Population,
Socio-economic and Development Profile
of Pakistan

This Population, Socio-economic and Development Profile of Pakistan is part of the efforts of the Population Council (Pakistan Office) to facilitate data access and enhance information sharing among researchers, students, policy makers, planners, programme managers and PAP members on population and related fields such as health, geography, education, economy, environment, agriculture, and family planning.

The Population Council recognizes the dearth of unified sources of information in these areas. Such data are essential for capacity building in the field of population and health. Based on the needs of the population community the Council is responding by compiling and distributing these data to potential users searching for data on Pakistan's population internationally, nationally or at the provincial or district level. This profile is being made available on CD as well as on the Population Association of Pakistan website for wider utilization. The CD is being sent to various ministries and departments and educational institutions concerned with population and related areas.

Section 1
Geography of Pakistan

Physical features

Pakistan, situated in the north-western part of the South Asian subcontinent, obtained independence from the British on August 14, 1947 after the sub-division of the Indian subcontinent. It is a landmass of diversified relief with vast plains in the Indus basin, a rocky expanse of plateaus in the Southwest and majestic mountains in the north with beautiful valleys, snow-covered peaks and glaciers. Pakistan extends from 24o to 37o latitude and from 61o to 75o E longitude. On its east and Southeast lies India, to the north and Northwest is Afghanistan, to the west is Iran and in the south, the Arabian Sea. It has a common frontier with China on the boarder of its Gilgit Agency. Tajikistan, formerly in the USSR, is separated from Pakistan by a narrow strip of Afghan territory called Wakhan.

This variety of landscape divides Pakistan into six major regions: the Northern high Mountainous Region, the Western Low Mountainous Region, the Balochistan Plateau, the Potohar Uplands, large dams like Tarbela, and high mountain peaks like K2 (Mount Godwin Austin-8611 metres) and Nanga Parbat (8126 metres).

Climate, Rainfall and Seasons

Pakistan has a continental type of climate, characterised by extreme variations of temperature depending on the topography of the country. Pakistan experiences a general deficiency of rainfall. Although it is the monsoon region, it is arid, except for the southern slopes of the Himalayas and the sub-mountainous tract where the annual rainfall varies between 76 and 127 cm. Balochistan is the driest part of the country with an average rainfall of 21 cm.

There are four well-marked seasons in Pakistan, namely:
- Cold season (December to March)
- Hot season (April to June)
- Monsoon season (July-September)
- Post-monsoon season (October-November)

Administrative Divisions

The total land area of Pakistan is about 796,000 square kilometres. Pakistan is comprised of the provinces of Punjab, North West Frontier, Balochistan and Sindh and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of the north and north-west. Each province is divided into administrative divisions, districts, tehsils and talukas. There were 26 Divisions and 106 districts by end of June 2001. Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan, which lies in the northern part of the country at the bottom of Margalla hills near Rawalpindi, is a well-planned city which was constructed beginning in the 1960s.

People, Culture, Religion and Language

Pakistan historically attracted migrants from many nations in the north-west and the north-east. These include Dravidians, Aryans, Greeks, Turks, Persians, Afghans, Arabs, and Mughals. The dominant racial type in Pakistan is Indo-Aryans.

In the cultural arena, Pakistan has inherited a rich heritage. A highly developed way of life was attained by the people of Pakistan in the Indus Valley Civilisation about 5000 years ago which came to an end around 1500 B. C. About 500 B. C.,

the northern city of Taxila emerged as a famous centre of Buddhist learning and culture which existed for a thousand years.

Pakistan is an ideological state, which came into existence as a result of the demand for a separate homeland for the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent. The Muslim majority areas were mostly carved out into Pakistan. Therefore, the large majority of the population of Pakistan is comprised of Muslims. A negligible minority of Hindus is settled mainly in the boarder districts of Sindh. Christians are widely spread throughout the country and form about three percent of the total population. The Parsis (Zoroastrians), are an economically notable minority, mostly settled in Karachi. The constitution of Pakistan guarantees the right of minorities to profess, practice, and propagate their religion and every administrative position is open to them with the exception of the Head of State and the Prime Minister.

Urdu is the language most commonly spoken throughout the country. Barohi and Balochi are spoken in Balochistan, Pushto in North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and also in some parts of Balochistan, Punjabi in Punjab, and Sindhi in the province of Sindh. Saraiki is widely spoken in southern Punjab in the districts of Multan, Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan and adjoining areas in Balochistan, NWFP and Sindh. The medium of education is Urdu but English continues to be used in higher education and professional colleges, particularly in scientific and technical fields. English is widely used for commercial, legal and other official business in the country.
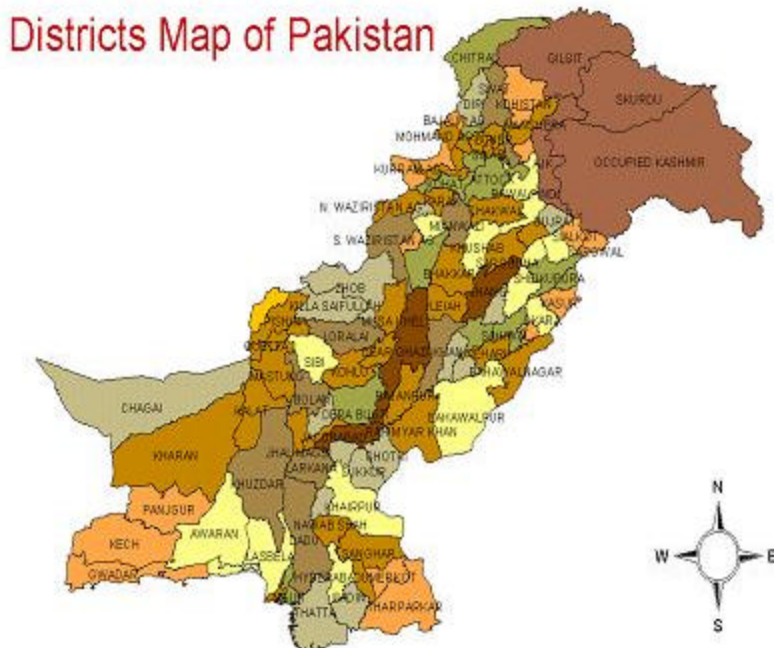
Decentralisation and Devolution

On August 14, 200, the Chief Executive announced an ambitious plan for the devolution of power to local governments within the country. The basic principals of devolution plan, which was prepared by the National Reconstruction Bureau, are that it is people- and service-centred, and aims to carry government down to the grass -roots level. The mechanisms include a bottom-up methodology' consensus building, ownership promotion' and issue-based politics. The plan aims to bridge the urban-rural divide' and promote human resource development, and empowerment targets of the plan I include the devolution of political power, the decentralisation of authority and function, the diffusion of the power-authority nexus, and the distribution of resources.

Local government finances will consist of federal and provincial transfers and grants, as well as self-generated funds, including revenue from taxes, fee and rates, and community contributions. Federal and provincial transfers will be formula-based, considering fiscal needs, fiscal equalisation on the basis of backwardness, fiscal effort, and the maintenance of minimum standards of provision of services. Transfers will be determined by a Provincial Finance Commission.

Each district will have a district government as well as councils at tehsil (sub-district), and union levels. The councils or the citizens themselves will form voluntary citizens' community boards at all levels. The selected bodies will have general seats, plus one third reserved for women and five percent each for peasants/workers and minorities.

District Council

The Zilla (district) government will include the Nazim (administrative) and Naib Nazim (deputy administrator), the Zilla council, and the district administration. The Zilla Nazim assisted by the Naib Zilla Nazim, will be the executive head of the district, and the administration and police will be responsible to him. They will both be indirectly elected as joint candidates. All heads of the union councils in the district will automatically become members of the district council. The Zilla Nazim and Naib Zilla Nazim will be elected by the union council members of the districts.

The number of general seats in the Zilla council will vary depending on the number of unions in the district. In addition of the general seats, the Zilla council will have thirty three percent of its seats reserved for women, five percent for workers / peasants.

The district administration will be co-ordinated by a District Co-ordination Officer (DCO). There will be twelve departments in the district government: district co-ordination,; finance and planning; works and services; agriculture; health; education; community development; information technology; revenue; law; and magistracy.

Tehsil Council

The Tehsil (sib-district) government will include the Tahsil Nazim, the Naib Tehsil Nazim, the Tehsil council and the Tehsil administration. The tehsil council will comprise Naib Union Nazims of all the unions of the Tehsil. Under the Nazim, there will be a Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO) who will co-ordinate the tehsil administration. There will be four Tehsil Officers (TO) reporting to the TMO, each responsible for finance, budget and accounts; municipal standards and co-ordination; land use control; and rural-urban planning. Functions of the Tehsil council will include provision of municipal services, regulation of fees and charges, approval of the Tehsil budget, and land use control and master planning.

Union Council

The union government will comprise the Union Nazim, the Naib Union nazim, the union council and the union administration. The union council will have 21 members, 18 of whom will be elected: 12 men and 6 women. Six seats will be reserved for representative of peasants/workers. The council will be headed by a Union Nazim and assisted by a Naib Union Nazim. They will be directly elected as joint candidates. Every union will have three secretaries under the control of the Union Nazim. The union councils will carry out their functions through the union government and the monitoring committees. At a minimum, there will be monitoring committees for municipal services; finance; public safety; health; education; literacy; works and services; and justice. The monitoring committees, or the citizens themselves, may facilitate the creation of Citizens' Community Boards (CCBs) in both urban and rural areas.

Village Council

The Zilla council will determine the strength of each village council. Tehsil Nazim will arrange to hold elections for each village council, through secret ballots. The candidate who secures the highest number of votes will become the chairperson. The village council will be responsible for assessing finances required for projects and mobilising contributions of the people; promoting civic education and community learning; organising recreational and youth activities; and promoting gender issues. It will also facilitate the creation and functioning of Citizens Community Boards.

Social and Demographic Profile of Pakistan

General Information

Name	Islamic Republic Of Pakistan
Head of State	General Pervez Musharraf
President of Pakistan	General Pervez Musharraf
Government Parliamentary System	It consists of two houses i. e. the Senate (Upper House) and the National Assembly (Lower House). The Senate is a permanent legislative body and symbolises a process of continuity in the national affairs. The four Provincial Assemblies, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Federal Capital form its electoral college. The National Assembly has a total membership of 350 elected through adult franchise.

Total membership of National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies

National Assemblies	General seats	Women	Technocrats	Total
Balochistan	14	3	1	18
Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	12	-	-	12
Federal Capital	1	-	-	1
North West Frontier Province (NWFP)	32	9	3	44
Punjab	147	33	15	195
Sindh	59	15	6	80
Total	265	60	25	350

Provincial Assemblies

	General seats	Women	Technocrats	Total
Balochistan	51	11	5	67
NWFP	99	22	9	130
Punjab	297	66	27	390
Sindh	130	29	12	171

Administrative Units (Census 1998)

Province / Admn. Area	Division	Districts	Sub-div.	Tehsil / Talukas	Villages	Metro-politan	Municipal Corp.	Municipal Comm.	Town committee	Cantonment	Total Urban Areas
Pakistan	26	113	290	427	48349	2	13	158	304	40	515
NWFP	7	24	46	60	7326	-	1	30	14	11	55
Punjab	8	34	107	118	25873	1	7	79	141	18	245
Sindh	5	21	72	88	5875	1	3	35	116	8	163
Balochistan	6	26	62	116	6584	-	1	14	28	3	46
Islamabad	-	1	3	1	132	-	1	-	-	-	1
FATA	-	7*	0	12	2559	-	-	-	5	-	5

Major Political Parties

- Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP)
- Pakistan Muslim League (N)
- Pakistan Muslim League (QA)
- Jamaat-e-Islami
- Jameat Ulama-e-Islam
- Awami National Party (ANP)
- Muhajir Quami Movement (MQM)
- Tehrik-e-Insaf

Ethnicity

	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Muslims	96.16	96.49	95.51
Christians	1.69	1.10	2.82
Hindu (Jati)	1.40	1.80	1.22
Qadiani (Ahmadi)	0.35	0.18	0.34
Scheduled Castes	0.33	0.34	0.06
Others	0.06	0.08	0.04

Land Area

	Sq. Km
Pakistan	796,095
Punjab	205,344
Sindh	140,914
North West Frontier Province (NWFP)	74,521
Balochistan	374,190
Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	27,220
Islamabad(Capital)	906

Pakistan Population

Population (Million)	1998	Percent	Estimated Population 2001
Pakistan	132.352	100.00	142.534
Punjab	73.621	55.62	79.125
Sindh	30.440	22.99	32.867
NWFP	17.744	13.41	19.165
Balochistan	6.566	4.96	7.101
FATA	3.176	2.40	3.362
Islamabad	0.805	0.61	0.914

Per Capita Income (2000-01)

US $ 429

Exports

- Cotton
- textile goods
- rice
- Hides and Skins
- leather items
- carpets
- sports goods
- fruits
- handicrafts
- Sea Food (Fisheries)
- fruits

Imports

- Industrial equipment
- vehicles
- iron ore
- petroleum
- edible oil
- tea/coffee
- medicines
- fertilizer

Languages

National language	Urdu
Official language	English

Main Regional languages:

Punjab	Punjabi, Sirayki
Sindh	Sindhi, Urdu
NWFP	Pushto, Hindko
Balochistan	Balochi, Pushto, Barohi

Literacy Rate 2001

	(Percent)
Both sexes	49.0
Male	61.3
Female	36.8

Tourists' Resorts
- Murree
- Quetta
- Hunza
- Ziarat
- Swat
- Kaghan
- Chitral
- Gilgit

Archaeological Sites
- Moenjo Daro
- Harappa
- Taxila
- Kot Diji
- Mehr Garh

Major Cities
- Islamabad
- Karachi
- Lahore
- Peshawar
- Quetta
- Rawalpindi
- Hyderabad
- Multan
- Sialkot
- Faisalabad

Agriculture

Major crops are:

1. cotton
2. wheat
3. rice
4. sugarcane

Total Cropped Area is 22.14 million hectares

Industry
- Textiles
- cement
- fertiliser
- steel
- sugar
- electric goods
- shipbuilding

Energy
Major sources:

- Oil
- Coal
- Hydel
- Thermal
- Nuclear
- Liquid Petroleum Gas

WAPDA's total installed power generating capacity: 11,246 MW

Health (2000)

Hospitals	876
Dispensaries	4,635
BHUs & sub-health centres	5,171
MCH Centre	856
Rural Health Centres	531
TB Centres	274
Beds	93,907
Doctors(registered)	91,823
Dentists(registered)	4,175
Nurses(registered	37,623
Registered midwives	22,528
Registered Lady Health Visitors	5,619
Population per doctor	1,520
Population per dentist	33421
Population per nurse	3,709
Population per bed	1,486

Education

Primary schools:	165,700
Middle schools:	18,800
High schools:	12,800
Arts & science colleges:	853
Professional colleges:	308
Universities:	35 (10 in Private sector)

Transport & Communication

Total length of roads:	249,954 km
Pakistan Railway network:	7791 km
Railway stations:	781
Pakistan International Airlines:	Covers 55 international and 38 domestic stations
Major Airports:	6 - Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Quetta, Peshawar and Gwadar

Seaports
International :

- Karachi
- Bin Qasim

Domestic:

- Minora
- Gwadar
- Pasni

8

Communications

Post Offices:	12,828
Telephone connections:	3.934 million
Public Call Offices:	66968
Telegraph offices:	384

Media

Print Media

Dailies:	424
Weeklies:	718
Fortnightlies:	107
Monthlies:	553

News Agencies

Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) (official) PPI & NNI (Pvt)

Electronic Media

Pakistan Television: Five TV centres at Islamabad, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi covering 87% population

Registered TV sets	3.61 million
Viewership	115 million

Radio stations

Total 23, Home services in 20 languages. External services cover 70 countries in 15 languages

Private TV/Radio

- Radio stations 3
- TV transmitter channels 2
- Private News Agencies 2

Banks

Central Bank: State Bank of Pakistan

Other Banks:
- National Bank of Pakistan
- Habib Bank Ltd.
- Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.
- Allied Bank of Pakistan Ltd.
- First Woman Bank
- Mehran Bank
- Bank of Punjab

Specialised Banks:
- Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan
- Federal Bank for Co-operatives
- Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan
- The Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank
- Banker's Equity and National Development Finance Corporation
- Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC)

Famous Mountain Peaks

K-2 (Mt. Godwin Austin)	28,250 ft./8611 m (2nd in World)
Nanga Parbat	26,660 ft./8126 m (8th in World)
Gasherbrum-I	26,470 ft./8068 m (11th in World)

Famous Mountain Passes
- The Khyber Pass
- The Kurram Pass
- The Tochi Pass
- The Gomal Pass
- The Bolan Pass
- The Lowari Pass
- The Khunjrab Pass

Rivers
- The Indus-2896 km
- Jhelum- 825 km
- Chenab- 1242 km
- Ravi - 901 km
- Sutlej- 1551 km
- Beas- (tributary of Sutlej) 398 km

Famous Glaciers
- Siachin- 75 km
- Batura- 55 km
- Baltoro- 62 km

Deserts
- Thar: Sindh
- Cholistan: Punjab
- Thal: Punjab

Lakes
- Manchar- Sindh
- Keenjar- Sindh
- Hanna- Balochistan
- Saif-ul-Maluk- NWFP
- Satpara- Northern Areas
- Kachura- Northern Areas

Major Dams
- Mangla Dam- Punjab
- Tarbela Dam- North West Frontier Province
- Warsak Dam- North West Frontier Province

SOURCE: Official Website of the Government of Pakistan. Figures and information have been added / updated from various sources.

Section 2
Population of Pakistan

- With a population of 142.5 million (estimated, mid-year 2001) Pakistan is the seventh most populous country in the world. The population of Pakistan has grown more than four folds after independence in 1947. The current growth rate of population is estimated around 2.1 percent which higher among countries of the region. If this rate of population growth continues, the population of Pakistan will double in next 35 years.
- 43.3 percent of the population is under 15 years of age
- 33 percent of the population lives in urban areas
- Karachi, with a population of 9.34 million (Census, 1998) is the largest city of the country
- Karachi has about 7.2 percent of the total population of the country and 30.7 percent of the total population of the Sindh province
- The estimated current rate of growth of population is 2.1 percent
- The average annual growth rate during 1981-1998 was 2.7 percent
- Annual urban population growth rate during 1981-1998 was 3.54 percent
- Annual rural population growth rate during 1981-1998 was 2.23 percent

Population of Pakistan by Administrative Units 1981 and 1998, Intercensal Growth Rate, Population Density, Urban Proportion and Sex Ratio, 1998

Administrative Unit	Census Population				Inter Censal Growth Rate	Pop. Density Per Sq.Km.	% Urban	Sex Ratio M/F
	1981	1998						
	Total	Both Sexes	Male	Female				
Pakistan	82082317	132352279	68873686	63445593	2.69	166	32.5	108
Punjab	47292441	73621290	38094367	35526923	2.64	359	31.3	107
Sindh	19028666	30439893	16097591	14342302	2.8	216	48.8	112
NWFP	11061328	17743645	9088936	8654709	2.82	238	16.9	105
Balochistan		6,565,885			2.47	19	23.9	115
	4,332,376		3,506,506	3,059,379				
FATA	27220	3176331	1652047	1524284	2.19	117	2.7	108
Islamabad	340286	805235	434239	337996	5.20	889	65.7	117

Source: Population Census Organisation, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan, 1998 Census of Pakistan, 2001.

Population growth of Pakistan: 1901-2001

Years	Population	Percent change	Intercensal growth rate
1901	16576	--	--
1911	19382	16.9	1.58
1921	21109	8.9	0.86
1931	23542	11.5	1.10
1941	28282	20.1	1.85
1947	32500	14.9	2.17
1951	33817	4.1	1.12
1961	42978	27.1	2.45
1972	65321	52.0	3.67
1981	84254	29.0	3.06
1998	132352	57.1	2.69
2001**	142500	9.1	2.30

Note: 1901-1998 except 1947 and 2001 are Census figures, while 1947 and 2001 are mid-year population estimates (NIPS)

Sources:
1. National Institute of Population Studies, 'The State of Population in Pakistan', 1988, Tables 2.3 & 2.4, Page: 13-14.
2. Population Census Organization, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan. '1998 Census Population of Pakistan', 2002.

Comment:

Population of Pakistan has grown by more than eight times in the past century. However, in the first fifty years (1901-1950), the growth was slow due to the prevalence of high mortality. In the post partition period, with the comparatively sharp decline in mortality and sustained high fertility, the population quadrupled with intercensal growth rates ranging 2.4 to 3.7 percent. Studies suggest that fertility transition has begun in the 1990s but its acceleration depends on continued efforts in the field of family planning, supply of contraceptives and improving other reproductive health indicators.

Percentage Distribution of enumerated population of Pakistan, land area and population density by province, 1951-1998

Province	AREA Sq. Km	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Pakistan	796095	33816	42978	65321	84254	132352
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pop. density /Sq. Km.		42.5	54.0	82.1	105.8	166.3
NWFP	74521	4587	5752	8392	11061	17744
Percent distribution	9.4	13.6	13.4	12.8	13.1	13.4
Pop. density /Sq. Km.		61.5	77.2	112.6	148.4	238.1
FATA	27220	1337	1847	2491	2199	3176
Percent distribution	3.4	3.9	4.3	3.8	2.6	2.4
Pop. density /Sq. Km.		49.1	67.9	91.5	80.8	116.7
Punjab	205344	20557	25500	37612	47292	73621
Percent distribution	25.8	60.8	59.3	57.6	56.1	55.6
Pop. density /Sq. Km.		100.1	124.2	183.2	230.3	358.5
Sindh	140914	6054	8374	14158	19029	30440
Percent distribution	17.7	17.9	19.5	21.7	22.6	23.0
Pop. density /Sq. Km.		43.0	59.4	100.5	135.0	216.0
Balochistan	347190	1187	1385	2433	4332	6566
Percent distribution	43.6	3.5	3.2	3.7	5.1	5.0
Pop. density /Sq. Km.		3.4	4.0	7.0	12.5	18.9
Islamabad	906	94	120	235	340	805
Percent distribution	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
Pop. density /Sq. Km.		103.8	132.5	259.4	375.3	881.9

Sources:
1. NIPS, 'The State of Population in Pakistan' 1988. Table 2.1 and Table 2.2, Pages 11-12.
2. Population Census Organisation. 1998 Census of Pakitan, 2001.

Population of Punjab by districts 1981 and 1998, intercensal growth rate, density, proportion urban and sex ratio, 1998

Name of District	Population Census			Inter- Censal Growth Rate	Pop. Density Per Sq.Km. 1998	% Of Pop. Urban	Sex Ratio M/F
	1981 Total	1998 Both Sexes	Male	Female				
Attock	876667	1274935	636338	638597	2.23	186	21.3	100
Bahawalnagar	1373747	2061447	1067411	994036	2.42	232	19.1	107
Bahawalpur	1453438	2433091	1278775	1154316	3.08	98	27.3	111
Bhakkar	665884	1051456	543661	507795	2.72	129	16.0	107
Chakwal	775600	1083725	518249	565476	1.99	166	12.2	92
D.G. Khan	943663	1643118	853782	789336	3.32	138	13.9	108
Faisalabad	3561909	5429547	2826908	2602639	2.51	927	42.7	109
Gujranwala	2108365	3400940	1770255	1630685	2.85	939	50.5	109
Gujrat	1288819	2048008	1026256	1021752	2.76	642	27.7	100
Hafizaad	567572	832980	433320	399660	2.28	352	27.3	108
Jhang	1970944	2834545	1474099	1360446	2.16	322	23.4	108
Jhelum	778778	936957	468112	468845	1.09	261	27.7	100
Kasur	1528002	2375875	1243818	1132057	2.63	595	22.8	110
Khanewal	1369766	2068490	1072492	995998	2.45	476	17.6	108
Khushab	641366	905711	451439	454272	2.05	139	25.3	99
Lahore	3544942	6318745	3328502	2990243	3.46	3566	82.4	111
Layyah	666517	1120951	579009	541942	3.10	178	13.0	107
Lodhran	739912	1171800	609202	562598	2.74	422	14.5	108
Mianwali	711529	1056620	530311	526309	2.35	181	20.8	101
Mandi Bahauddin	846114	1160552	594127	566425	1.88	434	15.2	105
Multan	1970075	3116851	1635768	1481083	2.73	838	42.2	110
Muzafarghar	1497736	2635903	1373036	1262867	3.38	320	12.9	109
Narowal	908977	1265097	636217	628880	1.96	541	12.2	101
Okara	1487261	2232992	1167481	1065511	2.42	510	23.0	110
Pakpattan	843623	1286680	668164	618516	2.51	472	14.2	108
Rahimyar Khan	1841451	3141053	1636864	1504189	3.19	264	19.6	108
Rajanpur	638921	1103618	580822	522796	3.27	90	14.5	111
Rawalpindi	2121450	3363911	1722477	1641434	2.75	637	53.2	105
Sahiwal	1281526	1843194	953561	889633	2.16	576	16.4	107
Sargodha	1911849	2665979	1372883	1293096	1.97	455	28.1	106
Sheikhupura	2110153	3321029	1729082	1591947	2.70	557	26.2	109
Sialkot	1802505	2723481	1396532	1326949	2.46	903	26.2	105
Toba Tek Singh	1134572	1621593	831602	789991	2.12	499	18.8	105
Vehari	1328808	2090416	1083812	1006604	2.70	479	16.0	108
Punjab	47292441	73621290	38094367	35526923	2.64	359	31.3	107
Islamabad	340286	805235	434239	337996	5.20	889	65.7	117

Source: District Census Reports and Provincial Census Report of Punjab.

Percentage distribution of Punjab population by broad age groups and districts, age at marriage and proportion of female population age 15 and over, 1998

Name of District	Percent Distribution of Population			Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (Females)	% of Females 15-49 in Pop.	% of Females Married 15 & over
	<15	15-64	65 and over			
Attock	39.5	56.0	4.4	22.29	24.1	62.5
Bahawalnagar	42.7	53.0	4.0	22.8	22.1	65.5
Bahawalpur	44.3	52.3	3.2	21.09	21.4	69.7
Bhakkar	44.5	51.5	3.8	22.29	21.8	66.3
Chakwal	39.0	55.0	6.0	23.33	25.0	61.1
D.G. Khan	49.0	47.6	3.3	19.3	20.0	76.7
Faisalabad	40.8	55.0	4.2	22.99	22.5	62.5
Gujranwala	42.5	53.5	4.0	22.71	22.0	63.5
Gujrat	40.5	54.3	5.1	22.84	23.4	62.8
Hafizaad	41.2	53.5	5.2	22.44	22.0	63.7
Jhang	41.7	54.0	4.5	22.00	22.0	65.5
Jhelum	39.7	55.4	4.8	23.01	24.0	61.8
Kasur	44.5	51.3	4.2	21.86	20.7	66.1
Khanewal	43	53	4.0	22.25	22.0	65.1
Khushab	40.7	54.4	4.7	23.21	24.0	62.7

Name of District	Percent Distribution of Population			Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (Females)	% of Females 15-49 in Pop.	% of Females Married 15 & over
	<15	15-64	65 and over			
Lahore	39.2	57.5	3.2	23.06	23.5	61.0
Layyah	46.1	50.2	3.6	19.54	21.2	67.0
Lodhran	46	50.5	3.4	20.7	21.1	71.2
Mianwali	43.6	52.3	4.0	22.4	23.0	64.2
Mandi Bahauddin	40.8	54.0	5.2	22.63	22.5	64.8
Multan	43.6	53.2	3.1	21.55	24.3	67.0
Muzafarghar	48.4	48.5	3.2	19.49	20.3	74.3
Narowal	44.3	51.0	4.8	22.46	22.0	64.0
Okara	42.3	53.4	4.2	22.1	21.7	65.2
Pakpattan	42.7	53.0	4.1	22.3	21.9	65.2
Rahimyar Khan	46.0	50.7	3.2	20.86	21.2	70.3
Rajanpur	48.2	48.4	3.2	19.34	20.2	77.6
Rawalpindi	38.6	57.8	3.6	23.52	24.4	74.8
Sahiwal	41	54.5	4.4	23.34	22.5	62.0
Sargodha	41.4	54.2	4.3	22.45	22.7	64.8
Sheikhupura	43.0	52.5	4.4	22.24	21.5	64.5
Sialkot	41.6	54.0	4.4	22.85	22.6	63.0
Toba Tek Singh	41.3	54.0	4.9	23.33	22.5	62.5
Vehari	43.2	52.6	4.0	22.2	21.8	65.6
Punjab	42.5	53.5	4.0	22.24	22.2	65.1
Islamabad	37.8	59.3	2.7	23.4	23.3	62.8

Source: District Census Reports and Provincial Census Report of Punjab.

Proportion of Punjab literate population by districts, Labour force in agriculture and selected household characteristics, 1998

Name Of District	% Literate in Population 10 & over			% of Employed Labour Force in Agriculture	Household Characteristics			% of Children Immunised (Age <10)
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE		H. Hold Size	% Of H.Holds with Piped Water	% Of H. Holds with Electricity	
Attock	49.3	67.0	32.0	32.3	6.1	27.0	69.7	79.4
Bahawalnagar	35.1	45.5	23.8	59.0	6.7	27.0	53.0	78.1
Bahawalpur	34.7	44.5	23.6	58.7	6.8	16.0	50.0	72.2
Bhakkar	34.2	49.7	17.6	53.7	6.2	7.9	48.0	65.8
Chakwal	56.7	73.4	42.2	42.4	5.7	21.4	69.0	66.7
D.G. Khan	30.2	41.7	17.6	67.4	7.8	19.5	56.0	65.1
Faisalabad	52.0	61.0	42.2	25.2	7.2	28.1	86.6	78.5
Gujranwala	56.3	64.3	48.5	17.0	7.5	32.5	93.3	74.7
Gujrat	62.2	73.0	51.6	29.5	6.6	21.2	92.4	81.7
Hafizaad	40.7	51.8	28.6	39.6	7.1	22.6	80.3	80.6
Jhang	37.1	51.5	21.4	40.3	6.5	29.2	48.9	78.7
Jhelum	63.6	77.7	50.5	27.2	6.1	27.2	83.1	86.1
Kasur	36.2	47.6	23.4	32.0	7.0	19.8	81.0	71.8
Khanewal	40.0	53.6	25.1	51.1	7.0	12.0	56.4	77.1
Khushab	40.5	59.8	21.8	45.2	6.2	20.9	58.1	79.6
Lahore	64.6	69.0	59.6	5.7	7.1	75.2	96.0	78.1
Layyah	38.7	53.0	23.4	52.2	7.3	5.2	46.6	50.5
Lodhran	29.6	42.3	15.7	61.8	7.2	13.3	52.0	66.2
Mianwali	42.8	63.8	22.1	35.1	7.1	23.2	65.4	73.0
Mandi Bahauddin	47.2	58.5	35.3	40.3	6.7	8.0	79.2	75.8
Multan	43.4	53.3	32.3	33.6	7.1	21.7	69.6	75.6
Muzafarghar	28.4	41.0	14.8	49.8	7.3	6.0	51.7	65.2
Narowal	52.7	65.6	39.8	40.3	7.4	12.2	85.0	78.3
Okara	37.8	49.2	25.0	34.0	6.5	15.0	69.4	81.5
Pakpattan	34.7	47.0	21.3	60.6	6.4	15.0	54.5	74.2
Rahimyar Khan	33.0	43.0	21.5	56.3	7.5	15.3	52.9	66.0
Rajanpur	20.7	29.2	11.3	76.7	7.3	8.5	40.4	64.0
Rawalpindi	70.4	81.2	59.2	8.4	6.4	41.3	91.0	84.8
Sahiwal	44.0	54.7	32.3	56.7	6.9	18.0	66.8	83.4
Sargodha	46.3	59.2	32.7	31.0	6.4	11.0	71.6	80.2
Sheikhupura	43.8	53.3	33.3	29.6	7.3	18.7	82.2	77.1
Sialkot	59.0	65.9	51.5	20.3	7.3	26.2	94.6	80.9

Name Of District	% Literate in Population 10 & over			% of Employed Labour Force in Agriculture	Household Characteristics			% of Children Immunised (Age <10)
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE		H. Hold Size	% Of H.Holds with Piped Water	% Of H. Holds with Electricity	
Toba Tek Singh	50.5	61.3	39.1	36.2	7.1	24.4	79.2	76.7
Vehari	36.8	49.4	23.2	51.7	6.9	17.2	63.5	75.1
PUNJAB	46.6	57.2	35.1	37.1	7.0	27.2	72.5	75.5
Islamabad	72.4	80.6	62.4	3.7	6.2	57.3	91.5	72.3

Source: District Census Reports And Provincial Census Report Of Punjab

Population of Sindh by districts 1981 and 1998, intercensal growth rate, Density, Proportion urban and sex ratio, 1998

Name of District	Census Population				Inter- Censal Growth Rate(%)	Population Density Per Sqkms	% of Population Urban	Sex Ratio (M/F)
	1981	1998						
	Total	Both Sexes	Male	Female				
Badin	776,614	1,136,044	597,573	538,471	2.3	169	16.4	111
Dadu	1,081,611	1,688,811	887,061	801,750	2.7	89	21.4	111
Ghotki	568,823	970,549	511,363	459,186	3.2	160	16.3	111
Hyderabad	2,059,026	2,891,488	1,511,025	1,380,463	2.0	524	50.8	110
Jacobabad	1,011,212	1,425,572	744,014	681,558	2.0	270	24.4	109
Karachi (Central)	1,357,002	2,277,931	1,200,536	1,077,395	3.1	33014	100	111
Karachi (East)	1,494,786	2,746,014	1,464,360	1,281,654	3.6	19755	100	114
Karachi (Malir)	429,570	981,412	548,645	432,767	5.0	433	67.3	127
Karachi (South)	1,243,928	1,745,038	943,365	801,673	2.0	14304	100	118
Karachi (West)	912,698	2,105,923	1,149,200	956,723	5.0	2267	90.7	120
Khairpur	981,190	1,546,587	810,448	736,139	2.7	97	23.6	110
Larkana	1,138,580	1,927,066	993,576	933,490	3.1	260	28.9	106
Mirpurkhas	577,879	905,935	471,096	434,839	2.7	310	33.1	108
N. Sh. Feroz	829,051	1,087,571	568,574	518,997	1.6	369	17.7	110
Nawabshah	813,534	1,071,533	555,677	515,856	1.6	238	26.4	108
Sanghar	917,863	1,453,028	762,284	690,744	2.7	135	22.8	110
Shikarpur	596,409	880,438	456,589	423,849	2.3	351	24.1	108
Sukkur	553,848	908,373	483,251	425,122	3.0	176	50.5	114
Tharparkar	540,985	914,291	499,859	414,432	3.1	47	4.4	121
Thatta	761,039	1,113,194	589,341	523,853	2.3	64	11.2	113
Umerkot	383,018	663,095	349,754	313,341	3.3	118	16.8	112
Sindh Province	19,028,666	30,439,893	16,097,591	14,342,302	2.8	216	48.8	112

Source: District Census Reports And Provincial Census Report Of Sindh.

Percentage distribution of Sindh population by broad age groups and districts, age at marriage and proportion of female population, 1998

Name Of District	Percent Distribution of Population			Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (Females)	% of Females 15-49 in Population	% of Females Married 15 & Over
	<15	15-64	65 & over			
Badin	45.0	51.9	3.1	19.2	24.7	73.2
Dadu	43.7	53.4	2.9	19.9	22.6	70.7
Ghotki	46.7	50.6	2.7	18.4	21.2	78.2
Hyderabad	42.2	55.0	2.9	21.9	23.1	63.0
Jacobabad	46.3	51.3	2.4	17.9	22.5	81.9
Karachi (Central)	35.7	61.2	3.0	24.5	24.9	56.8
Karachi (East)	36.7	60.4	2.8	24.1	24.2	58.1

Name Of District	Percent Distribution of Population			Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (Females)	% of Females 15-49 in Population	% of Females Married 15 & Over
	<15	15-64	65 & over			
Karachi (Malir)	41.4	56.6	2.0	21.4	21.1	67.0
Karachi (South)	35.2	62.1	2.8	23.6	24.1	58.6
Karachi (West)	41.1	56.9	2.1	27.1	28.6	62.8
Khairpur	46.5	50.7	2.8	19.6	21.5	72.1
Larkana	46.7	50.6	2.7	19.5	22.0	81.0
Mirpurkhas	45.1	52.2	2.8	20.7	22.0	68.8
N. Sh. Feroz	45.6	51.6	2.8	20.6	22.2	67.9
Nawabshah	45.0	52.2	2.8	20.6	22.6	68.9
Sanghar	45.4	51.7	2.9	19.9	21.6	71.7
Shikarpur	45.9	51.5	2.7	20.6	22.5	75.8
Sukkur	44.0	53.4	2.6	20.5	21.8	68.9
Tharparkar	50.3	46.0	3.7	19.3	18.7	76.3
Thatta	43.8	53.2	2.9	20.2	22.2	72.0
Umerkot	46.9	50.1	3.0	19.2	20.7	75.4
Sindh Province	42.8	54.5	2.8	21.1	22.5	64.1

Source: District Census Reports and Provincial Census Report of Sindh.

