

PAKISTAN

2008

MOUZA STATISTICS



**Government of Pakistan
Statistics Division
Agricultural Census Organization**

STATISTICS DIVISION

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PAKISTAN

SHOWING

SHOWING
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS



Mouza Census – 2008 At a Glance

Number of Districts *	131	Taste of Drinking Water	
Number of Tehsils *	388	Sweet	43667
Number of Kanungo Circles	1485	Brackish	3815
Number of Patwar Circles	11298	Sewerage System	
Number of Total Mouzas	52376	All	394
Urban Mouzas	1099	Mostly	2908
Urban / Rural Mouzas	1576	Some	2948
Rural Mouzas	45906	Availability of Fuel for Domestic Use	
Forest Mouzas	439	Sui Gas	1887
Unpopulated Mouzas	3356	L.P.G.	3738
Number of Settlements	170246	Kerosene Oil	5698
Number of Mouzas Reporting		Mass Communication Facility	
Electrified		Radio	43032
Electrified Mouzas	38435	Television	31927
Non Electrified Mouzas	9047	Cable	2420
Bricked Streets		Newspapers	12953
All	2440	Community Reconciliation System	
Mostly	10138	Jarga	8430
Partly	11060	Punchait	6662
None	23844	Conciliatory Committee	4935
Bricked Drains		Social Organizations	
All	2321		
Mostly	10381	N.G.O	Male
Partly	7242	Community Centre/Library	Female
None	27538		
Construction Type of Houses			
Bricked	8423	Educational Facilities	Boys
Mud Made	13559	Primary School	38518
Bricked / Mud Made	24940	Middle School	14065
Others	560	High / Higher Secondary	7325
Source of Irrigation		College	1924
Canal	21660	Vocational Centre	756
River	1790	Veterinary Facilities	
Tubewell / Well	24077	Veterinary Centre / Dispensary	5679
Arid (Barani)	12459	Private Facility	8335
Flooding / Torrent	3154	Markets / Shops	
Credit Facilities by Type of Institution		Livestock Market	1056
	Male	Grains Market	1017
ZTBL	30685	Fruits Market	692
Co-op Bank	9702	Vegetables Market	755
Commercial Bank	12558	Govt. Procurement Centre	1330
Micro Finance Bank	420	Seeds Shop	4272
N.G.O.	1158	Fertilizer Shop	3506
Source of Employment		Health Facilities	
	Male	Hospital / Dispensary	4838
Service	1114	Rural Health Centre	4694
Agriculture	32013	Basic Health Unit	5469
Trade	236	Child & Mother Care Centre	3002
Personal Business	551	Population Welfare Centre	5466
Labour	8565	N.G.O. Dispensary	1808
Industries		Commercial Bank	1852
Large Scale	490	Diesel/Petrol Pump / Depot/Agency	7228
Medium Scale	722	CNG / LPG	1064
Small Scale	1406	Metalled Road	28460
Cottage	1707	Transport	31756
Source of Drinking Water		Police Station	3594
Piped Supply	5513	Post Office	8027
Tubewell	8159	Telecommunication Facilities	
Well	8778	Fixed Line Telephone	9451
Canal / River	4978	P.C.O.	16897
Tank / Pond	3409		

* Includes Agencies and Frontier Regions, but Census not conducted in 5 Agencies and in 1 Frontier Region.

FOREWORD

Availability of reliable, comprehensive and updated data on different socio-economic indicators is a primary pre-requisite for formulation and implementation of effective development policies and programmes. In this regard, the importance of an Agricultural Census becomes evident in a country like Pakistan where economy is significantly based on agriculture. Collection of agricultural data is important to monitor and evaluate ongoing scheme for effective decision making.

Pakistan Mouza Statistics is a regular publication of the Agricultural Census Organization which is issued every five years. The latest issue of 2008 intends to provide comprehensive over-view of Socio-Economic Statistics of rural areas of Pakistan , which can contribute towards effective policy making in the Agriculture Sector.

All out effort have been made to produce this report as comprehensive, informative and useful document as possible, for the decision-makers, researchers, planners, economists and other beneficiaries at large. Suggestions will, however, be welcome for its further improvement.

Islamabad
February 09, 2009

(Tariq Shafiq Khan)
Secretary

PREFACE

In a country like Pakistan which is predominantly agricultural, the development of this important sector of economy encompasses among other things the socio-economic development of rural community. Therefore, the data concerning socio-economic development of rural areas is of special interest for decentralized planning, formulation of policies / programmes and examining of the infrastructure and services available to agricultural holdings. The importance of such statistics was first realized during early seventies and Agricultural Census Organization (ACO) was entrusted to expose prevailing characteristics of the rural Pakistan. Since then the Organization had conducted eight such exercises including the present Mouza Census 2008 with various periodicity.

Mouza Census 2008 is an improvement over the previous such censuses with its extended scope covering almost the entire septum of the rural economy.

Firstly, significant data regarding availability of socio-economic facilities and indicators depicting various activity on gender basis in the villages was included. For the first time an Advisory Committee comprising all the stakeholders including Government as well as Non-government Organizations was constituted to assist in developing the questionnaire. National Re-construction Bureau was also on board.

Secondly, the data collection effort was strengthened through a comprehensive training programme of the enumerators employed from the provincial revenue departments, backed by effective supervision and monitoring of the entire field operation.

Thirdly, the data have been presented in separate reports to the users of all three administrative tiers of the Government, namely the District Governments, Provincial Governments and Federal Government. The Provincial Reports present aggregated data for all districts and tehsils of the province and also the province. The Country Report comprises of aggregated data for all the provinces and, obviously, the country as well.

The services of the staff of provincial revenue departments were utilized for conducting this census at the enumeration and supervision stages. Agricultural Census Organization acknowledges and appreciates their active participation and cooperation in under going this exercise. Similarly, the services performed by the officers and staff of Data Processing Centre (FBS) for computer related processing of data are appreciated for timely completion of the report.

Last but not the least, the hardwork and dedication of the officers and staff of Agricultural Census Organization is worth mentioning from beginning to the end of this census.

(LIAQAT ALI SHAH HAMDANI)
Agricultural Census Commissioner

Lahore
December, 2008

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INTRODUCTION

In Pakistan, the farming communities are inhabiting in compact and or in scattered units called 'Mouza or Deh'. The area of each mouza / deh is properly demarcated, measured and recorded by ownership in documents of the Revenue Department. Each mouza / deh has a unique name as well as number and referred as the smallest and grossroot level revenue estate. Existence of socio-economic infrastructure in a mouza / deh has reflection on the overall development as well as on agricultural development. The realization for such data was felt strongly during seventies and opened new frontiers for the development of rural Pakistan. As a result, Agricultural Census Organization (ACO) was entrusted with the assignment of meeting the demand for rural statistics such that the development of rural areas may be planned in scientific manner.

2. Agricultural Census Organization therefore, planned and executed the exercise of its first kind during 1971 and released the report entitled "Village Statistics 1971". This report was a by-product of a bigger exercise pertaining to the preparation of sampling frame of mouzas / dehs for settled areas required to draw sample for 1972 Census of Agriculture. The report was appreciated by the academia, researchers and policy makers based on the fact that agricultural development has sound bearing on the socio-economic development of the rural communities.

