# Manufacturing

# 3

Manufacturing is the third largest sector of the economy, accounting for 18.5 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 13 percent of total employment (see **Table 3.1**). *Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM)*, at 12.2 percent of GDP, dominates the overall sector, accounting for 66% of the sectoral share, followed by *Small Scale Manufacturing*, which accounts for 4.9 percent of total GDP. The third component of the sector is *Slaughtering*, which was separately included as a sub-category from 2003-04, and accounts for 1.4 percent of overall GDP.

**Table 3.1: Share of Manufacturing**

| **Manufacturing as % of:** | **2000** | **2005** | **2010** |
|---|---|---|---|
| GDP | 14.7 | 18.3 | 18.5 |
| Employment | 11.5 | 13.6 | 13.0 |
| Fixed Investment | 23.0 | 22.0 | 16.2 |

*Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics*

What is evident from **Table 3.1** is that, while Manufacturing's share of overall GDP has increased since 2000, its share in the economy has declined since 2005 in terms of all three indicators used: share of GDP, employment, and new fixed investment. This contrasts with the experience of most better-performing countries in the region, such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and Cambodia, where the manufacturing sector has expanded fairly rapidly, despite the presence of other fast-growing dynamic sectors in the economy (Table 3.2).

**Table 3.2: Manufacturing sector in regional countries**

| **As % of GDP** | **1995** | **2007** |
|---|---|---|
| Thailand | 30 | 35 |
| China | 34 | 32 |
| Malaysia | 26 | 28 |
| Indonesia | 24 | 27 |
| Vietnam | 15 | 21 |
| Cambodia | 10 | 19 |
| **Pakistan** | **16** | **19** |
| Bangladesh | 15 | 18 |
| India | 18 | 16 |

*Source: World Bank*

As a consequence, the absorption of employment in Manufacturing has also remained fairly stable at around 13% during this period. More worrying for the future prospects of the sector, the share of Manufacturing in new fixed investment has *declined* sharply, from 22% to 16.2%. This worrying development, which appears to be a secular (i.e. long term) trend, needs to be examined carefully and its underlying factors addressed. A large part of the problem with regards to the loss of dynamism in this once-vibrant sector relates to the *incentives framework* in place, which has been explored in the chapter on *Growth and Investment*.

Pervasive mis-declaration and under-invoicing of imports, which according to some estimates costs the

economy anywhere between Rs 100 billion to Rs 300 billion in lost revenue alone, in conjunction with the rampant misuse of the Afghan Transit Trade (ATT) facility, has undermined the viability and competitiveness of the Manufacturing sector. Recent developments on this front, with the winding up of the Pakistan Automated Customs Clearance System (PACCs) by FBR, does not bode well for reducing leakages on account of weak administration of Customs.

Some of the other areas where the domestic manufacturing sector has been seriously disadvantaged in comparison to imports include reliance on an overvalued exchange rate as an instrument of policy, especially between 2004 and 2007. This led to a rapid increase in cheap imports, including finished goods, which undercut the domestic manufacturing sector. The Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with China since 2007 is unlikely to have helped the domestic manufacturing sector, given China's global dominance of manufactured products, especially in the low value added segment. Not surprisingly, Pakistan's formal imports from China shot up from US$ 2,011 million in 2006, to US$ 3,030 million in 2008.

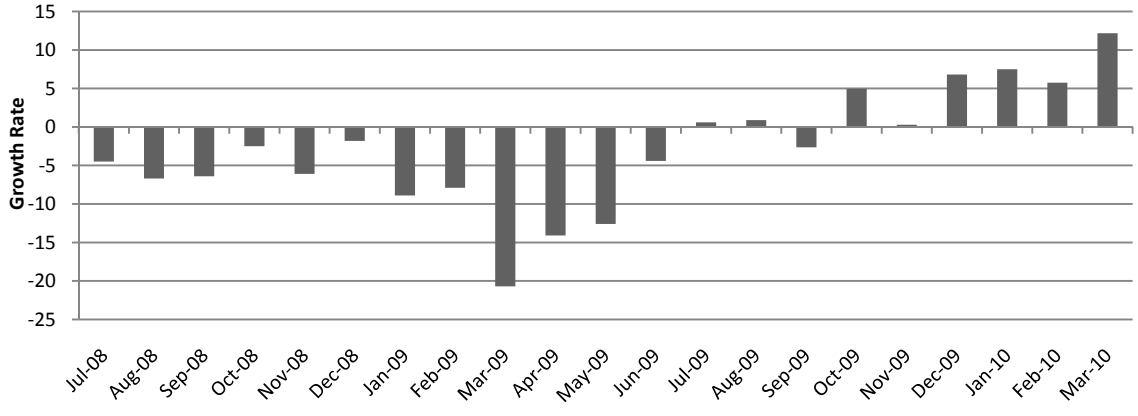
As has already been discussed in the chapter on *Growth and Investment*, weaknesses in the taxation system, especially in terms of policy design, have set perverse incentives for *formality* and hence, *scale*. Other cost advantages to being a relatively smaller, informal player in the economy are not captured. These include savings accruing via the elimination of the regulatory "burden" (audits, inspections, filings, registration costs etc), as well as making lower payments in gaining utility connections through "informal" channels.

The loss of scale induced by the taxation and regulatory system has seriously eroded the competitiveness of the Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) sector, in particular. An unstable and uncertain domestic environment has proved to be an added factor in burdening the manufacturing sector. A deteriorating internal security situation, crippling energy shortages, and on-off political uncertainty since 2007 have combined with a period of necessary adjustment in the economy since 2008 which has seen a sharp increase in administered prices, especially for energy.

**Recent performance**

Set in this difficult medium term context, the Manufacturing sector has performed well in the outgoing year, with overall value addition rising 5.2% in the first nine months of the fiscal year. Production in Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) rose by 4.4 percent during July to March, against the full year target of 1.8%, and compared to a *contraction* of 7.7 percent in the same period of last year **(Table 3.3 and Fig 3.2)**.

**Fig-3.1: Monthly Growth Rate of LSM**




*Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics*

Output growth in LSM contracted 8.2% for the whole of 2008-09. A combination of a deteriorating law and order situation, massive power shortages, a large depreciation in the value of the Rupee against the US dollar which increased raw material costs, and the impact on external demand for Pakistan's exports caused by one of the deepest contractions in global output and trade in the past 70 years, all contributed to the slowdown in manufacturing.

However, after recording thirteen months of contraction on a year-on-year basis, output growth in the LSM sector finally turned positive from August 2009 onwards. The turnaround has been led by the *consumer discretionary* sector, with production growth of high double digits in autos and allied products, and in electronic goods. Pharmaceuticals, leather goods, and fertilizer also contributed to overall LSM growth.

Despite stronger export order books for some segments of the textile industry from around November last year, especially for cotton yarn, reported output growth for Textiles as a whole remained marginally negative at -1.8% for July to March. However, there is a trend of improvement in this sector, and if external demand for exports remains strong in the months ahead, the overall LSM sector may benefit further.

