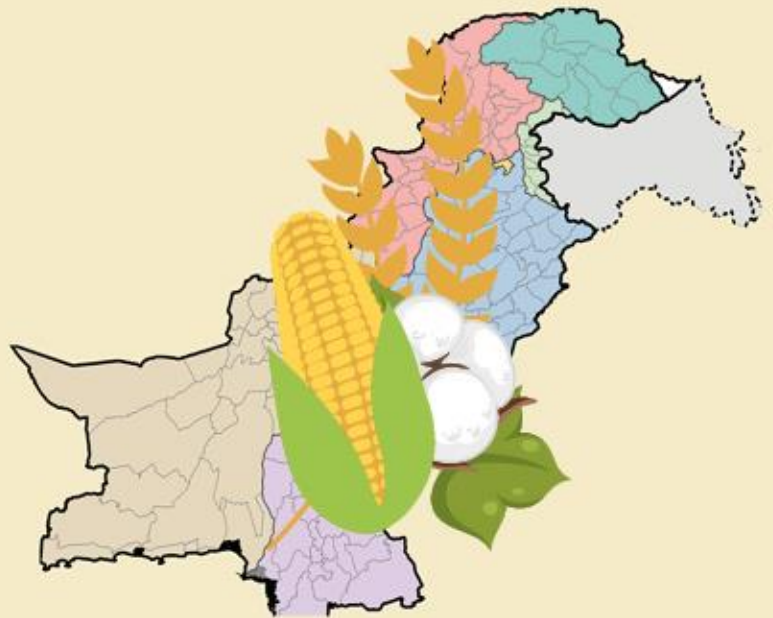


Gallup Pakistan Analysis of the Pakistan Mouza Census 2020

Important Crops grown across
mouzas in 2020



PRESS RELEASE

Gallup Pakistan Analysis of Mauza Census 2020 data

89% of mouzas across Pakistan reported cultivating wheat in 2020, with 29% doing so despite reporting aridity - Gallup Pakistan Analysis of Mauza Census 2020 data

(Islamabad), 24th September, 2024

A recent comprehensive analysis conducted by Gallup Pakistan on the “*Pakistan Mouza Census of 2020*” by the Agricultural Census Wing, of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) provides key insights into socio-economic conditions, land use, and facilities available in rural areas across Pakistan. The Mouza Census 2020 marks the 50th anniversary of the first Mouza Census conducted in 1971, with the slogan “Data for Development.” This significant exercise is an essential step in updating rural statistics and ensuring better land administration, development planning, and evidence-based policymaking.

This press release gives details the cultivation of important crops: wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane and cotton, across mauzas in Pakistan. For each of these crops we delve into the provincial spread, sources of irrigation used to cultivate them, and proportion of these mouzas that have been impacted by natural disasters.

The previous press release in this series can be accessed [here](#).

Rojah Sheikh, Assistant Manager Research at Gallup Pakistan says, “Deep diving into the Mouza Census 2020 data offers substantial benefits for Pakistan by providing a detailed understanding of rural socio-economic conditions. This granular data enables policymakers to identify gaps in services such as healthcare, education, and agricultural support, allowing for targeted interventions that directly improve rural livelihoods. It also informs better planning in the agricultural sector by highlighting the availability of resources like seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation, helping to boost productivity and food security. Using this data, we can guide infrastructure development by pinpointing areas lacking essential services such as electricity, roads, and communication networks, ensuring more equitable development across the country. By offering evidence-based insights, this census enables the fair allocation of government resources, ensuring that underserved regions receive the support they need. Overall, deep diving into this data fosters more effective, sustainable, and inclusive development, improving the quality of life in rural communities.”

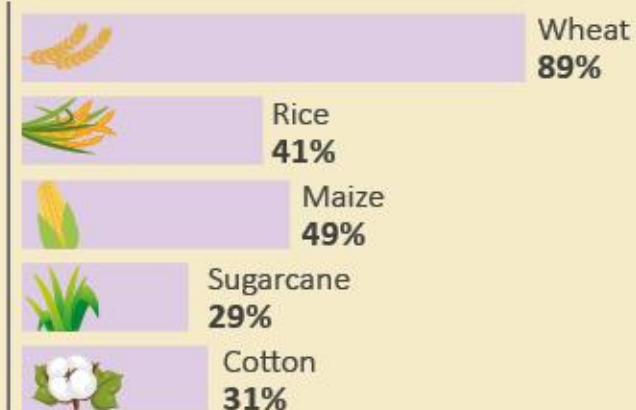
Gallup Pakistan Analysis of the Pakistan Mouza Census 2020

Important Crops grown across mouzas in 2020



Total coverage:

Out of the mouzas surveyed in the 2020 census, 89% reported growing Wheat, 41% reported growing Rice, and 49% reported growing Maize. Sugarcane was grown in 29% of the mouzas, while Cotton was grown in 31% mouzas.



Across provinces/regions:

Proportionally wheat (94%), rice (62%), and Sugarcane (44%) was most abundantly grown across mouzas in Punjab, Maize was most abundantly grown across Islamabad (86%), while Cotton was common in Sindh (54%).