3. Since then, it became incumbent upon ACO to carryout this exercise quinquennially on regular basis, once while up-dating sampling frame for Agricultural Census and then for Livestock Census. Subsequently, this exercise attained the status of a full fledged census with the title of Mouza Census. The coverage and scope of the census was also enlarged over the years. Till today, ACO has conducted eight such censuses and released reports each in 1971, 1979, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2008.

4. The district governments being the third but important tier of governance as well as of rural development planning caused to further increase the importance of socio-economic statistics at tehsil and district levels. Consequently, the Mouza Census has attained pivotal position over the years with the increased de-centralized development planning and execution.

OBJECTIVES

5. Mouza Census 2008 is the latest and eighth in the series. The main objectives were as mentioned below:

- i. Updating mouzas / dehs / villages / killies lists by administrative units for drawing sample for Agricultural Census 2010.
- ii. To provide aggregated statistical data on socio-economic characteristics of mouzas / dehs / villages / killies by administrative units.
- iii. To collect useful information for planners, policy makers and researchers who are interested in the development of rural areas.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

6. Except Bajour Agency, North Waziristan Agency, South Waziristan Agency, F.R Kurram, Kurram Agency and Orakzai Agency (not covered due to unfavourable circumstances) all the settled and unsettled mouzas / dehs / villages / killies of NWFP, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan Provinces as well as of Northern Areas and Azad Jammu & Kashmir have been provided coverage in Mouza Census 2008. All the mouzas / dehs / villages / killies have been covered irrespective of the type of their status. However, the socio-economic information relating to the rural populated mouzas / dehs/ villages / killies (comprising of rural and partly urban mouzas / dehs / villages / killies) have been presented in tabular form in the report. Whereas, limited information (upto column-8 of the questionnaire i.e Form-11) have been collected for urban, forest and un-inhabited (BE-CHIRAGH) mouzas / dehs which was mainly required for updating of the lists (sampling frame) because the socio-economic information about them was considered logically redundant.

REFERENCE PERIOD

7. The statistics presented in this report are relating to the Year 2007-08.

TIME FRAME

8. The work pertaining to planning and preparation of census material was performed from March to September, 2007. The activities of census field operation were completed in three phases starting from October 2007 to May 2008.

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (FORM-11)

9. Data collection of this Census was planned through a carefully designed questionnaire of two pages. It was considered appropriate to ascertain the required information about one mouza / deh / village / killi through questions about census items in 51 columns. Each census item was laid down on the questionnaire with different options e.g. Yes, No, or choice from 1,2,3,...etc. to facilitate the enumerator with respect to understanding and filling of questionnaire.

10. The socio-economic facilities available to inhabitants of a mouza / deh / village / killi are of two types i.e.(i) those which must be available in mouza and (ii) the other which may be available in mouza or located at some distance from the mouza. In case of the latter type, the distances have been taken in terms of kilometers. Both types of socio-economic facilities have been covered in the census and are given separately as below however those being covered for the first time in Mouza Census 2008 have been indicated with asterisk mark.

(i) Facilities Available in Mouza

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Status of Mouza
2. Name and Number of Union Council*
3. Number of Settlements, and their Names*
4. Important Crops of Mouza*
5. Sources of Irrigation
6. Water Course Improvement Scheme
7. Credit Facility by Gender*
8. Retail Market (Bazar)*
9. Sources of Employment by Gender*
10. Type of Industries*
11. Sources of Drinking Water | 12. Taste of Drinking Water
13. Water Treatment Facility*
14. Facility of Toilet*
15. Pacca Streets
16. Pacca Drains and Sewerage* Facilities
17. Availability of Energy*
18. Media Facilities*
19. Housing Condition (Pacca / Kacha)*
20. Play Grounds & Sports Teams by Gender*
21. Social Organizations by Gender*
22. Dispute Resolution Mechanism* |
|---|---|

ii) Facilities Available in Mouza or at Distance From Mouza

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Veterinary Health Coverage
2. Cattle Market, Grain , Fruit & Vegetable Market & Wheat Procurement Centre
3. Agricultural Inputs (Fertilizers / Seeds / Pesticides)
4. Commercial Banks and On-line Banking*
5. Post Office
6. Health Facilities
7. Availability of Electricity | 8. Diesel & Petrol Pump / Depot /Agency
9. CNG / LPG Availability*
10. Metalled Road
11. Transport Facility*
12. Telecommunication / Internet*
13. Education Facility by Gender (Primary / Middle / High School & College and Vocational Centre)
14. Police Station |
|---|---|

METHODOLOGY

11. The names of district, tehsil, kanungo circle, patwar circle and the mouza / deh / village / killi along with their identification codes were recorded during preparatory phase of the census on each questionnaire by the ACO staff and subsequently arranged by administrative order and accordingly packed in polythene bags. Necessary instructions for filling the questionnaires were provided to the enumerators through a specially prepared instruction manual. The questionnaire and instruction manual were printed in Urdu for use in NWFP, Punjab, Balochistan, Northern Areas and AJ&K, while in Sindhi for Sindh Province.

12. A meeting was arranged at each district / agency / F.R. headquarter before the start of actual data collection, in which the training arrangements for enumerators and district level census management matters were finalized. These meetings were presided over by the respective DCO, EDO(R) or DO(R) / Political Agent and attended by DDOs(R), Tehsildars / Mukhtiarkars of all the tehsils / talukas / agency / FRs, Saddar Kanungos / Assistant Mukhtiarkars of the district, Office Kanungos of all the Tehsils, district head of local government department, representative of forest department and an officer of ACO. In these meetings, inter alia, the importance, objectives and methodology of this census were explained to the participants, census related issues were resolved with the consent of the district authorities and census schedule finalized. The concepts, definitions and terminologies involved in filling of the questionnaires were also explained. After the district meetings, the training sessions for the enumerators were held at the tehsil level. Census Master Trainers (CMTs) from ACO imparted training to the supervisors / enumerators and explained to them in detail how to fill the questionnaires and other census forms. At the end of training session, the blank questionnaires pre-arranged by patwar circles and kanungo circles were passed on to the concerned enumerators through their supervisors. They were also explained about data collection schedule and scrutiny of completed census forms.

13. Each enumerator (revenue patwari) was made responsible, as a matter of principle, to complete census questionnaire about the mouzas / dehs falling within the jurisdiction of his patwar circle. This principle was successfully adopted for more than 95 per cent mouzas / dehs, while for the remaining mouzas / dehs, the responsibility was shouldered to the patwari of the adjoining patwar circle. However, for the un-settled areas, the data collection was also done by the officials of education, agriculture, livestock, local government and forest departments due to non-availability of the

revenue patwaris in required number. The enumerators were advised to seek assistance from the revenue record available with them as well as use their own knowledge about the mouzas / dehs / villages / killies while filling the census questionnaire. They were also required to collect as well as confirm the information on socio-economic aspects of the mouzas / dehs / villages / killies from the Secretary Union Councils, local elected representatives and knowledgeable persons of the area. The gross-root level officials of the forest department were engaged to help in filling of socio-economic data about the forest mouzas / dehs / villages / killies.