**3.1 Group-wise performance of Large Scale Manufacturing**

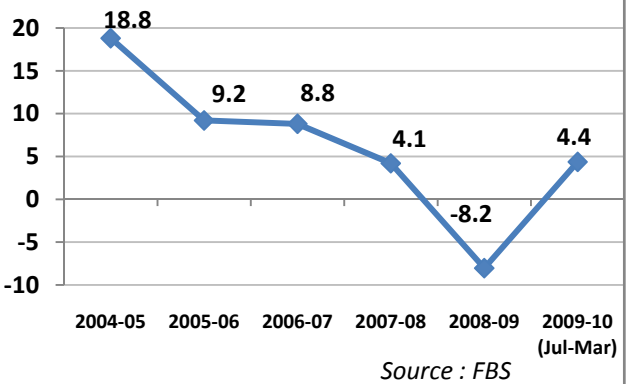
More than half of the sub-groups within *Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM)* depicted improvement from the previous year, with industries producing consumer and intermediate goods being the main beneficiaries. The main contributors to LSM growth were: *Automobiles*, followed by *Tyres & Tubes*, *Leather Products*, *Electronics*, *Fertilizers*, *Non-Metallic Minerals Products*, *Pharmaceuticals*, and *Engineering Products*.

Production of automobiles increased by 31.6 %. Within the group, a major increase was seen in the production of motorcycles (58.2%), jeeps & cars (37%), tractors (27%), buses and trucks (16.2%). The increase of 29.5% in rubber products was due to increase in production of motor tyres and tubes at 23 % and 50% respectively. The production of electronic items increased by 23%. Major items showing increase in output under this head included air conditioners (59%), deep freezers (36%) and refrigerators (17 %). Engineering products witnessed an increase in output of 6%. Major items showing increase in production include sugarcane machines, wheat threshers and production of diesel engines.

However, a few important groups of large scale manufacturing have depicted a negative growth rate for July to March. This group includes steel products (-26.9%), petroleum products (-5.9%), followed by sugar (-3.5%), paper & paper board (-2.9%), textiles (-0.5%) and chemicals (-0.2%).

Categorization of Groups in manufacturing sector by point contribution indicates highest increase of 1.3 percentage points by the *Automobile* group to the overall increase in manufacturing sector, followed by *Electronics* group (0.6 percent), and *Leather products* group (0.5 percentage point). The highest negative trend in term of point contribution has been seen in food group -0.5 percent point, textile group -0.4 percent point and petroleum group -0.3 percent point.

**Fig-3.2: LSM growth rate (Annual basis)**




*Source : FBS*

Among the major factors behind the negative growth rate in iron and steel products were, the

impact of the financial crunch in Pakistan Steel Mills (PSM) as a result of huge losses it incurred last year. As a result, PSM has not been able to arrange import of basic raw materials, iron ores and coal, as per its requirement. The *Food, Beverage and Tobacco* group was severely hit by low production of beverages, a smaller sugarcane harvest in the country, which led to lower production of sugar. Production of cigarettes also declined substantially during the current financial year.

The production activity of petroleum was negatively effected by the circular debt issue. Strained cashflow constrained the full operation of refineries, with a decline in the volume of import of crude oil. As a result, refined petroleum products were imported to fulfill domestic requirements.

**Table 3.3: Group wise growth and point contribution rate of LSM for the month of Jul-Mar 2009-10 vs July-Mar 2008-09**

| S.No. | Groups | Weights | (% Change) July-March | | % Point Contribution July-March | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| 1 | Textile & Apparel | 26.408 | -0.7 | -1.78 | -0.18 | -0.47 |
| 2 | Food, Beverage & Tobacco | 14.352 | -10.5 | -3.54 | -1.51 | -0.51 |
| 3 | Petroleum Group | 5.232 | -9.2 | -5.90 | -0.48 | -0.31 |
| 4 | Pharmaceutical | 5.030 | 0.9 | 7.39 | 0.05 | 0.37 |
| 5 | Non-Metallic Minerals Products | 4.192 | 4.8 | 10.91 | 0.20 | 0.46 |
| 6 | Automobile | 3.955 | -39.0 | 31.58 | -1.54 | 1.25 |
| 7 | Fertilizers | 3.383 | 21.5 | 10.88 | 0.73 | 0.37 |
| 8 | Chemicals | 2.884 | 3.8 | -0.21 | 0.11 | -0.01 |
| 9 | Electronic | 2.485 | -31.3 | 23.16 | -0.78 | 0.58 |
| 10 | Leather Products | 2.272 | 2.9 | 23.60 | 0.07 | 0.54 |
| 11 | Paper & Paper Board | 0.600 | 0.8 | -2.89 | 0.00 | -0.02 |
| 12 | Engineering Products | 0.446 | 0.8 | 6.01 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| 13 | Tyres & Tubes | 0.303 | -1.8 | 29.54 | -0.01 | 0.09 |
| | All Groups | 75.075 | -7.7 | 4.36 | -5.78 | 3.27 |

*Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics*

Item wise review of production of selected items of large scale manufacturing during the current financial year of 2009-10 (July-March) over the same period of last year is shown in Table 3.4.

**Table-3.4: Production of selected items of Large Scale Manufacturing**

| S.No. | Items | Unit | Weight | (July-March) | | % Change (Jul-Mar) 2009-10 | % Point Contribution (Jul-Mar) 2009-10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | | |
| 1 | Deep Freezers | (000 tonnes) | 0.399 | 93.394 | 126.635 | 35.59 | 0.14 |
| 2 | Jeep & Cars | (Nos.) | 2.534 | 63.984 | 87.419 | 36.63 | 0.93 |
| 3 | Refrigerators | (000 tonnes) | 0.589 | 605.347 | 707.884 | 16.94 | 0.10 |
| 4 | Upper Leather | (000 sq.m.) | 1.117 | 14.698 | 17.238 | 17.28 | 0.19 |
| 5 | Cement | (000 tones) | 4.141 | 20.469 | 22.763 | 11.21 | 0.46 |
| 6 | Liquids/Syrups | (Milion Liters) | 1.525 | 52.111 | 57.401 | 10.15 | 0.15 |
| 7 | Phosphatic fertilizer | (000 N tonnes) | 1.885 | 322.46 | 367.164 | 13.86 | 0.26 |
| 8 | Tablets | (Milion Nos) | 2.575 | 14169.17 | 15491.38 | 9.33 | 0.24 |
| 9 | Cooking oil | (000 tonnes) | 1.319 | 196.497 | 210.577 | 7.17 | 0.09 |
| 10 | Cotton (Ginned) | (000 tonnes) | 3.368 | 1508 | 1595 | 5.77 | 0.19 |
| 11 | Nitrogenous fertilizer | (000 N tonnes) | 1.498 | 1810.237 | 1869.178 | 3.26 | 0.05 |