Proportion of Sindh literate population by districts, Labour force in agriculture and selected household characteristics, 1998

Name of District	% Literate in Population 10 & Over			% of Employed Labour Force in Agriculture	Household Characteristics			% of Children Immunised (Age <10)
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Household Size	% of H.Holds With Piped Water Inside House	% of H. Holds with Electricity	
Badin	24.6	35.1	12.9	80.2	5.3	13.0	25.1	44.4
Dadu	35.6	48.0	21.7	57.5	5.5	20.4	70.9	56.1
Ghotki	29.0	44.2	11.9	58.6	5.5	14.4	59.4	57.1
Hyderabad	44.3	52.6	35.0	3.7	6.0	47.3	73.6	66.4
Jacobabad	23.7	34.1	12.3	70.6	7.6	16.8	64.5	59.5
Karachi (Central)	76.0	77.8	73.9	2.2	6.8	85.4	97.4	77.6
Karachi (East)	73.1	75.7	70.1	2.7	6.8	78.3	95.4	65.5
Karachi (Malir)	53.6	61.4	42.9	5.1	6.2	61.3	84.9	56.2
Karachi (South)	67.6	71.6	62.7	2.3	6.2	72.6	98.0	74.1
Karachi (West)	56.4	62.1	48.3	4.9	6.8	65.3	88.6	73.8
Khairpur	35.5	49.7	19.8	61.4	6.0	16.0	65.9	60.0
Larkana	35.0	48.6	20.5	63.4	5.9	17.1	84.0	70.0
Mirpurkhas	36.0	46.0	25.1	50.7	6.1	30.4	55.8	64.2
N. Sh. Feroz	39.1	54.3	22.6	57.6	5.8	16.1	69.3	71.1
Nawabshah	34.1	47.6	19.6	62.5	6.0	23.6	75.5	60.4
Sanghar	39.1	54.3	22.6	62.6	6.4	20.9	52.0	24.0
Shikarpur	30.9	42.9	17.5	80.3	8.0	20.3	70.0	55.6
Sukkur	46.6	59.8	31.2	29.8	6.5	37.7	73.5	61.6
Tharparkar	18.3	28.3	6.9	73.2	5.6	2.3	6.8	54.7
Thatta	24.8	31.6	11.4	67.3	5.1	14.7	25.9	53.6
Umerkot	24.8	36.3	11.9	70.6	5.4	12.1	39.1	62.2
Sindh Province	45.3	54.5	34.8	39.0	6.0	37.2	70.1	63.5

Source: District Census Reports and Provincial Census Report of Sindh.

Population of NWFP by Districts 1981 and 1998, Intercensal Growth Rate, Population Density and Sex Ratio, 1998.

Name Of District	Census Population				Inter Censal Growth Rate	Pop. Density Per Sq.Km.	Proportion Urban	Sex Ratio M/F
	1981		1998					
	Total	Both Sexes	Male	Female				
Abbottabad	647635	880,666	440718	439948	1.82	448	17.9	101
Bannu	423018	675,667	349125	326542	2.79	552	7.0	107
Batagram	339119	307,278	158563	148715	-0.58	204	0.0	107
Buner	265517	506,048	253035	253013	3.87	271	0.0	100
Charsadda	630811	1,022,364	530724	491640	2.88	1,027	18.9	108
Chitral	208560	318,689	162082	156607	2.52	22	9.6	103
Dera Ismail Khan	494432	852,995	448990	404005	3.26	116	14.8	111
Hangu	182474	314,529	154021	160508	3.25	287	20.4	96
Haripur	479031	692,228	345561	346667	2.19	401	12.0	100
Karak	249681	430,796	211393	219403	3.26	128	6.5	96
Kohat	326617	562,644	282844	279800	3.25	221	27.0	101
Kohistan	465237	472,570	261942	210628	0.09	63	0.0	124
Lakki Marwat	287768	490,025	250336	239689	3.18	155	9.6	104
Lower Dir	404844	717,649	355728	361921	3.42	453	6.2	98
Malakand	257797	452,291	233556	218735	3.36	475	9.5	107
Mansehra	770235	1,152,839	571881	580958	2.40	252	5.3	98
Mardan	881465	1,460,100	753442	706658	3.01	895	20.2	107
Nowsehra	537638	874,373	455598	418775	2.90	500	26.0	109
Peshawar	1113303	2,026,851	1065188	961663	3.59	1,606	48.7	111
Shangla	251546	434,563	223748	210815	3.27	274	0.0	106
Swabi	625035	1,026,804	516540	510264	2.96	66	17.5	101
Swat	715938	1,257,602	648008	609594	3.37	236	13.8	106
Tank	141062	238,216	124331	113885	3.13	142	15.0	109
Upper Dir	362565	575,858	291582	284276	2.76	156	4.0	102
NWFP	11061328	17,743,645	9,088,936	8,654,709	2.82	238	16.9	105

Source: District Census Reports and NWFP Census Report.

Percentage distribution of NWFP Population by broad age groups and districts, age at marriage and proportion of female population, 1998

Name Of District	Percent Distribution Of Population			Singulate mean Age At Marriage (Female)	% Of Females 15-49 In Pop.	% Of Females Married 15 & Over
	<15	15-64	65 & OVER			
Abbottabad	42.8	53.8	3.4	22.3	23.7	62.7
Bannu	48.1	49.5	2.4	20.5	21.2	69.5
Batagram	47.9	48.7	3.4	19.3	20.6	77.7
Buner	49.2	47.7	3.1	19.5	21.7	74.8
Charsadda	46.8	50.0	3.2	21.6	21.1	64.8
Chitral	47.9	49.3	2.8	19.9	20.7	71.2
Dera Ismail Khan	46.7	50.4	2.9	21.3	20.7	68.5
Hangu	49.8	47.5	2.6	20.8	22.7	68.8
Haripur	41.9	54.3	3.8	22.5	23.8	59.5
Karak	50.3	46.2	3.4	21.4	25.0	66.8
Kohat	46.3	50.5	3.2	20.9	22.4	68.5
Kohistan	49.6	47.1	3.3	17.5	18.5	84.8
Lakki Marwat	49.5	47.4	3.2	21.3	20.7	68.5
Lower Dir	51.8	45.7	2.5	20.2	21.2	73.8
Malakand	49.1	48.2	2.7	20.5	20.4	71.1
Mansehra	45.5	50.6	3.9	21.4	23.3	69.0
Mardan	47.1	50.0	2.9	21.1	21.3	66.5
Nowsehra	44.7	52.4	2.9	21.5	21.9	65.1
Peshawar	46.1	51.5	2.4	21.3	21.5	62.4
Shangla	48.6	48.4	3.0	19.0	20.9	77.2
Swabi	46.3	50.3	3.4	20.9	22.2	66.3
Swat	48.9	48.5	2.6	19.8	21.0	73.8
Tank	48.6	48.6	2.8	20.9	20.4	70.1

Name Of District	Percent Distribution Of Population			Singulate mean Age At Marriage (Female)	% Of Females 15-49 In Pop.	% Of Females Married 15 & Over
	<15	15-64	65 & OVER			
Upper Dir	52.0	45.4	2.7	19.7	19.9	75.7
NWFP	47.2	49.8	3.0	20.9	21.5	68.8

Source: District Census Reports and NWFP Census Report.

Proportion of NWFP literate population by districts, Labour force in agriculture and selected household characteristics, 1998

Name Of District	% Literate in Population 10 & Over			Percent Of Employed Labour Force In Agriculture	Household Characteristics			Percent Of Children Immunised (Age <10)
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Household Size	% Of H.Holds With Piped Water Inside House	% Of Households With Electricity	
Abbottabad	56.6	74.5	39.1	19.1	6.4	29.9	75.0	77.0
Bannu	32.1	50.8	12.2	42.1	9.7	43.2	94.1	68.8
Batagram	18.3	29.4	6.5	54.6	6.6	23.4	42.4	52.5
Buner	22.6	38.2	7.7	73.1	9.0	27.7	51.1	68.5
Charsadda	31.1	46.9	14.1	49.1	8.0	12.6	90.5	78.4
Chitral	40.3	58.0	22.1	26.6	7.9	25.1	29.4	86.2
Dera Ismail Khan	31.3	43.2	17.9	48.2	7.5	4.9	73.1	58.6
Hangu	30.5	53.5	9.8	46.7	10.4	23.6	91.4	66.5
Haripur	53.7	70.5	37.4	32.1	6.6	49.6	76.3	73.2
Karak	41.9	68.2	18.1	39.4	10.0	21.6	98.6	79.1
Kohat	44.1	65.0	23.5	26.6	7.4	36.9	86.2	60.7
Kohistan	11.1	17.2	2.9	82.1	6.4	9.1	2.9	44.7
Lakki Marwat	29.7	50.3	8.6	48.3	9.2	38.7	87.0	66.3
Lower Dir	29.9	48.8	12.3	45.8	9.3	32.7	72.0	77.4
Malakand	39.5	55.2	22.7	38.2	9.1	23.6	82.0	65.3
Mansehra	36.3	50.9	22.7	46.8	6.7	26.3	49.1	71.1
Mardan	36.5	53.5	18.4	41.6	8.4	18.1	83.5	79.1
Nowsehra	42.5	60.6	22.7	25.1	7.7	33.9	90.5	78.8
Peshawar	41.8	55.9	25.9	15.8	8.5	47.7	95.0	83.0
Shangla	14.7	25.2	3.7	62.8	8.1	11.8	15.2	29.0
Swabi	36.0	54.0	18.3	55.8	7.7	10.9	83.4	75.0
Swat	28.7	43.2	13.4	50.1	8.8	24.5	67.8	73.4
Tank	26.3	42.4	8.6	50.8	9.3	29.7	92.4	53.9
Upper Dir	21.2	36.1	6.1	65.8	8.0	18.9	38.5	64.1
NWFP	35.4	51.4	18.8	42.1	8.0	27.2	72.2	71.2

Source: District Census Reports and NWFP Census Report.

Population of Balochistan by districts 1981 and 1998, Inter-censal growth rate, Density, Proportion urban and sex ratio,1998

Name Of District	Census Population				Inter-Censal Growth Rate	Pop. Density Per Sq.Km.	Percent Urban	Sex Ratio (M/F)
	1981	1998						
	Total	Both Sexes	Male	Female				
Awaran	110,353	118,173	62,114	56,059	0.40	4	0	111
Barkhan	61,686	103,545	54,365	49,180	3.09	30	7.4	111
Bolan	237,123	288,056	155,488	132,568	1.15	38	13.7	117
Chaghi	120,455	202,564	108,736	93,828	3.10	4	17.7	116
Dera Bhughti	103,821	181,310	97,316	83,994	3.33	18	8.5	116
Gawadar	112,385	185,498	99,436	86,062	2.99	15	54.0	116
Jafarabad	265,342	432,817	225,028	207,789	2.92	177	19.8	108
Jhalmagsi	68,092	109,941	58,868	51,073	2.86	30	7.4	115
Kalat	209,149	237,834	122,935	114,899	0.76	36	14.2	107
Kech	379,467	413,204	216,566	196,638	0.50	18	16.6	110
Kharan	129,040	206,909	107,261	99,648	2.82	4	13.4	108
Khuzdar	276,449	417,466	220,023	197,443	2.45	12	28.3	111
Killa Adullah	176,341	370,269	203,324	166,945	4.46	112	15.3	122
Killa Saifullah	148,362	193,553	105,174	88,379	1.58	28	13.1	119

Name Of District	Census Population				Inter-Censal Growth Rate	Pop. Density Per Sq.Km.	Percent Urban	Sex Ratio (M/F)
	1981	1998						
	Total	Both Sexes	Male	Female				
Kohlu	71,269	99,846	54,884	44,962	2.00	13	9.7	122
Lesbela	188,139	312,695	167,470	145,225	3.03	21	36.9	115
Loralai	235,038	297,555	158,168	139,387	1.40	30	11.8	114
Mastung	132,044	164,645	87,334	77,311	1.31	28	14.9	113
Musakhail	91,174	134,056	74,139	59,917	2.29	23	8.6	124
Naserabad	129,112	245,894	129,412	116,482	3.86	73	72.6	111
Pishin	202,256	367,183	196,330	170,853	3.57	47	6.3	115
Punjgur	160,750	234,051	125,648	108,403	2.23	14	9.1	116
Quetta	381,566	759,941	412,064	347,877	4.13	286	74.4	119
Sibi	98,482	180,398	97,332	83,066	3.62	23	32.1	117
Zhob	213,285	275,142	149,787	125,355	1.51	14	15.9	120
Ziarat	32,196	33,340	17,304	16,036	0.21	22	1.9	108
Balochistan	4,332,376	6,565,885	3,506,506	3,059,379	2.47	18.9	23.9	115

Source: Provincial Census Report-Balochistan And District Census Reports.

Percentage distribution of Balochistan population by broad age groups and districts, age at marriage and proportion of female population, 1998

Name Of District	Percent Distribution of Population			Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (Female)	% of Females 15-49 in Pop.	% of Females Married 15 & Over
	<15	15-64	65 and Over			
Awaran	46.7	50.9	2.4	19.6	21.7	73.5
Barkhan	44.9	52.1	3.0	19.0	21.6	77.3
Bolan	44.8	52.3	2.9	20.1	25.3	79.3
Chaghi	48.1	49.6	2.3	20.9	19.9	69.3
Dera Bhughti	47.6	49.8	2.6	19.5	21.0	90.1
Gawadar	45.7	51.7	2.6	20.5	21.3	68.2
Jafarabad	44.7	52.6	2.7	18.5	22.6	78.3
Jhalmagsi	46.2	51.1	2.7	18.2	21.1	81.5
Kalat	48.4	49.1	2.5	18.7	21.1	80.1
Kech	47.1	50.4	2.5	20.1	11.5	72.8
Kharan	47.6	49.5	2.9	20.6	21.6	69.8
Khuzdar	46.6	50.4	2.7	18.4	21.1	81.2
Killa Adullah	49.7	48.0	2.4	20.5	20.5	74.1
Killa Saifullah	51.2	46.4	2.4	20.3	20.0	73.7
Kohlu	41.5	55.7	2.8	18.5	22.4	83.8
Lesbela	43.6	53.4	3.0	20.9	21.2	68.8
Loralai	43.8	53.3	2.8	22.7	22.3	74.2
Mastung	44.9	51.9	2.6	21.0	21.4	67.3
Musakhail	51.4	45.5	3.1	18.4	17.5	83.0
Naserabad	44.6	52.6	2.8	19.4	22.5	82.3
Pishin	52.3	45.8	1.9	21.1	11.4	73.8
Punjgur	54.4	43.8	1.8	19.1	10.0	77.4
Quetta	42.0	56.0	2.0	22.7	20.8	63.6
Sibi	42.4	54.7	2.9	25.1	21.8	67.1
Zhob	52.1	45.5	2.4	20.7	18.3	75.9
Ziarat	47.4	50.2	2.3	22.2	23.5	61.1
Balochistan	46.7	50.8	2.5	20.14	21.3	73.4

Source: Provincial Census Report-Balochistan and District Census Reports.

Proportion of Balochistan literate population by districts, labour force in agriculture and selected Household characteristic, 1998

Name of District	% Literate in Population 10 & Over			% of Employed Labour Force In Agriculture	Household Characteristics			% of Children Immunised (Age <10)
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Household Size	% Of H.Holds With Piped Water Inside House	% Of H.Holds With Electricity	
Awaran	14.8	23.2	5.6	46.8	5.4	7.0	0.4	31.3
Barkhan	15.7	23.7	6.4	70.3	7.1	9.7	36.9	52.6
Bolan	15.7	23.1	6.9	72.2	7.3	15.2	49.8	49.0
Chaghi	26.5	37.5	13.2	20.3	6.7	27.8	30.3	63.1
Dera Bhughti	11.7	18.9	3.0	53.2	6.2	13.9	15.7	27.3
Gawadar	25.5	35.5	13.8	43.8	5.5	45.4	34.8	65.5
Jafarabad	18.5	27.5	8.6	70.9	7.1	17.1	64.7	49.3
Jhalmagsi	12.3	17.6	6.0	79.4	6.8	13.8	32.0	32.1
Kalat	19.9	27.2	9.4	68.3	6.8	13.2	45.2	50.8
Kech	27.5	38.1	16.3	30.0	5.1	20.4	38.1	63.2
Kharan	15.1	23.7	5.7	62.8	5.8	9.4	20.1	49.2
Khuzdar	17.5	25.3	8.4	59.2	5.4	7.6	32.7	36.3
Killa Adullah	16.1	23.8	6.8	39.2	8.0	50.7	74.5	49.9
Killa Saifullah	17.6	25.0	8.9	46.8	7.0	13.5	41.2	46.3
Kohlu	12.2	17.8	4.9	47.7	6.4	7.1	13.9	22.7
Lesbela	22.3	32.2	10.5	35.4	6.2	12.9	28.9	43.6
Loralai	19.0	28.6	7.9	40.3	7.4	54.2	60.6	58.2
Mastung	27.6	37.7	15.7	49.9	7.9	24.0	72.7	54.3
Musakhail	10.4	14.3	4.8	62.2	7.0	5.8	3.3	34.1
Naserabad	12.7	19.5	5.1	78.0	6.4	15.2	60.6	52.6
Pishin	31.1	47.3	13.2	52.2	6.8	50.4	75.6	55.1
Punjgur	31.4	39.4	22.3	53.8	6.2	1.1	5.2	66.0
Quetta	57.1	67.3	44.5	7.0	8.5	80.0	94.1	74.7
Sibi	25.5	35.3	13.6	73.9	6.9	41.4	54.0	32.2
Zhob	16.8	24.5	6.9	32.3	7.9	18.1	34.8	53.3
Ziarat	34.3	51.4	17.0	45.9	7.4	33.2	81.9	71.6
Balochistan	24.8	34	14.1	45.5	6.7	25.3	46.6	52.2

Source: Provincial Census Report-Balochistan and District Census Reports.

Percent distribution of population by sex and area

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0-4	14.8	14.5	15.1	15.7	15.5	15.9	13.0	12.6	13.5
5-9	15.6	15.7	15.6	16.5	16.8	16.2	14.0	13.7	14.3
10-14	13.0	13.3	12.6	12.9	13.4	12.3	13.1	12.9	13.3
15-19	10.4	10.3	10.5	9.9	9.9	10.0	11.3	11.1	11.5
20-24	9.0	8.7	9.3	8.6	8.1	9.1	9.7	9.7	9.8
25-29	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.1	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.2	7.8
30-34	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.9	7.2	6.6
35-39	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.4	5.6	5.2
40-44	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.8
45-49	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.1
50-54	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1
55-59	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0
60-64	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
65-69	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1
70-74	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
75+	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9

Source: Population Census Organisation, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan, <u>1998 Census of Pakistan</u>, 2001.

Age-Sex Pyramid, Pakistan, 1998
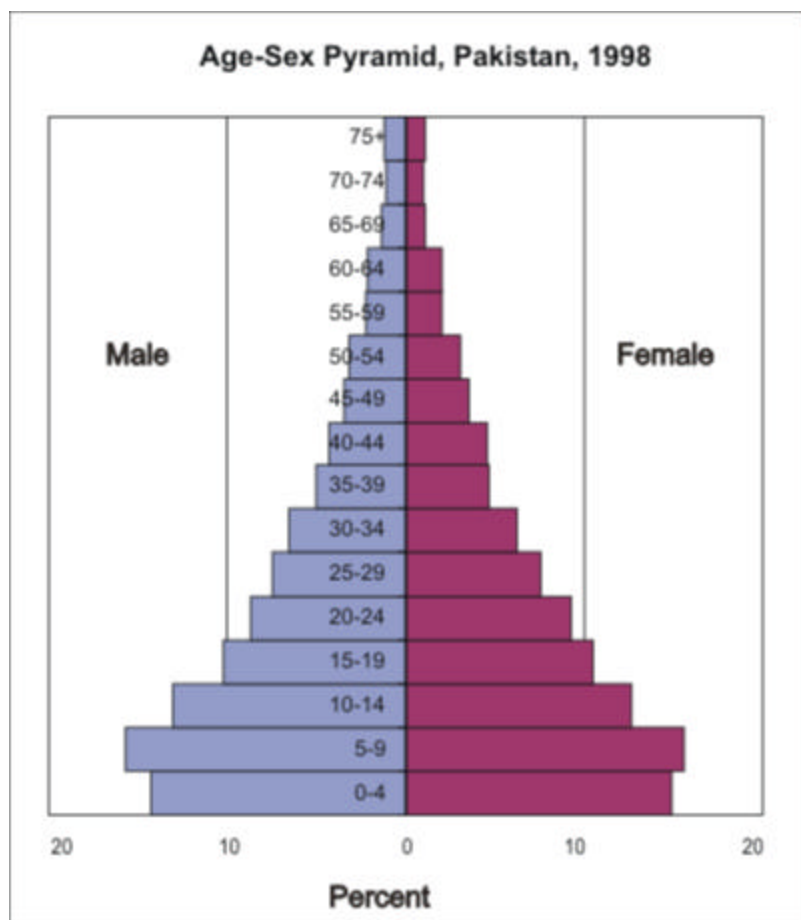
Population of twelve large cities of Pakistan, 1998

Name of city	Population (000)		Intercensal growth rate (Percent)
	1981	1998	
Karachi	5208	9339.0	3.50
Lahore	2953	5443.5	3.66
Faisalabad	1104	2008.9	3.58
Rawalpindi	795	1409.8	3.43
Multan	732	1197.4	2.94
Hyderabad	752	1166.9	2.60
Gujranwala	601	1132.5	3.80
Peshawar	566	982.8	3.30
Quetta	286	759.9	5.92
Islamabad	204	529.2	5.77
Sargodha	291	458.4	2.71
Sialkot	302	421.5	1.98
Total	13794	24849.8	2.52

Sources:
1. Population Census Organisation, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan. 1998 Census Report of Pakistan, 2001: Table 2.5, Page 105
2. NIPS, The State of Population in Pakistan, 1988, Table 2.8, Page: 17

Comment:

The 12 large cities of Pakistan accommodate one-fifth of the total population and 58 percent of the population living in urban areas of Pakistan. On the average urban population has grown by 3.5 percent during the last two census. Most of this growth has occurred in the above twelve urban centres. Both Quetta and Islamabad have experienced average annual population growth of nearly six percent during 1981-1998. At this rate these centres are likely to double their population before the end of the first decade of the new millennium.

Figure 2.2: Population of twelve large cities, 1981 and 1998, Pakistan
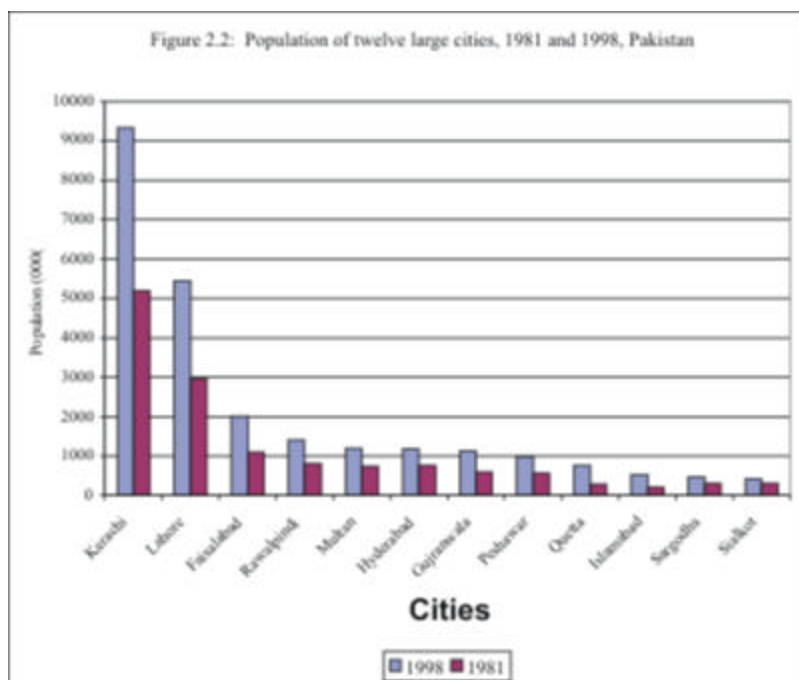
Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate by Residence, Pakistan, 1976-2001

Years	Crude Birth Rate / 1000 Population.			Crude Death Rate / 000 Population		
	All areas	Urban	Rural	All areas	urban	rural
1976-79	41.5	38.4	42.7	10.5	8.2	11.4
1984-86	43.0	40.1	45.1	10.8	8.7	12.2
1987-89	41.6	37.0	43.7	10.5	8.1	11.6
1990-92	39.8	34.0	42.5	10.2	7.6	11.4
1994	37.6	31.7	40.3	9.9	7.0	11.2
1996	35.2	31.3	37.1	8.8	7.1	9.6
1998	32.0	29.0	33.9	8.6	7.2	9.4
1999-00	30.2	27.8	32.2	8.3	7.1	9.2
2000-01	30.1	27.0	31.0	8.1	7.0	9.0

Sources:
1. Social Development in Pakistan: Annual Review 2000, Social Policy Development Centre, Karachi
2. Federal Bureau of Statistics: Pakistan Demographic Surveys (PDS)
3. NIPS estimates based on Projections for the period 1995-2025

Natural Rate of Population Increase, Pakistan, 1976-2001

Year	All Areas	Urban	Rural
1976-79	3.1	3.0	3.1
1984-96	3.2	3.1	3.3
1987-89	3.1	2.9	3.2
1990-92	3.0	2.6	3.1
1994	2.8	2.5	2.9
1996	2.6	2.4	2.8
1998	2.4	2.2	2.5
1999-00	2.2	2.1	2.3
2000-2001	2.1	2.0	2.2

Sources:
1. Social Development in Pakistan: Annual Review 2000, Social Policy Development Centre, Karachi
2. Federal Bureau of Statistics: Pakistan Demographic Surveys (PDS)
3. NIPS estimates based on Projections for the period 1995-2025

Crude birth and crude death rates of world, more developed, less developed and selected countries

Region /Country	1994		1996		1998		2000		2001	
	CBR	CDR	CBR	CDR	CBR	CDR	CBR	CDR	CBR	CDR
World	25	9	24	9	23	9	22	9	22	9
More Developed	12	10	12	10	11	10	11	10	11	10
Less developed	28	9	27	9	26	9	25	9	25	8
USA	16	9	15	9	15	9	15	9	15	9
Canada	14	7	13	7	12	7	11	7	11	8
United Kingdom	13	11	13	11	13	11	12	11	12	11
Australia	15	7	14	7	14	7	13	7	13	7
Japan	10	7	10	7	10	7	9	8	9	8
China	18	7	17	7	17	7	15	6	15	6
Egypt	30	8	30	7	28	6	26	6	28	7
India	29	10	29	10	27	9	27	9	26	9
Bangladesh	37	13	31	11	27	8	27	8	28	8
Sri Lanka	21	6	20	5	19	6	18	6	18	6
Iran	44	9	36	7	24	6	21	6	18	6
Nepal	39	15	39	12	33	11	36	11	35	11
Pakistan	38	10	35	9	32	9	30	8	30	8

Source:
1. World Population Data Sheets for respective years, Population Reference Bureau, Washington, USA.
2. Estimates for Pakistan are based on preceding table.

Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, Natural Rate of Population Increase, Infant Mortality Rate and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Residence and Provinces 1976-1996

Year	Crude Birth Rate/000 Pop.			Crude Death Rate/000 Pop.			Natural Rate of Increase (%)			Infant Mortality Rate /000 live births			Life expectancy at birth
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	
Punjab													
1976-79	42.2	41.4	42.5	11.1	9.5	11.7	3.1	3.2	3.1	100	80	107	
1984-86	42.7	39.8	44.6	11.0	8.6	12.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	120	88	131	57.6
1987-89	41.4	37.6	43.0	10.6	8.3	11.5	3.1	2.9	3.2	105	93	119	57.8
1990-92	38.9	33.5	41.2	10.2	7.9	11.2	2.9	2.6	3.0	110	83	129	58.0
1994	36.7	31.6	38.8	10.0	7.0	11.2	2.7	2.5	2.7	106	54	123	
1996	35.3	30.9	37.2	9.1	7.1	9.9	2.6	2.4	2.7	86	64	100	60.0
Sindh													
1976-79	39.5	33.7	43.9	9.2	6.1	11.5	3.0	2.8	3.2	74	57	83	
1984-86	42.5	40.2	45.3	10.6	8.5	13.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	114	86	138	55.1
1987-89	39.4	35.4	43.3	10.8	7.8	13.7	2.9	2.8	3.0	113	76	145	54.4
1990-92	39.3	34.7	44.0	10.1	7.1	13.2	2.9	2.8	3.1	98	68	138	55.4
1994	37.3	31.6	43.3	10.6	8.1	13.2	2.7	2.3	3.0	110	67	142	
1996	35.5	32.8	37.9	8.6	7.3	9.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	87	54	126	55.4
NWFP													
1976-79	43.2	41.0	43.6	10.7	9.0	11.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	109	100	111	
1984-86	44.2	38.8	46.3	9.7	10.1	9.8	3.4	2.9	3.7	93	146	83	58.7
1987-89	45.5	38.1	46.9	9.3	7.3	9.7	3.6	3.1	3.7	76	67	80	59.3
1990-92	43.1	34.0	44.7	9.7	7.5	10.1	3.3	2.6	3.5	90	74	94	59.6
1994	41.8	34.3	43.2	8.5	5.1	9.0	3.3	2.9	3.4	57	35	60	
1996	35.6	30.1	36.7	8.6	7.3	8.9	2.7	2.3	2.8	80	77	81	56.6
Balochistan													
1976-79	36.3	33.1	36.9	7.1	6.4	7.2	2.9	2.7	3.0	66	44	69	
1984-86	45.9	45.4	45.6	12.1	8.4	13.8	3.4	3.7	3.2	155	101	166	50.4
1987-89	44.4	44.4	44.3	11.0	8.7	11.4	3.3	3.6	3.3	114	104	117	51.0
1990-92	44.1	35.5	45.6	11.5	7.9	12.0	3.3	2.8	3.4	117	88	128	51.5
1994	40.2	31.5	41.7	8.8	4.8	9.5	3.1	2.7	3.2	118	81	123	
1996	32.9	25.4	35.1	6.8	4.2	7.5	2.6	2.1	2.8	87	81	89	57.8

Source: Social Development in Pakistan: Annual Review 2000, Social Policy and Development Centre, Karachi.

Population density per square kilometre of world, more developed, less developed and selected countries, 21001

Region / Country	Density /sq.km
World	46
More Developed Countries	23
Less Developed	60
USA	30
Canada	3
UK	372
Australia	2
Japan	337
China	133
Egypt	70
India	314
Iran	42
Bangladesh	927
Nepal	159
Sri Lanka	297
Pakistan	179

Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2001 World Population Data Sheet. Pakistan's estimates are based on population size of 142.5 million as of mid 2001 and the land area.

Education Policy 1998-2010

In recognition of the crucial role of education in bringing prosperity to the country, the government announced a comprehensive Education Policy (1998-2010) on March 27, 1998. With the objective of enhancing basic education, the policy provides the foundation for a massive literacy programme. Its goal is to increase the literacy rate from 39 % in 1998 to 70 % by the year 2010. To achieve this target, the government proposes a number of measures:

- Compulsory primary education through legislation with special emphasis on female education
- Establishment of 45,000 new primary schools, and 20,000 masjid schools; upgrading of 45,000 primary schools to middle level; and the introduction of evening shifts in the existing 20,000 primary schools.
- A two-to-three year primary education package for children aged between 10 and 14 who were left out earlier.
- Recruitment of 100,000 new teachers in primary, middle and secondary schools.
- Increase in participation ration in primary education to 90% by 2003 and 105 % by the year 2010.
- Strengthening of school administrative committees, village education committees and parent teacher associations for the better provision of basic education.
- Establishment of 75,000 non-formal basic education schools under the Prime Minister's Literacy Commission.
- Establishment of 30,000 new secondary schools, 305 new secondary vocational institutions and 126 new mono/polytechnic institutions.
- Greater emphasis on computer education and technical training in schools.
- Introduction of new technologies and revised curricula in the vocational institutions according to market demands.
- Investment in higher education through increasing the number of universities (from 21 to 42), revising the curricula, strengthening support facilities, building institutional capacity through resource allocation, liberal grants and research funding.
- Establishment of the National Training Education Council.
- Introduction of an Education Card Scheme for poor and needy students.
- Introduction of the National Education Testing Service in professional and higher educational institutions to improve assessment standards for admission.
- Increase budget allocation for education from 2.2% of GNP to 4% by 2003, with legislation to ensure funds cannot be lapsed for transferred.

Education Status

Though there has been considerable expansion in the educational infrastructure over the years, Pakistan still lags behind in education sector as compared to other countries in the region. Only half of the population aged 10 years and above are literate. Female literacy is dismally low at 37 percent. Those who enroll in primary school, 60 percent of boys and 64 percent of girls drop out before completing Grade 5. Overall, an estimated 36 percent of children aged 519 years in Pakistan have never attended school. Only 31 percent of the population were found with Matric or above qualification in the latest Census of 1998. This proportion was 32.4 percent for male and 28 percent for female.

Private sector involvement in education is encouraging. The percentage share of private sector in enrollment is 18 percent at primary school level, 16 percent at middle school level and 14 percent at high school level. Ninety-four of private educational institutions are providing general education. In the public sector, expenditure on education has varied between 2.1 to 2.5 percent of GNP since 1991.

The Education Policy of the government aims to attain 70 percent literacy rate by the year 2010 and universal primary schooling by 2003. The policy provides for expansion of educational infrastructure both in urban and rural areas and increased allocation for education sector from 2.2 percent of the GNP to 4 percent by 2003.

Table 3.1 Literacy rate by provinces, Pakistan, 1975-2001

Year	Literacy rate		
	Male	Female	Total
Punjab			
1975	31.6	12.6	22.9
1979	36.4	16.4	27.0
1985	40.9	19.9	31.0
1990	46.9	24.7	36.4
1995	53.7	30.7	42.8
1997	56.8	33.5	45.6
Sindh			
1975	39.3	20.0	30.6
1979	39.7	21.5	31.4
1985	43.4	24.5	34.7
1990	47.8	28.1	38.6
1995	53.2	32.5	43.5
1997	55.4	34.5	45.6
NWFP			
1975	24.1	5.3	15.3
1979	25.7	6.4	16.6
1985	30.4	8.5	20.1
1990	37.5	12.0	25.4
1995	46.2	17.0	32.1
1997	50.3	19.6	35.3
Balochistan			
1975	15.0	4.2	10.2
1979	15.2	4.3	10.3
1985	18.6	5.8	12.8
1990	24.1	8.4	16.9
1995	31.1	12.0	22.3
1997	34.5	13.9	25.0
Pakistan			
1975	31.8	13.0	23.2
1979	34.8	15.7	25.9
1985	38.1	18.1	29.8
1990	43.9	22.4	34.9
1995	50.5	27.6	40.9
1997	53.4	30.0	43.6
2000	59.0	35.4	47.1
2001	61.3	36.8	49.0

Note: Literacy rate: The number of literate persons as percentage of population aged 10 and above.

Source:
1.   Social Policy & Development Centre, Social development in Pakistan: Annual Review 2000, Karachi.
2.   Economic Survey, 2000-2001, Page: 150

Comment: In spite of continued efforts of the government, universal literacy has not been realised as yet. Gender difference is prominent in all provinces. At the national level, one-third female are literate compared to six out of ten male capable of reading and writing a simple letter with understanding. Overall, half of the population aged 10 and above is illiterate. Illiteracy is high among male as well as female in the province of Balochistan

Table 3.2 Literacy ratio by age group, sex and residence, Pakistan, 1998

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
10+	43.9	54.8	32.0	33.6	46.4	20.1	63.1	70.0	55.2
10-14	54.7	60.9	47.7	45.6	54.3	35.4	72.6	74.2	71.0
15-19	57.0	67.0	46.3	47.5	61.4	32.9	73.6	76.7	70.4
20-24	50.4	63.7	37.0	39.6	56.5	23.5	69.7	75.6	63.0
25-29	44.0	57.1	30.2	32.3	47.7	17.2	64.7	72.4	55.7
30-34	41.1	53.4	27.4	29.4	43.4	14.7	61.3	69.5	51.2
35-39	40.3	53.3	25.7	28.2	42.9	12.7	60.2	69.7	48.8
40-44	36.2	51.0	21.0	24.8	40.3	10.0	56.3	68.2	42.4
45-49	32.3	46.5	17.0	21.7	36.0	7.2	52.5	65.4	37.2
50-54	28.6	41.2	14.2	19.2	31.3	5.7	47.6	61.8	32.0
55-59	27.1	39.6	12.3	18.4	30.1	1.9	45.1	58.6	28.3
60-64	21.1	30.8	10.0	13.8	22.2	4.0	39.1	50.4	23.6
65-69	20.6	29.9	1.5	13.2	21.1	3.8	37.3	49.4	22.4
70-74	17.0	24.3	1.9	11.0	17.0	3.7	32.8	43.8	19.1
75 and above	15.6	22.5	7.5	10.7	16.3	4.1	29.8	40.4	17.3

Source : Pakistan Census Organisation, 1998 Census Report of Pakistan, 2001, Pages:214-216
Comment: Urban men and women are more likely to be literate compared to their counterparts in rural areas. Literacy ratio decreases with age. Each second female is literate in urban areas compared to one in five women in the rural areas. Overall, one-third Pakistani women are literate compared to every second male.