14. The field operation was carried out in the entire Punjab and Sindh Provinces in first phase, hot areas of NWFP (Swabi, Mardan, Nowshehra, Peshawar, Charsadda, Mohmand Agency, Kohat, Hangu, F.R.Kohat, Karak, Bannu, F.R.Bannu, Lakki Marwat, F.R.Lakki, Tank, F.R.Tank, D.I.Khan, F.R.D.I.Khan, Khyber Agency, F.R.Peshawar) and Balochistan (Jafarabad, Naseerabad, Dera Bugti, Jhal Magsi, Bolan, Sibi, Chagai, Noshki, Awaran, Panjgoor, Kharan, Washuk, Lasbella, Gawadar, Turbat, Harnai) in second phase, while cold areas of NWFP (Haripur, Abbottabad, Mansehra, F.R.Mansehra, Battagram, Kohistan, Shanglapar, Buner, Swat, Malakand Agency, Lower Dir, Upper Dir), Balochistan (Quetta, Pishin, Qilla Abdullah, Mastung, Kalat, Loralai, Qilla Saifullah, Zhob, Sherani, Ziarat, Khuzdar, Kohlu, Barkhan, Musa Khel), entire Northern Areas and Azad Jammu & Kashmir in third phase. Further, phase-wise details of the census field operation are as follows:

Activities	Phase-I		Phase-II		Phase-III	
	From	To	From	To	From	To
District Meetings	22.10.2007	03.11.2007	19.11.2007	29.11.2007	24.03.2008	02.04.2008
Training Sessions	12.11.2007	23.11.2007	08.12.2007	13.12.2007	12.05.2008	21.05.2008
Completion of Enumeration		30.11.2007		20.12.2007		31.05.2008

15. The completed census forms were collected from the patwaris and were scrutinized by the supervisory staff of Provincial Revenue Departments i.e. Field Kanungos, Office Kanungos and Saddar Kanungos, respectively before their submission to Agricultural Census Organization for further processing. Due emphasis was given at all levels to maintain the accuracy of the statistics. Manual data processing i.e. coding and editing of the census forms have been carried out by the staff of Agricultural Census Organization, while electronic data processing by Data Processing Centre of Federal Bureau of Statistics, at Lahore.

PUBLICATION OF CENSUS DATA

16. The outcome of this census is primarily of two types. Foremost is the updated list of mouzas / dehs / villages / killies with some information of basic nature to be subsequently used as sampling frame for Agriculture Census 2010. This list is not published and only four copies of the computer prints are obtained and then binded for record purpose. Second outcome of this census relates to the socio-economic facilities available to residents of mouzas / dehs / villages / killies which have been tabulated at tehsil, district, province and finally the country levels and presented / published in the following two volumes of reports:-

- i) **Pakistan Report:** It contains aggregated data on all the census items separately for all the provinces and country.
- ii) **Provincial Reports:** These reports are four each one for a province and present aggregated data on all the census items separately for the province, all districts and tehsils of that province.

CAUTIONS

- i) Footnotes have been given under the concerned tables wherever necessary for further clarification.
- ii) The data must be understood / explained keeping in view the definition for that item given in this report.
- iii) The data codes of the questionnaire not attempted during data collection by the enumerators have been attempted during processing of data on the basis of general logic.
- iv) The data about distances of mouzas / villages from the facility are subjected to the knowhow and approximation of the enumerators.
- v) The data given in this report are the responses of the enumerators and local representatives / mouza elders and depended upon their knowledge about the mouzas / villages.
- vi) The data given in Table-13, column 7 and 8 relates to approximately 50% or more persons of the mouzas.
- vii) To reflect a true picture of socio-economic parameters in rural areas, only the rural and urban / rural mouzas have been tabulated. Urban, forest and unpopulated (be-chiragh) mouzas have been indicated separately in the concerned tables. The data presented in the current report may therefore, be compared with the previous reports with caution.
- viii) In the Sindh province Taluka stands for Tehsil, Supervisory Tapa for Kanungo Circle, Tapa for Patwar Circle and Deh for Mouza.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. **Mouza / Deh:** It is a territorial unit with a separate name, definite boundaries, and area precisely measured and divided into plots / khasras / survey numbers. Each mouza is a revenue estate and has a cadastral map maintained in the land revenue record with a Hadbast Number except Sindh Province. Mouza, Deh, Village, Killi and Chak are the names commonly used for it. The term mouza / deh is widely used in the settled areas while the term village and or killi are used in the unsettled areas. There may be one or more settlements, abadies, basties, dhokes, goths, etc. in the territory of a mouza / deh. The mouzas / dehs may also have scattered inhabitation while there may be some mouzas without population as well.
2. **Irrigation Sources:** It refers to the source(s) by means of which the cultivated area of a mouza is irrigated partially or wholly.
3. **Improved Water Course(s):** Many schemes for improving water courses, wholly or partially, were launched in the country to improve canal irrigation supplies. All the water courses which have undergone improvement under any of such schemes are covered in this census. The data is concerning the mouzas which have irrigation supplies from canals of any type.
4. **Veterinary Facility:** It refers to the availability of veterinary facilities to the livestock of the mouza. This facility must be either from public or private qualified veterinarian (Doctor / Assistant). The herbal or any other type of veterinary facilities are excluded from the scope.
5. **Market:** It means a specified trading place relating to animals, grains, fruits or vegetables.
6. **Wheat Procurement Centre:** These centres are established every year at the time of wheat harvest in surplus wheat producing areas particularly of the Punjab and Sindh provinces by the Provincial Food Departments and or Pakistan Agricultural Services and Storage Corporation (PASSCO) at appropriate locations. These centres are not permanent in nature and their number in a tehsil / district varies on year to year basis depending upon the procurement policy.
7. **Depot / Agency:** It covers all the depots / agencies / shops / sale points, partially or wholly, meant for the sale of chemical fertilizers and or seeds and or any material(s) used as plant protection measures or against stored grain insects / pests etc.
8. **Credit Facility:** It is meant to cater for the loaning facilities available for socio-economic development of the mouza by gender from various financial / lending agencies like banks, NGOs, Rural Support Programme (RSP), etc.

9. **Banking Facility:** All the commercial banks either public or private fall under preview of the census. The facility of on-line banking if available at the commercial bank located in the mouza has also been accounted for.
10. **Bazaar:** It means a street or place located in the mouza where at least about 20 shops or more of different types are trading commodities and services of various types.
11. **Employment Sources:** Means the types / kinds of employment where in population of the mouza is engaged for earning their livelihood. The information has been collected and presented by gender.
12. **Service:** Means to serve in a private, semi-govt. or govt. institution / organization / department / army, etc.
13. **Agriculture:** Means to raise crops, rear livestock or to do any other type of farming, part time or full time or to carryout any agricultural work against any remuneration.
14. **Trade:** It refers to all direct or indirect engagements for sales / purchases of goods and services e.g. shopkeeping, assisting and or doing trade relating to any single or more commodities in piece meal or bulk.
15. **Industry:** It refers to any type or level of manufacturing or processing activity wherein people of the mouza are directly or indirectly engaged for remuneration. The industrialists themselves were also included in this type of employment.
16. **Self Employment:** It includes those gainful engagements which are based on individuals own skills and initiatives e.g. to drive a rickshaw / taxi, run a tuition centre, practice law, medical parctitioning, cobbling, pottering, carpentering or doing embroidery etc.
17. **Employment Abroad:** Means any type of gainful employment in any foreign country.
18. **Labour:** It relates to any gainful work performed as skilled or semi-skilled or unskilled labour for any construction activity, loading, unloading, domestic work, etc.
19. **Large Scale Industries:** Means those manufacturing and or processing units where at least about 250 or more salaried employees work on full time and regular basis.
20. **Medium Scale Industries:** It relates to the units where number of full time, regular and salaried workers is more than 10 and less than 250.
21. **Small Scale Industries:** Means those units where number of full time, regular and salaried workers is less than ten.

