Franklin Investment Bank Ltd. 13 Orix Investment Bank (Pak) Ltd. 14 Trust Investment Bank Ltd. 15 Escorts Investment Bank
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Source: State Bank of Pakistan
and Finance Division

TABLE 7.7
SCHEDULED BANKS IN PAKISTAN
(Weighted Average Rates of Return on Advances)

		(Percent)							
As at the End of		Precious Metal	Stock Exchange Securities	Merchan- dise	Machinery	Real Estate	Financial Obli- gations	Others	Total Advances
I INTEREST BEARING & ISLAMIC MODES OF FINANCING - ALL BANKS									
1991	Jun	10.83	11.79	11.60	12.63	11.06	9.55	9.03	10.77
1992	Dec	15.21	14.66	13.96	13.93	12.06	12.55	13.26	13.32
1993	Jun	14.68	14.90	14.05	14.36	11.64	12.62	13.12	13.32
	Dec	13.16	13.59	14.16	13.60	12.56	13.23	13.33	13.52
1994	Jun	15.38	15.21	13.77	14.07	12.76	14.07	13.00	13.66
	Dec	13.84	15.66	14.47	14.63	12.04	12.35	12.99	13.53
1995	Jun	14.22	16.04	14.42	14.55	12.46	14.61	12.88	13.74
	Dec	14.64	16.61	15.07	14.77	11.13	15.34	13.71	13.91
1996	Jun	16.11	16.05	15.09	15.19	13.00	15.70	13.45	14.36
II. INTEREST BEARING - ALL BANKS									
1991	Jun	10.86	11.75	12.25	13.65	11.43	7.82	9.74	10.89
1992	Dec	13.65	13.01	12.98	14.45	12.20	10.29	12.96	13.06
1993	Jun	12.70	13.24	13.90	14.30	12.63	8.22	12.61	13.09
	Dec	14.12	7.81	12.08	14.00	12.65	10.60	11.56	12.46
1994	Jun	13.48	9.58	12.65	14.49	12.33	15.81	11.11	12.78
	Dec	12.85	12.08	12.90	14.22	13.00	12.93	13.57	13.43
1995	Jun	13.89	12.04	12.23	14.28	13.04	13.30	12.18	13.17
	Dec	13.12	11.58	11.94	14.39	12.91	14.97	13.23	13.39
1996	Jun	12.50	13.58	11.77	14.92	12.16	13.66	11.87	13.04
III ISLAMIC MODES OF FINANCING - ALL BANKS									
1991	Jun	10.83	11.80	11.53	11.82	10.80	11.72	8.87	10.74
1992	Dec	15.80	14.83	14.01	13.54	12.04	13.30	13.30	13.36
1993	Jun	14.92	15.14	14.06	14.41	11.51	13.78	13.20	13.36
	Dec	12.90	14.48	14.30	13.40	12.54	13.80	13.58	13.68
1994	Jun	15.51	16.05	14.41	13.85	12.84	13.91	13.25	13.78
	Dec	13.94	16.30	14.57	14.80	11.90	12.34	12.92	13.54
1995	Jun	14.24	16.45	14.52	14.68	12.40	14.70	12.95	13.80
	Dec	14.68	16.72	15.19	14.92	10.92	15.35	13.77	13.97
1996	Jun	16.32	16.50	15.21	15.28	13.09	15.76	13.58	14.48

Note: Weighted average rates shown in parenthesis represent Private Sector.

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

TABLE 7.8
PLS DEPDITS/PROFIT RATES*

		Country Banks											
		ABL	HBL	MCBL	NBP	UBL	FWBL	IDBP	ADBP	Prime	Union	Sonari	Schon
PLS Call Deposits	1992	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	13.8	-	-
	1993	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1994	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	10.0
	1995	7.6	-	-	-	-	7.8	-	-	13.0	-	-	14.2
	1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.1
Saving Accounts	1992	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.1	6.6	8.0	8.0	-	9.0	9.0	8.8	-
	1993	8.5	8.0	8.1	8.6	7.1	8.5	-	-	9.0	9.0	8.8	-
	1994	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.5	6.0	8.5	8.0	8.5	9.3	-	9.5	9.2
	1995	8.0	6.5	8.3	8.6	6.0	8.6	8.0	8.5	9.3	9.0	9.3	10.5
	1996	8.5	6.5	8.5	9.0	6.0	8.6	8.0	8.5	9.3	9.5	10.0	11.0
Term Deposits (Six Months)	1992	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.4	-	10.1	10.3	10.5	-
	1993	10.5	10.4	10.5	11.2	11.5	11.0	-	-	11.0	11.5	11.0	-
	1994	10.2	10.4	10.5	11.1	10.0	11.0	10.4	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.8	11.5
	1995	9.9	9.8	10.7	11.1	10.0	11.0	10.4	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
	1996	10.6	9.8	11.0	11.6	10.5	11.0	10.4	11.0	11.8	11.5	11.8	11.5
One Year)	1992	10.6	10.6	10.8	11.2	11.3	10.9	10.8	4.8	11.5	11.3	11.5	-
	1993	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	11.5	10.8	-	11.5	12.0	12.0	-
	1994	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.9	10.5	11.5	10.8	11.5	12.8	12.0	13.2	12.0
	1995	10.3	10.1	11.2	11.9	10.5	11.5	10.8	11.5	12.8	12.0	12.8	12.5
	1996	11.1	10.1	11.5	12.5	11.0	11.5	10.8	11.5	12.8	12.0	13.0	12.5
Two Year)	1992	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.6	12.3	12.5	-
	1993	12.0	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.8	12.5	11.8	-	12.0	13.0	13.3	-
	1994	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.0	12.5	11.8	12.0	13.5	13.0	14.2	12.5
	1995	11.2	11.1	12.3	12.1	11.0	12.5	11.8	12.0	13.5	12.8	13.8	13.3
	1996	12.0	11.1	12.5	12.6	11.5	12.5	11.8	12.0	13.5	12.8	14.0	13.3
Three Year)	1992	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.8	-	13.1	12.8	13.5	-
	1993	13.0	12.8	13.0	12.9	13.5	13.5	12.8	-	13.1	14.0	14.5	-
	1994	12.6	12.7	12.9	12.8	12.0	13.5	12.8	12.5	14.5	14.0	15.2	-
	1995	12.1	12.0	13.2	12.8	12.0	13.5	12.8	12.5	14.5	14.0	14.8	-
	1996	13.0	12.0	13.5	13.4	12.5	13.5	12.8	12.5	-	14.0	15.0	14.5
Four Year)	1992	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.5	-	13.7	6.0	-	-	-	-
	1993	13.9	13.8	14.0	13.8	14.3	-	13.7	-	14.0	-	-	-
	1994	13.5	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.0	-	13.7	13.0	14.9	-	15.5	-
	1995	13.0	12.7	14.0	13.7	13.0	-	13.4	13.0	14.9	-	15.1	-
	1996	14.0	12.7	14.4	14.3	13.5	-	13.7	13.0	-	-	15.4	-
Five Year)	1992	14.4	14.4	14.6	15.1	14.5	14.8	-	-	14.0	14.8	-	-
	1993	14.9	15.0	14.9	16.1	15.4	15.5	14.7	-	14.8	15.5	15.0	-
	1994	14.4	15.0	14.9	16.1	14.0	15.5	14.7	13.5	15.0	15.5	15.8	15.5
	1995	14.0	14.0	14.7	16.0	14.0	15.5	14.7	13.5	15.5	15.1	15.5	16.4
	1996	15.0	14.0	15.1	16.6	15.0	15.5	14.7	13.5	-	15.1	15.7	16.4

- nil.

(Contd.)

* For the six months ending December

TABLE 7.8
PLS DEPOSITS/PROFIT RATES*

		Country Banks									
		Platinum	Indus	Bank Al-Habib	Bolan	Askani	Mehran	Metro-Politan	HC&BB	Khyber	Bank of Punjab
PLS Call Deposits	1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.6	-	-
	1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saving Accounts	1992	-	9.5	-	8.8	8.5	9.0	-	-	-	-
	1993	-	9.8	9.3	8.5	8.5	10.0	8.8	9.2	-	8.7
	1994	-	10.0	9.3	8.5	8.5	-	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.5
	1995	9.0	11.0	10.0	8.5	9.0	-	10.5	9.5	8.6	9.0
	1996	9.0	11.0	11.0	9.5	9.5	-	-	-	-	-
Term Deposits (Six Months)	1992	-	11.3	-	11.2	10.5	7.6	-	-	-	-
	1993	-	11.5	10.0	-	10.5	13.0	10.3	11.9	-	9.5
	1994	-	12.0	10.5	11.0	10.5	-	11.3	12.1	11.3	10.1
	1995	12.5	12.0	11.2	10.5	11.0	-	11.8	12.4	11.1	11.7
	1996	12.5	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.5	-	-	-	-	-
(One Year)	1992	-	12.0	-	11.0	11.2	13.2	-	-	-	-
	1993	-	12.5	11.0	-	11.3	13.6	11.3	13.0	-	10.0
	1994	-	13.3	11.5	11.5	11.3	-	12.0	13.1	12.0	10.7
	1995	13.0	13.5	12.0	11.0	12.0	-	12.5	13.1	11.6	12.5
	1996	13.0	13.5	12.5	11.5	12.3	-	13.0	13.5	-	-
(Two Year)	1992	-	-	-	12.6	12.0	13.0	-	-	-	-
	1993	-	13.5	-	-	12.0	14.8	12.0	-	-	10.8
	1994	-	13.5	-	12.0	12.0	-	13.0	-	12.2	11.7
	1995	13.5	14.0	12.2	11.5	13.0	-	13.0	-	12.7	12.6
	1996	13.5	14.0	13.4	12.5	13.3	-	13.8	-	-	-
(Three Year)	1992	-	-	-	13.0	12.5	14.5	-	-	-	-
	1993	-	14.5	12.0	-	12.5	16.0	12.5	-	-	11.5
	1994	-	14.5	12.0	13.0	12.5	-	13.5	-	-	12.5
	1995	14.5	15.0	12.4	13.0	14.0	-	14.0	14.7	13.0	13.6
	1996	14.5	15.0	14.2	14.5	14.3	-	14.5	15.1	13.7	-
(Four Year)	1992	-	-	-	13.9	-	-	17.3	13.5	-	-
	1993	-	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	-	-
	1994	-	15.0	-	14.5	-	-	-	14.5	14.0	13.4
	1995	15.0	-	-	15.0	15.0	-	15.0	-	14.7	14.4
	1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Five Year)	1992	-	-	-	14.0	-	16.6	-	-	-	-
	1993	-	15.5	-	-	14.4	18.4	14.0	16.3	-	-
	1994	-	15.5	-	15.0	14.4	-	14.5	16.3	-	-
	1995	16.0	-	14.5	14.5	15.5	-	15.5	16.3	15.0	15.1
	1996	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.5	16.0	-	15.8	16.7	15.6	16.6

nil.
For the six months ending December

TABLE 7.8

PLS DEPOSITS/PROFIT RATES*

		Country Banks			Foreign Banks		
		Faysal Bank	Prudential	Average	Average	Mini.	Maxi.
PLS Call Deposits	1992	-	-	8.4	9.0	7.4	11.9
	1993	-	-	8.1	17.2	7.8	27.7
	1994	-	-	8.9	10.1	6.7	12.3
	1995	14.1	-	11.7	14.8	11.6	23.1
	1996	-	-	17.1	9.9	5.0	13.6
Saving Accounts	1992	-	-	8.3	7.8	6.7	10.0
	1993	-	-	8.3	8.3	6.7	10.9
	1994	9.2	-	8.7	8.9	7.0	12.0
	1995	9.5	9.5	8.9	9.4	8.0	11.7
	1996	9.8	11.0	9.2	10.0	8.0	12.0
Term Deposits (Six Months)	1992	-	-	10.2	10.0	6.4	14.0
	1993	-	-	11.1	10.4	6.4	14.2
	1994	11.5	-	11.0	10.7	6.7	15.5
	1995	12.0	11.5	10.4	11.7	9.6	15.2
	1996	12.2	12.3	11.4	12.1	10.5	13.9
(One Year)	1992	-	-	11.3	10.4	6.7	13.6
	1993	-	-	11.8	11.1	6.7	14.9
	1994	12.1	-	11.7	11.4	7.0	16.3
	1995	12.5	12.5	11.9	12.4	10.1	16.0
	1996	12.5	13.5	12.2	12.7	11.0	14.5
(Two Year)	1992	-	-	12.1	-	-	-
	1993	-	-	12.5	11.4	9.8	13.0
	1994	13.3	-	13.7	10.0	9.8	10.3
	1995	13.5	13.5	12.5	12.9	11.0	14.5
	1996	13.6	14.0	12.9	13.8	12.5	14.8
(Three Year)	1992	-	-	13.0	11.6	11.6	11.6
	1993	-	-	13.4	13.5	13.0	14.5
	1994	14.5	-	13.2	11.3	11.0	11.6
	1995	15.5	15.5	13.5	13.8	12.0	15.3
	1996	15.1	15.0	13.9	14.5	13.9	15.5
(Four Year)	1992	-	-	13.7	-	-	-
	1993	-	-	14.3	14.0	14.0	14.0
	1994	-	-	14.0	-	-	-
	1995	-	16.0	13.9	15.6	15.6	15.6
	1996	-	16.0	14.4	-	-	-
(Five Year)	1992	-	-	14.6	13.4	13.4	13.4
	1993	-	-	15.5	15.0	13.0	15.0
	1994	-	-	15.2	14.6	14.1	15.0
	1995	-	16.5	15.2	16.4	15.0	18.3
	1996	16.1	17.0	15.6	16.0	15.7	16.4

nil.

For the six months ending December

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

TABLE 7.9
RATES OF PROFIT DECLARED BY THE
DOMESTIC COMMERCIAL BANKS AND FOREIGN BANKS
(Half Year Jan-Jun 1996)

	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
1 Allied Bank of Pakistan Ltd.	5.7	6.5	8.0	7.6	-	-	6.7
2 Habib Bank Ltd.	5.0	6.0	6.5	-	8.0	8.1	8.5
3 Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.	5.9	6.7	8.4	-	9.2	-	9.6
4 National Bank of Pakistan	6.4	7.4	8.7	-	-	-	10.0
5 United Bank Ltd.	5.5	6.5	6.0	-	8.5	9.0	9.5
6 First Women Bank Ltd.	5.5	6.5	8.6	-	-	-	10.0
7 IDBP	5.1	6.0	8.0	-	8.4	-	9.2
8 ADBP	-	-	8.5	-	-	-	10.5
9 Pan African Bank **	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Prime Bank Ltd	7.0	8.0	9.3	-	9.3	-	10.8
11 Union Bank Ltd	7.0	8.0	9.5	-	10.0	-	11.0
12 Soneri Bank Ltd	6.9	7.9	9.6	-	10.0	-	11.0
13 Albaraka Bank Ltd	6.6	-	10.1	-	10.7	-	11.0
14 Indus Bank Ltd.	7.0	-	11.0	-	11.3	-	11.5
15 French Int. Bank	7.5	-	10.4	11.5	10.7	-	11.5
16 Bank Al-Habib	7.2	8.0	11.0	-	10.5	-	11.0
17 Bolan Bank Ltd.	6.0	7.0	9.0	-	9.0	-	10.0
18 Askari Bank Ltd.	6.5	8.0	9.0	-	10.0	-	10.5
19 The Bank of Punjab	6.0	7.0	9.5	-	-	-	9.9
20 The Bank of Khyber	5.7	7.0	8.8	-	-	8.0	10.0
21 Amercian Express Bank Ltd.	7.0	8.1	-	-	-	-	9.5
22 ABN Amro Bank N.V.	8.1	9.2	11.0	-	-	-	11.2
23 Bank of America	5.0	5.7	8.5	-	-	-	11.5
24 Banque Indosuez	7.3	9.3	11.5	-	11.5	-	12.2
25 Mashriq Bank PSC.	6.5	8.0	10.0	-	11.0	-	11.5
26 Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi Ltd*	5.9	6.8	9.0	-	-	-	10.4
27 Citibank N.A.	7.1	8.2	9.5	-	11.5	-	9.5
28 Doha Bank Ltd.	6.8	7.8	12.0	-	10.9	-	12.0
29 Deutsche Bank A.G.	6.5	6.9	10.0	9.2	-	-	9.9
30 Emirates Bank Int. Ltd.	7.3	8.5	9.0	-	9.5	9.8	10.0
31 Faysal Bank Ltd.	7.3	9.0	9.8	-	10.5	11.0	11.3
32 ANZ Grindlays Bank PIC	6.4	6.8	8.1	-	-	-	9.0
33 Habib Bank A.G. Zurich	7.5	8.5	10.0	-	10.0	-	11.0
34 The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	9.0	11.0	11.0	-	-	-	12.0
35 I.F.I.C. Bank	6.8	-	10.5	-	11.0	-	12.0
36 Rupali Bank Ltd.	7.4	8.6	11.5	-	12.0	-	13.3
37 Standard Chartered Bank	6.5	7.5	10.2	-	11.5	-	11.8
38 Habib Credit & Exchange Bank	7.5	8.9	9.5	-	9.5	-	11.4
39 Metropolitan Bank Ltd.	7.0	8.0	10.0	-	10.0	-	11.0
40 Schon Bank	7.4	8.3	11.0	13.9	10.1	10.3	11.0
41 Platinum Commercial Bank	7.5	8.8	9.0	-	10.0	-	11.0
42 Pru. Commercial Bank	7.0	8.5	11.0	-	11.0	-	11.5
43 Bank of Ceylon	6.8	7.8	9.2	-	10.0	-	10.5
44 Oman Int. Bank (SAOG)	7.5	8.5	9.5	-	-	-	11.5

(Contd..)

- Nil
- * Consequent upon merger of The Bank of Tokyo with Mitsubishi Bank its name was changed as The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Ltd.
- ** Bank was descheduled w.e.f. 18th September, 1996 on account of amalgamation of its Pakistani branch with Trust Bank Limited

TABLE 7.9
RATES OF PROFIT DECLARED BY THE
DOMESTIC COMMERCIAL BANKS AND FOREIGN BANKS
(Half Year Jan-Jun 1996)

	Term Deposits						
	4 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years
1 Allied Bank of Pakistan Ltd.	-	9.9	10.3	11.2	12.1	13.1	14.0
2 Habib Bank Ltd.	-	9.8	10.1	11.1	12.0	12.7	14.0
3 Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.	-	10.9	11.4	12.4	13.4	14.2	14.9
4 National Bank of Pakistan	-	11.3	12.1	12.2	13.0	13.9	16.0
5 United Bank Ltd.	-	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.5	13.5	15.0
6 First Women Bank Ltd.	-	11.0	11.5	12.5	13.5	-	15.5
7 IDBP	-	10.4	10.8	11.8	12.8	13.7	14.7
8 ADBP	-	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.0	13.5
9 Pan African Bank**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Prime Bank Ltd	-	11.5	12.8	13.5	14.5	14.9	15.5
11 Union Bank Ltd	-	11.5	12.0	12.8	14.0	-	15.1
12 Soneri Bank Ltd	-	11.8	13.0	14.0	15.0	15.4	15.6
13 Albaraka Bank Ltd	-	12.6	13.2	-	-	-	15.0
14 Indus Bank Ltd.	-	12.0	13.5	-	15.0	-	-
15 French Int. Bank	-	12.0	12.5	14.0	-	-	16.4
16 Bank Al-Habib	-	12.0	12.5	13.4	14.2	-	16.0
17 Bolan Bank Ltd.	-	10.5	11.0	12.0	14.0	14.5	15.0
18 Askari Bank Ltd.	-	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	-	15.5
19 The Bank of Punjab	-	10.3	10.9	11.9	12.8	13.5	15.4
20 The Bank of Khyber	10.1	11.3	12.3	12.5	13.3	14.0	15.0
21 American Express Bank Ltd.	-	10.5	11.0	-	-	-	-
22 ABN Amro Bank NV	-	11.9	12.5	-	-	-	-
23 Bank of America	-	12.5	12.8	-	-	-	-
24 Banque Indosuez	-	12.5	12.8	-	-	-	-
25 Mashriq Bank PSC.	11.7	12.0	13.5	-	13.9	-	15.7
26 The Bank of Tokoyo Mitsubishi Ltd.*	-	11.7	12.3	-	-	-	-
27 Citibank N.A.	-	11.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	-	-
28 Doha Bank Ltd.	-	13.5	14.0	-	-	-	-
29 Deutsche Bank A.G.	-	11.1	11.5	-	-	-	-
30 Emirates Bank Int. Ltd.	10.4	11.0	12.5	-	-	-	-
31 Faysal Bank Ltd.	-	12.0	12.5	13.5	15.0	-	16.0
32 ANZ Grindlays Bank Ltd.	-	10.5	11.0	-	-	-	-
33 The Habib Bank A.G. Zurich	-	12.0	12.5	-	-	-	-
34 The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	-	12.5	13.0	-	-	-	-
35 I.F.I.C. Bank	-	13.5	14.2	-	-	-	-
36 Rupali Bank Ltd.	-	14.9	15.7	-	-	-	-
37 Standard Chartered Bank	-	12.0	12.5	-	-	-	-
38 Habib Credit & Exchange Bank	-	12.4	13.4	-	15.0	-	16.7
39 Metropolitan Bank Ltd.	-	11.5	12.8	13.4	14.3	14.5	15.3
40 Schon Bank	-	11.5	12.5	13.0	14.5	-	16.4
41 Platinum Comm. Bank	-	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.5	-	16.0
42 Prudential Comm. Bank	-	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0
43 Bank of Ceylon	-	11.0	11.5	14.5	15.3	15.6	-
44 Oman Int. Bank (SADG)	-	11.8	12.0	-	-	-	-

- Nil

(Contd..)

* Consequent upon merger of The Bank of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Ltd.

** Bank was descheduled w.e.f. 18th with Trust Bank Limited.

§ Deposits for 5 month

TABLE 7.9
RATES OF PROFIT DECLARED BY THE
DOMESTIC COMMERCIAL BANKS AND FOREIGN BANKS
(Half Year Jul-Dec 1996)

	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
1 Allied Bank of Pakistan Ltd.	6.1	7.0	8.5	-	-	-	9.3
2 Habib Bank Ltd.	5.0	6.0	6.5	-	8.0	8.1	8.5
3 Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.	5.9	6.8	8.5	-	9.3	-	9.7
4 National Bank of Pakistan	6.6	7.6	9.0	-	-	-	10.3
5 United Bank Ltd.	5.5	6.5	6.0	-	8.5	9.0	9.5
6 First Women Bank Ltd.	5.5	6.5	8.6	-	-	-	10.0
7 IDBP	5.1	6.0	8.0	-	8.4	-	9.2
8 ADBP	-	-	8.5	-	-	-	10.5
9 Prime Commercial Bank Ltd	7.0	8.0	9.3	-	9.6	-	10.8
10 Union Bank Ltd	7.0	8.0	9.5	-	10.0	-	11.0
11 Soneri Bank Ltd	5.9	7.9	10.0	-	10.5	-	11.0
12 Albaraka Bank Ltd	6.7	-	10.0	-	10.7	-	11.0
13 Indus Bank Ltd.	7.0	-	11.0	-	11.3	-	11.5
14 French Int. Bank	7.5	-	10.4	13.6	10.7	11.1	11.5
15 Bank Al-Habib	7.2	8.0	11.0	-	10.5	-	11.0
16 Bolan Bank Ltd	6.0	7.0	9.5	-	9.5	-	10.5
17 Askari Bank Ltd.	7.0	8.3	9.5	-	10.5	10.8	11.0
18 The Bank of Punjab	6.5	7.6	9.0	-	-	-	10.4
19 The Bank of Khyber	5.8	6.4	8.6	-	-	-	9.8
20 American Express Bank Ltd.	7.0	8.1	8.5	-	-	-	9.5
21 ABN Amro Bank NV	8.1	9.2	11.0	-	-	-	11.2
22 Bank of America	5.0	6.0	10.0	-	8.1	-	12.0
23 Banque Indosuez	7.3	9.3	11.5	-	11.8	-	12.0
24 Mashriq Bank PSC.	6.5	8.0	10.8	-	12.0	-	12.0
25 Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi Ltd.	6.0	6.9	9.3	-	-	-	10.6
26 Citibank N.A.	7.8	8.9	10.0	-	12.2	-	12.7
27 Doha Bank Ltd.	6.8	7.8	12.0	-	10.9	-	12.0
28 Deutsche Bank AG	7.3	8.4	9.7	5.0	-	-	9.6
29 Emirates Bank Int. Ltd.	6.5	7.5	9.0	-	9.5	9.8	10.0
30 Faysal Bank Ltd.	7.3	8.8	9.8	-	10.6	11.0	11.2
31 ANZ Grindlays Bank PIC	6.4	6.8	8.0	-	-	-	9.4
32 Habib Bank A.G. Zurich	8.0	9.7	11.0	-	10.5	-	11.5
33 The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	-	-	11.0	-	11.0	-	12.0
34 I.F.I.C. Bank	6.9	-	10.7	-	11.2	-	12.3
35 Rupali Bank Ltd.	6.1	6.9	9.3	-	9.8	-	10.7
36 Standard Chartered Bank	6.5	7.5	10.2	-	11.5	-	11.8
37 Habib Credit & Exchange Bank	7.5	8.9	9.5	-	9.5	-	11.4
38 Metropolitan Bank Ltd.	7.2	8.5	10.5	-	10.5	-	11.0
39 Schon Bank	7.4	8.3	11.0	17.1	10.1	10.3	11.0
40 Platinum Commercial Bank	7.5	8.8	9.0	-	10.0	-	11.0
41 Pru. Commercial Bank	7.5	8.5	11.0	-	10.8	-	11.5
42 Bank of Ceylon	8.0	-	11.0	-	11.3	-	11.5
43 Oman Int. Bank (SAOG)	7.5	8.5	9.5	-	-	-	11.5
44 Trust Bank	7.5	8.5	10.0	11.0	12.0	-	12.5

(Contd..)

TABLE 7.9
RATES OF PROFIT DECLARED BY THE
DOMESTIC COMMERCIAL BANKS AND FOREIGN BANKS
(Half Year Jul-Dec 1996)

	Term Deposits						
	4 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years
1 Allied Bank of Pakistan Ltd.	-	10.6	11.1	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0
2 Habib Bank Ltd.	-	9.8	10.1	11.1	12.0	12.7	14.0
3 Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.	-	11.0	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.4	15.1
4 National Bank of Pakistan	-	11.6	12.5	12.6	13.4	14.3	16.6
5 United Bank Ltd.	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.5	12.5	13.5	15.0
6 First Women Bank Ltd.	-	11.0	11.5	12.5	13.5	-	15.5
7 IDBP	-	10.4	10.8	11.8	12.8	13.7	14.7
8 ADBP	-	11.0	11.5	12.0	12.8	13.0	13.5
9 Prime Commercial Bank Ltd	-	11.8	12.8	13.5	-	-	-
10 Union Bank Ltd	-	11.5	12.0	12.8	14.0	-	15.1
11 Soneri Bank Ltd	-	11.8	13.0	14.0	15.0	15.4	15.7
12 Albaraka Bank Ltd	-	13.1	13.2	-	-	-	15.9
13 Indus Bank Ltd.	-	12.0	13.5	14.0	15.0	-	16.0
14 French Int. Bank	-	12.0	12.5	-	-	-	16.4
15 Bank Al-Habib	-	12.0	12.5	13.4	14.2	-	16.0
16 Boian Bank Ltd.	-	11.0	11.5	12.5	14.5	15.0	15.5
17 Askari Commercial Bank Ltd.	-	11.5	12.3	13.3	14.3	15.0	16.0
18 The Bank of Punjab	-	11.7	12.5	12.6	13.6	14.4	16.6
19 The Bank of Khyber	-	11.1	11.3	12.7	13.7	14.7	15.6
20 Amercian Express Bank Ltd.	-	10.5	11.0	-	-	-	-
21 ABN Amro Bank NV	-	11.9	12.5	-	-	-	-
22 Bank of America	-	12.5	12.8	-	-	-	-
23 Banque Indosuez	-	12.5	12.8	-	-	-	-
24 Mashriq Bank PSC.	12.0	12.0	13.5	-	13.9	-	15.7
25 The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi Ltd.	-	12.0	12.6	-	-	-	-
26 Citibank N.A.	-	12.5	13.0	14.0	15.0	-	-
27 Doha Bank Ltd.	-	13.5	14.1	-	-	-	-
28 Deutsche Bank AG	-	10.9	11.6	-	-	-	-
29 Emirates Bank Int. Ltd.	10.5	11.2	12.5	-	-	-	-
30 Faysal Bank Ltd.	-	12.2	12.5	13.6	15.1	-	16.1
31 ANZ Grindlays Bank PIC	-	11.0	11.5	12.5	13.5	-	-
32 Habib Bank A.G. Zurich	-	12.5	13.0	-	-	-	-
33 The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	-	12.5	13.0	-	-	-	-
34 I.F.I.C. Bank	-	13.9	14.5	-	-	-	-
35 Rupali Bank Ltd.	-	12.1	12.6	-	-	-	-
36 Standard Chartered Bank	-	12.0	12.5	-	-	-	-
37 The Habib Credit & Exchange Bank	-	12.4	13.5	-	15.1	-	16.7
38 Metropolitan Bank Ltd.	-	11.8	13.0	13.8	14.5	15.0	15.8
39 Schon Bank	-	11.5	12.5	13.3	14.5	-	16.4
40 Platinum Comm. Bank	-	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.5	-	16.0
41 Prudential Comm. Bank	-	12.3	13.5	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.0
42 Bank of Ceylon	-	12.0	13.0	14.8	15.5	-	-
43 Oman Int. Bank (SAOG)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44 Trust Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nil
deposits for 5 month

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

TABLE 8.1
SECTORAL INDICES OF SHARE PRICES
(1990-91 = 100)

	End June					End March		
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996	1997	% Change
1 Cotton and Other Textiles	174.43	130.08	188.28	107.70	89.14	93.40	94.84	1.54
2 Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	231.28	236.39	405.58	311.76	311.74	319.01	274.77	(13.87)
3 Engineering	159.99	142.26	277.94	147.44	144.03	156.43	124.64	(20.32)
4 Auto & Allied	175.39	192.97	272.97	140.56	121.71	102.06	118.88	16.48
5 Cables and Electric Goods	216.78	195.74	314.41	201.12	241.92	193.51	164.23	(15.13)
6 Sugar and Allied	123.43	121.39	153.56	98.73	86.06	84.40	91.34	6.22
7 Paper and Board	137.43	141.53	219.98	161.17	143.62	153.22	131.99	(13.86)
8 Cement	305.86	382.35	986.48	496.82	220.17	318.77	198.04	(37.87)
9 Fuel and Energy	255.23	201.21	441.17	315.77	289.03	284.39	284.71	0.11
10 Transport and Communications	255.75	183.34	209.88	105.94	96.22	102.18	101.45	(0.71)
11 Banks and Other Financial Institutions	149.42	134.92	297.01	172.19	104.82	119.42	115.21	(3.53)
12 Miscellaneous Sectors	145.79	147.68	204.76	159.55	222.29	224.82	217.21	(3.38)
General Index of Share Prices	188.50	161.72	290.23	186.85	170.19	180.63	161.70	(10.48)
Change (%)	88.50	(14.20)	79.50	(35.60)	(8.90)	(3.30)	(5.00)	-

Figures in the parentheses represent negative sign.