Table 3.3 Number of Educational institutions, teachers and enrolment by various levels of education, Pakistan, 2000-01

Level	Institutions	Teachers	Enrolment
Primary	165,775	338,398	18,903,460
Middle	18,806	95,195	4,263,794
Secondary	12,852	162,006	1,771,382
Higher Secondary	661	20,190	42,334
Sec. Vocational	498	6,582	88,000
Colleges	1,083	35,325	956,468
Universities	28	9,280	100,000

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-2001: Page 151

Table 3.4 Number of various levels of educational institutions including female institutions, Pakistan, 1990-2000

YEAR	Primary schools (000)		Middle schools(000)		High schools (000)		Secondary vocational Inst.(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
1990-91	114.1	31.1	8.8	3.4	8.2	2.1	725	345	612	222	99	8	22	0
1992-93	130.6	38.1	11.8	5.1	8.7	2.7	602	316	649	243	147	9	23	0
1994-95	139.6	42.0	12.6	5.6	9.5	3.1	487	221	678	257	167	10	25	0
1996-97	149.7	42.0	14.5	5.8	9.9	3.2	578	225	737	287	264	16	25	0
1998-99	159.3	56.5	18.0	8.0	12.3	4.5	580	228	853	344	293	19	26	1
1999-00	162.5	57.6	18.4	8.1	12.6	4.6	580	228	853	344	293	19	26	1
2000-01	165.7	58.8	18.8	8.3	12.8	4.7	580	228	853	344	308	18	26	1

Source : Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-01, Appendix Table 10.1, Page:129

Table 3.5. Enrolment of students in various levels of educational institutions by sex, Pakistan, 1990-2000

Year	Primary schools (000)		Middle schools(000)		High schools (000)		Secondary vocational Inst.(000)		Arts and science colleges (000)		Professional colleges (Number)		Universities (Number)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1990-91	10837	3675	2821	842	1004	285	90	19	630	211	75786	18902	61857	11667
1992-93	12726	4596	3040	994	1168	357	93	24	703	251	76726	19125	68301	14856
1994-95	14264	5638	3816	1347	1525	514	86	15	704	276	100969	27715	80651	21174
1996-97	15395	6156	3726	1357	1521	520	92	15	762	319	140503	36082	91883	25050
1998-99	18731	7838	4338	1707	1795	690	75	17	791	356	162239	40659	91637	25469
1999-00	20399	8679	4644	1882	1932	775	75	17	791	356	162239	40659	114010	27369

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-01, Appendix Table 10.2, Page: 129

Table 3.6 Number of Private educational institutional by type and gender, Pakistan, 1999-2000

Type and level of education	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Boys	Girls	Comb.	Total	Boys	Girls	Comb.	Total	Boys	Girls	Comb.
General	33893	935	872	32086	13882	428	504	12950	20011	507	368	19136
Primary	14748	242	464	14042	7153	178	400	6575	7595	64	64	7467
Middle	12550	215	89	12246	5139	146	27	4966	7411	69	62	7280
High	5940	357	185	5398	1448	80	40	1328	4492	277	145	4070
Higher Secondary	407	72	65	270	108	16	22	70	299	56	43	200
Degree College	139	29	48	62	23	5	12	6	116	24	36	56
University	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2
British System	35	3	1	31	0	0	0	0	35	3	1	31
Others	71	17	19	35	11	3	3	5	60	14	16	30
Technical /Professional (Under Grduate)	433	124	13	296	19	8	0	11	414	116	13	285
Technical/ Professional (Graduate and Post Graduate)	265	112	4	149	10	2	0	8	255	110	4	141
Vocational	1505	405	438	662	181	72	88	21	1324	333	350	641

Source: FBS, Census of private educational institutional in Pakistan 2001, Page: 31

Table 3.7 Percentage of population by level of education attained, Pakistan, 1998

Level of Education	Punjab			Sindh			NWFP			Balochistan			Pakistan		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Below Primary	18.8	17.7	20.9	15.6	14.9	17.0	18.0	16.0	23.6	18.9	17.8	22.2	17.9	16.8	20.1
Primary	31.4	29.5	35.0	27.4	26.5	29.0	28.2	26.2	33.8	25.5	24.4	28.4	29.8	28.1	33.1
Middle	22.2	24.2	18.7	19.6	19.7	19.5	21.0	22.0	18.3	21.0	21.2	20.2	21.4	22.7	18.9
Matric	17.2	18.4	15.1	18.2	18.9	16.8	19.8	21.6	15.1	18.6	20.1	14.1	17.8	19.0	15.5
Intermediate	5.5	5.4	5.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	6.7	7.2	5.3	6.8	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
B.A. / B.Sc. & Equivalent	3.2	3.2	3.1	7.0	7.2	6.6	3.7	4.1	2.7	4.9	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0
M.A. /M.Sc. & equivalent or above	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.5	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	0.9	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2
Diploma / Certificate	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2
Others	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.2	1.8	1.5	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.5

28

Table 3.8 Primary enrolment ratio, pupil-teacher ratio, availability of primary schools and teachers, ratio of boys to girls and percent of female teachers by Provinces, Pakistan, 1975-1997

Year	Enrolment Ratio			Pupil Teacher Ratio			Availability of Primary Schools (ratio)			Availability of Primary School Teachers (ratio)			Ratio of boys to girls	% of female teachers
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Punjab														
1975	57.8	32.9	46.0	43.4	39.6	42.0	176	258	207	75	120	91	1.9	36.0
1980	54.5	34.1	44.8	41.5	41.1	41.3	177	251	206	76	120	92	1.7	36.6
1985	63.1	39.8	51.9	36.1	43.3	38.4	129	257	170	57	109	74	1.7	32.6
1990	73.9	53.6	64.1	38.6	46.7	41.5	136	199	161	52	87	65	1.5	35.7
1995	71.1	59.4	65.5	35.9	49.9	40.9	149	221	177	50	84	62	1.3	35.9
1997	67.4	58.0	62.8	34.5	49.1	39.8	154	226	182	51	85	63	1.2	36.1
Sindh														
1975	52.5	23.3	38.5	27.9	230.6	25.3	136	658	219	53	88	66	2.5	35.6
1980	58.2	25.5	42.2	35.3	25.8	31.9	154	802	255	61	101	75	2.4	36.3
1985	64.0	29.1	47.0	40.2	30.1	36.5	128	624	208	63	103	78	2.3	36.6
1990	64.5	21.2	43.5	40.4	20.1	32.6	80	509	135	63	95	75	3.3	38.1
1995	64.6	34.5	50.2	20.9	27.1	23.4	75	410	132	32	79	47	2.0	28.5
1997	60.0	34.6	47.9	20.3	28.2	22.5	75	381	122	34	82	47	1.9	27.5
NWFP														
1975	68.9	22.4	46.4	52.5	52.2	52.4	196	509	278	76	233	113	3.3	23.4
1980	69.8	20.5	46.1	68.8	54.8	65.2	209	547	297	98	267	141	3.7	25.5
1985	73.2	21.5	48.3	50.9	48.9	50.5	206	540	294	70	228	104	3.7	22.1
1990	94.5	28.1	62.5	44.7	36.5	42.6	115	355	171	47	130	68	3.6	25.3
1995	96.3	41.4	69.9	36.8	41.8	38.1	82	286	125	38	101	55	2.5	26.0
1997	99.2	46.5	73.8	30.0	41.7	32.8	83	242	122	30	90	44	2.3	23.8
Balochistan														
1975	33.6	7.3	20.8	35.2	28.6	33.9	146	606	231	105	394	163	4.9	20.1
1980	31.5	5.9	19.0	38.3	38.6	38.4	192	837	308	122	656	202	5.6	15.1
1985	44.4	9.2	27.4	40.4	56.3	42.3	120	900	207	91	610	154	5.2	12.2
1990	60.6	13.1	38.2	23.6	27.2	24.2	92	873	158	39	207	63	5.2	14.4
1995	63.5	30.0	48.1	24.1	43.3	27.6	86	407	135	38	144	57	2.5	18.3
1997	63.6	39.6	52.7	24.7	40.2	28.5	89	297	131	39	101	54	1.9	24.2
Pakistan														
1975	57.0	27.9	43.1	39.6	34.2	37.8	165	340	219	69	123	88	2.2	34.1
1980	56.2	28.4	42.8	42.6	37.2	40.7	176	352	231	76	131	95	2.1	34.9
1985	63.7	32.7	48.8	39.1	40.1	39.4	136	348	191	61	123	81	2.1	31.7
1990	73.9	39.7	57.5	38.7	38.5	38.7	111	267	155	52	97	67	2.0	33.4
1995	72.9	49.2	61.5	30.6	42.7	34.4	107	266	150	42	87	56	1.6	30.9
1997	70.2	49.7	60.4	28.9	42.5	33.1	109	257	150	41	85	55	1.5	30.8

Note:

Enrolment Ratio (Primary):- The number of students enrolled in primary level classes (I-V) as a percentage of of the population aged 5-9 years.
Pupil-teacher ratio:- The ratio of pupil enrolled in primary level class (I-V) to the number of teachers in primary schools.
Availability of primary schools:- The ratio of population aged 5 to 9 to the number of primary schools.
Availability of primary school teachers:- The ratio of population aged 5-9 to the number primary school teachers
Ratio of boys to girls (primary):- The ratio male students to female students enrolled in primary level classes (I-V)
Percentage of female teachers (primary):- The number of female teachers as a percentage of total teachers in primary schools

Source: Social Policy and Development Centre, Social Development in Pakistan: Annual Review 2000, Karachi

Table 3.9 Secondary enrolment ratio, pupil-teacher ratio, availability of secondary schools and teachers, ratio of boys to girls and percent of female teachers by Provinces, Pakistan 1975 -1997

Year	Enrolment Ratio			Pupil Teacher Ratio			Availability of Secondary Schools (ratio)			Availability of Secondary School Teachers (ratio)			Ratio of boys to girls	% of female teachers
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Punjab														
1975	29.6	10.0	20.8	28.5	8.5	18.9	906	1705	1147	96	85	91	3.6	48.0
1980	26.2	9.9	18.7	24.9	8.2	16.6	947	1749	1200	95	83	89	3.1	49.5
1985	28.3	12.0	20.7	26.7	8.6	17.0	861	1575	1092	94	72	82	2.7	53.5
1990	35.5	18.3	27.4	15.4	14.2	15.0	708	1001	822	43	78	55	2.2	33.3
1995	39.4	24.1	32.1	14.6	16.6	15.3	648	948	764	37	69	48	1.8	33.2
1997	36.4	24.1	30.5	13.0	16.6	14.1	558	953	697	36	69	46	1.6	32.4
Sindh														
1975	22.2	14.4	18.8	21.2	14.3	18.2	938	2056	1234	95	99	97	1.9	43.3
1980	24.4	15.4	20.3	24.2	17.2	21.2	1059	2474	1432	99	111	104	1.9	42.7
1985	29.5	17.2	23.9	30.3	19.4	25.6	1010	2630	1407	103	113	107	2.0	43.5
1990	30.9	17.7	24.8	27.1	17.7	23.1	920	1827	1193	88	100	93	2.0	42.8
1995	27.1	16.9	22.4	24.8	19.5	22.6	976	1850	1247	91	115	101	1.9	40.4
1997	26.6	17.1	22.2	21.0	18.7	20.1	806	1722	1067	79	109	91	1.8	38.1
NWFP														
1975	24.3	3.9	15.1	17.7	16.7	17.6	857	3447	1294	73	430	116	7.6	12.2
1980	20.9	3.4	13.0	14.6	9.1	13.6	949	3605	1425	70	271	105	7.5	17.6
1985	22.0	3.7	13.6	14.0	10.3	13.4	897	3521	1365	64	280	99	7.0	16.2
1990	32.6	6.3	20.3	15.8	13.2	15.4	732	2793	1116	48	211	76	5.9	16.8
1995	41.9	11.5	27.5	18.8	17.9	18.6	618	1895	908	45	156	68	4.1	20.7
1997	44.3	13.2	29.5	20.9	18.6	20.4	584	1639	842	47	140	69	3.7	23.5
Balochistan														
1975	8.8	2.5	6.1	7.0	6.7	6.9	800	2567	1128	79	272	113	4.8	17.6
1980	7.4	2.7	5.4	6.7	5.8	6.5	847	3109	1224	90	216	120	3.7	23.5
1985	9.4	3.9	7.1	5.9	6.7	6.1	766	2649	1097	63	170	86	3.2	21.5
1990	13.3	4.6	9.7	5.7	6.8	5.9	542	2095	789	43	146	61	3.9	17.8
1995	22.3	7.2	15.9	8.5	10.	8.8	557	2126	808	38	141	55	4.3	16.4
1997	21.7	9.1	16.4	8.0	8.7	8.1	557	1808	784	37	96	49	3.3	21.5
Pakistan														
1975	26.3	9.8	18.9	24.0	10.0	18.1	900	1940	1183	91	102	96	3.3	41.7
1980	23.9	9.8	17.5	21.7	10.0	16.7	963	2082	1276	91	102	96	2.9	42.8
1985	26.5	11.5	19.6	23.1	10.6	17.5	889	1942	1186	87	92	89	2.7	45.0
1990	32.7	15.7	24.8	16.3	14.7	15.8	737	1282	919	50	93	64	2.4	31.9
1995	36.0	19.9	28.4	16.0	17.0	16.3	690	1196	862	44	85	57	2.0	31.6
1997	34.5	20.3	27.8	14.7	16.8	15.4	605	1165	783	43	83	55	1.9	31.5

Note :

1. Enrolment Ratio (secondary):- The number of students enrolled in secondary level classes (VI-X) as a percentage of of the population aged 10-14 years.
2. Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary):- The ratio of pupil enrolled in secondary level class (VI-X) to the number of teachers in secondary schools.
3. Availability of secondary schools:- The ratio of population aged 10-14 to the number of Secondary schools.
4. Availability of secondary school teachers:- The ratio of population aged 10-14 to the number secondary school teachers
5. Ratio of boys to girls (secondary):- The ratio male students to female students enrolled in secondary level classes (VI-X)
6. Percentage of female teachers (secondary):- The number of female teachers as a percentage of total teachers in secondary schools

Source : Social Policy and Development Centre, Social Development in Pakistan: Annual Review 2000, Karachi.

Table 3.10 Primary and secondary level participation by province, Pakistan, 1975-1997

Years	Percentage of cohort starting primary school who reach to:						Percentage of children finishing primary schools who reach to:					
	Grade 2			Grade 5			Grade 6			Grade 10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Punjab												
1975	75.7	66.2	72.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	88.8	75.9	85.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
1980	80.3	53.9	68.6	53.2	33.3	44.9	91.8	65.9	83.7	34.0	41.3	35.6
1985	93.5	54.7	75.3	62.0	34.4	49.3	95.2	76.3	89.1	40.6	44.6	41.6
1990	83.3	51.6	68.0	69.5	44.4	58.1	92.4	87.6	90.7	44.5	51.9	46.6
1995	72.0	49.2	60.5	55.5	40.1	48.2	93.8	84.2	90.0	44.4	46.5	45.1
1997	64.8	47.3	56.0	53.0	37.9	45.6	88.1	80.7	85.2	40.9	46.1	42.7
Sindh												
1975	58.4	70.3	61.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	59.8	97.2	69.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
1980	72.3	79.6	74.3	45.2	58.1	48.6	74.6	89.4	79.4	70.3	60.7	66.8
1985	69.7	79.3	72.4	43.1	52.3	45.7	81.7	90.5	84.5	66.8	58.0	63.7
1990	64.9	62.5	64.3	45.2	38.0	43.1	84.1	95.7	87.6	57.5	54.3	56.4
1995	54.1	52.1	53.4	43.2	61.5	47.7	67.8	81.1	71.9	52.9	54.7	53.5
1997	52.5	57.2	54.0	40.5	40.6	40.5	65.1	75.1	68.4	60.0	61.9	60.7
NWFP												
1975	71.9	67.5	70.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	75.2	26.6	61.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
1980	56.6	64.4	58.2	35.5	36.7	35.8	67.3	32.6	59.4	45.6	43.5	45.4
1985	42.6	46.1	43.3	31.1	28.4	30.6	77.0	49.4	71.5	46.3	39.5	45.4
1990	40.4	40.4	40.4	32.7	26.7	31.4	81.8	79.6	81.4	57.5	48.8	56.2
1995	30.3	40.1	32.9	21.9	29.0	23.4	96.1	78.2	91.6	63.3	55.7	61.8
1997	29.9	41.3	33.1	23.9	25.5	24.4	103.1	77.7	95.8	59.7	52.6	58.3
Balochistan	46.7	43.4	46.0	N/a	N/a	N/a	75.7	64.8	73.6	N/a	N/a	N/a
1975	50.8	56.7	51.8	28.4	26.0	28.0	72.9	80.7	74.3	40.7	71.3	45.9
1980	46.2	35.4	44.0	28.7	34.4	29.7	72.3	81.9	74.3	51.6	63.5	53.6
1985	25.8	32.6	27.0	19.7	20.5	19.8	72.0	82.4	73.8	41.4	36.0	40.1
1990	29.0	30.2	29.3	19.7	24.1	20.6	81.1	84.7	81.8	55.2	44.9	53.4
1995	28.7	28.1	28.5	18.6	23.9	19.8	81.6	81.9	81.6	60.9	72.3	62.6
1997												
Pakistan												
1975	69.5	66.6	68.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	80.2	73.6	78.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
1980	72.0	59.4	67.5	46.9	37.7	43.7	84.0	68.7	79.4	41.7	47.6	43.1
1985	72.4	57.6	67.0	48.7	36.9	44.4	88.7	77.8	85.4	47.1	48.9	47.6
1990	63.9	50.9	59.1	51.0	40.3	47.2	88.3	88.7	88.4	49.0	52.1	49.9
1995	53.6	47.5	51.1	40.6	40.5	40.6	88.0	83.0	86.3	48.9	48.8	48.9
1997	50.0	46.7	48.6	40.1	35.9	38.4	85.2	79.4	83.1	47.7	49.8	48.4

Notes:

1. Percentage of cohort reaching Grade 2: The percentage of children starting primary school that reaches Grade 2
2. Percentage of cohort reaching Grade 5: The percentage of children starting primary school that reaches Grade 5
3. Percentage of cohort reaching Grade 6: The percentage of children finishing primary school that reaches Grade 6
4. Percentage of cohort reaching Grade 10: Percentage of children enrolled in Grade 6 who reach Grade 10

Source: Social Policy and Development Centre, Social Development in Pakistan: Annual Review 2000, Karachi.

Comment: Not only that participation rate is low at each level in Pakistan, a substantial proportion of pupil dropout at each level in all provinces. Though female participation rate is low, but the tendency of higher female continuation rates at various levels is an encouraging s ign. It is observed that female generally excel in their educational pursuits compared to male students.

Table 3.11 Dropout rate in primary education by sex, Pakistan, 1980-1997

Year	Boys	Girls
1980	53	62
1985	51	63
1990	49	60
1995	59	59
1997	60	64

Source: Social Policy and Development Centre, Social Development in Pakistan: Annual Review 2000, Karachi.
Note: Dropout rate: The percentage of children starting primary school who do not complete Grade 5.
Comment: The dropout rate has remained high for both boys and girls in Pakistan. Over half of male and female students leave school without completing primary level education. Literacy programmes are not likely to succeed with such a high rate of dropout at primary school level.

Table 3.12 Percentage of children that are ok for age, behind for age, left school and never attended school, Pakistan, 1998

Age of Child	Percentage of children that are				
	OK for age	Behind for age	Left school	Never attended	Total
5 years	28	0	0	72	100
6 years	32	14	1	53	100
7 years	23	36	1	40	100
8 years	18	46	1	34	100
9 years	19	48	2	30	100
10 years	15	50	5	31	100
11 years	16	52	8	23	100
12 years	12	49	12	27	100
13 years	15	41	17	27	100
14 years	12	39	21	28	100
15 years	11	30	26	33	100

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics. Pakistan Integrated Household Survey, 1998 'Education Sector Performance in the 1990s: Analysis from the PIHS'

Table 3.13 Percentage of children aged 5-19 years that have never attended school by residence, Pakistan, 1998

Age of Child	Percentage of children that have never attended school		
	Urban	Rural	Overall Pakistan
Overall	21	43	36
5 Years	54	77	71
6 Years	38	58	53
7 Years	22	46	40
8 Years	22	39	34
9 Years	17	36	30
10 Years	16	36	31
11 Years	12	29	23
12 Years	15	32	27
13 Years	14	34	27
14 Years	15	34	28
15 Years	18	40	33
16 Years	16	40	32
17 Years	14	35	27
18 Years	19	42	34
19 Years	14	35	27

Source: Federal Bureau of statistics. Education Sector Performance in the 1990s, Pakistan Integrated Household Survey, 1998.

Table 3.14 Real per capita expenditure on social sectors at 1998-99 Prices(RS.), Pakistan, 1991-2000

Years	Recurring Expenditure	Development expenditure	Total
1990-91	551	197	748
1991-92	567	243	810
1992-93	595	211	806
1993-94	582	217	799
1994-95	603	247	850
1995-96	631	280	977
1996-97	604	217	821
1997-98	580	195	775
1998-99	559	188	747
1999-00	580	169	749

Source: Social Policy and Development Centre. Social Development in Pakistan, 2000 , Page: 152, Karachi

Comment: Cutbacks on real per capita recurring and development expenditure on the social sector have negative impact. Real per capita recurring expenditure was down by almost 8 percent in 1999-2000, in relation to the peak allocation in 1995-96. This has had negative implications for the quality of services provided in education and curative health care, provision of medicines, largely due to protecting salary budgets in the face of the cutbacks. The fall in development expenditure is steeper, comparing the peak level attained in 1995-96 with per capita expenditure in 1999-2000. There has been a cutback of almost 40 percent, showing that the expansion rate of facilities has declined sharply.

Table 3.15 National budget allocation for education and its share as percent of GDP, Pakistan, 1993-2001 (Rs. in million)

Year	Allocation for Education	% of GDP
1993-94	34,872	2.22
1994-95	44,096	2.34
1995-96	52,643	2.43
1996-97	64,425	2.68
1997-98	64,084	2.32
1998-99	69,926	2.40
1999-00	69,964	2.20
2000-01	72,237	2.06

Source : Ministry of finance, Economic Survey 2000-2001, Page 155

Table 3.16 Public expenditure on education as percent of GNP, Pakistan, 1991-2001

Year	Expenditure on Education as % of GNP
1990-1991	2.1
1991-1992	2.2
1992-1993	2.2
1993-1994	2.2
1994-1995	2.4
1995-1996	2.4
1996-1997	2.5
1997-1998	2.3
1998-1999	2.2
1999-2000	2.1
2000-2001	2.3

Source: Economic Survey 2000-2001, Page 151

For Proportion of literate population by districts see Table 2.7, 2.10, 2.13 AND 2.16.

Section 4
Health

Health Status

Health conditions have improved in Pakistan over the past decades resulting in increase in average life expectancy for both male and female. Health infrastructure, at both primary and secondary level has expanded and accessibility of health services to general masses has improved. However, compared to other developing countries in general and the countries of the region in particular, health services still lag behind. A quarter of the population has no access to general health care services whereas only 60 percent women have access to pre and postnatal services in their vicinity. The health seeking behaviour is also alarmingly discouraging especially among pregnant women who do not go to health professionals for check-ups. Most of them assume that they are healthy and therefore do not require visiting a doctor or health service provider during pregnancy. Over three-fourths mothers deliver at home and are often attended by untrained traditional birth attendants.

Maternal mortality is high and is estimated between 300-400. Infant and child mortality is on decline but is still very high compared to other countries in the region. About one-third women are anaemic and about the same proportion of children are severely malnourished. According to official sources, the immunisation coverage is around 70 percent and still requires lot of efforts and motivation to make it universal. The government aims to increase the immunisation coverage to 80 percent by the year 2005 and full coverage reached by 2010. It also aims to eradicate Polio by 2002. The total number of HIV cases reported by December 31, 2000 is 1549 while there were 202 AIDS cases.

A number of health programmes are under implementation which include National Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care; Extended Programme of Immunisation; National AIDS Control Programme; Malaria Control Programme; Tuberculoses Programme; Women Health Project; National Hepatitis-B Control Programme; Cancer Programme; Genetic Disease Screening Programme; Drug Abuse Master Plan. The government is also taking a number of steps to overcome malnutrition. These include the Micro-nutrient Deficiency Control Programme; Promotion and Protection of Beast-feeding; Vitamin A Deficiency Control Programme; Anaemia Control Programme; Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme and Nutrition Programme under SAP II.

The National Health policy pledges to achieve the vision of "Health for All" by focussing on prevention of communicable diseases; inadequate primary / secondary health care services; professional and managerial deficiencies; greater gender equity; basic nutrition gaps; expansion of quality services to rural areas; improvement in private health sector; mass awareness and health education; availability and affordability of drugs; and capacity building of health policy monitoring.

National Health Policy, 2001

The Federal Cabinet endorsed the National Health Policy on June 11, 2001. The policy provides an overall national vision for the Health Sector based on "Health for all" approach. It aims to implement the strategy of protecting people against hazardous diseases; of promoting public health; and of upgrading curative care facilities. The policy identifies a series of measures, programmes and projects as the means for enhancing equity, efficiency and effectiveness in the health sector through focussed interventions.

Key features of the policy

1. Health sector investments are viewed as part of Government's Poverty Alleviation Plan;
2. Priority attention is accorded to primary and secondary tiers of the health sector; and
3. Good governance is seen as the basis for health sector reforms to achieve quality health care.

Specific Areas of Reforms

To achieve the vision of "Health for All" the policy identifies following ten areas under which specific modalities are to be implemented to achieve specific targets within ten years. Following are the specific areas:

1.   Reducing widespread prevalence of communicable diseases

Implementation modalities include:
a.   Preventive and promotive health programmes with clear spheres of responsibility of the federal and provincial governments;
b.   Expansion of EPI programme by introducing Hepatitis-B vaccine from July 2001;
c.   Strengthening of routine EPI facilities by providing cold-chain equipment over five years period;
d.   Observing National Immunisation Days against Polio to ensure WHO certification by 2005;
e.   Implementation of National Programme for immunising mothers against Neonatal Tetanus in 57 selected high-risk districts of the country over three years;
f.   Introduction of new National Programme against Tuberculosis based on DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) mode of implementation;
g.   Implementation of new National Malaria Control Programme, focussing on malaria microscopy through upgraded basic health facilities and early diagnosis with prompt treatment and selective sprays; and
h.   Prevention of HIV transmission through health education; surveillance system; early detection of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs); improved care of affected persons; and promotion of Safe Blood Transfusion. A uniform law will be enacted to set up Blood Control Authorities in the provinces.

2.   Addressing inadequacies in primary / secondary health care services

The main inadequacies are identified as inadequate equipment and medical personnel at BHU/RHC level and major shortcomings in emergency care, surgical services, anaesthesia and laboratory facilities at tehsil and district hospital level. Lack of referral system is also a major problem.

The implementation modalities will include following:
a.   Utilisation of trained Lady Health Workers to provide health care to the un-served population. This would ensure family planning and primary health care services at the doorstep of the population through an integrated community-based approach;
b.   Deployment of 71000 Family Health Workers under the National Programme for Family Planning and Primary Health Care and increasing this force to 100,000 by the year 2005;
c.   Improvement of district/tehsil hospitals under a phased manner. A minimum of 6 specialities (Medicine, Surgery, Paediatrics, Gynae, ENT and Ophthalmology) will be made available at these facilities;
d.   Up-gradation of district and tehsil hospitals to the desired standard through Provincial Master Plans;
e.   Performance of RHCs/BHUs will be reviewed. Adequately functioning facilities will be strengthened by filling up staff positions and allocation of financial resources, while poorly performing facilities will be contracted out to the private sector or other alternative uses explored;
f.   A model referral system will be developed and implemented in selected districts of each province and replicated countrywide by 2005.

3.   Removal of professional / managerial deficiencies in the district health system

Weak supervision and monitoring system at the district level and vacant position of doctors and paramedics at the primary and the secondary health facilities and specialist positions at the tehsil and district level were identified as deficient areas.

Following modalities are to be implemented:
a.   Adequate financial and administrative powers to District Health Officers under the Devolution Plan;
b.   Appointment of DHO on merit based criteria;
c.   Improved working and living conditions for doctors, nurses and paramedics in rural areas;
d.   Compulsory rural medical service for two years for in-service Medical Officers for promotion to higher grade;

e. Compulsory rural medical service for two years by specialists serving in non-teaching hospitals before consideration for promotion to higher grade;

f. For postgraduate programmes preference to be given to those Medical Officers who have completed two years of rural medical service;

g. Medical Officers and health workers to be trained in anaesthesia and obstetrics to address the acute shortage of trained staff in these areas;

h. Institutionalisation of mega-hospitals under autonomy arrangements;

i. Replacement of private practice of specialists by the system of institutional practice in maga-hospitals. Respective governments to frame rules for this purpose.

4. Promotion of greater gender equity in the health sector

Implementation modalities include the following:

- Improved safe motherhood services for mothers and focussed reproductive health services to childbearing women through a lifecycle approach will be provided at doorstep;
- Increased access to primary health services through lady health workers programme;
- Emergency Obstetric Care facilities to be provided through establishment of "Women-Friendly-Hospitals" in 20 districts under Women Health Project;
- Establishment of referral system between the village level and the health care facilities up to district hospital level under the Women Health Project;
- More job opportunities for women as LHWs, midwives, LHVs and Nurses by increasing enrolment in Nursing Schools, Midwifery Scools and Public Health Schools;

5. Bridging the basic nutrition gaps in the target-population i.e. children, women and vulnerable population groups

Implementation modalities include:

a. Vitamin supplementation to be provided to all under-5 children along with Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) on National Immunisation Days through EPI network;

b. Provision of iodised salt and fortified flour and vegetable oil by addition of micronutrients like Iron and Vitamin-A;

c. Food fortification programme under Nutrition Project in co-ordination with local food industry;

d. Provision of Nutrition Package through 100,000 Family Health Workers which includes Vitamin-B Complex Syrup, Ferrous fumerate and Folic Acid to deserving persons, especially childbearing women and sick family members; and

e. Mass awareness and health education programmes will be run through multi-media.

6. Correction of urban bias in the health sector implementation modalities

Every medical college, both in the public and private sectors will be required to adopt at least one district / tehsil hospital or primary health facility in addition to the teaching hospital affiliated to it. This will entail mandatory visits on rotation basis by faculty / medical students to spend more time in rural settings while helping to provide selective specialist cover to the beneficiary population. Detailed schemes on these lines will be chalked out by the provincial governments / Boards of management of medical colleges.

7. Introduction of required Regulations in the Private Medical Sector to ensure standard equipment and services in private health facilities as well as private medical colleges and Tibb/Homoeopathic teaching hospitals

Implementation modalities include:

a. Enactment of laws/regulations on accreditation of private hospitals, clinics, and laboratories;

b. Ensure adherence to PMDC approved standards by private medical colleges before students are admitted;

c. Amendment of existing law on Tibb and Homoeopathy to recognise degree and postgraduate level courses in Traditional Medicine

    d.   Development of appropriate framework for encouraging private-public sector co-operation in the health sector, especially for operationalising un-utilised or under-utilised health facilities through NGOs, individual entrepreneurs or doctors' groups.

8.   Creation of mass awareness about public health matters

    Implementation modalities include:
a.   Optimal use of multimedia to educate people about health and nutrition
b.   Airing programmes on health and nutrition on electronic media in co-ordination with Health and Education Ministries, National Institute of Health, Health services Academy and national Programme Authorities of Anti-TB, Malaria and HIV/AIDS Control Projects;
c.   Establishment of Nutritional Cell in the Ministry of Health with required nutrition experts and mass communication specialists;
d.   Training of Family Health Workers in inter-personal skills to improve advocacy regarding family planning and primary health care;
e.   Greater participation of NGOs and civil society in Mass Awareness Programmes.

9.   Improvement in Drug sector to ensure the availability, affordability and quality of drugs in the country

    Implementation modalities include:
a.   Encouragement of multinational and national companies for local manufacturing of drugs;
b.   Prioritising local manufacturing of imported drugs which are in short supply;
c.   Balanced and fair pricing policy to encourage investment in the pharmaceutical sector;
d.   Strengthening market surveillance capacity and quality control and up-gradation of laboratories at Karachi and NIH, Islamabad
e.   Limited availability of free life-saving drugs in emergency and casualty departments in hospitals. Provision of free life-saving drugs to poor people through Zakat system. Free health package will be available to target population through family Health Workers.

10.   Capacity building for Health Policy Monitoring in the Ministry of Health

A policy Analysis and Research unit will be set up in the Ministry of Health which will monitor health policy implementation in the key areas. The unit will also provide technical facilities to Provincial Governments on need basis.

Health Policy Specific Targets

1.   Immunisation coverage to be increased to 80 percent by 2005 and full coverage reached by 2010;
2.   Polio cases to be reduced to less than 100 by 2001 with WHO Certification achieved by 2005'
3.   Hepatitis-B vaccine to be made available in 70 percent districts by 2002 and 100 percent by 2003 by providing 17.3 million doses annually over next five years;
4.   Full DOTS coverage of TB to be achieved in all districts of the country by 2005. The detection rate will be 70 percent and cure rate 85 percent by 2005. This will reduce TB prevalence by 50 percent by 2010;
5.   Malaria cases will be reduced by 50 percent by 2010. Plasmodium Falciparum cases will be kept at less than 40 percent of all malaria infections;
6.   100,000 Family Health Workers will be recruited and trained as community workers by 2005 to cover the entire target population
7.   Fifty-eight district hospitals and 137 Tehsil hospitals will be upgraded over a period of five years;
8.   The number of nurses will increase from 23,000 to 35,000 by 2005 and 55,000 by 2010.

Source : National Health Policy, 2001, Ministry of Health, Government of Pakistan, June 2001

Table 4.1 Reproductive Health of Women, 2000-01

Reproductive Health Indicators	
Total fertility rate	4.8
Percentage of Ever Married women ever used contraceptives	40.2
Percentage of currently married women using conception	27.6
Percentage of women with unmet need for contraception	33.0
Percentage of women whose last full term pregnancy ended in still birth	2.1
Percentage of women whose last pregnancy was unwanted	12.8
Percentage of women whose last pregnancy was mistimed	15.5
Percentage of women who did not receive any prenatal care for their last pregnancy	48.9
Percentage of women who received prenatal care from doctor for last pregnancy	34.6
Percentage of women by place of last delivery:	
(a) Home:	
All areas	77.1
Major urban areas	39.0
Other urban areas	68.7
Rural areas	86.5
(b) Government health facility	10.6
(c) Private health facility	12.3
Percentage of women diagnosed anaemic during last pregnancy by health professional	31.3
Percentage of women diagnosed anaemic but did not receive any treatment	37.3
Percentage of women who did not receive postnatal care after their last delivery	72.4
Percentage of women with primary infertility:	
Pakistan	4.7
Punjab	4.4
Sindh	5.8
NWFP	3.9
Balochistan	6.5
Indicators	
Percentage of women who ever had one or more spontaneous abortions	23.3
Percentage of women who reported one or more induced abortions	2.9
Percentage of women with malignant breast lump	0.5
Percentage of women who never had breast examination	95.6
Percentage of women who ever heard about AIDS	41.7
Percentage of women who heard about AIDS through electronic media	36.9
Percentage of women who have a family member or close friend with AIDS or who died of AIDS	
Percentage of women with reproductive health problems:	
Irregular / painful menstruation	10.4
Any vaginal discharge	25.5
Coloured discharge	4.0
Smelling discharge	6.0
Ulcer or cuts on genitals	2.8
Back pain	37.4
Hip pain	16.7
Burning micturation	6.6
Bleeding after sex	1.1
Repeated infection	1.4
Chronic cough	2.7
Repeated fever	4.1
Weight loss	3.5
Uretheral discharge	2.8
Lower abdominal pain	9.3
Skin rash	4.1
Haemorrhoid	3.5
Frequent excessive urination	6.5
Indicators	
Percentage of women who ever discussed her reproductive health problems with husband	71.4
Percentage of women who have knowledge of hepatitis A	78.5
Percentage of women who have knowledge of hepatitis B/C	46.4
Percentage of women who know reasons of hepatitis B/C	3.6
Maternal mortality ratio (indirect estimate refer to 1988)	533
Percentage of women who ever discussed with their daughters about adolescent problems	37.6
Percentage of women who ever discussed with their daughters about adolescent problems by timing of discussion:	24.0
Before first menstruation	62.8
At first menstruation	13.2
After first menstruation	

Source : NIPS, Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey, 2000-2001

Table 4.2 Percentage of children aged 12-23 Months that have been immunised by sex and residence, Pakistan, 1995-1999

Area	1995-96			1996-97			1998-99		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Based on recall-at least one immunisation									
Urban	89	84	86	94	89	91	89	89	89
Rural	77	69	73	80	80	80	82	79	80
All areas	80	73	77	84	82	83	84	82	83
Based on recall-fully immunisation									
Urban	40	41	41	35	32	33	49	41	45
Rural	33	33	33	24	26	25	29	26	28
All areas	35	35	35	27	28	28	34	30	32
Based on recall-and record-fully immunisation									
Urban	48	52	50	56	51	53	64	63	64
Rural	45	42	44	46	49	47	47	42	45
All Areas	46	45	45	49	49	49	52	47	49

Source : Pakistan Integrated Household Surveys, 1995-96, 1996-97, and 1998-99: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Islamabad.

Comment: Universal child immunisation and prevention of infant deaths are the ultimate objectives of the Pakistan Extended Programme of Immunisation. The presence of immunisation card in the child's house is important to assess the coverage of full immunisation. The expanded programme on immunisation follows WHO guidelines in that a child must receive the BCG, measles, 3 doses of polio, and 3 doses of DPT in order to be considered fully immunised. In Pakistan, among children aged 12-23 months, only 50 percent are fully immunised. Differentials in immunisation on the basis of sex of child are not prominent while rural children are slightly behind their urban counterparts.

Table 4.3 Percentage of women having access to specified health and family planning services within one kilometre in urban and five kilometres in rural areas, by residence and province, 1996-97

Province / Residence	Specified types of Services						
	General Health Care	General Surgery	Prenatal Care	Delivery Care	Postnatal Care	Immunisation	Family Planning
Urban Areas (other than big cities)							
Punjab	85.9	53.2	85.9	74.1	85.9	59.9	81.3
Sindh	89.9	41.0	84.7	82.8	81.5	74.7	84.7
NWFP	65.0	40.6	59.9	59.9	48.3	45.6	65.0
Balochistan	61.2	30.7	55.7	55.7	55.7	57.3	45.7
All areas	83.7	48.3	81.8	73.9	80.0	61.8	78.9
Rural Areas							
Punjab	82.8	12.8	64.9	55.0	64.9	63.5	44.1
Sindh	60.4	7.7	53.6	29.9	49.4	30.5	41.1
NWFP	79.6	24.3	44.4	47.1	44.4	60.2	45.6
Balochistan	55.7	0.0	34.2	29.8	30.4	35.9	902
All Areas	77.1	13.2	57.8	48.1	56.9	56.0	41.8
Pakistan	76.6	18.9	60.5	48.0	59.3	53.9	49.8

Source : National Institute of Population Studies, Health and family Planning Accessibility Survey, 1996-97

Comment: Availability and accessibility of health and family planning services are important in shaping health-seeking behaviour of the people, especially women who are reluctant to go to these facilities alone. Health services availability is almost universal in major cities where means of transportation are readily available. Small cities and rural areas lag far behind and are in a disadvantaged position due to lack of availability of services. General health care, and pre and postnatal services including family planning are available to nearly eighty - percent population in small cities within a distance of one kilometre. In rural areas, however, the availability of such services is limited to three-fourths population for general health, six-tenths women for pre and postnatal services and nearly fifty percent to family planning services within a distance of five kilometres.

Table 4.4 Infant and child mortality rates by sex, Pakistan, 1982-2000

Gender and Period	Neonatal mortality/ 1000 LB	Post-neonatal mortality/ 1000 LB	Infant mortality/ 1000 LB	Child mortality/ 1000 LB	Under-five mortality/ 1000 LB
Males					
1997-2000	68	33	99	15	112
1992-96	53	41	92	18	108
1987-91	63	48	108	18	124
1982-86	77	52	125	21	143
Females					
1997-2000	40	32	71	24	93

Gender and Period	Neonatal mortality/ 1000 LB	Post-neonatal mortality/ 1000 LB	Infant mortality/ 1000 LB	Child mortality/ 1000 LB	Under-five mortality/ 1000 LB
1992-96	56	39	92	23	114
1987-91	69	45	111	27	135
1982-86	56	48	102	30	128
Both sexes					
1997-2000	54	33	85	20	103
1992-96	54	40	92	21	111
1987-91	66	46	109	22	129
1982-86	67	50	113	25	136

Source: NIPS: Pakistan Fertility and Family planning Survey, 1996-97 and Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey, 2000-2001

Neonatal Mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Post-neonatal Mortality: The probably of dying between the first month of life and exact age one year, having survived the first month.

Infant Mortality: The probably of dying before the first birthday.

Child Mortality: The probably of dying between the first and fifth birthday, having survived the first year.

Under-five Mortality: The probability of dying before the fifth birthday.

Table 4.5 Infant mortality rates over time from various cross sectional surveys, 1950-2000

Period	PGE	PFS	PLM	PDS	PDHS	PIHS 1991	PHHS 1995-6	PFFPS	PRHFPS
1950-54		178	166						
1955-59		157	138						
1960-64	136	141	126						
1965-69		136	116						
1970-74		145	114						
1975-79			125		107	116			
1980-86				107	97	120			
1987-91					91	114			
1987-88							93		
1989-90							110		
1991-92							101		
1992-94							103		
1992-96								92	
1997-2000									85

Source: Population Association of Pakistan, Pakistan Population Issues in the 21st Century, Table 1, Page: 478.

PGE: Pakistan Growth Experiment 1962-65
PFS: Population Labour Force and Migration survey 1979
PDHS: Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 1990-91
PDS: Pakistan Demographic Surveys 1984-85, 86-87, 88
PIHS: Pakistan Integrated household Survey 1991, 1995, 1996, 1998
PHHS: Pakistan Household Survey, 1995-96
PFFPS: Pakistan Fertility and family Planning survey, 1996-97
PRHFPS: Pakistan Reproductive Health and family Planning Survey 2000-2001

Note:Dates do not coincide exactly in the case of the PGE (which refers to an average for 1962-65), PDS which refers to an average for 1984-88)

Comment: Though various studies, due to various reasons, indicate somewhat different rates of infant mortality for same periods, the declining trend in infant mortality is evident over a period of time during the past fifty years.

Table 4.6 Infant Mortality Rate by Residence, Pakistan, 1976-2000

Year	All Areas	Urban	Rural
1976-79*	94	74	101
1984-96*	116	92	126
1987-89*	106	85	117
1990-92*	105	77	125
1993	102	74	113
1994*	100	58	116
1992-96**	92	74	98

Year	All Areas	Urban	Rural
1996***	85	64	94
1999***	82	72	88
1997-00****	85		

Sources: * Social Development in Pakistan: Annual Review 2000, Social Policy Development Centre, Karachi
**NIPS, Pakistan Fertility and Family Planning Survey, 1996-97
**Federal Bureau of Statistics: Pakistan Demographic Surveys (PDS)
***NIPS, Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey, 2000-01.

Comment: Infant mortality is a basic and commonly used indicator of health condition in a country. The government is pursuing an expanded programme on immunisation of children, control of diarrhoeal disease, management of acute respiratory infection, food and nutrition programme, Vitamin A deficiency control programme etc to arrest high infant mortality and improve the health status of children. Though infant mortality is on decline, It is still very high in Pakistan, compared to developed and many developing countries.

Table 4.7 Infant mortality rates by various background characteristics, 1992-96

Background Characteristics	Infant mortality rate
Pakistan	92
Province:	
Punjab	97
Sindh	91
NWFP	69
Balochistan	106
Residence:	
Total Urban	74
Major Urban	59
Other Urban	90
Rural	98
Education:	
No education	104
Informal or Quranic	98
Primary	65
Middle	51
Secondary +	40
Medical maternity care:	
Antenatal care only	75
Both antenatal and postnatal care	53
Postnatal care only	99
No antenatal or postnatal care	96

Source: NIPS, Pakistan Fertility and Family Planning Survey, 1996-97, Table 8.3a, Page 178.

Comment: During the period 1992-96, at the national level, 92 infants died per thousand live births. The infant mortality rate was highest in Balochistan and lowest in NWFP. More infants die in rural than in small or big cities. Mother's education plays an important role in prevention of killer diseases, seeking health care for infants and children, and their better nourishment. Women who themselves seek antenatal and postnatal care are also more likely to be cautious with regard to the health of their children. As a result, high-educated women compared to women who are not educated or have low level of education experience fewer infant deaths.

Table 4.8 Age-Specific death rates by sex, Pakistan, 1999

Age group	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	8.3	8.9	7.7
Below - 1	103.8	123.7	83.9
01-04	9.5	8.9	10.1
05-09	2.8	2.7	3.0
10-14	2.5	2.6	2.5
15-19	1.9	1.9	1.9
20-24	3.4	2.9	3.9
25-29	3.0	3.4	2.6
30-34	3.7	3.5	3.8
35-39	3.7	3.6	3.7
40-44	5.2	5.8	4.6
45-49	3.8	4.7	2.7
50-54	8.8	9.1	8.5
55-59	9.4	10.2	8.5
60-64	17.7	15.2	20.7
65+	51.3	53.0	48.8

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan Demographic Survey-1999, Page 39

Table 4.9 Percentage distribution of deaths by cause and sex, Pakistan 1999

Cause of death		Both sexes	Male	Female
1-9	Intestinal infection	17.16	7.02	19.84
10-14	Tuberculosis	2.6	1.96	3.41
15-19	Bacterial diseases	1.51	1.42	1.63
20-29	Viral diseases	1.98	1.96	2.03
30-34	Rickettsiosis and other arthropod-bone diseases	0.36	0.44	0.27
35-39	Venereal diseases	0.0	0.0	0.0
40-44	Malignant neoplasm	6.46	5.12	8.15
45-49	Endocrine diseases	2.22	1.96	2.72
50-54	Blood diseases	0.42	0.11	0.82
55-59	Diseases of nervous system	4.23	3.70	4.89
60-64	Diseases of circulatory system	11.30	11.96	10.47
65-70	Diseases of respiratory system	8.88	8.92	8.83
71-76	Diseases of digestive system	4.41	4.03	4.89
77-79	Diseases of urinary system	2.90	3.04	2.72
80-84	Congenial anomalies/deformities	20.06	21.76	17.93
85-87	Maternal deaths	1.63	0.0	3.67
88-90	Sign, symptoms, and ill defined conditions	6.65	9.03	3.67
91-99	Accidents, injuries and poisoning	7.13	9.59	4.08

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan Demographic Survey 1999, Page 114-115

Table 4.10 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age, Pakistan 1976-1999

Source	Percentage		
	Height-for-age (Stunted)	Weight-for-height (Wasted)	Weight-for-age (Underweight)
1976-77	42.9	8.6	NA
1985-87	41.8	10.8	51.5
1990-91	50.2	9.2	40.4
1998-99	60.1	9.5	38.8

Sources:
1. National Institute of Health, Nutrition Division (1977), Micro-nutrient Survey, 1976-77
2. National Institute of Health, Nutrition Division (1988), National Nutrition Survey, 1985-87
3. National Institute of Population Studies (1992), Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 1990-91
4. Pakistan Socio-economic Survey, PIDE, 1998-99

Comment: Weight-for-height or wasting is associated with failure to gain weight or loss of weight due to starvation and /or severe disease. In the absence of any food shortage, the prevalence of wasting is usually below 5 percent. A value of wasted children higher than 5 percent is alarming and indicates food shortage, unfavourable living conditions, and such children are on higher risk to disease exposure.

Stunting or height-for-age indicates chronic or long-term malnutrition. Stunting is on rise in Pakistan and the condition is associated with poor socio-economic conditions and increased risk of frequent exposure to illness.

Weight -for-loss or underweight is also an indicator of long-term malnutrition. This is a composite of weight-for height and height-for-age. The trend shows a slight decline in underweight children in the 1990s.

Table 4.11 Prevalence of malnutrition (-2sd and -3sd) among children under five years, Pakistan, 1990-99

	Height-for-age				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age			
	PES			PDHS	PES			PDHS	PES			PDHS
	Male	Female	Both	Both	Male	Female	Both	Both	Male	Female	Both	Both
< 6 Months (-2SD)	82.5	56.8	70.1	16.5	17.5	8.1	13	8	48.2	22.6	35.8	13.8
(-3SD)	45	40.5	42.9	6.1	5	0	2.6	0.8	26.8	17	22	4.3
6-11 months (-2SD)	87.8	65.4	79.1	29.8	2.44	3.8	3	11.4	40.6	28.9	35.8	34.4
(-3SD)	48.8	23.1	38.8	14.6	0	0	0	2.1	15.6	4.4	11	13.7
12-23 months (-2SD)	69.1	68.5	68.9	52.2	13.5	4.2	9.5	10.8	48.1	32.5	41.4	42.9
(-3SD)	42.5	45	43.7	30.3	2.1	1.4	1.8	3.3	7.7	1.3	4.9	13
24-35 months (-2SD)	57.5	46.1	52.2	56.7	11.6	2	11.8	9.6	47.1	44.9	46.1	45.8
(-3SD)	23	19.7	21.5	35.7	0	2.7	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	19.4
36-47 months (-2SD)	58.2	56.5	57.5	61	5.7	16.1	10	9.1	42.4	40.3	41.6	45.9

Population, Socio-economic and Development Profile of Pakistan

(-3SD)	28.6	25.8	27.5	39.2	1.1	0	0.7	2.4	12	2.9	12.3	14.9
48-59 months (-2SD)	53.1	36.7	45.2	62.8	12.5	1.7	7.3	6.1	37.5	16.7	27.4	46.9
(-3SD)	9.4	3.3	6.5	39.3	0	0	0	0.3	4.7	0	2.4	12.4
Total (-2SD)	64.9	53.9	60.1	50.2	10.6	8.1	9.5	9.2	44.3	32	38.8	40.4
(-3SD)	31.2	31.1	28.9	30.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.8	10.5	5.9	8.4	13.7

Sources:
1. National Institute of Population Studies (1992), Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS), 1990-91
2. Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (1999), Pakistan Socio-economic Survey (PSS), 1998-99

Comment: The incidence of acute malnutrition (-2SD) increased and that of severe malnutrition (-3SD) declined in Pakistan during the 1990s. The percentage of moderately stunted children has increased from 50 percent in 1990-91 to 60 percent in 1998-99. However, the percentage of severely stunted has declines slightly in the same period. The increasing trend of poverty in the 1990s could be one of the reasons for such changes in nutritional status of children.

Table 4.12 Availability of health personnel and hospital beds to population, Pakistan 1995-2000

Year	Population per					
	Registered Doctor	Registered Dentist	Registered nurse	Registered midwife	Registered LHV	Hospital bed
1995	1769	44823	5530	5897	29465	1437
1996	1708	43153	5117	5852	28769	1471
1997	1616	40134	4423	5805	27628	1447
1998	1613	38712	4048	6032	26885	1471
1999	1567	35287	3793	6091	25751	1480
2000	1520	33421	3709	6194	24832	1486

Sources:
1. M/o Health for number of facilities
2. NIPS, Population Projections

Table 4.13 LIFE Expectancy at birth by province, Pakistan, 1984-2000

YEAR	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Pakistan
1984-86	57.6	55.1	58.7	50.4	56.9
1987-89	57.8	54.4	59.3	51.0	57.1
1990-92	58.0	55.4	59.6	51.5	57.3
1994					59.0
1996	60.0	55.4	56.6	57.8	60.0
1998	61.5	63.2	61.2	58.7	61.5
2000	63.1	64.2	62.1	59.7	63.0

Source:
1. Social Policy and Development Centre, Social Development in Pakistan: Annual Review 1999, Page 153
2. Federal Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan Demographic Survey
3. NIPS, Population Projections (1998-2023)

Comment: The availability of health facilities and health personnel has improved over time. Nurses however, are still in short number as one Nurse is available for over 3700 population. This ratio needs to be improved for better quality of services. The expectancy of life at birth is currently estimated to be around 63 years - a probability of surviving six years more than expected in mid eighties.

Table 4.14 Expectation of life at birth by sex, Pakistan, 1998-2002

Year	Male	Female
1998	61.9	61.4
1999	62.3	61.9
2000	62.8	62.4
2001	63.2	62.9
2002	63.7	63.4

Source: National Institute of Population Studies, Population Projection 1998-2023

Table 4.15 Human resources available for health, Pakistan, 1990-2000

Calendar Year	Registered doctors	Registered dentists	Registered Nurses	Registered midwives	Registered LHVs
1990	51883	2077	16948	15009	3106
1991	55572	2193	18150	16299	3463
1992	60042	2279	19389	17678	3796
1993	63003	2401	20245	18641	3920
1994	66196	2589	21419	19759	4107
1995	69691	2751	22299	20910	4185
1996	74229	2938	24776	2162	4407
1997	78470	3159	28661	21840	4589
1998	82682	3444	32938	22103	4959
1999	87105	3867	35979	22401	5299
2000	91823	4175	37623	22528	5619

Sources: Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-2001.

Comment: The availability of health professional has increased in each successive year in the 1990. During the ten year period doctors have increased by 77 percent, dentists have doubled, and the numbers of nurses, midwives and LHVs have grown by 122 percent, 50 percent and 81 percent respectively.

Table 4.16 Food, calories and protein availability per-capita, Pakistan, 1949-50 to 1999-2000

Items	Units	1949-50	1979-80	1989-90	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Cereals	Kg	139.3	147.1	164.7	156.9	157.9	159.7	172.7	173.3
Pulses	Kg	13.9	6.3	5.4	6.2	5.9	5.9	7.0	6.7
Sugar	Kg	17.1	28.7	27.0	26.4	28.9	32.8	32.4	27.0
Milk	Ltr	107.0	94.8	107.6	121.1	123.9	147.3	148.0	147.8
Meat	Kg	9.8	13.7	17.3	21.4	21.3	17.9	18.2	19.7
Eggs	Dozen	0.2	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Edible Oil	Ltr	2.0	6.3	10.3	11.4	10.5	11.6	12.3	11.1
Caloric and Protein Availability (Per Capita)									
Calories / day	Number	2078	2301	2534	2522	2546	2655	2796	2708
Protein / day	Gms	62.8	61.5	65.47	67.38	67.59	68.37	71.09	72.76

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-01, Table 12.6, Page: 167

Comment: Availability of food items and intake of calories and protein has improved over time in the past 50 years. Still a lot needs to be done to reach the recommended levels for better nourishment especially for children and women of childbearing ages. A significant proportion of children is malnourished, stunted, underweight and wasted. Anaemia is one of the major causes of maternal morbidity and mortality.

Table 4.17 Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP), Pakistan, 1990-2000

YEAR	PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AS PERCENT OF GDP ON:	
	HEALTH	ALL SOCIAL SECTOR
1990-91	0.7	3.8
1991-92	0.7	3.9
1992-93	0.7	3.9
1993-94	0.7	3.8
1994-95	0.7	4.0
1995-96	0.7	4.1
1996-97	0.7	3.8
1997-98	0.7	3.6
1998-99	0.6	3.5
1999-00	0.7	3.4

Source: Social Policy and Development Centre, 'Social Development in Pakistan: Annual Review 2000, Karachi

Comment: Public expenditure has never increased from 0.7 percent of the Gross Domestic Product on the health sector in the 1990s. Overall expenditure on the entire social sector, which includes health, education, population planning etc. has been ranging between 3.4 to 4.1 percent of the GDP. The expenditure peaked in mid 1990s and has been on decline ever since.

Table 4.18 Health institutions by districts, Punjab, 2002

Name Of District	Number Of Health Institutions								
	Hospitals	Rural Health Centres	Basic Health Units	Dispensaries	SHC	MCH	TB Centres	Other	Total
Attock	8	5	59	30	2	12	2	10	128
Bahawalnagar	5	10	108	59	34	8	4	21	249
Bahawalpur	6	12	73	63	21	11	3	21	210
Bhakkar	4	4	39	22	13	4	1	2	89
Chakwal	3	10.0	72	32	20	9	0	6	152
D.G. Khan	5	9.0	53	29	34	5	2	5	142
Faisalabad	15	11	170	107	34	46	2	2	387
Gujranwala	10	10	89	39	48	12	2	10	220
Gujrat	9	9	94	23	46	13	0	7	201
Hafizaad	1	5	31	9	20	4	1	3	74
Jhang	9	15	95	46	44	14	2	2	227
Jhelum	6	6	49	18	6	12	2	9	108
Kasur	3	13	84	22	3	9	1	5	140
Khanewal	7	4	82	28	3	11	2	3	140
Khushab	6	5	40	31	3	7	1	2	95
Lahore	38	6	37	112	11	110	6	7	327
Layyah	3	3	42	27	15	3	1	4	98
Lodhran	3	5	50	12	7	3	0	1	81
Mianwali	4	9	37	19	21	9	2	2	103
Mandi Bahauddin	3	8	50	17	18	5	0	0	101
Multan	9	8	71	46	14	32	2.0	6	188
Muzafarghar	7	15	71	32	23	5	2	2	157
Narowal	3	7	56	21	17	4	1	1	110
Okara	2	10	108	27	3	8	1	0	159
Pakpattan	3	4	78	13	4	3	1	2	108
Rahimyar Khan	7	19	102	64	37	13	4	25	271
Rajanpur	4.0	6	33	19	17	2	0	2	83
Rawalpindi	13	10	98	66	0	55	3	13	258
Sahiwal	6	9	73	24	18	10	2	2	144
Sargodha	10	16	117	39	12	19	2	2	217
Sheikhupura	10	16.0	129	55	34	22	1	5	272
Sialkot	11	8	50	17	18	5	2	3	114
Toba Tek Singh	3	6	66	27	16	9	2	3	132
Vehari	3	10	77	40	24	7	0	3.0	164
PUNJAB	239	303	2483	1235	640	501	57	191	5649

Source: Ministry Of Health, Bio-Statistics Section And Health Management Information System, Islamabad

Table 4.19 Health institutions by districts, Sindh, 2002

Name of District	NUMBER OF HEALTH INSTITUTIONS								
	HOSPITALS	RURAL HEALTH CENTRES	BASIC HEALTH UNITS	DISPENSARIES	SHC	MCH	TB CENTRES	OTHER	TOTAL
Badin	10	7	44	95	0	7	11	2	176
Dadu	11	8	66	97	0	3	16	1	202
Ghotki	8	8	50	32	0	3	7	3	111
Hyderabad	33	13	69	326	0	22	16	15	494
Jacobabad	13	6	63	49	0	5	10	3	149
Karachi (Central)	39	0	3	125	0	15	3	6	191
Karachi (East)	23	1	9	82	0	6	3	5	129
Karachi (Malir)	26	3	15	122	0	7	5	2	180
Karachi (South)	47	0	0	185	0	24	5	11	272
Karachi (West)	26	3	9	96	0	11	7	6	158
Khairpur	8	12	78	65	0	6	11	4	184
Larkana	14	9	61	51	1	1	14	4	155
Mirpurkhas	11	5	32	42	1	3	9	4	107
N. Sh. Feroz	3	11	41	48	3	4	11	4	125
Nawabshah	2	6	32	59	0	6	6	18	129
Sanghar	10	7	61	92	1	6	12	3	192
Shikarpur	7	7	38	30	0	6	8	1	97
Sukkur	22	3	26	28	0	5	5	6	95

| Name of District	NUMBER OF HEALTH INSTITUTIONS								
	HOSPITALS	RURAL HEALTH CENTRES	BASIC HEALTH UNITS	DISPENSARIES	SHC	MCH	TB CENTRES	OTHER	TOTAL
Tharparkar	3	3	30	84	0	6	5	3	134
Thatta	8	7	49	146	2	9	12	0	233
Umerkot	3	7	33	34	0	1	5	8	91
Sindh Province	327	126	809	1888	8	156	181	109	3604

Source: Ministry Of Health, Bio-Statistics Section And Health Management Information System, Islamabad

Table 4.20 Health institutions by districts, NWFP, 2002

Name Of District	Number of Government Health Institutions								
	Hospitals	Rural Health Centres	Basic Health Units	Dispensaries	Sub-Health Centres	MCH	TB Centres	Other	Total
Abbottabad	9	4	52	37	2	3	2	1	110
Bannu	10	3	47	27	0	6	1	1	95
Batagram	2	1.0	27.0	9	0	1	0	2	42
Buner	4	2	19	10	0	2	0	3	40
Charsadda	6	3	45	10	1	2	0	1	68
Chitral	4	3	22	40	0	11	1	0	81
Dera Ismail Khan	11	4	42	30	2	7	0	1	97
Hangu (Covered by Kohat)									0
Haripur	5	5	40	8	6	2	1	0	67
Karak	8	5	25	3	0	2	0	1	44
Kohat	12	5	43	17	5	8	2	1	93
Kohistan	0	3	37	4	0	0	0	2	46
Lakki Marwat	2	6	48	14	4	3	1	0	78
Lower Dir	2	4	30	18	3	3	0	7	67
Malakand	7	2	23	9	0	0	1	1	43
Mansehra	13	8	58	25	0	3	1	5	113
Mardan	6	5	51	20	4	6	1	1	94
Nowsehra	6	9	39	16	2	4	1	0	77
Peshawar	24	4	79	67	0	19	4	1	198
Shangla									0
Swabi	4	2	41	11	0	3	2	0	63
Swat	15	2	57	27	0	6	1	5	113
Tank	5	6	20	18	4	2	0	1	56
Upper Dir	1	2	33	14	3	3	0	6	62
NWFP	156	88	878	434	36	96	19	40	1747

Source: Ministry of Health, Bio-Statistics Section and Health Management Information System, Islamabad

Table 4.21 Government health institutions by districts, Balochistan, 2002

Name of District	NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS								
	Hospitals	Rural Health Centres	Basic Health Units	Dispensaries	Sub Health Centres	MCH	TB Centres	Other	Total
Awaran	0	2	6	9	2	0	0	2	21
Barkhan	1	0	5	14	0	2	0	7	29
Bolan	4	3	15	30	0	3	0	8	63
Chaghi	1	3	21	22	0	4	0	2	53
Dera Bhughti	2	2	25	31	0	3	0	1	64
Gawadar	2	3	18	27	0	4	0	4	58
Jafarabad	3	1	23	42	0	4	0	10	83
Jhalmagsi	0	3	11	18	0	0	0	1	33
Kalat	3	3	9	52	0	3	1	2	73
Kech	2	6	24	52	1	4	0	7	96
Kharan	1	1	22	33	4	2	0	4	67

Khuzdar	1	2	18	38	6	0	0	5	70
Killa Adullah	2	3	20	19	2	2	1	1	50
Killa Saifullah	2	1	9	16	3	1	0	1	33
Kohlu	3	0	21	38	0	2	1	5	70
Lesbela	2	4	38	26	3	4	0	4	81
Loralai	2	3	27	55	0	5	0	8	100
Mastung	1	1	14	14	0	2	0	2	34
Musakhail	0	2	5	18	0	2	0	4	31
Naseerabad	1	1	11	14	0	3	0	5	35
Pishin	1	6	28	17	3	4	0	13	72
Punjgur	1	1	11	15	3	4	0	4	39
Quetta	34	2	29	22	0	15	1	19	122
Sibi	3	3	14	24	0	6	0	6	56
Zhob	2	3	16	40	0	3	1	3	68
Ziarat	0	2	6	6	3	0	0	1	18
Balochistan	74	61	446	692	30	82	5	129	1519

Source: Ministry of Health, Bio-Statistics Section and Health Management Information System, Islamabad

Table 4.22 Health institutions by agency, federally administered tribal areas, 2002

Name of Agency	Number of Government Health Institutions								
	Hospitals	Rural Health Centres	Basic Health Units	Dispensaries	Sub-Health Centres	MCH	TB Centres	Other	Total
Noth Waziristan	10	1	12	24	3	1	0	0	51
South Waziristan	6	0	16	33	0	2	0	0	57
Kurrum Agency	6	0	22	17	0	3	1	1	50
Orakzai Agency	3	3	24	16	0	0	0	0	46
Bajur Agency	3	1	21	11	0	3	0	1	40
Khyber Agency	4	0	12	13	0	5	1	1	36
Muhmand Agency	3	2	25	5	1	0	1	0	37
FATA	35	7	132	119	4	14	3	3	317

Source: Ministry of Health, Bio-Statistics Section and Health Management Information System, Islamabad

Prevalence of Diarrhoea by district, Pakistan, 1999
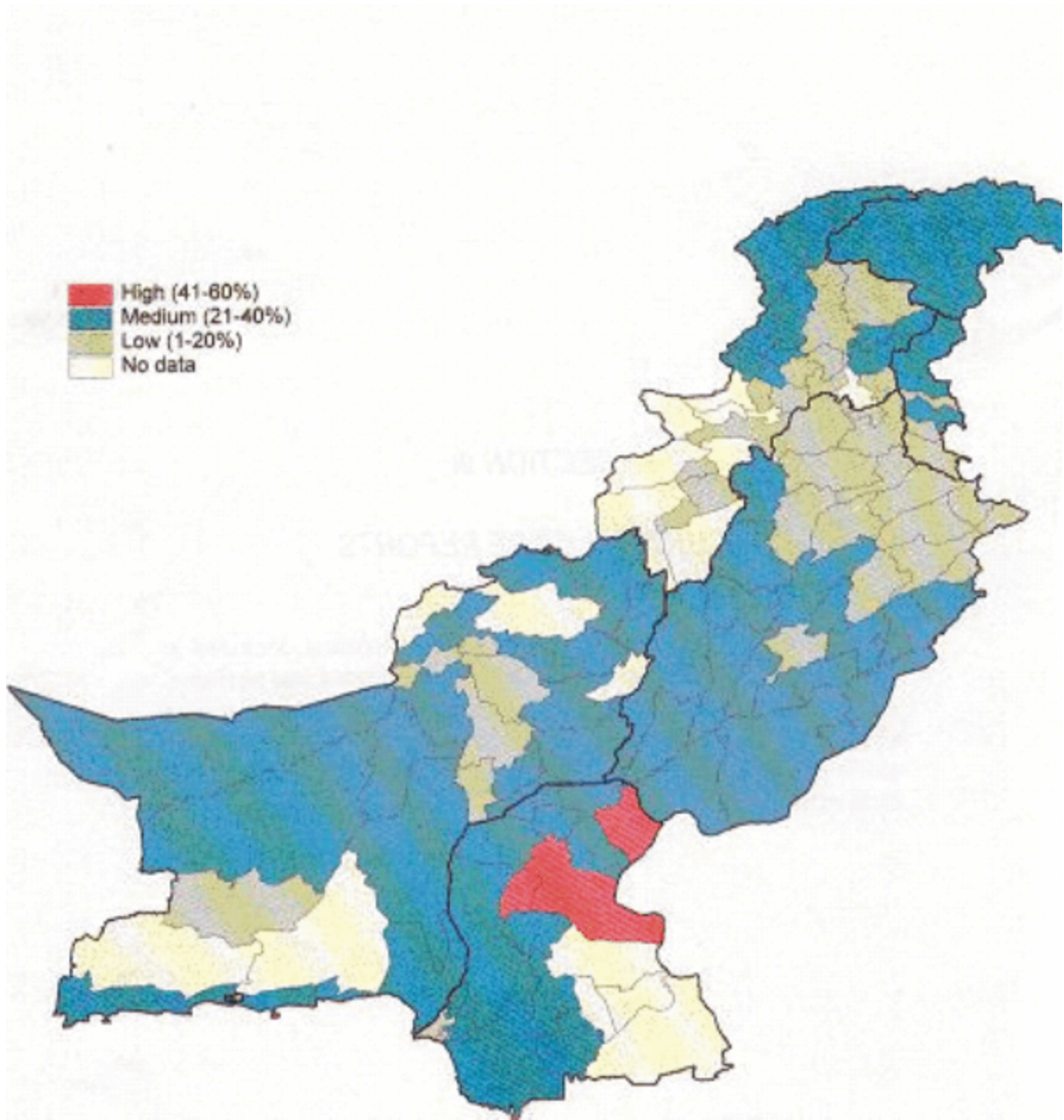
Percentage of Health Facilities Extending Family Planing Services, by District

High (>100)
Medium (51-100)
Low (1-50)
No data
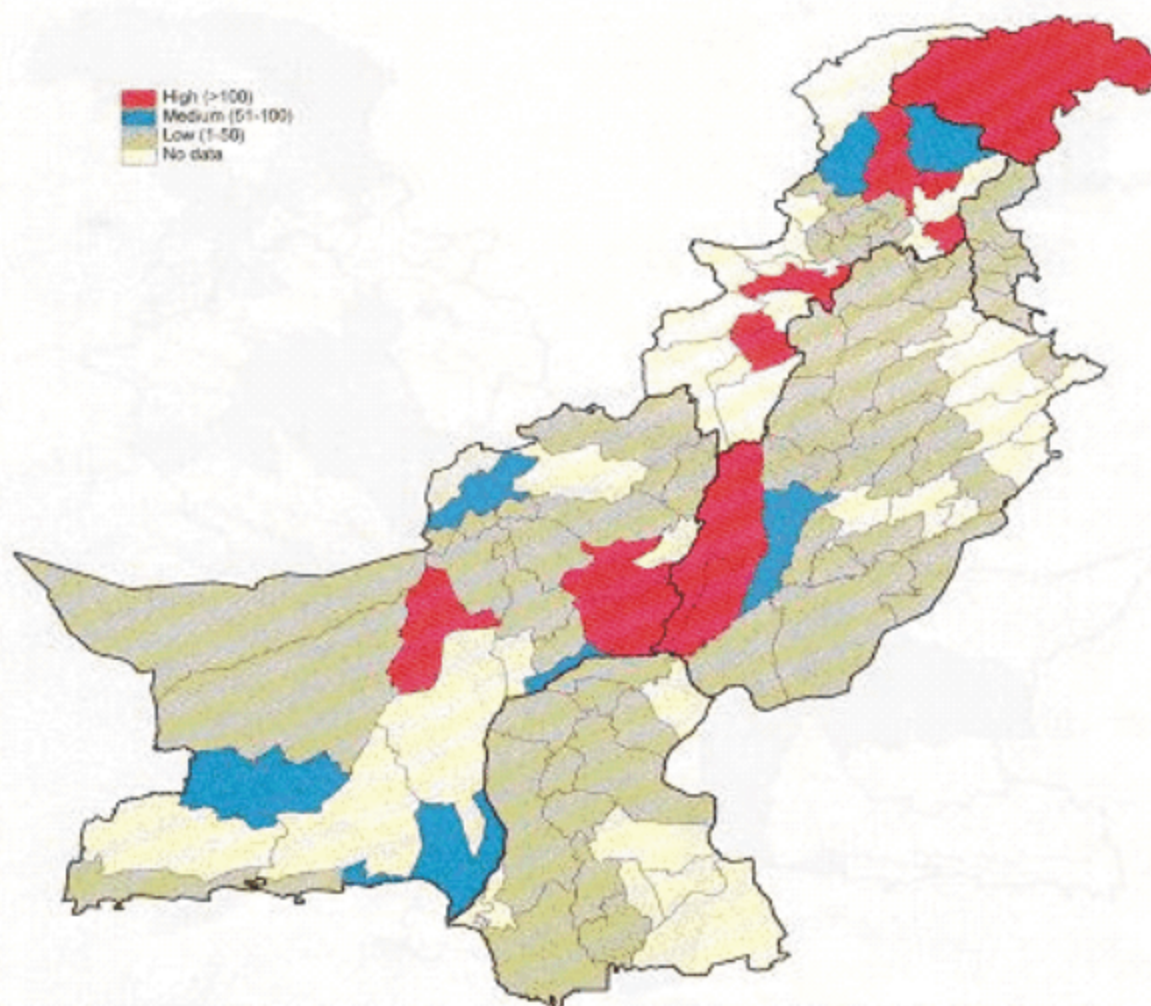
FOR IMMUNISATION BY DISTRICTS SEE TABLES 2.6, 2.9, 2.12 AND 2.15

Table 5.1 Real growth rates of GDP & GNP by various sector, Pakistan, 1990-2001

Sector	Years						
	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
Agriculture	4.96	-5.29	6.57	0.12	1.95	6.14	-2.49
Major crops	5.69	-15.60	8.69	-4.33	-0.02	15.05	-10.49
Minor crops	3.51	3.95	6.91	0.94	4.23	-9.09	1.14
Livestock	5.00	6.02	5.54	4.24	3.19	2.44	4.76
Fishing	2.43	5.57	-7.26	4.79	0.62	9.70	-3.58
Forestry	4.86	-0.61	1.59	10.45	0.00	112.97	40.38
Mining and Quarrying	10.36	3	-4.3	1.87	3.17	6.15	-0.4
Manufacturing	6.25	5.35	3.69	1.29	3.73	1.42	7.05
Large scale	5.42	4.14	1.68	-2.14	3.57	-0.17	7.80
Small scale	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	5.31	5.31	5.31
Construction	5.7	5.8	1.01	1.09	-4.92	5.15	-0.37
Electricity & Gas	11	6.38	16.83	-2.91	17.14	-9.83	-3.07
Transport, storage & construction	6.31	6.66	4.16	3.76	5.13	3.63	4.14
Wholesale & retail trade	5.35	2.92	4.64	0.72	2.97	2.89	3.8
Finance and Insurance	1.23	6.98	6.31	11.48	18.87	8.23	2.34
Ownership of dwellings	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28
Public administration and defense	3.3	2.46	3.13	2.21	2.5	7.02	2.99
Services	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.53	6.53
GDP (fc)	5.57	2.27	5.26	1.93	4.18	3.89	2.55
Net factor income from abroad	-44.9	-24.56	205.61	-135.02	-6.62	-51	-15.48
GNP (fc)	3.6	2.0	5.78	1.5	4.29	3.49	2.39

Source: Economic Survey, 2000-2001: Appendix Table 1.3, Page: 11.

Comment: Growth in all sectors has been affected. Agriculture is more prone to weather conditions and over-raining or drought seriously affect agriculture production. Agriculture accommodates over 40 percent of the population and is hard-hit by seasonal variations and unpredictable nature of crops. Overall GNP growth rate was highest in 1994-95, mainly due to increased net factor income from abroad in that year. The real growth of the economy was dismal in the years 1996 and 1992-93.

Table 5.2: Per capita income, Pakistan, 1990-2000

YEAR	Per capita Income IN US $
1990-91	426
1991-92	439
1992-93	453
1993-94	443
1994-95	508
1995-96	513
1996-97	493
1997-98	473
1998-99	438
1999-00	446
2000-01	429

Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey, 2000-2001, Appendix Table 1.5, Page: 13.

Comment: Per capita income in US $ has remained stagnant over the years. Compared to the income height in the 1995-96, there has been a decline of over 16 percent in the year 2000-2001.

Per capita income in US $, 1990-2000
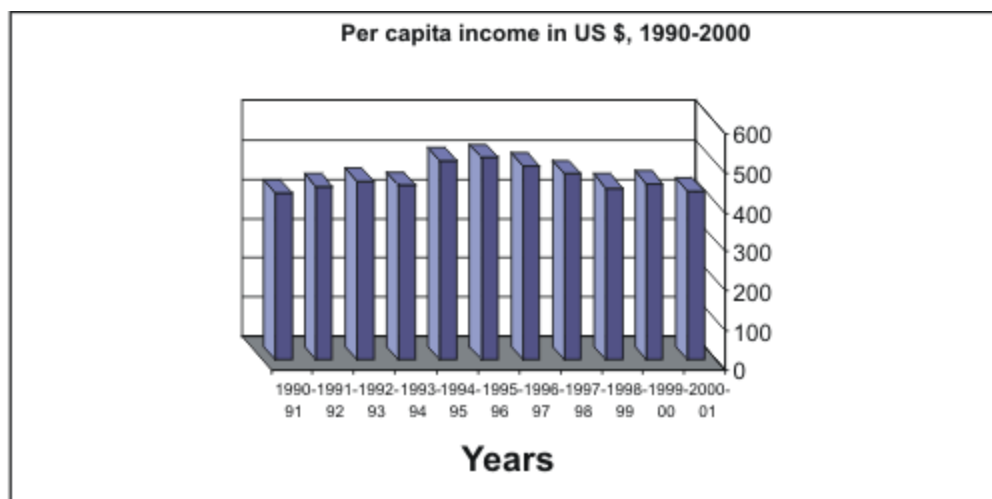
Table 5.3: Public sector expenditure under five year plans, Pakistan, 1955-1998 (Billion Rs)

Five Year Plan/Sector	First Plan (1955-60)	Second Plan (1965-65)	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	17.30	15.6	5.7
Water	0.97	4.60	4.51	12.81	15.77	22.02	28.4	55.6
Energy	0.60	1.29	1.76	13.84	38.83	84.22	124.3	302.0
(a) Power	0.57	1.16	1.57	10.88	28.12	60.62	90.2	212.7
(b) Fuels	0.03	0.13	0.19	2.96	10.71	23.60	34.1	89.4
Industry	0.74	0.48	0.79	11.29	25.40	12.92	9.0	1.9
Minerals	0.12	0.09	0.27	0.49	0.40	1.09	7.0	6.6
Transport & Communications	1.08	1.60	2.52	15.66	35.21	41.75	61.5	130.6
Physical Planning and Housing	0.51	0.96	0.70	5.69	9.00	22.72	20.0	6.8
Education and Manpower	0.23	0.46	0.56	3.44	5.64	14.27	25.7	9.8
Health and Nutrition	0.08	0.17	0.28	2.38	4.58	10.37	13.3	5.2
Population Welfare & Women Development Programme	-	0.01	0.14	0.82	0.60	1.69	3.50	11.2
Other Miscellaneous Programmes	0.07	0.04	0.29	2.63	2.32	13.34	16.3	64.2
Sub-total	4.86	10.61	13.20	75.54	152.61	239.75	324.7	599.4
Special Development Programme	-	-	-	-	0.60	2.74	25.3	-
Provincial (ADP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162.8
Less Operational Shortfall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.1
Total (net)	4.86	10.61	13.2	75.54	153.21	242.41	350.0	752.1

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-2001, Appendix Table 15.1, Page: 183

Comment: Public expenditure has considerably grown in the past almost 50 years. More resources go into energy sector, transport and communication, and grants to provinces for developmental activities. Allocations of resources have increased over time in all sectors, all through the developmental plans.

Table 5.4: Price indices by consumer income groups, Pakistan, 1991-2000

Income Group / Fiscal Year	All Income groups	Up to Rs 1500	Rs 1501-4000	Rs 4001-7000	Rs 7001-10000	Above Rs 10000
(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

1996-97	189.18	191.76	190.02	186.90	184.97	183.46
1997-98	203.96	206.95	204.74	201.63	199.69	197.96
1998-99	215.66	218.49	216.28	213.45	212.11	211.02
1999-00	223.39	225.45	223.69	221.62	221.60	221.83
2000-01	233.03	235.67	233.26	230.94	231.39	231.77

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-2001, Appendix Table 7.3 (A), Page 81.

Comment: Prices are going up and all income groups are severely affected by the price hikes and meagre resources at their disposal. Over the years their situation worsened almost uniformly.

Table 5.5 Employed persons by employment status

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	PERCENTAGE
Employer	1.28
Self Employed	19.75
Unpaid family helper	26.07
Employee	38.05
Owner cultivator	10.30
Share cropper	3.51
Contract cultivator	0.88
Others	0.16
TOTAL	100.00

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force survey 1997-98

Comment: Almost four-tenths of the employed labour force are working as employees and a quarter of the employed labour force is performing family chores, but primarily for no remuneration. One-fifth of the employed people are either providing jobs or own establishments, mostly small, for earning their living.

Table 5.6 Distribution of population by monthly income level, provinces and national residence status, Pakistan, 1998-99

INCOME GROUPS	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION						
	PAKISTAN	URBAN	RURAL	PUNJAB	SINDH	NWFP	BALOCHISTAN
Upto Rs. 1000	0.47	0.09	0.62	0.52	0.28	0.74	0.07
1,001-1,500	0.95	0.37	1.19	1.04	0.75	1.22	0.24
1501-2000	2.34	0.62	3.05	2.53	1.92	2.8	1.02
2001-2500	4.72	1.26	6.15	5.44	3.64	4.93	1.58
2501-3000	6.49	3.1	7.91	7.53	5.08	6.54	2.06
3001-3500	7.23	4.53	8.35	7.65	6.63	7.99	3.74
3501-4000	7.96	5.34	9.05	8.11	7.7	8.68	5.82
4001-5000	14.33	12.06	15.27	14.51	13.47	15.74	12.59
5001-6000	11.05	10.82	11.15	11.07	10.89	11.06	11.47
6001-7000	8.72	8.69	8.74	8.72	7.89	9.03	11.47
7001 and above	35.74	53.13	28.5	32.88	41.76	31.28	49.95

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Household Integrated Economic Survey, 1998-99 (PAGE 304-309)

Comment: A large proportion of the population of Pakistan (65 percent) earn less than Rs 7000 or 115 US$ per month. This proportion is even higher in rural areas (over 70 percent). NWFP being the least urbanised province, has higher proportion of population receiving less than Rs. 7000 per month. The economic crunch coupled with high real inflation rate is pressing hard the already deprived and under-privileged population of the country.

Table 5.7 Exports, imports, balance of trade and percent change, Pakistan, 1980-2000

Year	(US $ Million) Current prices			Percent Change		
	Exports	Imports	Balance of trade	Exports	Imports	Balance of trade
1980-81	2958	5409	-2451	25.07	14.11	3.20
1981-82	2464	5622	-3158	-16.70	3.94	18.85
1982-83	2694	5357	-2663	9.33	-4.71	-15.67
1983-84	2768	5685	-2917	2.75	6.12	9.54
1984-85	2491	5906	-3415	-10.01	3.89	17.07
1985-86	3070	5634	-2564	23.24	-4.61	-24.92
1986-87	3686	5380	-1694	20.07	-4.51	-33.93
1987-88	4455	6391	-1936	20.86	18.79	14.29
1988-89	4661	7034	-2373	4.62	10.06	22.57
1989-90	4954	6935	-1981	6.29	-1.41	-16.52

1990-91	6131	7619	-1488	23.76	9.86	-24.89
1991-92	6904	9252	-2348	12.61	21.43	57.80
1992-93	6813	9941	-3128	-1.32	7.45	33.22
1993-94	6803	8564	-1761	-0.15	-13.85	-43.70
1994-95	8137	10394	-2257	19.61	21.37	28.17
1995-96	8707	11805	-3098	7.01	13.58	37.26
1996-97	8320	11894	-3574	-4.44	0.75	16.36
1997-98	8628	10118	-1490	3.70	-14.93	-58.31
1998-99	7779	9432	-1653	-9.84	-6.78	10.94
1999-00	8569	10309	-1740	10.15	9.30	5.26

Source : Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey, 2000-01, Appendix Table 8.4, Page: 91

Comment: Pakistan's exports are fluctuating more often, particularly with the production of the exportable items but comparatively imports are progressing continuously, depending by and large on the nature of the commodities being imported.

Table 5.8 Percent share of major exports, Pakistan, 1990-2000

(Percentage share)

Export of various Commodities	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	Average 1990-2000
Cotton	61.0	61.3	59.8	57.9	58.7	64.1	61.3	58.7	59.1	61.0	60.3
Fish	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.9
Leather	9.1	8.6	9.3	9.2	8.0	7.2	7.7	6.7	6.9	6.3	7.9
Rice	5.6	6.0	4.7	3.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	6.5	6.9	6.3	5.7
Synthetic Textile	5.7	6.1	7.4	9.5	7.1	5.2	6.1	7.2	5.1	5.3	6.5
Wool & Carpets	3.8	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.8
Sports Goods	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.4	3.3	3.3	3.0
Sub-Total	89.3	89.2	88.4	87.8	87.1	89.3	88.8	87.9	85.6	86.9	88.1
Others	10.7	10.8	11.6	12.2	12.9	10.7	11.2	12.1	14.4	13.1	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-2001, Table 9.7, Page: 123

Comment: Pakistan's exports are concentrated in few item, namely, cotton, fish, leather, rice, synthetic textile, wool and carpets and sports goods. These seven categories of exports, on average accounted for around 88 percent of the total exports in the past ten years. Among these, cotton constitutes about 60 percent followed by leather (8 percent) and synthetic textile (6.5 percent) and rice (5.7 percent). These four items together account for about 80 percent of total exports earnings. Such a high concentration of exports in few items is a major source of instability in export earnings. A poor cotton crop can seriously affect total export earnings.

Table 5.9 Percentage of Exports to selected countries, Pakistan, 1990-2000

Export to Countries	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00
USA	10.8	12.8	13.9	14.4	16.2	15.5	17.7	20.5	21.8	24.8
Germany	8.9	7.1	7.8	8.0	7.0	6.8	7.5	6.3	6.6	6.0
Japan	8.3	8.3	6.8	8.0	6.7	6.6	5.7	4.2	3.5	3.1
UK	7.3	6.6	7.1	7.8	7.1	6.4	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.8
Hong Kong	6.0	7.3	6.6	7.3	6.6	9.1	9.4	7.1	7.1	6.1
Dubai	2.8	4.4	5.9	6.3	4.0	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.7
Saudi Arabia	3.6	4.3	4.7	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5
Sub-total	47.7	50.8	52.08	55.3	50.3	51.5	54.7	52.5	53.4	55.0
Other Countries	52.3	49.2	47.2	44.7	49.7	48.5	45.3	47.5	46.6	45.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Pakistan's Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-2001, Table 9.9, Page: 125

Comment: Almost half of Pakistan's exports are concentrated in the 7 countries listed in the table. These can be considered major partners in economic trade of Pakistan. Among these countries, the share of Pakistan's exports to USA has been rising persistently while that of Japan exhibited a continuous decline, mainly because of the protracted recession in the Japanese economy. The share of exports to Germany, UK, Hong Kong, Dubai, and Saudi Arabia remained almost stagnant with minor fluctuations.

Table 5.10 Major imports & their percentage share, Pakistan, 1990-2000

(Percentage share)

Commodities	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	Average
Machinery	20.5	27.0	24.3	22.0	22.8	21.6	23.1	18.9	17.9	13.9	21.2
Petroleum and products	22.2	15.0	15.5	16.1	15.3	16.8	19.0	15.5	15.5	27.2	17.8
Chemicals	12.8	13.1	12.5	14.4	14.0	15.6	13.4	15.7	16.6	17.5	14.6
Transport equipment	6.7	9.0	12.5	9.7	5.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.7	5.5	6.9
Edible Oil	5.3	4.4	5.9	5.7	9.6	7.3	5.1	7.6	8.7	4.0	6.4
Iron & Steel	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.5
Fertilizer	3.5	2.8	2.5	3.1	1.2	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.6
Tea	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.9
Sub-total	76.5	76.7	78.5	77.0	74.2	74.4	73.5	70.0	72.7	75.0	74.9
Others	23.5	23.3	2.5	23.0	25.8	25.6	26.5	30.0	27.3	25.0	25.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Pakistan's Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-2001, Table 9.14, Page 129.

Comment: Imports of Pakistan are concentrated in machinery, petrol and petroleum products, and chemicals, which constitute more than fifty percent of the total imports of the country.

Table 5.11 Major imports form selected countries, Pakistan, 1990-2000

(Percentage share)

Country	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	Average, 99-00
USA	11.8	10.5	9.4	10.6	9.4	8.9	12.0	11.2	7.7	6.3
Japan	13.0	14.3	15.9	11.8	9.6	10.7	8.6	7.8	8.3	6.3
Kuwait	0.7	0.9	3.3	5.3	5.8	6.4	6.9	5.6	5.9	12.0
Saudi Arabia	6.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.8	9.0
Germany	7.3	8.0	7.4	7.7	6.8	5.8	5.6	5.2	4.1	4.1
UK	4.9	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.4	5.0	4.1	4.3	3.4
Malaysia	4.0	4.2	5.1	5.5	8.8	7.2	4.7	7.1	6.7	4.3
Sub-Total	47.9	48.6	51.7	51.2	50.4	49.3	48.8	47.1	43.8	45.4
Other Countries	52.1	51.4	48.3	48.8	49.6	50.7	51.2	52.9	56.2	54.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Pakistan's Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-2001, Table 9.16, Page: 130-131.

Comment: Pakistan is trading with a large number of countries but its imports are highly concentrated in few countries. Slightly below one-half of Pakistan imports during the 1990s originated form the seven countries namely, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, United States, Japan Germany, UK and Malaysia. The share of imports originating from these countries have more or less remained unchanged over the last 10 years with the exception of Germany, which depicts a declining trend. The shares of imports from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have increased over time.

Table 5.12 Composition of imports, Pakistan, 1990-2000

(Rs Million)

Year	Total Imports	Capital Goods		Raw Material for:				Consumer Goods	
				Capital Goods		Consumer Goods			
		Value	% Share	Value	% Share	Value	% Share	Value	% Share
1990-91	171114	56303	33	11621	7	76290	44	26900	16
1991-92	229889	96453	42	15167	7	88791	38	29478	13
1992-93	258643	108993	42	14304	6	99290	38	36056	14
1993-94	258250	97301	38	15692	6	110291	43	34966	13
1994-95	320892	112305	35	16754	5	148419	46	43414	14
1995-96	397575	140405	35	22541	6	180539	45	54090	14
1996-97	465001	169774	37	22259	5	202379	43	70589	15
1997-98	436338	139618	32	23344	5	195528	45	77848	18
1998-99	465964	146450	31	25646	6	220563	47	73305	16
1999-00	533792	140045	26	30712	6	287801	54	75234	14

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey, 2000-2001, Table 9.15, Page:130

Comment: The composition of Pakistan's imports indicate that the share of raw material for consumer goods in the total imports continued to be higher in the 1990s, rising from 38 percent in 1991-92 to 54 percent in 1999-2000. On the other hand the share of raw material for capital goods was minimum, stagnating at around six percent. The share of capital goods exhibited a declining trend mainly because of unfavourable investment climate in the country.

Table 5.13 Internal and external debt and foreign debt servicing, Pakistan, 1990-2001

Year	Internal Debt		External Outstanding Debt* (medium & long term)	Debt servicing**	Debt servicing as % of GDP
	Million Rs.	% of GDP	Million US $	Million $	
1990-91	448162	44.1	15471	1316	2.9
1991-92	531502	44.1	17361	1513	3.1
1992-93	615319	46.2	19044	1648	3.2
1993-94	711064	45.5	20322	1746	3.4
1994-95	807687	43.3	22117	2042	3.4
1995-96	920265	43.4	22292	2136	3.4
1996-97	1056089	43.5	22509	2265	3.6
1997-98	1199674	44.8	22844	2353	3.8
1998-99	1452937	49.4	25423	1530	2.6
1999-00	1641370	51.6	25359	1512	2.5
2000-01	1783528	51.4	26889	1632	2.7

* Regular debt (payable in foreign exchange only).
** Excluding interest on short term borrowings and IMF charges

Note: According to the Debt Reduction and Management Committee, the total stock of external debt obligation which include, medium, long-term and short-term debt as at end of December 2000 was approximately US $37.1 billion. Of which short-term and IMF debt stood at $ 1.2 billion and $ 1.6 billion respectively.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Advisor's Wing, Economic Survey, 2000-2001.

Comment: Foreign debt has grown to over 37 billion US$ and the country has been badly hit by this debt trap. Over 1.6 billion US$ are to be paid as debt servicing which accounts for around three percent of the gross domestic product of the country.

Table 5.14 Percent of labour force employed by major sector, its literacy attainment by residence and employment rate by sex, Pakistan, 1975-1997.

Years	Percentage of labour force in:			Percentage of illiterates in labour force			Labour force unemployment rate		
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Urban	Rural	Total	Male	Female	Total
PUNJAB									
1975	55.6	20.0	24.4	48.5	19.6	25.9	2.1	0.9	2.1
1979	51.6	22.5	25.9	53.3	26.2	31.9	3.5	9.7	3.5
1985	49.1	22.2	28.7	54.0	28.9	35.2	4.5	2.0	4.5
1991	48.9	20.4	30.7	57.9	31.5	38.3	5.4	18.0	5.4
1994	51.1	18.5	30.4	64.1	32.6	40.0	4.6	9.1	4.6
1995	47.2	19.9	32.9	65.7	34.3	44.7	5.0	11.2	5.0
1997	45.3	19.5	35.2	64.7	37.0	45.9	5.2	13.6	6.8
SINDH									
1975	47.1	18.1	34.9	56.9	23.5	38.4	1.0	0.5	1.0
1979	55.8	16.8	27.4	52.7	19.9	31.5	1.8	2.2	1.8
1985	50.3	17.9	31.8	57.6	22.3	37.1	2.7	0.3	2.7
1991	40.2	21.6	38.3	65.0	34.9	49.1	2.6	13.1	2.6
1994	42.2	18.2	39.6	68.5	33.3	49.0	2.5	12.5	2.5
1995	42.4	18.3	39.4	68.4	30.1	48.2	1.8	16.7	1.8
1997	38.4	19.3	42.3	69.7	30.7	50.3	1.5	21.0	2.9
NWFP									
1975	62.1	13.1	24.8	43.7	18.1	22.8	2.0	0.5	2.0
1979	48.0	18.3	33.8	48.1	25.6	26.0	3.3	7.3	3.3
1985	56.7	15.8	27.4	49.5	20.3	24.5	4.2	0.3	4.2
1991	50.5	16.3	33.3	51.2	28.6	32.0	5.2	13.4	5.2
1994	54.9	13.9	31.3	57.5	28.0	31.8	4.0	14.1	4.0
1995	50.5	13.7	35.8	52.8	30.3	33.8	4.6	24.1	4.6
1997	45.6	16.9	37.5	52.4	31.4	35.2	5.1	38.8	9.1
BALOCHISTAN									
1975	68.8	6.1	25.1	40.5	14.2	17.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
1979	60.6	11.7	27.7	41.6	14.0	18.0	1.5	23.5	1.5
1985	56.7	13.4	29.8	55.5	17.3	22.6	1.6	0.0	1.6
1991	60.9	9.2	29.9	54.8	18.2	22.9	1.3	6.0	1.3
1994	62.7	7.8	29.5	54.7	16.1	21.0	1.3	9.0	1.3
1995	55.5	10.3	34.3	49.1	20.0	25.0	2.1	25.8	2.1
1997	54.6	11.5	34.0	51.4	21.6	27.6	1.7	30.2	3.2
PAKISTAN									
1975	54.8	18.5	26.7	51.2	19.8	28.1	1.8	0.7	1.8
1979	52.7	20.3	27.0	47.2	24.3	31.1	3.0	7.6	3.0

Years	Percentage of labour force in:			Percentage of illiterates in labour force			Labour force unemployment rate		
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Urban	Rural	Total	Male	Female	Total
1985	50.6	20.1	29.3	45.0	26.0	33.9	4.0	1.4	4.0
1991	47.5	19.8	32.7	60.2	31.2	39.6	4.5	16.8	4.5
1994	50.0	18.3	31.7	65.1	31.4	40.3	3.9	10.1	3.9
1995	46.8	18.5	34.7	64.3	34.1	43.3	4.1	13.7	4.1
1997	44.2	18.9	36.9	65.2	34.4	44.9	4.2	16.8	6.1

Source: Social Policy Development Centre, Social Development in Pakistan: Annual Review 2000, Karachi.

Table 5.15 Distribution of employed persons 10 years age and above by major industries division ,1990-2000

Year	Agriculture	Mining & manufacturing	Construction	Electricity & Gas distribution	Transport	Trade	Others
1990	51.15	12.84	6.38	0.59	4.89	11.93	12.22
1991	47.45	12.38	6.62	0.83	5.24	13.24	14.22
1992	48.27	12.53	6.33	0.79	5.51	13.1	13.48
1993	47.55	11	6.93	0.84	5.52	13.32	14.84
1994	50.04	10.12	6.5	0.87	4.95	12.78	14.75
1995	46.79	10.5	7.21	0.82	5.07	14.5	15.12
1996	46.79	10.5	7.21	0.82	5.07	14.5	15.12
1997	44.15	11.2	6.75	0.98	5.71	14.62	16.6
1998	47.25	10.15	6.26	0.7	5.48	13.87	16.28
1999	47.25	10.15	6.26	0.7	5.48	13.87	16.28
2000	47.25	10.15	6.26	0.7	5.48	13.87	16.28

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey, 2000-2001, Appendix Table 12.11 Page: 152

Comment: Agriculture sector has remained an important sector absorbing almost half of the employed labour force. The other sectors absorbing almost a quarter of the labour force are trade and manufacturing.

Table 5.16 Age-Specific labour-Force participation rate, 1997-1998

Age Group	Participation Rate	
	Male	Female
10 and above	70.48	13.92
10-14	17.95	7.40
15-19	52.43	13.51
20-24	84.86	15.16
25-34	96.96	14.80
35-44	97.80	17.29
45-54	96.23	17.15
55-59	90.63	15.84
60+	63.65	13.60

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey 1997-98

Comment: The employed labour force is concentrated mostly in ages twenty and above. However, half of the male population aged 15-19 are participating in the labour force. Only 14 percent female population participates in the labour force.

Table 5.17 Labour force participation by area and sex, Pakistan, 1994-98

Year	Crude Activity Rate			Refined Activity Rate		
	Pakistan	Rural	Urban	Pakistan	Rural	Urban
1994-95						
Both sexes	27.5	28.0	26.1	41.2	43.1	37.0
Male	45.9	46.0	45.7	69.1	71.3	64.3
Female	7.6	8.7	4.9	11.4	13.2	7.0
1996-97						
Both sexes	28.7	29.4	27.1	43.0	45.1	38.9
Male	47.0	47.2	46.5	70.0	71.8	66.5
Female	9.0	10.5	5.9	13.6	16.3	8.4
1997-98						
Both sexes	29.4	30.6	27.0	43.3	46.4	37.7
Male	48.0	48.4	47.1	70.5	73.4	65.2
Female	9.4	11.5	5.3	13.9	17.4	7.4

Comment: In Pakistan labour force participation is estimated on the basis of Crude Activity Rate (CAR) and Refined Activity Rate (RAR). The CAR is the percentage of labour force in total population and the RAR is the percentage of labour force in population of 10 years of age and above. More rural than urban women participate in the labour force.

Table 5.18 Trend in poverty by residence, Pakistan, 1963-2000

Year	Percentage of Poor to Total of Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1963-64	40.2	38.9	44.5
1966-67	44.5	45.6	41.0
1969-70	46.5	49.1	38.8
1979	30.7	32.5	25.9
1984-85	24.5	25.9	21.2
1987-88	17.3	18.3	15.0
1989-90	20.0	21.8	16.8
1990-91	22.1	23.6	18.6
1992-93	22.4	23.4	15.5
1996-97	31.0	32.0	27.0
1998-99	32.6	34.8	25.9
1999-2000	33.5	n/a	n/a

Comment: Macro economic development with trickle down effect is considered to he key to poverty alleviation. In the early 1980s, one in every three families was poor. Poverty then diminished rapidly, having declined to one in five families by the end of the decade. Since then it has increased rapidly and it is currently estimated that that the situation prevalent some 20 years ago has revisited the Pakistani society.

Table 5.19 Trends in Macroeconomic indicators and incidence of poverty, Pakistan, 1980-2000

INDICATORS	UNITS	1980s	1990-91 to 1994-95	1995-96 to 1999-2000
GDP growth rate	%	6.50	5.00	4.25
Growth rate of real per capita income	%	3.00	2.00	1.00
Unemployment rate	%	3.50	5.50	6.00
Level of Fixed Investment	% of GNP	17.00	17.75	15.25
Level of National Savings	% of GNP	14.50	14.75	12.50
Current Account Deficit	% of GNP	4.00	4.50	4.50
Budget Deficit	% of GNP	7.00	7.00	6.50
Rate of Inflation (CPI)	%	8.00	12.00	7.50
Rate of Inflation (food prices)	%	8.00	12.50	7.50
Incidence of poverty:				
Beginning of period	% of Pop'n	30.75	20.50	26.75
End of period	% of Pop'n	20.50	26.75	33.50
Change during period		-10.25	6.25	6.75

Comment: The rise in poverty during the 1990s is explained by various factors. There was visible decline in the growth momentum of the economy during the past decade. The 1980s saw a steady growth rate of over 6 percent, which fell to 5 percent in the first half of the 1990s and declined further to just over 4 percent in the second half. It was only 3 percent in 1998-99, and has gone down to 2.4 percent in 2000-01. Real per capita income, national savings, fixed investment receded, and unemployment rate increased by over 2 percentage points in the 1990s. All these factors have contributed to the increase in poverty. Factors significantly contributing to poverty often quoted are: level of real per capita income, extent of unemployment, level of food prices, level of real per capita home remittances, and human capital endowment of the labour force.

Table 5.20 Level of Investment and saving (% of GNP), Pakistan, 1980-2000

Investment / Savings	1980s	1990-91 to 1994-95	1996-96 to 1999-2000	1999-2000
Fixed Investment:	17.00	17.75	15.25	13.50
Public	9.25	8.50	6.25	5.50
Private	7.75	9.25	9.00	8.00
National Savings:	14.50	14.75	12.50	12.50
Public	1.75	2.25	0.75	-0.50
Private	12.75	12.50	11.75	14.00

Comment: It is evident that both public and private savings and investments have declined in the 1990s.

Table 5.21 Sectoral growth pattern by major sectors, Pakistan, 1980-2000 (In Percent)

SECTORS	1980s	1990s		1999-2000*
		First half	Second half	
Agriculture	5.50	4.25	5.00	7.25
Manufacturing	8.25	5.75	3.75	1.00
Services	6.75	5.00	4.1	4.75
GDP	6.50	5.00	4.25	4.75

Source:
1.   Social Policy Development Centre. Social Development in Pakistan: Annual Review 2000, Karachi.
2.   Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-2001.

Comment: The agriculture, manufacturing and services sectors have experience a declining trend in the 1990s compared to the average growth in these sectors in the 1980s, resulting in lower growth in GDP and thereby contributing to increase in poverty.

For proportion of dependent population, see tables 2.5, 2.8, 2.11 AND 2.14

Section 6
Environment

National Conservation Strategy

The National Conservation Strategy was adopted in 1992 after a long and protracted process of consultation with government agencies, academia, NGOs, and civil society organisations engaged in the domain of the natural resource conservation, environmental preservation and sustainable development. The National Conservation Strategy provides a broad framework for addressing environmental concerns in the country. The NCS identifies a need for concrete action in the following 14 core programmes areas.

Core Areas:
- Maintaining soil in cropland
- Increasing irrigation efficiency
- Protecting Watersheds
- Supporting Forestry and Plantation
- Restoring Rangelands and Improving Livestock
- Protecting Water Bodies and Sustaining Fisheries
- Conserving Biodiversity
- Increasing Energy Efficiency
- Developing and Deploying Renewables
- Preventing and Abating Pollution
- Managing Urban wastes
- Supporting Institutions for common Resources
- Integrating Population and Environment Programme
- Preserving Cultural Heritage

Under the aegis of the Cabinet Implementation Committee, the NCS Plan of Action / Programme has been divided into four components viz. Strengthening of institutions, creation of supportive framework of regulation and economic incentives, broad based communications campaigns of mass awareness and the implementation of projects in NCS core areas.

The National Conservation Strategy Unit of Ministry of Environment, Local Government and Rural development serves as the Secretariat for the implementation of the National Conservation Strategy and its Plan of Action. Keeping in view the wider range and scope of the activities in the domain of the NCS implementation, the Cabinet Committee for Implementation of NCS was reviewed and reactivated. Resultantly the Cabinet Committee was reconstituted and notified in April 2000. The mid-term review of the NCS was carried out in May-June 2000 by an independent review team comprising local and foreign experts. The Mid-Term Review Report concludes that achievements under the NCS have been primarily awareness raising and institution building and strengthening civil society institutions and their influence. The report emphasised on improvement in implementation capacity and need to reinvigorating and refocusing through development of an NCS-2 with more focused approach to serve as Pakistan's Sustainable Development Strategy for 2002-2012 with a greater emphasis on poverty reduction and economic development in addition to environmental sustainability.

State of Environment

Air Pollution

Various surveys show that air pollution levels in cities have either crossed safe limits or have reached the threshold values. The most serious of air quality in Pakistan is the presence of excessive suspended particles matters (SPM) in the ambient air. The major source of SPM are vehicles, industry, burning of solid waste, brick kilns and natural dust.

Pakistan is an arid country with rainfall ranging as low as 80mm in the south to as high as 1600 mm in the north. Moreover, the wind speed, which is essential for flushing of pollution, is also low in cities. Studies conducted by Environmental Protection Agency (CPA) with the assistance of Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) in Lahore, Rawalpindi and Islamabad show that the average suspended particulate matters in these cities were 6.4 times higher than WHO guidelines and 3.8 times higher than Japanese standards. The levels of Sulphur Dioxide, Oxides of Nitrogen and Carbon Monoxide were found in excess of acceptable standards in some areas but the average levels were found below WHO guidelines. Presence of such a high levels of suspended particulate matters in the air has serious health implications.

Increasing Traffic Trends

In Pakistan, the number of vehicles have increased form 0.8 million to about 4.0 million within 20 years showing an overall increase of more than 400 percent. The average compound growth of vehicles is about 11 percent per annum. The maximum growth has been in two-stroke vehicles using straight mineral oil as lubricant. Diesel trucks and buses have also increased at an alarming rate of 200-300 percent since 1980. Diesel vehicles due to overloading, faulty injection nozzles and weak engine emit excessive graphitic carbon (visible smoke).

Use of Leaded Petrol

High content of lead in petrol is also a serious issue. In Pakistan, this content is about 0.35 gram/litre. Studies conducted by Pakistan Medical and Dental Association and Agha Khan Medical Hospital have confirmed presence of high concentration of blood lead levels in school children, traffic police and adults. Roadside air samples have also showed high lead in air. In many countries the use of leaded petrol is banned.

Water Pollution

Per capita water availability in Pakistan has been decreasing at an alarming rate. In 1951 per capita availability was 53,000 cubic meter which had now decreased to 12000 cubic meter. The existing water resources are under serious threat due to untreated discharge of municipal and industrial wastes to river and other surface water reservoirs. A recent study conducted by Pak-EPA indicated BOD of river Ravi as high as 300 mg/l as compared to acceptable limit of 9 mg/l.

Our industry imports chemicals worth Rs 4,500 million and dyes/colours worth Rs. 5,000 million every year. All these chemicals are entering into the environment every year. Their processing generates wastes and pose potential risk to public health.

A recent survey of 150 industrial units in five potentially toxic groups completed by EPAs in the three provinces, reported extreme deviation from the levels prescribed in the National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS).

A survey carried out by Federal Environmental Protection Agency showed that tanneries located in Kasure and Sialkot are discharging effluent with chrome concentration ranging between 182-222 mg/litre against standards of 1 mg/litre and Chemical Oxygen demand ranging between 5002-7320 mg/litre against limit of 150 mg/litre prescribed in the NEQS.

A chromium salt producing unit near Rawalpindi is reportedly discharging chromium rich effluent in a water stream causing severe implications for residents of the adjacent areas

Land Pollution

Pakistan generates 47,920 tonnes of solid wastes per day (urban waste: 19,190 tonnes rural: 28,730 tonnes).

About 3,600 tonnes of chemical fertiliser is annually produced in the country while 18,000 tonnes of pesticides are imported each year. Collection efficiency of solid wastes is about 54% in the urban centres.

A total of 9856 industries surveyed showed that they were generating 21,175 tonnes of waste. These included chemicals, fertilisers, tanneries and textile units. Since none of the city in Pakistan has proper waste collection and disposal system for municipal or hazardous waste, land in urban areas is getting polluted.

Excessive use of pesticides has adversely affected biomass of agriculture land. According to NCS report 96% land has low biomass

Deforestation
According to Forestry Sector Master Plan (GoP), forests, scrub and trees on farmlands cover 4.2 million hectares or 4.8% of the country.

The deforestation rate has been estimated as 0.2-0.5% per annum-the world's second highest rate of deforestation.
Two recent studies revealed that Pakistan's woody biomass is declining at a rate of 4-6% per year. The mangrove forests of Indus delta show a similarly dramatic decline. The principal cause of deforestation is the consumption of fuel wood and timber.

Source: M/o Environment, Local Government and Rural Development. Environmental Challenges and Responses, October 2001.

Table 6.1 Annual Precipitation (Rain Fall) in selected cities, Pakistan, 1998

Station	Annual precipitation (millimetre)
Chitral	442.32
Parachinar	587.96
Peshawar	403.83
D. I .Khan	268.74
Rawalpindi (Chaklala)	1142.08
Sargodha	434.93
Lahore (PBO)	628.75
Multan	186.79
Rohri/Sukkur	88.11
Jacobabad	110.40
Hyderabad	177.75
Karachi (Airport)	217.35
Chhor	221.70
Quetta	260.75
Sibbi	148.97
Khuzdar	243.40
Panjgur	108.79
Dalbadin	80.56

Population Census Organisation, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan. 1998 Census Report of Pakistan, 2001. Table 1.1, Page: 9.

Comment: There are two sources of rainfall in Pakistan, the Monsoon and the western Depression. July-September is the monsoon period. The western Depression brings rainfall primarily from December to March. In the intervening periods, October, November and April-June a small quantity of rainfall comes from thunderstorms.

Table 6.2a Commercial energy consumption, Pakistan , 1990-2000

Fiscal Year	Oil/Petroleum (Tonnes)							Gas (mm cft)				
	Households	Industry	Agriculture	Transport	Power	Other Govt.	Total	Households	Commercial	Cement	Fertilizer	Power
1990-91	844256	1147698	268229	4841362	2434136	328592	9961273	66797	12317	13020	107954	176
1991-92	613706	1369525	281539	5619552	2775418	323228	10982968	70741	13057	11761	101493	193
1992-93	622075	1479935	287181	6107416	3158124	357115	12011846	75783	14326	11914	119628	186
1993-94	589851	1653516	307795	6414582	3902308	357529	13225581	82461	15239	10187	144514	197

1994-95	585173	1889443	268631	6646175	4215635	355110	13960167	97045	16064	6730	141697	181
1995-96	596031	2416278	250031	7135631	4785856	417254	15601081	110103	16960	7569	150374	186
1996-97	509738	2141065	268866	7172269	5110233	403795	15605966	115488	18403	8718	150483	193
1997-98	498949	2081172	244977	7364767	6053784	380756	16624405	134500	18764	12092	147752	179
1998-99	492768	2139889	249229	7864063	5525669	376133	16647751	131656	21466	7988	167474	183
1999-00	477305	2115860	293034	8307977	6227595	346050	17767821	139973	21712	8558	177152	230

Table 6.2b Commercial energy consumption, Pakistan, 1990-2000

| Fiscal Year | Electricity (Gwh) | | | | | | | | Coal (000 metric tonnes) | | | |
	Traction	House-hold	Comm-ercial	Indust-rial	Agricu-ltural	Street-light	Other Govt.	Total	House-hold	Power	Brick Kilns	Total
1990-91	33	10409	2072	11229	5620	-	2171	31534	3.8	24.6	3026	3054
1991-92	29	11458	2143	12289	5847	-	2112	33878	6.8	39.5	3052	3099
1992-93	27	13170	1726	13043	535	297	2594	36493	3.2	46.7	3217	3267
1993-94	27	14080	1786	12637	5772	298	2781	37381	3.3	43.6	3487	3534
1994-95	22	15579	1941	12528	6251	324	2974	39619	3.2	40.7	2999	3043
1995-96	20	17125	2190	12183	6696	378	3332	41924	3.1	398.9	3236	3638
1996-97	18	17757	2241	11982	7086	390	3440	42914	9.7	351.9	3191	3553
1997-98	16	18750	2334	12297	6937	387	3851	44572	2.3	346.5	2810	3159
1998-99	15	19394	2409	12061	5620	224	3573	43296	1.3	415.3	3045	3461
1999-00	15	21455	2544	13202	4540	239	3591	45586	1.0	348.1	2819	3168

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-2001, Table Appendix 14.1, Page 163-164

Table 6.3 Indices of congestion, Pakistan, 1998

Level of congestion	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Persons per housing unit	6.8	6.8	7.0
Persons per room	3.1	3.2	2.9
Rooms per housing unit	2.2	2.1	2.4
Housing units with one room (%)	38.11	41.65	30.38
Housing units with 2-4 rooms (%)	54.97	52.26	60.91
Housing units with 5 or more rooms (%)	6.92	6.10	8.71

Source: Population Census Organisation, Statistics Organisation, Government of Pakistan. 1998 Census of Pakistan', Table 3.1, Page: 149

Household size indicates pressure on housing units. Urban households are slightly more congested. On the average, a housing unit in Pakistan consists of two rooms and accommodates seven persons. Over one-third of the housing units have only one room at national level, whereas about four-tenths of the housing units in rural areas are consisting of only one-room.

Table 6.4 Number of Motor vehicles in road, Pakistan, 1990-2000 (000 Numbers)

Fiscal year	Motor cycles / Scooters	Motor Cars	Jeeps	Station wagons	Tractors	Buses	Taxi Cabs	Rickshaws	Delivery Vans	Trucks	Others	Total
1990	896	428	31	69	258	43	31	41	58	83	62	1989
1991	980	434	35	46	277	46	34	43	95	86	57	2131
1992	1177	474	40	51	355	53	41	47	113	95	61	2506
1993	1301	503	43	55	379	58	45	51	122	103	83	2743
1994	1417	529	46	59	403	62	49	54	130	109	71	2928
1995	1497	551	49	62	427	66	53	59	136	115	75	3091
1996	1593	578	51	65	444	70	55	66	142	121	80	3267
1997	1711	606	54	68	466	74	59	76	149	128	84	3476
1998	1844	653	58	74	302	80	63	81	161	138	91	3746
1999	1977	701	70	79	539	86	68	87	172	148	97	4017
2000	2113	749	67	85	576	92	73	93	184	159	88	4278
% increase, 1990-2000	140	75	20	120	110	140	130	220	90	120	42	120

Source: Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-2001, Appendix Table 13.4, Page: 159

Comment: Motor vehicles are one of the main pollutants. Number of vehicles of various types has more than doubled in the past ten years. The maximum growth has been in two-stroke vehicles using straight mineral oil as lubricant. Diesel trucks and busses have also increased at an alarming rate. Diesel vehicles due to overloading, faulty injection nozzles and weak engine emit excessive smoke. Rickshas, which also add noise pollution, have tripled in the 1990s.

Table 6.5 Physical composition of waste, (selected cities) Pakistan, 1995-96 (Percent)

Type of Waste	Gujranwala	Faisalabad	Karachi	Hyderabad	Peshawar	Bannu	Quetta	Sibbi
Plastic & Rubber	5.0	4.8	6.4	3.6	3.7	5.3	8.2	7.7
Metals	0.3	0.2	0.75	0.75	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
Paper	2.5	2.1	4.1	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.2	2.0
Cardboard	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.4
Rags	3.2	5.2	8.4	4.7	4.3	2.3	5.1	5.3
Glass	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.4
Board Papers	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.0	1.7	0.2	2.0	0.8
Food Waste	14.7	17.2	21.0	20.0	13.8	16.3	14.3	8.4
Animal Waste	1.0	0.8	3.0	5.8	7.5	2.4	1.7	4.0
Leaves Grass etc	12.8	15.0	14.0	13.5	13.6	14.7	10.2	14.5
Wood	0.8	0.7	2.25	2.25	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.0
Fines	47.5	43.0	29.7	38.9	42.0	45.4	44.0	44.8
Stones	5.7	4.6	3.5	3.0	7.3	6.5	7.8	7.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan. 'Compendium on Environment Statistics Pakistan 1998', Table B-15, Pages: 226.

Table 6.6 Solid waste generation estimates in selected cities, Pakistan, 1995

City	Waste Generated	
	Tons/day	Tons/year
Gujranwala	824.0	300,760
Faisalabad	924.3	337,370
Karachi	6450.0	2,354,250
Hyderabad	975.7	356,131
Peshawar	809.3	295,395
Bannu	36.0	13,140
Quetta	378.0	137,970
Sibi	17.0	6,205

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan. 'Compendium on Environment Statistics Pakistan 1998' Table B-14, Page: 225.

Comment: Excessive generation of solid waste, especially in cities, and inadequate solid waste management is a serious problem. Gujranwala, which is comparatively a small city, is considered to be severely polluted. At the national level, at an estimated per capita rate 0.6-0.8 kg, generation of total municipal solid waste is between 84,000 and 112,000 tons per day. Unfortunately, only 25 percent of the total waste is collected and that too without proper management.

Table 6.7 Coastal Population by Type, Pakistan, 1998

Coastal Areas	Oil Slicks	Tar on beaches	Tar Balls	Industrial. Pollutants	Sewage domestic wastes	Sedim	Thermal Poll.
Jiwani	++	-	++	-	-	-	-
Gwadar							
East Bay	++	+	++	-	+	-	-
West Bay	++	+	++	-	+	-	-
Pasni	+	-	+++	-	+	-	-
Ormara	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Sonmiani Bay	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
Gadani	++	++	++	+	-	-	-
Cape Monze	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Paradise Point	-	-	++	-	-	-	++
Buleji	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Hawksbay	-	-	++	-	-	-	-
Sandspit	-	-	++	-	-	-	-
Manora Island	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Manora Channel	++++	+++	++	++++	++++	++++	+
Clifton	++	-	+	+	+	+	-

Korangi Creek	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
Port Qasim	++	+	+	++	+	++++	+++
Indus Delta	-	-	-	-	+	++++	-

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan. 'Compendium on Environment Statistics Pakistan 1998', Table B-26, Page: 242.

Note:

+	Low
++	Medium
+++	High
++++	Highest

Table 6.8 Percent distribution of households having accessibility of drinking ware and of sanitation facilities by residence and Province, 1975-2000

Region / Year	Access to Drinking Water			Availability of Sanitation		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
b						
1975	69.3	43.0	48.9	68.8	4.8	19.3
1990	93.6	81.4	84.7	77.5	14.7	24.8
1995	94.0	92.0	92.0	82.0	25.0	40.0
2000*			98.7			57.4
SINDH						
1975	38.7	15.5	25.2	83.0	22.6	47.7
1990	79.1	32.8	60.1	92.9	34.0	55.8
1995	84.0	67.0	76.0	94.0	47.0	69.0
2000*			90.0			66.8
NWFP						
1975	30.2	2.8	7.5	76.7	42.4	48.2
1990	61.4	22.8	28.1	87.2	54.9	57.9
1995	70.0	38.0	44.0	91.0	41.0	50.0
2000*			74.5			59.0
BALOCHISTAN						
1975	29.8	1.3	5.4	66.7	10.8	19.0
1990	69.5	6.8	21.8	87.1	23.6	28.6
1995	77.0	23.0	33.0	83.0	30.0	40.0
2000*			72.6			50.2
PAKISTAN						
1975	54.4	31.1	37.2	74.5	12.7	29.1
1990	85.6	62.2	69.4	83.8	23.7	35.0
1995	90.0	76.0	81.0	88.0	31.0	48.0
2000*	96.3	77.2	83.7	95.7	39.8	58.8

Source:
1. Social Policy and Development Centre, 'Social Development in Pakistan: Annual Review 1999'
2. National Institute of Population Studies, 'Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey 2000-2001

Comment: Drinking water and sanitation facilities are basic human requirements in any settlement. In spite of governmental, local and international NGO's efforts and donors support under SAP programmes, universal availability of these two basic requirements has not yet been achieved. Though urban areas are comparatively better off, more efforts are still required to provide basic facilities to the entire population.

Table 6.9 Percentage of housing units by source of drinking water and rural/urban, Pakistan, 1998

Source of Drinking Water	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Inside housing unit:	75.04	68.45	89.44
Pipe (Nul)	28.08	13.37	60.22
Hand Pump	42.07	49.58	25.68
Well	4.89	5.50	3.54
Outside housing unit:	24.96	31.55	10.56
Pipe (Nul)	4.18	3.89	4.81
Hand Pump	5.06	6.78	1.31
Well	5.08	6.98	0.91
Pond	2.85	4.03	0.28
Others	7.79	9.87	3.24
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Population Census Organisation, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan. '1998 Census Report of Pakistan', Table 3.6, Page: 154.

Comment: Piped water is supplied by a government organisation and is periodically tested for quality. As such, piped water is usually considered safe for drinking. However, government sponsors advocacy programmes through mass media for treating water by boiling it before use, as a precautionary measure. The rest of the drinking water sources may not be safe due to lack of quality tests and treatment of water before drinking. Piped water is more common in urban and hand pumped water in rural areas of Pakistan. Since water pipes are usually laid in sewerage lines, there is also greater possibility of its getting contaminated before reaching the users.

Note: The availability of piped water by districts is shown in Population Section.

Table 6.10 Percentage of housing units by cooking fuel used and rural/urban, Pakistan, 1998

Cooking Fuel Used	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Wood	68.83	85.69	31.98
Kerosene Oil	3.72	2.20	7.06
Gas	20.19	2.83	58.14
Others	7.25	9.28	2.82
All sources	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Population Census Organisation, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan. '1998 Census Report of Pakistan', 2001, Table 3.8, Page: 158.

Comment: Three major uses of wood include construction of houses/commercial structures, furniture and cooking fuel. Nearly seven-tenths housing units in Pakistan burn trees for cooking food. Though its excessive use is in rural areas (86 percent), about one-third of the population in urban areas also use it as a cooking fuel. Rapid increase in population and scarcity of other fuel sources like gas and coal are causing deforestation leading to environmental degradation, frequent floods and soil erosion. Exploration of natural gas and coal will have to be geared up to save forests and environment.

Table 6.11 Percentage of housing units by source of lighting, Pakistan, 1998

Source of lighting	All areas	Rural	Urban
Electricity	70.46	60.07	93.14
Kerosene Oil	27.87	38.07	5.58
Others	1.68	1.86	1.28
All sources	100.00	100.0	100.0

Source: Population Census Organisation, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan. '1998 Census Report of Pakistan', 2001, Table 3.7, Page: 156

Comment: In rural Pakistan, four-tenths of housing units use kerosene oil and other traditional sources for lighting houses. Lighting sources other than electricity are not considered environment friendly. There exists an unmet need of about 30 percent for electricity at the national level.

Table 6.12 Percent of housing units by availability of Latrine, Pakistan, 1998

Type of latrine facility	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Separate	28.58	18.46	50.68
Shared	20.44	12.29	38.26
None	50.98	69.25	11.06
All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Population Census Organisation, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan. '1998 Census Report of Pakistan', 2001, Table 3.9, Page: 160.

Comment: Non availability of latrine facility and lack of proper disposal of waste both in urban and rural areas is a major cause of diseases, which otherwise could be easily prevented. Infants and children are an easy prey under such conditions.

For household size, household with piped water and electricity by Districts, see Table 2.6, 2.9, 2.12 and 2.15

Section 7
Agriculture

Table 7.1 Number and Percent Distribution of Agriculture Farms, Pakistan, 1990

| Farm Size | Pakistan | | Punjab | | Sindh | | NWFP | | Balochistan | |
Hectares	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
< 3	3.245	64	1.842	62	0.444	55	0.873	82	0.086	35
3-<10	1.480	29	0.913	31	0.306	39	0.161	15	0.101	42
10-<20	0.238	5	0.147	5	0.034	4	0.025	2	0.032	13
20+	0.107	2	0.055	2	0.018	2	0.010	1	0.024	10
Total	5.071	100	2.957	100	0.802	100	1.069	100	0.243	100

Source : Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Food, Agriculture and Livestock Division (Economic wing), Agricultural Statistics of Pakistan, 1999-00: Table 6.5, Pages 116-117.

Comment : Land fragmentation is associated with rapid increase in population. Total number of farms in 1980 were 4.07 million and about 51 percent of them were less than three hectares (Census of Agriculture, 19080). The proportion of such size of farms has increased to 64 percent in 1990. In NWFP, farms 10 hectare and above constitute only 3 percent while 82 percent of farms are less than three hectares, signifying small land holdings and greater land fragmentation.

Table 7.2 Area under cultivation by type of Crop, Pakistan, 1991-2000

(000 hectares)

Year	Food Grains	%	Cash Crops	%	Pulses	%	Oil Seeds	%	Veget-ables	%	Condi-ments	%	Fruit	%	Others	%	Total
1990-91	11933	55	3601	16	1538	7	496	2	280	1	139	1	456	2	3377	16	21820
1991-92	11667	54	3794	17	1420	7	523	2	291	1	166	1	464	2	3395	16	21720
1992-93	12191	54	3787	17	1453	7	540	2	299	1	132	1	476	2	3562	16	22440
1993-94	11918	55	3832	18	1481	7	496	2	311	1	174	1	540	2	3118	14	21870
1994-95	1296	56	3717	17	1511	7	572	3	325	1	181	1	566	2	2972	13	22140
1995-96	12473	55	4014	18	1599	7	620	3	289	1	185	1	622	3	2788	12	22590
1996-97	12113	53	4167	18	1575	7	679	3	301	1	196	1	629	3	3070	14	22730
1997-98	12618	55	4073	17	1565	7	665	3	325	1	192	1	640	3	2962	13	23040
1998-99	12598	55	4140	18	1531	7	656	3	334	1	195	1	646	3	2760	12	22860
1999-00	12734	56	4055	18	1419	6	619	3	331	1	216	1	658	3	2728	12	22760

Source : Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture Livestock Food, Agriculture and Livestock Division (Economic Division). Agricultural Statistics of Pakistan 1999-00, Table 62, Page: 111.

Comment : Over half of the total cropped area is under cultivation of food grains which include Wheat, Rice, Jowar, Maize, Bajra, and Barlay. Cash crops, which include Sugarcane, Cotton, Tobacco, S. beet, and Jute are sown on 16-18 percent cropped land, while oil seeds and fruits each are sown on 3 percent of cropped land. Vegetables and Condiments (Chilies, onion, coriander, turmeric and ginger) each is sown one percent of cropped land.

Table 7.3: Area under selected agriculture crops and fruits indices (1980-81=100), Pakistan, 1981-2000

Year	Rice	Wheat	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Gram	Groundnut	Cotton	Jute	Sugarcane	Tobacco	Vegetables	Citrus fruit	Banana	Mango	Apple
1980-81	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981-82	102.2	103.4	137.8	99.7	96.1	85.4	107.0	128.4	105.0	92.1	114.8	100.5	103.6	124.9	102.7	114.3	104.4
1982-83	102.3	105.9	107.9	99.0	102.7	101.4	105.9	149.0	107.3	87.2	110.5	96.3	116.9	132.0	102.7	118.5	113.2
1983-84	103.4	105.1	136.2	99.3	103.8	77.1	109.1	156.1	105.3	98.0	108.7	107.7	121.8	144.1	104.1	124.1	116.7
1984-85	103.4	103.9	149.2	100.3	105.2	73.2	120.3	127.1	106.3	86.5	109.6	117.0	121.6	152.6	106.1	127.6	129.8
1985-86	96.4	106.0	138.2	94.6	104.5	72.8	122.6	118.1	112.1	46.6	94.6	106.3	130.8	158.4	108.8	131.6	151.8
1986-87	106.9	110.3	125.4	101.4	106.1	70.3	128.4	135.1	118.8	48.0	92.4	90.9	150.1	162.4	153.4	135.7	162.3
1987-88	101.5	104.6	72.1	81.3	111.0	55.9	97.4	143.0	121.8	53.2	102.0	97.0	155.3	168.0	155.4	138.8	167.5
1988-89	105.6	110.7	125.6	109.6	112.6	61.2	116.2	146.5	124.2	16.9	106.3	100.7	160.8	180.1	156.1	140.2	191.2
1989-90	109.0	112.3	126.0	111.8	112.2	59.6	122.8	172.3	123.2	9.6	103.6	95.3	167.2	181.1	158.8	144.6	196.5
1990-91	109.3	113.3	120.8	105.8	110.9	60.4	129.5	177.6	126.3	22.1	107.2	102.3	168.9	183.4	153.4	149.3	200.0
1991-92	108.5	112.8	77.1	97.3	110.2	57.4	118.3	191.2	134.5	7.1	108.7	125.4	174.2	186.5	86.4	150.3	243.9
1992-93	102.1	118.8	120.1	102.5	112.8	61.5	119.5	203.9	134.5	0.5	107.3	135.7	180.8	186.5	83.1	146.2	275.4
1993-94	113.1	115.0	74.6	92.7	114.2	58.1	124.0	197.8	133.0	3.6	116.7	133.8	188.0	195.8	84.5	148.3	346.5
1994-95	109.9	117.0	125.3	111.4	115.7	63.6	126.3	207.7	125.8	3.5	122.3	110.5	198.9	201.8	162.2	154.4	354.4
1995-96	111.8	119.9	100.2	106.2	114.5	66.2	132.7	220.0	142.2	2.3	116.8	107.5	169.9	204.9	166.9	156.5	366.7
1996-97	116.5	116.1	74.6	93.9	113.3	58.6	130.5	225.4	149.3	2.3	117.0	114.2	174.6	205.7	169.6	158.0	381.6
1997-98	119.9	119.6	113.3	99.2	113.0	62.7	130.8	232.0	140.4	2.2.	128.1	124.2	176.3	205.6	175.7	162.2	391.2
1998-99	125.4	117.8	114.0	97.2	125.1	52.9	127.8	209.7	138.7	2.0	140.0	132.6	181.5	208.5	178.4	163.5	402.6
1999-00	130.1	121.2	77.1	90.6	125.1	47.9	115.3	198.9	141.5	1.7	122.4	125.6	178.8	209.2	189.2	164.5	453.5

Source:
1. Federal Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan. Compendium on Environment Statistics 1998, Table B-01, Page: 207-208
2. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Food, Agriculture and Live Stock Division (Economic Wing). Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan 1990-00.

Comment: Area under cultivation has increased for all crops except for Barley and Jute over the last two decades. Allocation of land for the production of Jute is minimal because of low demand for the product. Allocation of land has increased substantially for growing fruits and cash crops.

Table 7.4 Land utilization, by province, Pakistan, 1991-2000

(Million Hectares)

Region	Year	Total area reported	Forest area	Not available for cultivation	Cultivable waste	Cultivated area	Current fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
Punjab	1990-91	17.10	0.46	2.99	1.84	11.81	1.01	10.80	4.26	15.06
Sindh		13.58	0.58	6.12	1.25	5.63	2.57	3.06	0.92	3.98
NWFP		8.33	1.33	4.07	1.03	1.90	0.35	1.55	0.53	2.08
Balochistan		18.60	1.09	11.16	4.73	1.62	0.92	0.70	*	0.70
Total		57.61	3.46	24.34	8.85	20.96	4.85	16.11	5.71	21.82
Punjab	1991-92	17.51	0.47	3.19	1.86	11.99	1.01	10.98	4.06	15.04
Sindh		13.54	0.58	6.07	1.25	5.64	2.60	3.04	0.91	3.95
NWFP		8.35	1.33	4.06	1.04	1.92	0.42	1.50	0.56	2.06
Balochistan		18.47	1.09	11.16	4.71	1.51	0.84	0.67	*	0.67
Total		57.87	3.47	24.48	8.86	21.06	4.87	16.19	9.53	21.72
Punjab	1992-93	17.46	0.47	3.01	1.84	12.14	1.13	11.01	4.54	15.55
Sindh		13.66	0.59	6.13	1.26	5.68	2.62	3.06	0.91	3.97
NWFP		8.34	1.33	4.05	1.04	1.92	0.41	1.51	0.54	2.05

Region	Year	Total area reported	Forest area	Not available for cultivation	Cultivable waste	Cultivated area	Current fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Total cropped area
Balochistan		18.60	1.09	11.16	4.69	1.66	0.79	0.87	*	0.87
Total		58.06	3.48	24.35	8.83	21.40	4.95	16.45	5.99	22.44
Punjab	1993-94	17.47	0.48	3.06	1.74	12.19	1.18	11.01	4.26	15.27
Sindh		13.72	0.59	6.12	1.28	5.73	2.85	2.88	0.86	3.74
NWFP		8.34	1.29	4.09	1.04	1.92	0.42	1.50	0.52	2.02
Balochistan		18.60	1.09	11.16	4.68	1.67	0.84	0.83	0.01	0.84
Total		58.13	3.45	24.43	8.74	21.51	5.29	16.22	2.65	21.87
Punjab	1994-95	17.46	0.50	3.01	1.81	12.14	1.19	10.95	4.68	15.63
Sindh		14.09	0.68	6.23	1.39	5.79	3.09	2.70	0.80	3.50
NWFP		8.35	1.34	4.03	1.05	1.93	0.36	1.57	0.53	2.10
Balochistan		18.60	1.08	11.17	4.66	1.69	0.78	8.91	*	0.91
Total		58.50	3.60	24.44	8.91	21.55	5.42	16.13	6.01	22.14
Punjab	1995-96	17.47	0.50	2.93	1.76	12.28	1.12	11.16	4.75	15.91
Sindh		14.09	0.68	6.23	1.40	5.78	3.05	2.73	0.81	3.54
NWFP		8.35	1.34	4.03	1.05	1.93	0.37	1.56	0.81	3.54
Balochistan		18.60	1.09	11.16	4.66	1.69	0.65	1.04	*	1.04
Total		58.51	3.61	24.35	8.87	21.68	5.19	16.49	6.10	22.59
Punjab	1996-97	17.52	0.50	3.01	1.74	12.27	1.15	11.12	4.79	15.91
Sindh		14.09	0.69	6.27	1.44	5.69	2.67	3.02	0.90	3.92
NWFP		8.35	1.34	4.03	1.05	1.93	0.41	1.52	0.54	2.06
Balochistan		19.27	1.05	11.30	4.83	2.09	1.25	0.84	*	0.84
Total		59.23	3.58	24.61	9.06	21.98	5.48	16.50	6.23	22.73
Punjab	1997-98	17.52	0.51	3.00	1.75	12.26	1.36	10.90	5.06	15.96
Sindh		14.08	0.69	6.26	1.45	5.68	2.64	3.04	0.91	3.95
NWFP		8.35	1.35	4.01	1.08	1.91	0.34	1.57	0.59	2.16
Balochistan		19.37	1.05	11.34	4.87	2.11	1.14	0.97	*	0.97
Total		59.32	3.60	24.61	9.15	21.96	5.48	16.48	6.56	23.04
Punjab	1998-99	17.52	0.50	3.02	1.69	12.31	1.28	11.03	4.77	15.80
Sindh		14.05	0.69	6.25	1.46	5.65	2.48	3.17	0.94	4.11
NWFP		8.34	1.36	3.92	1.22	1.84	0.33	1.51	0.57	2.08
Balochistan		19.37	1.05	11.33	4.86	2.13	1.26	0.87	*	0.87
Total		59.28	3.60	24.52	9.23	21.93	5.35	16.58	6.28	22.86
Punjab	1999-00	17.52	0.50	3.02	1.69	12.31	1.28	11.03	4.98	16.01
Sindh		14.05	0.75	6.23	1.37	5.70	2.71	2.99	0.89	3.88
NWFP		8.34	1.36	3.92	1.21	1.85	0.42	1.43	0.57	2.00
Balochistan		19.37	1.05	11.33	4.86	2.13	1.26	0.87	*	0.87
Total		59.28	3.66	24.50	9.13	21.99	5.67	16.32	6.44	22.76

Source : Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and livestock Food, Agriculture and Livestock Division (Economic wing). Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan, 1999-00: Table 61, Pages: 109-110.

Note : GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS: Total physical area, which has been surveyed and calculated by the Survey of Pakistan is: PUNJAB=20.63, SINDH=14.09, NWFP=10.17, BALOCHISTAN=34.72 million hectares.

TOTAL AREA REPORTED is the total physical area of the village/deh, tehsil or district etc.
FOREST AREA is the area of any land classed or administered as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forests.
AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION is that cultivated area of the farm which is under farm home-homesteads, farm roads and other connected purposes and therefore, not available for cultivation.
CULTIVABLE WASTE is that uncultivated farm area which is fit for cultivation but was not cropped during the year under reference nor in the year before that.

CULTIVATED AREA is that area which was sown at least during the year under reference or during the previous year. Cultivated area = Net Area Sown + Current Fallow.
CURRENT FALLOW is that area which is vacant during the year under reference but was sown at least once during the previous year.
NET AREA SOWN is that area which is sown at least once during (Kharif and Rabi) the year under reference.
AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE is the difference between the total cropped area and the net area sown.
TOTAL CROPPED AREA means the aggregate area of crops raised in a farm during the year under reference including the area under fruit trees.

Comment: There has been nor significant increase in the total cropped area over the last ten years. At the national level, the total cropped area increased by 4.3 percent in the last decade. Whereas, at the regional level, only Punjab had raised the cultivable land by a million hectare in the ten years period. In other regions, the cultivable almost remained stable. Pakistan has only 4.6 percent of the total area under forest (3.66 million hectares). Two-thirds of the forests are in NWFP and Balochistan provinces. Over one-fourth of the cultivable land still needs to be brought under cultivation.

Table 7.5 Selected livestock products, Pakistan, 1996-2000 (000 Tons)

Products	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
Milk	23580	24215	24877	25566	26284
Beef	919	940	963	985	1010
Mutton	602	617	633	649	666
Poultry Meat	387	284	310	322	333
Eggs (Million Nos)	5757	6015	8261	8463	8677

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & livestock (Livestock Wing), Economic Survey 2000-01, P: 27

Comment: Livestock is an important sector of agriculture, which accounts for 36 percent of agriculture value added and about 9 percent of the GDP. Its net foreign exchange earnings were around 40 billion during 1999-2000, which is almost 9 percent of the total export earnings. Livestock products include milk, beef, mutton, poultry meat, wool, hair, bones, fats, blood, eggs, hides, and skin.

Table 7.6: Production of selected agriculture Crops and Fruits indices (1980-81=100), Pakistan, 1981-2000

Year	Rice	Wheat	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Gram	Groundnut	Cotton	Jute	Sugarcane	Tobacco	Vegetables	Citrus fruit	Banana	Mango	Apple
1980-81	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981-82	109.8	98.5	127.3	97.7	95.9	89.7	87.2	125.8	104.7	104.2	113.0	103.0	104.3	125.2	100.5	119.2	106.2
1982-83	110.3	108.2	102.8	96.6	103.6	105.6	145.7	146.5	115.3	97.1	100.5	96.3	116.3	134.4	102.8	124.9	119.7
1983-84	106.9	94.8	119.7	96.6	104.4	79.5	154.9	153.3	69.2	115.2	106.0	118.5	123.7	140.4	103.1	123.1	119.3
1984-85	106.1	102.0	132.6	100.3	105.9	75.0	155.4	120.4	141.2	97.5	99.3	129.8	123.0	148.2	104.5	126.6	132.8
1985-86	93.5	121.3	120.7	95.1	104.0	76.2	174.0	109.9	170.3	57.0	86.1	116.5	133.3	154.9	107.0	130.5	154.6
1986-87	111.6	104.7	108.7	102.5	114.5	76.5	173.1	130.7	184.7	71.4	92.5	103.0	158.3	158.4	154.6	134.8	182.1
1987-88	103.8	110.5	63.2	78.6	116.1	63.7	110.3	90.8	205.5	69.0	102.1	103.4	162.5	152.4	157.3	130.4	197.4
1988-89	102.5	125.7	93.9	108.0	124.1	69.8	135.4	135.2	199.6	22.9	114.3	110.0	169.5	169.0	156.9	134.5	200.3
1989-90	103.1	124.8	95.4	114.1	121.5	74.8	166.8	142.3	203.8	11.8	109.7	101.3	177.5	170.2	160.4	140.1	216.4
1990-91	104.4	126.9	91.5	104.0	122.1	80.9	157.6	155.7	229.2	27.6	111.2	111.6	178.0	173.7	154.3	142.0	226.3
1991-92	103.8	136.7	64.8	97.7	124.0	79.7	152.2	167.4	305.2	8.8	120.1	144.8	185.6	176.0	33.8	144.0	275.0
1992-93	99.8	140.8	94.9	103.7	122.0	90.2	103.1	176.1	215.5	0.6	117.6	151.2	194.8	179.8	39.8	145.2	315.6
1993-94	127.9	132.6	64.3	92.4	125.0	83.0	121.9	167.1	191.4	4.8	137.3	149.1	203.3	199.7	40.7	153.5	411.9
1994-95	110.4	148.2	106.6	114.6	135.8	93.4	165.8	184.1	207.0	4.7	145.8	120.4	216.8	208.7	60.8	161.7	496.4
1995-96	127.0	147.3	75.5	110.9	132.3	99.4	201.7	196.5	252.2	3.5	139.8	118.9	179.6	211.6	62.5	166.1	515.4
1996-97	137.8	145.1	68.0	95.4	129.8	85.5	176.4	204.5	223.1	3.5	129.8	136.3	184.5	216.2	63.6	167.3	529.3
1997-98	138.7	162.9	98.7	100.7	128.9	99.2	227.7	195.6	218.6	3.5	164.1	146.7	190.2	219.9	71.6	167.7	533.6

72

| 1998-99 | 149.7 | 155.6 | 99.5 | 99.1 | 171.6 | 78.3 | 207.2 | 181.2 | 209.2 | 2.7 | 170.6 | 161.9 | 193.3 | 201.0 | 72.3 | 167.7 | 548.7 |
| 1999-00 | 165.1 | 183.7 | 72.7 | 95.9 | 170.2 | 67.0 | 167.6 | 172.6 | 267.6 | 2.4 | 143.2 | 160.3 | 184.8 | 209.8 | 95.7 | 171.6 | 351.3 |

Source :

1. Federal Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan. 'Compendium on Environment Statistics 1998', Table B-02, Page: 209-210
2. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Food, Agriculture and Livestock Division (Economic Wing). Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan 1990-00'

Comment : Production of all crops has substantially increased over time except for those where cropped area has declined.

Table 7.7 Water-Logging and Salinity, Pakistan , 1993-1998
A)   Water-Logging
(000 Hectares)

Province	'0' to '5' Feet or 152 cm Water Table Depth											
	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	June	October	June	October	June	October	June	October	June	October	June	October
Punjab	639	1118	578	982	475	889	441	1082	525	1279	593	911
Sindh	1936	3633	1300	4060	1456	3883	1220	3710	2164	3717	1742	3796
NWFP	43	56	39	56	37	63	36	63	31	59	29	60
Balochistan	85	117	72	147	86	137	46	138	154	174	92	175
Total	2703	4924	1989	5245	2059	4972	1743	4993	2874	5229	2456	4942

(000 Hectares)

Province	'0' to '10' Feet or 305 cm Water Table Depth											
	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	June	October	June	October	June	October	June	October	June	October	June	October
Punjab	3231	3738	2838	3706	2821	3566	2923	3918	3097	4424	3166	3479
Sindh	5024	5054	4763	5218	4981	5202	5154	5152	4865	4894	4991	5198
NWFP	197	207	196	208	200	215	194	214	193	213	181	202
Balochistan	196	187	194	242	210	261	199	230	249	249	221	241
Total	8648	8486	7990	9374	8212	9244	8470	9514	8404	9780	8527	9120

Source : Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Food, Agriculture and Livestock Division (Economic Division). Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan 1990-00, Table 74, Pages: 125-126

Comment: The agriculture land particularly in Punjab and Sindh provinces is faced with acute problems of salinity and water logging. This is the outcome of perennial canal irrigation system, which was introduced to overcome aridity problem. As a consequence of seepage of water from the unlined canals and the percolation of water from irrigated fields, the water table began to rise. Sindh is the worst affected province. Salinity is also a major problem in Punjab and Sindh provinces. Water logging and salinity affects agricultural production very badly. In 1998, over 9 million-hectare of land was affected by water logging and 6 million hectare by salinity in Pakistan in1998.

B)   Salinity (Saline/Sodic Soil)
(000 hectares)

Province	Slightly Saline	Moderately Saline 2/		Severely Saline		Very Severely Saline		Total
	1/	Gypsiferous 2/	Non Gypsiferous 2/	Gypsiferous	Non Gypsiferous 3/	Gypsiferous	Non Gypsiferous	
Punjab								
Total	472.4	14.0	790.8	140.6	597.7	122.0	530.0	2667.5
Cultivated	472.4	14.0	790.8	138.1	96.7	-	-	1512.0
Uncultivated	-	-		2.5	501.0	122.0	530.0	1155.5
Sindh								
Total	118.1	67.7	257.0	990.5	182.6	114.0	379.7	2109.6
Cultivated	118.1	67.7	257.0	675.7	32.5	-	-	1151.0
Uncultivated	-	-		314.8	150.1	114.0	379.7	958.6
NWFP								
Total	5.2	-	25.7	-	8.7	-	8.9	48.5
Cultivated	5.2	-	25.7	-	0.9	-	-	31.8
Uncultivated	-	-	-	-	7.8	-	8.9	16.7
Balochistan								
Total	3.0	45.2	29.4	100.7	364.0	90.8	714.8	1347.9
Cultivated	3.0	45.2	29.4	31.4	-	-	-	109.0
Uncultivated	-	-	-	69.3	364.0	90.8	714.8	1238.9
Pakistan								
Total	598.7	126.9	1102.9	1231.8	1153.0	326.8	1633.4	6173.5
Cultivated	598.7	126.9	1102.9	845.2	130.1	-	-	2803.8
Uncultivated	-	-	-	386.6	1022.9	326.8	1633.4	3369.7

Source : As given under above table

1/: Includes soils having mainly surface or patchy salinity / sodicity. 2/ Also include a small amount of uncultivated soil

3/ The cultivated area reported under this category has relatively low discernable salinity but the soils are dense (impermeable) with sodicity problem.

Table 7.8 Yield (per hectare) of major crops in the growing countries, 1999

Country	Wheat	Rice (Paddy)	Maize	Sugar-cane	Tobacco	Groundnut	Soybean	Seed Cotton
World	2700	3832	4309	64694	1528	1312	2189	1620
Russian Fed.	1392							
China	3945	6335	5098		1638	2789	1671	2869
USA	2848	6688	8298	84167	2223		2550	1789
India	2596	2967	1667	66919	1427	913		851
Canada	2427		7182		2808			
Australia	1827							
Turkey	2081		3840		893			2864
Pakistan	2170	3070	1718	47780	1899	1070	1127	1923
Iran	1800							2004
France	7224							
Mexico	3900		2283					4121
Bangladesh		2852						
Thailand		2233		56700				
Myanmar		3187						
Philippine		2872			1293			
Japan		6278			2560			
Egypt		8489		107407				2257
Indonesia			2600			1521	1198	
Italy			9322					
Romania			3818					
Brazil			2765	69074	1759	1782	2375	2059
Argentina			4975			1569	2410	
South Africa			2412	70236				
Cuba				31818				
Ecuador				52308				
Mauritius				50769				
Greece					1875			
Nigeria						973		
Sudan						676		1464

Source : Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock Food, Agriculture and Livestock Division (Economic Wing). Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan 1990-00: Table 60, Pages: 106-107.

Comment : Though Pakistan is basically an agricultural country, its yield per hectare is low for various crops, compared to many developed and developing countries. By acquiring technology and better seed, it has the potential to increase its agricultural production.

Population Programme in Retrospect

First Five-Year Plan 1955-60

Pakistan recognised long-term consequences of high population growth rate for its future socio-economic development in early fifties. Accordingly, population policy was adopted in the First Five-Year Plan (1955-60) by introducing family planning on a limited scale through voluntary organisations.

Second Five-Year Plan 1960-65

During the Second Five-Year Plan, family planning services were provided through the health infrastructure.

Third Five-Year Plan 1965-70

Independent family planning infrastructure was created and mass scale IEC activities were launched and service delivery network established. Dais (Traditional Birth Attendants) were used for door to door service delivery and motivation. Part-time doctors provided clinical contraceptives and sterilisation services.

1970-80

During 1970-75, continuous motivation system was introduced by employing male-female team of workers at union council levels. From 1975-80, the programme operated at low key due to reorganisation, political unrest and suspension of IEC activities.

1981-83

In 1981, a major administrative reorganisation was undertaken and approach of the programme was made based-based by adopting multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional strategy.

Sixth Five-Year Plan 1983-88

Field activities were provincialised, Social Marketing of Contraceptives Programme was introduced and National Institute of Population Studies was established for undertaking research on population and development.

Seventh Five-Year Plan 1988-93

Major policies of the Sixth Plan were followed with emphasis on lowering fertility level. This was to be achieved by pursuing multi-sectoral approach, open motivational campaign, shift towards more effective contraceptive methods, such as sterilisation, IUD and injectables along with provision for maternal and child health services through programme outlets. Greater involvement of NGOs, registered Medical Practitioners, Hakeems and Homoeopaths was envisaged. A special IEC programme and quality service facilities were developed for large cities of the country, with a view to set trends for rural areas to emulate. In fact, the breakthrough in the programme occurred during the later part of this Plan (1988-93) with open and sustained political support, increase in allocation, execption from budgetary cuts, restoration of more effective IEC campaign, association of Private Sector through the Social Marketing Programme, expansion in service delivery infrastructure including Mobile Service Units in the remote areas, experimentation of the village-based family planning workers scheme in eight districts of the four provinces. The scheme was experimented to improve low coverage in the rural areas. In addition Divisional and Tehsil tiers were created to strengthened monitoring, supervision and improve co-ordination at implementation levels. The implementation phase of the programme was further accelerated in 1992-93 when it was linked to the "Social Action Programme" and accorded higher priority in the planning process, resource allocation and regular reviews as part of a social sector undertaking.

Eighth Five-Year Plan 1993-98

During this period the programme received open and sustained political and administrative support. The allocation was increased from Rs. 3.5 billion in the previous plan to Rs. 9.1 billion. The rural coverage increased by extending the scheme of VBFPWs to all other districts of Pakistan. Simultaneously, the Ministry of Health also launched the lady health workers programme for primary health care and family planning. Both the schemes together have enhanced the coverage in the rural areas. Studies undertaken by the Population Council and NIPS reveal that contraceptive prevalence have doubled in the villages where these workers have been deployed.

Review of the programme was made a regular feature at all levels. In order to elicit broad-based support from the public representative Standing Committees were set up in the Senate, National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies. In addition, Parliamentary Group on Population and Development was constituted in the National Assembly wherein various resolutions were passed in support of the programme.

The programme was backed up by sustained promotional campaign through mass media and supportive events and activities with the involvement of private sector. Meet-the-Press Sessions, group meetings, participation in national conferences, seminars, awards for writing on population were institutionalised and implemented. RAPID presentations were made at seminars/conventions and in the universities and colleges. Film shows were screened through AV Vans. Publications and give-away items were widely distributed. Involvement of NGOs was streamlined by establishing National Trust for Population Welfare (NATPOW) with financial and operational autonomy.

The achievements of the Eighth Five-Year Plan provided a strong foundation and served as an important milestone to launch the Ninth Five Year Plan. Political commitment was visible and demonstrated by the first ever-unanimous adoption of a substantive motion on population policy by the National Assembly and setting-up of an inter-Ministerial Committee headed by the Prime Minister. The environment was changing fast in favour of realisation of the need to moderate fertility to contain population growth rate.

Ninth Five-Year Plan 1998-2003

The current Ninth Five-Year Plan is guided by the principle of building on positive elements of the on-going programme, ensuring continuity and consolidation of the gains. The scope of the programme is being enlarged and the outreach through enhanced and improved service delivery strategies with continued attention to rural areas. A broader reproductive health approach is being pursued with emphasis on mother and child health care. The programme focuses on the following strategies:

- Continuation and expansion of family planning and health care services in the rural areas through the village based family planning workers alongside provision for male workers for stepping-up male involvement (The government however, has formed a unified cadre of Family Health Workers by combining the VBFPWs and the LHWs under the health programme from July 2001).
- Expansion in service delivery through family welfare centres, satellite clinics and reproductive health services 'A' and 'B' type centres for provision of contraceptive surgery along with a whole range of family planning methods including reproductive health care such as education on sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
- Mobile service facility to be improved through participatory process with the involvement of NGO and the beneficiaries.
- Strengthening co-ordination with the health sector and nation building departments.
- Greater involvement of NGOs through the National Trust for Population Welfare.
- Involvement of Registered Medical Practitioners, Hakeems, Homoeopaths, Chemists, Paramedics, Private Hospitals/Clinics, Maternity and Nursing Homes etc. for provision of family planning services through public and private sectors.
- Policy support to enhance the role of private sector through social marketing programme both for urban and rural areas for service delivery, training and communication campaign.
- Expansion and reinforcement of family planning services to Northern Areas, AJK and FATA.
- Promotion of community participation at service delivery level.
- Acceleration of training, orientation and refresher courses for both clinical and non-clinical programme personnel, employees of other line departments and community based groups covering management, reproductive health, inter-personal communication, and counselling etc.

- Intensifying motivational campaign through all channels with active involvement of the Ministry of Information and Media Development and Private Sector, NGOs, national and International Expertise. Media campaign to research-based, issue oriented and target-audience-oriented. Special emphasis to be placed on inter-personal communication of service providers with clients.
- Strengthening supervision and monitoring through management information system, supervisory visits, periodic reviews, on-the-spot validation and independent assessment.
- Undertaking evaluation of different components of the programme and impact assessment through contraceptive prevalence surveys. Operational research to focus on management aspects, demographic studies, population and development, contraceptive trials, behaviour and attitudinal studies and client perception of quality of care.

The operational activities of the population welfare programme will be executed through six development schemes one containing the federal activities, one each for the four provinces and NIPS covering a whole range of service facilities, IEC, management set-up etc., in the respective geographical areas.