22. **Cottage Industries:** Any manufacturing and or processing unit installed in any part of house or compound associated to the house and operated by one or more family members. If the unit is operated by the salaried employee(s) then one or more family members must be working at the unit. The compound / part of house where the unit is installed must also be utilized for other domestic usage.
23. **Drinking Water:** It refers to the water being used for drinking / cooking purposes with or without purifying or improving taste. Year round availability of drinking water in a mouza / deh may be from a single source or combination of sources.
24. **Water Treatment Facility:** Means any purification and or salt minimizing facility for provision of safe drinking water to the people of mouza. Such facility may be on commercial basis or at government or community level.
25. **Pacca Streets:** Means those pavements which are made up of cement (lenter), black top (charcoal) or soling (bricks).
26. **Drainage / Sewerage System:** It covers all types / designs of "PACCA" drains and sewerage systems in working order.
27. **Health Facilities:** It refers to different types and levels of health facilities available to the population of mouza either through population welfare centre, basic and or rural health centre, NGO dispensary, maternity home, private doctor, hospital / dispensary, mid wife etc. The health facilities covered in the census relate only to the allopathic methods of treatments / cure. Homeopathic, Chinese, ancient Greek and local / traditional methods of treatments / cure are excluded.
28. **Electrified Mouza:** A mouza is termed as electrified if electricity is available wholly or partially to the residents for the purpose of light and other domestic usage.
29. **CNG / LPG:** Means compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquid petroleum gas (LPG) used for vehicles or other purposes.
30. **Road:** It means the black top (charcoal made) road.
31. **Transport:** Means any type or form of engine driven public and or private vehicle e.g. bus, wagon, rickshaw etc. Animal driven vehicles are not included.
32. **Telephone / Internet:** All types of telephones / cell phones / internets are included under this facility like land line / mobile / wireless / PCO phones, etc.
33. **Mass Communication (Media):** It covers all means of mass communication available to inhabitants of the mouza / deh, i.e. audio, video and print media.
34. **Educational Institutions:** These include all public and private schools (of any level) / colleges and technical vocational training institutions by gender. Private schools / colleges / institutions may belong to a person or a group of persons or an agency / corporate body etc. are also enumerated.

35. **Play Grounds:** It refers to the play grounds meant to play any game by either sex. The ground(s) of a school or college or any other institution located in mouza will also be considered as a facility for that mouza. One play ground will be considered for one game mainly played there.
36. **Sports Teams:** It also includes the teams of either sex of the school / college / other institution(s) located in the mouza.
37. **Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** There are different types of organizations working for the welfare and socio-economic development of population in rural areas and are termed differently e.g. NGO, Community Organization (CO) and Citizen Community Board (CCB), etc. All such organizations have been covered.
38. **JIRGA:** It is comprised of the effective / elected persons of the mouza for settlement of disputed issues at mouza level with or without any legal support. It is called jirga / panchayat / settlement committee in different areas of the country.
39. **Police Station:** Means a proper police / levies station or police / levies check post established to maintain law and order situation in the mouza / area.
40. **Location of Mouza with Regard to Facilities:** The distance of any facility from a mouza is the shortest possible land route approach to that facility from the main inhabited part of the mouza. The information on distances of all concerned facilities was collected in kilometers and rounded upward.

MAIN FINDINGS

In this section, the data of Mouza Census 2008 of some important parameters have been compared with corresponding data of Mouza Census 2003 to gauge socio economic development of rural areas. On the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Mouza Census 2008 and Sub-Committee formulated for tabulation, a number of drastic changes were introduced in the main questionnaire. The data on some important socio-economic parameters were collected for the first time e.g. data regarding sources of employment by gender, social organizations by gender, availability of energy, transport and telecommunication facility etc.

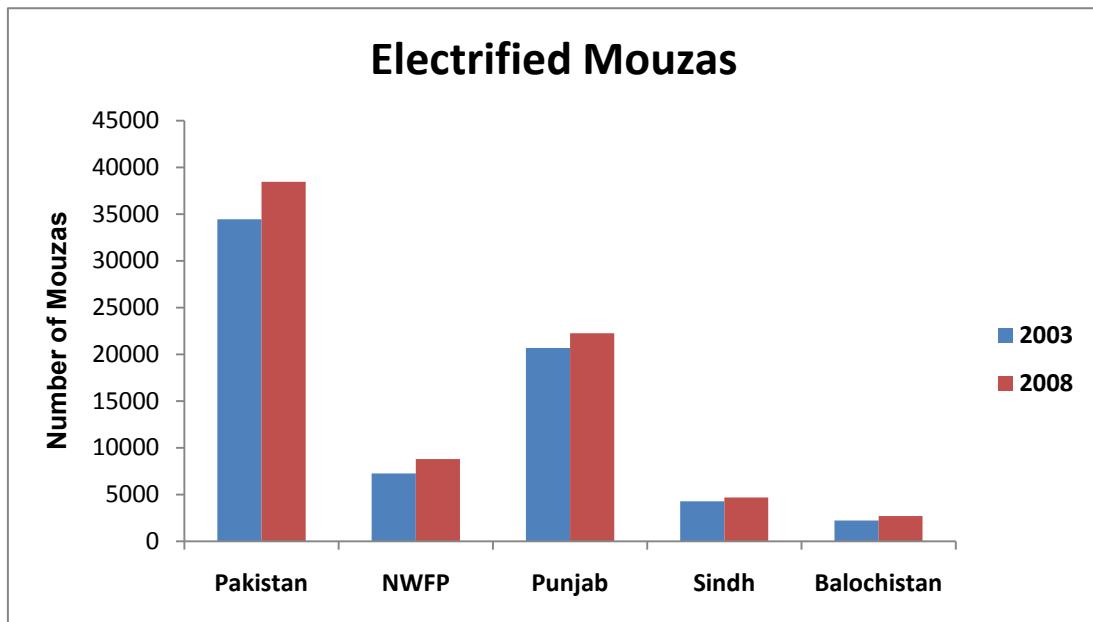
On the recommendations of the Advisory Committee the report of Mouza Census 2008 contains data of settled as well as un-settled areas as a single report. whereas separate reports were released for Mouza Census 2003. Below is given a comparison of both reports i.e. Mouza Census 2008 and Mouza Census 2003 regarding major socio-economic indicators. To make the comparison more realistic data regarding settled and un-settled areas of Mouza Census 2003 has been added up. Further, as the Bajour, Orakazi, Kurrum, North & South Waziristan Agencies and F.R. Kurrum have not been covered due to unfavourable circumstances in Mouza Census 2008 their data has also been excluded from Mouza Census 2003 for comparison purpose.