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

TABLE 8.2
MARKET CAPITALIZATION OF ORDINARY SHARES

		(Rs billion)								
		End June					End March			
		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996	1997	% Change	
1	Cotton and Other Textiles	48.13	38.91	76.77	46.24	37.70	42.14	41.91	(0.5)	
2	Pharmaceuticals	41.13	43.76	76.91	50.86	73.23	61.68	77.42	25.5	
3	Engineering	1.68	1.80	3.66	2.12	2.34	2.35	1.82	(22.6)	
4	Auto & Allied	5.61	9.63	13.07	5.24	8.16	7.90	8.35	5.7	
5	Cables and Electric Goods	3.62	5.06	8.23	4.84	5.58	4.52	3.41	(24.6)	
6	Sugar and Allied	6.84	7.59	9.63	6.12	5.21	5.29	5.40	2.1	
7	Paper and Board	3.94	3.97	6.69	5.00	4.57	5.43	3.22	(40.7)	
8	Cement	6.69	11.45	31.38	22.20	18.23	23.99	18.15	(24.3)	
9	Fuel and Energy	36.83	29.41	62.18	59.78	111.77	95.93	111.21	15.9	
10	Transport and Communications	10.59	7.17	8.72	23.86	29.59	27.13	142.90	426.7	
11	Banks and Other						44.32	46.08	4.0	
	Financial Institutions	33.23	33.02	75.35	43.51	41.77	26.09	24.66	(5.5)	
12	Miscellaneous Sectors	20.06	22.65	31.98	23.56	27.08	346.77	484.55	39.7	
	Total	218.36	214.43	404.58	293.33	365.24	18.20	32.67		
	Change (%)	219.10	(1.80)	88.70	(27.50)	24.50				

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

Including auto & allied and cables and electrical goods
Figure in the parentheses represent negative signs

TABLE 8.3

NUMBER OF LISTED COMPANIES, FUND MOBILISED AND
TOTAL TURNOVER OF SHARES IN VARIOUS STOCK EXCHANGES

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Jul-Mar	
									1995-96	1996-97
Karachi Stock Exchange										
A. New Companies Listed										
i) No. of Companies	31	49	41	98	57	44	65	38	33	13
ii) Fund Mobilized (Rs billion)	3.83	5.53	8.97	21.17	12.61	9.75	37.80	20.77	15.17	13.93
B. Total Turnover of Shares (in million)										
	172.71	236.36	360.00	954.67	893.20	1,831.96	2,229.17	5,199.61	3,524.39	5,707.47
Lahore Stock Exchange										
A. New Companies Listed										
i) No. of Companies	34	44	41	88	47	22	47	24	18	8
ii) Fund Mobilized (Rs billion)	0.67	1.01	1.24	4.76	1.89	1.06	6.56	19.67	10.13	16.53
B. Total Turnover of Shares (In million)										
	16.48	22.36	41.44	48.10	85.16	369.65	959.24	2,573.27	1,984.71	1913.21
Islamabad Stock Exchange										
A. New Companies Listed										
i) No. of Companies	-	-	-	-	6	46	43	28	25	10
ii) Fund Mobilized (Rs billion)	-	-	-	-	0.78	2.67	15.36	11.95	8.76	1.77
B. Total Turnover of Shares (In million)										
	-	-	-	-	9.46	37.96	81.79	153.78	114.45	80.87

- Islamabad Stock Exchange became operative in 1992-93

Source: CLA, KSE, LSE, ISE.

TABLE 8.4

SALE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THROUGH AUCTION

No. Securities	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	(Rs Million)	
							Jul-Mar	1996-97
1 Short Term Federal Bond								
(Six Months Maturities)								115086
a) Amount Offered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85336
b) Amount Accepted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Weighted Average Yield #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.9779
i) Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.2173
ii) Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Six Months Treasury Bills								
(Six Months Maturities)								
a) Amount Offered	49218	122916	200496	272341	250457	135549	-	-
b) Amount Accepted	30722	76014	106212	136505	146693	106308	-	-
c) Weighted Average Yield #								
i) Minimum	7.0200	9.3700	11.7681	10.3772	10.5643	12.6284	-	-
ii) Maximum	9.4500	13.1500	12.8474	14.3943	12.7277	13.0296	-	-
3 Federal Investment Bonds								
A) Amount Offered in all Maturities	39268	56407	77127	63284	42154	18026		4391
B) Acceptances								
a) 3 Years Maturities								
i) Amount Accepted	13934	10649	12600	10708	8785	3877		981
ii) Weighted Average Yield #								
a) Minimum	12.8600	12.9500	12.9500	12.9845	13.9973	13.0000		13.0000
b) Maximum	13.0000	13.7900	13.0400	13.8188	13.0282	13.0000		13.0000
b) 5 Years Maturities								
i) Amount Accepted	6169	3007	5138	4034	2267	4169		100
ii) Weighted Average Yield #								
a) Minimum	13.5400	14.0000	13.9900	13.9972	13.9998	14.0000		14.0000
b) Maximum	14.0000	14.6900	14.0000	14.4521	14.0000	14.0000		14.0000
c) 10 Years Maturities								
i) Amount Accepted	14834	31318	35840	11869	18936	7919		3259
ii) Weighted Average Yield #								
a) Minimum	14.6200	14.9974	15.0000	15.0000	14.9875	15.0000		15.0000
b) Maximum	15.0000	15.6600	15.1200	16.5097	15.0009	15.0276		15.0159

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

Percent per annum

Note: Six Months Treasury Bills sold through auctions at discount were replaced by Short Term Federal Bonds (STFB) from July, 1996 are now sold at face value and repaid at maturity with the rate of return fixed at auction.

TABLE 8.5

ACCRUALS OF DEPOSITS THROUGH
NATIONAL SAVING SCHEMES

Name of Scheme	(Rs billion)				
	Jul-Mar 1995-96		Jul-Mar 1996-97		Outstanding as on 31-3-1996
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	
1. Defence Savings Certificates	20.47	14.58	38.57	23.93	129.09
2. National Deposit Certificates	0.08	(0.86)	0.12	(0.80)	0.29
3. Khas Deposit Certificates	0.04	(0.13)	0.08	(0.09)	0.37
4. Premium Savings Certificates	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Special Savings Certificates (R)	36.20	8.22	55.99	10.64	94.51
6. Special Savings Certificates (Bearer)	1.29	(0.50)	1.08	(0.61)	4.02
7. Regular Income Certificates	10.30	4.23	15.83	9.29	23.41
8. Khas Deposit Account	0.03	(0.18)	0.05	(0.07)	0.52
9. Savings Accounts	41.89	9.62	21.61	(8.88)	11.43
10. National Deposit Accounts					
11. Special Savings Accounts (New)	10.42	1.64	16.04	3.13	24.12
12. Mahana Amdani Accounts	0.23	0.16	0.23	0.12	1.79
13. National Prize Bonds	15.05	5.89	17.24	6.46	57.47
14. Postal Life Insurance	1.32	1.01	1.27	1.01	9.84
Grand Total	137.37	43.68	168.11	44.13	356.86

Note: Figure in brackets represent negative sign.

Source: Directorate of National Savings

TABLE B.6

MARK UP RATE/PROFIT RATE ON DEBT INSTRUMENTS
CURRENTLY AVAILABLE IN THE MARKET

S.No.	Schemes	Markup/Profit Rate	Maturity Period	Tax Status
1.	<u>Prize Bonds</u>			
	i) Rs 100/-	12.00 % p.a.	One month holding period	Prize money of Rs 25000 and above Taxable
	ii) Rs 50/-, Rs 500/- Rs 1000/- Rs 10,000 and Rs 25,000	12.00 % p.a.	Two month holding period	Prize money of Rs 25000 and above Taxable
2.	<u>Federal Investment Bond (Coupon Rate)</u>			
	3 Years	13.00 % p.a.		
	5 Years	14.00 % p.a.		
	10 Years	15.00 % p.a.		
3.	<u>Bearer National Fund Bond Rolled</u> <u>2-3 years Maturity</u>	12.50 - 13.00 % p.a.		
4.	<u>Foreign Exchange</u> <u>Bearer Certificates</u>	Amount (Principal plus interest) to be paid on Rs 100/-		
	Less than 1 years	100.00		
	More than 1 year	114.50		
	More than 2 years	131.00		
	More than 3 years	152.00		
	More than 4 years	174.00		
	More than 5 years	199.00		
	More than 6 years	231.00		
	Annual rate of compound interest comes	15.00 %		
5.	<u>Dollar Bearer Certificates</u> { Sale of DBC discontinued w.e.f. 22-11-1994 }			
6.	<u>Foreign Currency Bearer Certificates for the month of March 1997</u>			
	Rate is fixed on monthly basis by adding 2.5 % over the world yield on bonds of respective currency.			
	i) US Dollars	8.75 % p.a.		
	ii) Sterling Pound	9.25 % p.a.		
	iii) D.M.	6.75 % p.a.		
	iv) J.Yan	4.00 % p.a.		
7.	<u>Unfunded Debt</u>			
	Defence Saving Certificates	18.04% p.a. (m)	10 Years	Non-Taxable
	National Deposits Schemes	13.00% p.a.	7 Years	Taxable
	Special Saving Certificates (R)	16.88% p.a.	3 Years	Non-Taxable
	Special Saving Certificates (B)	12.91% p.a.(m)	3 Years	Non-Taxable
	Regular Income Certificates	18.00% p.a.	5 Years	Taxable
	Khas Deposit Scheme	13.42% p.a.	3 Years	"
	Mahana Amdani Accounts	14.87% p.a.(m)	5 Years	Non-Taxable
	Saving Accounts	13.00% p.a.	Running account	"

Source: SBP and Directorate of National Savings

p.a. Per annum
B Bearer
R Registered
m on maturity

TABLE 9.1

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OVERALL BUDGETARY POSITION

	(Rs Million)	
	1995-96	1996-97
	Provisional	Budget
	Actual	Estimates*
RECEIPTS		
1. <u>Direct Taxes</u>	<u>78,152</u>	<u>88,878</u>
2. <u>Indirect Taxes</u>	<u>189,881</u>	<u>247,398</u>
i. Customs	88,908	106,295
ii. Sales Tax	49,869	82,733
iii. Federal Excise	51,104	58,370
3. <u>Total Tax Revenue</u> (1+2)	<u>268,033</u>	<u>336,276</u>
4. <u>Surcharges</u>	<u>24,879</u>	<u>26,298</u>
i. Natural Gas	9,752	6,798
ii. Petroleum	15,127	19,500
5. <u>Non-Tax Revenue</u>	<u>77,598</u>	<u>91,499</u>
6. <u>Total Revenue Receipts</u> <u>Gross (3+4+5)</u>	<u>370,510</u>	<u>454,073</u>
7. <u>Less Provincial Share</u> <u>in Federal Taxes</u>	<u>121,310</u>	<u>133,183</u>
8. <u>Total Revenue Receipts</u> <u>(Net)</u>	<u>249,200</u>	<u>320,890</u>
9. <u>Capital Receipts</u>	<u>30,008</u>	<u>26,120</u>
10. <u>External Resources</u>	<u>96,341</u>	<u>102,902</u>
11. <u>SAP</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>
12. <u>PSDP Financed by Provinces</u>	<u>10,652</u>	<u>14,045</u>
13. <u>N.O.Prog.Financed by Punjab and Sindh</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,200</u>
14. <u>Total Resources</u> <u>(8+9+10+11+12+13)</u>	<u>398,201</u>	<u>480,157</u>
EXPENDITURE		
15. <u>Current Expenditure</u>	<u>356,242</u>	<u>395,405</u>
i. Defence	119,658	131,395
ii. Debt Servicing including repayment of foreign Loans	165,917	186,084
iii. Grants	12,534	16,530
iv. General Administration	18,892	22,312
v. Law and Order	7,217	7,604
vi. Community, Social and Economic Services	14,035	17,387
vii. Subsidies	7,982	8,274
viii. Unallocable	7,243	5,819
16. <u>Development Expenditure</u>	<u>94,232</u>	<u>104,751</u>
17. <u>Total Expenditure</u> <u>(15 + 16)</u>	<u>450,474</u>	<u>500,156</u>
18. <u>GAP (17-14)</u>	<u>52,273</u>	<u>19,999</u>
19. <u>Less Provincial cash buildup</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
20. <u>Financed by Bank Borrowing</u>	<u>52,273</u>	<u>19,999</u>
N.D. National Drainage		Source: Finance Division
* Original Budget Estimates		

TABLE 9.2

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FINANCE
(CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS)

	(Rs million)									
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (PA)	1996-97 (BE)	% Change in 1996-97 over 1995-96
Total Revenues (A+B)	139,108	158,805	163857	216,570	239,528	270,734	317,932	380,669	467,922 *	22.9
Federal	133,286	152,166	156730	200,642	224,613	253,150	299,454	226,455	298,147	31.6
Provincial	5,822	6,619	7127	15,928	14,915	17,584	18,478	142,214	155,775	9.5
A. Tax Revenues	110,338	119,435	129640	164,307	178,391	208,410	257,892	305,337	376,950	23.5
Federal	105,517	114,004	124311	156,829	171,477	199,607	248,059	293,915	364,677	24.1
Provincial	4,821	5,431	5329	7,478	6,914	8,803	9,833	11,422	12,279	7.5
B. Non-Tax Revenues	28,770	39,370	34217	52,262	61,137	62,324	60,040	63,332	76,972	21.5
Federal	27,769	38,182	32420	43,812	53,136	53,543	51,395	53,850	66,653	23.8
Provincial	1,001	1,188	1797	6,450	8,001	8,781	8,645	9,482	10,319	8.8
Surplus of Autonomous Bodies & SAP @	5,189	6,780	7,920	14934	1600	2,000	5,000	12,000	14,000	16.7
Expenditures	201,176	221,645	260,970	321,474	348,653	364,913	428,284	518,507	568,822	9.7
Federal	156,417	173,203	201,264	-	-	-	-	-	140,952	-
Provincial	44,759	48,442	59,706	-	-	-	-	-	464,071	-
Current	153,066	165,595	195,676	230,120	272,457	293,460	345,941	424,274	464,071	9.4
Federal	121,001	129,953	150,670	175,021	209,417	224,425	256,457	316,007	348,119	10.2
Provincial	32,065	35,642	45,006	55,099	63,040	69,035	89,484	108,267	115,952	7.1
Development	48,110	56,050	65,293	91,354	76,196	71,453	82,343	94,232	104,751	11.2
Federal	35,416	43,250	50,593	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-
Provincial	12,694	12,800	14,700	-	-	-	-	-	100,901	-26.8
Overall Deficit	56,879	56,060	89,193	89,970	107,525	92,179	105,352	137,837	100,901	-26.8
Financing (net)	56,879	56,060	89,193	89,970	107,525	92,179	105,352	137,837	100,901	-34.3
External (Nat)	18,195	22,945	22,101	18,022	24,334	24,624	29,319	27,048	17,764	7.9
Domestic (Non-bank Banking System**)	37,865 819	29,581 3,534	23,724 43,368	(515) 72,464	19,972 63,219	55,048 12,507	49,927 26,106	58,516 52,273	63,137 20,000	-61.7
Memorandum Items										
GDP at Market Prices	769,745	855,943	1,020,600	1,211,385	1,341,629	1,572,763	1,882,071	2,171,256	2,503,251	15.3
	(As percent of GDP at Market Prices)									
Total Revenue	18.0	18.6	16.1	17.9	17.9	17.3	16.9	17.5	18.7	
Tax Revenue	14.3	14.0	12.7	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.7	14.1	15.1	
Non-Tax Revenue	3.7	4.6	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.0	3.2	2.9	3.1	
Autonomous Bodies	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	
Expenditure	26.1	25.9	25.6	26.5	26.0	23.2	22.8	23.9	22.7	
Current	19.9	19.3	19.2	19.0	20.3	18.8	18.4	19.5	18.5	
Development	6.3	6.5	6.4	7.5	5.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	
Overall Deficit	7.4	6.5	8.7	7.4	8.0	5.9	5.6	6.3	4.0	
Budgetary Support (Banking System)	0.1	0.4	4.3	6.0	4.7	0.8	1.4	2.4	0.8	

Source: Finance Division

** Differs from monetary statistics due to coverage and timing.

+ Banking System does not include (i) Repayment of US Treasury Bills Rs 1241 million (ii) USAID disbursed to private sector Rs 1111 million

@ SAP from 1992-93 and onward

PA Provisional Actual

BE Budget Estimates

* Total Revenue include SAP

TABLE 9.3
CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS REVENUES

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (PA)	1996-97 (BE)	(Rs million)	% Change in 1996-97 over 1995-96
Total Revenue (I+II)	158,805	163,857	216,570	239,528	270,734	317,932	368,669	453,921	~	33.1
Federal@	152,186	156,730	200,642	224,613	253,150	299,454	226,455	298,147		31.6
Provincial@	6,619	7,127	15,928	14,915	17,584	18,478	142,213	155,775		9.5
I. Tax Revenues (A + B)	119,435	129,640	164,308	178,391	208,410	257,892	305,337	376,950		23.5
Federal	114,004	124,310	156,830	171,477	199,607	248,059	293,915	364,677		24.1
Provincial	5,431	5,330	7,478		8,803	9,833	11,422	12,273		7.5
A. Direct Taxes (1+2)	15,741	20,762	29,807	37,803	44,586	63,142	79,768	90,565		13.5
1 Income & Corp. Tax*	14,337	19,050		35,018	41,466	59,205	75,816	85,241		12.4
2 Taxes on Property	1,404	1,712	1,894	2,785	3,120	3,937	3,952	5,323		34.7
Federal	605	790	934	1,744	1,985	2,380	2,336	3,637		55.7
Provincial	799	922	960	1,041	1,135	1,557	1,616	1,687		4.4
B. Indirect Taxes (+4+5+6+7)	103,694	108,878	134,501	140,588	163,823	194,750	225,568	286,380		27.0
3 Excise Duty	23,322	25,023	30,706	35,615	35,061	44,320	51,911	59,246		14.1
Federal	23,082	24,739	30,334	35,169	34,519	43,691	51,104	58,370		14.2
Provincial	240	284	372	446	542	629	807	877		0.7
4 Sales Tax*	15,575	16,909	20,799	23,516	30,379	43,571	49,869	82,733		65.9
5 Taxes on Interna- tional Trade	50,665	50,528	61,821	63,225	64,240	77,652	88,908	106,296		19.6
6 Surcharges*	9,740	12,295	14,803	12,211	26,483	20,710	24,879	26,298		5.7
E1 Gas*	4,841	3,243	7,291	6,549	9,284	8,220	97,521	6,798		-9.0
E2 Petroleum*	4,899	9,052	7,512	5,663	17,200	12,490	15,127	19,500		28.9
7 Other Taxes**	4,392	4,123	6,372	5,928	7,660	8,497	10,001	11,812		18.1
7.1 Stamp Duties**	2,061	2,187	3,604	2,613	2,877	3,423	4,113	4,562		10.9
7.2 Motor Vehicle Taxes**	928	1,101	1,154	1,306	1,246	1,603	1,790	1,962		9.6
7.3 Foreign Travel Tax			226	500	535	850	1,003	2,103		109.7
7.4 Others**	1,403	835	1,388	1,509	3,001	2,621	3,094	3,185		2.9
II. Non-Tax Revenues (8+9+10)	39,370	34,217	52,262	61,137	62,324	60,040	63,332	76,972		21.5
Federal	38,182	32,420	43,812	53,136	53,543	51,395	53,850	66,653		23.8
Provincial	1,188	1,797	8,450	8,001	8,781	8,645	9,482	10,319		8.8
8 Interest & Dividend+	12,283	9,480	17,533	18,129	22,075	20,379	21,139	33,286		57.5
Federal	12,106	9,365	17,318	17,954	21,780	20,059	20,572	32,709		59.0
Provincial	177	115	215	175	295	319	567	579		2.1
9 Receipt from Civil Adm	15,250	19,733	25,270	32,564	30,091	26,660	28,020	26,715		-4.7
10 Others	11,837	5,004	9,458	10,444	10,158	13,001	14,172	16,969		19.7
Federal	10,826	3,322	1,223	2,618	1,672	4,676	5,258	7,230		37.5
Provincial	1,011	1,682	8,234	7,826	8,486	8,325	8,914	9,739		9.3

~ Total Revenue exclude SAP

Source: Finance Division.

@ Since consolidated revenues are invariant to "Transfers to Provinces" adjustment for such transfers has not been made in the Federal and Provincial figures.

PA Provisional Actual

BE Budget Estimates

* Revenues under these heads are exclusively Federal

** Revenues under these heads are exclusively provincial

+ Includes intergovernmental interest receipts.

TABLE 9.4
CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS EXPENDITURES

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (PA)	1996-97 (BE)
Current Expenditure	133,645	153,066	165,595	195,676	230,120	272,457	293,460	345,941	424,274	464,071
Federal	104,200	121,001	129,953	150,470	175,021	209,417	224,425	256,457	316,007	348,119
Provincial	29,445	32,065	35,642	45,006	55,099	63,040	69,035	89,484	108,267	115,952
Defence**	47,015	51,053	58,708	64,623	75,751	87,461	91,776	104,512	119,658	131,395
Interest	33,238	38,132	46,713	50,048	62,401	78,805	90,900	97,246	132,494	146,287
Federal	31,702	36,525	45,575	48,741	59,857	75,534	86,164	94,186	128,023	141,290
Provincial	1,536	1,607	1,138	1,307	2,545	3,271	4,736	3,060	4,470	4,997
Current Subsidies	7,950	13,277	9,044	10,712	7,888	7,269	5,061	6,451	11,260	12,210
Federal	4,332	11,180	7,092	8,194	6,438	5,911	3,978	4,762	7,982	8,274
Provincial	3,618	2,117	1,952	2,518	1,450	1,358	1,083	1,690	3,278	3,936
Gen. Administration	8,542	10,192	11,927	13,494	17,930	20,305	25,483	34,173	37,684	43,379
Federal	5,098	5,664	6,543	7,614	10,291	11,019	16,053	17,008	18,892	22,312
Provincial	3,444	4,528	5,384	5,880	7,639	9,286	9,430	17,165	18,792	21,067
Social/ECD/ Community Services	17,325	19,304	20,243	28,129	45,440	54,614	56,536	69,232	82,664	86,367
Federal	4,898	5,144	5,101	5,714	10,597	15,441	13,574	15,915	16,799	17,387
Provincial	12,427	14,160	15,142	22,414	34,843	39,173	42,962	53,317	65,864	68,980
All Others	19,575	21,108	18,960	28,670	20,711	24,003	23,703	34,327	40,514	44,433
Federal	11,155	11,455	6,934	15,786	12,087	14,051	12,880	20,074	24,652	27,461
Provincial	8,420	9,653	12,026	12,884	8,624	9,952	10,823	14,253	15,862	16,972
Development Expenditure	46,728	48,110	56,050	65,293	91,354	76,196	71,453	82,343	94,232	104,751
Federal	31,951	35,416	43,250	50,593	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Provincial	14,777	12,694	12,800	14,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	180,373	201,176	221,645	260,970	321,474	348,653	364,913	428,284	518,507	568,822
Federal	136,151	156,417	173,203	201,264	-	-	-	-	-	427,870
Provincial	44,222	44,759	65,442	59,706	-	-	-	-	-	140,952
Memorandum Items:					(Percent growth over preceding period)					
Current Expenditure	15.0	14.5	8.2	18.2	17.6	18.4	7.7	17.9	22.6	12.1
Defence	13.7	8.6	15.0	10.1	17.2	15.5	4.9	13.9	14.5	14.0
Interest	38.7	14.7	22.5	7.1	24.7	26.3	15.3	7	36.2	13.3
Current Subsidies	36.9	67.0	(31.9)	18.4	(26.4)	(7.8)	(30.4)	27.5	74.5	(11.0)
General Administration	-17.8	19.3	17.0	13.1	32.9	13.3	25.5	34.1	10.3	11.7
Social Services	12.1	11.4	4.9	38.0	14.0	20.2	3.6	22.5	19.4	12
Others	1.4	7.8	(10.2)	51.2	(18.5)	15.9	(1.2)	44.8	18.0	11.3
Development Expenditure	29.2	3.0	16.5	16.5	39.9	(16.6)	(6.2)	16.2	14.4	20.1
Total Expenditure	18.4	11.5	10.2	17.7	23.2	8.5	4.7	17.4	21.6	13.5
					(As percent of total expenditure)					
Current Expenditure	74.1	76.1	74.7	75.0	71.6	78.1	80.4	82.9	81.8	81.6
Defence	26.1	25.4	26.5	24.8	23.6	25.0	25.2	24.4	23.1	23.1
Interest	18.4	18.9	21.1	19.2	19.4	22.6	24.9	22.7	25.5	25.7
Current Subsidies	4.4	6.6	4.1	4.1	2.5	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.1
General Administration	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.8	7.0	8	7.3	7.6
Social/ECO/ Community Services	9.6	9.6	9.1	10.8	14.1	15.7	15.5	16.2	15.9	15.2
Others	10.9	10.5	8.9	11.0	6.4	6.9	6.5	8	7.8	7.8
Development Expenditure	25.9	23.9	25.3	25.0	28.1	21.9	19.6	19.2	18.2	18.4
Total Expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Finance Division

** Expenditures under these heads are exclusively Federal.

PA Provisional Actual
BE Budget Estimates
- Not available

TABLE 9.5

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS SUBSIDIES

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	(Rs million)	
									1995-96 (PA)	1996-97 (BE)
A. Current Subsidies	7,950	13,277	9,044	10,711	7,888	7,269	5,061	6,452	11,260	12,210
Federal	4,332	11,160	7,092	8,194	6,438	5,911	3,978	4,762	7,982	8,274
Provincial	3,618	2,117	1,952	2,517	1,450	1,358	1,083	1,690	3,278	3,936
Wheat and Sugar	3,917	7,286	4,526	4,393	5,912	3,831	3,561	2,900	10,757	9,799
Federal	368	5,230	4,526	2,405	4,081	2,506	801	1,010	7,588	6,030
Provincial	3,549	2,056	-	1,988	1,831	1,325	2,760	1,890	3,169	3,769
Edible Oil*	-	2,848	-	2,141	188	-	455	346	346	346
Losses of Cotton Export Corporation*	1,944	-	2,566	92	141	1,927	800	-	-	-
Pakistan Steel Mill*	1,216	2,431	-	1,258	1,866	1,179	1,067	43	50	-
Agricultural Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
Others	873	712	-	1,905	1,943	332	2,378	991	1,562	1,066
Federal	691	183	-	382	1,012	299	2,016	887	1,452	899
Provincial	69	61	-	-	112	33	362	104	110	167
B. Development Subsidies*	2,180	2,423	1,170	1,386	1,224	810	592	67	47	-
Fertilizer*	2,170	2,423	1,170	1,386	1,224	810	592	67	47	-
C. Total Subsidies (A+B)	10,130	15,700	10,214	12,097	9,112	8,079	5,653	6,519	11,307	12,210
Federal	6,507	13,583	8,262	10,109	7,169	5,911	4,570	4,829	10,482	8,274
Provincial	3,623	2,117	1,952	1,988	1,943	2,168	1,083	1,690	3,279	3,936
Memorandum Items:										
As Percent of Total Subsidies										
Current Subsidies	78.5	84.6	88.5	88.5	86.6	90.0	89.5	99.0	99.6	100.0
Development Subsidies	21.5	15.4	11.5	11.5	13.4	10.0	10.5	1.0	0.4	-
Current Subsidies as % of Current Expenditure	5.9	8.7	5.5	5.2	4.4	2.7	1.7	1.8	3.3	2.6
Development Subsidies as % of Development Expenditure	4.7	5.0	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.08	0.05	-
Total Subsidies as % of Total Expenditure	5.6	7.8	4.6	4.4	3.6	2.3	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.1
Total Subsidies as % of GDP at market prices	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5

Source: Finance Division.

- nil.

* Subsidies under these heads are exclusively Federal

PA Provisional Actual

BE Budget Estimate

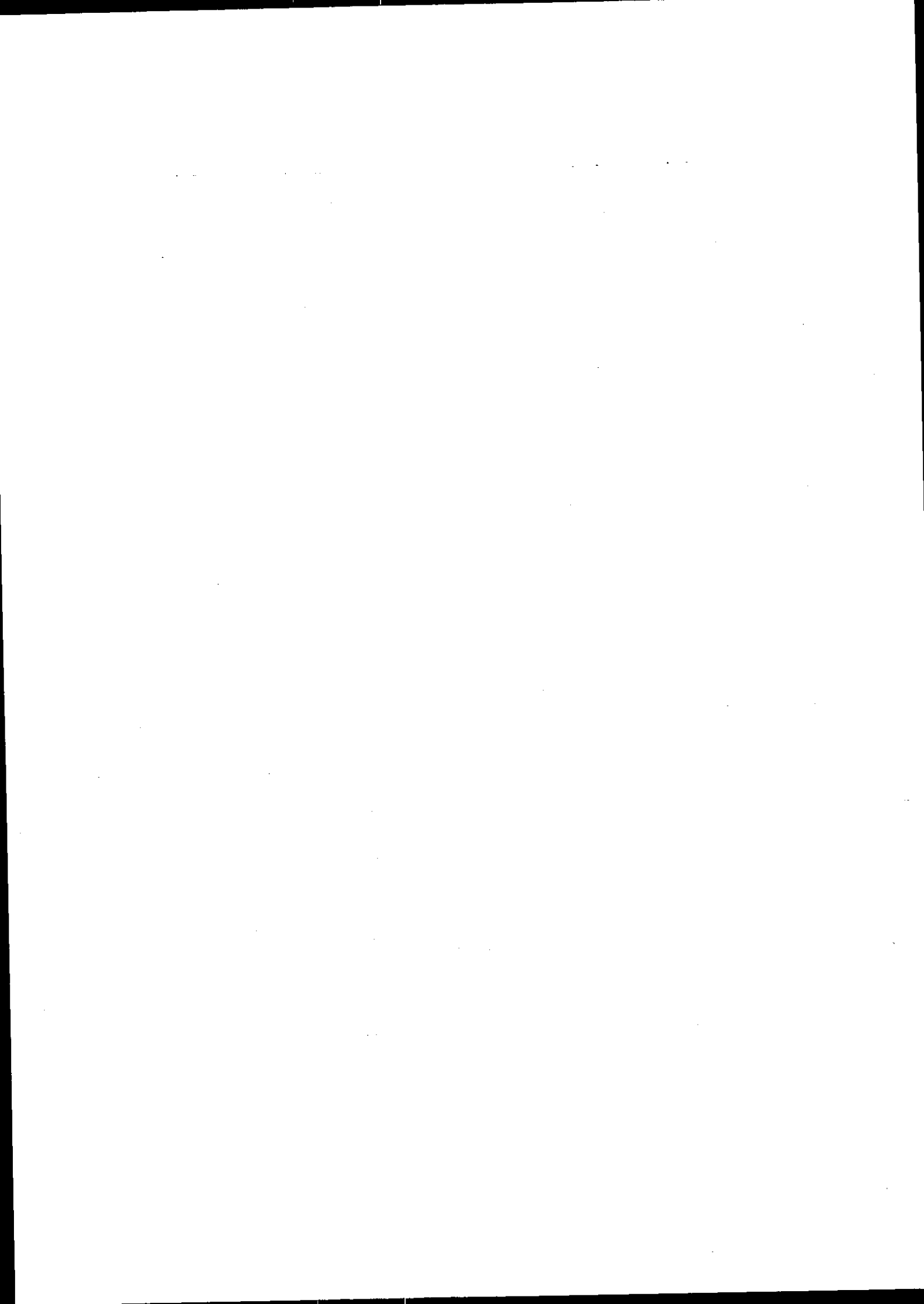


TABLE 10.1
PRICE INDICIES

	COMBINED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX BY GROUP (1975-76 = 100)				
	General	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Apparel, Textile and Tobacco	Housing and House- hold Operation	Misc-
1956 - 57	29.84	24.75	30.41	40.14	38.76
1957 - 58	32.18	27.40	36.20	40.40	39.18
1958 - 59	31.14	27.05	31.97	38.81	38.47
1959 - 60	32.68	29.04	34.31	39.41	38.35
1960 - 61	33.67	30.87	35.05	40.01	41.93
1961 - 62	33.83	31.11	34.96	40.12	37.78
1962 - 63	33.63	30.88	34.06	40.19	37.72
1963 - 64	35.04	32.48	34.43	40.52	39.46
1964 - 65	36.72	34.72	35.24	41.89	39.89
1965 - 66	37.65	35.40	36.25	43.03	41.95
1966 - 67	40.88	39.14	38.10	45.88	44.00
1967 - 68	42.34	40.79	39.16	47.86	44.53
1968 - 69	43.01	40.60	40.76	48.35	46.10
1969 - 70	44.78	43.17	41.66	48.93	47.73
1970 - 71	47.34	45.75	43.75	50.92	50.81
1971 - 72	49.57	47.30	45.53	53.93	55.68
1972 - 73	54.37	52.31	50.69	56.58	60.00
1973 - 74	70.67	70.51	73.31	69.54	69.94
1974 - 75	89.55	90.11	91.42	87.35	88.82
1975 - 76	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1976 - 77	111.77	112.15	117.84	109.94	109.49
1977 - 78	120.48	120.92	126.82	117.75	118.95
1978 - 79	128.47	128.28	133.50	125.68	129.64
1979 - 80	142.23	139.19	145.79	139.42	153.00
1980 - 81	159.81	157.40	156.65	156.65	172.57

Note: The series of CPI for years before 1975-76 which were based on a year other than 1975-76 have been converted into a series with a uniform base of 1975-75 through splicing method.

