

A Preliminary Input-Output Table for Large-Scale Industries in Pakistan

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INTRODUCTION

As an approach to economic problems, the input-output analysis is in the tradition of general equilibrium economics. However, it is a general equilibrium analysis with numerical strength. It is a general equilibrium theory because it analyzes all the industrial sectors of the economy simultaneously with special emphasis on the production relations among the industries. It is an approach with numerical strength because the basic formulation of the theory is amenable to statistical implementation in the econometric sense. Being such, this approach can be, and has been, applied to provide numerical answers to problems related to *total* economic mobilization of an economy, *e.g.*, for war, for peace or for economic development. For this reason, it has a direct policy orientation; and, can be usefully applied to planning for economic development.

On account of the fact that it is a general equilibrium theory with numerical strength, the input-output analysis is not an inexpensive approach. This is due to the fact that stupendous effort is involved in the collection and the processing of statistical data, for all the major production sectors, as well as in tabulation and computation. This is difficult even when the data are available, and when the data are not available, an effort in this direction is thwarted at the very initial stage. The standard reason given for not applying an input-output approach in planning for economic development is that data are not available. In this respect, Pakistan is a typical case.

It is the purpose of this paper to present a preliminary input-output table for large-scale industries in Pakistan. As the base year for table, we have selected calendar year 1955, primarily because for this year the census of manufacturing industries is most detailed and most suitable for our purpose. As far as we know, this table is the first of its kind. However, in view of the data problem, the input-output table that will be presented is only a preliminary one. Not only does it exclude all production sectors

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except the large-scale manufacturing industries, but even for the large-scale industries, the data which we have used are of varying degree of suitability and reliability. For this reason, it can only be regarded as a first step toward an input-output table for Pakistan. We do not wish to emphasize the applicability of our table at this stage. In this paper, we would rather like to point out the difficulties which we have encountered in the process of our work with the hope that efforts will be made to remove these difficulties in the future. Such a step-by-step approach is, after all, the normal procedure for the construction of an input-output table.

In this paper, we shall first concentrate on the "domestic aspect" of the inter-industry relations. For this purpose, the major source of information is *Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1955*, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, Government of Pakistan. This publication will be referred to as CMI. We shall describe the industrial classification in Sections I and II. The processing of the CMI data will be described in Sections III and IV. The statistical difficulties which we have encountered in processing the data will be discussed in Section V.

The later sections of this paper deal with the foreign sector, *i.e.*, imports and exports. Section V presents the accounting framework for the treatment of the foreign sector. The processing of foreign trade statistics is discussed in Section VI. The accounting balance and the economic interpretations of the input-output table are explained in Section VII. The statistical difficulties relating to the processing of foreign trade statistics are discussed in Section VIII.

SECTION I: CLASSIFICATION OF SECTORS

The input-output table (the inter-industry flow table) of this paper is presented in Table 1. As can be seen from the industrial classification on the left hand margin, there are:

- i) 14 agricultural sectors (indexed 101-114)
- ii) 3 mining sectors (indexed 1, 2, 3)
- iii) 15 industrial sectors (indexed 4-18)
- iv) 1 "unallocated sector" (sector 19)
- v) a "wage sector" (20), a "non-wage sector" (21), a "value added sector" (22), and a "total output sector" (23)
- vi) 1 foreign trade sector (24)

What is missing from this classification are the various "service" sectors, such as:

- 1) railways and communications
- 2) other transportation
- 3) banking and commerce
- 4) other professions
- 5) construction
- 6) government

Thus, a comprehensive input-output table for Pakistan should have 30 sectors. In table 1, we, however, have only presented a partial table involving the cost structures of (*i.e.*, the inflows into) the industrial sectors. Thus, we have only filled up Column 4 to Column 25, corresponding to the industrial sectors.

The classification of the industrial sectors is based on a re-classification of the CMI breakdown, as will be discussed in the next section. The classification of the agricultural sectors is based on a consolidation of list of classification of all crops, livestock, fishery and forestry of Pakistan¹. The consolidation was made in such a way that the sources of inputs of all the industrial sectors can be appropriately identified. The classification of mining into the three listed sectors is based on the same principle. Mining, however, is a rather unimportant sector for Pakistan².

SECTION II : CLASSIFICATION OF MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

For the industrial sector of our input-output table, there are 16 major industry groups. These 16 industries cover all the medium and large-scale industrial establishments in the year 1955. The definition of a large- or medium-size industrial establishment, used by CMI, is "manufacturing establishment employing 20 or more workers and using power in the manufacturing processes". In CMI, the large-scale (from now on the expression will stand for "large- and medium-scale") industries are classified in the leading column of Table 2. This table, with only minor modifications, is derived from the table "A Summary of the Basic Industrial Statistics by Major Industrial Groups" on pages 3-4, CMI. In the construction of our input-output table (from now on, this means input-output table of the large-scale industries), the first step is a re-classification of the industrial groups of CMI (*i.e.*, Table 2), according to our classification (*i.e.*, Table 1). This re-classification is indicated in the *o*-th column of Table 2 in which each

1. This list was prepared by the Central Statistical Office of Pakistan for the computation of national income. It was made available to us through the courtesy of that office.

2. For the year 1955, the contribution of the mining sector to the GNP (at factor cost) is only 0.2 per cent. (*See, Second Five Year Plan, p. 45*).

CMI industry receives a number indicating the industrial sector of Table 1 to which the CMI industry belongs.

Each major CMI industrial group contains many industries; each industry produces many products. A detailed listing of all the products produced in an industrial sector is given on pages 43-103, CMI.

SECTION III: BASIC INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

The basic CMI industrial statistics contained in Table 2 consist of:

1) Intermediary factors of production

- a) cost of fuel and electricity (Col. 1)
- b) cost of raw materials (*i.e.*, raw materials other than fuel and electricity) (Col. 2)
- c) payments for work done (Col. 3)
- d) Total intermediary factor cost

2) Primary factor cost

- a) Value added (Col. 5) This includes all payments to primary factors of production (*i.e.*, wage, rent, interest and profit) and, probably, also tax payments³.
- b) Cost of labour (Col. 6)
- c) Non-wage cost (Col. 7) (This is all primary factor cost except cost of labour).

- 3) Total output (Col. 8) (This is the sum of total intermediary factors (Col. 4) and value added (Col. 5)).

The "total intermediary factors cost" (Col. 4) and the "non-wage payments" (Col. 7) are not given in CMI. We have directly computed Column 4 (as a sum of Columns 1, 2 and 3) and Column 7 (as the difference between Columns 5 and 6).

3. The CMI did not say explicitly that tax payments are included in the value added. However, the total value of output is the sum of the outputs of the firms valued at "ex-factory net selling values". The ex-factory net selling value is defined (page 117, CMI) as "the amount charged or chargeable to customers less (i) discount and rebate, (ii) payment to transport firms." This seems to suggest that tax payments are included in the "ex-factory net selling value."

Table 2 is consolidated according to our industrial classification (*i.e.*, grouped according to the indices indicated in the 1-*th* column). The result is presented in Table 3 which has the same columns (and same economic interpretations) as Table 2.

The figures contained in Table 3, which are directly used in our input-output table (Table 1) are:

- 1) the value added (Row 23, Table 1)
- 2) wage payment (Row 21, Table 1)
- 3) Non-wage payment (Row 22, Table 1)

Furthermore, the total output figures in Column 8 of Table 3 are conceptually the same as the last Row 24, Table 1. However, there are minor discrepancies here due to the fact that the total output figures of Table 1 are computed by us, in such a way, as to balance up the input-output table. This discrepancy will be explained later.

SECTION IV: INTER-INDUSTRY FLOWS

The major effort of this paper has been the computation of the inter-industry flows in Table 1. This computation is based on the data of the *cost structure* of the industrial groups given in CMI on pages 43-103. We may illustrate this computation procedure by referring to the case of the first industrial group, *i.e.*, the industrial group "food, drink and tobacco" (indexed no. 4, in Table 1).

For the industrial group "food, drink and tobacco", Table 4 is prepared. There are 11 columns: a column represents a particular industry belonging to the "food, drink and tobacco" group. (These 11 industries are exactly the same as the 11 industries (indexed as "4" in Table 2). The rows of Table 4 correspond exactly to the rows of Table 1 which indicate the sources of supply of the intermediary and primary factors of production.

For each industry of Table 4, the CMI prepared a separate table of "cost and outputs". For example, for the "edible oil" industry (Column 6 of Table 4), the CMI prepared the following table⁴ (page 48, CMI).

4. The CMI table gives information in "physical units" as well as in "value units" for "all Pakistan", "East Pakistan", "West Pakistan" and "Karachi" separately. The table presented here is for "All Pakistan" in "value units". In view of the fact that the regional figures are given in CMI, this information may be used for the construction of regional input-output tables.