**Table-3.4: Production of selected items of Large Scale Manufacturing**

| S.No. | Items | Unit | Weight | (July-March) 2008-09 | (July-March) 2009-10 | % Change (Jul-Mar) 2009-10 | % Point Contribution (Jul-Mar) 2009-10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Cotton Cloth | (Million sq.m. | 7.549 | 760.888 | 761.95 | 0.14 | 0.01 |
| 13 | Vegetable Ghee | (000 tonnes) | 4.242 | 798.339 | 778.493 | -2.49 | -0.11 |
| 14 | Cotton Yarn | (Milion Kg.) | 13.066 | 2197.876 | 2159.17 | -1.76 | -0.23 |
| 15 | Sugar | (000 tonnes) | 4.15 | 3188.561 | 3077.866 | -3.47 | -0.14 |
| 16 | Tea Blended | (000 tonnes) | 0.319 | 50.135 | 48.628 | -3.01 | -0.01 |
| 17 | Petroleum products | (Milion Liters) | 5.323 | 9335.367 | 8784.245 | -5.9 | -0.31 |
| 18 | Cigarettes | (Billion Nos.) | 3.055 | 55.625 | 49.51 | -10.99 | -0.34 |
| 19 | Coke | (000 tonnes) | 1.441 | 329.726 | 263.361 | -20.13 | -0.29 |
| 20 | Pig iron | (000 tonnes) | 1.613 | 640.893 | 388.668 | -39.36 | -0.63 |

*Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics*

The major contribution to overall LSM growth for the year has come from the automobile sector (0.9 percentage point), cement (0.5 percentage point) with fertilizer, cotton and leather each contributing 0.2 percentage point to the overall increase in manufacturing. The contribution of the following items was significantly negative: pig iron, cotton yarn, cigarettes, sugar, vegetable ghee, tea and petroleum products during the course of year.

### 3.2 Textile Industry

Pakistan is the world's 4th largest producer and 3rd largest consumer of cotton. The Textile and Clothing Industry has been the main driver of the economy for the last 50 years in terms of foreign currency earnings and jobs creation. The Textile and Clothing Industry will continue to be an important engine for future growth of the economy; there is no alternative industry or service sector that has the potential to benefit the economy with foreign currency earnings and new job creation, especially if synergy is developed amongst different sub-sectors and efforts are made to aggressively grow the Ready-Made Clothing Sector. Pakistan's Textile Industry had proved its strength in global market during the last four decades. It has proved its strength even in post quota era by not only sustaining its position but, also showing growth during 2005 to 2007, but declined to $11.1 billion in 2008 due to financial and economic melt-down globally. The Garment Sector & especially the Knit Garment Sector need special focus in future policies.

**Table 3.5: Export of Textile and Clothing (Us $ millions)**

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| World Textile | 104,354 | 157,295 | 195,541 | 202,657 | 220,367 | 240,364 | 250,198 |
| World Clothing | 108,129 | 197,722 | 260,569 | 276,802 | 309,142 | 345,830 | 361,888 |
| Total | 212,483 | 355,017 | 456,110 | 479,479 | 529,509 | 586,194 | 613,086 |
| Pakistan Textile | 2,663 | 4,532 | 6,125 | 7,087 | 7,469 | 7,371 | 7,186 |
| Pakistan Clothing | 1,014 | 2,144 | 3,026 | 3,604 | 3,907 | 3,806 | 3,906 |
| Total | 3,677 | 6,676 | 9,151 | 10,691 | 11,376 | 11,177 | 11,092 |
| % Age of World Trade | 1.73% | 1.88% | 2.01% | 2.23% | 2.15% | 1.91% | 1.81% |

*Source: Ministry of Textile*

**Global developments:**

The Textile & Clothing trade has increased, from US$ 212 Billion in 1990 to US$ 612.1 Billion in 2008. The clothing trade is growing at a faster rate. Pakistan exported textiles worth $7.19 Billion and clothing worth $3.9 Billion in 2008. The year 2009 was dismal period. The industry was confronted with problems of multiple natures. The global economic crisis in Oct. 2007 had impacted the trade badly. Weaker demand in the developed economies limited the expansion of global trade. The 12% drop in the volume of world trade in 2009 was larger than most economists had predicted. World trade and output are currently in a recovery phase. The WTO Secretariat estimates that in year 2010 world exports in volume terms will grow by 9.5%, developed economies' exports will expand 7.5% and the rest of the world (developing economies plus the Commonwealth of Independent States) will advance 11%. The decline in exports of all manufactured goods including Textile & Clothing is visible in the quarterly data.

**Table 3.6: Quarterly growth in world trade in manufactures by product, 2008 Q1 - 2009 Q3**
**(Y-o-Y percentage change in current US dollars)**

| | 2008 Q1 | 2008 Q2 | 2008 Q3 | 2008 Q4 | 2009 Q1 | 2009 Q2 | 2009 Q3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufactures (All) | 15.7 | 18.6 | 13.2 | -10.4 | -27.6 | -29.8 | -21.5 |
| Textiles | 10.3 | 8.9 | 3.4 | -12.8 | -26.9 | -26.8 | -17.3 |
| Clothing | 10.3 | 11.4 | 7.9 | -2.5 | -10.4 | -15.5 | -12.1 |

**Source: World Trade Organization**

US imports of textiles and clothing fell for the second year in succession in 2009, by 7.5% to 46.6 billion square meters equivalent (sme), following a 5.2% drop in 2008—which was the first decline since 2001. Within the 2009 total, fabric imports fell by 5.4%, imports of apparel by 6.1%, imports of made-up textiles by 8.5% and yarn imports by 18.4%. Of these four categories, apparel continued to account for the highest share of total imports. The average price of US textile and clothing imports fell for the first time in three years in 2009, to a new low of US$1.74 per sme.

The period of heavy investment boom in most Textile Industry segments between 2003 and 2007 came to an abrupt end in 2008. This investment boom until 2007 was due to the phase out of traditional quota regime under WTO – Agreement on Textile and clothing and China's integration into WTO structures. Global yarn and fabric productions were continuously falling since the second quarter of 2008. While one was expecting stablalization in production and hoping for a slight increase, the strong rebound in yarn and fabric production in almost all the regions came as a real surprise. The reasons for this strong rebound are higher production in Asia and South America, driven by a large demand from Europe and China and Brazil. Today the big question is whether the recent recovery in Textile Industry will continue? One can be pragmatic to identify the positive moves in Textile Trade. Firstly the production of yarn and fabric are constantly on rise in Asia (China, Pakistan and India) as well as in South America. This positive trend is supported by global exports of clothing. After having fallen from more than $30 billion per month to only around $20 billion in May 2009, an upswing of global clothing export of approximately 20 percent to almost $25 billion was recorded in June 2009. Despite challenges, there are fundamental aspects that promise a bright future for the textile industry in general.