TABLE 10.1
PRICE INDICIES

1. COMBINED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX BY GROUPS										
Year	General	Food Beverages & Tobacco	Apparel Textile & Footwear	House Rent	Fuel & Lighting	Household Fur- niture, Equip- ments etc.	Transport & Commu- nication	Recreation Entertainment & Education	Cleaning, Laun- dry & Personal Appearance	Medicine
(Base: 1980-81 = 100)										
1981-82	111.10	115.95	106.57	105.83	107.59	110.86	105.87	106.14	106.42	105.55
1982-83	116.29	119.14	119.55	110.94	111.18	116.85	115.50	113.18	112.57	116.23
1983-84	124.76	128.55	131.54	115.97	116.02	122.43	131.20	119.18	118.73	123.09
1984-85	131.83	136.15	142.89	120.63	121.39	129.54	139.77	124.87	126.84	124.92
1985-86	137.57	139.66	153.04	125.20	128.40	134.58	156.99	133.30	134.37	131.57
1986-87	142.52	145.20	156.59	129.33	127.27	138.20	166.64	141.15	138.32	136.39
1987-88	151.49	156.84	169.37	133.36	132.81	145.09	172.51	151.85	144.34	141.31
1988-89	167.23	179.04	183.27	137.92	148.40	158.92	178.40	160.72	161.52	150.59
1989-90	177.33	187.05	197.99	147.84	164.95	173.30	185.93	169.80	179.13	163.06
1990-91	199.78	211.20	221.99	163.04	189.64	188.38	229.64	181.34	199.42	171.78
(Base: 1990-91 = 100)										
1991-92	110.58	110.64	112.84	110.53	110.28	109.26	110.35	109.91	108.77	109.89
1992-93	121.45	123.81	122.58	122.03	115.19	117.66	114.04	113.08	118.66	116.89
1993-94	135.14	137.59	131.66	134.00	133.62	124.27	127.60	120.68	136.53	150.92
1994-95	152.73	160.59	146.86	147.93	142.47	137.18	135.17	130.17	150.79	163.54
1995-96	169.21	176.86	164.12	161.74	163.51	155.41	148.39	150.59	172.68	179.16
<u>Jul-Apr</u>										
1995-96	168.04	175.93	162.71	160.50	162.85	153.82	146.36	148.97	170.76	177.93
1996-97	187.57	196.25	179.12	176.66	180.60	175.42	169.81	168.21	195.79	200.44

Data for CPI from 1991-92 onward is based on 1990-91 = 100 base

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.1
PRICES INDICES

		WHOLE SALE PRICE INDEX (1975-76 = 100)							GDP
		General	Food	Raw Materials	Fuel Lighting & Lubricants	Manufac- tures	Building Material	Sensitive Price Indicator	Deflator (Market Prices)
1956 - 57		29.69	25.78	35.38	28.73	36.90	..	..	..
1957 - 58		30.45	27.63	39.35	29.62	36.90	..	..	..
1958 - 59		30.60	27.47	35.66	30.00	35.80	..	..	..
1959 - 60		32.98	30.90	35.80	29.45	36.99	..	..	34.16
1960 - 61		34.55	32.85	36.59	29.16	36.70	..	..	35.51
1961 - 62		33.80	32.36	39.67	28.95	37.37	..	..	34.94
1962 - 63		33.64	30.87	39.61	29.00	39.07	..	..	34.90
1963 - 64		35.07	32.31	40.11	30.62	39.60	..	..	36.70
1964 - 65		37.44	34.95	47.44	31.01	39.65	..	..	38.31
1965 - 66		36.94	33.45	44.96	32.15	41.69	..	..	39.38
1966 - 67		41.01	39.21	45.19	35.63	43.28	..	..	43.02
1967 - 68		41.44	41.18	37.94	36.40	45.00	..	..	44.34
1968 - 69		42.73	41.42	40.52	37.51	47.99	..	..	44.05
1969 - 70		43.59	41.39	43.86	38.93	49.66	..	..	45.73
1970 - 71		46.27	44.22	47.82	40.49	51.73	..	..	47.90
1971 - 72		48.45	46.57	48.45	47.19	53.13	..	..	50.82
1972 - 73		56.09	53.79	61.07	48.94	60.63	..	..	58.88
1973 - 74		74.48	73.02	77.97	67.50	77.84	..	..	72.98
1974 - 75		92.10	93.95	87.24	91.98	90.45	..	..	89.22
1975 - 76		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1976 - 77		111.92	113.76	108.17	105.05	112.44	117.94	114.31	110.66
1977 - 78		120.81	124.41	118.44	106.77	119.89	126.25	122.88	120.61
1978 - 79		128.85	126.33	139.02	124.38	126.67	151.66	130.38	127.26
1979 - 80		144.73	137.15	142.57	176.25	139.91	197.52	143.06	140.60
1980 - 81		163.69	155.02	152.47	231.98	154.04	204.73	165.23	155.82

Note: The series of WPI for years before 1975-76 which were based on a year other than 1975-76 have been converted into a series with uniform base 1975-76 through splicing method

TABLE 10.1
PRICES INDICES

Year	2. Wholesale Price Index by Groups					3. Sensitive Price Indicator	4. GDP Deflator	
	General	Food	Raw Materials	Fuel, Lighting & Lubricants	Manufac- tures			Building Materials
(Base: 1980-81 = 100)								
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
(Base 1990-91 = 100)								
1991-92	109.84	110.87	108.63	111.90	108.15	104.63	110.54	224.69
1992-93	117.92	122.64	120.77	114.34	112.80	106.91	122.38	244.17
1993-94	137.26	139.68	155.22	133.98	131.47	122.62	136.81	275.57
1994-95	159.22	164.77	179.05	147.39	151.55	149.50	157.34	314.59
1995-96	176.90	184.13	188.47	173.82	164.94	161.10	174.18	347.00
1996-97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	386.89
Jul-Apr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995-96	175.41	182.62	186.50	172.30	163.61	159.79	172.96	-
1996-97	198.27	204.22	214.35	200.42	183.85	182.82	193.87	-

Data for WPI and SPI from 1991-92 onward is based on 1990-91 = 100 base.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 10.2
MONTHLY CHANGES (%)

Period	Base 1980-81 = 100							Base 1990-91 = 100 (a)					
	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (C.P.I.)													
Jul	1.60	1.49	1.14	1.15	3.71	1.36	2.44	-	1.11	1.06	1.59	1.38	1.40
Aug	0.50	0.56	0.27	0.63	1.42	1.20	2.45	1.20	1.61	1.79	0.95	2.02	1.30
Sep	1.24	0.27	0.39	0.55	-0.16	0.39	-0.48	0.70	0.44	0.89	1.49	0.90	1.16
Oct	0.54	0.45	0.58	0.52	0.76	0.81	0.76	0.85	0.28	1.30	1.50	0.11	1.20
Nov	0.19	0.20	1.40	0.57	1.28	0.35	2.33	0.28	0.67	0.55	1.40	1.07	1.21
Dec	-0.96	-0.74	-0.29	-0.75	-1.11	-0.78	0.16	0.12	0.12	-0.28	1.00	0.67	0.87
Jan	0.80	0.44	-0.52	-0.14	0.22	0.40	0.68	0.47	0.41	0.88	1.46	0.37	2.17
Feb	0.95	0.49	-0.46	0.51	0.56	0.59	-0.14	1.19	0.64	1.29	-0.06	0.70	1.09
Mar	0.55	-0.20	-0.30	1.10	0.28	0.64	0.71	1.00	0.39	0.46	0.88	1.35	-0.45
Apr	1.36	0.21	1.70	1.86	2.30	1.07	2.20	0.45	1.43	2.38	0.12	0.81	2.39
May	-1.55	0.14	-0.19	0.10	-1.08	1.33	0.65	0.77	1.24	-0.15	0.59	0.37	-
Jun	0.56	0.04	1.71	1.04	-0.23	1.40	0.27	0.67	0.90	1.03	0.55	0.11	-
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (W.P.I.)													
Jul	2.40	1.00	0.37	2.86	3.58	2.02	3.10	1.19	1.33	1.39	-1.06	0.99	1.59
Aug	-0.67	0.71	1.44	0.53	1.52	1.89	1.51	0.61	0.90	2.28	1.46	1.77	1.82
Sep	-0.51	-0.01	-0.03	0.53	0.61	-0.40	-0.13	0.77	0.74	1.52	1.15	0.42	-0.05
Oct	-0.02	0.55	0.63	0.35	0.59	0.16	0.46	0.57	0.14	0.62	0.60	-0.31	0.27
Nov	-0.80	0.49	1.05	0.63	-0.17	-1.16	2.68	-0.38	0.16	0.49	2.42	0.68	2.38
Dec	-0.58	-0.20	0.44	0.54	-0.21	-0.64	0.98	0.38	0.23	0.35	1.68	0.35	1.39
Jan	-0.34	0.45	0.20	0.46	-0.04	0.95	0.59	0.80	1.95	4.23	2.02	1.12	2.30
Feb	-0.35	0.47	0.54	0.22	-0.01	0.37	0.15	0.57	0.05	3.08	-0.55	0.70	0.65
Mar	0.07	-0.21	0.53	0.33	1.13	0.93	-0.32	0.06	0.31	0.78	1.18	1.71	-0.29
Apr	0.29	0.49	0.76	0.74	2.04	2.00	1.88	1.03	1.49	4.23	-0.12	1.65	1.48
May	0.99	-0.26	0.31	0.01	-0.33	-0.13	1.62	0.28	-10.08	0.61	0.86	-0.19	-
Jun	1.96	0.11	1.90	1.03	1.12	0.99	0.22	0.61	2.14	0.51	1.38	1.17	-
SENSITIVE PRICE INDICATOR (S.P.I.)													
Jul	3.01	2.15	0.38	0.89	4.85	3.15	2.80	-	1.32	1.28	1.74	1.30	1.72
Aug	0.99	0.17	0.94	1.41	2.31	1.31	2.64	0.84	1.39	1.25	0.70	1.73	0.98
Sep	2.68	0.60	0.52	1.02	0.50	-0.63	-0.39	1.04	-0.14	1.28	1.05	0.02	1.42
Oct	0.28	0.20	0.03	0.10	1.55	0.14	0.78	0.71	0.55	0.95	1.70	-0.62	0.99
Nov	-0.62	0.74	0.36	-0.13	1.49	-0.76	2.21	-0.42	0.50	0.47	1.50	0.66	1.46
Dec	-0.44	-0.72	0.16	-1.09	-1.04	-0.71	0.39	-0.61	0.07	-0.15	1.15	1.03	0.78
Jan	0.73	0.00	-1.60	-0.65	-0.13	0.82	-0.86	0.69	0.38	0.73	1.38	-0.12	1.50
Feb	1.22	0.22	-0.41	0.54	0.33	0.28	0.28	1.16	0.28	0.77	-0.38	0.65	1.38
Mar	0.89	-1.28	-0.16	0.66	-0.41	0.38	-0.70	0.99	-0.26	0.74	0.88	1.24	-1.36
Apr	-0.44	-0.82	1.44	2.51	1.44	0.20	0.94	1.74	0.89	3.21	0.72	1.18	3.78
May	-1.32	0.33	1.92	0.26	-1.22	1.88	3.74	2.06	1.82	0.79	1.66	0.59	-
Jun	-0.08	1.62	2.29	1.52	1.25	2.55	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	-

a: Data for CPI, WPI and SPI from 1991-92 onward is based on 1990-91 = 100 bases

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDICES BY INCOME GROUPS

Income Group	All Income Groups	Upto Rs 300	Rs 301 to Rs 500	Rs 501 to Rs 1000	Above Rs 1000
(1969-70 = 100)					
1970-71	105.71	106.15	105.43	105.01	105.00
1971-72	110.67	110.84	110.76	110.18	110.34
1972-73	121.40	120.71	120.59	119.87	120.26
1973-74	157.79	159.43	157.39	155.89	154.12
1974-75	199.97	201.10	199.96	198.63	195.79
1975-76	223.28	225.45	222.38	220.26	219.53

Income Group	All Income Groups	Upto Rs 600	Rs 601 to Rs 1500	Rs 1501 to Rs 2500	Above Rs 2500
(1975-76 = 100)					
1976-77	111.77	111.82	111.80	111.98	111.33
1977-78	120.00	120.40	120.53	120.84	120.00
1978-79	128.47	128.34	128.45	128.90	128.30
1979-80	142.23	142.35	142.37	141.95	141.72
1980-81	159.81	160.83	160.23	158.29	157.99

Income Group	All Income Groups	Upto Rs 1000	Rs 1001 to Rs 2500	Rs 2501 to Rs 4500	Above Rs 4500
(1980-81 = 100)					
1981-82	110.42	111.58	110.22	109.09	108.42
1982-83	115.02	115.46	114.87	114.62	114.35
1983-84	124.76	125.61	124.62	123.74	122.90
1984-85	131.83	132.68	131.70	130.69	129.57
1985-86	137.57	137.82	137.77	137.05	135.91
1986-87	142.52	142.26	142.74	142.51	142.42
1987-88	151.49	151.34	151.68	151.36	151.35
1988-89	167.23	168.51	167.22	165.14	164.44
1989-90	177.23	177.89	177.32	176.32	176.35
1990-91	199.78	200.32	199.76	198.85	198.73

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.3 (B)

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES BY INCOME GROUPS

Income Group	All Income Groups	Upto Rs 1500	Rs 1501 to 4000.00	Rs 4001 to 7000	Rs 7001 to 10,000	Above Rs 10,000
(Base 1990-91 = 100)						
1991-92	110.58	110.83	110.63	110.45	110.24	110.06
1992-93	121.45	122.62	121.66	120.66	119.92	119.60
1993-94	135.14	136.22	135.36	134.42	133.68	133.14
1994-95	152.73	155.21	153.39	150.90	148.93	147.50
1995-96	169.21	171.70	169.81	167.24	165.72	164.93
Jul-Apr						
1995-96	168.04	170.60	168.65	166.02	164.45	163.66
1996-97	187.57	190.02	188.15	185.15	183.32	181.95

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.3 (C)
ANNUAL CHANGES IN PRICE INDICES
AND GDP DEFLATOR

Year	Consumer Price Index	Wholesale Price Index	Sensitive Price Indicator	GDP Deflator
1980-81	12.36	13.10	15.50	10.82
1981-82	11.10	7.36	15.38	9.37
1982-83	4.67	5.36	2.99	5.28
1983-84	7.28	10.02	7.42	9.66
1984-85	5.67	5.19	8.74	4.53
1985-86	4.35	4.62	3.01	3.29
1986-87	3.60	5.00	2.41	4.52
1987-88	6.29	10.02	7.48	9.61
1988-89	10.39	9.66	13.50	8.59
1989-90	6.04	7.30	6.11	6.45
1990-91	12.66	11.73	12.58	13.07
1991-92*	10.58	9.84	10.54	10.07
1992-93	9.83	7.36	10.71	8.67
1993-94	11.27	16.40	11.79	12.86
1994-95	13.02	16.00	15.01	14.16
1995-96	10.79	11.10	10.71	10.30
1996-97 (a)	11.62	13.03	12.09	11.50 **

* Data pertaining to CPI & SPI from 1991-92 onward is based on 1990-91 = 100 basis.

** GDP deflator figure is for the whole year 1996-97

(a) Jul-Apr

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 10.4
AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS
(Average of 12 centers)

Year	(Rs/Unit)										
	Wheat (Av. Qty) Kg	Wheat Flour (Av. Qty) Kg	Basmati* Rice (Broken Kg)	Moong Pulse (Washed) Kg	Gram Pulse (Av. Qty) Kg	Beef (Cow/ Buffalo with bone) Kg	Mutton (Goat) (Av. Qty) Kg	Eggs Hen (Farm) Doz.	Potato (Av. Qty) Kg	Dry Onion (Av. Qty) Kg	Tomato (Av. Qty) 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
1992 - 93	3.85	4.44	8.06	17.09	11.35	32.49	60.09	15.96	5.77	7.16	11.64
1993 - 94	4.28	4.93	8.77	17.09	11.72	35.63	69.94	18.69	5.81	6.88	14.64
1994 - 95	5.07	5.78	9.09	20.24	21.77	40.68	81.68	20.64	6.32	7.76	18.22
1995 - 96	5.14	5.90	11.27	21.86	21.67	47.29	91.71	21.37	10.45	7.65	14.05
Jul-Apr											
1995 - 96	5.14	5.85	11.11	22.70	22.49	46.57	90.70	21.60	10.02	7.75	15.20
1996 - 97	6.36	7.02	12.82	21.49	14.71	53.76	98.94	25.82	12.31	9.36	15.67

* Prices Up to 1973-74 are for Kangni rice while for later years these relate to Basmati.

.. not available

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.4
AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS
(Average of 12 Centers)

Year	Mustard Oil (Mill) Kg	Vegetable Ghee (Loose) Kg	Rock Salt (Powder) Kg	Red Chillies (Av. Qty) Kg	Sugar (Open Market) Kg	Gur (Sup. Qty) Kg	Milk Fresh (Ltr)	Tea in Packet (Sup. Qty) 250 Gram	(Rs/Unit)
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	2.41	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	3.56	4.51	0.26	3.44	1.86	1.00	0.99	2.68	
1968 - 69	3.15	4.08	0.28	2.68	1.88	1.04	1.04	2.73	
1969 - 70	3.40	4.78	0.30	2.83	1.88	0.96	1.13	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	10.83	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	9.66	10.90	1.19	15.67	10.48	4.20	4.20	9.00	
1982 - 83	9.71	10.93	1.27	18.28	9.14	5.17	4.64	11.38	
1983 - 84	12.90	12.56	1.37	14.83	8.12	5.08	4.95	16.99	
1984 - 85	14.40	13.74	1.48	13.13	7.82	4.54	5.53	14.88	
1985 - 86	14.41	13.60	1.59	12.29	8.92	5.65	5.68	14.73	
1986 - 87	14.48	13.27	1.76	16.01	9.57	6.63	5.85	14.97	
1987 - 88	16.17	14.81	1.81	19.45	9.70	5.98	6.08	16.75	
1988 - 89	18.25	17.82	1.83	36.51	9.69	6.04	6.47	18.63	
1989 - 90	18.46	18.58	1.90	33.09	11.36	7.94	7.14	20.00	
1990-91	20.93	19.00	2.00	24.38	11.26	8.24	7.71	20.04	
1991-92	25.85	20.53	2.17	31.05	11.62	8.67	8.82	23.62	
1992-93	30.26	24.08	2.22	41.08	12.29	10.03	9.90	27.65	
1993-94	33.18	29.09	2.25	39.33	12.91	10.49	11.07	29.08	
1994-95	43.93	38.99	2.40	70.12	13.74	11.07	12.18	30.33	
1995-96	46.50	39.38	2.79	82.32	16.76	14.54	13.67		
Jul-Apr 1995-96	46.59	39.92	2.75	76.88	16.40	14.24	13.58	30.12	
1996-97	47.05	42.17	3.13	75.76	21.14	18.48	14.99	37.88	

(a) Prices were controlled for 1973-74 to 1979-80 years.

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.4

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSETIAL ITEMS

(Average of 12 Centers)

(.Contd.)										(Rs/unit)
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	7.66	..	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	149.95	5.90	55.68	0.44	2.72	4.10	
1992 - 93	3.60	13.46	27.18	149.95	5.96	62.31	0.49	3.01	4.64	
1993 - 94	3.61	14.14	28.56	185.78	7.01	67.51	0.49	3.52	6.00	
1994 - 95	3.75	15.76	29.26	224.95	7.36	71.83	0.50	4.14	6.35	
1995 - 96	3.69	18.31	27.90	299.95	8.27	78.54	0.50	5.03	7.29	
Jul-Apr										
1995 - 96	3.68	17.95	27.59	299.95	8.13	78.01	0.50	4.98	7.25	
1996 - 97	3.77	20.77	29.44	337.43	10.49	87.78	0.50	5.90	8.52	

Unit has been changed from 1/2 Ltr. to 1 Ltrs. in the base 1990-91

Gents' Bata shoes has been replaced to Peshawari Sandal Bata in 1991-91 base

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.4
 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS
 (Average of 12 Centers)

(...Contd.)										(Rs/unit)
Year	Electric Bulb (60-W)	Cooked Beef Plate	Cooked Dal Plate	Rice Irri-6 Kg	Masoor Pulse Kg	Mash Pulse Kg	Garlic Kg	Cooking Oil Dalda 2.5 Ltr	Vegetable Ghee 2.5 Kg	
1980 - 81	5.85	4.42	3.02	2.59	5.77	6.99	9.17	25.03	28.55	
1981 - 82	6.15	4.89	3.50	3.11	10.08	9.26	16.10	27.38	28.55	
1982 - 83	6.51	5.12	3.97	3.20	7.96	7.96	9.99	29.32	28.55	
1983 - 84	6.37	5.44	4.31	3.25	6.19	9.06	9.34	33.91	32.65	
1984 - 85	6.52	5.74	4.34	3.39	9.96	10.58	9.82	36.25	35.58	
1985 - 86	6.56	5.84	4.26	3.53	15.66	10.43	14.93	98.61	35.55	
1986 - 87	7.46	6.08	4.22	3.58	13.37	10.61	15.55	39.36	35.30	
1987 - 88	8.27	6.08	4.52	3.79	10.57	11.35	17.19	44.27	39.37	
1988 - 89	9.44	6.73	4.96	3.92	11.30	14.66	10.17	51.36	47.12	
1989 - 90	10.39	7.30	5.14	4.43	12.71	13.69	13.83	55.47	48.50	
1990 - 91	11.03	8.22	5.52	4.84	18.77	14.19	36.02	57.71	49.07	
1991-92	11.98	9.35	6.08	5.66	23.70	15.75	23.15	62.83	51.74	
1992-93	12.00	10.51	6.59	6.41	21.75	14.95	18.01	70.74	62.07	
1993-94	12.28	11.59	7.28	6.62	19.87	14.91	27.02	87.22	77.95	
1994-95	13.00	13.17	8.36	7.07	20.20	23.93	31.65	116.83	104.62	
1995-96	13.29	14.48	9.43	9.09	28.01	32.79	27.14	122.50	109.82	
<u>Jul-Apr</u>										
1995-96	13.15	14.38	9.38	8.97	27.68	32.67	28.38	122.50	109.81	
1996-97	14.96	15.76	9.94	9.96	30.65	32.25	24.70	133.48	117.72	

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.4

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS
(Average of 12 Centers)

Year	(Rs/Unit)								
	Curd Kg	Tea Pre- pared Cup	Banana Doz.	Lawn Hussain Mtr.	Shirting Hussain Mtr.	Shoes Lady Bata	Chappal Gents Spang	Bread Plain M. Size	Milk Pow- der 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	74.59
1992-93	12.49	1.72	19.06	39.42	39.54	174.95	36.95	5.78	84.96
1993-94	13.86	1.99	19.28	42.38	41.90	181.68	46.31	6.55	90.40
1994-95	15.25	2.20	21.04	44.63	45.08	191.95	55.95	7.40	105.47
1995-96	17.16	2.55	21.36	46.25	50.59	211.90	63.83	7.99	79.01
<u>Jul-Apr</u>									
1995-96	17.00	2.50	20.06	45.13	50.22	210.28	62.77	7.93	77.29
1996-97	18.64	2.98	19.68	51.16	53.32	247.84	78.64	8.88	91.00

* The unit has been changed from 1.8 kg. to 500 grams in the base 1990-91

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 10.5
INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES
(1975-76 = 100 upto 1979-80)
(1980-81 = 100 beyond 1980-81)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Gram (Whole)	Sugar Refined	Vegetab- le Ghee	Tea	Meat	Vegeta- bles	Fresh Milk	Cotton	Motor Fuels
1956 - 57	94.80	94.00	70.50	85.84	100.00	73.80	88.50		77.80	98.20	96.40
1957 - 58	95.30	109.30	76.60	96.00	121.70	79.00	92.80		81.50	96.70	98.50
1958 - 59	95.60	102.10	93.70	99.90	110.90	81.40	98.40		87.50	86.20	100.30
1959 - 60	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
1960 - 61	39.39	32.24	35.51	34.47	35.12	60.38	23.67	..	27.56	37.81	..
1961 - 62	36.54	32.58	36.42	35.64	34.73	53.34	25.35	..	27.12	34.69	..
1962 - 63	34.76	32.47	36.63	38.09	33.47	66.47	25.12	..	27.36	33.51	..
1963 - 64	38.43	34.03	32.95	41.81	33.43	60.23	26.57	..	27.12	33.68	..
1964 - 65	41.99	34.74	71.92	43.81	39.58	59.00	26.98	..	28.33	39.54	..
1965 - 66	38.29	33.46	32.01	39.91	44.39	69.39	28.48	..	29.31	37.25	..
1966 - 67	57.76	38.12	41.69	36.64	49.20	70.21	30.29	..	30.43	33.47	..
1967 - 68	51.11	42.56	50.08	43.53	47.34	63.44	35.82	..	33.10	33.23	..
1968 - 69	43.81	42.42	52.85	40.88	46.89	67.58	38.24	..	34.62	38.29	..
1969 - 70	44.22	40.46	69.92	40.88	48.26	64.08	38.54	37.50	35.95	39.72	35.92
1970 - 71	46.08	40.14	48.56	40.88	53.10	70.58	46.20	50.66	38.94	48.73	45.25
1971 - 72	52.38	42.16	52.21	39.62	53.78	72.31	47.03	40.95	40.61	53.22	46.96
1972 - 73	53.88	63.43	71.91	52.26	53.53	90.45	52.10	41.84	48.84	64.42	68.29
1973 - 74	69.47	79.27	84.86	73.01	66.74	92.95	72.83	134.36	68.80	93.21	92.53
1974 - 75	102.68	90.88	106.81	90.30	87.34	100.80	100.00	88.92	88.56	83.02	97.27
1975 - 76	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1976 - 77	106.87	115.32	104.83	100.00	99.92	100.07	11.56	145.24	117.33	116.95	102.23
1977 - 78	116.80	134.73	171.82	100.00	100.00	160.93	120.98	141.96	120.50	142.49	104.76
1978 - 79	129.77	113.37	146.96	100.00	100.89	160.93	125.12	147.56	117.05	169.78	114.63
1979 - 80	130.85	122.75	160.98	107.99	110.43	160.63	138.83	143.61	125.76	155.74	180.84

(Contd.)

not available

TABLE 10.5

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES
(1980-81 = 100 beyond 1980-81)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Gram (Whole)	Sugar Refined	Vegetab- le Ghee	Tea	Meat	Vegeta- bles	Fresh Milk	Cotton	Motor Fuels
1980 - 81	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1981 - 82	117.41	114.84	139.75	116.75	100.05	100.00	106.64	136.71	114.55	105.47	104.47
1982 - 83	122.55	117.61	121.23	116.75	100.05	102.17	113.22	92.25	131.05	110.59	114.59
1983 - 84	128.72	122.68	93.06	128.72	117.07	116.69	119.35	160.08	141.89	152.35	119.88
1984 - 85	141.04	126.93	100.09	129.81	128.31	151.55	126.39	145.10	158.31	121.65	121.98
1985 - 86	149.59	137.21	106.08	140.15	126.52	135.63	134.71	126.51	161.72	107.50	134.81
1986 - 87	148.09	142.80	82.38	152.21	121.11	130.91	149.32	121.11	168.04	114.04	122.51
1987 - 88	148.45	155.11	105.36	154.18	133.65	131.32	169.90	195.23	188.40	126.95	123.29
1988 - 89	162.81	166.58	174.52	153.40	163.52	155.23	201.48	223.79	181.31	133.07	123.29
1989 - 90	180.22	177.60	134.83	181.63	167.45	170.38	216.04	127.08	202.09	155.10	127.52
1990 - 91	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1991 - 92	116.48	110.40	116.50	103.64	105.52	100.82	110.71	96.82	110.71	106.04	102.50
1992 - 93	122.77	122.28	148.18	110.57	123.78	119.10	121.02	107.36	126.15	119.20	103.37
1993 - 94	136.04	130.94	220.32	115.96	151.04	136.40	140.28	143.43	142.92	168.20	123.39
1994 - 95	161.26	141.25	313.71	123.67	205.90	148.50	162.40	155.19	163.96	207.62	124.80
1995 - 96	163.26	167.12	303.57	152.97	208.27	157.91	162.86	173.71	190.39	210.57	139.42
<u>Ju-Apr</u>											
1995 - 96	161.69	165.75	317.87	149.43	209.36	156.58	180.76	185.18	187.47	207.79	138.06
1996 - 97	199.65	185.14	195.60	191.13	221.50	193.67	200.99	197.30	217.06	244.61	170.60

Note: Wholesale price indices data from 1990-91 onward is based on new base 1990-91 = 100 base
not available

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.5

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES
(1975 - 76 = 100 upto 1979-80)

Year	Other Oils	Fire Wood	Cotton Yarn	Matches	Soaps	Ferti- fizers	Trans- port	Leather	Timber	Cement
1956 - 57	..	101.40	98.60	120.00	77.80	100.00		82.00	104.10	89.90
1957 - 58	..	109.30	117.50	116.20	88.20	100.00		85.90	115.70	93.50
1958 - 59	..	97.60	97.70	110.80	97.30	100.00		78.10	105.30	99.50
1959 - 60	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
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

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 10.5

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES
(1980-81 = 100 beyond 1980-81)

Year	Other Oils	Fire Wood	Cotton Yarn	Matches	Soaps	Ferti- lizers	Trans- port	Leather	Timber	Cement
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	136.31	184.03	186.89	117.79	143.32	198.61	133.09	281.27	156.00	172.04
1990 - 91	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1991 - 92	100.39	111.43	105.40	107.59	105.27	109.71	103.24	109.57	114.90	108.00
1992 - 93	101.23	124.16	103.44	117.63	116.70	113.37	116.55	109.58	130.28	114.13
1993 - 94	120.72	133.68	137.83	120.69	140.04	153.70	135.89	115.54	144.50	137.61
1994 - 95	122.47	142.95	173.62	120.73	146.33	178.99	167.72	124.50	161.57	169.92
1995 - 96	141.59	153.83	184.24	122.99	171.03	198.95	216.71	138.98	175.41	166.18
<u>Jul-Apr</u>										
1995 - 96	135.21	152.65	183.82	122.42	168.31	190.89	215.52	137.40	173.71	166.40
1996 - 97	205.61	173.01	201.88	179.33	207.98	247.52	234.46	161.05	200.64	200.64

Note: Wholesale price indices data from 1990-91 onward is based on new base
1990-91 = 100 base

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

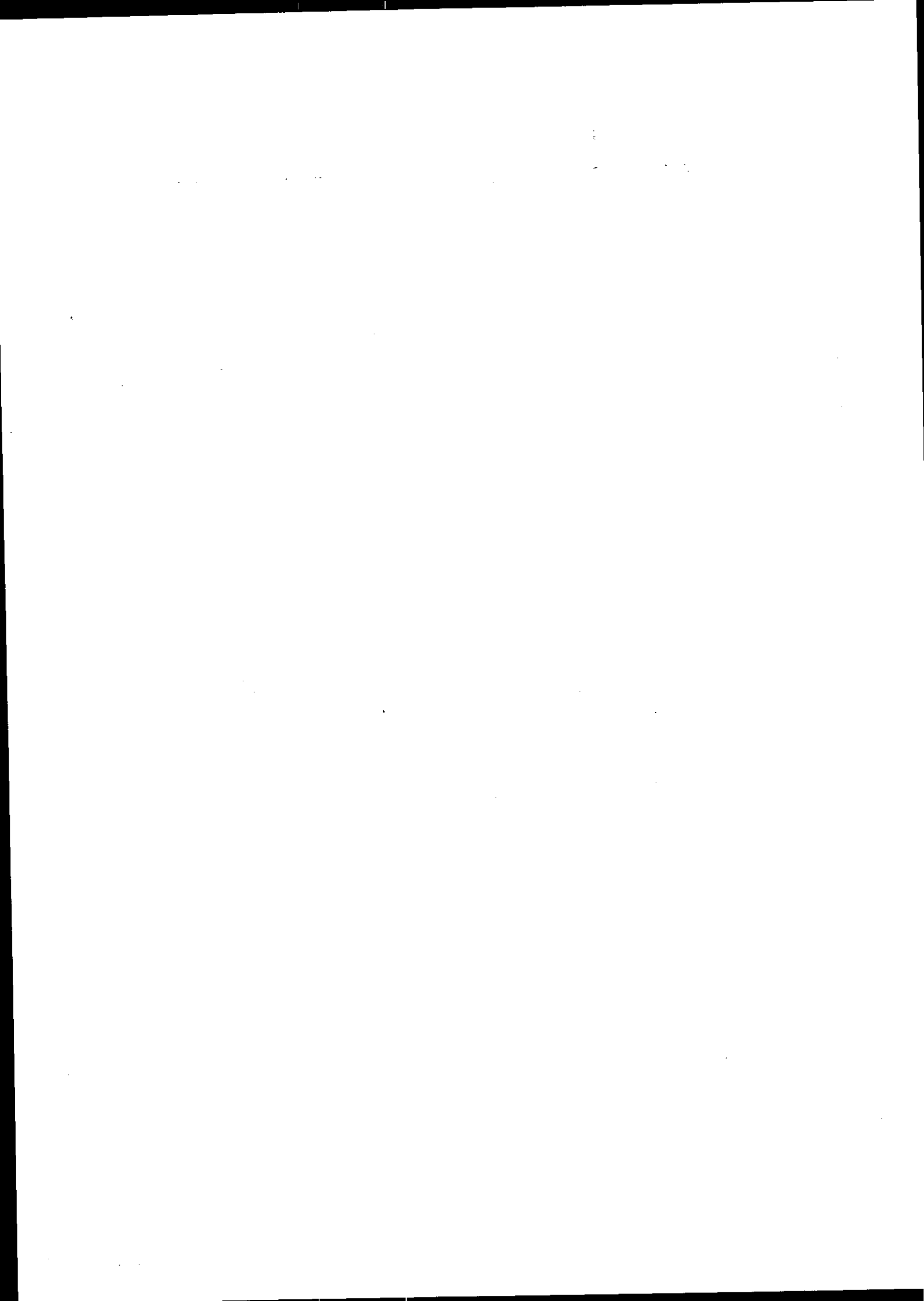


TABLE 11.1
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

	(US \$ million)									
Items	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
Trade Balance	-2764	-3450	-2989	-3324	-3552	-3042	-2294	-2557	-2573	
1. Merchandise Exports	2799	2319	2627	2669	2457	2942	3498	4362	4634	
2. Merchandise Imports	-5563	-5769	-5616	-5993	-6009	-5984	-5792	-6919	-7207	
3. Non-Factor Services (Net)	-254	-176	-189	-275	-309	-376	-287	-553	-586	
4. Investment Income (Net)	-261	-320	-420	-442	-506	-640	-695	-828	-875	
Income	95	130	121	196	155	112	92	105	138	
Payments	-356	-450	-541	-638	-661	-752	-787	-933	-1013	
5. Private Transfers (net) (Workers Remittances)	2242	2412	3081	3044	2687	2822	2557	2256	2100	
Current Account Balance	(2,116)	(2,225)	(2,886)	(2,737)	(2,446)	(2,595)	(2,279)	(2,013)	(1,897)	
6. Private Capital (net)	+261	+364	+673	+265	+108	757	320	330	328	
6.1 Direct Investment (a)	71	122	26	43	100	168	129	155	177	
6.2 Other Long-term	137	205	371	119	206	159	93	164	184	
6.3 Short-term	53	37	276	103	-198	430	98	11	-33	
7. Public Capital (net)	+811	+605	+522	+652	+586	939	656	1242	1659	
7.1 Disbursements, Long-term (b)	843	886	969	1061	1006	1296	1317	1679	2467	
7.2 Less: Repayments, Long-term	-270	-266	-396	-499	-449	-515	-722	-714	-706	
7.3 Other (Short-term and Long-term) (c)	238	-15	-51	90	29	158	61	277	-102	
8. Allocation of SDRs (net)	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Change in Reserves (- = increase)	-45	580	-638	86	1017	-434	-264	140	-11	
10. Errors & Omissions (net)	-25	-15	20	-6	-31	-26	7	-30	-42	

(..Comtd.)