Sources of irrigation:

Canal irrigation was most prevalent across rice (70%), maize (50%), sugarcane (81%), and cotton (81%) mouzas, while tubewells/wells were preferred by wheat growing mouzas (55%).



Natural Disasters:

In 2020, 24% of mouzas growing wheat, 13% of those growing rice, and 20% of those growing maize reported having been affected by natural disasters in the past 5 years. This was 12% for sugarcane growing mouzas, and 18% for those cultivating cotton.



Source: Gallup Pakistan Analysis of Mouza Census 2020 data

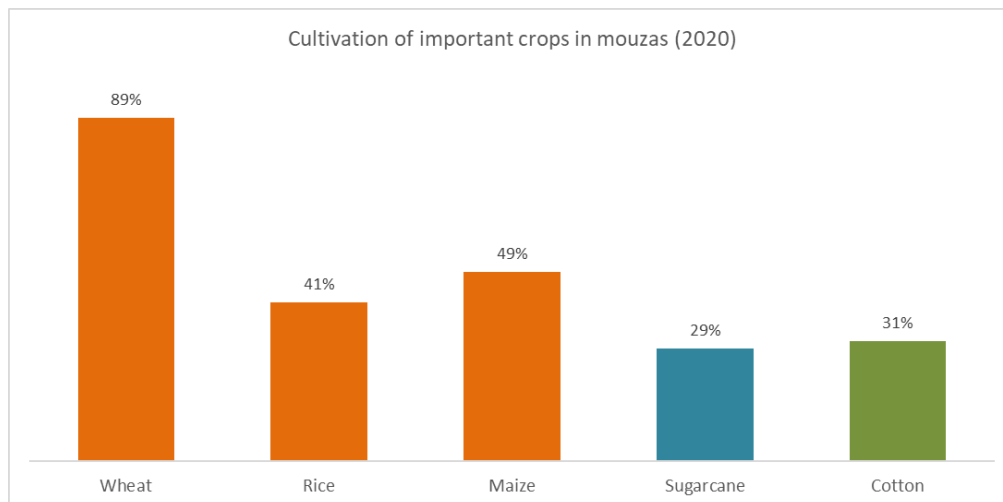
Key Findings:

1. **Total coverage:** Out of the mouzas surveyed in the 2020 census, 89% reported growing Wheat, 41% reported growing Rice, and 49% reported growing Maize. Sugarcane was grown in 29% of the mouzas, while Cotton was grown in 31% mouzas.
2. **Across provinces/regions:** Proportionally wheat (94%), rice (62%), and Sugarcane (44%) was most abundantly grown across mouzas in Punjab, Maize was most abundantly grown across Islamabad (86%), while Cotton was common in Sindh (54%).
3. **Sources of irrigation:** Canal irrigation was most prevalent across rice (70%), maize (50%), sugarcane (81%), and cotton (81%) mouzas, were tubewells/wells were preferred by wheat growing mouzas (55%).
 - **Wheat:** From the 46,112 mouzas across Pakistan that grow wheat, 48% reported irrigating their crops using canals, 55% reported tubewell/wells, while 29% reported aridity.
 - **Rice:** From the 20,987 mouzas across Pakistan that cultivate rice, 70% reported irrigating their crops using canals, 60% reported tubewell/wells, while 10% reported aridity.
 - **Maize:** From the 25,300 mouzas across Pakistan that grew maize, 50% reported irrigating their crops using canals, 50% reported tubewell/wells, while 32% reported aridity.
 - **Sugarcane:** From the 15,246 mouzas across Pakistan that grow sugarcane, 81% reported irrigating their crops using canals, 71% reported Tubewell/Wells, while 4% reported aridity.
 - **Cotton:** From the 15,246 mouzas across Pakistan that grow sugarcane, 81% reported irrigating their crops using canals, 71% reported Tubewell/Wells, while 4% reported aridity.
4. **Natural disasters:** In 2020, 24% of mouzas growing wheat, 13% of those growing rice, and 20% of those growing maize reported having been affected by natural disasters in the past 5 years. This was 12% for sugarcane growing mouzas, and 18% for those cultivating cotton
 - **Droughts:** Across different crop growing mouzas, those cultivating wheat appear to be most proportionally impacted by droughts, with 13% experiencing them.
 - **Floods:** Across different crop growing mouzas, those cultivating wheat and maize appear to be most proportionally impacted by droughts, with 7% of each experiencing them.
 - **Earthquakes:** Across different crop growing mouzas, those cultivating maize appear to be most proportionally impacted by droughts, with 7% experiencing them.

Cultivation of Important Crops in Mouzas:

Out of the 51,809 mouzas surveyed in the 2020 census, 89% reported growing Wheat (46,112 mouzas), 41% reported growing Rice (20,987 mouzas), and 49% reported growing Maize (25,300 mouzas). Sugarcane was grown in 29% of the mouzas, accounting for 15,246 mouzas, while Cotton was grown in 31% mouzas, making up 15,869 of the total.