Electricity

The mouzas reporting availability of electricity for domestic use in Pakistan increased from 34446 in 2003 to 38435 in 2008, showing an improvement of 12 per cent in rural electrification. The number of electrified mouzas increased in all the four provinces during the period from 2003 to 2008 viz, NWFP by 21 per cent, Punjab by 8 per cent, Sindh by 10 per cent and Balochistan by 20 per cent. The detail is as under:

Administrative Unit	Mouzas Reporting Availability of Electricity		
	2003	2008	Change (%)
Pakistan	34446	38435	(+) 12
N.W.F.P	7256	8788	(+) 21
Punjab	20675	22257	(+) 08
Sindh	4276	4699	(+) 10
Balochistan	2239	2691	(+) 20

The rate of increase in electrification of mouzas was the highest in the NWFP and closely contested by Balochistan.

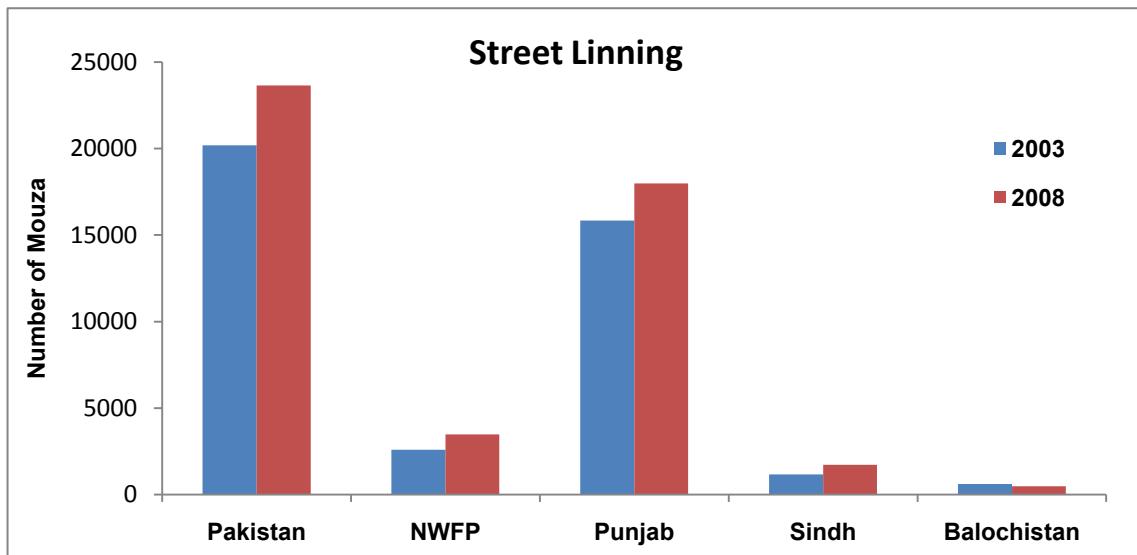


Street Lining

In Pakistan, the number of mouzas reporting bricked lined streets were 20,195 in 2003 which improved to 23,638 in 2008, thus depicting an increase of 17 per cent during the recent past.

Administrative Unit	Mouzas Reporting Street Lining		
	2003	2008	Change (%)
Pakistan	20195	23638	(+) 17
N.W.F.P	2583	3472	(+) 34
Punjab	15844	17977	(+) 13
Sindh	1157	1714	(+) 48
Balochistan	611	475	(-) 22

The number of mouzas reporting bricked lined streets increased by 34 per cent in NWFP, 13 per cent in Punjab and 48 per cent in Sindh. However, the 22 per cent decrease in mouzas reporting brick lined streets in Balochistan which may be due to inclusion of semi-urban brick lined mouzas in urban localities.

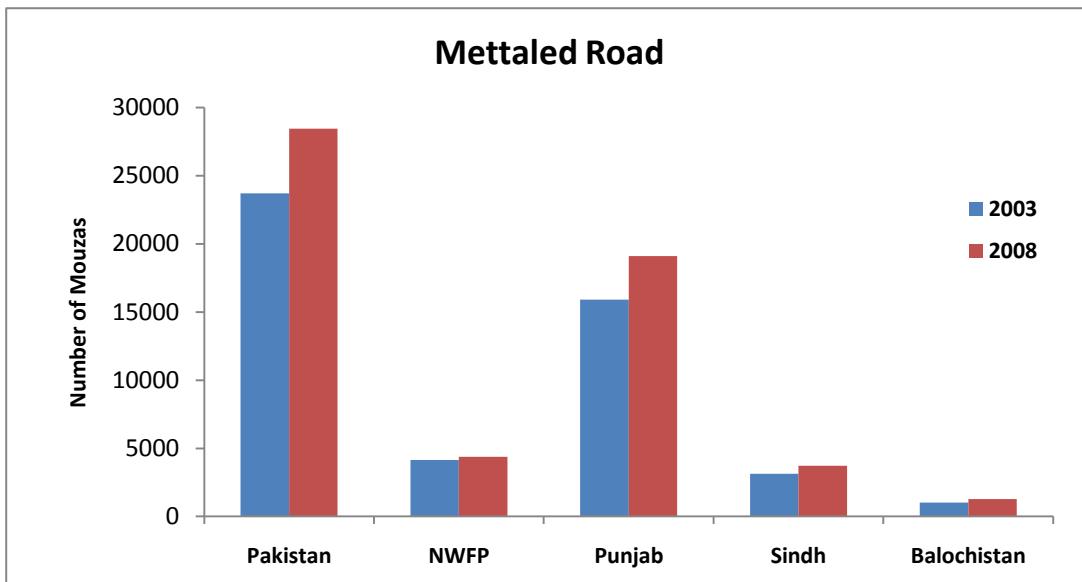


Metalled Road Net Work

The government has launched a number of schemes to upgrade the existing highways infrastructure as well as introduced a number of new schemes to improve the metalled road net work during the last five years. Mouza Statistics provides an opportunity to the planner / executives to peep through this parameter. The rate of development with respect to this parameter from 2003 to 2008 may be gauged from given below data:-

Administrative Unit	Number of Mouzas Less than 1 Km from Metalled Road		
	2003	2008	Change (%)
Pakistan	23720	28460	(+) 20
N.W.F.P	4144	4374	(+) 06
Punjab	15412	19099	(+) 24
Sindh	3139	3711	(+) 18
Balochistan	1025	1276	(+) 24