**Domestic Overview:**

Internally the increase in cost of utilities, (Power, Gas, Transport, and Petrol) has impacted viability. The power & gas outages have further deteriorated capacity utilization. The shortage of cotton crop in China increased the prices of cotton. The increased demand of yarn export created problem of yarn availability in the local market. The increase of cotton yarn and cotton yarn prices for exporters of Garments,

Knitwear, Home Textile and made-up sectors to unviable level aggravated the production and export of yarn products. To stay in the market industry is making distress efforts. Closure, low capacity utilization, losses are heated topics of the day. Resultantly the production and export performance of Textile sector had shown a mixed trend.

Because of a global shortage in availability of cotton, largely due to a shortfall in Chinese crop, which is the biggest producer and consumer of cotton in the world, the foreign demand for Pakistan's cotton yarn has risen exceptionally. Chinese, in particular, have procured huge quantities of yarn from Pakistan, even though they are the fiercest competitor of Pakistan in the world market. In the first six months of the current fiscal year Jul-Dec. 2009, the export of cotton yarn recorded an increase of 50%. Spinning industry makes the basic raw material for the downstream industry. The existing capacity in the spinning sector is more than local demand, and hence moderate quantities of yarn are exported each year. With excessive exports during the year, the downstream industry started facing severe shortages of yarn. Consequently, the downstream industry began to close down. In January, 2010 Government imposed a quota of 50 million kg per month for export of yarn. During January 2010, 56 million kg was exported as appropriate measures to give effect to quota were not put in place in time. The availability of yarn in the local market remained scant and prices kept rising. The anxiety and pain suffered by the local industry intensified, as exports of value added textiles were declining at alarming rates (Decrease in: Cloth 16%, knitwear 8% and garments 8%). Accordingly, the quota was reduced to 35 million kg per month with effect from 1st March, 2010.Since the reduction in quota, local availability has improved. Textiles are exported in the form of Yarn, Fabric, Readymade Garments, and Bed Wear & Made Ups. Export performance for the period 2008-09 (Jul-Mar) to 2009-10 (Jul-Mar) is compared in table 3.7

**Table 3.7: Export performance of Textile Industry**

| S. # | Items | Unit | Quantity (July-Mar) | | %Change | Value | Value (July-Mar) | | %Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | |
| 1 | Raw Cotton | MT | 72,636 | 157,962 | 117.47 | $ Million | 79.903 | 19.3037 | 141.59 |
| 2 | Cotton yarn | MT | 379,597 | 500,130 | 31.75 | $ Million | 830.677 | 1,071.243 | 28.96 |
| 3 | Cotton Cloth | TH.SQM | 1,496,972 | 1,256,944 | -16.03 | $ Million | 1,509.645 | 1,307.083 | -13.42 |
| 4 | Cotton Carded or Combed | MT | 14,374 | 8,628 | -39.97 | $ Million | 16.062 | 9.017 | -43.86 |
| 5 | Yarn other Cotton yarn | MT | 7,140 | 13,203 | 84.92 | $ Million | 18.342 | 37.129 | 102.43 |
| 6 | Knitwear | TH.DOZ | 81,224 | 74,711 | -8.02 | $ Million | 1,315.843 | 1,290.315 | -1.94 |
| 7 | Bed Wear | MT | 238,526 | 243,099 | 1.92 | $ Million | 1,275.821 | 1,257.363 | -1.45 |
| 8 | Towels | MT | 124,539 | 155,663 | 24.99 | $ Million | 473.114 | 491.097 | 3.80 |
| 9 | Tents, Canvas & Tarulin | MT | 16,984 | 17,088 | 0.61 | $ Million | 47.571 | 48.940 | 2.88 |
| 10 | Readymade Garments | TH.DOZ | 22,129 | 20,336 | -8.10 | $ Million | 914.583 | 953.114 | 4.21 |
| 11 | Art, Silk & Synth.Textile | TH.SQM | 222,546 | 336,337 | 51.13 | $ Million | 190.024 | 333.814 | 75.67 |
| 12 | Made up Articles | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | $ Million | 358.703 | 393.868.0 | 9.80 |
| 13 | Other Textile Materials | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | $ Million | 160.258 | 211.225 | 31.80 |

***Source: Federal Bureau Statistics***

As depicted in table 3.5, the import of textile machinery has been showing decreasing trend in a row since 2004-05. During the period under review, the import of textile machinery witnessed a growth rate of 14.2 percent against the same period of last year.

| Table 3.8: Import of Textile Machinery | | | | | | | | ($ million) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | July-March | | % Change |
| | | | | | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | |
| | 928.6 | 817.24 | 502.89 | 438.27 | 212.0 | 171.2 | 195.4 | 14.2 |

*Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics*

### 3.2-1 Ancillary Textile Industry:

This topic includes cotton spinning, cotton cloth, cotton yarn, cotton fabric, fabric processing, home textiles, towels, hosiery and knitwear and readymade garments. These components are being produced both in the large scale organized sector as well as in unorganized cottage / small & medium units. The performance of these various ancillary textile industries is evaluated below.

#### i) Cotton Spinning Sector.

The Spinning Sector is the most important segment in the hierarchy of textile production. At present, it is comprised of 521 textile units (50 composite units and 471 spinning units) with 10.1 Million spindles and 114 thousand rotors in operation with capacity utilization of 89 percent and 60 percent respectively, during July – March, 2008-09.

#### ii) Cloth Sector

The pattern of Cloth Production is different than spinning sector. There are three different sub-sectors in weaving viz, Integrated, Independent Weaving Units, and Power Loom Units. There is Investment in the shuttle-less looms both in integrated and independent weaving sector. This trend is likely to intensify in the country. The Power Loom Sector have modernized and registered a phenomenal growth over the last two decades. The growth of power loom sector is due to favorable Government Policies as well as Market forces. This sector is producing comparatively low value added Grey Cloth of mostly inferior quality. Problems of the power loom sector revolve mainly around the poor technology, scarcity of quality yarn and lack of institutional financing for its development from unorganized sector to an organized one. The production of cloth sector has shown in following table.

| Table 3.9 : Sector-wise Production | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Production (M.Sq.Mtrs.) | (July-Mar) 2008-2009 | (July-Mar) 2009-2010 | % Age Change |
| Mill Sector | 763.383 | 762.420 | -0.13 |
| Non Mill Sector | 5895.454 | 5886.393 | -0.15 |
| **Total** | 6658.837 | 6648.813 | -0.15 |

*Source: Ministry of Textile*

#### iii) Textile Made-Up Sector

This is the most dynamic segment of Textile Industry. The major product groups are Towels, Tents & Canvas, Cotton Bags, Bed-Wear, and Hosiery & Knitwear & Readymade Garments including Fashion Apparels. Table 3.4 compares export performance of made-up sector during the period July-march 2008-2009 and 2009-2010.