Figure 1: Percentage of mouzas that grow important crops, 2020



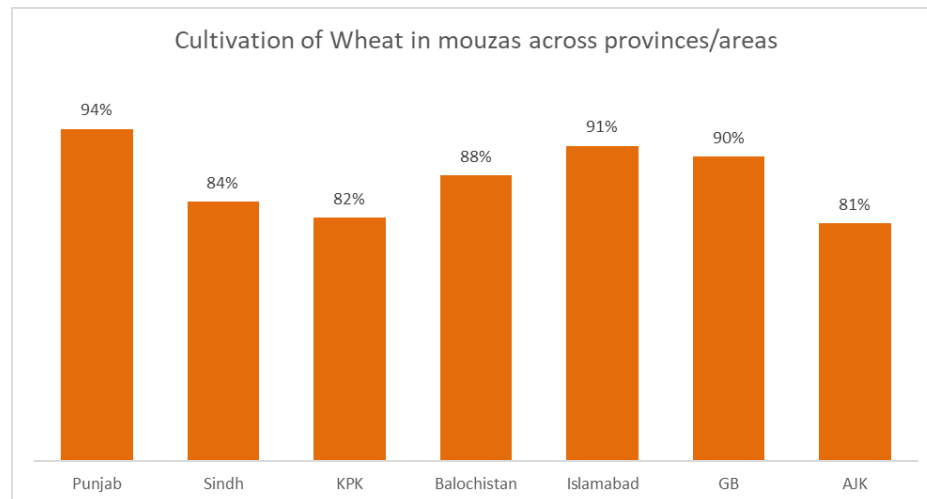
Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS),
<https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

1. Food crops

i) Wheat:

Wheat was grown in 24,774 mouzas in Punjab, accounting for 94% of the total in the province. This was 84% in Sindh (5,025 mouzas), 82% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (8,006 mouzas), and 88% in Balochistan (6,176 mouzas). In addition to this 91% of the mouzas in Islamabad (106 mouzas), 90% of those in Gilgit Baltistan (568 mouzas), 81% in Azad Jammu & Kashmir (1,457 mouzas) also reported cultivating wheat in the 2020 mouza census.

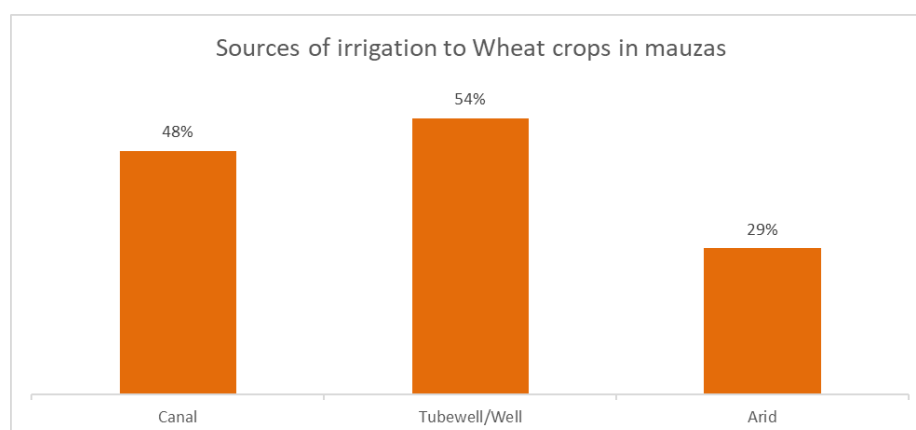
Figure 2a: Percentage of mouzas that grow wheat – across provinces/areas, 2020



Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

From the 46,112 mouzas across Pakistan that grow wheat, 48% reported irrigating their crops using canals (12,343 mouzas), 55% reported tubewell/wells (10,796 mouzas), while 29% reported aridity (631 mouzas).

Figure 2b: Sources of irrigation to wheat crops in mouzas, 2020

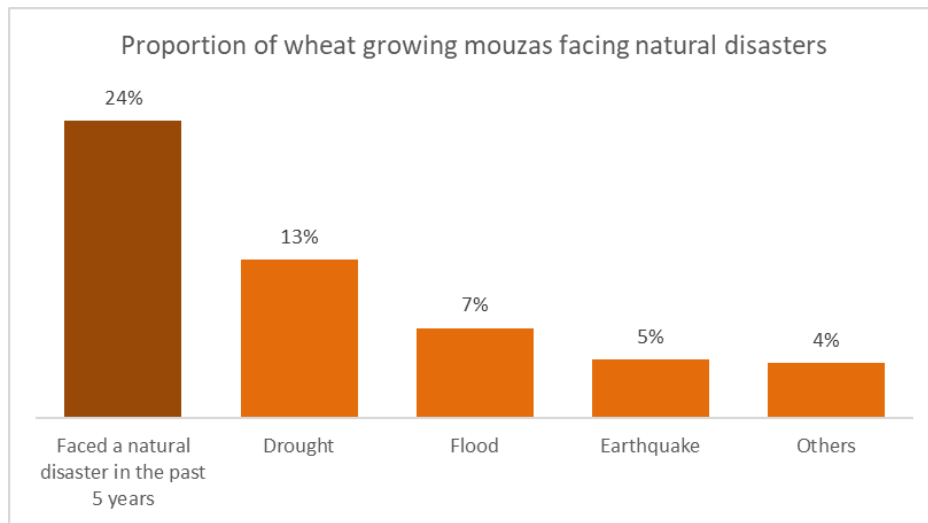


Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

Across wheat growing mouzas in Pakistan, a worrying 24% (10,866 mouzas) reported having faced a natural disaster in the previous 5 years in 2020. 13% reported having experienced droughts, 7% reported flooding, and 5% also reported

earthquakes in their area, while 4% reported having faced “other” natural disasters as well.

Figure 2c: Proportion of wheat growing mouzas facing natural disasters, 2020

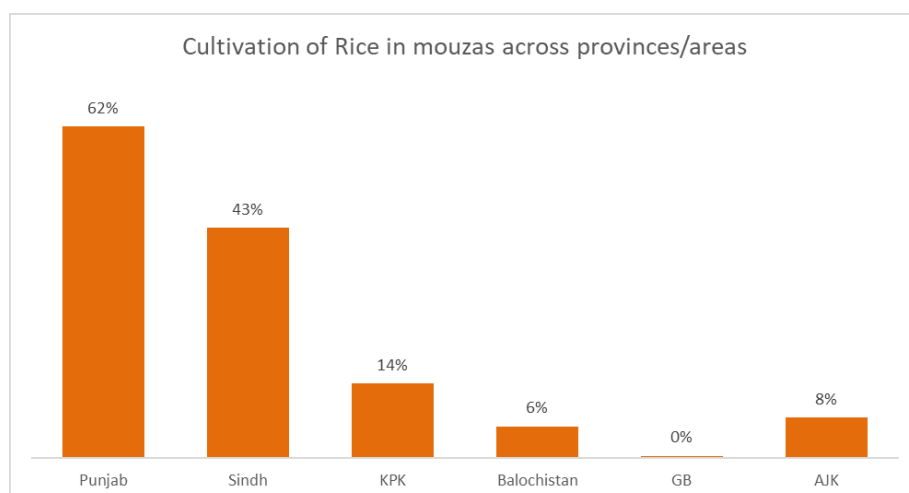


Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

ii) Rice:

Rice was grown in 16,467 mouzas in Punjab, accounting for 62% of the total in the province. This was 43% in Sindh (2,586 mouzas), 14% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1,370 mouzas), and 6% in Balochistan (424 mouzas). In addition to this 8% of the mouzas in Azad Jammu & Kashmir (137 mouzas) also reported cultivating rice. While 3 mouzas in Gilgit Baltistan reported growing rice, that still made up an insignificant proportion of the total, and none of the mouzas in Islamabad reported cultivating rice in the 2020 Mouza Census.

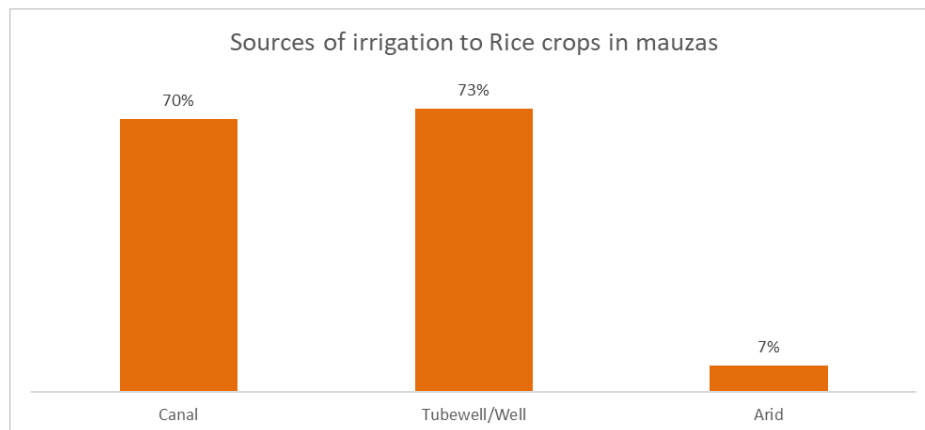
Figure 3a: Percentage of mouzas that grow rice – across provinces/areas, 2020



Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

From the 20,987 mouzas across Pakistan that cultivate rice, 70% reported irrigating their crops using canals (14,774 mouzas), 60% reported tubewell/wells (15,332 mouzas), while 10% reported aridity (1,424 mouzas).