EDIBLE FATS AND OILS

| <i>Products made</i> (value in "000" rupees) | | <i>Raw materials consumed</i> (value in "000" rupees) | |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| 1) Cotton seed oil ... | 21,504 | 1) Cotton seeds ... | 32,347 (101) |
| | | 2) Rape and mustard seed ... | 14,665 (101) |
| | | 3) Linseed ... | 308 (101) |
| | | 4) Til seed ... | 236 (101) |
| | | 5) Coconut kernel ... | 913 (101) |
| | | 6) Cotton seed oil ... | 12,548 (4) |
| | | 7) Coconut oil ... | 5,514 (4) |
| | | 8) Chemicals ... | 2,233 (13) |
| | | 9) Ground nut ... | 297 (101) |
| | | 10) Packing material ... | 2,568 (20) |
| 11) Others ... | 2,951 | 11) Others ... | 1,640 (20) |
| 12) Receipts for work done ... | 331 | 12) Payments for work given out ... | 52 (20) |
| Total: | 88,448 | | 73,321 |

This CMI table is, presumably, computed by consolidating the figures contained in the questionnaires filled in by all the industrial establishments belonging to the "edible fats and oils" industry⁵.

In the computation procedure, our first problem is to identify the source of supply of raw material according to our industrial classification of industrial groups in Table 1. The result of this identification is indicated by the "index number" written after each value figure. After this is done,

5. The questionnaire form is given on pages 108-118, CMI. It may be added that all the large-scale industries are required by law to complete the questionnaire. Hence, there is no "sampling problem" because the materials obtained are, supposedly, 100% sample.

the input figures are consolidated according to these indices to produce the following table:

RAW MATERIAL CONSUMED BY EDIBLE FATS AND OIL INDUSTRIES

| <i>Source of supply</i> | <i>Values</i> |
|--|---------------|
| 101) Oil seeds | ... 48,766 |
| 4) Food, drink and tobacco | ... 18,062 |
| 13) Chemicals | ... 2,233 |
| 19) Unallocated | ... 4,260 |
| | 73,321 |

These figures are recorded in *Column 6* (the edible fats and oil industry) of Table 4. In addition, the "fuel and electricity" consumed by this industry (2,761) is indicated in the row indexed "1" (i.e., the "coal, coke and electricity" industry). This figure (2,761) was taken from Table 2, Column 1, for the "edible fat and oil" industry. In this way, we have recorded all the intermediary factor costs in *Column 6*. For the other entries in *Column 6* :

- 1) The total intermediary factor costs (76,082) is computed as the sum of all the entries (in *Column 6*) recorded above.
- 2) The "wage", "non-wage" and "value added" figures are taken from Table 2 (Columns 6, 7 and 5).
- 3) The total output figure (88,648) is computed as the sum of "total intermediary factor cost" (76,082) and "value added" (12,566).

In a similar way, we have processed the CMI data for all the industries in Table 4 and filled in the first 11 columns. The sum of the entries in a row is given in the last column ("Grand Total"). This column is reproduced as column indexed "4" of our input-output table (Table 1). In this way, we have derived the cost structure of the "food, drink and tobacco" industry.

A similar process is carried out for each industrial group, (in other words, a table like Table 4 is prepared for each industry group of Table 3). In this way, we have filled in all the entries contained in columns, indexed 4-20, of our input-output table.

SECTION V: STATISTICAL DIFFICULTIES

In the process of constructing the inter-industry flow table described in the last section, we have encountered certain conceptual and statistical problems which should be mentioned. Perhaps, the most significant contribution of this paper will be to point out these pitfalls so as to illuminate the path for a research worker intending to tread the field.

1) Discrepancy of total output

There is a discrepancy between the total domestic output figures in Table 3 (Column 8) and the total domestic output figures in Table 1 (Row 24). The magnitudes of these discrepancies are as follows:

| | <i>Table 3 (Col. 8)</i> | <i>Table 1 (Row 24)</i> | <i>Discrepancy</i> | <i>Percentage discrepancy</i> |
|-----|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| | (i) | (ii) | (i)—(ii) | ((i)—(ii))/(i) |
| 4) | 446,929 | 448,721 | -1,792 | .40% |
| 5) | 80,335 | 80,156 | + 179 | .22% |
| 6) | 9,676 | 9,676 | 0 | .00% |
| 7) | 625,704 | 625,660 | + 44 | .01% |
| 8) | 113,041 | 113,041 | 0 | .00% |
| 9) | 106,586 | 106,559 | + 27 | .02% |
| 10) | 4,403 | 4,398 | + 5 | .01% |
| 11) | 32,655 | 32,544 | + 111 | .03% |
| 12) | 41,820 | 41,819 | + 1 | .00% |
| 13) | 187,164 | 187,157 | + 7 | .00% |
| 14) | 67,129 | 67,129 | — 0 | .00% |
| 15) | 59,801 | 59,831 | — 30 | .00% |
| 16) | 58,180 | 58,180 | — 0 | .00% |
| 17) | 56,421 | 54,633 | -1,788 | 3.10% |
| 18) | 0 | 0 | 0 | .00% |
| 19) | 679,214 | 677,516 | +1,698 | .20% |

The occurrence of this discrepancy may be explained with the example of the "food, drink and tobacco" industrial group, which we discussed in the last section. Referring to the last column of Table 4 the total domestic output of "448,721" is obtained by adding the total output figures of the 11 industries. These 11 figures are CMI figures. On the other hand, the

total output figures of "446,929" in Table 3 is also directly obtained by consolidating CMI figures. Hence, the discrepancy occurs because the consolidated figure (of "446,929") obtained by the CMI authority is not strictly based on the disaggregated data published by the CMI (the data which we used in the last section). Our total output figures are based on the *published* disaggregated data. As seen from the last column of the above table, the statistical discrepancies which arise in this way are rather small. They can be neglected as insignificant.

2) Identification of input

The major difficulty in the construction of our input-output tables has been, as usual, the identification of the source of supply of inputs. This difficulty is primarily due to three reasons:

- a) lack of detail in the specification of inputs by CMI
- b) non-availability of information on the sources of inputs by CMI
- c) lack of technical knowledge to identify a specified input on our part.

The most important items under (a) have been *packing materials* and *fuel and electricity*. As we know, these two items "cut across" our industrial classification: packing materials can be "jute textile" (8), "cotton textile" (7), "wood" (10), "paper" (11), or "metal product" (16); fuel and electricity can be fuel oil coal and coke" (1), "crude petroleum and gas" (2) or "electricity" (18)⁶. In view of this lack of detail, we have:

- 1) included the *packing material* as an unallocated item (20) when we failed to identify the packing material by common sense.
- 2) included *fuel and electricity* in the "fuel oil coal and coke" sector (1).

The most important items under (b) are "others" and "payments for work done" for which we have absolutely no idea whatsoever. These items are included in the "unallocated sector" (19). Thus, the "unallocated sector" includes mainly (i) "others", (ii) payment for work done, and (iii) packing material. As a measurement of the size of the unallocated sector, we prepared the following table:

6. This sector was originally included as a separate sector in our table but had to be dropped as information regarding its cost structure was not available.

| | <i>Unallocated input</i> | <i>Total intermediary factors of production</i> | <i>(i)/(ii)</i> |
|-----|------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | (i)* | (ii)** | (iii) |
| 4) | 19,995 | 341,586 | .058 |
| 5) | 11,226 | 52,343 | .214 |
| 6) | 1,135 | 6,515 | .174 |
| 7) | 18,707 | 349,664 | .05 |
| 8) | 2,045 | 61,105 | .03 |
| 9) | 6,070 | 63,277 | .10 |
| 10) | 558 | 2,609 | .21 |
| 11) | 748 | 17,069 | .04 |
| 12) | 4,502 | 20,030 | .22 |
| 13) | 65,992 | 101,677 | .65 |
| 14) | 3,903 | 38,303 | .10 |
| 15) | 1,455 | 43,029 | .03 |
| 16) | 4,272 | 37,867 | .11 |
| 17) | 9,835 | 30,925 | .32 |
| 18) | 65,997 | 590,014 | .11 |

*Table 1, Row 19.

**Table 3, Col. 4.

From the last column of this table, it is seen that the unallocated inputs amount to 12 per cent of the total intermediary factors of production. However, there are individual industries for which these percentages are much higher. Those industries for which the unallocated inputs account for over 20 per cent are marked off in the last column. These industries are:

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|
| 5) Footwear and leather | ... | ... | 21 per cent |
| 10) Wood | ... | ... | 21 per cent |
| 12) Printing | ... | ... | 22 per cent |
| 13) Petroleum and chemicals | ... | ... | 65 per cent |
| 17) Machinery and electric goods | ... | ... | 32 per cent |

Hence, in order to improve the quality of our input-output table, these sectors should receive more attention in the future. In fact, for certain industries, the CMI provides no breakdown at all. These industries, which are marked with (N/B) in the *o*-th column, Table 2, are:

Miscellaneous food preparations (4)

Manufacture of textile, n.e.c. (not elsewhere classified) (9)

- Basic industrial chemicals, n.e.c. (13)
- Medical and pharmaceutical preparations (13)
- Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.c. (13)
- Manufactured product of petroleum and coal (13)
- Non-metallic mineral product, n.e.c. (14)
- Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (16)
- Shipbuilding repairing (17)
- Manufacture of transport equipment, n.e.c. (17)
- Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (19)

For these industries, *all* the information published is contained in Table 2 in a consolidated "summary" form. For this reason, all the intermediary factor cost except fuel and electricity (Columns 2 and 3 of Table 3) are imputed to the unallocated sector⁷. This partly accounts for the fact that the unallocated inputs show such a higher percentage for the "petroleum and chemical" Sector (65 per cent) and the "machinery and electric goods" Sector (32 per cent).