#### a) Hosiery Industry

There are about 12,000 Knitting Machines spread all over the country. The Capacity utilization is approx 70%. There is greater reliance on the development of this industry as there is substantial

value addition in the form of knitwear. Besides locally manufactured machinery, liberal import of machinery under different modes is also being made and the capacity based on exports is being developed.

**b) Readymade Garment Industry**

The Garment Industry provides highest value addition in Textile Sector. The Industry is distributed in small, medium and large scale units most of them having 50 machines and below, large units are now coming up in the organized sector of the industry. The industry enjoys the facilities of duty free import of machinery and Income Tax exemption. This sector has tremendous potential. Exports remained under pressure. The export performance of Readymade Garments has been compared in table 3.4.

**c) Towel Industry**

There are about 7500 Towel Looms in the country in both organized and unorganized sector. This Industry is dominantly export based and its growth has all the time depended on export outlets. The existing towels manufacturing factories are required to be geared up to produce higher value towels.

**d) Canvas**

This is the highest raw cotton consuming sector. The production capacity is more than 100 million Sq. Meters. This value-added sector has also great potential for export. The 60% of its production is exported while 40% is consumed locally by Armed Forces, Food Department. Pakistan is the cheapest source of supply of Tents and Canvas. The Export performance of Tent & Canvas Industry has been depicted in table 3.4.

**iv) Synthetic Fiber Manufacturing Sector**

This sector has made progress in line with demand of the Textile Industry. Presently there are Five (5) Polyester Fiber Units with production Capacity of 640000 Tons per annum; one acrylic fiber unit (M/s. Dewan Salman) has started its commercial production in December 1999, with rated capacity of 25,000 Tons per annum. Besides import of M.M.yarn, Fibers is permissible to supplement the local production.

**v) Filament Yarn Manufacturing Industry**

The Synthetic filament yarn manufacturing industry picked up momentum during 5$^{th}$ Five Year Plan when demand raised and hence imports increased and private sector was permitted to make feasible investment in the rising market conditions. Today following three kinds of filament yarn are manufactured locally:-

**Table 3.10: Capacity of Synthetic Filament Yarn**

| S. # | Type of Yarn | No of Units | Production Capacity |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Acetate Rayon Yarn | 1 | 3000 (M.Tonnes) |
| 2. | Polyester Filament Yarn | 21 | 105376 (M.Tonnes) |
| 3 | Nylon Filament Yarn | 3 | 2000 (M Tonnes) |
| | | **Total** | **10,000 (M.Tonnes)** |

*Source: Ministry of Textile*

The polyester filament yarn manufacturing activity has slowed down and currently a large scale imports from China has compelled local industry to close down and only 6 units with operational capacity of 55851 M. Tons supply polyester filament yarn. The local production filament fabrics is not picking up as their exports sales are not feasible and local market is heavily flooded with smuggled goods. The Production of Polyester Filament Yarn is approx. 60,337 Tons per annum and imports during the period July – March 2010 is 116,964 M. Tons as against 89,362 M. Tons during July – March 2009. Government in the last year reduced in duty on filament yarn. While it was helpful to the Synthetic Weaving Units, its impact on the Filament industry is evident in the form of closure of 15 units. Recently Hosiery sector has started consuming synthetic yarns for export of Knitted Garments which are both value added as well as diversification in product.

**vi) Art Silk and Synthetic Weaving Industry**

Art Silk and Synthetic Weaving Industry has developed over the time on cottage based Power Looms Units comprising of 08-10 looms spread all over the country. There are approximately 90,000 looms in operation of which 30,000 looms are working on blended yarn and 60,000 looms on filament – yarn. Besides, there are some mobile looms which become operational on market demand. The major concentration is in Karachi – Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Jalalpur Jattan as well as in the un-settled area (Bara – Sawat – Khyber Agency and Wazirstan).

**vii) Woolen Industry**

The main products manufactured by the Woolen Industry are Woolen Yarn of 6.864 M.kgs, Acrylic yarn 6.960 M.kgs, Fabrics 3,445 (M.sq.meter), Shawls 13.353 Million, Blanket 657,235, and Carpet 3.5 (M.Sq.meter) and exports of carpet during the period July to Feb- 08 is as under::-

**viii) Jute Industry**

The main products manufactured by jute industries are jute sakes and hessian cloth, which are used for packing and handling of wheat, rice and food grains. The production of jute goods for the period of Jul-Mar, 2008-09 and Jul-Mar, 2009-10 was 92,666 metric tones and 98,753 metric tones respectively, depicting an increase of 6.6 percent.

## 3.3 Other Industries

Although, Pakistan is a large exporter of cotton and textile related products in the world market. However, this is not only part of manufacturing in the country which is growing. During the last couple of years Pakistan has made huge strides in other industries as well. Some of these are documented below:

### 3.3-1 Engineering Development Board

Engineering Development Board (EDB) over the years has worked as a bridge between the Government and Engineering Sector of the country through consultative process which involves interaction with several private sector stakeholders/organization through formulation of committees headed by private sector representatives. During the current financial year, Engineering Development Board has initiated the following policy measures.

- To narrow the widening demand/supply gap in steel sector, utilization of indigenous raw materials-iron ore & coal, Up gradation of steel sector technology & Quality, enhance energy

conservation techniques and to enhance per capita steel consumption, EDB has drafted submitted to the MOI&P a Steel Policy and was for consideration.

- EDB has prepared an Electronic Policy and submitted to the MOI&P with the objectives that Electronics Industry of Pakistan shall supply key products with own brands in consumer electronics and industrial automation capturing major share of the home market which will provide the base for entering exports
- Chemical Industry vision was initiated to have own technological and engineering capability in order to make self reliant by progressively reducing dependence on foreign engineering corporations at present involved in the commercialization of chemical and industrial projects.
- A strategy for Electric Capital Goods has been worked out with WAPDA to prepare local industry to meet their demand for electric capital goods like Small hydel turbines, Transformers, Switchgears, towers etc. for the next 5 years. In the first phase, demand of electrical capital goods in the five years period 2010-2014 has already been worked out.
- In order to enhance core competence of the engineering industry of Pakistan, EDB as a Business Support Organization (BSO) is providing Senior Volunteer Experts from various international organizations'

### 3.3-2 Automotive Industries

After recording massive downturn last year the industry has put to some recovery in all the sectors except light commercial vehicles (LCVs), where a fall persists, coming to 14.4% for July-March period of the current year. Even so, the extent of recovery in other than LCV, sectors has been modest in comparison with the fall that has ripped through the industry last year. As would appear from the table: 3.3 some growth in passenger cars and trucks and buses has taken place but that is not expected to surpass the highest ever figures. Comparing with the highest ever figures of 2007-08 the said recovery in effect represents 30% downturn this year compared to 48% last year. Meanwhile, the industry liven up with the projections stated in the five year Auto-industry Development Program, commenced in December 2007, undertook huge expansion programs by making substantial investment. However the slump that overtaken last year is not abating at that expansion would continue to be idle.