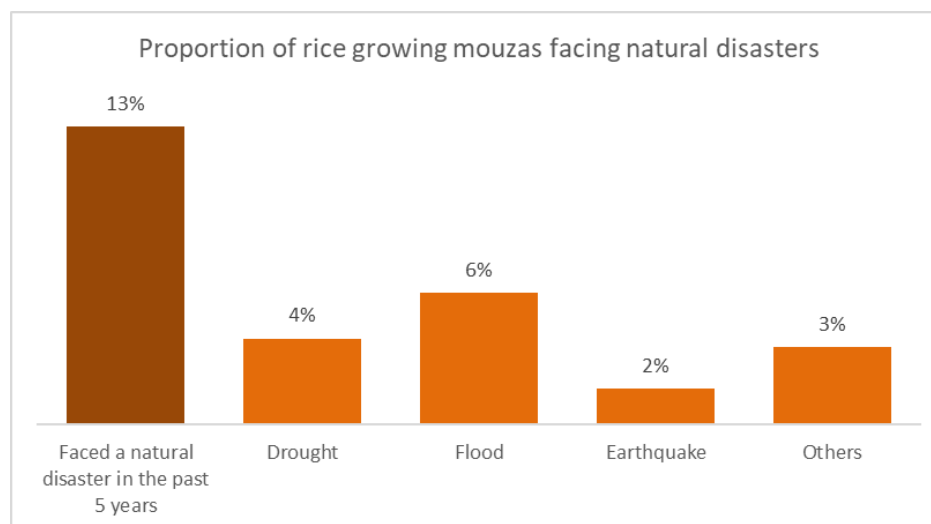
Figure 3b: Sources of irrigation to rice crops in mouzas, 2020



Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

Across rice growing mouzas in Pakistan, 13% (2,759 mouzas) reported having faced a natural disaster in the previous 5 years in 2020. 4% reported having experienced droughts, 6% reported flooding, and 2% also reported earthquakes in their area, while 3% reported having faced “other” natural disasters as well.

Figure 2c: Proportion of rice growing mouzas facing natural disasters, 2020



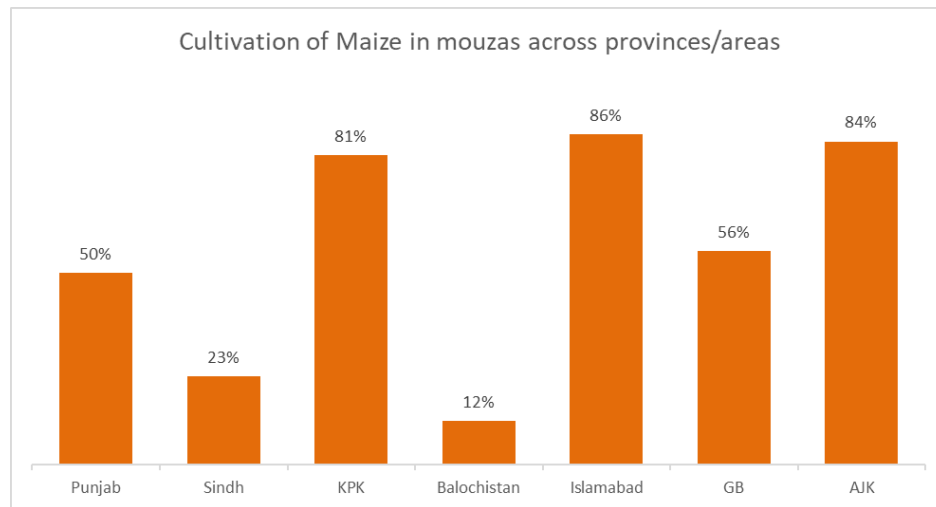
Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

iii) Maize:

Maize was grown in 13, 246 mouzas in Punjab, accounting for 50% of the total in the province. This was 23% in Sindh (1,381 mouzas), 81% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (7,895 mouzas), and 12% in Balochistan (812 mouzas). In addition to this 86% of the mouzas in Islamabad (100 mouzas), 56% of those in Gilgit Baltistan (352 mouzas),

84% in Azad Jammu & Kashmir (1,514 mouzas) also reported cultivating maize in the 2020 mouza census.

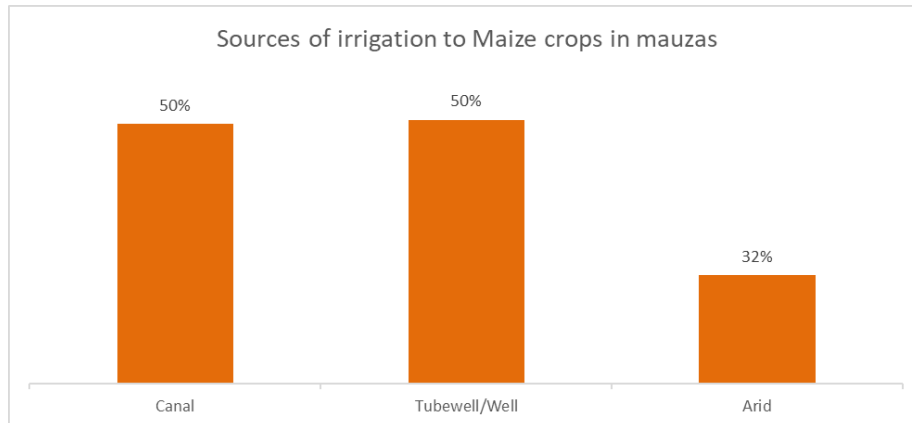
Figure 4a: Percentage of mouzas that grow maize – across provinces/areas, 2020



Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

From the 25,300 mouzas across Pakistan that grew maize, 50% reported irrigating their crops using canals (12,580 mouzas), 50% reported tubewell/wells (12,706 mouzas), while 32% reported aridity (8,201 mouzas).