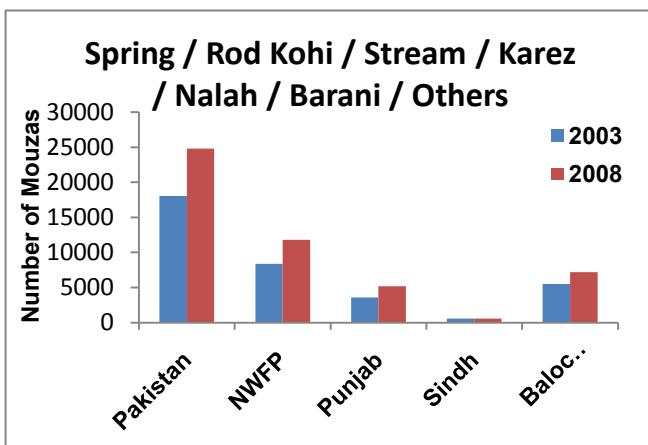
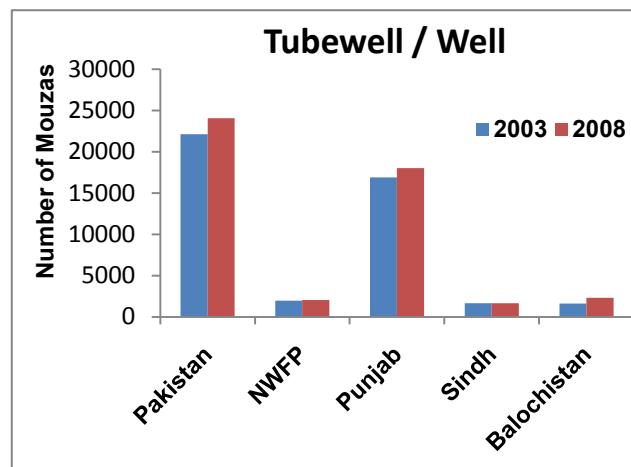
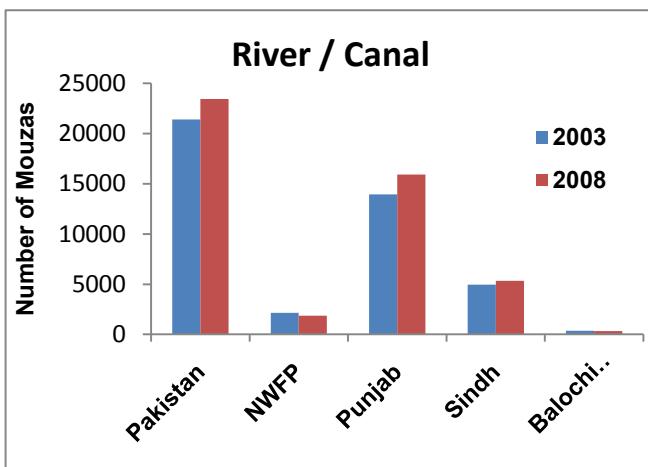
The total number of mouzas falling within a radius of less than 1 kilometer from metalled road was 23,720 during 2003. This number moved up to 28,460 mouzas as per 2008 Mouza Census showing an increase of 20 per cent over 2003 data. The percentage increase in linking of Mouzas with metalled road is around 18 per cent in Sindh and 6 per cent in NWFP while it is 24 per cent in Punjab, and Balochistan as well. This increase in number shows that road net work has considerably improved during the last five years in all the provinces.



Sources of Irrigation

According to 2003 Mouza Census the total number of mouzas reporting river / canal as main source of irrigation were 21,421 which increased to 23,450 in 2008, i.e. by 9 per cent. The number of mouzas reporting tubewells / wells as main source of irrigation have increased from 22,123 in 2003 to 24,077 in 2008, i.e. also by 9 per cent. Similarly the, coverage of all the minor irrigation sources, i.e. Spring / Rod Kohi / Stream / Karez / Nalah / Barani and Others have also increased from 18,027 mouzas in 2003 to 24,788 mouzas in 2008. This increase works out to 38 per cent for the period under review. Province-wise break-up of coverage by sources of irrigation is as under:-

Administrative Unit	River / Canal			Tubewell / Well			Spring / Rod Kohi / Stream / Karez / Nalah / Barani / Others		
	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)
PAKISTAN	21421	23450	(+) 09	22123	24077	(+) 09	18027	24788	(+) 38
N.W.F.P	2148	1864	(-) 13	1965	2063	(+) 05	8387	11816	(+) 41
Punjab	13960	15916	(+) 14	16901	18028	(+) 07	3602	5176	(+) 44
Sindh	4946	5329	(+) 08	1649	1682	(+) 02	554	592	(+) 07
Balochistan	367	341	(-) 07	1608	2304	(+) 43	5484	7204	(+) 31



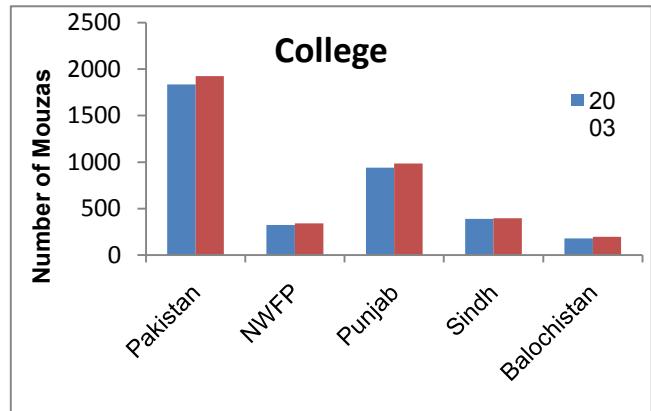
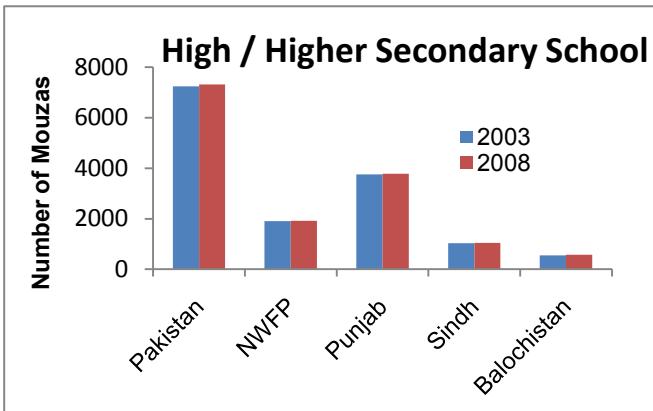
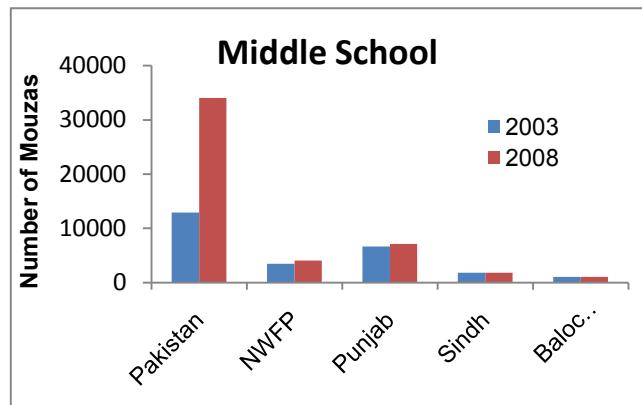
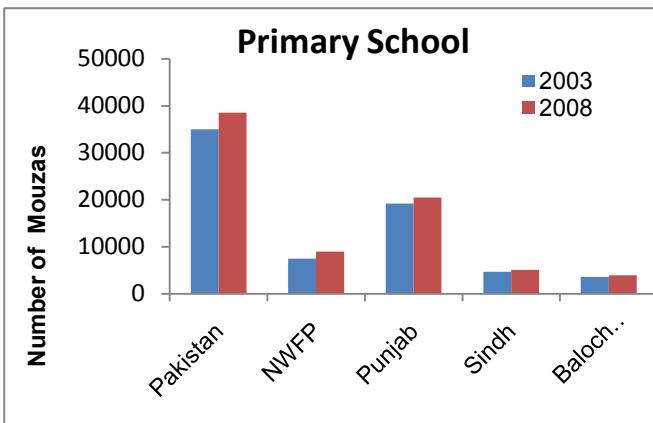
Education Facilities By Gender

