

## PAKISTAN - Agricultural Census 1990 - Explanatory Notes

**Historical outline:** The first Census of Agriculture in Pakistan was taken in 1960, the second in 1972, the third in 1980; notes and data here presented refer to the fourth Agricultural Census, conducted in 1990.

**Organization:** The Agricultural Census Organization, in charge of census undertaking, works as a Department attached to the Economic Affairs and Statistics Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. There were 5690 enumerators, 1597 supervisors and other 624 officers, at district and other administrative sub-division level, engaged in census operations.

**Enumeration period:** The census enumeration was conducted during two different periods: February-March, and May-June 1990.

**Reference date:** Data on land utilization pertain to the agricultural year 1989-90. Data on number and size of farms and other items refer to the day of enumeration.

**Definition:** Holding (Farm) is the aggregate area of land operated by members of one household alone or together with members of other households, without regard to location, size or title, and normally used for agricultural production. Holdings wholly uncultivated during the census year were included in the census. Holdings without land but having at least one head of cattle or buffaloes or 5 sheep and/or goats (livestock holdings), were also included in the census.

**Coverage:** The census covered the entire country.

**Frame:** The frames prepared were:

- a list of National Certainty Holdings, comprising all government farms and private farms of more than 61 or 101 Ha according to their frequency;
- a list of Mouzas (villages) containing rural mouzas arranged by Patwar or Kanungo Circles (groups of villages reporting a uniform assessment rate originated by similar conditions of soil, rainfall, climate, etc.); purely forest and urban mouzas were excluded;
- a complete list of Urban Wards;
- a list of Households in selected mouzas.

**Methods:** In rural settled areas of North West Frontier, Punjab and Sindh Provinces, a three-stage weighted and stratified sample design was used, whereas a single stage weighted sample design was applied in rural settled areas of Balochistan Province. In entirely urban areas, unsettled rural areas, and tribal areas, a single stage systematic sample design was used. In the Three-Stage Sample, Patwar circles in the first stage, and mouzas in the second stage were selected with probability proportional to size; whereas in the third stage, households, in the form of roughly equal clusters, were selected with equal probability. The total number of statistical units selected was: 3083 Patwar Circles at first stage, 8792 Mouzas/Villages and 1624 Urban Wards at second stage, and 1,142,231 Households at third stage. A Post Enumeration Survey followed the census enumeration.

**Data source:** Government of Pakistan - Economic Affairs and Statistics Division - Agricultural Census Organization - 1990 Census of Agriculture, All Pakistan Report.

**Mailing address:** Agricultural Census Organization, Economic Affairs and Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan, Gulberg - III, Lahore - Tel. 009251 210088/824756; Fax 009251 221246.