Population Programme Structure

Federal Activity
The overall execution and entire funding of the programme is the responsibility of the Federal Government and Ministry of Population Welfare has been assigned this responsibility. The functions include policy-planning; advocacy of population issues including reproductive health and gender concern; target setting; clinical and non-clinical training; co-ordination with other Ministries; negotiation for foreign assistance and fulfilling related obligations; monitoring and evaluation; research; information, education and communication programme; service statistics; procurement, warehousing and distribution of contraceptives / commodities. Implementation of family planning services in the federal district of Islamabad and providing policy support to non-governmental organisations and social marketing programme is also the responsibility of the federal government. In order to undertake the federal activities, the Ministry of Population Welfare has five wings each with assigned specific responsibilities. These wings are as under:

Administrative Wing
Administrative Wing has two administrative Units and one Directorate of Financial Management with clearly defined functions. The wing is responsible for all administrative matters, which include recruitment, promotions, disciplinary matters, legal issues, office security, national assembly and senate matters, inter-provincial meetings on programme, co-ordination among programme units and administrative matters relating to the provincial offices. The Directorate of Financial Management is responsible for preparation of budget proposals relating to Development/Non-Development financial allocations and revised estimates for the entire programme, ensure timely releases of funds to programme units and monitor their utilisation, observance of financial discipline, obtaining expenditure statements from the provinces and all the operational units, maintenance of proper record, submission of financial statements to the governments and donor agencies, attending to audit objections, preparation of pension / gratuity claims and co-ordinating with the Finance Division / Department and the Accountant General Pakistan Revenues.

Planning Wing
The Planning Wing has two Directorates. The Planning Directorate is responsible for short and long-term plan formulation; providing guidance and advice in the preparation of PC-I/PC-II; consolidate, scrutinise and process schemes for approval through various planning bodies (i.e. DDWP, CDWP, ECNEC and NEC); consolidate and process Annual Development Plans; provide secretariat support to the Federal Population Welfare Council and Inter-ministerial committee and to deal with programme matters and co-ordinate with the Planning Units in the Provincial Population Welfare Departments and Planning and Development Division. The Foreign Assistance Directorate is responsible for providing policy guidance on foreign assistance; negotiations with donor agencies; examination and processing of agreements for grants/credits; monitoring and of utilisation of foreign assistance; arranging meetings and briefings with the donor agencies and ensuring compliance of the agreements and undertakings; processing and co-ordinating foreign training cases, observation visits and participation in international seminars / workshops / meetings and conferences on population.

Programme Wing
The Programme Wing is responsible for the overall co-ordination of programme implementation in the provinces. The specific functions are to design and conduct non-clinical training through the two Population Welfare Training Institutes

located at Karachi and Lahore; involve NGO Sector in the Programme through the National Trust for Population Welfare (NATPOW); oversee and guide the Private Sector Programme and Target Group Institutions, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Northern Areas for implementation of family planning services through their infrastructure. It also plans and executes national IEC policy, co-ordinate and ensure involvement of the provinces, relevant federal Ministries, NGOs and private sector. The Wing consists of six Directorates, namely Programme Training, NGO and Federal Territory, Social Marketing of Contraceptives, Communication, Printing and Publication, and Population Education and Inter-sectoral Co-ordination.

Technical Wing

The Technical Wing is responsible for policy planning, overall execution and monitoring of clinical/technical aspects of service delivery components in the country. The specific functions include overseeing and provision of guidance for improving the service delivery system through the family welfare centres; mobile service units; reproductive health services centres; hakims and homoeopaths; registered medical practitioners; and provincial line departments. It is also responsible for training paramedics (Family Welfare Workers) through the ten Regional Training Institutes (RTIs) located at Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana, Multan, Lahore, Faisalabad, Islamabad, Abbottabad, Peshawar, and Quetta. The Wing also conducts clinical research and tests contraceptives being used in the programme and participates in the collaborative research with World Health Organisation and other International Organisation and co-ordinate with the other operating units, Health division and the Provinces. The functions of the Technical Wing are carried out by five Directorates, namely Family Welfare Centres; Reproductive Health Services; Technical Co-ordination; Clinical Training; and National Research Institute of Fertility Control.

Monitoring and Statistics Wing

The Wing is responsible for setting demographic targets; compilation of programme service statistics; performance monitoring and field monitoring; Management Information System and Logistic Management Information System; procurement, warehousing and distribution of contraceptives, equipment and vehicles as well as maintaining overall inventory of these items and their disposal. The Wing also prepares periodic reports of the programme including monthly performance report, annual report and providing statistical and technical back-stoping to the provinces, various wings and directorates including co-ordination in the preparation of annual operational plans and quarterly progress reports for SAP-II. The functions of the Wing are carried out by four Directorates, namely Statistics and Data Processing; Programme Monitoring; Procurement of Material and Equipment; and Central Warehouse and Supplies.

The total staff strength in the federal set-up is 1261 out of which 365 are in at the federal headquarter and the remaining at Allied Units including the clinical training, non technical training units. However, the programme is in transition with regard to restructuring and it has plans to restructure itself and in the process would retrench about 163 posts from the existing structure.

Provincial Programme

Implementation of the Population Welfare Programme is the responsibility of the Provincial Population Welfare Departments. Like the federal set-up, the Provincial Population Welfare Departments also have sub-units who look after the implementation of the programme, provision of family planning services, supervision and monitoring etc. The provincial population welfare departments assist the federal government in the formulation of overall policy goals, targets and strategy and provide an infrastructure for implementation of population policy and delivery of a full range of family planning services to the target population. The provincial set up is responsible for the execution and implementation of the population welfare programme in the province within overall national policy framework and in accordance with the district devolution plan.

District Population Programme

District Population Welfare Offices located are the key agents in the implementation of the population programme and delivery of family planning and RH services. The district offices are responsible to plan, organise and implement family planning activities through the Family Planning Centres (FWC), family Planning and RH Services Centres, Registered Medical Practitioners, Health outlets of the Health and other provincial line departments, hakims, and homoeopaths. The district offices also organise advocacy/communication activities including documentaries through audio-visual Vans,

interpersonal communication through programme and non-programme channels, participation in local and distribution of publicity material to the target audience.

Period-wise policy shifts in Population Welfare Programme, Pakistan-1953-2001

Period	Policy Shifts
1953-60	Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP) was formed as a premier NGO for providing family planning services in the non-governmental sector. The FPAP established clinics in selected cities. It received government grant of Rs 0.5 million during First Five Year Plan, 1955-60. The government expressed concern over high population growth rate and accepted the philosophy of family planning to control it.
1960-65	Family planning activities were started in the public sector through the infrastructure of health departments in the four provinces. The scheme aimed to provide family planning facilities to 1.2 million couples at a cost of Rs 30.2 million. The Ford Foundation, the Population Council and the Swedish government funded the activities. A training-cum-research project, known as the Medical Social Research Project (MESOREP) was launched with the financial and technical help of the Population Council.
1965-70	A comprehensive and detailed scheme was adopted which separated the programme from the health sector. The programme was administered through the federal Family Planning Council and provincial Family Planning Boards. The programme targeted a reduction of crude birth rate from 50/1000 to 40/1000 by 1970 by providing family planning services to 20 million couples in the country. At the grass-roots level, part-time village dai (traditional midwife) provided contraceptive information and supplies and referred clients to clinics or hospitals for IUD insertion and sterilisation. IUD insertions and sterilisations were carried out by part-time / contracted doctors. National Research Institute of Family Planning (NRIFP) was established to conduct clinical and socio-psychological research. The MESOREP also continued during this period. The scheme was vigorously launched and the programme gained considerable attention both at home and abroad. Staff were trained at leading American population centres and placed in the administrative organisation. The programme received full government commitment and was able to build up an efficient administrative structure to develop and implement policies contrary to traditional attitudes. It made the subject of family planning a matter of public discussion and generally frustrated any organised religious opposition. However, contraceptive use was low and inadequate for achieving fertility reduction goals. With the change of government in 1969, field strategy was revised, Continuous Motivation System (CMS) was introduced as a pilot programme.
1972-74	The CMS was extended nation-wide. Part-time Dais were replaced with full-time male/female motivation teams.
1974-76	Contraceptive Inundation Scheme was introduced under the assumption that supply would create its own demand.
1977-80	Family Planning Council and Boards were abolished, programme was federalised and programme activities were suspended during political turmoil in the country.
1981	The CMS was abolished, male/female worker teams were disbanded, family planning posts were reduced from 16,000 to 8,500 and services of 4,323 trained employees including 1051 officers were dispensed with.
1981-84	Programme was made more broad based by linking it to other development sectors. The programme adopted multi-sectoral approach.

1983-88	Provincial Population Welfare Departments were established and field activities were transferred to the provinces for implementation. Federal government retained the tasks such as policy, planning, targets, training, procurement of supplies, storage of supplies, seeking foreign funding, social marketing of contraceptives, IEC (partly), monitoring, research, evaluation and support to NGOs. NGO Co-ordinating Council (NGOCC) was established to co-ordinate the work of NGOs and to provide more flexible funding. Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) in its decision mandated that all health outlets will provide family planning services after its staff trained by the Population Welfare Programme. Supplies of contraceptives were also the responsibility of the Population Welfare Division. Social Marketing of Contraceptives (SMC) Programme was introduced.
1989	Population Welfare Programme was asked to focus on 11 large cities. A short-term plan was drawn for this purpose.
1990	Population Welfare Division was given the status of full-fledged Ministry of Population Welfare and the programme moved out from the Ministry of Planning and Development.
1992	NGOCC was replaced by National Trust for Population Welfare (NATPOW) to further strengthen the NGO participation and involvement in the population welfare programme of the country.
1991-99	The programme accelerated and gained momentum. The Village Based Family Planning Workers (VBFPW) Scheme was introduced in 1993 to enhance rural coverage. During 1991-97 the CPR level doubled from 12 percent to 24 percent. The Ministry of Health also launched Prime Minister's Programme for Family Planning and Basic Health Care. Under the programme, Lady Health Workers (LHWs) were recruited and trained to provide family planning and basic health services in urban slums and rural areas. The Population Welfare Programme became a major component of the Social Action Programme (SAP).
1999-2002	Programme being re-organised. The VBFPWs transferred to the Health Programme. Major organisational changes are being considered. The programme is being recharged to meet the target of achieving the target of population growth of 1.9 percent by mid 2003. Interim Population Sector Perspective Plan 2012 has been devised with defined goal of reaching nearing replacement level fertility through expansion of family planning coverage, quality services, reducing infant and maternal mortality, and taking other programmatic and strategic measures to achieve these goals.

Population Welfare Programme 2001-2012

Major Objectives

Following are the major objectives of the Population Welfare Sector:

- Decrease the population growth rate from 2.2 in 2001 to 1.82 in 2004 and 1.6 by the year 2012
- Achieve a replacement level of fertility by the year 2020.
- Increase the coverage from 65 percent in 2001 to about 76 percent in 2004 and 100 percent by the year 2010.
- Merger of Community Based Workers of the Ministry of Population Welfare and Ministry of Health.
- Provincialise the Population Welfare Programme and further devolve to district level and below.
- All service outlets of health departments will offer reproductive health services including family planning.
- Increase contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) from existing around 30 % to 40 percent in 2004 and to 53 percent in 2012.
- Enhance involvement of NGOs/civil society organisations and social marketing projects.

Major Programmes:

A)   Service delivery:

i) Community Based Workers (CBWs)
Skills of the Community Based Workers will be upgraded through training as midwives to address the issue of high rates of maternal mortality and fertility.

ii) Family Welfare Centres (FWCs):
The number of FWCs will be increased from 1680 to 2100 by the year 2004 and 2500 by the year 2012

iii) Reproductive Health Services Centres
The number of these centres will be increased from 106 in 2001 to 160 by 2004 and 300 by the year 2012.

iv) Mobile Centres Units
Mobile Service Units component (130) will not be increased but these centres will be strengthened for better quality service.

v) Target Group Institutions
The number of service outlets will be increased from 400 in 2001 to 720 in 2004 and 1700 by the year 2012 in a phased manner.

vi) Health Outlets of Provincial Line Departments (PLDs)
All service outlets of these PLDs will be involved by the year 2004.

vii)Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs)
The number of RMPs will be increased from 23000 in 2001 to 30000 in 2004 and 50000 by the year 2012.

viii) Hakims and Homoeopaths
The number of Hakims and Homoeopaths will be increased from 21000 to 31000 by 2004 and 40000 by the year 2012.

B)   Advocacy Campaign
Specific objectives of the advocacy campaign will be as under:
- Facilitate and support the Population Welfare Programme in achieving its overall goal of population stabilisation.
- Narrow down the gap between awareness and practice by addressing the unmet need for family planning
- Build support and commitment of policy/decision makers, opinion leaders, media practitioners, social activists, peer groups, civil society for mobilising the communities to create enabling environment for the programme
- Promote male participation through enhanced knowledge and understanding for their own and family's health and support in decision making
- Provide information using credible sources to encounter rumours, misconceptions and dispel unfounded fears about side effects of contraception
- Strengthen Inter-Personal Communication (IPC) efforts through group meetings, home visits in order to address the individual needs and concerns of the target audience.

Communication Strategy
The Communication Strategy will be issue centred, audience oriented and research-based with a focus on:
- Directing the campaign on specific issues, client needs and right to information and services with reinforcement of messages at regular intervals.
- Innovative use of electronic media by disseminating educational messages through entertainment programmes.
- Use multi-sectoral approach and expertise of the private sector.
- Enhance visibility of the programme through a wide range of activities.

- Capacity building of functionaries in the public/private sectors.
- Research and evaluation of on going programmes to improve contents and meet the changing requirements of the audience.
- Decentralisation of planning and implementation of activities.

Target audience

The strategy will sensitise the following target audience:
- Policy makers
- Media practitioners/journalists
- Public Representatives (Nazims/Counsellors)
- Community Leaders/Local influentials / Social Activists
- Youth and adolescents
- Educationists
- Family Elders/Relatives
- Employees of formal / non-formal sectors
- Service providers / satisfied clients.

Areas to be addressed
- Population variable to be emphasised as a cross cutting issue.
- Family Planning, child care, health of women to be highlighted with particular reference to maternal mortality, infant mortality, fertility and raise awareness about STIs/RTIs.
- Gender equity, equality and empowerment of women.
- Needs of adolescent and youth.
- Parental responsibility with focus on male participation.
- Service delivery and integrated approach in its provision.
- Address linkages between poverty and family with the thrust on small family norm.

Expected outcomes
- Conducive environment for family planning will be created for acceptance of small family norm.
- Shared perception/concern will be enhanced and social acceptability of the programme will be improved.
- Gap between practice and unmet need will be reduced.
- Contraceptive prevalence rate will increase.

Social Marketing of Family Planning

Social marketing of family planning is a private sector initiative to supplement public sector population welfare programme. It is based on the marketing principles and techniques to make contraceptives widely available at subsidised rates through the existing commercial distribution network.

The social marketing programme is executed by the private sector institutions in the urban areas of the country. It is finances by direct foreign grant assistance and is promoted through independent logos and brand names.

The activities of social marketing programme include advertisement and educational/promotional campaign through electronic media, outdoor publicity, town storming, free camp facilities, sale promotion seminars, group meetings, point of sale material, networking with institutions, civil society and labour organisations for corporate endorsement and to encourage the partners to filter family planning information and services through their set-up, human capital development through training, refresher, review sessions, and monitoring visits to build and maintain a marketing / service network consisting of doctors, paramedics, chemists/druggists and retailers, and dispensation of product which include condoms, contraceptive pills, injectable and intra-uterine device. The social marketing programme maintains a distribution network of 60,000, which include over 32,000 retail shops.

The social marketing activities will be continues as part of public-private partnership venture. It will be intensified in the urban and peri-urban areas and also extended to rural areas. Advertisement and promotional activities will be intensified. Training, retraining and refresher will be continued for general practitioners, paramedics of private hospitals, nursing

homes etc. The enlisted service distribution network will be increased from 60,000 in 2001 to 86,250 in 2004 and 100,000 in 2012. Efforts will be made to encourage private sector to manufacture pills and injectable and make the same available at market place at affordable price.

The social marketing activities will be executing with policy support of the government through grant foreign assistance and that a part of the cost will be met from the sale revenues. However, the government will review the programme regularly to ensure that retail prices remain within reach and that social marketing receive the necessary support to sustain their activities in order to raise their contribution in the effective and long acting contraceptive methods.

Population Programme Strategy

For achieving its long-term objectives, the programme will focus on the new initiatives and priority programmes:

- Implement a comprehensive Reproductive Health Package and improve co-ordination of the RH programmes among the government; multinational, bi-lateral agencies and civil society organisations including NGOs;
- Involve women organisations and other groups working for women's needs in the planning, implementation and monitoring of RH services and programmes;
- Promote men's participation in RH programmes and motivate them for responsible behaviour in relation to women's health and overall prosperity of the family;
- Assure the high level of quality of care in providing information and services;
- Promote an approach that provides a constellation of linked or integrated services to meet the needs of clients;
- Programme Monitoring will be the prime task of the Ministry of Population Welfare.
- Forecasting of Contraceptives will be done by the Task Force constituted for the purpose to ensure availability of full range of contraceptives at all service outlets. The forecasting will be based on scientific approach keeping in view the realistic national demand.

Demographic Targets

Description	2001	2004	2012
TFR	4.6	3.6	2.8
CBR	30.2	26.0	22.8
CDR	8.5	7.8	6.3
Rate of Natural Increase	2.17	1.82	1.6
CPR	30.0	40	53
Life Expectancy			
Male	62.9	64.4	68.7
Female	62.9	64.4	69.1
Total	62.9	64.4	68.3

Reproductive Health Policy

Definition of Reproductive Health
Reproductive health is defined as:
"a state of complete physical, mental and social well being, and not merely absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and process. Reproductive health therefore, implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Implicit in this last condition are the right of men and women to be informed of and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of choice, as well as other methods of their choice for regulation of fertility which are not against the law, and the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with best chance of having a healthy infant".

Overall Vision
The overall vision is to improve the reproductive health status of the people of Pakistan within its cultural and social milieu. This policy is guided by the existing commitment of the Government of Pakistan in the areas of health, population welfare, women and development and education. It will improve reproductive health indicators such as reducing unmet need for family planning, maternal and infant mortality and morbidity and ensure reproductive rights. Responsibility for the execution of the policy will rest with the relevant ministries, departments, private sector, NGOs, CBO and civil society.

Aims
The Reproductive Health Policy aims to:

- Provide reproductive health services universally (for all ages and both genders) through all tiers of health, population and other service delivery systems
- Ensure equity in terms of access and affordability of such services especially for the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the population
- Address and enhance the quality and range of such services to meet the minimum standards
- Increase awareness of reproductive health need and ensure information about the availability of these services across all sectors of the population
- Ensure reproductive rights for all

Enabling Environment
The reproductive health policy will be effective through an enabling environment when:

- Increased investments and expenditures in the health and related sectors are made.
- All relevant ministries and departments actively support and co-ordinate with each other to implement inter-sectoral aspects of the policy
- All laws discriminatory to women are repealed and no such new laws are introduced.
- Universal access to primary education is institutionalised and the wide gender gap is reduced.
- Comprehensive data are regularly collected and analysed to monitor progress in implementing the policy and setting national and sub-national priorities.
- The role of the private sector and the non-governmental sector is actively supported, promoted and recognised.
- Professional bodies play a role in voluntary regulation of the ethics and quality of services.
- Civil society will be mobilised to participate and share responsibility for policy implementation.

Principals
Strategies and actions to implement this policy must:

- Ensure that reproductive health needs are identified and addressed over all stages of the life cycle including adolescents and the elderly.
- Ensure the dissemination of knowledge and provision of services respecting all human rights including the right to decide and the right to choose.

- Ensure that women are empowered to participate in all aspects of reproductive decision making on a basis of equality with men and other household members.
- Promote men's understanding of their roles and responsibilities with regard to respecting the reproductive rights of women.
- Discourage coercion and violence against women and girls.

Co-ordinating Mechanism
A national Steering Committee on Reproductive Health will be established with the following responsibilities:

- Undertake periodic review of the National Representative Health Policy of Pakistan and revise it after every three years keeping into consideration that various strategies and programmes are within the overall vision and objectives of the policy.
- Oversee the implementation of the Policy at the national and provincial levels.
- Access priorities and agree on urgent needs to be addressed in programme development. This need assessment which will be based on information gathered on agreed reproductive health indicators.
- Monitor progress on all aspects of reproductive health in Pakistan.
- Co-ordinate with donors on future financial support to meet the urgent requirements especially to help build sustainability in various programmes.
- Meet twice a year and keep all stakeholders informed about its decisions and progress and achievements on various indicators.
- Facilitate in the establishment of provincial sub-committees to review implementation and progress at the provincial and local levels.
- Ensure establishment of a mechanism to support the National Steering Committee on reproductive Health in its above stated tasks. This would include a Secretariat with the Secretary of the Committee.

Role of NGOs in the Population Welfare Programme

The first official attempt to enlist the NGO sector in supplementing government efforts was made with the creation of the Non-Governmental Organisation Co-ordinating Council (NGOCC) in 1985. NGOCC became a part of the Governmental Annual Development Plan (ADP) with an allocation of Rs. 5 million and became a conduit for providing technical support to NGOs involved in the implementation of family planning services. NGOCC, however, suffered from a number of systemic weaknesses in response to which National Trust for Population Welfare (NATPOW) was established with the status of an autonomous NGO Umbrella organisation with the initial government endowment of Rs. 104 million.

NATPOW will perform a key part in supporting the NGOs to be able to play the role that they ideally can. Its mandate is to provide comprehensive reproductive health care including family planning services through greater involvement of NGOs, CBOs and civil society, and to create an effective partnership between NATPOW and GOP, donors and private sector organisations, for effective participation in the implementation of the national population and development policy for Pakistan.

Objectives of NATPOW
The aims and objectives of NATPOW are, to:

1. Help the NGOs and the private sector in the field of population welfare;
2. Activate existing institutions and centres besides building up and motivating new institutions;
3. Support, strengthen and increase the contribution of NGOs, private voluntary organisations and community based administrative units working for population welfare and in the social sector;
4. Promote institutional reform through decentralised programming and implementation of population welfare activities in the NGO and private sectors;
5. Serve as a forum for making grants to the beneficiaries;
6. Carry out studies to the extent required for fulfilling the purposes of the Trust.

Specific Activities of NATPOW
To realise the above objectives, NATPOW specifically undertakes following activities:

1. Selection of grant recipient NGOs, grant allocation, monitoring and evaluation;
2. Technical support and capacity building of NGOs;
3. Networking of NGOs and CBO;
4. Institutionalisation of working partnership between government, NGOs and private sector
5. Development of sustainable population welfare organisations;
6. Mobilisation of qualified and experienced NGOs and CBOs in population sector and enhancement of their access to requisite funds.

During the Ninth Five-Year Plan period (1998-2003), NATPOW will operate outside Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) and expects to receive funds from UNFPA, World Bank, SAP-II, European Union etc. The government has given an endowment fund to NATPOW and its interest money is the major and regular source to meet the basic administrative cost and support a portion of operational requirement. NATPOW will continue to receive support from the GOP in various forms, including the procurement and arrangements for contraceptive supplies, co-operation and assistance in training of NATPOW's partner organisations, co-ordination with donor agencies which needs government's clearance to fund NATPOW and in printing and publishing facilities for different materials required by NATPOW for its field programme.

Proximate Determinants of Fertility

Age at Marriage
Age at marriage is one of the important determinants of fertility. Increase in age at first marriage narrows the reproductive span, which in turn affects fertility negatively. Age at marriage is even more important in societies where contraception level is low. Studies suggest that fertility transition in Pakistan mainly owe to increase in age at marriage.

Legal age at first marriage in Pakistan is 16 years for female and 18 years for female. In practice however, the age at marriage has risen in Pakistan and the mean age at marriage is over 18 years. The singulate mean age at marriage for female is over 22 year and for male it is over 27 years. The gap of five years between male and female singulate mean age at marriage however, is persisting during the last half century.

Less than 1- percent women are married before age 15 but by the time they reach age 20, 15 percent of them are already married. Women are now age 45-49, half of them were married at the age of 19 years.

Education delays marriage. Median age at first marriage is 23 years for women with above secondary education compared to 18 years for illiterate women.

Contraceptive Use
About 28 percent women use contraceptives. Use is higher among older women, high parity, educated and those living in urban areas. Twenty- percent women are using modern methods and 7 percent are using traditional methods. The most preferred methods are female sterilisation and condom. Those who use modern methods, 56 percent of them get their methods from government sources, 2 percent from NGO sources and the rest (42 percent) from private sources. Overall, 61 percent women have expressed a need for contraception, while nearly 28 percent have met their demand, 33 percent have an unmet need for contraception.

Breast-Feeding
Breast-feeding is almost universal. Mean duration of breast-feeding is 22.5 months at national level, 17 months in big cities, 21 months in small cities/towns and 23.5 months in rural areas. Uneducated women tend to breast-feed their children for an average of 24 months while those with secondary and higher education- the duration of average breast-feeding is 14 months.

Abortions

Data on abortion are scanty. Recent study suggests that over one-fifth women had a spontaneous abortion in their life-time, while about three percent admitted an induced abortion in their reproductive life.

Infertility

The recent Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey shows that 4.7 percent women had indications of primary infertility in Pakistan. It was higher in Balochistan (6.5 percent) followed by Sindh (5.8 percent), Punjab (4.4 percent) and NWFP (3.9 percent).

Table 8.1 Trends in Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Sex, Pakistan, 1951-2001

Source of data	Male	Female
Census 1951	22.3	16.9
Census 1961	23.6	18.1
Census 1972	24.9	19.8
Pakistan Fertility Survey, 1975/6	25.3	19.9
Census 1981	25.0	20.7
Pakistan Contraceptive Prevalence survey, 1984/5	25.3	20.7
Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 1990/1	26.3	21.6
Pakistan Fertility and Family Planning Survey, 1996/7	26.5	22.0
Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey, 2000/1	27.1	22.7

Source: National Institute of Population Studies, Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey, 2000-2001.

Table 8.2 Mean age and Median age at first marriage for Women 25-49 by Selected Background Characteristics, Pakistan, 2000

Background characteristics	Mean age at marriage	Median age at first marriage
Residence		
Major urban	19.4	19.0
Other urban	18.6	18.0
Total urban	19.1	19.0
Rural	18.1	18.0
Region		
Punjab	19.0	19.0
Sindh	17.9	18.0
NWFP	17.4	17.0
Balochistan	17.4	17.0
Education		
None	17.7	17.0
1-5 classes	19.0	19.0
6-10 classes	20.9	21.0
11 and more	22.9	22.0
All	18.4	18.0

Source: NIPS, Pakistan Reproductive Health and family planning Survey, 2000-2001

FOR SINGULATE AGE AT MARRIAGE AND PROPORTION OF FEMALE AGED 15+ BY DISTRICTS, SEE TABLE 2.5, 2.8, 2.11 AND 2.14

Table 8.3 Duration of breastfeeding by background characteristics, Pakistan, 1996-97

Background Characteristics Mother's age	Mean duration of breastfeeding (months)
15-19	23.0
20-24	20.0
25-29	22.6
30-34	22.1
35-39	25.3
40-44	25.7

Background Characteristics Mother's age	Mean duration of breastfeeding (months)
45-49	20.7
Province	
Punjab	21.3
Sindh	22.9
NWFP	25.0
Balochistan	23.9
Residence	
Total Urban	19.5
Major Urban	17.4
Other Urban	20.9
Rural	23.5
Mother's Education	
No education	23.6
Under Secondary	20.4
Secondary and above	14.1
All	22.5

Source : NIPS, Pakistan Fertility and Family Planning Survey, 1996-97

CONTRACEPTION (2000-01)

Knowledge, ever use and current use of contraception

A)   Knowledge of contraception

Table 8.4 Percentage of ever married women who know a contraceptive method by background characteristics, Pakistan, 2000-2001

Indicators	Percentage
Knowledge of FP methods	
Knowledge of at least one method of FP	95.7
Knowledge of modern methods	95.0
Female Sterilisation	88.8
Male Sterilisation	31.6
IUD	84.4
Injections	90.2
Pill	91.1
Condom	69.9
Implant	19.9
Knowledge of traditional methods	50.3
Withdrawal	42.4
Rhythm / Periodic abstinence	23.8
Knowledge of FP methods by residence	
Major urban area	97.4
Other urban area	97.3
All urban area	97.3
Rural area	93.9
All areas	95.0
Knowledge of FP methods by region and residence	
Punjab	97.8
Urban	98.9
Rural	97.2
Sindh	96.9
Urban	96.3
Rural	97.5
NWFP	91.6
Urban	92.6
Rural	91.4
Baloch istan	61.7
Urban	92.5
Rural	54.2
Knowledge of any modern method by education	

No education	94.5
Up to primary (I-V classes)	99.1
Up to middle (VI-VIII)	98.0
Up to Secondary (IX-X)	97.7
Secondary and above	99.0

Source: NIPS, PRHFP Survey, 2000-2001

B   Knowledge of source of contraception

Table 8.5 Percentage of currently married women who know a source of supply for specific contraceptive method, Pakistan 2000-2001

Method and Province	Percentage
Any method	87.0
Any modern method	85.3
Pill	76.5
IUD	69.8
Injectable	76.1
Implant	16.3
Condom	57.6
Female sterilisation	76.4
Male sterilisation	25.2
Know source of at least one method	
Punjab	89.1
Sindh	89.7
NWFP	95.3
Balochistan	52.6

Source: NIPS, PRHFP Survey, 2000-2001

C)   Ever use of contraception

Table 8.6 Percentage of ever married women who have ever used contraception by background characteristics, Pakistan, 2000-2001

Method and background characteristics	Percentage
Ever use of contraception	
Ever use of any method	40.2
Ever use of any modern method	33.7
Female sterilisation	6.9
Male sterilisation	0.1
IUD	9.0
Injections	10.4
Pill	10.1
Condom	13.7
Abstinence	06.0
Withdrawal	13.4
Others	01.0
Ever use of any method by residence	
Urban areas	56.5
Rural areas	32.1
Ever use of any method by province	
Punjab	43.3
Sindh	36.4
NWFP	40.5
Balochistan	21.3

Source: NIPS, PRHFP Survey, 2000/1

Table 8.7 Trend in ever use of contraception, Pakistan, 2000-2001

Name of survey	Percentage		
	Any method	Any Modern method	Any traditional method
Pakistan Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1984/5	11.8	-	-
Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 1990/1	20.7	16.2	8.9
Pakistan Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1994/5	28.0	22.6	10.8

Pakistan Fertility and Family Planning Survey, 1996/7	36.4	27.9	16.1
Pakistan Reproductive Health and Fertility Survey, 2000/1	40.2	33.7	17.1

Source: NIPS, PRHFP Survey, 2000-2001

D) Current use of contraception

Table 8.8 Percentage of currently married women currently using contraception by background characteristics, Pakistan, 2000-2001

Indicators	Percentage
Current use of contraception	
Currently using any method	27.6
Current use of any modern method	20.3
Female sterilisation	6.9
Male sterilisation	0.0
IUD	3.5
Injections	2.6
Pill	1.9
Condom	5.5
Implant	0.0
Current use of traditional methods	7.4
Withdrawal	5.3
Rhythm	1.6
Current use of any method by area	
Major urban areas	45.6
Other urban areas	29.8
All urban areas	39.7
Rural areas	21.7
Current use of any method by province	
Punjab	30.0
Urban areas	41.5
Rural areas	24.6
Sindh	26.8
Urban areas	39.4
Rural areas	15.3
NWFP	23.5
Urban areas	30.2
Rural areas	22.3
Balochistan	15.9
Urban areas	31.7
Rural areas	12.1
Current use of any method by level of education	
No education	22.2
Up to primary	35.7
Up to middle	43.9
Secondary and above	46.9
Current use of any method by age	
>20	4.8
20-24	14.8
25-29	23.3
30-34	33.2
35-39	39.2
40-44	40.2
45-49	25.8
Current use of any method by surviving children	
None	0.8
1	12.3
2	24.9
3	29.8
4	38.7
5	39.1
6+	39.2

Source: NIPS, PRHFP Survey, 2000/2001

Table 8.9 Current use of contraception among currently married women by age, Pakistan, 2000-2001

Contraceptive method	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	All
Any method	4.81	14.76	23.35	33.20	39.27	40.19	25.77	27.60
Any modern method	2.04	8.92	16.80	25.94	27.82	31.70	18.99	20.21
Pill	0.18	1.43	2.60	1.36	2.41	3.09	0.59	1.91
IUD	0.75	2.08	3.50	4.89	4.30	4.03	2.22	3.47
Injectable	0.40	1.57	3.02	4.09	1.68	2.33	0.71	2.35
Implant	-	0.10	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.04
Condom	0.70	3.60	6.16	8.27	6.94	5.37	1.67	5.49
Female sterilisation	-	0.13	1.47	7.15	12.49	16.66	13.81	6.90
Male sterilisation	-	-	0.05	0.17	-	-	-	0.04
Any traditional method	2.77	5.84	6.55	7.26	11.45	8.49	6.78	7.39
Periodic abstinence	1.06	1.73	1.35	1.58	2.57	1.22	0.80	1.58
Withdrawal	1.71	4.07	5.13	5.21	7.51	6.38	5.12	5.30
Other	-	0.04	0.07	0.47	1.36	0.89	0.86	0.51

Source : NIPS, PRHFP Survey, 2000-2001

Table 8.10 Trend in current use of contraception by background characteristics, Pakistan, 1984-2001

Characteristics	PDHS, 1990/1	PCPS, 1994/5	PFFPS, 1996/7	PRHFP, 2000/1
Age				
15-20	2.6	3.4	6.2	4.8
20-24	6.3	10.1	9.9	14.8
25-29	9.6	17.1	21.0	23.3
30-34	13.4	20.1	30.6	33.2
35-39	20.4	25.8	33.8	39.2
40-44	15.8	23.7	35.4	40.2
45-49	11.8	17.3	27.5	25.8
Living children				
0	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.8
1	3.2	10.1	8.9	12.3
2	10.7	13.9	19.8	24.9
3	11.1	19.6	25.5	29.8
4	17.1	23.1	33.3	38.7
5	18.0	26.7	31.4	39.1
6	18.4 (6+)	26.5	39.9	39.2 (6+)
7+		21.0	35.0	
Education				
None	7.8	12.8	18.9	22.2
Up to Primary	17.8	26.3	35.1	35.7
Up to middle	29.5	35.9	36.8	43.9
Secondary +	38.0	42.3	43.5	46.9
Residence				
Major urban			39.9	45.6
Other urban			32.3	29.8
Total urban				39.7
Rural			18.6	21.7
Total	11.8	17.8	23.9	27.6

Source: NIPS, PRHFP Survey, 2000/1

Table 8.11 Current use -Method-mix of contraception, Pakistan, 2000-2001

Methods	Percent
Female sterilisation	25.1
Condom	20.0
IUD	12.6
Pills	06.9
Injection	08.5
Withdrawal	19.3
Rhythm	05.7
Other methods	01.9

Source: NIPS, PRHFP Survey, 2000/2001

Table 8.12 Sources of modern contraceptive methods, Pakistan, 2000-2001

Sources of modern methods	Percent
RHS 'A' Centres / Government hospitals	41
FWCs	10
Other public sources	5
NGOs	2
Private hospitals / clinics	7
Pharmacies	25
Other private	10

Source: NIPS, PRHFP Survey, 2000-2001

Table 8.13 Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women According to Method Specific Contraceptive use, by Residence and Province, Pakistan, 2000-2001

Contraceptive method	Residence				Province				Total
	Total urban	Major urban	Other urban	Rural	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochis -tan	
Any method	39.7	45.6	29.8	21.7	30.0	26.8	23.5	15.9	27.6
Any modern method	30.1	33.8	24.0	15.3	20.9	21.5	18.0	12.6	20.2
Pill	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.1	2.8	3.4	2.4	1.9
IUD	4.6	4.9	4.2	2.9	4.7	1.5	3.0	1.7	3.5
Injectables	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.3	4.4	3.1	2.3
Implants	.1	.1		.0	.0	.1			.0
Vaginal methods									
Condom	10.5	12.3	7.5	3.0	6.5	5.9	2.1	2.1	5.5
Female sterilisation	10.2	11.8	7.6	5.3	6.7	9.0	5.1	3.3	6.9
Male sterilisation	.0	.1		.0	.1				.0
Any traditional method	9.6	11.8	5.9	6.3	9.1	5.4	5.5	3.3	7.4
Periodic Abstinence	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	.9	1.0	1.6
Withdrawal	8.0	10.1	4.4	4.0	6.8	3.2	4.3	1.9	5.3
Other	.4	.4	.4	.6	.6	.4	.3	.4	.5
Not currently using	60.3	54.4	70.2	78.3	70.0	73.2	76.5	84.1	72.4
Number	2102	1309	793	4268	3516	1616	954	284	6370

Source : NIPS, Pakistan Reproductive Health and family Planning Survey, 2000-2001

Table 8.14 Percent Distribution of Desire for More Children, Among Currently Married Women, by Background Characteristics, Pakistan, 2000-2001

Background characteristics		Have another child	No More/ None	Says she cant get pregnant	Up to God	Undecided or DK
Province	Punjab	42.1	46.1	3.5	7.1	1.1
	Sindh	47.5	42.5	2.8	6.5	0.8
	NWFP	40.3	42.9	5.5	10.5	0.8
	Balochistan	48.5	28.7	2.8	16.4	3.6
Residence	Total Urban	36.8	53.0	3.8	5.1	1.3
	Major Urban	35.3	55.8	3.5	4.3	1.1
	Other Urban	39.3	48.3	4.3	6.5	1.5
	Rural	46.8	39.5	3.4	9.2	1.0
Education Levels	None	41.8	43.6	4.0	9.5	1.1
	Upto Primary	43.2	47.1	3.1	5.7	0.9
	Upto Middle	44.8	49.0	1.9	3.4	0.9
	Upto Secondary	51.6	43.9	1.2	2.3	1.0
	Above Secondary	58.9	34.9	3.3	1.8	1.1
Respondent Age	15 – 19	87.3	2.9	0.5	8.3	1.1
	20 – 24	79.7	10.9	0.9	7.3	1.3
	25 – 29	60.0	30.0	1.2	7.7	1.2
	30 – 34	34.0	53.8	1.5	9.1	1.6
	35 – 39	21.1	65.5	3.2	9.8	0.4
	40 – 44	10.9	74.6	6.8	7.0	0.7

Background characteristics		Have another child	No More/ None	Says she cant get pregnant	Up to God	Undecided or DK
	45 – 49	8.4	66.9	20.1	3.6	1.0
Number of Living Children*	0	85.3	0.5	8.4	4.8	0.9
	1	88.5	4.3	1.6	5.0	0.6
	2	68.7	20.2	1.6	7.9	1.6
	3	42.5	43.0	2.6	10.3	1.5
	4	24.7	61.8	2.8	9.8	1.0
	5	14.2	72.7	3.6	7.7	1.8
	6+	6.6	79.9	4.2	8.7	0.6
All		43.5	43.9	3.6	7.9	1.1

*Including any current pregnancy
Source : NIPS, PRHFP Survey, 2000-2001

Table 8.15 Met Need, Unmet Need and Total Demand for Family Planning, Pakistan, 2000-01

Residence / Province	Met Need			Unmet Need			Total Demand		
	Spacing	Limiting	Total	Spacing	Limiting	Total	Spacing	Limiting	Total
Urban	8.4	31.2	39.6	10.7	19.4	30.1	19.1	50.6	69.8
Rural	5.9	15.8	21.7	12.8	21.6	34.4	18.7	37.3	56.0
Punjab	7.5	22.5	30.0	11.6	21.2	32.8	19.1	43.6	62.8
Sindh	6.1	20.8	26.8	13.3	19.5	32.9	19.4	40.3	59.7
NWFP	5.2	18.3	23.5	12.7	22.6	35.3	17.9	40.9	58.8
Balochistan	5.2	10.7	15.9	10.1	18.2	28.3	15.3	28.9	44.2
Total	6.7	20.9	27.6	12.1	20.9	33.0	18.8	60.6	60.6

Source : NIPS: Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey, 2000-2001

Table 8.16 Trends in age specific and total fertility rates, Pakistan, 1970-2000

Age	PFS 1970-75	PCPS 1984	PDHS 1986-91	PDHS* 1986-91	PCPS 1994	PFFPS 1992-96	PRHFPS 1997-00
15-19	104	64	84	88	44	83	65
20-24	266	223	230	260	227	249	211
25-29	314	263	268	285	307	278	258
30-34	264	234	229	269	243	215	206
35-39	204	209	147	144	179	148	128
40-44	93	127	73	61	92	75	61
45-49	8	71	40	43	36	24	26
TFR	6.27	5.95	5.4	5.7	5.64	5.36	4.77

Source :   Reports of the surveys mentioned.
*Based on re-interview survey of a sub-sample

Table 8.17 Age specific and total fertility rates by province, Pakistan, 1997-2000

Age	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Pakistan
15-19	53	83	79	76	65
20-24	204	225	222	187	211
25-29	264	237	254	297	258
30-34	208	182	231	246	206
35-39	122	122	153	153	128
40-44	60	54	62	102	61
45-49	21	44	48	14	26
TFR	4.66	4.73	5.09	5.37	4.77

Source : National Institute of Population Studies, Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey, 2000-2001

Table 8.18 Age specific and total fertility rates by Residence, Pakistan, 1997-00

Age	Total urban	Major urban	Other urban	Rural	All areas
15-19	41	34	48	79	65
20-24	171	170	172	233	211
25-29	234	216	261	270	258
30-34	156	152	163	233	206
35-39	90	89	90	151	128
40-44	29	22	40	80	61
45-49	14	5	30	34	26
TFR	3.67	3.44	4.02	5.40	4.77

Source : National Institute of Population Studies, Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey, 2000-2001.