TABLE 11.1
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Items	(US \$ million)								
	Jul-Mar(P)								
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96
Trade Balance	-2485	-2483	-2236	-3267	-2000	-2537	-3704	-2517	-2681
1. Merchandise Exports	4926	5902	6762	6782	6685	7759	8311	6003	6128
2. Merchandise Imports	-7411	-8385	-8998	-10049	-8685	-10296	-12015	-8520	-8809
3. Non-Factor Services (Net)	-650	-630	-958	-1250	-757	-613	-1296	-1198	-1151
4. Investment Income (Net)	-966	-1160	-1266	-1498	-1598	-1771	-1953	-1681	-1464
Income	108	82	69	71	96	182	184	105	143
Payments	-1074	-1242	-1335	-1569	-1694	-1953	-2137	-1786	-1607
5. Private Transfers (net) (Workers Remittances)	2210	2102	3114	2327	2390	2437	2378	2088	1774
Current Account Balance	(1,942)	(1,848)	(1,468)	(1562)	(1,446)	(1,866)	(1,461)	(992)	(1,149)
6. Private Capital (net)	-1891	-2171	-1346	-3688	-1965	-2484	-4575	-3308	-3522
6.1 Direct Investment (a)	473	506	568	1175	1958	1725	2681	977	1705
6.2 Other Long-term	200	254	562	447	649	1529	1311	624	805
6.3 Short-term	181	187	446	804	719	101	223	281	148
6.3 Short-term	92	65	-440	-76	590	95	1147	72	752
7. Public Capital (net)	1840	1737	942	1898	1513	1072	1514	862	785
7.1 Disbursements, Long-term (b)	2213	2013	2339	2346	2470	2559	2718	1887	1913
7.2 Less: Repayments, Long-term	-757	-785	-794	-1156	-1293	-1455	-1653	-1330	-1347
7.3 Other (Short-term and Long-term) (c)	384	509	-603	708	336	-32	449	305	219
8. Allocation of SDRs (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Change in Reserves (- = increase)	-377	-6	-130	589	-1585	-238	431	1398	880
10. Errors & Omissions (net)	-45	-66	-34	26	79	-75	-51	71	152

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

- nil
- (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).
- P Provisional

TABLE 11.2
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Items	(US \$ million)										
	1987-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	Jul-Mar (P)	
										96-97	95-96
Trade Balance	-2557	-2573	-2485	-2463	-2236	-3267	-2000	-2537	-3704	-2517	-2681
Expors (f.o.b)	4362	4634	4926	5902	6762	6782	6685	7759	8311	6003	6128
Impors (f.o.b)	-6919	-7207	-7411	-8385	-8998	-10049	-8685	-10296	-12015	-8520	8809
Services Net)	-1381	-1461	-1616	-1790	-2224	-2748	-2355	-2384	-3249	-2879	-2615
Receipts	970	1081	1398	1630	1581	1628	1720	2150	2100	1405	1344
Paymnts	-2351	-2542	-3014	-3420	-3805	-4376	-4075	-4534	-5349	-4284	-3959
Shipment	(602)	(630)	(642)	(709)	(734)	(880)	(784)	(918)	(1,045)	(775)	(774)
Investment Income	(933)	(1,013)	(1,074)	(1,242)	(1,335)	(1,569)	(1,694)	(1,953)	(2,137)	(1,786)	(1,607)
Others	(816)	(899)	(1,298)	(1,467)	(1,736)	(1,927)	(1,597)	(1,663)	2,167	(1,723)	(1,578)
Private Unrequited Transfers (net)	2256	2100	2210	2102	3114	2327	2390	2437	2378	2088	1774
(Workers Remittances)	(2,013)	(1,897)	(1,942)	(1,848)	(1,468)	(1,562)	(1,446)	(1,866)	(1,461)	(992)	(1,149)
Current Account Balance	-1682	-1934	-1891	-2171	-1346	-3688	-1965	-2484	-4575	-3308	-3522
Long-term Capital (net)	1299	1952	1671	1729	2541	2515	2553	2846	2553	1590	1481
Private Capital (net)	431	390	466	510	1061	1384	1418	1774	1488	1023	915
Official Capital (net)@	868	1562	1205	1219	1480	1131	1135	1072	1065	567	566
Basic Balance	-383	18	-220	-442	1195	-1173	588	362	-2022	-1718	-2041
Errors and Omissions (net)*	-19	-75	47	-1	-474	-50	669	20	1096	143	904
Balance Requiring Official Financing	-402	-57	-173	-443	721	-1223	1257	382	-926	-1575	-1137
Official Borrowings	262	68	550	449	-591	634	328	-144	495	177	257
Official Short-term Capital (net)	253	-88	324	440	-600	630	1585	238	-431	-1398	-880
Balance of Payments Borrowings	9	156	226	9	9	4	-	-	-	-	-
IMF Trust Fund	(-)	(147)	(217)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Others (Debt Cancellation)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	9	4	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Change in Reserves (- = increase)	140	-11	-377	-6	-130	589	-1585	-238	431	1398	880

@ Includes Official Unrequited Transfers

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

* Includes Private Short-term Capital

P Provisional

Note: Figures may not tally with table 11.1 due to some changes in nomenclature and rearrangement of some components in the light of 4th edition of IMF Balance of Payments Manual.

TABLE 11.3
 COMPONENTS OF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
 (AS PERCENT OF GOP)

Year	Exports ^	Imports ^	Trade Deficit ^	Worker's Remittances #	Current Account Deficit #
1980-81	10.53	19.25	8.72	7.53	3.69
1981-82	8.02	18.30	10.28	7.24	4.99
1982-83	9.39	18.68	9.29	10.06	1.80
1983-84	8.89	18.26	9.37	8.79	3.20
1984-85	7.99	18.95	10.96	7.85	5.39
1985-86	9.63	17.67	8.04	8.14	3.88
1986-87	11.06	16.14	5.08	6.84	2.16
1987-88	11.61	16.65	5.04	5.24	4.38
1988-89	11.64	17.56	5.92	4.74	4.83
1989-90	12.41	17.38	4.96	4.87	4.74
1990-91	13.47	16.74	3.27	4.06	4.77
1991-92	13.47	16.97	4.82	3.01	2.76
1992-93	14.16	18.97	4.82	3.02	7.14
1993-94	13.18	19.24	6.05	2.77	3.77
1994-95	13.05	16.42	3.38	3.06	4.07
1995-96	13.34	17.04	3.70	2.26	7.07
1996-97(E)	13.46	18.25	4.79	2.45	4.99
	15.52	18.70	3.18		

Source: FBS, SBP & E.A.Wing

^ Based on the data compiled by FBS
 # Based on the data compiled by SBP
 E Estimated

TABLE 11.4

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	1,889	-831	406	353	53	503	437	56
1951-52	922	1,474	-552	679	2,112	-1433	279	445	-166	339	541	-202
1952-53	887	1,017	-150	1,083	1,773	-690	262	307	-45	312	385	-53
1953-54	641	824	-183	823	1,306	-483	194	243	-55	228	291	-65
1954-55	491	783	-292	601	1,307	-706	143	237	-88	169	268	-99
1955-56	742	965	-223	803	1,153	-345	158	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	1,178	-797	91	278	-185	95	287	-192
1958-59	444	1,025	-581	459	1,017	-558	93	215	-122	95	218	-123
1959-60	783	1,806	-1043	763	1,806	-1043	160	379	-219	160	379	-219
1960-61	540	2,173	-1633	520	2,100	-1580	114	457	-343	113	452	-339
1961-62	543	2,236	-1693	510	1,956	-1446	114	470	-356	110	455	-346
1962-63	938	2,800	-1862	956	2,372	-1416	210	588	-378	201	502	-361
1963-64	1,075	2,982	-1907	1,030	2,432	-1402	226	626	-400	213	589	-376
1964-65	1,140	3,672	-2532	1,050	3,055	-2005	239	772	-533	219	708	-489
1965-66	1,204	2,880	-1676	1,069	2,465	-1396	253	605	-352	224	536	-312
1966-67	1,297	3,828	-2531	1,188	2,997	-1809	273	702	-429	235	657	-422
1967-68	1,845	3,327	-1482	1,459	2,793	-1334	346	699	-353	284	574	-290
1968-69	1,700	3,047	-1347	1,522	2,572	-1050	357	640	-283	278	499	-221
1969-70	1,609	3,285	-1676	1,460	2,600	-1140	338	690	-352	249	508	-259
1970-71	1,998	3,602	-1604	1,698	2,380	-682	420	757	-337	293	528	-235
1971-72	3,371	3,495	-124	2,370	1,774	536	591	638	-47	394	425	-31
1972-73	8,551	8,398	153	2,848	2,329	519	617	797	-180	511	498	13
1973-74	10,161	13,479	-3318	2,102	2,584	-482	1,028	1,382	-354	589	782	-193
1974-75	10,286	20,925	-10639	2,279	2,693	-414	1,039	2,114	-1075	543	1,104	-561
1975-76	11,253	20,485	-9232	2,487	2,778	-291	1,137	2,067	-930	559	1,018	-457
1976-77	11,294	23,012	-11718	2,128	2,901	-773	1,141	2,325	-1184	526	1,071	-545
1977-78	12,980	27,815	-14835	2,321	3,217	-896	1,311	2,810	-1499	563	1,208	-643
1978-79	16,925	36,388	-19463	2,431	4,049	-1618	1,710	3,876	-1966	875	1,450	-775
1979-80	23,410	46,929	-23519	3,111	4,287	-1156	2,365	4,740	-2375	855	1,714	-859

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.4
EXPORTS, IMPDRTS 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
1980-81	29,280	53,544	-24264	3,675	4,005	-330	2,958	5,409	-2451	976	1,785	-809
1981-82	26,270	59,482	-33212	3,351	4,016	-665	2,464	5,622	-3158	764	1,743	-979
1982-83	34,442	68,151	-33709	4,072	4,270	-198	2,694	5,357	-2663	804	1,599	-795
1983-84	37,339	76,707	-39368	3,945	4,584	-639	2,768	5,685	-2917	795	1,633	-838
1984-85	37,979	89,778	-51799	3,834	5,049	-1215	2,491	5,906	-3415	695	1,649	-954
1985-86	49,592	90,946	-41354	5,243	5,145	98	3,070	5,634	-2564	836	1,535	-699
1986-87	63,355	92,431	-29076	6,021	5,051	970	3,686	5,380	-1694	973	1,420	-447
1987-88	76,445	112,551	-34106	6,007	4,948	1059	4,455	6,391	-1936	1,137	1,631	-494
1988-89	90,183	135,841	-45658	6,737	5,418	1319	4,661	7,034	-2373	1,143	1,725	-582
1989-90	106,469	148,853	-42384	6,926	5,179	1747	4,954	6,935	-1981	1,167	1,634	-467
1990-91	138,280	171,114	-32832	8,807	5,063	3,744	6,131	7,619	-1488	1,387	1,724	-337
1991-92	171,728	229,889	-58161	10,283	6,788	3,495	6,904	9,252	-2348	1,501	2,011	-510
1992-93	177,028	258,643	-81615	10,337	7,253	3,084	6,813	9,941	-3128	-	-	-
1993-94	205,499	258,250	-52751	10,581	6,501	4,080	6,803	8,564	-1761	-	-	-
1994-95	251,173	320,892	-69719	10,219	6,890	3,329	8,137	10,394	-2257	-	-	-
1995-96	294,741	397,575	-102834	10,641	7,736	2,905	8,707	11,805	-3098	-	-	-
<u>Jul-Mar</u>												
1995-96	197,781	285,829	-88048	7,186	5,576	1,610	5,928	8,602	-2674	-	-	-
1996-97	236,804	337,962	-101158	7,411	5,832	1,579	6,130	8,750	-2620	-	-	-

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.

- Not available

TABLE 11.5

 UNIT VALUE INDICES AND TERMS OF TRADE (T.O.T)
 (1980-81 = 100)

Groups	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
All Groups									
Exports	96.40	106.16	118.77	124.32	118.71	132.05	163.89	167.99	192.93
Imports	110.78	119.38	125.18	133.01	132.21	136.89	170.15	187.54	215.00
T.O.T.	88.82	88.93	94.88	93.47	89.79	96.46	96.32	89.58	89.73
Food & Live Animals									
Exports	102.91	104.18	103.95	114.59	117.65	131.30	148.01	160.22	174.38
Imports	104.51	109.49	139.31	165.74	143.79	136.91	128.44	143.75	183.26
T.O.T.	98.47	95.15	74.62	69.14	81.82	95.90	115.24	111.46	95.15
Beverages & Tobacco									
Exports	110.91	127.55	151.82	163.21	175.69	163.69	174.99	156.64	300.99
Imports	107.02	98.92	109.12	106.81	109.57	127.37	127.34	149.92	170.08
T.O.T.	103.63	128.94	139.13	152.80	160.34	128.52	137.42	104.48	176.97
Crude Materials (inedible except fuels)									
Exports	90.42	95.50	115.56	113.00	86.89	81.73	140.71	130.07	182.65
Imports	101.41	104.29	105.69	119.73	116.07	121.81	132.60	164.74	180.29
T.O.T.	89.16	91.57	109.34	94.38	74.86	67.10	106.12	78.95	101.31
Minerals, Fuels & Lubricants									
Exports	95.34	117.14	115.67	117.22	98.46	70.01	76.37	77.74	89.33
Imports	109.62	125.50	114.75	126.08	111.38	78.86	95.01	87.42	109.43
T.O.T.	86.97	93.34	100.80	92.97	88.40	88.78	80.38	88.93	81.63
Chemicals									
Exports	111.03	107.02	103.96	108.05	116.47	133.28	155.88	190.80	216.27
Imports	108.92	112.25	123.08	124.84	138.24	137.76	184.10	226.47	219.41
T.O.T.	101.94	75.34	84.47	86.55	84.25	96.75	84.67	84.25	98.57
Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes									
Exports									
Imports	96.17	98.67	150.18	185.14	139.95	100.70	131.30	171.99	160.05
T.O.T.									
Manufactured Goods									
Exports	100.15	110.67	130.82	134.53	131.52	156.84	184.39	192.05	209.00
Imports	115.21	122.18	122.23	126.51	156.07	169.09	210.35	208.39	275.88
T.O.T.	86.93	90.58	107.03	106.34	84.27	92.76	87.66	92.16	75.76
Machinery and Transport Equipment									
Exports	126.21	108.66	100.65	97.85	114.06	118.09	83.83	160.56	187.31
Imports	124.43	130.36	147.57	128.33	155.51	288.63	394.35	463.23	507.82
T.O.T.	101.43	83.35	68.20	76.25	73.35	40.91	21.26	34.66	36.89
Miscellaneous Manufac- tured Articles									
Exports	98.20	115.36	116.00	142.44	152.70	173.28	209.91	215.40	238.53
Imports	107.62	118.64	120.71	120.15	139.52	194.30	199.41	297.71	281.10
T.O.T.	91.25	97.24	96.10	118.55	109.45	89.18	105.27	72.35	84.86

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.5

UNIT VALUE INDICES AND TERMS OF TRADE (T.O.T.)
(1980-81 = 100)

Groups	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Jul-Mar	
							1995-96	1996-97*
All Groups							345.43	401.01
Exports	197.05	209.58	214.93	243.75	308.48	347.63	383.43	433.47
Imports	252.79	253.34	266.72	297.14	348.38	384.44	90.09	92.51
T.O.T.	77.95	82.73	80.58	82.03	88.55	90.43		
Food & Live Animals							221.77	256.66
Exports	145.92	154.28	169.10	182.92	197.02	227.68	307.16	339.32
Imports	182.59	193.10	217.35	239.59	274.53	310.23	72.20	75.64
T.O.T.	79.92	79.90	77.80	76.35	71.77	73.33		
Beverages & Tobacco							460.81	404.94
Exports	252.54	273.86	317.75	324.70	410.07	438.15	361.63	408.29
Imports	156.01	156.66	180.66	209.68	295.81	347.69	127.43	99.18
T.O.T.	161.87	174.81	175.88	112.09	138.63	126.02		
Crude Materials (inedible except fuels)							360.54	394.64
Exports	200.28	190.85	167.49	194.70	295.33	355.92	330.19	312.42
Imports	186.22	199.10	214.93	229.77	258.22	322.81	109.19	126.32
T.O.T.	107.55	95.86	77.93	84.74	114.37	110.26		
Minerals, Fuels & Lubricants							147.68	178.47
Exports	162.04	135.26	133.73	118.90	152.00	154.09	177.41	235.36
Imports	158.40	138.18	145.17	141.68	158.86	182.87	83.24	75.82
T.O.T.	102.30	97.89	92.12	62.51	95.68	84.26		
Chemicals							510.82	513.33
Exports	247.88	295.95	286.97	301.33	408.13	501.96	449.13	475.11
Imports	244.44	298.96	303.06	333.72	398.17	399.74	113.74	108.04
T.O.T.	101.41	99.66	94.69	90.29	102.50	125.57		
Animal & Vegetable Oils, Fats & Waxes							403.45	363.91
Exports	..	..	..	..	..	..	431.58	363.91
Imports	179.23	186.73	202.47	282.72	372.66	431.58		
T.O.T.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured Goods							432.06	503.20
Exports	223.13	258.58	267.10	301.97	378.81	434.77	584.06	617.82
Imports	309.16	308.34	352.19	435.11	498.38	575.06	73.98	81.45
T.O.T.	72.17	83.21	175.84	69.40	76.01	75.60		
Machinery and Transport Equipment							199.30	140.60
Exports	183.63	225.12	232.58	182.81	179.82	192.24	739.15	925.12
Imports	583.35	578.89	658.10	660.70	754.86	756.37	26.96	15.20
T.O.T.	31.48	38.89	35.34	27.67	23.82	25.42		
Miscellaneous Manufac- tured Articles							397.01	514.61
Exports	265.09	272.91	307.21	372.48	390.27	404.71	627.51	662.47
Imports	356.27	395.71	373.74	488.97	589.31	644.99	62.75	77.68
T.O.T.	74.41	68.97	78.02	76.18	66.22	66.22		

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

.. Not applicable

* Provisional

TABLE 11.6

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
(EXPORTS)

Year	(Rs million)						
	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	2,058	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
1992-93	26,133	15	36,507	21	114,388	64	177,028
1993-94	21,321	10	48,748	24	135,430	66	205,499
1994-95	28,113	11	62,624	25	160,436	64	251,173
1995-96	47,852	16	63,802	22	183,087	62	294,741
Ju-Mar							
1995-96	35,157	18	43,017	22	119,607	60	197,781
1996-97	26,359	11	49,318	21	161,127	68	236,804

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.6
ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
(IMPORTS)

(Rs million)

Year	Capital Goods		Industrial Raw Material For				Consumer Goods		Total Value
	Value	Percentage Share	Capital Goods		Consumer Goods		Value	Percentage Share	
			Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share			
1969-70	1,655	50	344	11	957	29	329	10	3,285
1970-71	1,885	52	382	11	950	26	385	11	3,602
1971-72	1,482	42	367	11	851	24	795	23	3,495
1972-73	2,499	30	830	10	2,584	31	2,485	30	8,398
1973-74	3,975	30	904	7	5,386	40	3,214	24	13,479
1974-75	6,152	29	1,802	9	8,257	40	4,714	23	20,925
1975-76	7,158	35	1,261	6	7,709	28	4,337	21	20,465
1976-77	8,750	38	1,463	6	9,148	40	3,651	16	23,012
1977-78	9,316	34	1,921	7	11,023	40	5,555	20	27,815
1978-79	10,970	30	2,160	6	15,416	42	7,842	22	36,388
1979-80	16,679	36	2,916	6	19,834	42	7,500	16	46,929
1980-81	14,882	28	4,055	8	26,832	50	7,775	15	53,544
1981-82	17,504	30	4,861	8	28,710	48	8,407	14	59,482
1982-83	21,135	31	4,040	6	33,383	49	9,593	14	68,151
1983-84	24,419	32	4,525	6	37,017	48	10,746	14	76,707
1984-85	28,968	32	4,859	6	41,579	46	14,372	16	89,778
1985-86	33,195	37	4,966	5	36,353	40	16,432	18	90,946
1986-87	33,841	37	6,150	7	36,227	39	16,213	17	92,431
1987-88	40,350	36	8,021	7	48,153	43	16,027	14	112,551
1988-89	49,498	37	9,929	7	53,055	39	23,359	17	135,841
1989-90	48,420	33	10,439	7	61,562	41	28,432	19	148,853
1990-91	56,303	33	11,621	7	76,290	44	26,900	16	171,114
1991-92	96,453	42	15,167	7	88,791	38	29,478	13	229,889
1992-93	108,993	42	14,304	6	99,290	38	36,056	14	258,643
1993-94	97,301	38	15,692	6	110,291	43	34,966	13	258,250
1994-95	112,305	35	16,754	5	148,419	46	43,414	14	320,892
1995-96	140,405	35	22,541	6	180,539	45	54,090	14	397,575
Jul-Mar							40,740	14	285,829
1995-96	99,376	35	15,781	6	129,932	45	51,945	15	337,962
1996-97	123,853	37	15,865	5	146,299	43			

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 11.7

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

Year	Fish & Fish Preparations			Rice			Hides and Skins			Raw Wool		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty m.kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty m.kg	U.V. Rs/kg
1969-70	83	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
1992-93	4,733	87	55	8,214	1,032	7,958	2	4	487	155	4.8	32.6
1993-94	4,644	69	67	7,319	984	7,435	1	9	131	181	4.3	42.5
1994-95	4,760	63	76	14,026	1,852	7,572	1	8	127	331	5.9	56.1
1995-96	4,702	66	71	17,141	1,601	10,706	10	53	198	431	7.0	61.9
Jul-Mar												
1995-96	3,281	46	71	11,232	1,015	11,062	9	50	178	273	4.8	57.1
1996-97	4,259	57	75	13,488	1,392	9,692	4	37	110	410	6.5	62.9

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.7
MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

Year	Raw Cotton			Cotton Waste			Leather			Cotton Yarn		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Value Rs mln.	Qty m kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty m.sq.m	U.V. Rs/sq.m	Value Rs mln.	Qty m.kg	U.V. Rs/kg
1969-70	210	84	2,496	14	13.0	1.1	109	13.7	8.0	254	72.8	3.5
1970-71	270	100	2,700	15	13.5	1.1	107	16.1	6.6	344	101.3	3.4
1971-72	955	196	4,871	27	21.0	1.3	174	16.1	10.8	592	129.2	4.6
1972-73	1,167	216	5,403	31	15.0	2.1	545	21.8	25.0	1,941	182.3	10.6
1973-74	367	37	9,922	35	12.9	2.7	419	13.1	32.0	1,811	98.2	18.4
1974-75	1,544	200	7,720	19	5.2	3.7	367	11.4	32.2	851	75.8	11.2
1975-76	981	113	8,681	10	2.7	3.7	596	4.3	138.6	1,422	110.4	12.9
1976-77	292	18	16,222	24	4.3	5.6	647	8.5	76.1	1,172	66.6	17.6
1977-78	1,102	101	10,911	16	2.8	5.7	637	8.7	73.2	1,060	60.0	17.7
1978-79	655	55	12,000	15	2.9	5.2	1,247	12.7	98.2	1,956	97.9	20.0
1979-80	3,321	251	13,231	19	2.7	7.0	1,264	10.2	123.9	2,038	99.8	20.4
1980-81	5,203	325	16,010	19	2.7	7.0	892	8.8	101.4	2,050	95.2	21.5
1981-82	2,938	231	12,719	12	1.6	7.5	1,152	11.0	104.7	2,075	95.6	21.7
1982-83	3,897	255	15,282	82	8.9	9.2	1,195	10.7	111.7	3,146	134.1	23.5
1983-84	1,772	98	18,082	195	18.5	10.5	1,972	16.6	118.8	2,931	101.8	28.8
1984-85	4,368	263	16,608	137	12.3	11.1	2,325	15.7	148.1	3,974	125.9	31.6
1985-86	8,291	639	12,975	85	9.5	8.9	2,900	17.7	163.8	4,511	157.9	28.6
1986-87	7,676	641	11,975	101	10.3	10.0	4,079	20.0	204.0	8,709	259.7	34.0
1987-88	10,759	502	21,432	162	16.5	10.0	5,042	20.0	252.0	9,530	210.9	45.0
1988-89	18,032	840	21,467	240	22.2	10.8	4,702	16.5	285.0	11,645	292.0	39.9
1989-90	9,550	295	32,426	597	43.8	13.6	6,002	20.6	291.9	17,917	377.4	47.5
1990-91	9,553	282	33,910	1,255	79.1	15.9	6,164	18.3	337.6	26,675	501.1	53.3
1991-92	12,944	455	28,435	1,482	93.8	15.9	5,991	15.6	383.5	29,170	505.9	57.7
1992-93	7,001	263	26,627	1,281	88.2	14.5	5,769	15.2	379.8	29,183	555.3	52.6
1993-94	2,383	75	31,400	1,878	114.1	16.5	6,772	16.2	416.9	38,076	578.6	65.8
1994-95	1,924	31	62,057	1,952	95.6	20.4	8,401	18.1	464.9	47,191	522.1	90.4
1995-96	17,421	311	56,017	1,931	82.1	23.5	8,726	16.4	531.5	52,164	535.9	97.3
Jul-Mar												
1995-96	15,326	273	56,136	1,243	49.7	25.0	5,969	11.3	528.4	34,742	359.7	96.6
1996-97	348	6	62,251	1,190	61.7	19.3	6,729	10.4	645.9	41,152	382.1	107.7

(..Contd.)

TABLE 11.7

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

Year	Cotton Thread			Cotton Cloth			Petroleum & Products			Synthetic Textiles		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty m.kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty m.sq.m	U.V. Rs/sq.m	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Value Rs mln.	Qty m.sq.m	U.V. Rs/sq.m
1969-70	..	..	..	258	297.7	0.9	49	126	36	17	10.9	1.6
1970-71	13	1.8	7.2	311	332.7	0.9	39	595	65	15	11.2	1.3
1971-72	13	1.6	8.2	387	382.1	1.0	41	551	75	12	8.3	1.4
1972-73	33	2.1	15.7	1,247	516.3	2.4	129	814	158	57	13.9	4.1
1973-74	53	2.4	22.1	1,417	347.7	4.1	176	297	591	65	16.6	3.9
1974-75	57	2.5	22.8	1,313	397.1	3.3	139	162	855	22	7.5	2.9
1975-76	40	1.7	23.5	1,359	463.8	2.9	192	323	594	34	11.8	2.9
1976-77	43	1.5	28.7	1,603	416.8	3.8	269	291	923	36	9.2	3.9
1977-78	71	2.2	32.3	1,741	453.5	3.8	626	759	825	154	31.3	4.9
1978-79	58	1.4	41.4	2,135	531.8	4.0	608	681	893	65	10.3	6.3
1979-80	70	2.0	35.0	2,416	545.8	4.4	1,764	1,037	1,701	54	5.1	10.6
1980-81	101	3.2	31.6	2,390	500.9	4.8	1,675	1,005	1,667	1,272	90.8	14.0
1981-82	81	2.5	32.4	2,949	584.4	5.0	2,047	1,002	2,043	248	12.3	20.2
1982-83	162	3.6	45.0	3,579	605.3	5.9	985	363	2,713	2,798	140.2	20.0
1983-84	116	1.8	64.4	4,856	664.4	7.3	543	185	2,935	1,452	66.1	22.0
1984-85	72	1.3	55.4	4,638	687.7	6.7	525	149	3,523	636	28.6	22.2
1985-86	61	1.2	50.8	5,083	727.3	7.0	507	175	2,897	802	99.9	8.0
1986-87	57	0.9	63.0	5,931	693.5	9.0	444	191	2,325	2,698	277.6	10.0
1987-88	67	1.0	67.0	8,540	848.6	10.1	479	280	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
1992-93	125	1.1	111.4	22,431	1,127.6	19.9	2,137	558	3,833	13,078	601.4	21.8
1993-94	121	1.1	106.0	24,789	1,046.8	23.7	1,621	407	3,985	19,610	875.2	22.4
1994-95	59	0.5	130.7	33,373	1,160.6	28.8	2,493	586	4,255	17,748	670.6	26.5
1995-96	50	0.3	162.9	43,279	1,323.1	32.7	2,242	495	4,528	15,436	506.4	30.5
Jul-Mar												
1995-96	36	0.2	164.3	27,331	828.9	33.0	474	115	4,131	9,831	320.1	30.7
1996-97	53	0.3	176.8	34,879	901.1	38.7	536	68	7,914	14,534	438.3	33.2

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.7
MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

Year	Foot Wear			Animal Casings			Cement & Products			Guar & Products		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty m.pair	U.V. Rs/pair	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt
1969-70	23	6.1	3.8	15	296	50	19	341	56	26	62	418
1970-71	29	8.1	3.6	8	424	20	21	308	67	40	49	808
1971-72	39	9.9	3.9	10	248	38	44	590	74	39	55	712
1972-73	84	12.2	6.9	21	265	80	106	701	151	96	119	804
1973-74	95	10.5	9.0	29	489	60	167	78	214	176	67	2622
1974-75	126	11.7	10.8	21	165	128	280	577	484	164	48	3410
1975-76	66	7.1	9.3	35	256	137	51	99	514	197	91	2164
1976-77	89	9.3	9.6	33	213	155	6	13	431	182	82	2216
1977-78	72	6.6	10.9	26	182	145	3	4	800	203	89	2276
1978-79	97	8.0	12.1	31	224	139	..	..	..	333	85	3913
1979-80	106	8.0	13.3	41	231	314	..	..	..	..	..	..
1980-81	101	6.7	15.1	60	269	223	..	..	..	287	49	5849
1981-82	100	6.2	16.1	57	270	210	..	2	..	305	56	5450
1982-83	148	6.4	23.1	53	262	201	1	1	..	288	63	4571
1983-84	214	9.6	22.3	56	287	195	..	..	..	322	79	4076
1984-85	248	6.4	38.8	69	338	204	..	5	..	341	67	5090
1985-86	248	6.8	36.5	99	482	205	..	..	..	444	73	6082
1986-87	281	7.9	36.0	144	493	292	..	..	..	582	74	7865
1987-88	376	10.0	38.0	210	579	363	..	..	..	923	51	18098
1988-89	365	9.4	38.8	222	540	411	..	..	..	763	86	8872
1989-90	504	9.6	52.7	260	565	460	31	37	827	896	132	6806
1990-91	724	11.1	65.3	309	562	550	159	229	673	653	68	9442
1991-92	997	11.3	88.6	289	468	618	115	..	..	616	54	11365
1992-93	979	9.7	101.2	262	537	489	55	..	..	658	65	10081
1993-94	1135	9.4	120.5	226	506	446	2	..	..	919	56	16374
1994-95	1514	10.8	140.7	371	613	604	3	..	..	901	54	16576
1995-96	1723	6.6	199.9	561	747	751	3	..	..	1447	61	23600
Jul-Mar										994	45	21871
1995-96	1202	6.0	199.1	326	456	715	..	..	..	926	33	27759
1996-97	1585	6.4	246.0	448	527	850	42	..	..	..	..	..