The persistent fall in LCVs/jeeps is due to their sensitivity to the falling purchasing power, rise in the price of diesel, exchange rate losses and the escalating operating costs.

**Table:3.11: Production of Automotive Industries**

| Category | Installed Capacity | No. of Units Produced | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2008-09 (Jul-Mar) | 2009-10 (Jul-Mar) | % Age Change |
| **Cars** | 275,000 | 164,710 | 84,308 | 63,273 | 86,613 | 36.9% |
| **LCVs/Jeeps** | 40,000 | 22,944 | 17,092 | 14,366 | 12,294 | -14.4% |
| **Buses** | 5,000 | 1,146 | 662 | 408 | 474 | 16.2% |
| **Trucks** | 28,500 | 4,993 | 3,135 | 2,169 | 2.521 | 16.2% |
| **Tractors** | 65,000 | 53,256 | 59,968 | 41,661 | 52,878 | 26.9% |
| **Two/Three Wheelers** | 1,800,000 | 657,188 | 511,969 | 359,335 | 534,797 | 48.8% |

*Source: Pakistan Automotive Manufacturers Association*

After a moderate fall last year, the two/three wheeler sector of the industry revived with substantial growth of 48.8% during the current fiscal year.

Unlike other automotives the Farm Tractors has been unyielding to prevailing economic crises and are registering persistent growth for the last three years. There is similar outlook for the current year with projected growth of 16%. Farm Tractor is indeed a different automotive but its resilience is essentially emanate from high degree of localization and bringing out a product in the market competitive in terms of both quality and price.

There has not been good enough recovery particularly in passenger cars, jeeps, buses and tracks. The persistent high inflation has negatively affected the purchasing power, there has been an inevitable increase in the vehicle costs due to host of reasons the chief being massive currency depreciation. A general cost increase combined with increased cost of financing has taken away the affordability, as the consumer is more engaged to meet the other demand inelastic needs.

The potential demand for vehicles in the economy maintains a worthwhile promise for the industry and the slow down may not be long lasting. However, the recovery in automotives would correspond to the macroeconomic stability and consequent recovery in other sectors.

**Fertilizer Industry:**

Domestic fertilizer industry witnessed positive trend in production during the year under review. The production in nutrient terms increased from 2906 thousand tonnes during 2008-09 to 3024 thousand tonnes during 2009-10 showing an increase of 4.1 per cent. Nitrogen production was 2611 thousand tonnes during 2009-10 and recorded an increase of 3.2 per cent (86.3 per cent in total nutrient production), phosphate 403 thousand tonnes (13.3 per cent share in total nutrient production), which increased by 10.7 per cent. Potash blends production was bout 10 thousand tonnes and was almost same as in previous year (0.3 per cent share in total nutrient production).

The subsidy on phosphatic and potassic fertilizers was eliminated on 31$^{st}$ December 2008. However, from January, 2010, the Government of Pakistan (GOP) initiated a new scheme of subsidy amounting to Rs. 500 per bag of 50 kg for potassic fertilizers only. For 2009-10, the subsidy on potassic fertilizers has been estimated as Rs. 0.5 billion. Along with this, the subsidy on imported Urea by picking the difference over its local price (for price stabilization purpose) continued for 2009-10. On flip side, imported Urea has cost the GoP in 2009-10 at least Rs. 1400 per bag, while, the total subsidy on imported Urea is estimated as about Rs. 14 billion for 2009-10. In addition to this, the Government is also providing an indirect subsidy to fertilizer manufacturers by selling feedstock gas (80% of the raw material cost) at approximately 50 per cent lower rates as compared to the price for commercial users.

**Planned capacity additions**

- A new fertilizer manufacturing plant at Sadiqabad, Distt. Rahim Yar Khan, with a capacity of producing 400 thousand tonnes of urea, 450 thousand tonnes of CAN, 400 thousand tonnes of NP and 300 thousand tonnes of NPK, is expected to start production in the current year. It is a project of Fatima Fertilizer Company, owner of Pak Arab Fertiliser.
- Engro Chemical is installing a new urea plant with an annual capacity of 1300 thousand tonnes. Gas has already been allocated for the plant. The plant is expected to be operational by September 2010. This will reduce fertilizer imports into the country.
- Suraj Fertilizer Industries has set up a new plant of SSP (18 per cent) at Harappa (Sahiwal) with production capacity of 150 thousand tonnes annually.
- In addition, few companies have started production of SSP (14 per cent) at small scale level and their total annual production capacity is around 20 thousand tonnes.

### 3.3-3 Cement Industry

Cement industry played a vital role in the up trend of manufacturing sector during the current financial year of 2009-10. Main contributors to this high growth in cement industry were domestic demand and a strong export demand from the neighboring countries. Presently Pakistan's cement is being exported to Afghanistan, India, Africa, and Middle East. Export of cement is exempted from the Sales Tax (16%) and federal Excise Duty (FED).Cement export of Pakistan (Quantity & Value) since 2006-07 till 2009-10(Jul-Mar) are given in Table 3.12.

**Table 3.12: Cement Export of Pakistan**

| Year | Exports (Million Tonnes) | Value US$ |
|---|---|---|
| 2006-07 | 3.2 | 185 million |
| 2007-08 | 7.7 | 450 million |
| 2008-09 | 8.9 | 534 million |
| 2009-10 (Jul-Mar) | 6.7 | 356 million |

***Source: Ministry of Industry & Production***

Domestic demand of cement has increased during the period under review due to reduction in local dement prices, reduction in other building material prices and reduction of federal excise duty (FED) on cement in the last budget of 2009-10.

| Table 3.13: Demand/Supply/Production of Cement | (Million tones) |
|---|---|
| Installed Capacity | 44 |
| No of Units | 29 |
| Local Demand (2008-09) | 19.4 |
| Production during 2009-10 (Jul-Mar) | 22.8 |
| Capacity Utilization (2009-10)(Jul-Mar) | 51.8% |

*Source: Ministry of Industry & Production*

### Sugar Industry

There are 82 functional sugar mills in the country out of which 45 are in Punjab, 32 in Sindh and 5 in Khyber Pakhtonkhwa. The total sugar production capacity is 6.8 million tons in a season and about six hundred thousand (600,000) tons per day. Capacity utilized is 60-70% depending upon sugarcane production.

In the current crushing season 2009-10 a total quantity of 3.1 million tons new sugar has been produced in the country nearly achieving the target estimated production level of 3.1 million tons. However, the annual consumption is 4.2 million tons thus the balance of 1.1 million tons is being imported to meet the gap (Table 3.14).