Boys

Ten percent increase has been reported in case of primary school facility with in a distance of one kilometer in the rural areas of the country. By comparing the provincial data with previous Census reporting it indicates the highest percentage increase i.e. 20 percent in N.W.F.P. Similar, trend has been observed in case of middle school education. Balochistan has reported higher increase of 10 percent as compared to other provinces in case of college education.

Administrative Unit	Educational facilities available at the distance of less than 1 KM											
	Primary School			Middle School			High / Higher Secondary School			College		
	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)
Pakistan	35015	38518	(+) 10	12938	14065	(+) 09	7251	7325	(+) 01	1837	1924	(+) 05
N.W.F.P	7464	8981	(+) 20	3477	4071	(+) 17	1909	1916	-	324	343	(+) 06
Punjab	19191	20503	(+) 07	6634	7141	(+) 08	3763	3789	(+) 01	942	985	(+) 05
Sindh	4723	5103	(+) 08	1796	1801	-	1025	1048	(+) 02	391	398	(+) 02
Balochistan	3637	3931	(+) 08	1031	1052	(+) 02	554	572	(+) 03	180	198	(+) 10

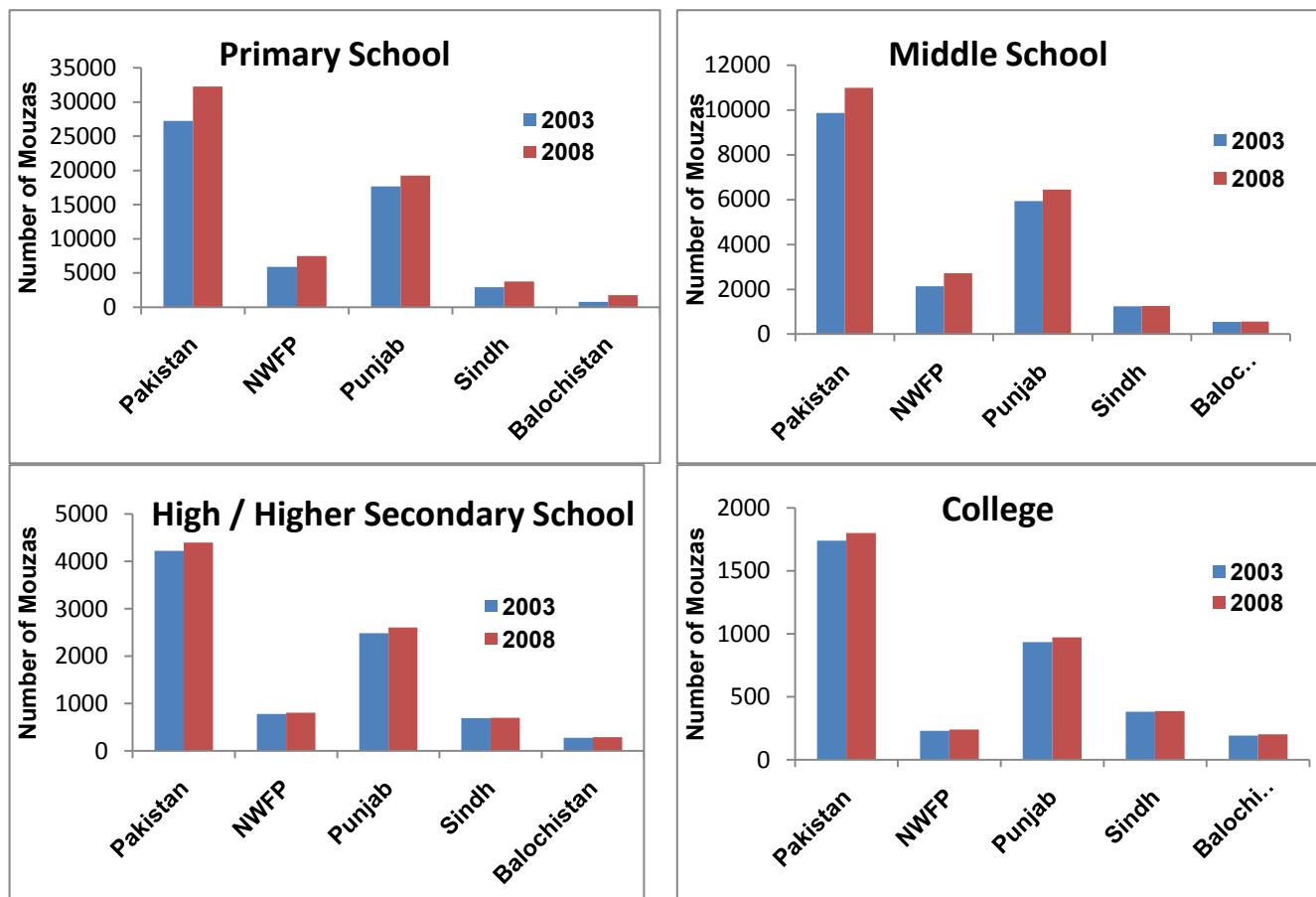
' - ' Less than 1 percent



Girls

In Pakistan there is 18 percent increase in case of primary school, 11 percent increase in middle school, 4 percent increase in high / higher secondary school and 4 percent increase in college for girls with in radius of one kilometer. On comparing the provincial data with previous Census results Sindh province has reported maximum, i.e 29 percent, increase in primary education. In case of middle school education, N.W.F.P has reported leading increase of 28 percent. In case of high / higher secondary school and college education each, Balochistan has reported 6 percent increase which is the highest as compared to other provinces. In case of Balochistan the comparison is not valid for primary school as in Mouza Census 2003 the question about primary school was not covered in un-settled areas of the province.