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.7

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

Year	Oil Cakes			Paints & Varnishes			Tobacco Raw & Manufactured			Ready Made Garments & Hosiery		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty m.kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty m.kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty	U.V.	Value Rs mln.	Qty	U.V.
1966-70	12	..	..	6	2.4	2.5	17	..	..	19	..	..
1970-71	6	..	..	4	1.7	2.4	14	..	..	25	..	..
1971-72	3	..	..	5	2.2	2.3	25	..	..	36	..	..
1972-73	79	..	..	5	1.0	5.0	49	..	..	97	..	..
1973-74	8	..	..	6	1.1	5.5	104	..	..	167	..	..
1974-75	..	..	..	7	0.8	8.8	133	..	..	245	..	..
1975-76	..	..	..	8	1.4	5.7	160	..	..	326	..	..
1976-77	2	..	..	10	1.0	10.0	164	..	..	418	..	..
1977-78	99	..	..	8	0.7	11.4	126	..	..	139	..	..
1978-79	72	..	..	8	0.6	13.3	101	..	..	377	..	..
1979-80	41	..	..	9	0.6	15.0	81	..	..	731	..	..
1980-81	34	..	..	14	0.6	23.3	54	..	..	745	..	..
1981-82	..	..	..	9	0.4	22.5	106	..	..	1,294	..	..
1982-83	..	..	..	9	0.5	18.0	123	..	..	2,025	..	..
1983-84	..	..	..	45	2.0	22.5	143	..	..	2,950	..	..
1984-85	..	..	..	15	0.8	18.8	158	..	..	2,662	..	..
1985-86	..	..	..	7	0.5	14.0	195	..	..	4,214	..	..
1986-87	1	..	..	11	0.7	16.0	219	..	..	7,759	..	..
1987-88	..	..	..	15	0.9	17.0	318	..	..	8,521	..	..
1988-89	..	..	..	13	0.6	22.0	22	..	..	9,692	..	..
1989-90	..	..	..	6	0.3	18.9	213	..	..	14,341	..	..
1990-91	..	..	..	16	0.5	31.1	116	..	..	18,666	..	..
1991-92	..	..	..	8	0.3	24.7	271	..	..	25,823	..	..
1992-93	1	..	..	5	0.2	22.7	171	..	..	28,154	..	..
1993-94	..	..	..	12	0.3	40.4	134	..	..	33,850	..	..
1994-95	..	..	..	13	0.3	44.7	185	..	..	41,051	..	..
1995-96	..	..	..	10	0.1	99.5	91	..	..	45,663	..	..
Jul-Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995-96	..	..	..	7	0.1	98.7	79	..	..	29,876	..	..
1996-97	..	..	..	28	0.3	91.4	21	..	..	40,573	..	..

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.7
MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

Year	Drugs & Chemicals			Surgical Instruments			Carpets & Rugs			Sports Goods			Other Exports		
	Value	Qty	U.V.	Value	Qty	U.V.	Value	Qty	U.V.	Value	Qty	U.V.	Value	Qty	U.V.
	Rs mln.			Rs mln.			Rs mln.	m sq. m	Rs/sq. m	Rs mln.			Rs mln.		
1968-70	12	..	..	15	..	..	55	..	..	30	..	..	227	..	..
1970-71	12	..	..	18	..	..	65	..	..	33	..	..	337	..	..
1971-72	11	..	..	23	..	..	109	..	..	51	..	..	345	..	..
1972-73	37	..	..	45	..	..	262	..	..	136	..	..	894	..	..
1973-74	103	..	..	85	..	..	457	..	..	188	..	..	1,565	..	..
1974-75	118	..	..	129	..	..	458	..	..	205	..	..	..	..	..
1975-76	133	..	..	131	..	..	719	2.0	359.5	189	..	..	1,748	..	..
1976-77	134	..	..	134	..	..	912	2.1	434.3	199	..	..	1,988	..	..
1977-78	148	..	..	161	..	..	1,171	1.9	618.3	195	..	..	2,401	..	..
1978-79	131	..	..	211	..	..	1,785	2.5	708.0	212	..	..	2,966	..	..
1979-80	122	..	..	240	..	..	2,198	2.7	814.1	245	..	..	3,512	..	..
1980-81	149	..	..	264	..	..	2,243	2.5	897.2	312	..	..	5,181	..	..
1981-82	125	..	..	252	..	..	1,679	1.9	883.7	320	..	..	5,485	..	..
1982-83	128	..	..	287	..	..	1,913	2.2	889.5	442	..	..	8,430	..	..
1983-84	157	..	..	430	..	..	2,323	4.7	494.3	665	..	..	9,326	..	..
1984-85	127	..	..	774	..	..	2,031	2.1	967.1	874	..	..	9,389	..	..
1985-86	84	..	..	842	..	..	2,893	2.7	997.4	787	..	..	10,599	..	..
1986-87	105	..	..	956	..	..	2,439	2.8	1,228.0	1,000	..	..	11,775	..	..
1987-88	216	..	..	998	..	..	4,445	3.1	1,434.0	1,145	..	..	14,324	..	..
1988-89	287	..	..	1,221	..	..	4,451	3.1	1,435.8	1,369	..	..	17,159	..	..
1989-90	478	..	..	1,502	..	..	4,923	3.3	1,497.4	2,311	..	..	22,548	..	..
1990-91	350	..	..	1,901	..	..	5,003	3.5	1,409.7	3,099	..	..	29,093	..	..
1991-92	555	..	..	2,253	..	..	5,709	3.9	1,453.8	3,515	..	..	35,677	..	..
1992-93	620	..	..	2,661	..	..	4,524	3.3	1,388.0	3,423	..	..	41,407	..	..
1993-94	730	..	..	2,819	..	..	4,583	3.1	1,488.9	6,028	..	..	47,864	..	..
1994-95	1,222	..	..	3,513	..	..	6,118	3.4	1,812.0	8,165	..	..	55,860	..	..
1995-96	1,544	..	..	4,293	..	..	7,131	3.7	1,948.0	8,375	..	..	60,367	..	..
Jul-Mar							4,301	2.2	1,947.3	5,386	..	..	41,450	..	..
1995-96	1,210	..	..	3,203	..	..	5,286	2.8	2,027.7	8,567	..	..	57,090	..	..
1996-97	1,095	..	..	3,580	..	..					..	..		..	..

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

.. not available
Qty Quantity
U.V. Unit value

TABLE 11.8
RICE EXPORTS

Year	(US \$ million)					
	Basmati		Other Varieties		Total	
	Qty(ton)	Value	Qty(ton)	Value	Qty(ton)	Value
1974-75	153,427	119.28	273,403	90.19	426,830	209.47
1975-76	236,461	124.08	526,480	98.59	762,941	222.67
1976-77	401,974	138.79	481,322	86.76	883,296	225.55
1977-78	246,613	111.25	556,737	129.10	803,350	240.35
1978-79	180,727	134.28	829,021	204.46	1,009,748	338.74
1979-80	314,880	225.07	771,794	194.80	1,086,674	419.87
1980-81	409,653	292.02	835,819	271.97	1,244,672	563.99
1981-82	261,808	188.84	689,278	205.27	951,086	394.11
1982-83	228,575	146.07	676,270	143.19	904,845	289.26
1983-84	405,927	245.05	853,809	179.03	1,259,736	424.14
1984-85	174,042	109.37	544,627	112.65	718,669	222.02
1985-86	260,901	175.22	1,056,062	169.03	1,316,963	344.25
1986-87	187,829	135.24	1,082,699	166.49	1,270,528	301.73
1987-88	221,387	160.56	988,566	204.49	1,209,953	365.05
1988-89	215,462	150.64	633,551	151.49	849,013	302.13
1989-90	207,972	142.53	535,917	96.68	743,889	239.21
1990-91	466,391	218.45	738,184	127.77	1,204,575	346.22
1991-92	557,898	230.42	953,946	185.26	1,511,844	415.68
1992-93	462,224	199.36	569,908	117.75	1,032,132	317.11
1993-94	305,714	125.96	678,611	116.21	984,325	242.17
1994-95	452,300	183.74	1,399,967	270.51	1,852,267	454.25
1995-96	716,392	295.27	884,132	208.69	1,600,524	504.96
Jul-Mar						
1995-96	558,250	225.60	457,097	109.20	1,015,347	334.80
1996-97	349,894	155.47	1,041,763	190.13	1,391,657	345.60

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 11.9
QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE OF SELECTED IMPORTS

Year	Wheat unmilled		Tea		Edible Oil		Crude Petroleum		Petroleum Products		Chemical Fertilizer	
	Quantity 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Quantity 000 kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Quantity 000 kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Quantity 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Quantity 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Quantity 000 mt	U.V. 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	1,576
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
1992-93	2,868	4,212	125,651	42.87	1,230,907	12.34	4,178	3,294.16	6,531	4,027.58	1,427	4,511
1993-94	1,902	3,804	116,140	48.39	1,131,334	13.00	4,102	3,279.18	7,474	3,843.58	1,524	5,261
1994-95	2,617	4,874	116,629	49.68	1,394,523	22.08	3,928	3,890.42	8,177	4,128.17	602	6,572
1995-96	1,968	7,718	114,760	49.73	1,142,843	25.09	3,992	4,285.78	10,370	4,843.90	1,493	7,861
<i>Jul-Mar</i>												
1995-96	1,505	7,589	83,912	49.04	824,170	26.44	2,927	4,119.31	7,445	4,644.14	1,104	7,750
1996-97	1,887	7,540	70,508	58.44	669,997	21.12	2,990	6,046.26	7,196	6,446.70	1,622	8,737

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

U.V. Unit value

TABLE 11.10
MAJOR IMPORTS

Items	(Rs million)								
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. Chemicals	483	550	648	815	895	2413	2699	3423	4587
2. Drugs and medicines	272	348	513	601	751	936	1222	1390	1800
3. Dyes and colours	280	281	363	311	392	462	493	578	613
4. Chemical Fertilizers	558	624	1048	2808	2711	3537	893	2117	1539
5. Electrical goods	1189	1302	1594	1699	1804	1915	1687	2079	2391
6. Machinery (non-electrical)	2797	3312	4147	4251	5590	5684	6845	9312	10828
7. Transport equipment	1353	2016	1635	2474	4903	4686	5170	5424	6307
8. Paper, board and stationery	270	341	387	493	608	741	922	1054	1172
9. Tea	617	752	1258	1000	954	1184	1091	1676	2567
10. Sugar-refined		1	1	3	494	473	1	14	1
11. Art-silk yarn	127	117	804	1138	1547	1301	1570	1607	1586
12. Iron, steel & manufactured thereof	1699	1881	2660	2668	2992	2779	4163	4475	4096
13. Non-ferrous metals	119	339	344	327	484	582	638	647	677
14. Petroleum & products	3744	4083	4918	5247	10685	15199	18046	20529	19161
15. Edible oils	1047	1478	1553	2953	2295	2625	3450	3670	6518
16. Gains, pulses & flours	1792	665	1339	3507	1050	637	806	880	866
17. Other imports	4118	4922	4612	6093	8774	8390	9786	9276	11998
Gand Total	20465	23012	27815	36388	46929	53544	59482	68151	76707

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.10
MAJOR IMPORTS

		(Rs million)						
Items	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1. Chemicals	5,604	6,602	8,846	10,394	13,046	15,259	15,448	
2. Drugs and medicines	1,374	2,253	2,638	2,852	3,318	3,723	4,408	
3. Dyes and colours	682	723	1,042	1,204	1,419	1,866	2,136	
4. Chemical Fertilizers	1,790	2,079	3,247	3,162	3,534	4,437	5,911	
5. Electrical goods	2,477	3,114	3,118	3,668	4,962	4,259	4,929	
6. Machinery (non-electrical)	13,437	14,956	15,635	19,617	26,537	25,438	30,195	
7. Transport equipments	7,816	9,178	8,791	9,564	8,403	10,119	11,443	
8. Paper, board and stationery	1,559	1,626	1,963	2,368	2,734	2,876	3,216	
9. Tea	3,507	2,175	2,648	2,246	2,975	3,676	3,729	
10. Sugar-refined		930	2,763	956	204	1,920	3,596	
11. Art-silk yarn	1,589	1,321	1,626	2,170	2,527	2,298	1,980	
12. Iron, steel & manufactures thereof	3,938	4,355	4,886	5,053	7,131	6,993	7,100	
13. Non-ferrous metals	934	862	1,143	1,711	2,018	2,594	2,110	
14. Petroleum & products	21,763	16,775	13,977	17,270	18,509	24,937	37,823	
15. Edible oils	6,954	6,129	4,062	7,789	8,576	8,262	9,020	
16. Grains, pulses & flours	2,910	5,067	1,754	2,357	8,598	9,241	3,855	
17. Other imports	12,844	12,795	14,512	20,148	21,290	20,753	29,144	
Grand Total	89,776	90,946	92,431	112,551	135,841	148,853	171,114	

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.10
MAJOR IMPORTS

Items	(Rs million)						
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Jul-Mar	
						1995-96	1996-97
1. Chemicals	21,997	23,144	25,946	32,700	45,897	33,332	31,497
2. Drugs and medicines	5,184	5,980	6,992	8,147	11,007	8,237	7,882
3. Dyes and colours	2,945	3,219	4,109	4,174	4,982	3,669	3,781
4. Chemical Fertilizers	6,367	6,438	8,018	3,954	11,767	8,554	14,168
5. Electrical goods	7,469	6,955	8,901	8,561	14,815	10,329	11,715
6. Machinery (non-electrical)	54,547	55,650	48,037	64,616	71,125	51,205	64,671
7. Transport equipments	20,638	32,745	25,029	19,057	18,749	11,823	16,782
8. Paper, board and stationery	4,027	3,663	3,848	4,036	5,412	4,027	3,857
9. Tea	4,306	5,386	5,619	5,794	5,707	4,115	4,120
10. Sugar-refined	913	551	447	69	54	35	7,066
11. Art-silk yarn	2,605	1,968	1,763	1,355	1,962	1,446	1,533
12. Iron, steel & manufactures thereof	10,236	9,758	11,940	14,839	20,555	14,672	17,701
13. Non-ferrous metals	2,784	2,857	3,054	3,773	6,131	4,457	3,911
14. Petroleum & products	34,406	40,066	42,177	48,978	67,338	46,631	64,472
15. Edible oils	10,025	15,185	14,699	30,781	28,675	21,799	14,149
16. Grains, pulses & flours	9,979	14,330	8,847	15,297	18,604	14,543	15,631
17. Other imports	31,461	30,748	38,824	54,761	64,795	46,955	55,026
Grand Total	229,889	258,643	258,250	320,892	397,575	285,829	337,962

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 11.11
DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs million)

Year	A. Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC)*															Total
	(a) Arab League															
	Al-geria	Bahrain	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Soma-lia	UAE	South Yemen	Syria		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1986-87					530	37	59	356	165	4510	23	2348	141	5	8448	
Exports	20	202	34	18	6871	2	-	9	117	4920	1	2434	-	117	15317	
Imports	7	246	21	574												
1987-88					874	52	59	251	167	3892	31	2765	261	11	8760	
Exports	10	265	91	31	9210	12	-	498	103	5622	-	2461	1	9	18749	
Imports	-	363	68	402												
1988-89					625	62	83	135	314	2128	39	3680	47	10	7274	
Exports	1	85	21	44	11267	10	-	15	135	5541	-	1890	3	160	19561	
Imports	-	200	49	291												
1989-90					606	37	78	262	206	2792	44	3400	113	31	8089	
Exports	21	252	201	46	15888	24	2	13	308	6724	7	2832	2	12	26992	
Imports	34	259	455	432												
1990-91					162	63	115	496	364	4936	43	4247	1061	78	12120	
Exports	99	303	88	65	1185	103	245	872	772	10726	5	5088	899	-	24944	
Imports	731	3947	19	352												
1991-92					627	133	135	571	313	7339	15	7657	776	71	19194	
Exports	32	632	32	861	2131	14	2	147	2437	12047	16	8136	8	2	31200	
Imports	2	6028	4	226												
1992-93					1016	128	131	607	282	8280	34	10592	653	21	23215	
Exports	26	582	274	589	8477	8	225	287	2419	14083	31	7870	400	3	36847	
Imports	26	2707	2	309												
1993-94					788	111	101	736	367	7182	123	12997	588	89	24329	
Exports	72	561	460	154	13734	9	2	1218	3921	13965	42	8500	38	2	48014	
Imports	3	5562	8	1010												
1994-95					742	265	218	849	456	6898	481	10154	842	377	23076	
Exports	116	832	355	491	18673	24	-	2550	3289	15871	77	12778	1277	264	58067	
Imports	-	2770	1	493												
1995-96					923	215	143	1209	677	7170	88	13988	619	304	27104	
Exports	43	1080	294	351	25499	9	371	813	2053	23507	8	19562	776	6	77180	
Imports	2	3973	-	601												
Jul-Mar																
1995-96					637	102	114	752	386	4683	64	8860	418	283	17449	
Exports	18	687	152	293	17887	7	371	516	1723	16243	5	13948	599	6	54001	
Imports	-	2229	-	467												
1996-97					924	276	90	1229	965	6641	51	10983	397	88	23062	
Exports	59	955	228	176	23948	17	1	1419	203	19911	9	25624	28	12	74778	
Imports	2	2480	345	779												

(Contd...)

TABLE 11.11
DIRECTION OF TRADE

Year	(Rs million)													
													B.OECD	
	(b) E.C.O			(c) Other Asian			(d) Other African					Total*	(a) Consortium	
	Iran	Turkey	Total	Afgha- nistan	Others	Total	Egypt	Came- roun	Sierra- leone	Others	Total	(OIC)	USA	Canada
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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	3842	1690	5532	134	3	137	672	-	1	397	1070	37939	24124	2069
1992-93														
Exports	1130	2413	3543	432	19	451	169	33	-	1000	1202	28411	24542	4020
Imports	4601	1633	6234	227	18	245	237	-	-	177	414	43740	24396	2528
1993-94														
Exports	574	1460	2034	464	62	526	406	93	-	746	1245	28134	29502	4871
Imports	3927	1200	5127	338	6	344	222	6	1	208	437	53922	27367	1241
1994-95														
Exports	2369	3425	5794	1010	111	1121	1076	110	1	1138	2325	32316	40600	5153
Imports	5076	2983	8059	351	8	359	1488	-	-	463	1951	68436	30111	3794
1995-96														
Exports	3998	2839	6837	450	76	526	1719	23	-	1752	3494	37961	45692	4451
Imports	6150	2660	8810	755	9	764	1012	4	3	1119	2138	88892	35574	3454
<u>Jul-Mar</u>														
1995-96														
Exports	3204	2186	5390	200	72	272	1165	7	-	1118	2290	25401	29605	2976
Imports	4621	2101	6722	535	7	542	742	4	2	553	1301	62566	26860	2578
1996-97														
Exports	326	1910	2236	299	23	322	1303	27	-	1033	2363	27983	41269	4062
Imports	9170	1741	10911	754	12	766	268	-	-	536	8048	7259	41713	1768

(...Contd.)

TABLE 11.11
DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs million)

Year	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)														
	(a) Consortium										(b) Other than Consortium				
	Bel- gium	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether- lands	U.K.	Nor- way	Swe- den	Japan	Total	Den- mark	Finland	Aust- ria	Portu- gal	Switzer- land
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
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
1992-93															
Exports	3001	7630	13803	4520	4679	12654	759	1954	12109	89671	1025	528	663	1229	943
Imports	2768	10747	19354	8719	5154	13414	442	2857	41091	131470	1095	560	1012	50	5888
1993-94															
Exports	4762	8371	16428	5582	6292	16031	861	2112	16460	111272	1080	344	822	1385	1087
Imports	3649	10374	19971	6224	4174	12657	394	2796	30407	119251	707	648	628	47	5350
1994-95															
Exports	6530	8319	17620	7375	8088	17725	1009	2319	16753	131491	1464	527	955	2408	984
Imports	2958	7761	21714	16754	4309	16410	321	2184	30667	136983	1817	927	594	48	7498
1995-96															
Exports	7003	9167	20066	8227	8920	18811	952	2565	19544	145398	1779	589	768	2853	1087
Imports	4361	7553	23145	13547	6473	17310	786	2644	42653	157500	3229	2297	834	203	18880
Jul-Mar															
1995-96															
Exports	4584	6355	13242	5556	6196	12301	641	1828	12868	96130	1212	370	527	2093	691
Imports	3234	5807	16525	10104	4226	12580	418	1685	29584	113601	1720	2159	688	152	13684
1996-97															
Exports	6180	6655	17936	6963	7988	17295	991	2347	14183	125869	1347	562	645	2897	1047
Imports	3272	7157	15946	10234	6620	17233	359	2115	31520	137937	1844	4792	493	138	9338

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.11

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs million)

Year	B. Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development					Total (OECD)	C. Council of Mutual Economic Association (CMEA)								D. SAARC		
	(b) Other than Consortium						USSR	Russian Federation		Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Total	Bangladesh	India
	Spain	Greece	Australia	New Zealand	Total												
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	
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	485	
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	814	412	1342	266	8498	65694	1646	-	1161	386	464	21	25	3703	2230	757	
Imports	186	34	4054	529	10517	82297	1325	-	311	248	734	301	354	3273	863	816	
1990-91																	
Exports	1242	480	1478	381	9309	79121	1283	-	1358	657	426	86	295	4105	2160	933	
Imports	478	571	3070	363	11609	95303	1256	-	172	425	427	500	389	3169	758	1026	
1991-92																	
Exports	1046	280	2103	471	9728	94326	1519	-	127	210	295	79	229	2459	3218	2814	
Imports	283	121	4946	389	15413	134908	3553	-	632	1076	703	307	635	6906	1183	1213	
1992-93																	
Exports	1524	403	2664	628	10607	100278	-	1174	72	343	77	24	72	1762	2890	2175	
Imports	985	191	5708	442	15931	147401	-	1317	149	724	663	240	245	3338	1129	1748	
1993-94																	
Exports	1037	518	3078	704	12055	123327	-	773	38	54	118	33	34	1050	3092	1288	
Imports	356	489	5529	471	15225	134476	-	2093	98	129	917	344	590	4171	864	2126	
1994-95																	
Exports	1220	852	3458	801	15669	147160	-	408	233	40	245	96	110	1132	5233	1284	
Imports	603	420	5326	442	18675	155658	-	4372	104	36	578	1169	387	6646	964	1974	
1995-96																	
Exports	1327	1510	3786	956	17655	163053	-	577	39	83	380	163	184	1426	3956	1379	
Imports	1883	144	8354	486	37310	194810	-	4149	370	44	717	837	1573	7690	1194	3172	
<u>Jul-Mar</u>																	
1995-96																	
Exports	1093	942	2262	607	11797	107927	-	383	27	-	271	94	107	882	2624	880	
Imports	901	93	5239	365	26001	139602	-	3659	319	-	585	726	1221	6510	732	2089	
1996-97																	
Exports	1824	1551	3453	741	16067	141936	-	724	53	-	189	253	121	1340	2148	1089	
Imports	1019	137	8315	351	27427	165364	-	2584	137	-	632	615	645	4613	1002	6211	

(.Contd.)

TABLE 11.11
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			Total	
	Maldives	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Total	Malaysia	Singapore	Indonesia	Thailand	Philippines	Total	76	77	Malta	Yugoslavia	Others		Total
	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80		81
1986-87																	
Exports	2	14	749	2189	126	524	439	989	240	2318	110	385	6	37	163	206	
Imports	24	18	597	1485	2798	1476	410	805	44	5333	163	984	12	398	484	894	
1987-88																	
Exports	10	23	1359	3737	213	550	611	1007	300	2681	78	64	12	62	184	258	
Imports	1	21	833	2053	3784	1531	585	857	103	6660	157	1171	13	447	459	919	
1988-89																	
Exports	13	17	1282	3705	250	940	1314	2143	559	5206	117	111	13	76	204	293	
Imports	1	19	1028	2452	4731	2032	946	1086	18	8813	314	1533	2	587	431	1020	
1989-90																	
Exports	16	22	1098	4123	443	1735	1048	1237	464	4927	129	130	40	171	208	417	
Imports	-	14	787	2480	5260	2621	1019	2231	150	11281	257	1623	-	446	469	915	
1990-91																	
Exports	29	9	1711	4842	697	3093	706	1760	769	7025	196	272	28	511	267	806	
Imports	2	10	782	2578	6836	5528	1448	1437	25	15274	332	2819	221	528	587	1336	
1991-92																	
Exports	35	25	2017	8109	1547	3067	2129	2359	463	9565	319	889	43	136	368	547	
Imports	3	156	849	3404	9663	3315	2007	1838	43	16866	237	3014	89	475	661	1225	
1992-93																	
Exports	35	18	1601	6719	1407	3542	1608	1987	689	9233	487	964	78	153	429	660	
Imports	1	34	959	3871	13300	4072	2821	1637	127	21957	144	4193	76	98	673	847	
1993-94																	
Exports	29	77	1989	6475	1469	2724	996	1569	855	7613	954	1798	82	29	469	580	
Imports	3	21	1160	4174	14207	5056	3366	1884	70	24583	260	2546	44	19	1145	1208	
1994-95																	
Exports	32	96	1869	8514	1571	3181	2745	1617	1025	10139	961	2429	76	24	646	746	
Imports	5	13	1529	4485	28159	5732	3780	2629	72	40372	190	4632	6	4	2463	2473	
1995-96																	
Exports	87	141	2223	7786	1390	3100	5361	3822	1876	15549	922	4219	78	15	860	953	
Imports	10	15	1535	5926	28619	6948	4375	4367	292	44601	699	4804	78	1	3505	3584	
Jul-Mar																	
1995-96																	
Exports	58	69	1533	5164	1059	1973	4203	3078	1048	11361	605	3056	46	6	665	717	
Imports	7	13	1181	4022	21921	5054	2915	3086	151	33127	569	3696	69	-	2544	2576	
1996-97																	
Exports	54	127	2561	5979	844	1998	1716	569	558	5685	1182	2778	97	10	904	1011	
Imports	33	8	1214	8468	14262	5435	4475	3172	193	27537	866	5576	27	7	1948	1979	

(...Contd.)

TABLE 11.11
DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs Million)

Year	I. Other Asian Countries							J. Central Asian States					Total	
	China	Hong Kong	N. Korea	S. Korea	Burma	Others	Total	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan		
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93		94	95
1986-87														
Exports	330	1777	3	2009	3	2259	6381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	3623	308	2	1997	100	1056	7086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987-88														
Exports	877	2738	2	1933	24	1623	7197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	3942	473	3	3288	99	1531	9336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988-89														
Exports	3671	5052	-	3030	36	2903	14692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	5944	658	2	4453	96	1848	13001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989-90														
Exports	1541	4516	3	3155	41	2893	12149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	5816	667	4	4360	64	2133	13044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990-91														
Exports	1364	8285	8	5421	48	5112	20238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	8658	780	6	4778	58	2088	16368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991-92														
Exports	1378	12503	32	5052	52	5657	24674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	9932	1058	3	7625	452	2732	21802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992-93														
Exports	1080	11679	21	4283	53	5945	23061	79	1	84	2	2	168	
Imports	10928	1358	1	11566	744	4075	28672	-	-	-	-	1	1	
1993-94														
Exports	1619	14930	14	5483	94	6541	28681	271	9	541	35	50	906	
Imports	13242	1163	1	9528	611	3448	27993	2	4	2	-	-	8	
1994-95														
Exports	2796	16589	63	8385	157	9350	37340	243	31	707	48	303	1332	
Imports	14131	1310	2	10294	830	4188	30754	67	-	126	40	12	245	
1995-96														
Exports	4895	26907	88	9455	55	9069	50469	456	31	1468	202	372	2529	
Imports	18334	1679	1	11145	538	5674	37371	22	-	9	2	2	35	
Jul-Mar														
1995-96														
Exports	3867	17784	65	6637	43	6218	34614	349	-	1035	132	277	1793	
Imports	13165	1204	1	8136	446	4186	27138	4	-	9	2	2	17	
1996-97														
Exports	2648	22482	57	6139	105	5728	37159	329	119	1134	55	163	1800	
Imports	14766	1135	4	8608	562	3809	28884	101	4	29	14	79	227	

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.11
DIRECTION OF TRADE

Year	K. Other African Countries									(Rs million)	
	Libe- ria	Ghana	Kenya	Mauri- tius	Nige- ria	Tanza- nia	Mala- wi	Others	Total	Grand Total	
	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
1986-87											
Exports	168	1	132	163	77	683	3	1187	2414	63355	
Imports	140	1	1557	22	-	114	54	142	2030	92431	
1987-88											
Exports	240	7	112	353	37	462	2	1735	2948	78445	
Imports	54	-	622	30	8	159	58	240	1171	112551	
1988-89											
Exports	380	4	67	489	16	185	5	1977	3123	90183	
Imports	1	-	950	33	14	229	96	405	1728	135841	
1989-90											
Exports	269	5	160	563	51	98	17	2455	3618	106469	
Imports	1	11	1861	6	1	311	107	660	2958	148853	
1990-91											
Exports	23	31	332	384	62	201	3	3114	4150	138282	
Imports	-	1	1812	18	6	369	162	961	3329	171114	
1991-92											
Exports	21	320	584	297	148	504	11	3897	5782	171728	
Imports	2	2	2070	33	3	455	130	893	3588	229889	
1992-93											
Exports	34	227	551	480	173	460	8	3352	5285	177028	
Imports	1	2	2671	107	4	497	58	1138	4478	258643	
1993-94											
Exports	20	116	598	506	234	257	25	4225	5981	205499	
Imports	1	10	2833	52	3	497	121	1392	4909	258250	
1994-95											
Exports	53	19	837	460	324	497	35	6879	9104	251173	
Imports	246	12	3645	47	21	573	71	2386	7001	320892	
1995-96											
Exports	47	180	927	720	390	658	60	6892	9874	294741	
Imports	-	5	3698	56	14	594	111	4485	9163	397575	
Jul-Mar											
1995-96											
Exports	32	69	595	504	267	416	30	4348	6261	197781	
Imports	-	3	2872	51	13	419	63	2549	5969	285829	
1996-97											
Exports	35	44	1593	522	387	578	90	6702	9951	236804	
Imports	1	14	2861	4	1	446	59	3803	7189	337962	

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

* excluding Maldives, Malaysia and Indonesia
 .. not available
 - negligible

TABLE 11.12

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS AND ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

REGDN	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	(% share)
1. Developed Countries									
Exports	41.0	43.5	39.3	47.6	39.7	32.9	38.6	35.5	
Imports	60.4	61.7	58.0	60.5	54.0	48.9	47.9	50.3	
a. DECD									
Exports	40.2	42.7	39.0	47.2	39.2	32.5	38.5	35.2	
Imports	59.9	60.9	57.2	59.8	53.4	48.3	47.3	49.7	
j. Other European Countries									
Exports	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	
Imports	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
2. OMEA									
Exports	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	
Imports	4.5	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.1	
3. Developing Countries									
Exports	54.6	52.5	56.4	48.7	56.4	63.2	57.4	60.3	
Imports	35.1	34.6	39.2	36.4	43.1	47.9	49.1	47.5	
i. OIC									
Exports	28.0	33.3	28.9	25.3	28.3	30.7	31.9	40.3	
Imports	19.8	19.6	20.7	18.5	26.5	31.4	32.7	31.9	
k. SAARC									
Exports	6.5	4.6	6.5	5.4	6.2	6.5	6.1	3.0	
Imports	3.0	4.1	5.8	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	
c. ASEAN									
Exports	2.9	3.3	5.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.7	3.1	
Imports	5.0	4.6	5.3	6.4	6.2	5.0	5.8	5.4	
c. Central America									
Exports	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	
Imports	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	..	0.1	
e. South America									
Exports	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	
Imports	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.8	
f. Other Asian Countries									
Exports	13.6	7.9	10.0	10.3	14.6	17.5	11.5	10.7	
Imports	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.9	6.0	
g. Other African Countries									
Exports	3.0	2.8	4.7	4.9	2.6	3.9	3.2	2.2	
Imports	2.4	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.12
DESTINATION OF EXPORTS AND ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

REGION	(% share)						
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1. Developed Countries							
Exports	40.3	52.2	51.7	57.5	60.7	56.6	62.1
Imports	53.5	52.7	60.6	61.3	60.6	60.9	55.9
a. OECD							
Exports	40.0	52.0	51.4	57.2	60.4	56.3	61.7
Imports	52.7	52.2	59.7	60.3	59.8	60.1	55.3
b. Other European Countries							
Exports	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Imports	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6
2. CMEA							
Exports	4.5	5.5	5.9	3.6	4.0	2.3	3.5
Imports	3.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2
3. Developing Countries							
Exports	55.2	42.3	42.4	38.9	35.3	41.1	34.4
Imports	43.5	45.7	37.6	36.8	37.5	37.3	41.9
a. DIC							
Exports	41.7	22.5	20.2	17.1	14.0	11.2	10.9
Imports	27.2	26.5	20.8	18.3	19.0	16.9	20.6
b. SAARC							
Exports	3.2	4.2	4.9	3.5	4.8	4.1	3.9
Imports	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7
c. ASEAN							
Exports	3.1	2.3	3.2	3.6	3.4	5.8	4.6
Imports	6.3	8.1	6.6	5.8	6.0	6.4	7.6
d. Central America							
Exports	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Imports	0.2		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
e. South America							
Exports	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Imports	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
f. Other Asian Countries							
Exports	5.1	9.0	8.7	10.1	9.2	16.3	11.4
Imports	5.3	5.5	5.4	7.6	8.4	9.6	8.7
g. Other African Countries							
Exports	1.7	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4
Imports	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.3	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.12

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS AND ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

REGION	(% share)							
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Jul-Mar	
							1995-96	1996-97
1. Developed Countries								
Exports	60.8	56.7	57.1	60.3	58.9	55.6	55.0	60.3
Imports	58.3	62.2	58.6	52.6	49.3	49.9	49.7	49.5
a. OECD								
Exports	57.2	54.9	56.7	60.0	58.6	55.3	54.6	59.9
Imports	55.7	58.7	57.0	52.1	48.5	49.0	48.8	48.9
b. Other European Countries								
Exports	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Imports	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6
2. CMEA								
Exports	3.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
Imports	1.8	3.0	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.4
3. Developing Countries								
Exports	39.2	44.3	41.9	39.2	40.7	43.9	44.6	39.1
Imports	41.7	37.8	41.4	45.8	48.6	48.2	48.0	49.1
a. OIC								
Exports	12.7	14.6	16.0	13.7	12.9	12.9	12.9	11.8
Imports	17.9	16.5	16.9	20.9	21.3	22.4	21.9	25.8
b. SAARC								
Exports	3.5	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.5
Imports	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.5
c. ASEAN								
Exports	5.1	5.6	5.2	3.7	4.0	5.3	5.7	2.4
Imports	8.9	7.3	8.5	9.5	12.6	11.2	11.6	8.2
d. Central America								
Exports	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Imports	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
e. South America								
Exports	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.2
Imports	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6
f. Other Asian Countries								
Exports	14.6	14.3	13.0	14.0	14.9	17.1	17.5	15.7
Imports	9.6	9.5	11.1	10.8	9.5	9.4	9.5	8.5
g. Other African Countries								
Exports	3.0	4.4	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.8	3.2	0.8
Imports	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	0.1
h. Central Asian States								
Exports	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	4.2
Imports	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

-- not available
- nil.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 11.13
WORKERS REMITTANCES

COUNTRY	(US \$ million)									
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total Middle East	34.74	43.90	83.63	214.05	437.20	938.39	1100.91	1361.47	1666.44	1848.58
Abu-Dhabi	0.00	0.00	10.54	26.24	46.68	81.79	92.68	105.00	131.90	113.07
Bahrain	2.46	3.39	4.56	13.84	24.27	43.43	37.21	33.04	42.43	43.39
Oubai	0.00	0.00	9.92	28.87	55.19	96.55	88.13	86.87	102.04	83.29
Iran	0.66	1.33	2.39	7.26	14.40	26.40	26.85	16.49	11.18	5.05
Iraq	0.12	0.13	0.49	0.78	2.96	5.46	5.00	0.00	0.00	12.82
Kuwait	7.04	6.93	10.28	17.23	27.37	53.97	75.11	111.64	133.23	151.69
Libya	2.22	3.03	4.95	7.83	12.15	21.90	42.59	51.27	75.08	97.11
Qatar	2.17	2.63	5.46	10.85	24.41	50.93	52.24	63.20	62.55	65.67
Saudi Arabia	7.87	10.52	17.26	46.36	158.82	464.10	594.38	795.46	984.27	1129.45
Sharjah	0.00	0.00	1.88	7.31	15.90	29.93	24.94	24.93	31.49	28.52
Sultanat-e-Oman	12.20	15.94	15.90	47.48	55.05	63.93	61.78	73.57	92.26	118.52
Germany	1.32	2.73	3.49	5.27	9.04	16.95	37.36	57.38	59.14	51.90
Norway	0.67	1.65	2.58	4.68	6.49	9.26	10.37	14.46	16.54	14.86
United Kingdom	72.13	55.38	74.11	54.38	49.29	76.69	119.12	149.72	184.92	121.31
Canada	2.12	3.16	3.62	5.53	7.87	6.69	6.95	7.33	7.85	7.43
USA	9.98	14.41	19.18	25.77	29.32	51.53	53.64	61.47	70.97	72.11
Others	15.04	17.91	24.49	29.34	38.51	56.82	69.58	92.31	110.02	108.70
Total	136.00	139.14	211.10	339.02	577.72	1156.33	1397.93	1744.14	2115.88	2224.89

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.13
WORKERS REMITTANCES

COUNTRY	(% Share)									
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Total Middle East	25.54	31.55	39.62	63.14	75.68	81.15	78.75	78.06	78.76	83.09
Abu-Dhabi	0.00	0.00	4.99	7.74	8.08	7.07	6.63	6.02	6.23	5.08
Bahrain	1.81	2.44	2.16	4.08	4.20	3.76	2.66	1.89	2.01	1.95
Oubai	0.00	0.00	4.70	8.52	9.55	8.35	6.30	4.98	4.82	3.74
Iran	0.49	0.96	1.13	2.14	2.49	2.28	1.92	0.95	0.53	0.23
Iraq	0.09	0.09	0.23	0.23	0.51	0.47	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.58
Kuwait	5.18	4.98	4.87	5.08	4.74	4.67	5.37	6.40	6.30	6.82
Libya	1.63	2.18	2.34	2.31	2.10	1.89	3.05	2.94	3.55	4.36
Qatar	1.60	1.89	2.59	3.20	4.23	4.40	3.74	3.62	2.96	2.95
Saudi Arabia	5.79	7.56	8.18	13.67	27.49	40.14	42.52	45.61	46.52	50.76
Sharjah	0.00	0.00	0.89	2.16	2.75	2.59	1.78	1.43	1.49	1.28
Sultanat-e-Oman	8.97	11.46	7.53	14.01	9.53	5.53	4.42	4.22	4.36	5.33
Germany	0.97	1.96	1.65	1.55	1.56	1.47	2.67	3.29	2.80	2.33
Norway	0.49	1.19	1.22	1.38	1.12	0.80	0.74	0.83	0.78	0.67
United Kingdom	53.04	39.80	35.11	16.04	8.53	6.63	8.52	8.58	8.74	5.45
Canada	1.56	2.27	1.71	1.63	1.36	0.58	0.50	0.42	0.37	0.33
USA	7.34	10.36	9.09	7.60	5.08	4.46	3.84	3.52	3.35	3.24
Others	11.06	12.87	11.60	8.65	6.67	4.91	4.98	5.29	5.20	4.89
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(..Contd.)

TABLE 11.13
WORKERS REMITTANCES

(US \$ million)

COUNTRY	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Total Middle East	2408.44	2344.28	2069.29	2021.51	1673.61	1418.51	1356.51	1322.56	1234.84	985.03
Abu-Dhabi	163.68	169.92	144.70	145.07	101.41	75.83	66.06	67.20	91.89	49.18
Bahrain	46.80	52.48	51.07	61.92	51.58	41.10	42.40	46.00	45.51	35.62
Dubai	143.49	110.28	112.06	114.78	126.80	112.25	97.12	83.74	83.60	63.05
Iran	3.40	2.37	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.83	1.28	0.64
Iraq	22.22	13.67	6.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.08	2.27	0.00
Kuwait	210.88	239.35	205.39	225.18	208.21	193.90	172.00	167.25	21.11	52.73
Libya	99.27	50.11	31.65	10.57	3.16	2.71	2.46	3.47	4.40	1.93
Qatar	92.18	67.38	59.05	63.65	52.92	34.00	34.80	30.65	29.56	16.50
Saudi Arabia	1441.96	1441.08	1245.23	1162.87	945.52	827.75	819.95	792.19	829.14	665.48
Sharjah	37.51	28.78	45.17	51.62	49.95	28.25	28.19	30.18	33.53	22.05
Sultanat-e-Oman	147.05	168.86	166.41	185.85	134.06	102.72	91.09	99.97	92.55	77.85
Germany	49.87	36.18	36.43	35.27	34.77	35.75	27.92	31.54	32.62	33.12
Norway	14.30	13.85	13.47	21.51	24.77	29.16	22.27	19.75	21.28	16.26
United Kingdom	161.72	141.79	135.98	223.27	204.93	215.06	171.06	178.16	180.05	137.02
Canada	6.99	7.76	6.49	7.71	8.63	9.88	11.19	13.98	11.26	9.86
USA	133.52	105.82	105.35	194.46	191.94	178.33	174.78	209.24	190.23	150.34
Others	110.83	87.76	78.91	91.58	139.91	125.91	133.26	167.12	178.01	135.85
Total	2885.67	2737.44	2445.92	2595.31	2278.56	2012.60	1896.99	1942.35	1848.29	1467.48

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.13
WORKERS REMITTANCES

(% Share)

COUNTRY	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Total Middle East	83.46	85.64	84.60	77.89	73.45	70.48	71.51	68.09	66.81	67.12
Abu-Dhabi	5.67	6.21	5.92	5.59	4.45	3.77	3.48	3.46	4.97	3.35
Bahrain	1.62	1.92	2.09	2.39	2.26	2.04	2.24	2.37	2.46	2.43
Dubai	4.97	4.03	4.58	4.42	5.56	5.58	5.12	4.31	4.52	4.30
Iran	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.04
Iraq	0.77	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.00
Kuwait	7.31	8.74	8.40	8.68	9.14	9.63	9.07	8.61	1.14	3.59
Libya	3.44	1.83	1.29	0.41	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.24	0.13
Qatar	3.19	2.46	2.41	2.45	2.32	1.69	1.83	1.58	1.60	1.12
Saudi Arabia	49.97	52.64	50.91	44.81	41.50	41.13	43.22	40.79	44.86	45.35
Sharjah	1.30	1.05	1.85	1.99	2.19	1.40	1.49	1.55	1.81	1.50
Sultanat-e-Oman	5.10	6.17	6.80	7.16	5.88	5.10	4.80	5.15	5.01	5.31
Germany	1.73	1.32	1.49	1.36	1.53	1.78	1.47	1.62	1.76	2.26
Norway	0.50	0.51	0.55	0.83	1.09	1.45	1.17	1.02	1.15	1.11
United Kingdom	5.60	5.18	5.56	8.60	8.99	10.69	9.02	9.17	9.74	9.34
Canada	0.24	0.28	0.27	0.30	0.38	0.49	0.59	0.72	0.61	0.67
USA	4.63	3.87	4.31	7.49	8.42	8.86	9.21	10.77	10.29	10.24
Others	3.84	3.21	3.23	3.53	6.14	6.26	7.02	8.60	9.53	9.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Contd...)

TABLE 11.13
WORKERS REMITTANCES

COUNTRY	(US \$ million)					
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Jul-Mar	
					1996-97	1995-96
Total Middle East	1097.08	1070.90	1440.39	1053.24	721.06	831.04
Abu-Dhabi	46.08	44.09	80.13	67.16	44.04	55.54
Bahrain	35.95	37.77	59.07	43.01	28.70	33.64
Dubai	65.73	77.14	128.29	102.46	100.58	83.36
Iran	0.31	0.25	0.27	..	..	..
Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00	..	..	..
Kuwait	85.60	70.56	95.33	59.10	36.02	47.67
Libya	1.10	0.22	0.22	0.03	..	..
Qatar	15.02	11.70	17.87	17.71	9.64	13.57
Saudi Arabia	748.36	735.00	915.93	644.29	435.36	506.74
Sharjah	24.80	25.10	44.66	36.62	22.08	26.82
Sultanat-e-Oman	74.06	69.07	98.62	82.86	44.64	63.70
Germany	40.64	28.88	27.71	26.06	14.31	20.59
Norway	15.18	11.85	13.40	11.72	6.21	9.12
United Kingdom	114.02	101.19	109.96	109.74	70.92	87.62
Canada	7.54	5.65	4.91	5.67	2.57	4.56
USA	157.80	122.49	141.09	141.92	103.50	108.40
Others	129.98	104.60	128.64	112.82	73.90	87.68
Total	1562.24	1445.56	1866.10	1461.17	992.47	1149.01

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

TABLE 11.13
WORKERS REMITTANCES

COUNTRY	(% Share)					
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Jul-Mar	
					1996-97	1995-96
Total Middle East	70.22	74.08	77.19	72.08	72.65	72.33
Abu-Dhabi	2.95	3.05	4.29	4.60	4.44	4.83
Bahrain	2.30	2.61	3.17	2.94	2.89	2.93
Dubai	4.21	5.33	6.87	7.01	10.13	7.25
Iran	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kuwait	5.48	4.88	5.11	4.04	3.63	4.15
Libya	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Qatar	0.97	0.81	0.96	1.22	0.97	1.18
Saudi Arabia	47.90	50.85	49.08	44.09	43.87	44.10
Sharjah	1.59	1.74	2.39	2.51	2.22	2.35
Sultanat-e-Oman	4.74	4.78	5.28	5.67	4.50	5.54
Germany	2.60	2.00	1.48	1.78	1.44	1.79
Norway	0.97	0.82	0.72	0.80	0.63	0.79
United Kingdom	7.30	7.00	5.89	7.52	7.15	7.63
Canada	0.48	0.39	0.26	0.39	0.26	0.40
USA	10.10	8.47	7.56	9.71	10.43	9.43
Others	8.32	7.24	6.89	7.72	7.44	7.63
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

TABLE 11.14

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
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	41,970	27,797	46,124	26,932	24,476	10,246	28,681	17,443	17,494	17,443	17,551
1993	37,276	62,252	28,901	62,252	16,435	41,411	11,407	41,411	20,841	20,841	17,494	20,841
1994	102,383	121,116	63,393	122,490	78,087	96,730	42,552	96,730	24,296	24,386	20,841	24,386
1995	115,984	79,639	63,499	113,505	91,321	54,961	38,821	89,119	24,663	24,678	24,663	24,678
1996	114,390	71,577	65,945	114,390	86,736	43,923	41,267	86,736	27,654	27,654	24,678	27,654

* Last day of the month.

.. not available

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

TABLE 11.15
GOLD AND CASH FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES HELD AND CONTROLLED
BY STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

(US \$ million)

Period	Total				Cash				Gold			
	Jun*	Dec.*	Low	High	Jun*	Dec.*	Low	High	Jun*	Dec.*	Low	High
1955	210	243	..	..	186	219	..	..	24	24	..	..
1956	293	265	..	..	269	241	..	..	24	24	..	..
1957	252	214	..	..	228	190	..	..	24	24	..	..
1958	185	161	..	..	160	112	..	..	25	49	..	..
1959	219	258	..	..	169	208	..	..	50	50	..	..
1960	246	272	..	..	194	220	..	..	52	52	..	..
1961	257	238	..	..	204	185	..	..	53	53	..	..
1962	237	249	..	..	184	196	..	..	53	53	..	..
1963	302	279	254	305	249	226	201	252	53	53	53	53
1964	259	219	219	296	206	166	166	243	53	53	53	53
1965	200	208	183	236	147	155	136	183	53	53	53	53
1966	265	197	197	280	212	144	144	227	53	53	53	53
1967	167	159	159	180	114	106	106	127	53	53	53	53
1968	182	239	162	239	128	185	109	185	54	54	54	54
1969	299	311	248	336	245	257	194	282	54	54	54	54
1970	287	184	184	373	233	130	130	319	54	54	55	55
1971	199	171	171	249	144	116	116	194	55	55	55	55
1972	285	286	177	282	225	226	121	232	60	60	55	60
1973	463	489	269	489	396	422	209	422	67	67	60	67
1974	403	472	298	604	336	405	231	537	67	67	67	67
1975	486	418	388	529	419	351	321	462	67	67	68	68
1976	614	539	363	658	546	471	296	590	68	68	68	68
1977	431	534	385	534	363	466	317	468	68	68	68	68
1978	1,010	832	514	1,083	696	444	442	729	314	388	72	417
1979	904	1,210	755	1,210	414	279	211	526	490	931	413	931
1980	2,019	1,815	1,526	2,019	831	627	270	965	1,188	1,188	899	1,188
1981	1,866	1,589	1,537	2,356	1,080	803	652	1,168	786	786	768	1,201
1982	1,460	1,527	1,452	1,669	862	971	721	1,085	598	598	556	765
1983	2,758	2,770	1,596	2,770	1,975	2,010	1,039	2,010	783	760	555	783
1984	2,489	1,715	1,715	2,743	1,788	1,074	1,045	1,990	701	641	641	764
1985	1,190	1,452	1,190	1,627	585	847	585	998	605	605	599	629
1986	1,638	1,446	1,445	1,638	968	793	792	1,034	670	653	586	670
1987	1,784	1,405	1,276	1,784	919	545	419	971	865	860	651	865
1988	1,326	1,258	1,245	1,529	479	440	406	677	847	818	815	858
1989	1,227	1,419	1,104	1,509	502	705	387	751	725	714	714	798
1990	1,451	958	910	1,451	766	277	207	766	685	681	681	714
1991	1,390	1,208	913	1,390	674	500	263	674	716	708	627	716
1992	1,761	1,629	1,123	1,830	1,069	950	414	1,138	692	679	679	710
1993	1,369	2,061	1,038	2,061	604	1,371	342	1,371	765	690	671	765
1994	3,337	3,922	2,090	3,967	2,545	3,132	1,403	3,177	792	790	682	792
1995	3,730	2,758	1,849	3,663	2,937	2,039	1,131	2,876	793	719	718	793
1996	3,251	1,780	1,711	3,251	2,465	1,092	1,026	2,465	786	688	688	786

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

* Last day of the month.

.. not available

TABLE 11.16

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. Sterling	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 11.16
EXCHANGE RATE POSITION
(Pakistan Rupees in Terms of One Unit of Foreign Currency)

Country	Currency	(Average During the Year)						Average During Jul-Mar	
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1995-96	1996-97
Australia	Dollar	17.6004	19.1123	18.2623	20.8851	22.9083	25.4912	24.7850	30.3441
Austria	Schilling	2.0077	2.1433	3.3550	2.5433	2.9358	3.2639	3.2654	3.5090
Bangladesh	Taka	0.6281	0.6518	0.6628	0.7536	0.7673	0.8204	0.8148	0.9083
Belgium	Franc	0.6860	0.7327	0.8061	0.8559	1.0045	1.1185	1.1193	1.1986
Canada	Dollar	19.4207	21.3864	20.7982	22.5554	22.3750	24.6581	24.3569	28.3437
China	Yuan	4.4467	4.5781	4.5996	4.3316	3.6803	4.0354	3.9849	4.6414
Denmark	Krone	3.6852	3.8958	1.3059	4.5298	5.2534	5.9354	5.9320	6.4386
France	Franc	4.1819	4.4402	4.8939	5.2027	5.9623	6.6921	6.6670	7.2939
Germany	Mark	14.1248	15.0838	16.5751	17.9039	20.6804	22.9718	22.9819	24.8907
Holland	Guilder	12.5333	13.3928	14.7394	15.9401	18.4547	20.5247	20.5296	22.0017
Hong Kong	Dollar	2.8828	3.2047	3.3574	3.9011	3.9902	4.3345	4.2769	4.9800
India	Rupee	1.1980	0.9611	0.9405	0.9609	0.9814	0.9783	0.9899	1.0766
Iran	Rial	0.3357	0.3699	0.3507	0.0179	0.0176	0.0192	0.0189	0.0223
Italy	Lira	0.0189	0.0201	0.0190	0.0185	0.0198	0.0212	0.0217	0.0254
Japan	Yen	0.1639	0.1898	0.2177	0.2843	0.3277	0.3281	0.3295	0.3372
Kuwait	Dinar	..	86.4030	87.2127	101.5740	104.3749	112.5264	111.0512	128.4535
Malaysia	Ringgit	5.2463	9.3259	10.1692	11.5288	12.1848	13.2905	13.0745	15.4114
Nepal	Rupee	0.7143	0.5832	0.5741	0.6121	0.8178	0.6102	0.8053	0.8754
Norway	Krone	3.6301	3.8505	4.0096	4.1305	4.8915	5.3528	5.3571	6.0341
Singapore	Dollar	12.7847	14.8944	15.9885	19.0212	21.2485	23.6411	23.2650	27.2208
Sri Lanka	Rupee	0.5539	0.5831	0.5660	0.8120	0.6201	0.8281	0.6244	0.6804
Sweden	Krona	3.8414	4.1508	3.9888	3.8009	4.1543	5.0484	5.0038	5.8437
Switzerland	Franc	16.6698	16.9154	18.3825	20.8077	24.7362	28.0734	28.0742	29.2143
S.Arabia	Riyal	5.9959	6.6442	6.9407	8.0642	8.2475	9.0606	8.9735	10.3347
Thailand	Baht	0.8627	0.9628	1.0028	1.1567	1.2174	1.2176	1.2176	1.2176
UAE	Dirham	8.1231	6.7874	7.0923	8.2415	8.4214	9.2329	9.1377	10.5512
UK	P. Sterling	41.5778	43.7454	42.0315	45.1600	48.8951	51.9192	51.5038	62.0554
USA	Dollar	22.4228	24.8441	25.9598	30.1638	30.8517	33.5684	33.1341	38.5282
IMF	SDR	31.1323	34.1379	35.8217	42.2162	46.1618	49.6416	49.3801	55.0504

Source: State Bank of Pakistan

TABLE 12.1
 OUTSTANDING EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS OF PAKISTAN
 AS ON JUNE 30, 1996
 (Payable in Foreign Exchange)

Lending Country/Agency				(US \$ million)	
				Disbursed and Outstanding Debt	Undisbursed Debt
I-Consortium including Outside Consortium Arrangements. (Bilateral)					
1.	Belgium	-Official Aid	36.046	8.048	44.094
		-Export Credit	26.530	13.584	40.114
		Sub-total(Belgium)	62.576	21.632	84.208
2.	Canada	-CIDA Loans	353.120	0.000	353.120
		-Commercial Credit	21.249	0.000	21.249
		-EDC Credits	15.379	0.000	15.379
		Sub-total(Canada)	389.748	0.000	389.748
3.	France	-Official Aid/State Cr.	616.796	251.452	868.248
		-Bank Credits	163.247	109.679	272.926
		-Supplier's Credit	251.656	0.000	251.656
		Sub-total(France)	1,031.699	361.131	1,392.830
4.	Germany	-Official Aid	1,250.163	136.963	1,387.126
		-Blended/Export Cr./Supplier's Cr.	322.200	62.495	384.695
		-Financial Institutions Cr.	13.887	50.000	63.887
		Sub-total(Germany)	1,586.250	249.458	1,835.708
5.	Italy	-Official Aid	247.441	6.402	253.843
		-Export Cr./Supplier's Cr.	12.658	0.000	12.658
		Sub-total(Italy)	260.099	6.402	266.501
6.	Japan	-Official Aid	3,241.953	1,370.415	4,612.368
		-Supplier's Credit	33.106	0.000	33.106
		-Financial Institutions Cr.	370.429	308.537	678.966
		Sub-total(Japan)	3,645.488	1,678.952	5,324.440
7.	Netherlands	-Official Aid	138.843	0.000	138.843
		-Export Credits	13.643	0.000	13.643
		Sub-total (Netherlands)	152.486	0.000	152.486
8.	Norway	-Financial Institutions Cr.	24.748	5.624	30.372
		-Supplier's Credit	1.856	0.000	1.856
		Sub-total (Norway)	26.604	5.624	32.228
9.	Sweden	-Supplier's Credit	9.799	7.714	17.513
		-Financial Institutions Cr.	61.092	19.351	80.443
		Sub-total (Sweden)	70.891	27.065	97.956
10.	UK	-Export/Supplier's Credit	6.951	33.722	40.673
		-Financial Institutions Cr.	4.310	0.000	4.310
		Sub-total (UK)	11.261	33.722	44.983
11.	USA	-Official Aid	1,190.257	0.000	1,190.257
		-PL-480 Title-I	999.110	10.000	1,009.110
		-CCC(USA)	537.496	85.400	622.896
		-Financial Institutions Cr.	31.903	0.000	31.903
		EXIM Bank	19.959	0.000	19.959
		Sub-total (USA)	2,778.725	95.400	2,874.125
II-Consortium (multilateral)					
12.	Asian Development Bank		4,326.746	1,736.581	6,063.327
13.	IBRD		2,901.638	1,419.889	4,321.527
14.	IDA (including EEC Special Action Loans)		3,419.130	1,310.937	4,730.067
15.	IFC Loan		31.939	0.000	31.939
16.	IFAD Loan		114.231	136.783	251.014
17.	Nordic(NIB)		13.158	38.583	51.741
18.	EiB Loan		0.000	78.937	78.937
Sub-total (Consortium Sources)			20,822.669	7,201.096	28,023.765

(Contd.)

TABLE 12.1
OUTSTANDING EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS OF PAKISTAN
AS ON JUNE 30, 1996
(Payable in Foreign Exchange)

			(US \$ million)		
Lending Country/Agency			Disbursed and Outstanding Debt	Undisbursed Debt	Total Debt
III-Non-Consortium Sources:					
			50.412	0.000	50.412
1.	Australia	-Supplier's Credit	14.240	0.000	14.240
2.	Austria	-Official Aid	13.534	0.000	13.534
		-Fin. Institutions Credit	27.774	0.000	27.774
		Sub-total(Austria)	74.748	28.779	103.527
3.	China	-Loans	401.798	27.341	429.139
		-Guaranteed Credits	476.546	56.120	532.666
		Sub-total(China)	13.220	10.413	23.633
4.	Czechoslovakia	-Export Credits	26.487	0.000	26.487
5.	Denmark	-Official Aid	9.730	0.000	9.730
6.	Finland	-Export Credits	33.648	0.000	33.648
7.	Romania	-Export Credits	76.447	29.663	106.110
8.	Switzerland	-State-cum-Bank Credits	3.134	0.000	3.134
		-Guaranteed Credits	79.581	29.663	109.244
		Sub-total(Switzerland)	98.109	229.559	327.668
9.	USSR	-State Credit	3.534	0.000	3.534
		-Commercial Credit	101.643	229.659	331.202
		Sub-total(USSR)	25.145	0.000	25.145
10.	Korea	-Supplier's Credit	0.000	9.217	9.217
		-State Credit	25.145	9.217	34.362
		Sub-total(Korea)	8.132	38.607	46.639
11.	Spain		852.318	373.479	1,225.797
Sub-total (Non-Consortium Sources)					
IV-Islamic Countries:					
			55.644	0.000	55.644
1.	Abu-Dhabi	-Loan	12.000	0.000	12.000
		-Guaranteed Credits	67.644	0.000	67.644
		Sub-total(Abu-Dhabi)	75.671	53.016	128.687
2.	Kuwait	-Loan	12.500	0.000	12.500
		-Guaranteed Credits	88.171	53.016	141.187
		Sub-total(Kuwait)	27.858	0.000	27.858
3.	Libya	-Loan	5.698	0.000	5.698
4.	Qatar	-Guaranteed Credits	237.007	56.864	293.871
5.	Saudi Arabia	-Loan	43.134	35.245	78.379
6.	OPEC Fund	-Loan	109.238	42.422	151.660
7.	IDB	-Loan	21.673	0.000	21.673
8.	Malaysia	-Supplier's Credit	600.423	187.547	787.970
Sub-total (Islamic Countries)			22,275.410	7,762.122	30,037.532
Total (All Sources)					

Source: Economic Affairs Division

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
OPEC: Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
IOB: Islamic Development Bank
CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency
CCC: Commodity Credit Corporation
IDA: International Development Association

TABLE 12.2

COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF LOANS AND GRANTS (BYTYPE)

(US \$ million)

	Project Aid		Non-Project Aid								Total		
	Commitments	Disbursements	Non Food		Food		BOP		Relief		Commitments	Disbursements	
			Commitments	Disbursements	Commitments	Disbursements	Commitments	Disbursements	Commitments	Disbursements			
Pre-Plan													
1951-52	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	
1951-53	12	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	
1951-54	70	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	
1951-55	45	-	39	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Sub-total-I	170	-	48	-	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	337	
1st-Plan													
1951-56	91	-	67	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	
1951-57	77	-	52	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	
1951-58	137	-	62	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	
1951-59	129	-	91	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	
1951-60	93	-	103	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	
Sub-total-II	527	406	375	244	173	192	-	-	-	-	-	1,075	842
2nd-Plan													
1961-61	323	160	96	11	60	171	-	-	-	-	-	479	342
1961-62	238	202	126	8	65	94	-	-	-	-	-	429	304
1961-63	354	244	91	98	200	159	-	-	-	-	-	645	501
1961-64	345	267	85	130	96	144	-	-	-	-	-	526	541
1961-65	442	336	301	173	89	197	-	-	-	-	-	832	706
Sub-total-III	1,702	1,209	699	420	510	765	-	-	-	-	-	2,911	2,394
3rd-Plan													
1961-66	369	367	109	109	59	57	-	-	-	-	-	537	533
1961-67	282	331	209	179	137	113	-	-	-	-	-	628	623
1961-68	210	401	194	146	157	182	-	-	-	-	-	561	729
1961-69	473	389	153	171	30	34	-	-	-	-	-	656	594
1961-70	248	323	216	158	91	83	-	-	-	-	-	555	564
Sub-total-IV	1,582	1,811	881	763	474	469	-	-	-	-	-	2,937	3,043
Non-Plan													
1971-71	616	365	124	186	133	61	-	-	-	-	-	873	612
1971-72	72	281	6	79	65	49	-	-	-	-	-	143	409
1971-73	139	100	307	161	97	94	-	-	-	-	-	543	355
1971-74	425	170	94	181	139	117	610	30	-	-	-	1,268	498
1971-75	722	286	120	183	113	97	160	410	-	-	-	1,115	976
1971-76	534	389	241	155	146	160	30	360	-	-	-	951	1,064
1971-77	641	449	111	211	140	112	219	188	-	-	-	1,111	960
1971-78	613	516	206	143	73	95	71	102	-	-	-	963	856
Sub-total-V	3,762	2,556	1,209	1,299	906	785	1,090	1,090	-	-	-	6,967	5,730

(Contd..)

TABLE 12.2
COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF LOANS AND GRANTS (BY TYPE)

	(US \$ million)										Total			
	Project Aid		Non-Project Aid						Relief		Commit- ments	Disburse- ments		
	Commit- ments	Disburse- ments	Non-Food		Food		BOP		Commit- ments	Disburse- ments				
			Commit- ments	Disburse- ments	Commit- ments	Disburse- ments	Commit- ments	Disburse- ments						
5th Plan											1,395	948		
1978-79	1,064	599	190	213	55	50	86	86			61	61	1,658	1,470
1979-80	1,002	808	121	161	55	21	419	419			111	111	973	972
1980-81	591	676	182	103	73	66	16	16			293	293	1,620	1,102
1981-82	887	536	320	174	110	89	10	10			178	178	1,587	1,301
1982-83	1,115	744	174	299	120	80					643	643	7,233	5,793
Sub-Total-VI	4,659	3,363	987	950	413	306	531	531						
6th Plan										155	155	1,989	1,176	
1983-84	1,580	695	166	149	88	177					150	150	2,311	1,257
1984-85	1,804	903	161	125	196	79					135	135	2,294	1,528
1985-86	1,810	1,055	186	93	163	245					130	130	2,626	1,398
1986-87	2,035	1,006	331	205	130	57					164	164	2,687	1,824
1987-88	1,903	1,223	390	219	230	218					734	734	11,907	7,183
Sub-Total-VII	9,132	4,882	1,234	791	807	776								
7th Plan							146 @	146 @	132	132	3,312	2,619		
1988-89	1,979	1,262	663	537	392	542	217 @	217 @	140	140	3,439	2,342		
1989-90	2,623	1,312	201	386	258	287	50	50	111	111	2,576	2,156		
1990-91	1,935	1,408	346	451	134	136			105	105	2,689	2,471		
1991-92	2,219	1,766	43	316	322	284			57	57	1,897	2,493		
1992-93	1,204	1,895	182	232	454	309	413	413	545	545	13,913	12,081		
Sub-Total-VIII	9,960	7,643	1,435	1,922	1,561	1,558								
8th Plan									19	19	2,581	2,549		
1993-94	1,822	1,961	411	318	329	251			29	29	3,025	2,600		
1994-95	2,714	2,079	3	234	279	258			10	10	2,681	2,565		
1995-96	2,219	2,151	57	21	395	383			2	2	2,353	2,469		
1996-97 (E)	2,004	2,060	2	12	345	395					1,982	1,982	57,920	47,249
Grand Total	40,253	30,121	7,341	6,974	6,310	6,138	2,034	2,034	1,982	1,982	4.2	4.2	100.0	100.0
% of Total	69.5	63.7	12.7	14.8	10.9	13.0	3.5	4.3	3.4	3.4				

Source: Economic Affairs Division

- nil
* Disbursements during 1951-52 to 1959-60
@ IMF(SAF) Loan
E Estimated

TABLE 12.3

ANNUAL COMMITMENTS, DISBURSEMENTS, SERVICE PAYMENTS
AND EXTERNAL DEBT OUTSTANDING

(US \$ million)

Year	Debt outstanding (end of period)		Transactions during period					Debt Servicing as % of		
	Dis- bursed	Undis- bursed*	Commit- ments	Disburse- ments	Service Payments**			Export Receipts	Foreign Exchange	
					Principal	Interest	Total		Earnings	GDP
1955-56	40	..	190	..	1	1	2	1.3	..	..
1956-57	78	..	130	..	2	3	5	3.4	..	..
1957-58	79	..	234	..	2	3	5	5.5	..	..
1958-59	97	..	285	..	6	3	9	9.7	..	..
1959-60	145	..	236	..	6	5	11	6.9	..	0.3
1960-61	171	..	479	342	11	6	17	14.9	..	0.4
1961-62	225	..	429	304	20	11	31	27.2	..	0.7
1962-63	408	..	645	501	34	13	47	22.4	..	1.0
1963-64	661	..	526	541	44	18	62	27.4	..	1.2
1964-65	1,021	..	832	706	37	25	62	25.9	..	1.1
1965-66	1,325	..	537	533	41	33	74	29.2	..	1.1
1966-67	1,696	..	626	623	52	44	96	35.2	..	1.3
1967-68	2,099	..	561	729	62	46	108	31.2	..	1.3
1968-69	2,532	..	666	594	93	65	158	44.3	..	1.8
1969-70	2,959	..	555	564	105	71	176	52.1	..	1.8
1970-71	3,425	..	873	612	101	81	182	43.3	..	1.7
1971-72	3,766	..	143	409	71	51	122	20.6	..	1.3
1972-73	4,022	..	543	355	107	86	193	23.6	18.1	3.0
1973-74	4,427	..	1,268	498	118	79	197	19.2	14.2	2.2
1974-75	4,796	1,854	1,115	976	144	104	248	23.9	16.3	2.2
1975-76	5,755	1,811	951	1,064	141	108	249	21.9	13.7	1.9
1976-77	6,341	1,914	1,111	960	175	136	311	27.3	15.3	2.1
1977-78	7,189	2,041	963	856	165	162	327	24.9	11.2	1.8
1978-79	7,792	2,514	1,395	948	234	203	437	25.6	12.0	2.2
1979-80	8,658	2,586	1,658	1,470	360	234	594	24.7	11.9	2.5
1980-81	8,765	2,579	973	972	360	243	603	20.4	10.6	2.1
1981-82	8,799	2,921	1,620	1,102	288	203	491	19.9	8.8	1.6
1982-83	9,312	3,087	1,587	1,301	390	244	634	23.5	9.6	2.2
1983-84	9,469	3,436	1,989	1,176	453	274	727	26.3	10.9	2.3
1984-85	9,732	4,321	2,311	1,257	513	275	788	31.6	12.9	2.5
1985-86	11,108	5,242	2,294	1,528	603	303	906	29.5	13.5	2.8
1986-87	12,023	6,113	2,626	1,399	723	378	1,101	29.9	15.6	3.3
1987-88	12,913	7,070	2,687	1,824	691	426	1,117	25.1	14.7	2.9
1988-89	14,190	7,372	3,313 @	2,619 @	685	440	1,125	24.1	14.4	2.8
1989-90	15,094	8,279	3,439 @	2,342 @	741	491	1,232	24.9	14.4	3.1
1990-91	15,471	9,232	2,576	2,156	782	534	1,316	21.5	13.7	2.9
1991-92	17,361	9,461	2,689	2,471	921	592	1,513	21.9	13.4	3.1
1992-93	19,044	9,178	1,897	2,493	999	649	1,648	24.2	15.3	3.2
1993-94	20,322	9,014	2,581	2,549	1,076	668	1,746	25.7	16.2	3.3
1994-95	22,117	9,808	3,025	2,600	1,294	748	2,042	25.1	16.5	3.4
1995-96	22,275	7,763	2,681	2,665	1,346	790	2,136	24.5	16.7	3.3
1996-97 (P)	23,016	8,122	2,353	2,469	1,574	735	2,309	23.2	16.1	3.6

.. not available

Source: Economic Affairs Division

* Exclusive of grant

** Excludes interest on short term borrowings and IMF charges

@ Inclusive of IMF(SAF) Loan

P Provisional data

TABLE 12.4
DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS ON FOREIGN LOANS
(Paid in foreign exchange)

Country	(US \$ million)													
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (P)
I. CONSORTIUM														
1. Belgium														
Principal	1.067	0.853	1.552	1.233	1.506	1.448	1.741	2.184	3.973	6.159	6.175	7.747	7.945	6.824
Interest	0.290	0.188	0.255	0.327	0.406	0.707	0.571	0.519	1.319	3.696	3.088	3.178	2.773	2.028
2. Canada														
Principal	4.326	8.331	8.647	8.757	9.817	9.977	11.497	12.058	17.958	27.934	40.060	35.592	37.213	28.409
Interest	1.131	0.969	1.199	0.810	0.597	1.028	1.863	2.130	3.666	4.627	4.673	3.882	3.949	4.637
3. France														
Principal	19.364	21.223	22.758	21.127	25.048	23.849	25.601	23.084	27.143	37.266	29.278	52.212	67.708	70.341
Interest	11.049	11.547	11.157	12.775	15.358	17.316	20.256	18.279	22.716	28.655	28.165	39.722	47.659	41.871
4. Germany														
Principal	27.086	32.365	33.071	44.725	54.990	53.739	61.687	61.308	83.385	80.641	89.238	107.781	112.143	106.593
Interest	18.328	21.224	19.218	24.147	26.999	25.199	27.956	27.057	47.237	42.964	40.419	44.253	43.487	32.739
5. Italy														
Principal	15.004	15.178	14.118	13.685	15.549	17.056	18.296	13.993	13.272	11.368	9.344	9.797	9.674	7.148
Interest	7.289	6.789	5.908	6.402	6.038	5.471	6.019	5.375	4.692	4.063	4.025	4.434	4.140	2.815
6. Japan														
Principal	24.964	21.837	26.629	32.206	42.558	57.277	66.292	77.717	92.086	113.299	134.769	166.826	181.428	204.189
Interest	26.071	24.784	34.574	46.330	59.300	63.989	60.495	66.964	70.222	82.308	96.227	114.136	104.946	90.739
7. Netherland														
Principal	3.509	3.537	4.754	7.715	8.593	9.564	11.158	11.655	12.382	19.026	12.976	16.603	13.789	12.909
Interest	3.055	2.770	3.971	4.738	5.379	5.754	5.860	6.106	5.664	6.202	5.358	4.418	5.073	3.910
8. Norway														
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.254	0.259	0.265	2.044	2.322
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.243	0.222	1.058	1.216	2.453
9. Sweden														
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.169	1.888	2.674	3.891	8.285	13.311	14.034	13.816
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.075	0.632	0.670	6.451	5.054	3.845	4.778	5.731
10. UK														
Principal	19.869	21.166	62.133	68.975	40.527	30.705	29.724	29.610	44.103	19.121	0.197	0.000	0.000	0.211
Interest	12.820	12.439	15.170	12.687	13.417	10.314	9.498	9.682	6.028	3.890	0.406	0.409	1.372	2.665
11. USA														
Principal	104.670	127.578	135.460	169.761	135.758	136.736	173.561	242.993	255.758	267.207	269.620	290.310	291.234	334.875
Interest	74.068	77.716	78.757	76.935	69.856	85.275	106.133	106.123	92.801	81.413	77.468	81.001	88.313	91.693
TOTAL (I)														
Principal	219.859	252.068	308.122	368.184	334.346	340.351	399.726	476.490	552.988	585.912	599.208	702.223	737.490	787.803
Interest	154.101	158.426	170.209	185.051	197.350	215.209	239.726	242.867	255.258	264.259	265.941	300.494	308.943	281.348
II. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS														
I.AOB														
Principal	20.019	24.865	28.241	38.247	43.571	47.167	57.456	72.369	89.292	114.355	129.039	158.331	174.253	209.133
Interest	21.179	25.054	23.010	54.094	67.161	72.009	81.137	94.353	106.585	122.031	137.192	160.608	180.519	152.955

TABLE 12.4
DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS ON FOREIGN LOANS
(Paid in foreign exchange)

(US \$ million)

Country	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (P)
2. IBRD														
Principal	26.972	27.033	28.673	33.906	50.768	53.704	55.717	78.584	116.560	139.208	162.431	202.177	226.513	235.313
Interest	33.511	32.279	42.983	72.225	97.572	103.478	124.955	147.614	167.309	189.803	191.709	209.584	213.720	200.380
3. IDA														
Principal	5.448	7.869	10.176	12.168	13.550	15.356	17.720	20.755	22.058	25.045	28.950	33.108	37.468	40.859
Interest	9.829	11.005	13.408	15.539	17.118	15.419	14.427	16.045	16.843	18.466	20.146	22.848	24.981	25.503
4. IFC														
Principal	4.977	6.317	22.326	18.314	19.375	15.828	13.208	5.377	5.651	5.558	4.159	3.096	2.884	2.406
Interest	4.741	8.085	8.776	8.797	5.940	4.036	2.853	1.988	2.224	1.738	1.296	1.116	0.806	0.494
5. IFAD														
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.885	1.189	1.282	2.283	2.836	4.372	4.957	5.256
Interest	0.259	0.322	0.523	0.725	0.821	0.821	0.837	0.940	0.998	1.155	1.300	1.525	1.675	1.828
6. IMF Trust fund														
Principal	14.454	19.397	47.334	66.296	57.019	41.937	33.972	2.720	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest	1.154	0.990	0.932	0.745	0.515	0.585	1.349	1.864	2.358	0.000	2.927	0.000	0.000	0.000
7. NORDIC														
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.346
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.014	1.703
TOTAL (H)														
Principal	71.864	85.481	136.750	158.931	184.283	173.992	178.958	180.994	234.843	286.449	327.415	401.084	446.075	493.323
Interest	70.673	77.735	99.632	152.125	189.127	196.348	225.558	262.804	296.317	333.273	354.570	395.681	421.715	382.863
III. NON-CONSORTIUM														
1. Australia														
Principal	1.598	1.370	1.034	0.998	0.548	-	-	-	3.807	26.744	40.708	20.263	4.982	67.203
Interest	0.962	0.398	0.229	0.111	0.025	-	-	-	0.390	1.966	1.871	0.919	0.421	2.440
2. Austria														
Principal	0.242	0.154	0.245	0.078	0.270	0.115	0.218	1.773	2.515	1.833	4.454	4.721	1.627	5.837
Interest	0.070	0.027	0.042	0.010	0.035	0.375	0.747	0.928	1.279	0.797	0.884	1.708	2.339	2.606
3. Bulgaria														
Principal	0.207	0.368	0.200	0.227	0.235	0.080	0.098	0.096	0.085	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest	0.013	-	-	0.136	0.217	0.031	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4. China														
Principal	2.003	1.385	1.680	3.706	3.709	3.709	3.608	13.732	17.657	22.052	22.448	31.388	50.862	72.599
Interest	0.443	0.252	0.387	2.361	2.162	1.961	1.750	4.555	9.940	12.632	10.670	13.318	26.641	30.188
5. Czechoslovakia														
Principal	2.049	1.600	1.624	0.975	0.373	0.373	0.373	0.271	0.292	0.643	2.425	2.758	3.375	2.763
Interest	0.310	0.169	0.123	0.080	0.061	0.042	0.023	0.218	0.391	1.564	2.192	1.878	2.035	1.527
6. Denmark														
Principal	0.047	0.213	0.442	0.442	0.485	0.772	1.218	1.441	1.517	1.630	1.475	1.726	1.729	1.519
Interest	0.012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

TABLE 12.4
DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS ON FOREIGN LOANS
(Paid in foreign exchange)

Country	(US \$ million)													
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (P)
7. East Germany											0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Principal	0.731	0.722	0.898	0.220	0.070	0.038	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest	0.150	0.096	0.090	0.025	0.010	0.004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Finland								0.320	1.110	1.709	1.839	1.839	2.184	1.839
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	0.028	0.374	0.447	0.213	0.020	0.012	0.207	1.224	0.006
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Korea														
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.964	2.010	1.527	2.599	1.817	1.917
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Poland														
Principal	0.051	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest	0.002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Romania														
Principal	4.734	1.949	1.849	5.602	5.546	5.545	3.240	4.868	4.439	4.258	4.191	4.154	4.154	0.000
Interest	0.491	0.311	0.299	7.489	1.807	1.566	0.676	1.108	0.900	0.706	0.515	0.327	0.139	0.000
12. Switzerland														
Principal	2.774	1.310	1.391	0.356	0.110	1.446	1.722	1.573	1.801	2.141	2.841	3.091	9.323	8.348
Interest	1.426	0.748	0.628	0.715	0.918	0.758	0.924	1.322	2.242	3.262	4.012	4.759	4.905	4.664
13. Yugoslavia														
Principal	0.465	0.518	0.417	0.298	0.334	0.139	0.133	0.153	0.139	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest	0.079	0.097	0.061	0.045	0.032	0.020	0.016	0.014	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14. USSR														
Principal	35.160	34.117	35.241	34.234	34.017	31.245	31.404	32.076	33.932	23.580	31.107	41.011	21.205	54.229
Interest	7.873	9.003	5.547	7.351	5.754	5.936	6.347	7.214	12.018	14.896	15.028	12.154	8.028	15.113
15. Singapore														
Principal	0.030	0.006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest	0.005	0.003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
16. Spain														
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.864
Interest	0.019	0.072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.879
TOTAL (III)														
Principal	50.091	43.712	45.021	47.136	45.697	43.442	42.014	56.303	67.294	84.849	111.488	111.684	103.137	218.898
Interest	11.856	11.176	7.406	18.323	11.021	10.721	10.857	15.847	29.347	38.075	36.711	37.868	47.549	60.340
IV. ISLAMIC COUNTRIES														
1. Bahrain														
Principal	-	0.042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest	-	0.003	0.357	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2. Iran														
Principal	79.813	96.270	69.907	69.907	69.907	69.907	66.124	13.636	13.636	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest	26.240	15.126	10.114	8.151	13.193	4.217	3.207	0.606	0.596	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

TABLE 12.4
DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS ON FOREIGN LOANS
(Paid in foreign exchange)

Country	(US \$ million)													
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97 (P)
3.Libya														
Principal	7.856	1.739	1.793	1.793	1.912	1.798	1.790	1.881	1.818	1.866	1.564	0.000	0.000	1.283
Interest	0.815	0.319	0.504	0.469	0.486	0.444	0.421	0.427	0.390	0.363	0.310	0.000	0.000	0.217
4.Kuwait														
Principal	2.660	3.867	5.058	6.560	6.683	7.069	7.785	8.009	11.645	7.781	7.827	9.302	7.759	7.635
Interest	3.540	4.719	3.900	3.024	3.817	3.527	3.221	3.051	2.171	2.378	2.732	2.496	2.325	2.068
5.Qatar														
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.Oman														
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.103	2.500	2.500	2.500
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.707	1.136	0.914	0.784
7.Saudi Arabia														
Principal	11.672	16.732	20.434	48.762	22.696	21.726	20.695	20.714	11.808	11.885	9.308	13.874	14.877	14.042
Interest	4.176	4.576	4.736	4.162	3.668	3.528	3.191	2.843	2.538	2.395	2.222	2.185	1.965	1.619
8.UAE														
Principal	3.027	5.606	6.506	7.406	7.414	7.414	8.425	7.417	7.414	6.508	7.413	7.413	6.686	5.606
Interest	2.077	2.870	5.412	5.187	5.612	4.932	4.495	4.261	4.027	3.791	3.640	3.323	3.115	2.958
9.OPEC Fund														
Principal	2.658	3.705	3.672	3.638	4.704	5.656	5.520	5.381	5.947	6.097	6.108	6.771	6.912	8.699
Interest	0.333	0.548	0.518	0.510	0.489	0.453	0.414	0.383	0.377	0.355	0.335	0.423	0.501	0.613
10.IIB														
Principal	2.193	2.192	4.382	10.793	13.238	12.742	10.263	11.606	13.163	7.212	7.433	16.433	4.995	12.643
Interest	-	-	-	0.458	0.690	0.666	0.675	0.726	0.865	0.826	0.811	2.225	0.465	0.545
11.Malaysia														
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	22.319	16.011
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.000	2.086	2.804
TOTAL (IV)														
Principal	111.086	131.398	113.234	149.182	126.940	126.962	120.602	68.644	65.431	41.349	39.756	78.612	59.740	74.081
Interest	37.181	28.161	24.541	22.761	28.155	17.767	15.628	12.297	10.964	10.373	10.757	13.874	12.089	10.804
GRAND TOTAL (I + II + III + IV)														
Principal	452.900	512.659	603.127	723.433	691.266	684.747	741.300	782.431	920.556	998.559	1078.000	1293.603	1346.442	1574.105
Interest	273.818	248.498	302.788	378.261	425.653	440.845	490.785	533.815	591.886	648.980	668.000	747.917	790.296	735.355
nil														

P Provisional data

Source: Economic Affairs Division

TABLE 12.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

Lending Country/Agency	(US \$ million)								
	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission(%)	Amortization (year)	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission(%)	Amortization (year)	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission(%)	Amortization (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							64.8	2.64	33
-Bank Credits	100.2	2	30.5-33.5	57.1	2	33.5	55.1	11.5	10
Financial Institutions	97.8	8.3	10	54.0	8-10	10	89.9	7.24-7.92	10
4. Germany-Capital Aid									
-Export Credits	16.6	0.75	50	87.5	0.75	40	11.5	0.75	30
Financial Institutions	27.7	(i)	10	58.1	7.25-12	5-10	20.3	0.5 + LIBDR	10
5. Italy-Capital Aid									
-Export Credits							50.0	1.5	20
Financial Institutions							10.2	7.24	10-11
6. Japan-Capital Aid									
-Suppliers Credits	127.6	2.5	25	150.0	2.5	25	310.2	2.5-2.6	30
-Exam Bank	175.3	5.8	13	150.0	15JLPLR	25			
7. Netherlands-Capital Aid									
-Suppliers Credits	7.9	8.25	15						
8. Norway									
9. UK Export Credits/									
-Suppliers Credits	91.9	8	18						
Financial Institutions									
10. US Aid Loans									
-US Financial Institutions				40			3	238.0	0.75(c)
-PL-480	76	(a)		3	133.3	0.75(c)			
-CCC Credits	180	0.75(c)							
Exam Bank/Suppliers Credits									
11. IFAO	20	4	20	25.4	4	20	16.6	4%	20
12. IDA	211.7	0.75(i)	35	249.0		35	199.5	0.75	35
13. ADB	666.7	1-6.37	15-35	706.4	1-6.37	25-35	691.1	1-6.58	14-35
14. IFC									
15. TDF (Insurance Recovery)				428.1	0.5 + CCBR	20	180.0	7.6	20
16. IBRD	617.5	7.74	20						

(Contd.)

TABLE 12.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

Lending Country/Agency	(US \$ million)					
	1992-93			1993-94		
	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission(%)	Amortization (year)	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission(%)	Amortization (year)
A. Consortium						
1. Belgium-Capital Aid	-	-	-	5.9	Free	32
-Export Credits	-	-	-	6.2	5.95	7
2. Canada-CIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-
-EDC	51.2	LIBOR+3/8	3	-	-	-
3. France-State Credit	121.1	0.4	40	29.6	1.4	33
-Bank Credits	-	-	-	29.6	6.8	15
Export Credit	-	-	-	31.4	8.1	12
4. Germany-Capital Aid	45.1	0.75	40	84.8	0.75	40
-Export Credits	29.3	0.75	50	139.8	6.8-12(v)	2-12
Financial Institutions	27.5	not exceeding 12.0	12	-	-	-
5. Italy-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Export Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Japan-Capital Aid	103.4	2.6	25	566.0	2.6	25-30
-Suppliers Credits	38.9	5.8-8.7	9.5	-	-	-
Financial Institution	-	-	-	164.7	5.8(v)	23
7. Netherlands-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Suppliers Credits	8.3	10.3	14.5	-	-	-
8 UK Export Credits/ -Suppliers Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 US Aid Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
-US Financial Institutions	25.0	7.74	30	-	-	-
-PL-480	40.0	2% for first 7 years 3% thereafter	31	-	-	-
-CCC Credits	262.0	0.75 + US Prime Rate	3	200.0	0.5	3
Exim Bank/Suppliers Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.IFAD	14.6	4	20	-	-	-
1.IDA	353.9	0.75	35	397.5	0.75	35
12.ADB	403.1	1	35	368.9	1.0	35
13.IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.TDF (Insurance Recovery)	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.IBRD	-	-	-	150.0	7.25(0.5 + COBR)	20

(Contd.)

TABLE 12.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US \$ million)

Lending Country/Agency	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97 (July-March)		
	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission(%)	Amortization (year)	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission(%)	Amortization (year)	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission(%)	Amortization (year)
A. Consortium									
1. Belgium-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Export Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Canada-CIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-EDC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Wheat Board	31.9	LIBOR + 3/8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. France-State Credit	48.4	1.75	33	26.7	1.4%	25	31.4	2.0	25
-Bank Credits	20.8	7.35	11	20.6	6.7	10	-	-	-
-Export Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Germany-Capital Aid	3.8	0.75	40	63.6	0.75	40	120.3	0.75	40
-Export Credits	3.8	8.8	10	-	-	-	23.5	8.68	10
Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Italy-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Export Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Japan-Capital Aid	412.4	2.6	30	462.7	2.3	30	265.0	2.3	30
-Suppliers Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Institutions	264	1.625 + LIBOR	10	75.0	0.3 + LTPLR	20	140.0	LTPLR-0.2	19
7. Netherlands-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Suppliers Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. UK Export Credits/ -Suppliers Credits Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. US Aid Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.0	7.13	12
-US Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-PL-480	10.0	2.8	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
-CCC Credits	225.0	0.5 + US Prime Rate	3	350.0	0.5 + US Prime Rate	3	260.0	0.5 + US Prime Rate	3
Exim Bank/Suppliers Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.4	0.75	40
10. IFAD	31.7	0.5 + Ref. Rate	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. IDA	233.3	0.75	25-35	69.7	0.75	35	111.2	0.75	35
12. ADB	415.3	1-6.11	20-35	635.4	6.68	35	417.8	1.00	35
13. IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. TDF (Insurance Recovery)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. IBRD	696.0	7.09	20	386.0	COBR + 0.5% (7.10 + 0.5%)	20	-	-	-
		0.5 + COBR							

(Contd.)

TABLE 12.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US \$ million)

Lending Country/Agency	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission (%)	Amortization (year)	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission (%)	Amortization (year)	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission (%)	Amortization (year)
B. Non-Consortium									
1 Austria-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Suppliers Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5	0.5+LIBOR	10
2 China	10.6	Free	20	75.6	9	10	9.1	Free	10
3 Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	118.6	7.75	10
4 Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Germany D Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Export Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Norway (Financial Institutions)	-	-	-	13.0	0.5+LIBOR	23	27.4	7.7-9.8	10-14
8 Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Sweden (Financial Institutions)	10	Free	11.5	-	-	-	63.1	4.25	9
1. Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. USSR State Credits	95	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Export/Guaranteed Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Switzerland Guaranteed Cr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Finland	12	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.5	0.5+LIBOR	2
11. 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	IBR(Basis) - 0	20	4.9	2.5	15
8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. IMF Trust Fund	216.6	0.5	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Contd..)

TABLE 12.5
TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

Lending Country/Agency	1992-93			1993-94		
	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission(%)	Amortization (year)	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission(%)	Amortization (year)
B. Non-Consortium						
1. Austria-Capital Aid	-	-	-	9.2	Free	20
-Suppliers Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. China-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Supplier's Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Germany D Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Export Credits	-	-	-	1.4	6.08	12
5. Hungary	-	-	-	26.2	0.75 to 0.85 + LIBOR	20-40
6. Norway (Financial Institutions)	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Nordic Inv. Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Romania	-	-	-	11.2	5.75	9
9. Sweden (Financial Institutions)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. USSR State Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Export/Guaranteed Credits	7.8	5.625	10	-	-	-
12. Switzerland Guaranteed Cr.	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Finland	101.4	0.375 + LIBOR	2	-	-	-
16. Australia (Capital Aid)	9.0	3.5	17	-	-	-
17. Korea (Capital Aid)	11.7	6.8, 9.0	9.5	-	-	-
(Supplier's Credit)	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Islamic Countries						
1. Abu Dhabi-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Iraq	-	-	-	16.9	1.5	25
3. Iran-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kuwait-Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Suppliers Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. OPEC Fund	9.9	2.5	20-25	-	-	-
7. Islamic Development Bank	5.6	2.5	20	100	3 Months + LIBOR	2
8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. IMF Trust Fund						

(Contd.)

TABLE 12.5

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

Ending Country/Agency	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97(Jul-Mar)		
	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission(%)	Amortization (year)	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission(%)	Amortization (year)	Amount	Interest Rate/Commission(%)	Amortization (year)
I. Non-Consortium									
1. Austria-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Suppliers Credits	3.0	8%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Belgium (Supplier's Credit)	-	-	-	6.8	6.9	7	-	-	-
3. China-Financial Institutions	-	-	-	80.0	7.48	10	-	-	-
-Supplier's Credit	124.5	7.75	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Germany D Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Financial Institutions	-	-	-	32.9	0.875+LIBOR	5	-	-	-
6. Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Norway (Financial Institutions)	4.6	6.27	13	1.7	7.05%	12	-	-	-
8. Nordic Inv. Bank	10.5	0.85+LIBOR	19-40	10.1	0.85%+LIBOR	30-40	-	-	-
9. Romania(Supplier's Credit)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Sweden (Financial Institutions)	10	Free	13	13.6	1.0	12	-	-	-
-Supplier's Credit	-	-	-	18.3	1.0	12	-	-	-
11. Spain	-	-	-	71.6	1.25	40	-	-	-
12. USSR State Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Export/Guaranteed Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Switzerland (Mixed Credits)	-	-	-	45.0	6.1	3.5	-	-	-
14. Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Australia (Capital Aid)	10	0.375+LIBOR	2	45.0	0.2+LIBOR	2	85.0	0.5+LIBOR	1
18. Korea (Capital Aid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Supplier's Credit)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. European Investment Bank	47.9	2.5	21	30.1	Variable	20	-	-	-
Islamic Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C									
1. Abu Dhabi-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Iran-Capital Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kuwait-Loans	-	-	-	33.5	2.5	28	-	-	-
-Suppliers Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Saudi Arabia	14.5	3.1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. OPEC Fund	8.5	2%	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Islamic Development Bank	65.0	5%+LIBOR	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. IMF Trust Fund									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- iii

Source: Economic Affairs Division

TABLE 12.6
GRANT ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

(US \$ million)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	Jul-Mar 1996-97
I. Consortium including outside Consortium arrangements:								
1. Canada	10.2	5.6	4.2	-	-	46.3	14.2	-
2. Germany	-	11.5	20.5	4.9	63.1	21.8	-	26.1
3. Japan	75.4	13.1	68.8	94.3	25.5	100.4	65.2	34.4
4. Netherlands	39.7	25.7	31.7	26.9	26.4	31.1	5.1	-
5. New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Norway	8.3	7.3	24.7	5.9	6.4	8.1	3.3	-
7. Sweden	-	-	2.7	-	0.2	-	-	-
8. Australia	-	-	-	7.3	3.2	2.2	-	2.7
9. Switzerland	20.0	-	-	8.1	25.7	38.6	20.6	-
10. UK	53.0	-	-	-	4.6	1.9	-	-
11. USA(Outside Package) Package Aid	275.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. UN and Specialised agencies	1.5	1.7	26.4	-	-	6.8	5.0	-
13. UNDP Special Grant	17.6	24.2	27.0	24.7	17.5	11.0	7.6	5.2
14. Ford Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. FAC other	-	-	-	-	6.0	28.0	57.4	31.6
16. EEC	2.0	-	22.5	-	-	-	-	-
17. UN Emergency Relief supplies and cash grants from various countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. World Food Programme	-	-	38.5	-	41.2	-	1.2	-
20. Italy	-	-	5.3	-	1.1	-	-	-
21. France	1.8	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (I)	504.5	89.1	273.3	172.1	220.9	301.0	179.6	100.0
II. Non Consortium								
1. Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
2. Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.7	-
3. China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
4. Spain	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	13.7	-
Sub-Total (II)	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	13.7	6.0
III Islamic Countries								
1. Iran	-	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. UAE	1.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (I+II+III)	505.5	214.1	273.3	172.1	223.2	-	-	-
IV Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	140.0	111.5	105.0	56.7	18.6	28.9	10.3	0.4
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)	645.5	325.6	378.3	228.8	241.8	329.9	203.6	106.4

Source: Economic Affairs Division

nil
FAC: Food Aid Convention
EEC: European Economic Community

TABEL 12.7

TOTAL LDANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

Lending Country/Agency	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	(US \$ million)
								Jul-Mar 1996-97
A. Consortium including								
— outside consortium								
— arrangements:								
(a) Bilateral:								
1. Belgium	-	-	14.0	-	12.1	-	6.8	
2. Canada	-	-	30.6	51.2	-	31.9	-	
3. France	198.0	111.1	208.7	120.8	90.6	68.2	47.3	51
4. Germany	44.3	145.6	31.8	102.0	224.6	7.6	96.5	145.6
5. Italy	-	-	60.2	-	-	-	-	
6. Japan	302.9	300.0	310.2	142.3	730.7	676.4	537.7	402.1
7. Netherlands	7.9	-	-	8.3	-	-	-	
8. Norway	-	13.0	27.4	-	1.4	4.6	1.7	
9. Sweden	10.0	-	63.1	-	11.2	10.0	31.9	
10. NORDIC Inv. Bank	-	-	-	-	26.2	10.5	10.1	
11. UK	91.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. USA	256.0	133.3	238.0	327.0	200.0	235.0	350.0	357.0
Sub-Total (a)	911.0	703.0	984.0	751.6	1296.8	1045.2	1082.0	937.2
(b) Multilateral:								
1. IBRD	617.5	428.1	180.0	-	150.0	696.0	385.0	
2. IFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. IDA	211.7	249.0	199.5	353.9	397.5	233.3	69.7	199.5
4. ADB	666.7	706.4	691.1	403.1	368.9	415.3	635.4	403.1
5. IFAD	20.0	25.4	16.5	14.6	-	31.7	-	16.5
6. EIB *	-	-	-	-	-	47.9	30.1	
Sub-Total (b)	1515.9	1408.9	1087.2	771.6	916.4	1424.2	1120.2	601.1
Sub-Total A (a+b)	2426.9	2111.9	2071.2	1523.2	2213.2	2469.4	2202.2	1438.3

TABLE 12.7
TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

Lending Country/Agency	(US \$ million)							Jul-Mar
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
B. Non-Consortium:								
1. Austria	-	-	13.5	-	-	3.0	-	-
2. Australia	-	-	53.5	101.4	-	10.0	45.0	85.0
3. Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. China	10.6	75.6	9.2	-	9.2	124.5	80.0	-
5. Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Germany D. R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Kuwait-Suppliers Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. USSR	95.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Yugoslavia	-	-	-	7.8	-	-	45.0	-
14. Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.6	-
16. Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Finland	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Korea	-	-	17.8	20.7	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (B)	117.6	75.6	94.0	129.9	9.2	137.5	241.6	85.0
C. Islamic Countries:								
1. Malaysia	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
2. Abu Dhabi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Iran	-	-	-	-	16.9	-	33.5	-
5. Kuwait	-	20.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	-	-
8. Saudi Arabia	-	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. OPEC Fund	-	9.0	8.0	-	-	8.5	-	-
10. Islamic Dev. Bank	17.7	19.6	4.9	15.5	-	65.0	-	-
Sub-Total (C)	#VALUE!	62.8	12.9	15.5	116.9	88.0	33.5	-
D. IMF Trust Fund	216.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	2778.8	2250.3	2178.1	1668.6	2339.3	2694.9	2477.3	1567.6

Source: Economic Affairs Division

- nil

* European Investment Bank

TABLE 13.1

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

	Primary School		Middle Schools		High Schools		Secondary Vocational Institutions		Arts and Science Colleges		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	126	32	40	5	4
1960-61	20,909	4,057	1,798	275	1,172	225	109	47	131	33	42	5	4
1961-62	24,930	5,350	2,011	364	1,300	255	103	40	146	37	39	5	6
1962-63	28,338	6,715	2,023	423	1,349	275	103	41	159	39	41	5	6
1963-64	30,950	7,416	2,379	462	1,459	308	117	38	190	51	43	5	6
1964-65	32,589	8,021	2,701	589	1,622	367	145	58	225	62	45	5	6
1965-66	32,930	8,272	2,785	626	1,658	376	113	39	228	63	48	5	6
1966-67	34,678	8,535	2,970	659	1,776	423	142	62	258	76	48	5	7
1967-68	36,453	9,324	3,018	719	1,827	458	165	72	251	76	50	5	7
1968-69	38,870	10,250	3,290	790	1,910	490	180	80	270	80	58	5	7
1969-70	41,290	11,170	3,560	860	1,995	520	190	90	290	85	59	5	7
1970-71	43,710	12,097	3,822	928	2,063	529	206	97	314	87	73	6	7
1971-72	45,854	12,290	4,110	1,038	2,247	571	284	134	339	93	73	6	8
1972-73	49,580	14,437	4,405	1,163	2,498	621	391	152	334	89	76	7	8
1973-74	50,574	15,061	4,586	1,223	2,742	718	314	150	354	95	81	8	8
1974-75	51,744	15,673	4,713	1,266	2,898	770	301	141	361	96	83	8	10
1975-76	52,800	15,829	4,783	1,307	3,047	806	282	116	404	107	98	8	12
1976-77	53,162	15,941	4,990	1,352	3,214	860	231	81	433	116	98	8	12
1977-78	53,882	16,238	5,100	1,359	3,239	880	222	77	430	116	95	8	15
1978-79	55,265	16,854	5,194	1,393	3,321	898	223	76	429	119	99	8	15
1979-80	57,220	17,771	5,233	1,407	3,361	924	219	85	430	118	99	8	15
1980-81	59,168	18,595	5,295	1,412	3,479	967	231	88	433	119	99	8	19
1981-82	61,117	19,420	5,362	1,423	3,597	1,010	247	92	440	120	99	10	20
1982-83	71,358	20,245	5,432	1,435	3,715	1,052	263	96	447	124	99	10	20
1983-84	73,228	20,876	5,984	1,763	4,213	1,171	279	100	469	150	99	8	20
1984-85	73,812	21,551	5,132	1,817	4,630	1,250	290	104	467	153	99	8	21
1985-86	77,207	22,441	5,260	1,893	4,677	1,315	293	105	481	158	99	8	22
1986-87	97,228	23,480	5,769	2,062	5,253	1,538	501	259	502	171	99	8	22
1987-88	105,884	24,898	6,993	2,161	5,492	1,602	560	289	548	203	99	8	22
1988-89	103,682	27,377	7,844	2,865	6,616	1,753	999	455	556	206	99	8	22
1989-90	110,522	29,966	8,056	3,055	7,184	1,895	929	419	575	210	99	8	22
1990-91	114,142	31,124	8,761	3,446	8,210	2,050	725	345	612	222	99	6	22
1991-92	112,379	31,591	9,041	3,537	8,374	2,063	608	311	633	233	139	9	23
1992-93	130,596	38,080	11,808	5,055	8,724	2,713	602	316	649	243	147	9	23
1993-94	134,050	39,987	12,126	5,194	9,181	2,924	593	307	669	246	149	8	24
1994-95	139,634	41,967	12,571	5,562	9,518	3,102	595	308	688	251	153	9	24
1995-96	143,130	43,434	13,330	5,719	9,542	3,105	687	316	707	256	157	9	24
1996-97	150,963	46,691	14,595	6,425	9,808	3,419	673	317	798	296	161	9	25

Note: Mosque Schools are included in Primary Schools

* There are 10 more universities in the private sector which have been granted charter by the government.