**Table 3.14 Sugar production as anticipated**

| Year | Area cropped by sugarcane (000Hectares) | Sugarcane Production (Million Tones) | Sugar Production (million Tones) | Sugar Consumption (million Tones) | Surplus/Shortfall |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2007-08 | 1241 | 63 | 4.7 | 4.2 | +0.5 |
| 2008-09 | 1029 | 50 | 3.2 | 4.2 | -1.0 |
| 2009-10 | 943 | 49.3 | 3.1 | 4.2 | -1.1 |

*Source : Sugarcane Commissioner, Ministry of food & Agriculture & Ministry of Industries and Production*

**Pakistan Steel**

The unprecedented economic melt down which started in the year 2008, caused crash of steel products market world over in terms of both price wise and quantity wise and consequently production of steel industry world over has suffered very badly during the year 2008-09 which was continuing during the year 2009-10 also. Pakistan being an importer of basic raw materials, has also suffered due to this crisis. Due to financial crunch as a result of huge loss of Rs. 26.5 billion suffered by Pakistan Steel in the year 2008-09, Pakistan Steel has not been able to arrange import of basic raw materials, iron ores and coal, as per its requirement. Despite best efforts, Pakistan Steel production during July, 2009 to February, 2010, has remained at 43 percent capacity utilization. However, financial loss during the year 2009-10 is expected to be much lower than the loss suffered in the year 2008-09.

**Future Plan:-**

- The domestic consumption of steel products is presently around 5-6 mtpy. Expansion in the production capacity of Pakistan Steel to 3.0 mtpy or above is, therefore, a viable proposal.
- Pakistan Steel is considering execution of its expansion plan in two stages which will be completed in next 03 to 05 years.
- Pakistan Steel has started an indigenization program to replace costly imported iron ore by locally available material and it is expected that 2,50,000 metric tones (MTN) iron ore (local) will be arranged for its utilization at Pakistan Steel this year which will be enhanced to 500,000 MTN within next three years.

### 3.4 Mining and Quarrying

Pakistan has a widely varied geological frame work, ranging from pre-Cambrian to the Present that includes a number of zones hosting several metallic minerals, industrial minerals, precious and semi-precious stones. Despite of these, the mining and quarrying sector depicted a dismal growth of negative 2.3 percent during the first nine months of on going fiscal year. Most of principal minerals witnessed negative growth rate during the period under review. The growth of coal declined by (18.5 %) followed by crude oil (6.7 %), dolomite (69.6 %), magnesite (94.7 %), rock salt (1.3 %), sulphur (6.6%) and baryte (26.1 %) respectively.

However, natural gas and chromite posted positive growth rate of (1.3%) and (32.1 %) respectively during the current financial year (See Table 3.15).

**Table 3.15: Extraction of Principal Minerals**

| Minerals | Unit of Quantity | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | July-March | | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | |
| Coal | Millions Tonnes | 4.1 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.2 | -18.5 |
| Natural Gas | Min.Cu.M | 42.3 | 41.4 | 31.0 | 31.4 | 1.3 |
| Crude Oil | Min.Barrels | 25.6 | 24.0 | 19.2 | 17.91 | -6.7 |
| Chromite | 000 Tonnes | 115 | 89.7 | 80.0 | 107 | 32.1 |
| Dolomite | 000 Tonnes | 359.9 | 249.9 | 246.4 | 75.0 | -69.6 |
| Gypsum | 000 Tonnes | 660 | 800 | 532 | 539 | 3.1 |
| Limestone | Million Tonnes | 31.8 | 33.1 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 4.0 |
| Magnesite | 000 Tonnes | 3.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.10 | -94.7 |
| Rock Salt | 000 Tonnes | 1849 | 1917 | 1380 | 1362 | -1.3 |
| Sulphur | 000 Tonnes | 29.5 | 25.7 | 19.7 | 18.4 | -6.6 |
| Baryte | 000 Tonnes | 50 | 63 | 46.0 | 34.0 | -26.1 |

*Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics*

### 3.5 Mineral Production in Balochistan

Balochistan, the largest province of Pakistan, covering an area of 347,190 sq.km, 43% of the total area, enjoys a unique strategic position. Balochistan is resource rich province having substantial deposits of metallic and non-metallic minerals.

In Balochistan, the mining activities are primarily carried out by the private sector and mines and mineral development department.

**Revenue recipients**

Enhancement of the mineral activity has not only provided socio-economic uplift of the remote areas of the province, creation of job opportunities for the local, as well as increase in the revenue to Government exchequer. (Rent & royalty). This Directorate has collected revenues on account of rent & royalty since 2004-05 to March2010 are as given below:-

**Table 3.16: Detail of Revenue Recipients**

| S.No. | Period | Revenue Receipts |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2004-05 | 208.72 |
| 2. | 2005-06 | 252.76 |
| 3. | 2006-07 | 380.928 |
| 4. | 2007-08 | 537.69 |
| 5. | 2008-09 | 524.57 |
| 6. | July2009 to March 2010 | 435.166 |

Source: Mines & Mineral development department Govt. of Balochistan

**Future Plans**

1. Allocation/provision of more funds for infrastructure development.
2. Accelerated Exploration activities of Minerals Resources of the Province.
3. Establishment of Mineral based industry within province like:
   i) Cement Factories.
   ii) Value addition Plants/Ferro Chrome Plants.
   iii) Mini Steel Mill at Chagai and Dilband Iron ore deposits.
   iv) Establishment of Coal based Power Plants.
4. Implementation of Minerals Sector Development Programme with the assistance of World Bank.

### 3.6 Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA)

SMEs are considered as one of the most important driving forces behind economic development, employment generation and poverty reduction. SMEs jointly contribute approximately 30% to GDP; employ 80% of the non-agricultural labour force, 25% to total exports and 35% to manufacturing value addition.

In 2009-10, SMEDA worked on a series of demonstration projects/CFCs in major SME clusters for productivity and competitiveness enhancement of SME sector. As many as 20 projects amounting to Rs. 2,215 million have been approved by the Government for implementation by SMEDA. These include projects in sports, agro based industry, leather, foundry, glass products and light engineering sectors

besides business and display facilities for SMEs such as Gujranwala Business Centre, Sports Industry Development Center and Women Business Incubation Centers. Some of these projects were envisaged in the SME Policy 2007 implementation plan, such as the SME Subcontracting Exchange and Policy & Project Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation Unit (PPIMEU). PPIMEU has been established in SMEDA head office to oversee the implementation of demonstration projects and Common Facility Centres (CFC) being implemented by SMEDA through the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP).

To facilitate women entrepreneurs, Women Business Incubation Centre (WBIC), Lahore was established in 2007. After the success of WBIC Lahore, similar projects have also been approved for implementation in Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi. These Centers will provide rental space for offices, exhibition/display facilities and business development services including training to women entrepreneurs, all under one roof.

Access to finance has been a long standing problem faced by SMEs in Pakistan. To facilitate SMEs in this regard, SME Policy 2007 envisaged creation of a venture capital fund and credit guarantee scheme in its implementation plan. A credit guarantee scheme and venture capital fund were later announced by the Government in Federal Budget 2009-10. State bank of Pakistan is steering the process of establishing these two initiatives.