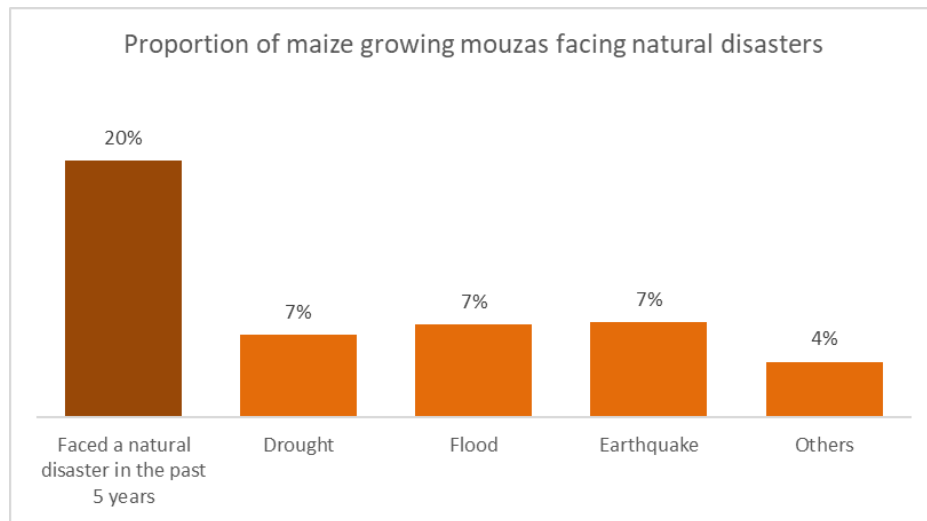
Figure 4b: Sources of irrigation to rice crops in mouzas, 2020



Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

Across maize growing mouzas in Pakistan, a concerning 20% (5,141 mouzas) reported having faced a natural disaster in the previous 5 years in 2020. 7% reported having experienced droughts, 7% reported flooding, and 7% also reported earthquakes in their area, while 4% reported having faced “other” natural disasters as well.

Figure 4c: Proportion of maize growing mouzas facing natural disasters, 2020



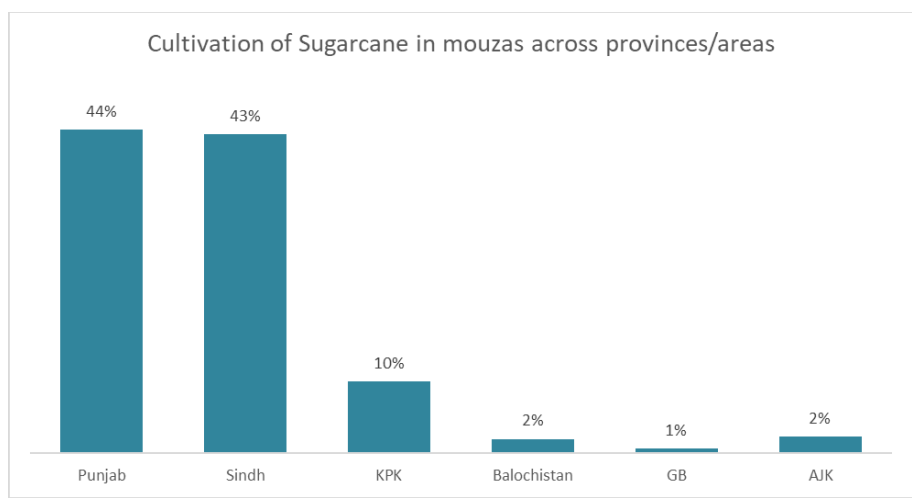
Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS),
<https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

2. Cash Crop

i) Sugarcane:

Sugarcane was grown in 11,548 mouzas in Punjab, accounting for 44% of the total in the province. This was 43% in Sindh (2,572 mouzas), 10% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (945 mouzas), and 2% in Balochistan (136 mouzas). In addition to this 1% of the mouzas in Gilgit Baltistan (4 mouzas), and 2% in Azad Jammu & Kashmir (41 mouzas) also reported cultivating sugarcane. None of the mouzas in Islamabad reported cultivating sugarcane in the 2020 Mouza Census.

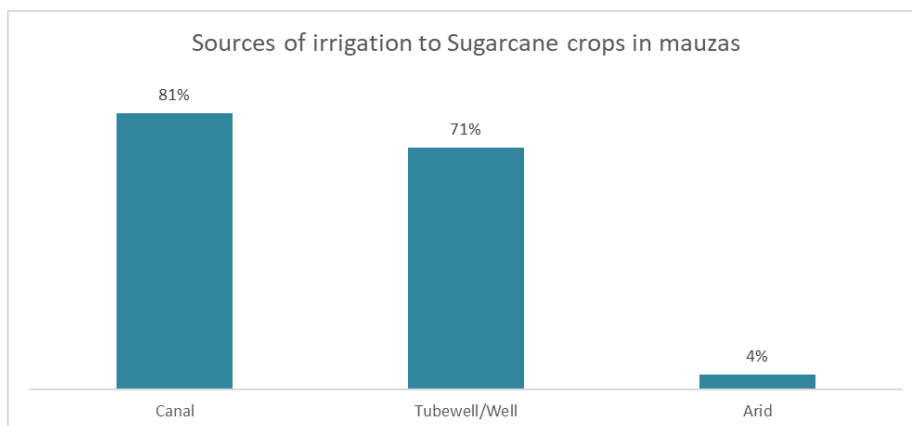
Figure 5a: Percentage of mouzas that grow sugarcane – across provinces/areas, 2020



Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

From the 15,246 mouzas across Pakistan that grow sugarcane, 81% reported irrigating their crops using canals (12,343 mouzas), 71% reported Tubewell/Wells (10,796 mouzas), while 4% reported aridity (631 mouzas).