1. Central Bureau of Education, Ministry of Education was responsible for data on education system in the country till its abolition in 1993. Therefore the responsibility of data collection was transferred to the Provinces and Academy of Educational Planning and Management.

- Source:
1. Data from 1959-60 to 1991-92, Ministry of Education, Federal Bureau of Statistics.
 2. Federal Education Management Information System (Fed EMIS) is responsible for the Data of Primary, Middle and High Schools from 1992-93 to 1996-97.
 3. The data for Secondary Vocational Institutions, Arts and Science Colleges, Professional Colleges and Universities onward from 1992-93 has been compiled by the Federal Bureau of Statistics.
 4. The data for Secondary vocational institutions, Arts and Science Colleges, Professional Colleges from 1993-94 to 1996-97 is Provisional.
 5. The data for Primary, Middle and High Schools for 1996-97 is based on estimates.

TABLE 13.2

ENROLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

Year	Primary Stage (I-V) (000 No)		Middle Stage (VI-VIII) (000 No)		High Stage (IX-X) (000 No)		Secondary Vocational (000 No)		Arts and Science Colleges (000 No)		Professional Colleges (Number)		Universities (Number)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1959-60	1,893	370	422	63	149	23	13	3	76	12	12,434	1,851	4,092	778
1960-61	2,030	430	448	67	160	27	15	6	71	12	12,921	1,929	5,084	1,009
1961-62	2,270	480	461	75	161	23	19	8	72	14	13,950	2,265	7,214	1,335
1962-63	2,480	530	491	82	209	38	20	8	94	18	14,906	2,470	9,464	1,679
1963-64	2,750	570	576	119	217	54	23	7	119	21	17,677	2,661	9,049	1,945
1964-65	2,050	700	624	128	222	46	21	6	127	24	17,372	2,990	13,221	2,730
1965-66	2,160	750	689	149	244	49	21	5	139	29	19,061	2,919	13,420	2,979
1966-67	3,290	790	763	169	273	55	22	7	148	32	19,840	3,121	12,807	2,522
1967-68	2,760	990	793	164	275	50	24	8	153	34	25,000	3,500	15,903	2,993
1968-69	3,830	1,010	846	170	296	56	24	8	159	40	30,081	3,899	13,087	2,665
1969-70	3,910	1,020	899	175	337	62	29	9	189	50	37,245	4,612	17,057	3,703
1970-71	3,950	1,040	932	178	336	67	35	10	186	49	36,182	4,970	17,507	3,878
1971-72	4,210	1,110	963	196	366	71	40	12	186	47	37,596	6,450	18,678	4,212
1972-73	4,450	1,270	1,041	232	390	81	59	16	186	47	42,483	6,768	19,081	4,134
1973-74	4,810	1,370	1,096	247	416	78	40	14	193	53	44,734	8,086	21,396	4,500
1974-75	4,971	1,430	1,196	279	462	100	42	14	208	58	56,140	8,785	22,772	5,121
1975-76	5,219	1,549	1,247	294	493	106	31	9	211	53	56,832	9,541	37,711	8,966
1976-77	5,611	1,591	1,298	309	509	116	29	8	223	66	62,113	10,766	41,130	6,998
1977-78	5,015	1,598	1,304	317	506	123	26	7	221	72	67,296	11,986	38,623	6,000
1978-79	5,131	1,630	1,301	327	479	124	29	7	233	75	72,479	13,206	41,810	5,712
1979-80	5,210	1,676	1,391	345	476	125	35	7	253	78	55,897	8,519	42,688	7,113
1980-81	6,474	1,782	1,412	359	509	130	40	7	270	87	57,602	9,109	47,573	8,483
1981-82	6,741	1,896	1,494	389	543	135	45	8	283	94	58,587	9,219	48,912	7,851
1982-83	6,179	2,010	1,494	389	578	141	48	8	297	101	58,276	9,314	50,418	7,816
1983-84	6,890	2,174	1,760	424	606	146	53	8	355	111	59,169	9,742	54,031	8,407
1984-85	6,828	2,252	1,805	446	645	160	57	8	373	117	68,317	13,817	59,891	8,801
1985-86	7,094	2,365	1,910	516	667	177	59	9	400	126	64,910	13,814	61,319	9,523
1986-87	7,839	2,532	2,023	554	708	187	66	22	387	125	73,609	15,901	65,340	9,786
1987-88	7,959	2,673	2,053	593	745	203	89	27	420	135	74,848	17,466	68,361	10,048
1988-89	9,254	3,086	2,394	697	820	232	123	39	428	143	75,310	18,674	73,382	10,310
1989-90	10,400	3,342	2,606	771	913	264	108	33	469	165	75,786	18,902	61,857	11,667
1990-91	10,837	3,675	2,821	842	1,004	285	90	19	630	211	109,608	22,543	65,944	12,727
1991-92	10,756	3,714	2,981	858	1,079	295	90	21	679	232	108,400	23,103	68,301	14,856
1992-93	12,726	4,596	3,040	994	1,168	357	93	24	703	251	116,604	23,289	69,085	15,564
1993-94	13,288	5,055	3,305	1,123	1,315	421	94	24	711	266	131,911	23,569	70,263	16,628
1994-95	14,264	5,638	3,816	1,347	1,525	514	97	26	723	265	147,218	23,849	71,441	17,692
1995-96	14,527	5,702	3,605	1,270	1,447	480	94	23	735	274	150,969	24,129	71,819	17,956
1996-97	15,553	6,312	3,756	1,392	1,548	540	95	24	830	317				

Note: Mosque Schools are included in Primary Schools.

1. Central Bureau of Education, Ministry of Education was responsible for data on education system in the country till its abolition in 1993.

Therefore the responsibility of data collection was transferred to the Provinces and Academy of Educational Planning and Management.

Source: 1. Data from 1959-60 to 1991-92, Ministry of Education, Federal Bureau of Statistics.

2. Federal Education Management Information System (Fed EMIS) is responsible for the Data of Primary, Middle and High Schools from 1992-93 to 1996-97.

3. The data for Secondary Vocational Institutions, Arts and Science Colleges, Professional Colleges and Universities onward from 1992-93 has been compiled by the Federal Bureau of Statistics.

4. The data for Secondary vocational institutions, Arts and Science Colleges, from 1993-94 to 1996-97 is Provisional.

5. The data for Primary, Middle and high School for 1996-97 is based on estimates

TABLE 13.3
NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN,
BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

	Primary Schools (Thousands)		Middle Schools (Thousands)		High Schools (Thousands)		Secondary Vocational Institutions (Number)		Arts and Science Colleges (Number)		Professional Colleges (Number)		Universities (Number)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1947-48	17.8	2.4	12.0	0.8	6.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948-49	17.8	2.3	12.0	0.8	7.0	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1949-50	19.9	2.5	12.1	1.1	8.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950-51	35.5	5.8	12.7	1.5	12.7	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	44.8	8.4	13.0	1.9	18.3	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	31
1960-61	50.0	10.0	14.4	2.1	20.0	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	452	40
1961-62	54.8	11.1	16.7	2.6	21.5	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	929	41
1962-63	63.6	13.3	18.7	3.2	23.0	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	692	51
1963-64	69.8	14.6	19.6	3.8	25.0	5.3	1,499	337	4,938	1,262	1,137	150	1,128	62
1964-65	75.9	16.7	22.1	4.7	27.7	6.3	1,493	375	5,432	1,428	1,239	175	1,265	72
1965-66	74.9	17.4	23.1	5.3	28.4	6.5	1,436	379	5,711	1,522	1,370	180	1,264	85
1966-67	80.0	18.3	25.2	6.0	31.6	7.8	1,680	440	6,049	1,628	1,405	190	1,366	75
1967-68	83.8	20.3	26.1	6.3	33.4	8.3	1,770	470	6,208	1,719	1,435	195	1,484	92
1968-69	88.0	22.5	28.8	6.7	34.5	9.0	1,900	510	7,080	2,045	1,684	224	1,345	96
1969-70	92.0	25.0	31.5	7.7	35.5	9.6	2,050	520	7,950	2,370	1,737	228	1,473	125
1970-71	96.3	27.2	34.2	8.6	36.4	10.2	2,208	532	8,823	2,695	1,868	225	1,566	137
1971-72	105.7	29.7	36.0	9.2	37.9	10.6	2,326	555	8,313	2,318	1,879	224	1,640	150
1972-73	108.8	32.9	41.4	11.3	40.7	12.0	2,204	517	8,346	2,596	2,060	231	1,644	171
1973-74	115.7	35.0	41.9	11.6	45.3	13.3	2,582	579	8,990	2,433	2,315	367	2,327	215
1974-75	125.5	42.4	43.5	12.8	51.1	15.3	2,462	597	9,635	2,642	2,624	478	2,455	330
1975-76	130.3	44.1	46.4	13.6	55.7	16.6	2,630	805	11,313	3,167	3,087	472	2,726	296
1976-77	133.3	44.8	46.0	13.8	59.6	17.9	2,476	715	11,834	3,246	3,167	472	2,916	351
1977-78	134.4	45.3	48.8	14.2	60.6	18.5	2,225	626	11,548	3,184	3,331	486	3,265	358
1978-79	136.9	42.6	49.9	13.7	62.9	17.9	2,532	699	11,836	3,348	3,443	501	3,573	340
1979-80	140.9	47.8	51.4	14.9	63.8	19.4	2,817	674	12,077	3,430	3,500	510	3,068	332
1980-81	150.0	48.7	52.2	15.2	65.9	20.2	3,171	711	12,384	3,544	3,343	463	3,183	395
1981-82	159.1	49.6	53.7	15.6	68.7	21.7	3,408	743	12,691	3,658	3,609	516	3,357	385
1982-83	168.1	50.5	55.1	16.1	70.4	21.7	3,616	775	13,000	3,775	3,628	557	3,322	449
1983-84	177.3	57.1	57.8	16.7	78.3	24.1	3,835	807	13,130	4,142	3,769	604	3,490	488
1984-85	179.0	57.2	57.4	17.0	78.7	24.5	4,034	866	13,951	4,305	3,884	629	3,589	509
1985-86	180.6	57.2	57.1	17.2	81.6	24.9	4,190	861	15,599	5,000	3,925	762	3,740	541
1986-87	189.4	62.0	58.2	17.6	92.9	29.0	5,543	1,834	18,786	5,437	4,519	836	3,878	585
1987-88	196.2	64.3	61.6	19.0	99.8	31.8	6,684	2,291	16,490	5,692	4,621	856	4,020	602
1988-89	248.6	79.5	75.0	24.8	126.4	38.1	9,104	3,225	16,928	5,686	4,428	871	4,162	619
1989-90	280.9	84.5	79.8	28.2	140.4	40.9	8,445	2,779	17,347	5,780	4,506	886	4,304	638
1990-91	277.8	92.7	84.1	32.0	152.5	43.9	7,402	2,566	20,792	7,277	4,544	901	4,744	640
1991-92	293.5	94.9	87.5	33.7	157.0	45.6	6,703	2,677	20,548	7,447	5,661	1,028	4,926	674
1992-93	299.0	96.3	71.8	31.8	123.6	38.2	9,153	2,605	20,672	7,644	5,815	1,057	5,728	747
1993-94	322.0	109.6	80.4	39.9	170.8	55.3	9,391	2,612	20,713	7,822	5,866	1,065	5,995	793
1994-95	334.0	114.5	86.4	38.4	175.8	65.7	9,813	2,742	20,775	8,005	5,943	1,079	6,396	846
1995-96	331.0	109.3	94.3	37.8	160.0	48.8	7,459	2,765	20,837	8,188	6,020	1,093	6,797	899
1996-97	339.5	112.6	95.8	38.7	160.6	49.5	7,546	2,784	20,907	8,370	6,173	1,107	6,998	952

.. : Not available.

Note: Mosque Schools are included in Primary Schools.

1. Central Bureau of Education, Ministry of Education was responsible for data on education system in the country till its abolition in 1993. Therefore the responsibility of data collection was transferred to the Provinces and Academy of Educational Planning and Management.

Source: 1. Data from 1959-60 to 1991-92, Ministry of Education, Federal Bureau of Statistics.

2. Federal Education Management Information System (Fed EMIS) is responsible for the Data of Primary, Middle and High Schools from 1992-93 to 1996-97.

3. The data for Secondary Vocational Institutions, Arts and Science Colleges, Professional Colleges and Universities onward from 1992-93 has been compiled by the Federal Bureau of Statistics.

4. The data for Secondary vocational institutions, Arts and Science Colleges, Professional Colleges. from 1993-94 to 1996-97 is Provisional.

5. The data for Primary, Middle and high School for 1996-97 is based on Estimates

TABLE 13.4

NATIONAL MEDICAL AND HEALTH ESTABLISHMENTS (Progressive)
(Calendar Year Basis)

Year	Hospitals	Dispensaries	BHUs Sub Health Centres	Maternity & Child Health Centres	Rural Health Centres	TB Centres	Total Beds	Population per Bed
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	1,500
1992	778	4,095	4,526	1,055	470	228	76,938	1,525
1993	799	4,206	4,663	849	485	233	80,047	1,509
1994	822	4,280	4,902	853	496	242	84,883	1,466
1995	827	4,253	4,986	859	498	260	85,805	1,492
1996	830	4,250	4,997	864	501	260	86,921	1,514

(Contd.)

- .. Not available
 * The decrease in MCH since 1993 as against last year is due to exclusion/separation of family welfare centres from MCH structure in NWFP
 P: Provisional

TABLE 13.5

REGISTERED MEDICAL AND PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL (Progressive)
AND EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH
(Calendar Year Basis)

(..Contd.)

Year	Registered Doctors ***	Registered Dentists ***	Registered Nurses ***	Registered Mid-wives	Registered Lady Health Visitors	Population per		Expenditure (Mln. Rs) ^	
						Doctor	Dentist	Development	Non-Development
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	..	..	..	17,459	..	67.99	128.00
1970	3,913	384	..	..	..	15,256	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	1,201	118	11,628	107,661	629.10	360.64
1976	6,478	706	2,526	1,637	197	11,133	102,153	540.00	439.20
1977	7,232	733	3,204	2,577	246	10,278	101,405	512.00	558.60
1978	8,041	781	3,892	3,106	341	9,526	98,079	569.00	641.60
1979	9,079	846	4,552	3,594	453	8,695	93,309	717.00	661.89
1980	10,777	928	5,336	4,200	547	7,549	87,672	942.00	794.82
1981	13,910	1,018	6,110	4,846	718	6,027	82,357	1037.00	993.10
1982	17,174	1,121	6,832	5,482	928	5,033	77,110	1183.00	1207.00
1983	20,865	1,222	7,348	6,031	1,144	4,271	72,930	1526.00	1564.00
1984	25,633	1,349	8,280	7,078	1,374	3,584	68,110	1587.00	1785.12
1985	30,044	1,416	10,529	8,133	1,574	3,153	66,900	1881.50	2393.81
1986	34,034	1,558	12,014	10,315	2,144	2,870	62,689	2615.00	3270.00
1987	38,580	1,636	13,002	11,505	2,384	2,610	61,552	3114.41	4064.00
1988	42,862	1,772	14,015	12,866	2,697	2,422	58,589	2802.00	4519.00
1989	47,289	1,918	15,861	13,779	2,917	2,263	55,808	2681.00	4537.00
1990	51,883	2,077	16,948	15,009	3,106	2,127	53,134	2741.00	4997.00
1991	55,572	2,193	18,150	16,299	3,463	2,047	51,883	2402.00	6129.65
1992	60,042	2,278	19,389	17,678	3,796	1,954	51,496	2152.31	7452.31
1993	63,003	2,402	20,245	18,641	3,920	1,919	50,341	2875.00	7680.00
1994	66,196	2,589	21,419	19,759	4,107	1,880	48,069	3589.73	8501.00
1995	69,691	2,751	22,299	20,910	4,185	1,837	46,532	5741.07	10613.75
1996	74,229	2,938	22,810	21,304	4,250	1,773	44,803	6485.40	11857.43

.. Not available

Source:

1. Ministry of Health

^ Expenditure figures are for respective financial years (1996=1996-97)

* 2. Planning & Development Division

*** Registered with Pakistan Medical and Dental Council and Pakistan Nursing Council.

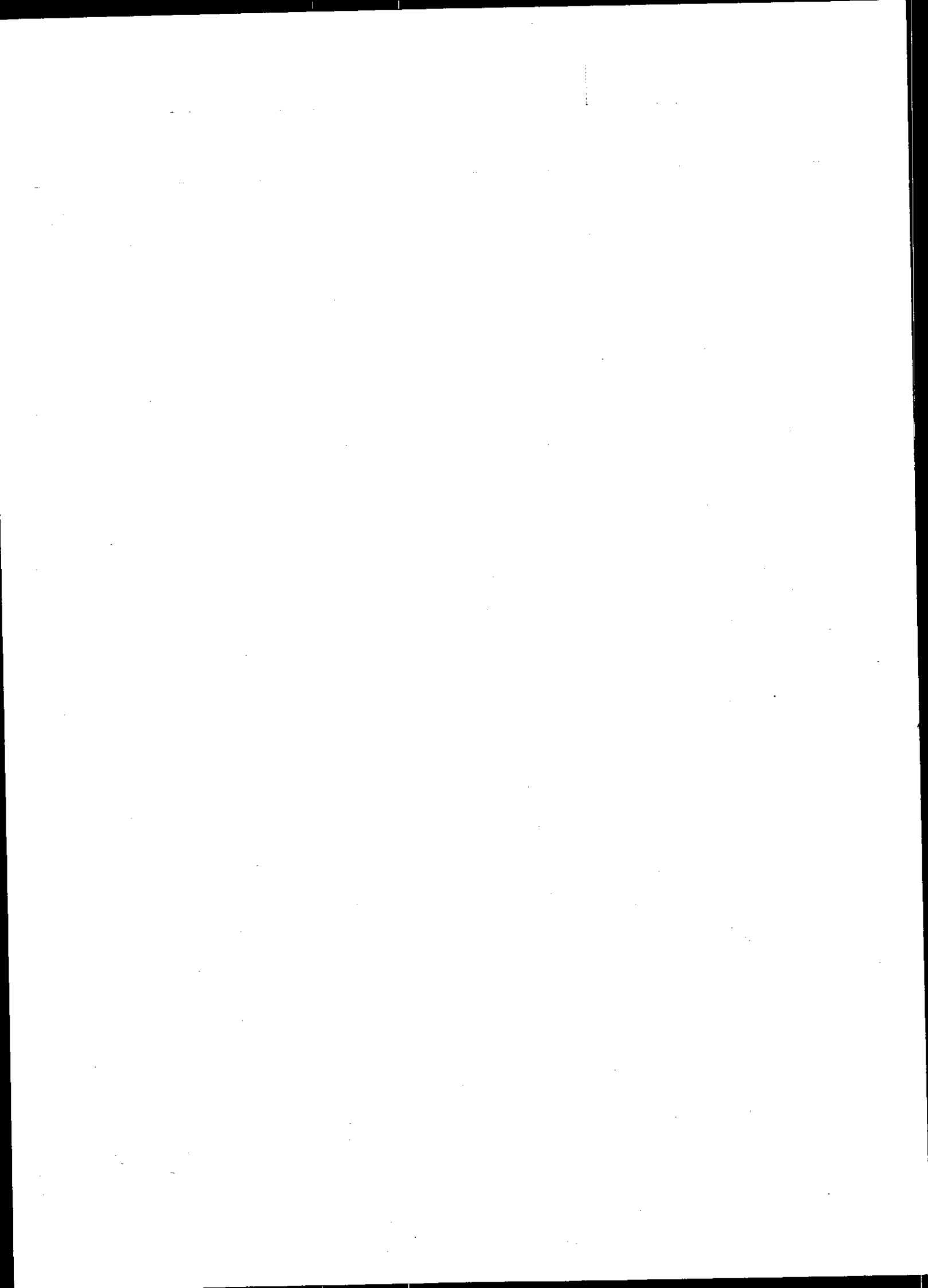


TABLE 14.1
PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURE

	(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 (1983- 88)	Seventh Plan (1988- 93)	Eighth Plan (1993- 98)
Agriculture	0.46	0.91	1.38	6.49	14.86	17.302	15.6	5.7
(a) Agriculture	0.46	0.70	0.82	4.14	6.06	8.115	12.3	5.2
(b) Fertilizer Sibsidy		0.21	0.56	2.35	8.80	9.187	3.3	0.5
Water	0.97	4.60	4.51	12.81	15.77	22.015	28.4	55.6
Energy	0.60	1.29	1.76	13.84	38.83	84.216	124.3	302.0
(a) Power	0.57	1.16	1.57	10.88	28.12	60.619	90.2	212.7
(b) Fuels	0.03	0.13	0.19	2.96	10.71	23.597	34.1	89.4
Industry	0.74	0.48	0.79	11.29	25.40	12.916	9.0	1.9
Minerals	0.12	0.09	0.27	0.49	0.40	1.090	7.0	6.6
Transport and Communications	1.08	1.60	2.52	15.66	35.21	41.749	61.5	130.6
Physical Planning and Housing	0.51	0.96	0.70	5.69	9.00	22.716	20.0	6.8
Education and Manpower	0.23	0.46	0.56	3.44	5.64	14.274	25.7	9.8
Health & Nutrition	0.08	0.17	0.28	2.38	4.58	10.368	13.3	5.2
Population Welfare and Women Development Programme		0.01	0.14	0.82	0.60	1.687	3.5	11.2
Other/Miscellaneous Programme	0.07	0.04	0.29	2.63	2.32	13.338	16.3	64.2
Sut-total	4.86	10.61	13.20	75.54	152.61	239.747	324.7	599.4
Plus: Special Develop- ment Pogramme					0.60	2.743	25.3	-
Provincial (BDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162.8
Corporations(outside BDP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Les: Operational Shortfall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.1
Total (Net)	4.86	10.61	13.20	75.54	153.21	242.41	350.0	752.1

Source: Planning and Development Division

- nil
* including Rs 48.549 billion expenditure for provinces & Rs 54.268 billion expenditure for corporations (outside BDP)
@ Includes Rs 268.81 billion non-budgetary allocation

TABLE 14.2
EXPENDITURES UNDER ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (ADP)
CLASSIFIED BY SECTORS 1975-76 TO 1995-96

	(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	864	847	1,660	1,400	1,878	1,772	2,644
Transport and Communi- cations	2,690	4,026	3,896	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	666	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	-
Provincial Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less Operational Shortfall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (Net)	13,558	20,579	21,970	26,137	27,000	29,563	28,161	32,806
RE	Revised Estimates							
-	nil							

(..Contd.)

TABLE 14.2

EXPENDITURES UNDER ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (ADP)
CLASSIFIED BY SECTORS 1975-76 TO 1995-96

(..Contd.)	(Rs million)				
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Agriculture	4,435	3,221	3,493	3,990	3,012
Water	4,589	4,129	4,538	3,389	5,440
Power	9,325	11,802	11,782	13,293	16,399
Industry	526	378	355	230	166
Fuels and Minerals	2,791	2,680	2,627	3,102	2,347
Transport and Communi- cations	5,859	6,276	6,004	6,924	8,158
Physical Planning and Housing	2,952	3,975	5,439	3,755	3,813
Education & Training	2,244	3,669	3,882	3,456	4,627
Health & Nutrition	1,822	2,501	2,761	2,671	2,668
Population Planning	388	335	441	424	444
Social Welfare	58	122	148	115	150
Manpower	143	94	191	258	250
Works Programme/ Rural Development	1,180	1,956	2,666	1,859	2,428
Indus Basin/Tarbela	386	395	211	166	141
Miscellaneous	493	645	690	1,185	4,134
Special Development Programme	385	401	1,320	3,027	3,528
Provincial Corporations	-	-	-	-	-
Less Operational Shortfall	-	-	-	-	-
Total (Net)	37,576	42,579	46,548	47,844	57,705
- Nil					(Contd.)

TABLE 14.2
EXPENDITURES UNDER ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (ADP)
CLASSIFIED BY SECTORS 1975-76 TO 1996-97

(. Contd.)	(Rs million)						
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (P.A)	1996-97 (B.E)
Agriculture	3,042	3,692	3,481	2,184	2,004	1,561	1,623
Water	8,815	5,554	8,461	12,265	14,109	14,947	20,598
Power	22,204	27,410	34,414	37,744	45,180	50,739	38,870
Industry	2,032	2,850	2,183	1,635	1,887	5,150	1,830
Fuels and Minerals	6,494	10,140	11,978	19,456	25,411	23,656	21,488
Transport and Communi- cations	15,808	22,365	35,460	38,752	31,544	35,235	33,963
Physical Planning and Housing	5,853	4,550	5,122	5,899	7,889	9,783	9,958
Education & Training	3,451	3,861	5,387	4,889	8,302	8,417	7,742
Health & Nutrition	2,739	2,402	2,152	3,511	3,598	4,128	8,230
Population Planning	853	763	703	1,100	1,133	1,181	2,000
Social Welfare	182	138	157	130	124	168	160
Manpower	519	319	365	411	408	554	506
Works Programme/ Rural Development	8,405	4,748	5,354	7,098	7,346	7,239	7,970
Indus Basin/Tarbela	43	94	77	28	19	68	127
Miscellaneous	7,092	5,182	4,619	6,130	8,988	2,104	1,814
Special Development Programme	5,300	1,683	-	-	-	9,890	10,038
Provincial Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less Operational Shortfall	-	5,900	-	4,051	-	-	5,818
Total (Net)	88,412	89,629	119,890	137,140	153,720	172,816	158,902

Source: Planning and Development Division

BE Budget Estimates
PA Provisional Actual

TABLE 14.3
PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURE UNDER ADP

Executing Agency	(Rs million)							
	1975-76	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Expenditure								
Federal Government	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) Balochistan	310	260	292	375	480	541	659	678
Special Development Programme						150	331	306
Grand Total:	13,558	20,579	21,770	26,137	27,593	28,254	28,213	32,653

(.Contd.)

TABLE 14.3
PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURE UNDER ADP

(..Contd.) Executing Agency	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	(Rs million) 1989-90
Expenditure					
Federal Government	27,389	30,054	30,763	31,974	41,516
Indus Basin/Tarbela	386	395	211	166	141
Total (Federal)	27,775	30,449	30,974	32,140	41,657
Total (Provincial)	9,512	11,965	14,501	12,833	12,683
(a) Punjab	4,962	6,260	7,565	6,714	6,594
(b) Sind	1,999	2,521	3,047	2,715	2,990
(c) NWFP	1,622	2,046	2,476	2,164	1,702
(d) Balochistan	929	1,138	1,417	1,240	1,397
Special Development Programme	385	401	1,320	3,027	3,528
Grand Total:	37,672	42,815	46,799	48,000	57,868

TABLE 14.3
PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURE UNDER ADP

(..Contd.) Executing Agency	(Rs million)						
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 (P.A)	1996-97 (B.E)
Expenditure							
Federal Government	58,506	76,120	98,558	113,292	128,191	146,197	124,134
Indus Basin/Tarbela	43	94	77	28	19	66	127
Total (Federal)	58,549	76,214	98,635	113,320	128,210	146,263	124,261
Total (Provincial)	19,263	17,652	21,255	23,820	25,502	26,552	34,641
(a) Punjab	8,900	8,906	11,378	9,874	10,857	12,278	12,813
(b) Sind	4,928	3,963	4,078	5,473	5,726	6,170	9,785
(c) NWFP	2,941	3,030	3,188	4,700	5,752	4,733	6,547
(d) Balochistan	2,494	1,753	2,611	3,773	3,167	3,372	5,495
Special Development Programme	5,300	1,663	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total:	83,112	95,529	119,890	137,140	153,712	172,816	158,902
RE Revised Estimate							
BE Budget Estimate							

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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 lbs. = 37.324 kg
One CWT = (hundred weights) = 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 meters
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 = approx 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

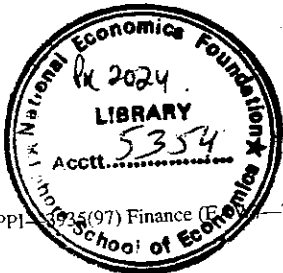
With effect from 8th January 1982, Rupee is floating against dollar and is linked to a basket of currencies.

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.



PCPPI-1935(97) Finance (E) - 7.6.97-7000 Books.