The lack of details in CMI data reveals itself in a more basic way in that there are much too many empty cells in the industrial cost structure. Not only are there too many empty cells as compared with an input-output table for industrially-advanced countries (*e.g.*, U.S. and U.K.) but there are too many empty cells even in comparison with input-output tables constructed for India⁸. This means that the empty cells are due to the lack of detailed data rather than due to a "primitive" stage of inter-industry relations.

Finally, we must admit the lack of technical knowledge on our own part must have contributed to the inaccuracy of our input-output table. For the input data of CMI are given in broad categories. For an investigator, who has no practical experience in a particular industry, the identification of the "broad category" is based on "common sense" and guesswork. Under these circumstances, certain arbitrariness and false classification are unavoidable.

In view of the difficulties mentioned above, the practical suggestions which we can make to improve the quality of our input-output table in the future may be summarized as follows:

7. The only exception to this rule is that for the first two sectors (the miscellaneous food preparations (4) and the manufacture of textile, n.e.c. (9)), we have allocated the inputs in the same ratios which prevail in the industrial group to which they belong (*i.e.*, industrial groups (4) and (9) respectively).

8. Indian Statistical Institute, Planning Division, Working Paper (unpublished), *Inter-industry Relations of the Indian Economy, (1953-54 at Market Prices)*.

- 1) In view of the statutory regulation on compulsory industry reports, the collection of inter-industry data should be primarily a function of CMI.
- 2) The cost data should be available in greater detail. Specifically,
 - i) for those industries which show no breakdown (N/B), breakdowns should be given;
 - ii) the "fuel and electricity" and "packing material" should be disaggregated to show, in greater detail, the industrial origin of the inputs;
 - iii) the above remarks also apply to "other" (*i.e.*, unspecified items) and "payment for work done".
- 3) In addition to a more detailed listing of all industrial inputs, the CMI can greatly facilitate the construction of an input-output table (by itself or by an outside independent agency) if the inputs are identified not only in broad category but also by a code number of Pakistan's Standard Industrial Classification.
- 4) With respect to values added, the CMI should give more detailed classification than just "wage" and "non-wage". It should be more explicit on the other distributive shares (rent, interests, and profit) as well as indirect payments.
- 5) Outside the area of large-scale industries included in CMI, the CMI authority should also expand its activities to initiate or to coordinate data collection with respect to:
 - a) small-scale industries
 - b) agriculture sector
 - c) service sectors
 - d) mining sectors.

Some of these suggestions (1-5) can be implemented through re-designing the form of the questionnaires prepared by the CMI. The questionnaires should be designed by people with a theoretical orientation and the field-worker should be trained accordingly. The other suggestion can be implemented partly or wholly through an expansion of the scope of CMI.

SECTION VI: ACCOUNTING SYSTEM FOR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The accounting treatment for imports and exports in Table 1 may be

explained with the aid of the following abstract input-output table for a three-sector economy. The three production sectors are denoted by "I, II and III". The fourth column records the net outputs used for consumption and investment; the fourth row records values added (wage, rent, interest, profit and tax payments) of the three production sectors. The fifth column (row) records exports (imports) of the commodity produced by the three production sectors.

| | I | II | III | Consumption investment | Export | Total output available |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| I | $x_{11} + i_{11}$ | $x_{12} + i_{12}$ | $x_{13} + i_{13}$ | $N_1 + i_{1h}$ | E_1 | $X_1 = D_1 + i_1$ |
| II | $x_{21} + i_{21}$ | $x_{22} + i_{22}$ | $x_{23} + i_{23}$ | $N_2 + i_{2h}$ | E_2 | $X_2 = D_2 + i_2$ |
| III | $x_{31} + i_{31}$ | $x_{32} + i_{32}$ | $x_{33} + i_{33}$ | $N_3 + i_{3h}$ | E_3 | $X_3 = D_3 + i_3$ |
| Value added | V_1 | V_2 | V_3 | — | B | |
| Import | i_1 | i_2 | i_3 | — | — | $i_1 + i_2 + i_3$ |
| Total output | X_1 | X_2 | X_3 | | | |

A column for a production sector (I, II or III) records the cost structure of production sector. Take the second column (Column II) as an illustration, the entries in this column have the following economic interpretations:

- 1) X_{12} , X_{22} and X_{32} are the (values of the) *domestically-produced* intermediary factors of production acquired by the II-industry.
- 2) I_{12} , I_{22} and I_{32} are the *imported* intermediary factors of production acquired by the II-industry.

Thus, in a typical cell, containing the above entries, there are two components of an intermediary input: a *domestically-produced* component and an *imported* one.

3) V_2 is the value added of the II-industry which includes wage, rent, interest, profits as well as taxes paid out by the II-industry.

It follows from the above definitions that the value of total output of the II-industry is the sum of all these entries. Let us denote the value of the *total outputs* of the three industries by D_1 , D_2 and D_3 ; then, we have:

$$D_1 = (x_{11} + x_{21} + x_{31}) + (i_{11} + i_{21} + i_{31}) + V_1$$

$$D_2 = (x_{12} + x_{22} + x_{32}) + (i_{12} + i_{22} + i_{32}) + V_2$$

$$D_3 = (x_{13} + x_{23} + x_{33}) + (i_{13} + i_{23} + i_{33}) + V_3$$

An imported commodity can be either purchased by a production sector as an intermediary factor of production or purchased by the final users as consumption or investment goods. The former (*i.e.*, the intermediary factors of production) is denoted by i_{ij} , as we have just explained. The latter (*i.e.*, the import goods which are used as consumption or investment goods and which do *not* enter into the domestic production sector) are denoted by i_{1h} , i_{2h} and i_{3h} . Thus, the total import of a commodity, to be denoted by i_1 , i_2 and i_3 , is the sum of these two types of imports of such a commodity, *i.e.*,

$$i_1 = i_{11} + i_{12} + i_{13} + i_{1h}$$

$$i_2 = i_{21} + i_{22} + i_{23} + i_{2h}$$

$$i_3 = i_{31} + i_{32} + i_{33} + i_{3h}$$

In a typical cell in Column 4, there are two entries. One entry is the *imported* goods used as consumption or investment—*i.e.*, the entries i_{1h} , i_{2h} , i_{3h} which we have just explained.

The other entry is the *domestically-produced* net output available for consumption or investment, *i.e.*, the entries denoted by N_1 , N_2 and N_3 . However, the domestically-produced net output can also be *exported* (we ignore the fact that imports can be re-exported). These are indicated as E_1 , E_2 and E_3 in the last column.

Since the total output—*i.e.*, D_1 , D_2 , D_3 —of an industry can be used either as intermediary factors of production (x_{ij}) or final demand (N_i and E_i), the allocations of these total outputs can be represented by the following equations:

$$D_1 = x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{13} + N_1 + E_1$$

$$D_2 = x_{21} + x_{22} + x_{23} + N_2 + E_2$$

$$D_3 = x_{31} + x_{32} + x_{33} + N_3 + E_3$$

The *total* supply of a commodity, to be denoted by X_1 , X_2 and X_3 , are recorded at the right-hand margin of this table. Their position indicates that they are the *sum of all entries in the corresponding row*. It follows directly from the last two sets of equations just introduced, that

$$X_1 = D_1 + i_1$$

$$X_2 = D_2 + i_2$$

$$X_3 = D_3 + i_3$$

In other words, the total supply of a commodity is the sum of total outputs (D_i) and total imports (i_j). Notice that the total imports, i_1 , i_2 , i_3 are recorded in the last row. They are recorded there for two reasons. On the one hand, every one of the (three) production sectors is now *in balance* from the accounting standpoint. (This means that the sum of all entries in a row equals the sum of all entries in the corresponding column. This accounting equality follows directly from the three sets of equations which we have introduced so far). On the other hand, the total imports of a commodity is "charged" to the domestic production sector that produces the same commodity. The import surplus is denoted by B , and is recorded in the last column (and in the next to the last row). The definition of B implies:

$$i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = E_1 + E_2 + E_3 + B$$

This means that the last column and row are *in balance* in the accounting sense. Since four out of the five sectors of the table are in balance, the remaining sector must also be in balance (a simple mathematical fact which can be easily established). Thus, we have:

$$V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + B = N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + i_{1n} + i_{2n} + i_{3n}$$

The economic interpretation of this accounting equality is that national income ($V_1 + V_2 + V_3$) plus "foreign aid" (B) equals total domestic consumption and investments. The above input-output table provides the conceptual framework for the accounting treatment of imports and exports in Table 1. However, since there is *no* place in the abstract input-output table, which we have just developed to record the total output, D_1 , D_2 and D_3 , the abstract input-output table may be slightly modified in the following way:

Net output

| | I | II | III | Net output | | total supply |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | | Consumption investment | Export | |
| Inter- mediary factors | x'_{11} | x'_{12} | x'_{13} | N'_1 (*) | E_1 (*) | X_1 (*) |
| | x'_{21} | x'_{22} | x'_{23} | N'_2 (*) | E_2 (*) | X_2 (*) |
| | x'_{31} | x'_{32} | x'_{33} | N'_3 (*) | E_3 (*) | X_3 (*) |
| values added | w_1 | w_2 | w_3 | | | |
| | \bar{w}_1 | \bar{w}_2 | \bar{w}_3 | | | |
| | V_1 | V_2 | V_3 | | B (*) | |
| total output | D_1 | D_2 | D_3 | | | |
| total import | i_1 (*) | i_2 (*) | i_3 (*) | | | |
| | X_1 (*) | X_2 (*) | X_3 (*) | | | |

The only differences between this table and the table which we have introduced earlier are:

- 1) the intermediary factor of production is now denoted by a single entry $x'_{ij} = x_{ij} + i_{ij}$

This is due to the fact that the CMI data do not give us any information of the breakdown of intermediary inputs into the "imported" and "domestically-produced" category.