Figure 5b: Sources of irrigation to sugarcane crops in mouzas, 2020

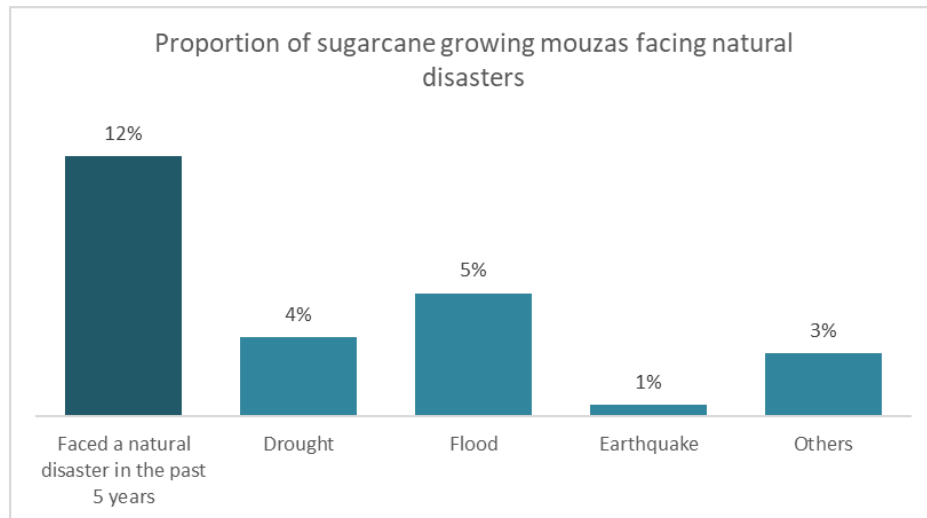


Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

Across sugarcane growing mouzas in Pakistan, 12% (1,761 mouzas) reported having faced a natural disaster in the previous 5 years in 2020. 4% reported having

experienced droughts, 5% reported flooding, and 1% also reported earthquakes in their area, while 3% reported having faced “other” natural disasters as well.

Figure 5c: Proportion of sugarcane growing mouzas facing natural disasters, 2020



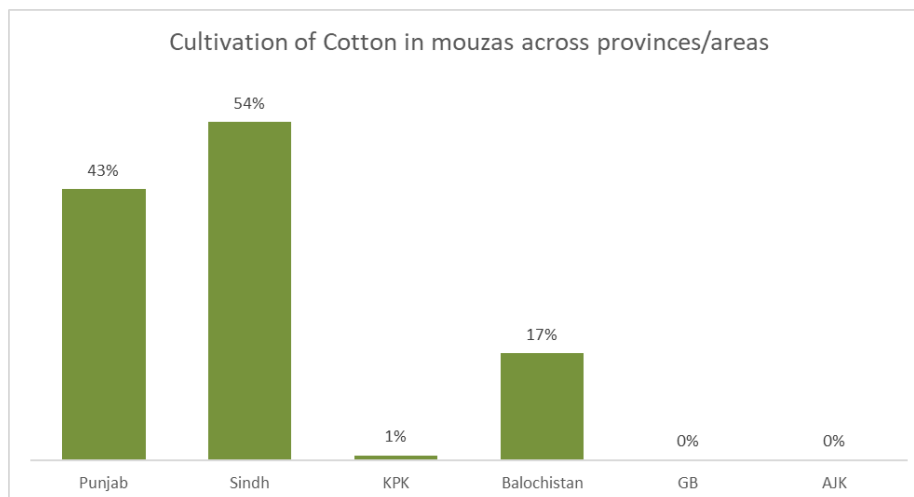
Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS),
<https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

3. Fibre Crop

i) Cotton

Cotton was grown in 11,381 mouzas in Punjab, accounting for 43% of the total in the province. This was 54% in Sindh (3,202 mouzas), 1% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (75 mouzas), and 17% in Balochistan (1,208 mouzas). While 1 mouza in Gilgit Baltistan, and 2 mouzas in Azad Jammu & Kashmir did report cultivating cotton, it accounted for less than 1% of the mouzas in the regions. None of the mouzas in Islamabad reported cultivating cotton in the 2020 Mouza Census.