Table 8.19 Trends in total fertility rate by residence and Province, Pakistan, 1970-2000

Region	PCPS 1984-85	PDHS 1986-91	PFFPS 1992-96	PRHFPS 1997-00
Urban	6.27*	4.9	4.3	3.7
Rural	6.06	5.6	5.9	5.4
Punjab	6.2	5.4	5.3	4.7
Sindh	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.7
NWFP	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.1
Balochistan	7.5	5.8	7.1	5.4
Pakistan	5.95	5.4	5.36	4.8

* Urban areas excluding big cities (Other urban areas)

Sources:

- Population Welfare Division, Pakistan Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1985.
- National Institute of Population Studies, Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 1992
- National Institute of Population Studies, Pakistan Fertility and Family Planning Survey, 1998
- National Institute of Population Studies, Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey: Preliminary Report, 2001.

Table 8.20 Percent distribution of currently married women according to ideal number of sons by ideal number of children, Pakistan, 1996-97

Ideal number of children	Ideal number of sons										Total	Number of women	Mean ideal # of sons
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	Does not matter	Non numeric response			
0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	11	0.0
1	8.7	88.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	100.0	40	0.9
2	4.3	79.8	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	100.0	725	1.1
3	2.1	2.8	87.0	4.5	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	100.0	920	2.0
4	2.3	0.3	74.6	16.9	3.0	-	-	-	2.9	-	100.0	2460	2.2
5	3.0	0.4	7.7	62.4	20.7	4.2	-	-	1.6	-	100.0	690	3.1
6	2.9	0.0	3.4	30.3	45.3	11.5	4.2	-	2.3	-	100.0	764	3.7
7+	2.9	0.5	0.7	2.8	24.3	24.6	20.1	20.7	3.4	-	100.0	472	5.4
Non numeric response	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	1502	
All	2.3	8.6	36.9	14.9	8.9	3.1	1.7	1.3	2.4	19.8	100.0	7584	2.6

Source : National Institute of Population Studies, Pakistan Fertility and Family Planning Survey, 1996-1997, table 9.3c, Page 208

Comment : Three quarters of women favouring four children regard the ideal sex composition of their children as two boys and two girls. Preference of son is evident, especially when the mean ideal number of children is an odd number. For example, when the number of children is three, the mean ideal number of sons is two and when the ideal number of children is five, the mean ideal number of sons is three. Overall, the mean number of sons was 2.6 in 1996-1997.

Population Programme Service Outlets

Reproductive Health Services Centres
There are two categories of Reproductive Health Services (RHS) Centres:

(i) RHS 'A' Centres: (106 Centres)
These centres are located in separately constructed unites in Teaching Hospital, metropolitan Hospitals, all DHQ and selected THQ Hospitals under the administrative control of Provincial Population Welfare Departments. These RHS 'A' Centres are staffed and equipped by Ministry of Population Welfare. The Gynecological cover is provided by gynecologists of the hospital through a financial arrangement of Ministry of Population Welfare

RHS 'A' cum-Training Centres:- Out of the above, 12 RHS 'A' Centres (Punjab-7, Sindh-5) located in the teaching hospitals and with highest contraceptive surgery (CS) performance, have been upgraded to RHS 'A' cum-Training Centres, including 3 Master Training Centres.

(ii) RHS 'B' Centres: (169 Centres)
RHS 'B' Centres are established in government hospitals, NGOs and private hospitals with adequate operation theatre and gynaecological facilities. Contraceptive surgery services are free for the acceptors but provided by these hospitals on fee per case basis charged to the Population Welfare Programme.

Mobile Service Units (MSUs)
131 Mobile Service Units (MSUs) established at tehsil level, cover far flung areas where no family planning and health facilities exist. Each MSU serves a population of about 30,000 in a Tehsil or 5,000 couples (15-20 villages). The Mobile Service Units extend health and family planning services to the villages through regular camping services. It also provides supervision and "on job" training to the staff of the Family Welfare Centres and outlets of other Line Departments. Each MSU has one Field Technical Officer, a driver and an Aya.

Services
- Extend health & FP services to far-flung areas in each Tehsil (about 15-20 village).
- Conduct 10-12 camps each month.
- Provide information & FP services (except CS) to clients in camps as well as at station.
- Provide on job training to FW Centre staff as well as provide technical support.
- Provide services to the clients referred by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), Community Based Workers (CBWs), etc.
- To pick up the surgical clients from the area of their work for referral to the nearest RHS 'A' Centres of M/o Population Welfare.

Physical Status

Table 8.21 Number of Mobile Services Centres by province, Pakistan, 2001

Province/Area	Number of Centres
Punjab	70
Sindh	34
NWFP	19
Balochistan	07
Islamabad	01
Total	131

Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs), Hakeems & Homoeopaths (H&H)
The Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs) are important source of health care provision in both the urban and rural areas of the country. This sector has vast potential for promotion of family planning services. In view of the past experience only those RMPs who are interested in promotion of small family norm through their clinics, have been involved during 2000-2001 according to the 9th plan PC-I policy. At present the enlistment of RMPs is concentrated in

major cities, which is being extended to smaller towns. The DPWOs co-ordinate the activity and ensure timely and regular supply of contraceptives to the enlisted RMPs.

Hakeems and Homoeopaths have also been involved in the programme since early eighties. There number has grown over time. Currently, there are some 13000 Hakeems and Homoeopaths in the country providing conventional contraceptives and counselling for family planning.

Physical Status (RMPs):
Table 8.22 Number of Registered Medical Practitioners by Province, Pakistan 2000-2001

Provinces	Target 8th Plan	Target 9th Plan	Current Status 2000-01
Punjab	11500	13500	5906
Sindh	6000	8500	6490
NWFP	2900	5600	1416
Balochistan	870	1400	770
Islamabad	150	175	155
Total	21420	28175	14737

Physical Status (Hakims &Homoeopaths):

Table 8.23 Number of Hakeems and Homoeopaths by Province, 2000-2001

Provinces	Target 8th Plan	Target 9th Plan	Current Status 2000-2001
Punjab	13950	19150	8479
Sindh	3600	6000	2932
NWFP	1925	3000	1431
Baluchistan	350	850	153
Islamabad	-	-	15
Total	19825	29000	13010

Family Welfare Centres (FWCs)

The Family Welfare Centres (FWC) are the core service providers in Family Planning, Reproductive Health and Maternal & Child Health Care Services. They are located in urban, peri-urban and rural areas of the country. These Centres are established in hired buildings with suitable space. Each FWC is staffed with one Family Welfare Counsellor/Worker, One male and one female Family Welfare Assistant, an aya (helper) and a Guard.

The work at FW Centres is supervised by Tehsil Population Welfare Officer and District Population Welfare Officer through regular visits to ensure that FW Centres staff are carrying out their duties properly. Female Technical officer (FTO) of Mobile Service Unit provides technical guidance and follow-up for FWC during their supervisory visits.

Physical targets and current status of FWCs, Pakistan, 2001

Table 8.24 Number of Family Welfare Centres (FWCs) by Province, 2000-2001

Region	8th Plan Achievement	9th Plan Target	Current Status (.2000-01)
Punjab	870	1225	940
Sindh	300	480	346
NWFP	240	360	262
Balochistan	73	138	90
Islamabad	17	24	20
Total	1500	2227	1658

Table 8.25 Punjab Population Welfare Programme outlets by Districts, Pakistan, 2002

Name Of District	Number of Population Welfare Programme Outlets					
	Reproductive Health Services A Type Centres	Mobile Service Units	Family Welfare Centres (Urban)	Family Welfare Centres (Semi-Urban)	Family Welfare Centres (Rural)	Family Welfare Centres (Total)
Attock	1	2	7	1	14	22
Bahawalnagar	1	2	8	3	14	25
Bahawalpur	2	3	9	2	15	26
Bhakkar	1	2	8	0	8	16
Chakwal	2	1	3	0	14	17
D.G. Khan	1	2	6	0	11	17
Faisalabad	2	3	22	8	39	69
Gujranwala	1	3	20	11	19	50
Gujrat	2	3	15	3	24	42
HAFIZAAD (Covered by Gujranwala)						
Jhang	2	2	11	7	21	39
Jhelum	1	2	6	3	13	22
Kasur	1	2	9	6	20	35
Khanewal	1	2	6	4	14	24
Khushab	1	2	6	0	10	16
Lahore	7	3	49	0	16	65
Layyah	1	2	4	0	11	15
LODHRAN (Covered by Multan)						
Mianwali	1	2	3	6	9	18
MANDI BAHAUDDIN (Covered by Gujrat)						
Multan	2	4	21	0	29	50
Muzafarghar	2	2	6	1	17	24
NAROWAL (Covered by Sialkot)						
Okara	1	2	7	6	16	29
PAKPATTAN (Covered by Sahiwal)						
Rahim Yar Khan	2	2	10	5	13	28
Rajanpur	1	1	5	0	9	14
Rawalpindi	4	3	24	2	26	52
SAHIWAL (Covers Pakpattan also)	2	3	10	0	29	39
Sargodha	2	3	15	6	18	39
Sheikhupura	1	1	7	12	22	41
Sialkot	2	5	12	10	30	52
Toba Tek Singh	1	2	8	0	15	23
Vehari	1	2	5	4	16	25
PUNJAB	49	68	322	100	512	934
Federal Capital Islamabad	3	1				17

Source: Ministry of Population Welfare, Monitoring and Statistics Wing, Management Information System, Islamabad

Table 8.26 Sindh Population Welfare Programme outlets by Districts, Pakistan, 2002

Name Of District	Number of Population Welfare Programme Outlets					
	Reproductive Health Services A Type Centres	Mobile Service Units	Family Welfare Centres (Urban)	Family Welfare Centres (Semi- Urban)	Family Welfare Centres (Rural)	Family Welfare Centres (Total)
Badin	1	1	1	0	13	14
Dadu	1	2	2	4	13	19
Ghotki						
Hyderabad	2	4	16	1	15	32
Jacobabad	0	0	5	4	6	15
Karachi (Central)						
Karachi (East)	2	2	23	0	6	29
Karachi (Malir)						
Karachi (South)	5	0	24	0	0	24
Karachi (West)	3	2	29	0	3	32
Khairpur	1	2	5	0	9	14
Larkana	1	3	4	6	10	20
Mirpurkhas (Covered In Tharparkar)						
N. Sh. Feroz	2	2	3	0	9	12

Name Of District	Number of Population Welfare Programme Outlets					
	Reproductive Health Services A Type Centres	Mobile Service Units	Family Welfare Centres (Urban)	Family Welfare Centres (Semi- Urban)	Family Welfare Centres (Rural)	Family Welfare Centres (Total)
Nawabshah	1	2	4	0	6	10
Sanghar	1	2	2	7	10	19
Shikarpur	1	1	2	3	10	15
Sukkur	2	3	15	1	7	23
Tharparkar(Includes Mirpurkhas)	1	3	5	4	11	20
Thatta	1	2	3	5	9	17
Umerkot						
Sindh Province	25	31	143	35	137	315

Source : Ministry of Population Welfare, Monitoring and Statistics Wing, Management Information System, Islamabad.

Table 8.27 NWFP Population Welfare Programme outlets by Districts, Pakistan, 2002

Name of District	Number of Population Welfare Programme Outlets					
	Reproductive Health Services A Type Centres	Mobile Service Units	Family Welfare Centres (Urban)	Family Welfare Centres (Semi-Urban)	Famil We lfare Centres (Rural)	Family Welfare Centres (Total)
Abbottabad	2	2	4	3	25	36
Bannu (covers Laki marwat also)	1	1	3	0	24	29
Batagram (covered by Mansehra)						
Buner (covered by swat)						
Charsadda (included in Peshawar)						
Chitral	1	1	1	0	8	11
Dera Ismail Khan (covers Tank also)	1	1	5	1	19	27
Hangu (covered by kohat)						
Haripur (included in Abbottabad)						
Karak	0	1	2	0	8	11
Kohat (Covers Hangu also)	1	1	2	0	16	20
Kohistan	0	1	0	2	1	4
Lakki Marwat (covered by Bannu)						
Lower Dir	0	1	2	0	12	15
Malakand	1	1	2	0	9	13
Mansehra	0	1	4	1	18	24
Mardan	1	2	6	0	22	31
Nowsehra (covered by Peshawar)						
Peshawar	4	3	12	4	24	47
Shangla (included in Swat)						
Swabi (included in Mardan)						
Swat)	1	2	2	1	19	25
Tank (included in D I Khan)						
Upper Dir (included in Lower Dir)						
NWFP	13	18	45	12	205	293

Source : Ministry of Population Welfare, Monitoring and Statistics Wing, Management Information System, Islamabad.

Table 8.28 Balochistan Population Welfare Programme outlets by Districts, Pakistan, 2002

Name of District	Number of Population Welfare Programme Outlets					
	Reproductive Health Services A Type Centres	Mobile Service Units	Family Welfare Centres (Urban)	Family Welfare Centres (Semi-Urban)	Family Welfare Centres (Rural)	Family Welfare Centres (Total)
Awaran	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barkhan	0	0	0	0	5	5
Bolan	0	0	0	1	5	6
Chaghi	0	0	3	0	2	5
Dera Bhughti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gawadar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jafarabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jhalmagsi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalat	0	1	0	1	2	3
Kech (Turbat)	0	0	0	1	4	5
Kharan	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of District	Number of Population Welfare Programme Outlets					
	Reproductive Health Services A Type Centres	Mobile Service Units	Family Welfare Centres (Urban)	Family Welfare Centres (Semi-Urban)	Family Welfare Centres (Rural)	Family Welfare Centres (Total)
Khuzdar	1	1	1	0	3	4
Killa Adullah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Killa Saifullah	0	0	0	0	3	3
Kohlu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesbela	0	0	1	0	3	4
Loralai	1	1	2	0	5	7
Mastung	0	0	0	1	2	3
Musakhail	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naseerabad	0	0	1	0	2	3
Pishin	0	1	1	2	8	11
Punjgur	0	0	0	0	3	3
Quetta	2	1	7	2	4	13
Sibi	1	1	2	0	5	7
Zhob	0	0	2	0	1	3
Ziarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balochistan	5	6	20	8	57	85

Source: Ministry of Population Welfare, Monitoring and Statistics Wing, Management Information System, Islamabad.

## Table 8.29 Year-wise expenditure on Population Welfare Programme, Pakistan, 1990-2001

(Million Rs)

| Year	Actual expenditure	GNP(mp)	Expenditure as % of GNP
1990-91	653.1	1,044,508	0.063
1991-92	762.8	1,223,922	0.062
1992-93	702.9	1,351,589	0.052
1993-94	710.5	1,577,085	0.045
1994-95	1,133.0	1,896,114	0.060
1995-96	1,181.2	2,134,706	0.055
1996-97	1,256.9	2,438,031	0.052
1997-98	1,194.3	2,653,292	0.045
1998-99	1,401.6	2,912,832	0.048
1999-00	2,144.9	3,138,123	0.068
2000-01	741.0	3,411,333	0.022

Source:
1. Directorate of Financial Management (FM), Ministry of Population Welfare, Islamabad.
2. Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2000-2001, Appendix Table 1.5, Page: 13.

Figure 8.1
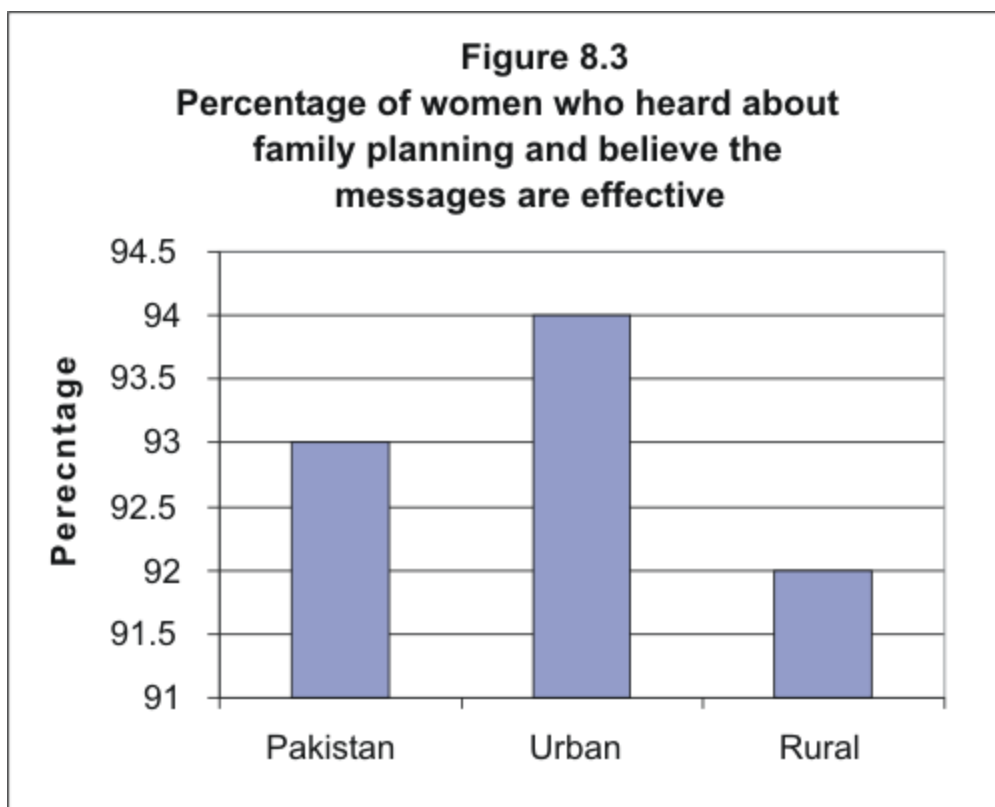## Percentage of Women Exposed to Mass Media
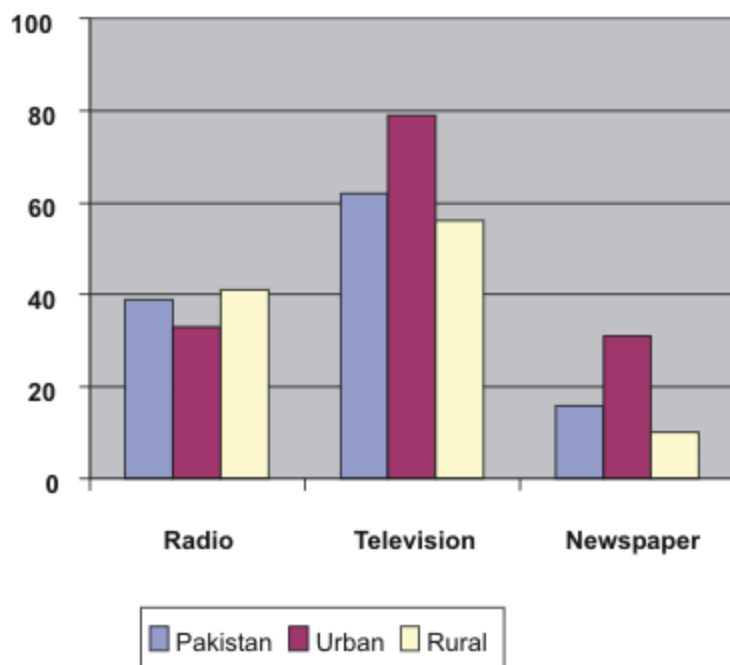
Source: National Institute of Population Studies, Effectiveness of Mass Media Messages in Promoting Family Planning Programme Messages in Pakistan, 2000.

Figure 8.2
Percentage of women who heard about family planning through mass media
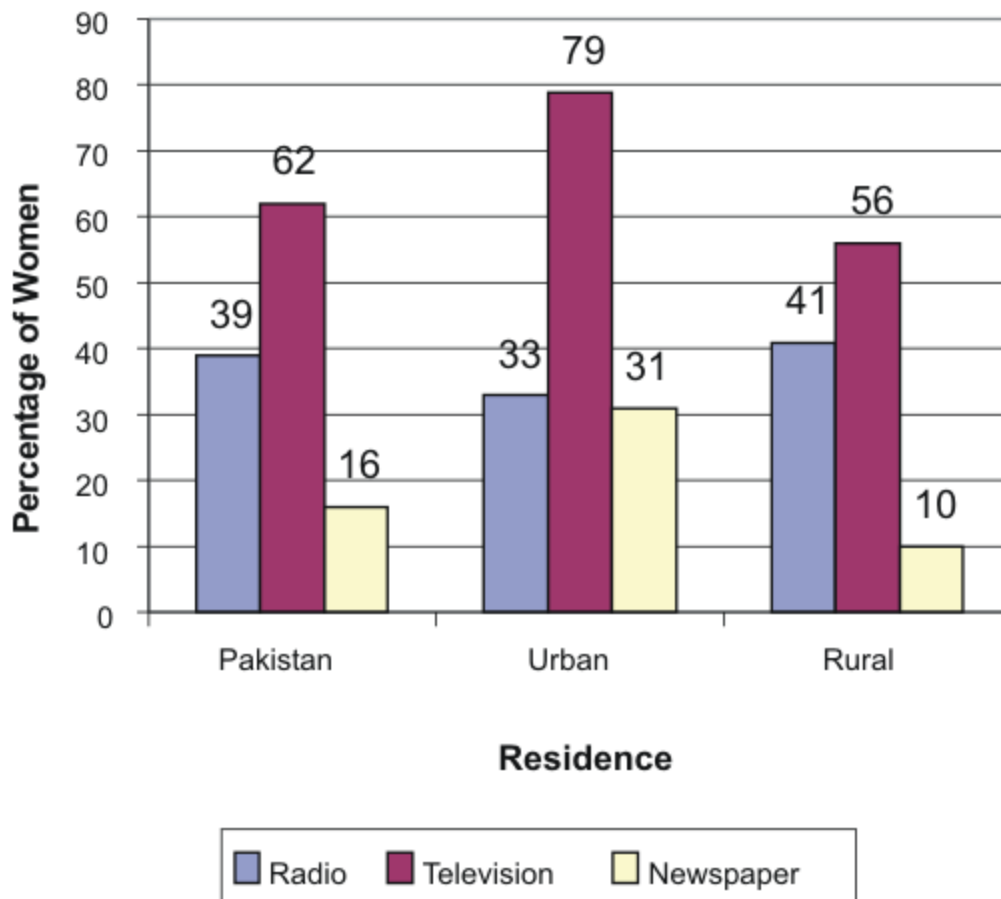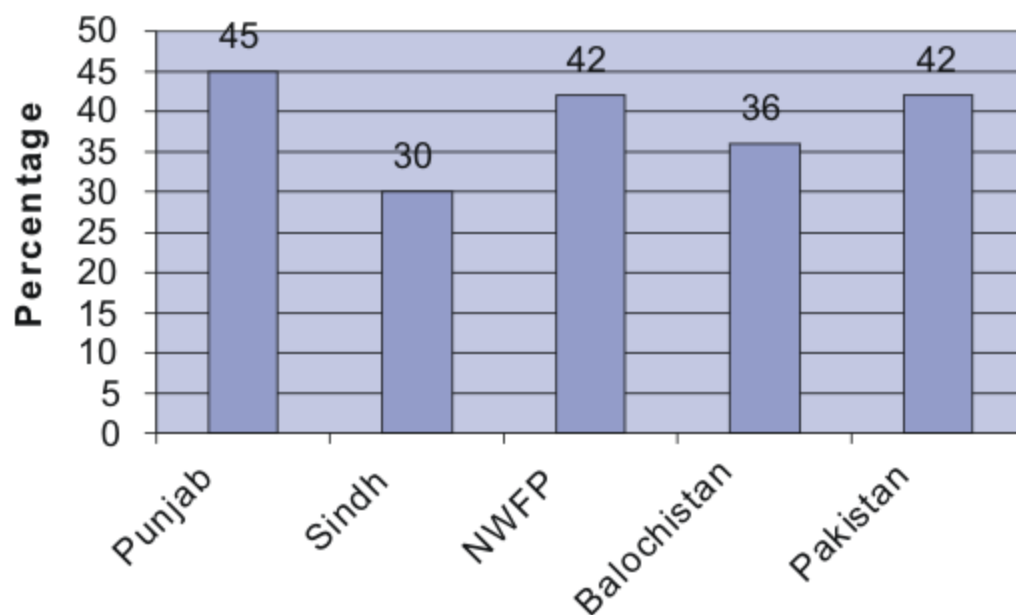

Source: National Institute of Population Studies, Effectiveness of Mass Media Messages in Promoting Family Planning Programme Messages in Pakistan, 2000.

Figure 8.3
Percentage of women who heard about family planning and believe the messages are effective

Source: National Institute of Population Studies, Effectiveness of Mass Media Messages in Promoting Family Planning Programme Messages in Pakistan, 2000.
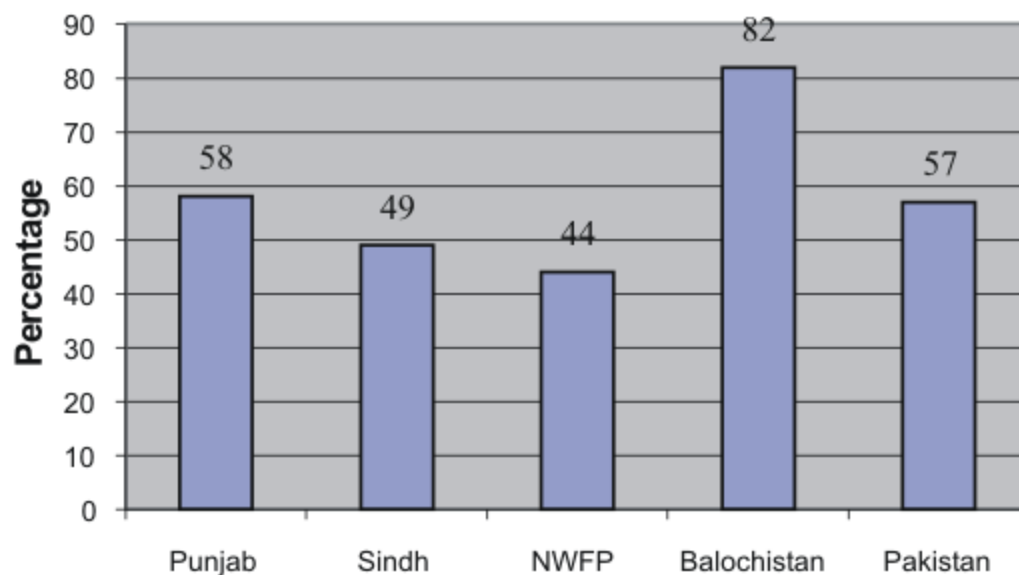
Figure 8.4
Current use in the Catchment Area of
the VBFPW by Province, Pakistan, 2000

Source: National Institute of Population Studies. Evaluation of Village Based Family Planning Workers Scheme in Pakistan, 2000.

Figure 8.5

Percentage of current users who started using contraception on the recommendation of VBFPWs in their catchment areas by Province, Pakistan, 2000

Source: National Institute of Population Studies. Evaluation of Village Based Family Planning Workers Scheme in Pakistan, 2000.
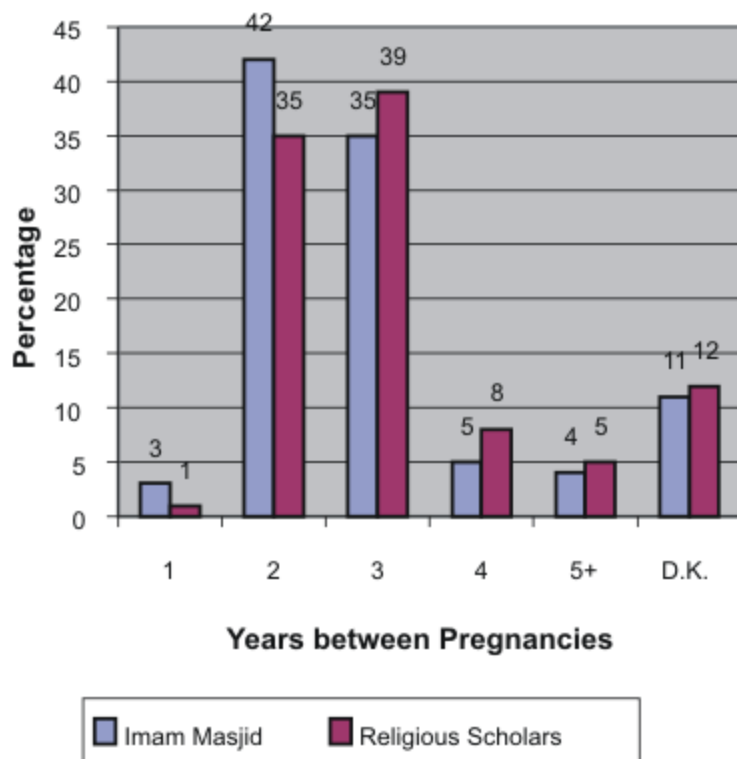
Figure 8.6
Perception of religious leaders about Interval between Pregnancies, Pakistan, 2000.

Source: NIPS, Perception of Religious Leaders about Population Welfare, 2000.

Section 9
Diffusion of Information and Communication

Table 9.1 Percentage of households with exposure to radio, tv and newspaper, Punjab, 2002

Name of District	Households with exposure to:		
	Radio	TV	Newspaper
Attock	30.1	44.7	25.2
Bahawalnagar	46.6	70.4	43.2
Bahawalpur	46.3	74.2	34.8
Bhakkar	51.3	68.7	35.7
Chakwal	43.7	76.5	34.7
D.G. Khan	64.7	61.4	36.3
Faisalabad	29.6	83.1	47.4
Gujranwala	28.6	86.9	41.6
Gujrat	36.4	82.7	34.4
Hafizaad	39.2	79.1	36.2
Jhang	49.2	68.6	49.3
Jhelum	19.7	43.8	16.1
Kasur	32.7	79.2	38.0
Khanewal	48.6	69.8	53.9
Khushab	46.0	69.2	38.1
Lahore	29.8	91.7	50.5
Layyah	58.6	62.6	44.1
Lodhran	52.1	73.8	39.8
Mianwali	55.0	70.2	40.8
Mandi Bahauddin	42.6	78.0	34.5
Multan	18.5	38.8	24.0
Muzafarghar	54.7	67.0	41.8
Narowal	43.0	71.2	40.2
Okara	35.7	78.8	41.7
Pakpattan	38.3	78.2	38.7
Rahim Yar Khan	42.8	78.3	36.0
Rajanpur	16.6	17.0	8.7
Rawalpindi	27.2	51.8	31.1
Sahiwal	36.2	78.0	46.7
Sargodha	38.6	79.3	44.4
Sheikupura	31.8	82.0	38.4
Sialkot	39.6	85.0	44.6
Toba Tek Singh	42.0	79.3	44.6
Vehari	44.0	76.5	45.7
Punjab	18.0	36.7	19.9
Isalmabad	43.1	61.3	51.4

Source : District and Provincial 1998 Census Reports

Percentage of households with exposure to Radio, TV and Newspaper, Sindh, 2002

Name Of District	Percentage of Households with Exposure to:		
	Radio	TV	Newspaper
Badin	25.8	16.6	13.3
Dadu	31.2	32.0	24.8
Ghotki	21.4	23.0	15.4
Hyderabad	24.5	46.0	24.3
Jacobabad	27.8	23.5	15.7
Karachi (Central)	36.7	81.6	58.1
Karachi (East)	37.9	77.5	57.4
Karachi (Malir)	39.1	55.5	38.8
Karachi (South)	38.9	77.0	50.9

Name Of District	Percentage of Households with Exposure to:		
	Radio	TV	Newspaper
Karachi (West)	31.8	63.0	38.7
Khairpur	25.7	26.4	20.7
Larkana	37.2	37.7	25.0
Mirpurkhas	23.0	30.5	18.0
N. Sh. Feroz	21.1	25.7	22.3
Nawabshah	26.7	35.3	22.8
Sanghar	25.9	27.6	17.5
Shikarpur	26.4	28.7	19.9
Sukkur	39.0	39.0	23.2
Tharparkar	11.9	2.7	6.8
Thatta	40.0	22.3	20.3
Umerkot	26.4	17.3	16.0
Sindh Province	29.8	41.9	28.8

Source : District and Provincial 1998 Census Reports

Table 9.3 Percentage of households with exposure to Radio, TV and Newspaper, NWFP, 2002

Name Of District	Households With Exposure To:		
	Radio	TV	Newspaper
Abbottabad	28.8	25.0	18.4
Bannu	17.8	19.6	11.2
Batagram	32.8	6.3	10.6
Buner	87.8	38.2	23.5
Charsadda	44.7	79.0	29.6
Chitral	51.9	7.9	9.3
Dera Ismail Khan	18.1	22.3	7.6
Hangu	84.1	39.5	31.6
Haripur	56.0	66.3	39.6
Karak	77.5	45.5	36.9
Kohat	21.6	24.5	10.6
Kohistan	35.4	5.1	7.6
Lakki Marwat	17.7	16.6	7.8
Lower Dir	48.2	14.5	13.3
Malakand	67.5	73.2	31.3
Mansehra	74.8	34.8	33.2
Mardan	21.3	30.3	13.2
Nowsehra	43.7	80.5	35.7
Peshawar	23.2	49.2	20.5
Shangla	96.3	8.1	13.3
Swabi	57.4	70.9	29.7
Sw at	32.4	22.6	12.9
Tank	77.2	48.9	22.6
Upper Dir	96.1	12.7	20.1
NWFP	27.4	24.6	13.2

Source : District and Provincial 1998 Census Reports

Table 9.4 Percentage of households with exposure to Radio, TV and Newspaper, Balochistan, 2002

Name Of District	Percentage of Households with Exposure to:		
	Radio	TV	Newspaper
Awaran	50.7	1.7	7.0
Barkhan	39.0	11.4	7.1
Bolan	35.7	13.7	8.4
Chaghi	36.7	5.3	14.6
Dera Bhughti	20.8	9.9	5.1
Gawadar	47.7	19.4	18.1
Jafarabad	34.3	26.5	11.3
Jhalmagsi	43.0	6.9	5.1
Kalat	36.5	6.3	9.1
Kech	42.9	10.6	18.9
Kharan	35.8	2.9	7.5
Khuzdar	39.6	7.9	9.2
Killa Adullah	68.2	13.6	13.8
Killa Saifullah	45.8	3.1	13.4
Kohlu	20.1	7.0	3.8
Lesbela	31.3	13.6	15.1
Loralai	36.0	12.9	13.0
Mastung	27.5	11.2	10.3
Musakhail	15.0	2.0	1.9
Naseerabad	29.4	19.6	8.5
Pishin	61.4	13.6	22.0
Punjgur	54.1	8.2	29.3
Quetta	37.3	54.3	32.6
Sibi	30.6	19.6	13.6
Zhob	32.6	6.3	12.8
Ziarat	60.1	11.8	29.4
Balochistan	39.7	15.3	14.7

Source : District and Provincial 1998 Census Reports