- 2) The values added V_1 , V_2 and V_3 have been broken down into

wage payments (\bar{w}_1), and non-wage payments (\bar{w}_i), according to CMI data.

- 3) A row corresponding to total outputs (D_1, D_2, D_3) has been inserted. These are the sums of all entries in a column above this inserted row.

(So this revised table can be converted into the original table by deleting the three rows corresponding to (D_1, D_2, D_3), (w_1, w_2, w_3) and ($\bar{w}_1, \bar{w}_2, \bar{w}_3$).

The CMI data which we have discussed in the previous sections enable us to compute all the entries except those marked with (*). To supply these missing entries, we shall:

- (1) estimate (i_1, i_2, i_3) independently,
- (2) compute (X_1, X_2, X_3) as sums of (D_1, D_2, D_3) and (i_1, i_2, i_3),
- (3) estimate (E_1, E_2, E_3) independently.
- (4) compute (N'_1, N'_2, N'_3), (these notations stand for total consumption and investment demands for both domestically-produced and imported goods in such a way so that all the entries in a row will add up to the marginal total (X_1, X_2, X_3).
- (5) compute B as the difference between total imports and total exports.

SECTION VII: ESTIMATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Following the procedure outlined in the last section, we want to estimate the imports (i_1, i_2, i_3, \dots) and exports (E_1, E_2, E_3, \dots) for the year 1955, according to the industrial classification of our input-output table (Table 1). The data source, which we have used for this purpose, is *Foreign Trade Statistics of Pakistan, 1955*, prepared by the Central Statistical Office of the Government of Pakistan. We shall refer to this source as FTS.

The net result of our calculation is given in Table 5. In this table, the industrial classification of Table 1 is repeated in the leading column. Column 1 describes exports and Column 2 describes imports. The total imports (1,085,341), total exports (1,504,725), and their difference, *i.e.*, the

balance of trade (419,384) are given at the bottom. These figures are in thousands of rupees. It may be noted that for the year 1955, Pakistan has an export surplus.

The export column of Table 5 is reproduced in Column 21 (the export column) of Table 1. The import column of Table 5 cannot be reproduced in Table 1 because the latter table does not contain columns corresponding to the agricultural sectors (sectors 101-113) and the mining sector (Sectors 1-3). The total imports of these omitted sectors amount to 80,614 indicated by the sub-total in Column 3. This sub-total is treated on the same basis as the unallocated imports (*i.e.*, 153,519) from the accounting standpoint. Thus, the total unallocated import is 234,133 as indicated in Column 3 of Table 5. These import figures are reproduced in Row 24 of Table 1.

Table 5 was constructed by consolidating Table 6 (for imports) and Table 7 (for exports). Table 6 is a reproduction of two FTS tables; a table on sea-borne imports (FTS, pages 9-10) and a table on land-borne imports (FTS, pages 188-189). In addition, we have included the government imports of 147,555 in Table 6. The FTS shows the government imports on page 2 without giving any commodity breakdown. The total imports (Column 5) is the sum of "sea-borne imports" and "land-borne imports" which we have computed.

In consolidating Table 6, we have identified the imported items according to our industrial classification. This identification is given in Column 2 of Table 6, where the code number of our industrial classification is indicated. There are certain imported items (those marked with a question mark in Column 2) which could not be identified with any single industrial sector of our classification. For these imported items, we refer to FTS, pages 11-152 for more detailed commodity breakdowns of these items. We then proceed to identify the items in these detailed commodity breakdowns according to our industrial classification. (We shall not present the results of this detailed identification as there are too many items involved). Certain items which we cannot identify are included in the unallocated sector, such as the "government imports" and "postal articles". Certain items which belong to the agricultural and mining sectors are also included as unallocated imports because these sectors are excluded from our input-output table. Table 5 is obtained from Table 6 by consolidation after this identification procedure is carried out.

For the export trade, Column 1 of Table 5 was obtained by consolidating Table 7 in a similar way. The latter is a reproduction of two FTS tables, *i.e.*, the two tables on sea-borne exports (FTS, pages 9-10) and the table on land-borne exports (FTS, pages 188-189).

SECTION VIII: BALANCING ITEMS

The accounting balance of the input-output table (Table 1) and the economic interpretations for certain ambiguous entries in this table may now be briefly described. After the import and export entries have been filled in (as described in the last section), we have followed the procedure outlined at the end of Section VII. This means that we have:

- 1) computed the *total supply* (Row 25 of Table 1), for each of the industrial sectors (*i.e.*, sectors 4-18) as the sum of total output (Row 23) and *imports* (Row 24).
- 2) the *total supply* computed in the last step is carried to the last column (Column 22) for each industrial sector.
- 3) computed the consumption and investment (Column 20) for each industrial sector as a "residue". This means that "consumption and investment" is computed in such a way that, for each industrial sector:

$$\text{Total supply} = \text{outputs used as intermediary factors of production} + \text{exports} + \text{consumption and investment.}$$

This computation procedure implies that every one of the industrial sectors (*i.e.*, sectors 4-18) is in balance in the accounting sense (*i.e.*, the sum of all entries in a row equals the sum of all entries in the like-numbered column (*see*, Section VII)

Notice that the so called "consumption and investment" (Column 20) includes not only consumption and investment demands for net output but also intermediary factors of production used by all production sectors other than the industrial sectors listed in Table 1. In other words, "consumption and investment" includes also intermediary factors of production used by the agricultural sectors as well as the various service sectors (*see*, Section 1) for which the cost structures are not included in Table 1. The accounting balance of the unallocated sector (*i.e.*, Column 19 and Row 19) has been achieved in the following way:

- 1) the column of this sector (*i.e.*, Column 19) contains the single entry (234,133) for *unallocated imports*. (This entry is, of course, also the sum of all entries in this column).
- 2) this number (234,133) is carried to the last column (*i.e.*, Column 22) for the unallocated sector (*i.e.*, Row 19).

- 3) the entry (3,312) in Column 20 and Row 19, *i.e.*, the "consumption and investment" of the unallocated sector, is computed in such a way as to balance up the unallocated sector (*i.e.*, the sum of all entries in the 19th row add up to 234,133).

The economic justification of this procedure is based on the knowledge that, had all the unallocated items been, in fact, allocated, the consumption and investment figures in Column 20 would have been

- i)* increased by the amount of "unallocated imports" (234,133),
- ii)* decreased by the amount of "unallocated exports" (14,380),
- iii)* decreased by the amount corresponding to the sum of all unallocated intermediary factors of production (recorded in Row 19, Columns 1-18).

In other words, the entry "3,312" (*i.e.*, the consumption and investment of the unallocated sector) is the net increase of consumption and investment which would have been obtained if all the unallocated entries could have been allocated.

The foreign trade sector (Row 24 and Column 21) is in balance because the export surplus (419,384) is recorded in the value added row (Row 22) of this column (Column 21). (*See* Section VII). The only sector which is not in balance is the value added sector (Row 22) and consumption and investment (Column 20). This is due to the fact that Table 1 does not contain the cost structures of the agricultural, mining and the various service sectors and hence their value added as well as the consumption and investment demands for them are not known.

SECTION IX: STATISTICAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE FOREIGN SECTOR

We have pointed out the statistical difficulties which we have encountered in the construction of "domestic part" of our input-output table in Section VI. It is our purpose now to point out the difficulties which we have encountered in the treatment of imports and exports.

The first difficulty is, as usual, the identification of an import (or export) item listed in FTS according to our industrial classification. This difficulty is greater in the case of imports than in the case of exports because of the fact that Pakistan is a primary-producing country.

The industrial classification used in FTS (*i.e.*, the classification into "food, drink and tobacco", "raw material", and "manufactured

articles") is a classification which is not suitable for the construction of an input-output table. A better classification from this point of view should include:

- 1) whether or not, an imported item is a "competitive" or "non-competitive" import (*i.e.*, whether or not an imported item is being locally produced and hence can be substituted by domestic production).
- 2) whether or not, an item is an intermediary factor of production entering into the domestic production structure (*i.e.*, whether or not an imported item merely goes into production) or an import on capital account (*i.e.*, an investment goods).

From the viewpoint of input-output analysis, the most important information (which *cannot* be obtained even when all the above suggestions are implemented) is an identification of the *user* of an imported item, *i.e.*, which domestic production sector purchases *how much* of a particular type of import. This information cannot be obtained by agencies whose function is limited to the area of foreign trade. This information can only be furnished by the individual industrial establishments, and revealed by census of manufactures. In other words, the CMI authority, in designing its questionnaire forms, should obtain information not only on the *commodity* dimension of the cost structure but also on the "import vs. domestically-produced" dimension of the cost structure.

TABLE 1. A PRELIMINARY INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE FOR LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN PAKISTAN FOR 1955

(in thousand rupees)

| Indices | Sectors | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | Net output | | Total Supply | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Consumption & Investment (20) | Exports (21) | | (22) | |
| 101. | Oil Seeds ... | 49,939 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,243 | — | |
| 102. | Fibres ... | — | — | — | 278,253 | 53, 58 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 509,947 | — | — | — | 1,108,360 | — | |
| 103. | Sugar Cane ... | 50,228 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 104. | Tobacco ... | 31,118 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 22 | |
| 105. | Tea ... | 37,477 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 34,236 | |
| 106. | Forestry ... | — | 994 | — | — | — | — | 1,789 | 6,430 | — | — | — | — | — | 41 | 579 | 153 | — | — | — | 1,062 | |
| 107. | Hides & Skins ... | — | 18,791 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 31,522 | |
| 108. | Wool and Hair ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 67,373 | |
| 109. | Foodgrains & Pulses ... | 111,605 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 66,629 | |
| 110. | Fruits & Vegetables ... | 340 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6,625 | |
| 111. | Spices ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 180 | |
| 112. | Livestock Products ... | 472 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6,243 | |
| 113. | Fisheries ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 30,493 | |
| 114. | Others ... | — | 4,872 | 2,129 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19,362 | |
| 1. | Coal & Coke ... | 7,977 | 1,172 | 322 | 28,767 | 4,327 | 3,184 | 53 | 4,603 | 1,353 | 6,744 | 17,927 | 3,909 | 2,172 | 2,273 | 9,134 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 2. | Crude Petroleum ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 327 | — | — | — | — | 77 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 3. | Other mining ... | 721 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,067 | — | 9,160 | 50 | 74 | — | — | — | — | 2,302 | |
| 4. | Food, Drink & Tobacco ... | 24,831 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11,245 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 418,446 | |
| 5. | Footwear & Leather ... | — | 8,179 | — | — | — | 1,816 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15,620 | |
| 6. | Rubber Products ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 470,142 | |
| 7. | Cotton Textiles ... | — | 516 | 230 | 10,035 | — | 17,011 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 222 | — | — | — | — | — | 72,953 | |
| 8. | Jute Textiles ... | 3,523 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 219 | — | — | — | — | 79 | — | — | — | — | 1,145 | |
| 9. | Other Textiles ... | — | — | 446 | 1,748 | — | 15,557 | — | — | — | 9 | 7,503 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | |
| 10. | Wood ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 22,495 | |
| 11. | Paper ... | 962 | 32 | — | — | — | 533 | — | 103 | 12,790 | 742 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 630,218 | |
| 12. | Printing ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8,151 | |
| 13. | Petroleum and Chemicals ... | 3,562 | 6,355 | 1,966 | 12,110 | 1,574 | 4,873 | 72 | 5,067 | 1,430 | 10,566 | 2,195 | 877 | 310 | 356 | 2,354 | — | — | — | — | 34,567 | |
| 14. | Non-Metallic Mineral Products ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 67,545 | |
| 15. | Basic Metals ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 113,147 | |
| 16. | Metal Products ... | 628 | 27 | 287 | — | — | 469 | 132 | 6 | — | 334 | 1,490 | 1,148 | 18,273 | 3,185 | 159 | — | — | — | — | 128,353 | |
| 17. | Machinery & Electric goods ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 670 | |
| 18. | Miscellaneous ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5,145 | |
| 19. | Unallocateds ... | 19,995 | 11,226 | 1,135 | 18,707 | 2,046 | 6,070 | 558 | 748 | 4,502 | 65,992 | 3,903 | 1,455 | 4,272 | 9,835 | 65,997 | — | — | — | — | 243 | |
| 20. | Wages ... | 26,983 | 9,808 | 1,207 | 107,715 | 19,798 | 18,953 | 1,506 | 6,058 | 12,403 | 18,617 | 12,627 | 6,678 | 10,863 | 15,512 | 32,364 | — | — | — | — | — | 5,388 |
| 21. | Non-Wage Income ... | 78,360 | 18,184 | 1,954 | 168,325 | 32,138 | 24,356 | 288 | 9,529 | 8,987 | 66,870 | 16,199 | 10,096 | 9,950 | 9,984 | 56,886 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| 22. | Value Added ... | 105,343 | 27,992 | 3,161 | 276,040 | 51,936 | 43,309 | 1,794 | 15,587 | 21,390 | 85,487 | 28,826 | 16,774 | 20,313 | 25,496 | 89,200 | — | — | — | — | — | 42,457 |
| 23. | Total Output ... | 448,721 | 80,156 | 9,676 | 625,660 | 113,041 | 106,559 | 4,398 | 32,544 | 41,819 | 187,157 | 67,129 | 59,831 | 58,180 | 54,633 | 677,516 | — | — | — | — | — | 397,098 |
| 24. | Imports ... | 21,421 | 3,937 | 13,059 | 41,153 | 106 | 40,215 | 990 | 16,278 | 638 | 209,941 | 19,504 | 111,614 | 18,886 | 323,047 | 30,419 | 234,133 | — | — | — | — | 42,457 |
| 25. | Total Supply ... | 470,142 | 84,093 | 22,735 | 666,813 | 113,147 | 146,774 | 5,388 | 48,822 | 42,457 | 397,098 | 86,633 | 171,445 | 77,066 | 377,680 | 707,935 | 234,133 | 3,056,845 | 1,085,341 | — | — | |

TABLE 2
BASIC INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS
(By Major Industry Groups)
All Pakistan

| Major Industry Groups | Sector No. (0) | Intermediary factors of production | | | | Primary factors of production | | | Total Output (8) (4) + (5) |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Cost of fuel and Electricity (1) | Cost of raw materials (2) | Payment to others for work given out (3) | Total Intermediary inputs (4) (1) + (2) + (3) | Value added (5) | Cost of labour (6) | Non-Wage Payments (7) (5) — (6) | |
| Food Manufacturing Industries Except Beverag Industries | | 7,293 | 294,752 | 277 | 302,322 | 68,370 | 22,999 | 45,371 | 370,692 |
| Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables | 4 | 30 | 2,028 | — | 2,058 | 613 | 330 | 283 | 2,671 |
| Grain milling except rice milling | 4 | 1,987 | 80,726 | 5 | 82,718 | 12,596 | 3,738 | 8,858 | 95,314 |
| Rice milling | 4 | 584 | 35,770 | 90 | 36,444 | 5,072 | 2,808 | 2,264 | 41,516 |
| Manufacture of bakery products and confectioneries | 4 | 320 | 6,455 | 21 | 6,796 | 3,294 | 1,335 | 1,959 | 10,090 |
| Sugar factories and refineries | 4 | 1,113 | 54,112 | — | 55,225 | 25,137 | 7,152 | 17,985 | 80,362 |
| Edible oil and fats | 4 | 2,761 | 73,269 | 52 | 76,082 | 12,566 | 4,858 | 7,708 | 88,648 |
| Tea manufacturing | 4 | 35 | 39,141 | 109 | 39,285 | 4,188 | 704 | 3,484 | 43,473 |
| Salt | 4 | 263 | 72 | — | 335 | 3,687 | 1,713 | 1,974 | 4,022 |
| Miscellaneous food preparation | 4(N/B) | 200 | 3,179 | — | 3,379 | 1,217 | 361 | 856 | 4,596 |
| Beverage Industries | 4 | 210 | 1,663 | — | 1,873 | 2,964 | 417 | 2,547 | 4,837 |
| Tobacco Manufactures | 4 | 274 | 36,838 | 79 | 37,391 | 34,009 | 3,567 | 30,442 | 71,400 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|--------|--------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Manufacture of Textiles | ... | ... | ... | 36,261 | 432,818 | 1,373 | 470,452 | 369,926 | 145,713 | 224,213 | 840,378 |
| Cotton | ... | ... | 7 | 28,767 | 320,684 | 213 | 349,664 | 276,040 | 107,715 | 168,325 | 625,704 |
| Wool | ... | ... | 8 | 4,327 | 56,778 | — | 61,105 | 51,936 | 19,798 | 32,138 | 113,041 |
| Jute | ... | ... | 9 | 842 | 13,306 | 2 | 14,150 | 7,713 | 3,087 | 4,626 | 21,863 |
| Silk and Art Silk | ... | ... | 9 | 1,003 | 15,920 | 296 | 17,219 | 21,038 | 9,578 | 11,460 | 38,257 |
| Dyeing, bleaching and finishing of textiles | ... | ... | 9 | 1,074 | 14,858 | 652 | 16,584 | 7,306 | 2,563 | 4,743 | 23,890 |
| Knitting | ... | ... | 9 | 150 | 5,573 | 118 | 5,841 | 3,247 | 1,720 | 1,527 | 9,088 |
| Manufacture of textiles. n.e.c. | ... | ... | 9(N/B) | 98 | 5,699 | 92 | 5,889 | 2,646 | 1,252 | 1,394 | 8,535 |
| Manufacture of foot-wear other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods | ... | ... | ... | 709 | 26,890 | 40 | 27,639 | 20,897 | 7,250 | 13,647 | 48,536 |
| Manufacture and repair of foot-wear | ... | ... | 5 | 692 | 23,316 | 37 | 24,045 | 19,538 | 6,497 | 13,041 | 43,583 |
| Manufacturing of wearing apparels except foot-wear | ... | ... | 9 | 17 | 3,574 | 3 | 3,594 | 1,359 | 573 | 606 | 4,953 |
| Manufacture of wood, cork and allied Products except furniture | ... | ... | 10 | 26 | 812 | 2 | 890 | 334 | 425 | 91 | 1,174 |
| Manufacture of furniture and fixtures | ... | ... | 10 | 27 | 1,742 | — | 1,769 | 1,460 | 1,081 | 379 | 3,229 |
| Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products | ... | ... | 11 | 4,603 | 12,464 | 1 | 17,068 | 15,587 | 6,058 | 9,529 | 32,655 |
| Printing, publishing and allied Industries | ... | ... | 12 | 1,353 | 18,092 | 985 | 20,430 | 21,390 | 12,403 | 8,987 | 41,820 |
| Manufacture of leather and leather products except footwear and other wearing apparels | ... | ... | ... | 480 | 27,817 | 1 | 28,298 | 8,454 | 3,311 | 5,143 | 36,752 |