Administrative Unit	Educational facilities available at the distance of less than 1 KM											
	Primary School			Middle School			High / Higher Secondary School			College		
	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)	2003	2008	Change (%)
Pakistan	27257	32244	(+) 18	9863	10986	(+) 11	4226	4396	(+) 04	1741	1802	(+) 04
N.W.F.P	5896	7484	(+) 27	2131	2721	(+) 28	777	803	(+) 03	230	240	(+) 04
Punjab	17658	19226	(+) 09	5941	6446	(+) 09	2485	2604	(+) 05	936	972	(+) 04
Sindh	2923	3762	(+) 29	1245	1254	(+) 01	689	697	(+) 01	383	387	(+) 01
Balochistan	780	1772		546	565	(+) 03	275	292	(+) 06	192	203	(+) 06



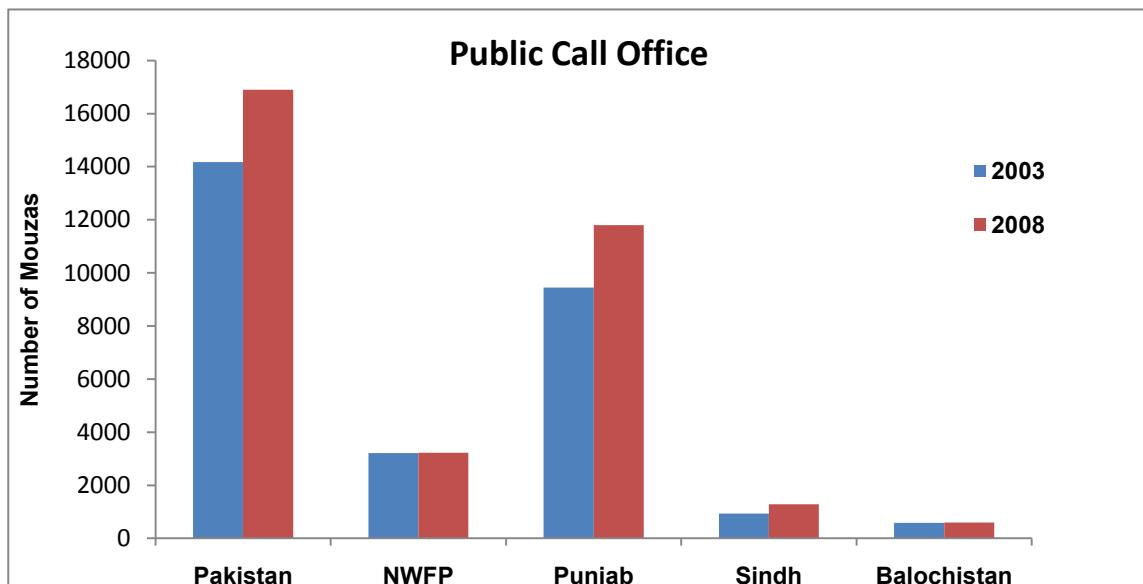
Public Call Office (PCO)

Since introduction of mobile phones the need for PCOs has not remained the same. However, to asses the present situation the comparison has been made as given below:

Administrative Unit	No. of Mouzas reporting PCO within the distance of 1 Km		
	2003	2008	Change (%)
Pakistan	14177	16897	(+) 19
N.W.F.P	3215	3220	-
Punjab	9443	11797	(+) 25
Sindh	933	1285	(+) 38
Balochistan	586	595	(+) 02

' - ' Less than 1 percentage

It is obvious from the above data that there is 19 percent increase in Pakistan. Within the provinces, the highest increase of 38 percent of PCOs is in Sindh province while the next best increase of 25 percent is in the Punjab province.



**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
AGRICULTURAL CENSUS ORGANIZATION**



**FORM-11
MOUZA CENSUS-2008**

1. District: _____ Code _____ 2. Tehsil: _____ Code _____
3. Kanongo Circle: _____ Code _____ 4. Patwar Circle: _____ Code _____

Sources of Drinking water		Taste of Drinking Water		Filtration Facility For Drinking Water		Toilet Facility in Majority of Houses		Bricked Streets in Mouza		Sewerage System / Bricked Drains in Mouza		Health Facility in Mouza		Availability of Electricity to inhabitants of Mouza		Fuel Availability for Mouza	Diesel/ Petrol Pump/ Depot/ Agency	CNG/LPG	Metalled Road Facility for Mouza
24		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36						
85 Govt. Piped	1	89 Personal Electric Pump	5	94 Sweet	95	96 In Side the House	97 All	98 Bricked Drains Sewerage System	99	100 If not then Distance	101 All	102 Pop. Welfare Centre	103 Mother Centre	104 Child / Basic Health Unit	105 Private Doctor (MBBS)	106 Rural Health Centre	107 Hospital/ Dispensary	108 Dispensary	109 If not then Distance
86 Tubewell	2	90 Canal/River	6	91 Spring/ Stream	7	92 Brackish	1 Mostly 2	1 Mostly 2	1 Mostly 2	1 Mostly 2	1 Mostly 2	1 Kerosene Oil	1 Wood	1 Coal	1 Animal Dung Cake	1 None	1 None	1 None	
87 Well	3	92 Tank/ Pond	8	93 Others	9	No	Open Place	Some 3	Some 3	Some 3	Some 3	Some 3	112 Midwife	113 114 Facility of	115 116 If not then Distance	117 if not then Distance	118 Sui Gas	119 LPG	120 No
88 Hand Pump	4												121 Wood	122 Coal	123 Animal Dung Cake	124 Yes	125 if not then Distance	126 Yes	128 Yes
Transport Facility for Mouza	Post Office	Telephone and Internet	Type of Media	Construction Type of Majority of Houses	Educational Institutions in Mouza For		Regular Play Grounds in Mouza For		Regular Sports Team in Mouza For		NGO in Mouza For		Jargal/ Punchait/ Concliatry Committee in Mouza	Police Station/ Police Post					
37	38	39	40	41	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female							
130 Yes	132 Yes	134 Fixed Line	135 Computer/ Internet	142 Radio	147 Paccia (Brickled)	148 Primary	149 If Not Then Distance	158 Primary	159 If Not Then Distance	160 Middle	161 Middle	168 Cricket	175 Cricket	181 Cricket	188 Cricket	194 N.G.O	199 N.G.O	204 Jarga	208 Yes
1 No	2 No	136 PCO	137 Mobile	143 T.V	143 Kacha (Mudmade)	150 Middle	151 Middle	159 Hockey	169 Hockey	170 Foot Ball	176 Hockey	176 Hockey	182 Hockey	183 Foot Ball	184 Foot Ball	195 C.O	200 C.O	205 Punchail	1 No
131 If not then Distance	133 If not then Distance	140 Mobile	145 Newspaper	141 Wireless	144 Cable	145 Paccia/ Kacha (Brick/Mud)	146 None	153 Higher Secondary	155 Secondary	162 Volley Ball	163 Volley Ball	171 Volley Ball	177 Foot Ball	178 Volley Ball	185 Volley Ball	191 C.C.B	196 C.C.B	201 C.C.B	206 Punchail
		154 College	155 College	156 Vocational	157 Centre	158 Kabaddi	159 Kabaddi	164 Any Other	173 Any Other	165 Any Other	174 Sports	175 Any Other	186 Any Other	187 None	192 Gym.	197 Gym.	202 Gym.	203 Gym.	208 Metalled Road Facility for Mouza
													193 Any Other	194 Any Other	195 Any Other	196 Any Other	197 Any Other	198 Any Other	199 Any Other
													199 Any Other	200 Any Other	201 Any Other	202 Any Other	203 Any Other	204 Any Other	205 Any Other
													205 Any Other	206 Any Other	207 Any Other	208 Any Other	209 Any Other	210 Any Other	211 Any Other

Name of Kanongo:

Signature / Date:

Name of Patwari:

Signature / Date: