**HISSTORY OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS IN PAKISTAN**

* **HISTORY OF STATISTICS**

During the 15th and 16th centuries, statistics were a method for counting and listing populations and State resources. The word statistics derived from the Latin word status or the Italian word statista, both have same meaning political state. With the passage of time the word statistics used in England equivalent to the German word statistic. At the end of eighteen century, the word statistics used by many writers’ during the nineteenth century. There came or appearing a number of meanings of the word statistics. First meaning is the description of the characteristics by numerical method. By the eighteen century the word statistics means that systematic collection of demographic and economic data. In nineteenth century the word statistics means that collection of data, organization of data, presentation of data, summarization of data, analysis of data and interpretation of data.

* **HISSTORY OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS**

Official statistics is the statistics published by governments and other public bodies. They provide quantitative and qualitative information on all major areas like economics, social development, living conditions, demographic, health, education and environment. Government agencies for example municipal, county and state administration may generate or collect the statistics the country or era. Official statistics came in to existence for register the data from A to Z, for example birth, death, marriages and crime rate etc.

There are many aspects on which statistics is collecting or register, for example hospital records of patient illnesses, police records of crime, and records of people claiming various types of social insurance benefits. But specially designed data collections, compulsory censuses of population, housing, employment, and voluntary interview surveys with national samples of whole adult population.

The first census in the subcontinent was conduct by department of interior census office or bureau of the census livrary on 30 October, 1881 under the act of 1879. The secretary of interior census office was Whasnigton, the superintendent of census 1881 was Francis A. Walker. It is the first time, statistics about telegraphs, rail, road and life insurance has been collected.

The second census of subcontinent was conducted in 1891 under the superintendent Jervoise Athelstane. The data was gathered from British India, Kashmir, upper Burma, Bhutan, Baluchistan and Sikkim. The population censes were conduct on the basis of age, race, religion, literacy, marriage, language, infirmity sex and cast.

The last censes of subcontinent before independence of Pakistan were conduct in 1931. The census of 1931 is the last censes of subcontinent.

There are many surveys and census conducted by the governments or public bodies in the country. The census have to be conducted by the government institute after a fixed period of years, for example in Pakistan after every 10 years census has to be conducted. In Pakistan, first census was conducted in 1951. Then it was conducted in 1961, 1972, 1981, 1998 and 2017. Labour force survey is the example of survey conducted by the government agencies. There is a many variety of the data collections using survey methods with personal, postal, or telephonic. The different kind of information are collected covering several aspect to produce the statistics on a great range of matters, for example; earnings and incomes, trade, illness, health, usage of medical services, housing, job change, migration, household expenditure patterns, the Retail Price Index, national economic accounts, government expenditures, patterns of food consumption and nutrition, any experience as the victim of crime, leisure activity, travel patterns to work, for business, and for leisure, international travel, immigration, and emigration. Almost every country in the world has one or more government agencies that supply decision-makers and other users including the general public and the research community with a continuing flow of information. This bulk of data is usually called official statistics.

* **AIM OF THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS**

Official statistics provide a picture of a country through data. Statistical information covers different aspects of area or country such as economical, demographical and social. It provides basic information for decision making, assessment of the problem and evaluation of the problem.

* **SYSTEM OF THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS IN PAKISTAN**

• Social and economics statistical system

• General statistical system

* **Social and economics statistical system**

• Federal system /statistics division

• Provincial system/provincial bureaus of statistics

• Financial statistical system / State Bank of Pakistan

* **GENRAL STATISTICS SYSTEM**

• Provincial offices functioning under different Ministries

• Autonomous

• Private statistical organizations

* **STATISTICS DIVISION**

Statistics Division is responsible for preparation of plan for improvement of statistics, formation of policy regarding national censuses and surveys and general statistics. The head quarter of the statistical division is at the Islamabad. It is the major sources of data about Pakistan.

* **DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS DIVISION**

• Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (P.B.S)

• Population Census Organization (P.C.O)

• Agricultural Census Organization (A.C.O)

* **FEDRAL BEURE OF STATISTICS**

The central statistical office (CSO) was set by government in 1947. In 1950, CSO became an attached department of economic affair division. In 1981 CSO was reorganized and the name of institute converted in to Federal Bureau of Statistics. Pakistan bureau of statistics is the government agency that provides solid and comprehensive research.

* **FUNCTION OF F.B.S.**

• Collection, compilation and Analysis of statistical data.

• Exchange of statistical information with foreign countries.

• Undertaking the national census and surveys.

• Supply of statistical information to central Ministries, provincial governments and other organizations.

* **PAPULATION CENSES ORGANIZATION**

Population census organization is department of statistics division. The head quarter of PCO is at Islamabad and province population organizations are in each of the four provinces. PCO established in 1950 under census act 1949, afterwards in 1972 department of registration and census organization were merged. In 1978, census organization were renamed as population census organization

* **FUNCTION OF P.C.O.**

• Planning and execution of population census

• Tabulation of data

• Analysis of census data

• Supply of census data to data users

• Presentation of data in different formats

* **AGRICULTURE CENSES ORGANIZATION**

Agriculture Census Organization (ACO) was established in 1958 as an attached department of the then Ministry of Agriculture under the legal cover of Agriculture Census Act 1958. Immediately after its inception, ACO conducted Agriculture Census of 1960 to fulfill national and international requirements of data on agriculture. Later on, this Organization conducted a survey-cum-census under the recommendation of the Farm Mechanization Committee, Government of Pakistan, in 1968 and an Agriculture Census in 1972. Subsequently, ACO conducted Livestock Census in 1976 to provide data on livestock and related parameters as the last assignment carried out under Ministry of Agriculture.

Statistics Division was created with the objective of bringing all the data generating system at federal level under one umbrella. This Organization was resultantly transferred to newly established Statistics Division in 1978 as an attached entity. Since then, ACO had conducted four Agriculture Censuses each in the years of 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010 and three Livestock Censuses each in the years of 1986, 1996, 2006 and four Agriculture Machinery Censuses each in the years of 1974, 1984, 1994 and 2004 till to-date. In addition, eight Mouza (Village) Censuses each in the years of 1970, 1979, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1998, 2003 and 2008 had been conducted by ACO in the overall statistical frame work under Statistics Division.

This Organization has been merged with the newly established Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) since 23rd December, 2011 as its Agriculture Census Wing (ACW).

* **Functions of Agriculture Census Wing**

Agriculture Census Wing (ACW) is responsible for planning, execution and publication of data on the censuses / surveys relating to agriculture on decennial basis, namely:

* 1. Agriculture Census during the years ending with digit “zero”.
  2. Agriculture Machinery Census during the years ending with digit “four”.
  3. Livestock Census during the years ending with digit “six” along with a few surveys.
  4. Mouza (Village) Census during the years ending with digit “eight”.

The data collected through the above mentioned censuses are presented in country and provincial reports. The country reports present data on country and provincial levels while the provincial reports present data for the province concerned and for it’s all the districts.

* **MOST COMMON INDICATOR USED IN OFFICIAL STATISTICS**

1. Total population

2. Population density

3. Population by age

4. Life expectancy

5. Foreign born

6. Total fertility rate

7. Infant mortality

8. Women labor force

9. Employment, unemployment rate

10. GDP, GNP

11. Export or import of good and services

12. Balance of payment

13. Land and chemical use

14. Electricity consumption

15. Energy consumption

* **LIMITATIONS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS**

1. Qualitative Aspect Ignored.

The statistical method does not study the nature of phenomena which cannot express the qualitative terms. Such phenomena cannot the part of study of statistics.

1. It Does Not Deal With Individual Term

By head line Statistics does not deal with only individual item. It does not recognize any individual item.

1. It Does Not Depict Entire Story Of Phenomena

When a phenomena happen that is due to the different causes but all these causes cannot be express in term of data. So we cannot reach at the conclusion.

1. Laws Are Not Exact

Two are concerned fundamental law with statistics.

I. Law of inertia of large numbers

II. Law of statistical regularity

1. The results are interpolated for which time series or regression or probability can be used. These are not absolutely true. If average of two sections of students in statistics is same.
2. To Many Method to Study the Problem

In this subject we use many methods to find a single result. Variation can be found by quartile deviation, mean deviation or standard deviations and results vary in each case. It is not assumed that the statistics is the only method to use in research.

* **IMPORTANCE OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS**

Statistics have come to play an important role in every field of human activity. There is miner probability where statistics data or statistic’s method are not used for one purpose or the other. There are many fields where statistics are used like administration, bank, business, insurance, social science, physics/chemistry, astronomy, biology, sociology, economics, psychology and education, and also metrology field.

• Statistical data widely use in taking all administrative decision

• Statistical data used arriving decision in all matters

• All type of bank make use of statistics for number of purpose. Statistics help the bankers in forecasting the demand for withdrawal of money at different period of time

• Statistical data are used to find the death rates in the past and statistical method are used to estimate the rate of interest in the time to come

• In social science statistics are used to interpretation of measurement .statistics are help describing these measurement more preciously

• In physics and chemistry statistical are used to analyze the experimental result and testing their significance

• In astronomy field method of least square are used to finding the movement of stars since old days