| | (0) | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|--|---------|-------|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Tanning and leather finishing ... | 5 | 477 | 27,475 | 1 | 27,953 | 8,299 | 3,231 | 5,068 | 36,252 |
| Manufacture of leather products except footwear and other wearing apparels ... | 5 | 3 | 342 | — | 345 | 155 | 80 | 75 | 500 |
| Manufacture of rubber products except rubber footwear ... | | 322 | 6,182 | 11 | 6,515 | 3,161 | 1,207 | 1,954 | 9,676 |
| Tyre and tubes ... | 6 | 153 | 4,738 | — | 4,891 | 2,207 | 761 | 1,446 | 7,098 |
| Miscellaneous rubber products ... | 6 | 169 | 1,444 | 11 | 1,624 | 954 | 446 | 508 | 2,578 |
| Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products ... | | 4,142 | 56,703 | 33 | 60,878 | 54,041 | 14,691 | 39,350 | 114,919 |
| Manufacture of fertilizers ... | 13 | 54 | 4,327 | — | 4,381 | 1,316 | 561 | 755 | 5,697 |
| Basic industrial chemicals (n. e. c.) except fertilizers ... | 13(N/B) | 1,776 | 4,609 | — | 6,385 | 8,427 | 2,190 | 6,237 | 14,812 |
| Paints, varnishes and lacquers ... | 13 | 120 | 4,827 | 2 | 4,949 | 3,587 | 1,106 | 2,481 | 8,536 |
| Medical and pharmaceutical preparations ... | 13(N/B) | 276 | 7,330 | — | 7,606 | 6,553 | 2,114 | 4,439 | 14,159 |
| Perfumes, cosmetics, soaps and other toilet preparation ... | 13 | 1,310 | 19,312 | 1 | 20,623 | 12,384 | 2,900 | 9,484 | 33,007 |
| Matches ... | 13 | 349 | 10,109 | 8 | 10,466 | 19,827 | 5,227 | 14,600 | 30,293 |
| Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.c. | 13(N/B) | 257 | 6,189 | 22 | 6,468 | 1,947 | 593 | 1,354 | 8,415 |
| Manufacture of products of petroleum and coal ... | 13(N/B) | 2,602 | 38,197 | — | 40,799 | 31,446 | 3,926 | 27,520 | 72,245 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum and coal | | 17,927 | 20,314 | 62 | 38,303 | 28,826 | 12,627 | 16,199 | 67,129 |
| Manufacturing of structural clay products | 14 | 274 | 128 | — | 402 | 520 | 261 | 259 | 922 |
| Manufacture of glass products, pottery, china and earthenwares | 14 | 2,188 | 3,889 | — | 6,077 | 6,064 | 3,304 | 2,760 | 12,141 |
| Manufacture of cement | 14 | 15,327 | 12,981 | 22 | 28,330 | 18,497 | 7,160 | 11,337 | 46,827 |
| Concrete, gypsum and plaster products | 14 | 111 | 2,815 | 24 | 2,950 | 3,022 | 1,484 | 1,538 | 5,972 |
| Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.c. ... | 14(N/B) | 27 | 501 | 16 | 544 | 723 | 418 | 305 | 1,267 |
| Basic metal industries | 15 | 3,909 | 38,987 | 131 | 43,027 | 16,774 | 6,678 | 10,096 | 59,801 |
| Manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment ... | | 2,172 | 35,475 | 220 | 37,867 | 20,313 | 10,363 | 9,950 | 58,180 |
| Structural metal products | 16 | 74 | 1,256 | 2 | 1,332 | 624 | 363 | 261 | 1,956 |
| Arms and accessories | 16 | 20 | 142 | — | 162 | 169 | 98 | 71 | 331 |
| Heating, plumbing and lighting equipment | 16 | 199 | 2,262 | 15 | 2,476 | 1,616 | 875 | 741 | 4,092 |
| Cutlery | 16 | 42 | 244 | — | 286 | 426 | 134 | 292 | 712 |
| Hand and edge tools | 16 | 30 | 326 | 64 | 420 | 348 | 162 | 186 | 768 |
| Hardware | 16 | 102 | 1,877 | — | 1,979 | 1,805 | 626 | 1,179 | 3,784 |
| Utensils | 16 | 716 | 8,253 | 70 | 9,039 | 4,148 | 1,893 | 2,255 | 13,187 |
| Metal barrels, drums, pails, tin cans, and other tin ware | 16 | 438 | 16,333 | 17 | 16,785 | 4,915 | 3,136 | 1,779 | 21,700 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products | 16(N/B) | 551 | 4,785 | 52 | 5,388 | 6,262 | 3,076 | 3,186 | 11,650 |
| Machinery except electrical machinery ... | | 1,454 | 10,781 | 114 | 12,349 | 9,902 | 5,994 | 3,908 | 22,251 |

| | (0) | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|--|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Agricultural machinery | 17 | 386 | 3,049 | — | 3,435 | 1,780 | 1,159 | 621 | 5,215 |
| Engines and turbines | 17 | 279 | 2,056 | 54 | 2,389 | 1,584 | 747 | 837 | 3,973 |
| Textile machinery and accessories | 17 | 106 | 852 | 1 | 959 | 859 | 495 | 364 | 1,818 |
| Pumps and compressors | 17 | 31 | 502 | 5 | 538 | 690 | 325 | 365 | 1,228 |
| Machinery except electrical, n.e.c. | 17 | 652 | 4,322 | 54 | 5,028 | 4,989 | 4,368 | 1,721 | 10,017 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus (applian- ces and supplies) | | 281 | 9,453 | 6 | 9,740 | 6,632 | 2,674 | 3,958 | 16,372 |
| Electrical fans | 17 | 159 | 2,626 | — | 2,785 | 2,090 | 1,148 | 942 | 4,875 |
| Communication equipments and acces- sories | 17 | 13 | 1,328 | 4 | 1,345 | 815 | 362 | 453 | 2,160 |
| Miscellaneous electrical products | 17 | 109 | 5,499 | 2 | 5,610 | 3,727 | 1,164 | 2,563 | 9,337 |
| Manufacture of transport Equipment | | 885 | 7,818 | 132 | 8,835 | 8,962 | 6,844 | 2,118 | 17,797 |
| Ship-building and repairing | 17(N/B) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacture and repairing of mecha- nically propelled vehicles | 17 | 497 | 5,511 | 123 | 6,131 | 3,872 | 3,309 | 563 | 10,003 |
| Cycle and cycle rickshaw | 17 | 41 | 628 | 9 | 678 | 1,308 | 313 | 995 | 1,986 |
| Manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c. | 17(N/B) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing indus- tries | | 9,134 | 578,392 | 2,488 | 590,014 | 89,200 | 32,364 | 56,836 | 679,214 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Professional scientific measuring and controlling instruments ... | 19 | 40 | 805 | 40 | 885 | 882 | 454 | 428 | 1,767 |
| Manufacture of photographic and optical goods ... | 19 | 9 | 245 | — | 254 | 302 | 154 | 148 | 556 |
| Manufacture of plastic products ... | 19 | 88 | 2,960 | 25 | 3,073 | 2,011 | 947 | 1,064 | 5,084 |
| Manufacture of sports and athletic goods ... | 19 | 34 | 512 | 31 | 577 | 560 | 314 | 246 | 1,137 |
| Cotton ginning and pressing ... | 19 | 6,574 | 321,861 | 2,096 | 330,531 | 30,375 | 11,935 | 18,440 | 360,906 |
| Jute pressing ... | 19 | 1,307 | 246,495 | 275 | 248,077 | 43,713 | 13,956 | 29,757 | 291,790 |
| Manufacture of rice ... | 19 | 677 | 287 | 4 | 968 | 2,498 | 716 | 1,782 | 3,466 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 19(N/B) | 405 | 5,227 | 17 | 5,649 | 8,859 | 3,888 | 4,971 | 14,508 |