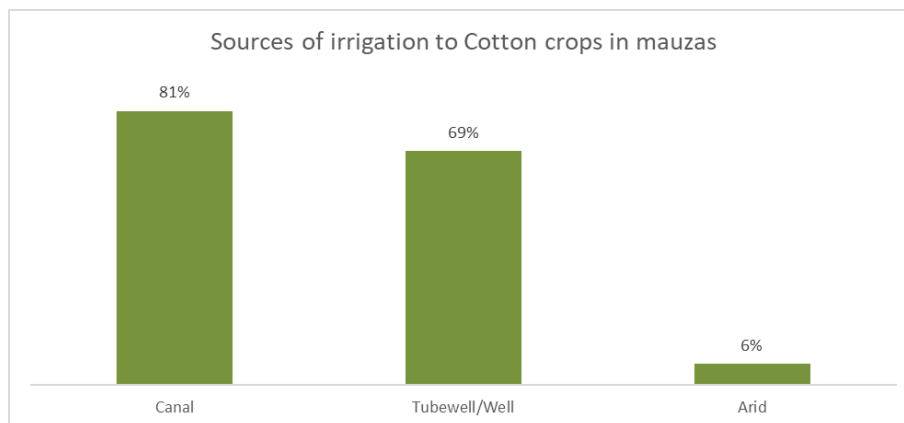
Figure 6a: Percentage of mouzas that grow cotton – across provinces/areas, 2020



Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

From the 15,869 mouzas across Pakistan that cultivate cotton, 81% reported irrigating their crops using canals (12,873 mouzas), 69% reported tubewell/Wells (10,987 mouzas), while 6% reported aridity (994 mouzas).

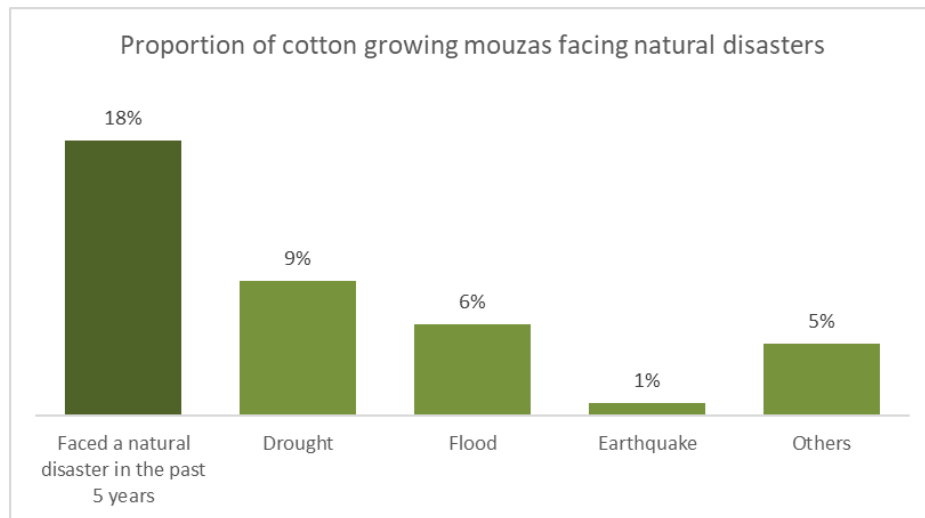
Figure 6b: Sources of irrigation to cotton crops in mouzas, 2020



Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

Across cotton growing mouzas in Pakistan, 18% (2,784 mouzas) reported having faced a natural disaster in the previous 5 years in 2020. 9% reported having experienced droughts, 6% reported flooding, and 1% also reported earthquakes in their area, while 5% reported having faced “other” natural disasters as well.

Figure 6c: Proportion of cotton growing mouzas facing natural disasters, 2020



Source: Mouza Census 2020 by the Agriculture Census Wing of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS),
<https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

Wish to Contribute to Gallup Big Data Analysis?

Gallup Pakistan is looking for collaboration with researchers to expand both the Big Data Analysis project as well as this study of national level data. If you have any ideas, please write to Bilal I Gilani, Project Director of the Big Data Analysis at Gallup Pakistan.

Methodology:

The data for this analysis is based on the tabulations from the raw data files for the “Pakistan Mouza Census of 2020” by the Agricultural Census Wing of the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS).

The “Pakistan Mouza Census 2020” data by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), can be accessed at: <https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/mouza-census-2020>

For more survey data, see our website <http://www.gallup.com.pk/> or contact Gallup Pakistan at caf@gallup.com.pk

Disclaimer: Gallup Pakistan is not related to Gallup Inc. headquartered in Washington D.C. USA. We require that our surveys be credited fully as Gallup Pakistan (not Gallup or Gallup Poll). We disclaim any responsibility for surveys pertaining to Pakistani public opinion except those carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association. For details on Gallup International Association see website: www.gallup-international.com

Disclaimer: The views and inferences expressed in the article are that of the author himself and Gallup Pakistan does not take any responsibility in this regard. This series, and many such initiatives, are internally funded by Gallup Pakistan and Gilani Research Foundation. No outside country or local funding has been received for this current activity.



Gallup Pakistan is not related to Gallup Inc. headquartered in Washington D.C. USA. We require that our surveys be credited fully as Gallup Pakistan (not Gallup or Gallup Poll). We disclaim any responsibility for surveys pertaining to Pakistani public opinion except those carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association.

Contact Details:
Islamabad : +92 51 2655630
Email: isb@gallup.com.pk
www.gallup.com.pk