TABLE 3*
BASIC INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

(By Major Industry Groups)

(All Pakistan)

(in thousand rupees)

| Major Industry Group | Sector No. (0) | INTERMEDIARY FACTORS OF PRODUCTION | | | | PRIMARY FACTORS OF PRODUCTION | | | Total output (8) (4) + (5) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Cost of fuel and electricity (1) | Cost of raw materials (2) | Payments to others for work given out (3) | Total intermediary inputs (4) (1) + (2) + (3) | Value added (5) | Cost of labour (7) | Non-wage payment (7) (5) — (6) | |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco ... | 4 | 7,977 | 333,253 | 356 | 341,586 | 105,343 | 26,983 | 78,360 | 446,929 |
| Footwear and leather ... | 5 | 1,172 | 51,133 | 38 | 52,343 | 27,992 | 9,808 | 18,184 | 80,335 |
| Rubber products ... | 6 | 322 | 6,182 | 11 | 6,515 | 3,161 | 1,207 | 1,954 | 9,676 |
| Cotton textiles ... | 7 | 28,767 | 320,684 | 213 | 349,664 | 276,040 | 107,715 | 168,325 | 625,704 |
| Jute textiles ... | 8 | 4,327 | 56,778 | — | 61,105 | 51,936 | 19,798 | 32,138 | 113,041 |
| Other textiles ... | 9 | 3,184 | 58,930 | 1,163 | 63,277 | 43,309 | 18,953 | 24,356 | 106,586 |
| Wood ... | 10 | 53 | 2,554 | 2 | 2,609 | 1,794 | 1,506 | 288 | 4,403 |
| Paper ... | 11 | 4,603 | 12,464 | 1 | 17,069 | 15,587 | 6,058 | 9,529 | 32,655 |
| Printing ... | 12 | 1,353 | 18,092 | 985 | 20,030 | 21,390 | 12,403 | 8,987 | 41,820 |
| Petroleum and Chemicals ... | 13 | 6,744 | 94,900 | 33 | 101,677 | 85,487 | 18,617 | 66,870 | 187,164 |
| Non-metallic minerals ... | 14 | 17,927 | 20,314 | 62 | 38,303 | 28,826 | 12,627 | 16,199 | 67,129 |
| Basic Metals ... | 15 | 3,909 | 38,987 | 131 | 43,027 | 16,774 | 6,678 | 10,096 | 59,801 |
| Metal Products ... | 16 | 2,172 | 35,475 | 220 | 37,867 | 20,313 | 10,363 | 9,950 | 58,180 |
| Machinery and electrical goods ... | 17 | 2,620 | 28,052 | 252 | 30,925 | 25,496 | 15,512 | 9,984 | 56,421 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 19 | 9,134 | 578,392 | 2,488 | 590,014 | 89,200 | 32,364 | 56,836 | 679,214 |
| Total: ... | | 94,264 | 1,656,190 | 5,955 | 1,756,410 | 812,648 | 300,592 | 512,056 | 2,569,058 |

*Consolidated from Table 2.

TABLE
FOOD, DRINK, & TOBACCO

(in thousand rupees)

| Code Nos. | Classification of Industries | Canning (1) | Grain Milling Except Rice Milling (2) | Rice Milling (3) | Bakery Products (4) | Sugar Factories & Refineries. (5) | Edible Oils (6) | Tea Manufactures (7) | Salt (8) | Beverage In dustry (9) | Tobacco (10) | Miscellaneous (11) | Grand Total (12) |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 101. | Oil Seeds ... | ... | ... | 1,173 | ... | ... | 48,766 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49,939 |
| 102. | Fibres ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 103. | Sugar Cane ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50,228 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50,228 |
| 104. | Tobacco ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31,118 | ... | 31,118 |
| 105. | Tea ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37,477 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37,477 |
| 106. | Forestry ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 107. | Hides & Skins ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 108. | Wool & hair ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 109. | Foodgrains ... | ... | 77,880 | 33,686 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | ... | ... | 111,672 |
| 110. | Fruits & Vegetables ... | 340 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 340 |
| 111. | Spices ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 112. | Livestock ... | ... | ... | ... | 317 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 155 | 472 |
| 113. | Fisheries ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 114. | Others ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1. | Coal & Coke ... | 30 | 1,987 | 584 | 320 | 1,113 | 2,761 | 35 | 263 | 210 | 474 | 200 | 7,977 |
| 2. | Crude pet. & gas ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. | Other mining ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 721 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 721 |
| 4. | Food, drink ... | 688 | ... | ... | 3,742 | ... | 18,062 | ... | ... | 502 | ... | 1,837 | 24,831 |
| 5. | Footwear & leather ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. | Rubber products ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. | Cotton Textiles ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. | Jute Textiles ... | ... | 1,998 | ... | ... | 1,525 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,523 |
| 9. | Other Textiles ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. | Wood ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. | Paper ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 962 | ... | 962 |
| 12. | Printing ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. | Petroleum & Chemicals ... | 81 | ... | ... | 614 | ... | 2,233 | ... | 72 | 85 | 175 | 302 | 3,562 |
| 14. | Non-metallic minerals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. | Basic metals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. | Metal Products ... | 628 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 628 |
| 17. | Machinery & Electric Goods ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. | Electricity ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. | Miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. | Unallocated ... | 291 | 853 | 1,002 | 1,803 | 1,638 | 4,260 | 1,564 | ... | 1,037 | 6,662 | 885 | 19,995 |
| Total Intermediary Cost | | 2,058 | 82,718 | 36,445 | 6,796 | 55,225 | 76,082 | 39,076 | 335 | 1,873 | 39,391 | 3,379 | 343,378 |
| 21. | Wages ... | 330 | 3,738 | 2,808 | 1,335 | 7,152 | 4,858 | 704 | 1,713 | 417 | 3,567 | 361 | 26,983 |
| 22. | Non-wage income ... | 283 | 8,858 | 2,264 | 1,959 | 17,985 | 7,708 | 3,484 | 1,974 | 2,547 | 30,442 | 856 | 78,360 |
| 23. | Value Added ... | 613 | 12,596 | 5,072 | 3,294 | 25,137 | 12,566 | 4,188 | 3,687 | 2,964 | 34,009 | 1,217 | 105,343 |
| 24. | Value of Total Output | 2,671 | 95,314 | 41,517 | 10,090 | 80,362 | 88,648 | 43,264 | 4,022 | 4,837 | 73,400 | 4,596 | 448,721 |

TABLE 5

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF PAKISTAN IN 1955

| Indices | Classification | Exports | Imports allocated | Imports unallocated |
|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 101 | Oil Seeds | 3,243 | 4,464 | |
| 102 | Fibres | 1,108,360 | 13,396 | |
| 103 | Sugar Cane | — | — | |
| 104 | Tobacco | 22 | — | |
| 105 | Tea | 34,236 | — | |
| 106 | Forestry | 1,062 | 21,561 | |
| 107 | Hides and Skins | 31,522 | 86 | |
| 108 | Wool and Hair | 67,373 | 10,352 | |
| 109 | Food Grains and Pulses | 66,629 | 13 | |
| 110 | Fruits and Vegetables | 6,625 | 11,902 | |
| 111 | Spices | 180 | 7,506 | |
| 112 | Livestock Products | 6,243 | 7 | |
| 113 | Fisheries | 30,493 | 108 | |
| 114 | Others | 19,362 | 7,281 | |
| 1 | Coal and Coke | — | — | |
| 2 | Crude Petroleum and Gas | — | — | |
| 3 | Other Mining | 2,302 | 3,938 | 80,614 |
| 4 | Food, Drink and Tobacco | 15,620 | 21,421 | |
| 5 | Footwear | 1,145 | 3,937 | |
| 6 | Rubber | 18 | 13,059 | |
| 7 | Cotton Textiles | 8,151 | 41,153 | |
| 8 | Jute Textiles | 67,545 | 106 | |
| 9 | Other Textiles | 670 | 40,215 | |
| 10 | Wood | 243 | 990 | |
| 11 | Paper | 5 | 16,278 | |
| 12 | Printing | 5 | 638 | |
| 13 | Petroleum and Chemicals | 3,634 | 209,941 | |
| 14 | Non-metallic Mineral Products | 856 | 19,504 | |
| 15 | Basic Metals | 89 | 111,614 | |
| 16 | Metal Products | 2,986 | 18,886 | |
| 17 | Machinery and Electrical Goods | 5,098 | 323,047 | |
| 18 | Miscellaneous | 6,628 | 30,419 | |
| 19 | Unallocated | 14,380 | 153,519 | 153,519 |
| | Total Imports | | 1,085,341 | |
| | Balance of Trade | | 419,384 | |
| | Total: | 1,504,725 | 1,504,725 | 234,133 |

TABLE 6
IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1955

(In thousand rupees)

| Classification of Imports (1) | Code (2) | Sea-Borne Imports (3) | Land-Borne Imports (4) | Total Imports (5) |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO | | 23,187 | 14,778 | 37,965 |
| A) Fish | 113 | — | — | — |
| B) Fruits and Vegetables ... | 110 | 2,081 | 9,821 | 11,902 |
| C) Grain, Pulse, and Flour ... | 109 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| D) Liquors | 4 | 1,222 | — | 1,222 |
| E) Provisions | 4 | 5,700 | 55 | 5,755 |
| F) Spices | 111 | 2,705 | 4,801 | 7,506 |
| G) Sugar | 4 | — | — | — |
| H) Tea | 4 | 1,546 | 51 | 1,597 |
| I) Miscellaneous Food ... | 4 | 186 | — | 186 |
| J) Tobacco | 4 | 9,740 | 44 | 9,784 |
| RAW MATERIAL | | 180,007 | 15,265 | 195,272 |
| A) Non-Met. Minerals | ? | 11,900 | 1,483 | 13,383 |
| B) Fodder Bran | 109 | — | — | — |
| C) Gums <i>etc.</i> | 106 | 671 | 75 | 746 |
| D) Hides and Skins, Raw ... | 107 | — | 86 | 86 |
| E) Metal Ores and Scraps ... | 3 | 196 | — | 196 |
| F) Oils | ? | 124,645 | 278 | 124,923 |
| G) Oil Cakes | — | — | — | — |
| H) Raw Rubber | 106 | 3,311 | — | 3,311 |
| I) Paper making Materials ... | 106 | 3,312 | — | 3,312 |
| J) Seeds | 101 | 4,193 | 271 | 4,464 |
| K) Tallow Stearine Wax ... | 106 | 3,808 | — | 3,808 |
| L) Cotton Raw and Waste ... | 102 | 13,112 | 14 | 13,126 |
| M) Jute Raw | 102 | — | — | — |
| N) Silk Raw and Cocoons ... | 102 | 10 | — | 10 |
| O) Wool Raw and Waste ... | 108 | 10,331 | — | 10,331 |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|--|-----|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| P) Textile Materials ... | 102 | 260 | — | 260 |
| Q) Wood and Timber ... | 106 | 2,126 | 7,332 | 9,458 |
| R) Miscellaneous Raw Material | ? | 2,130 | 5,725 | 7,856 |
| MANUFACTURED ARTICLES ... | | 689,061 | 9,525 | 698,586 |
| A) Apparel, Boots and Shoes ... | 5 | 3,443 | 121 | 3,564 |
| B) Arms and Ammunitions ... | 16 | 1,964 | — | 1,964 |
| C) Chemicals and Drugs ... | 13 | 58,671 | 2,725 | 61,396 |
| D) Cutlery and Hardware ... | 16 | 16,545 | 377 | 16,921 |
| E) Dyes and Colours ... | 13 | 22,437 | 473 | 22,910 |
| F) Electric Apparatus ... | 17 | 22,956 | 22 | 22,979 |
| G) Furniture ... | 10 | 346 | — | 346 |
| H) Glassware and Earthenware | 14 | 8,162 | 558 | 8,720 |
| I) Leather ... | 5 | 294 | 79 | 373 |
| J) Machinery ... | 17 | 249,172 | 934 | 250,106 |
| K) Iron and Steel Manufactures | 15 | 99,142 | 98 | 99,240 |
| L) Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures ... | 15 | 12,371 | 3 | 12,374 |
| M) Paper and Stationery ... | 11 | 16,180 | 98 | 16,278 |
| N) Rubber Manufactures ... | 6 | 13,033 | 26 | 13,059 |
| O) Vehicles ... | 17 | 49,307 | 120 | 49,427 |
| P) Cotton Manufactures ... | 7 | 40,653 | 499 | 41,152 |
| Q) Jute Manufactures ... | 8 | 66 | 40 | 106 |
| R) Silk Manufactures ... | 9 | 693 | 12 | 705 |
| S) Woollen Manufactures ... | 9 | 4,576 | 42 | 4,618 |
| T) Other Textile Manufactures | 9 | 34,868 | 23 | 34,891 |
| U) Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles ... | ? | 34,180 | 3,276 | 37,456 |
| LIVING ANIMALS ... | ? | 6 | — | 6 |
| POSTAL ARTICLES ... | ? | 5,964 | — | 5,964 |
| GOVERNMENT ... | ? | 147,555 | — | 147,555 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS: | | 1,045,782 | 39,569 | 1,085,351 |

TABLE 7
EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1955

(In thousand rupees)

| Classification of exports (1) | Code No. (2) | Sea-Borne Exports (3) | Land-Borne Exports (4) | Total Exports (5) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| I. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO | | | | |
| | | ₹103,817 | ₹32,644 | 136,461 |
| A. Fish | 113 | 5,432 | 23,591 | 29,023 |
| B. Fruits and Vegetables ... | 110 | 769 | 5,856 | 6,625 |
| C. Grain Pulse and Flour ... | 109 | 65,450 | 477 | 65,927 |
| D. Liquors | 4 | — | 5 | 5 |
| E. Provisions | 4 | 51 | 10 | 61 |
| F. Spices | 111 | 163 | 17 | 180 |
| G. Sugar | 4 | 182 | 63 | 245 |
| H. Tea | 4 | 31,689 | 2,515 | 34,704 |
| I. Miscellaneous Food | 4 | 81 | 86 | 167 |
| J. Tobacco | 4 | — | 22 | 22 |
| II. RAW MATERIAL | | | | |
| | | 1,094,904 | 162,740 | 1,257,644 |
| A. Non-Met. Minerals | ? | — | 783 | 783 |
| B. Fodder Bran | 109 | 702 | — | 702 |
| C. Gums <i>etc.</i> | 106 | 435 | — | 435 |
| D. Hides and Skins Raw | 107 | 23,593 | 7,929 | 31,522 |
| E. Metal Ores and Scraps | 3 | 2,301 | — | 2,301 |
| F. Oils | ? | — | 39 | 39 |
| G. Oil Cakes | 4 | 15,141 | — | 15,141 |
| H. Paper making Material | 106 | 57 | — | 57 |
| I. Rubber Raw | 106 | — | — | — |
| J. Seeds | 101 | 1,861 | 1,383 | 3,243 |
| K. Tallow Stearine Wax | 106 | 13 | — | 13 |
| L. Cotton Raw and Waste | 102 | 411,508 | — | 411,508 |
| M. Jute Raw | 102 | 557,694 | 138,551 | 696,245 |
| N. Silk Raw and Cocoons | 102 | — | — | — |
| O. Wool Raw and Waste | 108 | 64,670 | 2,698 | 67,368 |
| P. Textile Materials | 102 | 573 | 33 | 606 |
| Q. Wood and Timber | 106 | 1 | 10,341 | 342 |
| R. Miscellaneous Raw Materials | 114 | 16,353 | 10,982 | 27,335 |
| III. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES | | | | |
| | | 87,060 | 8,053 | 95,113 |
| A. Apparel, Boots and Shoes ... | 5 | 87 | 579 | 666 |
| B. Arms and Ammunitions | 16 | 1 | — | 1 |
| C. Chemical and Drugs | 13 | 2,437 | 856 | 3,293 |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
|--|-----|-----------|---------|------------------|-----|
| D. Cutlery and Hardware ... | 16 | 2,653 | 332 | 2,985 | |
| E. Dyes and Colours ... | 13 | 114 | 37 | 151 | |
| F. Electric Apparatus ... | 17 | 261 | — | 261 | |
| G. Furniture ... | 10 | 241 | 2 | 243 | |
| H. Glassware and Earthenware | 14 | 13 | 59 | 72 | |
| I. Leather ... | 5 | 420 | 59 | 479 | |
| J. Machinery ... | 17 | 2,370 | 32 | 2,402 | |
| K. Iron and Steel Manufactures | 15 | — | — | — | |
| L. Non-Ferrous Metals and Manfs. | 15 | 88 | — | 88 | |
| M. Paper and Stationery ... | 11 | 4 | 1 | 5 | |
| N. Rubber Manufactures ... | 6 | — | 18 | 18 | |
| O. Vehicles ... | 17 | 2,375 | 60 | 2,435 | |
| P. Cotton Manufactures ... | 7 | 7,624 | 527 | 8,151 | |
| Q. Jute Manufactures ... | 8 | 63,467 | 4,078 | 67,545 | |
| R. Silk Manufactures ... | 9 | — | — | — | |
| S. Woollen Manufactures ... | 9 | 479 | — | 479 | |
| T. Other Textile Manufactures | 9 | 189 | 4 | 191 | |
| U. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles ... | ? | 4,239 | 1,407 | 5,646 | |
| IV. LIVING ANIMALS ... | ? | 102 | 1,025 | 1,127 | |
| V. POSTAL ARTICLES ... | ? | 5,241 | — | 5,241 | |
| Exports on Private Account ... | | 1,291,124 | 204,462 | 1,495,586 | |
| Exports on Government Account | | — | — | 9,139 | |
| Total Exports | | | | 1,504,725 | |