TABLE 3.1

RESERVES AND EXTRACTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS

(000 tonnes)

| Reserves/ Years | Anti-mony (tonnes) | Argonite/ Marble | China Clay | Celestite (tonnes) | Chromite | Coal | Dolomite (tonnes) | Fire Clay | Fullers Earth | Gypsum Anhydrite | Lime Stone |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Very large Deposits | 4.9 million tons | .. | fairly large Deposits | 185 billion tonnes | Very large Deposits | Over 100 million tons | fairly large Deposits | 350 million tons | Very large Deposits |
| 1990-91 | 128 | 281 | 44 | 1,773 | 24 | 3,054 | 154,591 | 120 | 23 | 468 | 9,009 |
| 1991-92 | - | 321 | 42 | 1,069 | 28 | 3,627 | 180,987 | 139 | 21 | 471 | 8,528 |
| 1992-93 | 5 | 388 | 37 | 1,682 | 23 | 3,256 | 220,241 | 132 | 23 | 533 | 9,015 |
| 1993-94 | 3 | 460 | 48 | 4,398 | 11 | 3,534 | 228,090 | 116 | 17 | 666 | 9,125 |
| 1994-95 | - | 467 | 31 | 1,403 | 13 | 3,043 | 227,079 | 152 | 15 | 620 | 9,682 |
| 1995-96 | - | 458 | 43 | 762 | 27 | 3,465 | 185,115 | 112 | 18 | 420 | 9,740 |
| 1996-97 | - | 459 | 66 | 812 | 35 | 3,496 | 215,556 | 110 | 12 | 522 | 9,491 |
| 1997-98 | - | 345 | 68 | 961 | 35 | 3,145 | 116,046 | 94 | 18 | 307 | 11,166 |
| 1998-99 | - | 403 | 67 | 642 | 18 | 3,378 | 198,831 | 153 | 16 | 242 | 9,467 |
| 1999-00 | - | 579 | 63 | 802 | 26 | 3,164 | 347,583 | 139 | 19 | 355 | 9,589 |
| 2000-01 | 95 | 620 | 47 | 807 | 22 | 3,285 | 352,689 | 164 | 13 | 364 | 10,870 |
| 2001-02 | 37 | 685 | 54 | 382 | 24 | 3,512 | 312,886 | 171 | 16 | 402 | 10,820 |
| 2002-03 | - | 1,066 | 40 | 402 | 31 | 3,609 | 340,864 | 117 | 15 | 424 | 11,880 |
| 2003-04 | - | 994 | 25 | 570 | 29 | 3,325 | 297,419 | 193 | 14 | 467 | 13,150 |
| 2004-05 | 5 | 1,280 | 38 | 1,855 | 46 | 3,367 | 199,653 | 254 | 17 | 552 | 14,857 |
| 2005-06 | 91 | 1,835 | 53 | 3,160 | 52 | 3,854 | 183,952 | 333 | 16 | 601 | 18,427 |
| 2006-07 | 119 | 1,980 | 31 | 1,530 | 104 | 3,702 | 342,463 | 347 | 11 | 624 | 25,512 |
| 2007-08 | 245 | 1,537 | 32 | 1,310 | 115 | 4,066 | 359,994 | 330 | 11 | 660 | 31,789 |
| 2008-09 | 75 | 1,144 | 17 | 470 | 89 | 3,674 | 249,918 | 148 | 4 | 800 | 33,100 |
| July-March | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 60 | 990 | 23 | 670 | 81 | 2,960 | 246,489 | 259 | 8 | 532 | 24,540 |
| 2009-10 P | .. | 472 | 10 | .. | 107 | 2,224 | 75,000 | 221 | 9 | 539 | 26,000 |

- : Nil or Insignificant .. : Not available (Contd.)

P : Provisional

TABLE 3.1

RESERVES AND EXTRACTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS

(000 tonnes)

| Reserves/ Years | Magne-site (tonnes) | Rock Salt | Silica Sand | Ochre (tonnes) | Sulphur (tonnes) | Soap Stone | Baryte | Bauxite/ Laterite (tonnes) | Iron Ore (tonnes) | Crude Oil (m. barrels) | Natural Gas (000 m.cu.mtr.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Over 100 million tons | Very large deposits | .. | 0.8 million tons | 0.6 million tons | 5 million tons | Over 74 million tons | Over 430 million tons | 184 million US barrels | 492 billion cu. metre |
| 1990-91 | 4,242 | 736 | 143 | 1,285 | 295 | 32 | 26 | 24,644 | 318 | 23.49 | 14.66 |
| 1991-92 | 6,333 | 833 | 132 | 1,001 | 215 | 37 | 30 | 21,818 | 937 | 22.47 | 15.57 |
| 1992-93 | 5,047 | 895 | 158 | 1,000 | 510 | 48 | 26 | 18,682 | 1,922 | 21.90 | 16.50 |
| 1993-94 | 7,000 | 916 | 169 | 745 | 715 | 44 | 18 | 34,984 | 3,792 | 20.68 | 17.65 |
| 1994-95 | 5,227 | 890 | 152 | 4,623 | 510 | 34 | 20 | 32,214 | 8,103 | 19.86 | 17.77 |
| 1995-96 | 14,981 | 958 | 184 | 8,081 | 20 | 40 | 14 | 19,554 | 6,046 | 21.05 | 18.85 |
| 1996-97 | 6,679 | 1,066 | 154 | 2,047 | 640 | 45 | 30 | 33,583 | 4,575 | 21.27 | 19.76 |
| 1997-98 | 3,397 | 971 | 135 | 3,147 | 22,458 | 49 | 30 | 28,366 | 5,500 | 20.54 | 19.82 |
| 1998-99 | 3,455 | 1,190 | 158 | 4,080 | 19,103 | 61 | 18 | 41,362 | 38,151 | 19.95 | 20.92 |
| 1999-00 | 4,513 | 1,358 | 167 | 4,793 | 22,812 | 48 | 26 | 48,237 | 45,980 | 20.40 | 23.17 |
| 2000-01 | 4,645 | 1,394 | 155 | 4,691 | 17,428 | 47 | 28 | 35,114 | 24,765 | 21.08 | 24.78 |
| 2001-02 | 4,637 | 1,423 | 157 | 5,064 | 22,580 | 39 | 21 | 37,182 | 4,942 | 23.19 | 26.16 |
| 2002-03 | 2,645 | 1,426 | 185 | 6,733 | 19,402 | 66 | 41 | 67,536 | 11,483 | 23.46 | 28.11 |
| 2003-04 | 6,074 | 1,640 | 259 | 7,861 | 23,873 | 52 | 44 | 88,044 | 84,946 | 22.62 | 34.06 |
| 2004-05 | 3,029 | 1,648 | 309 | 18,686 | 24,158 | 21 | 42 | 78,288 | 104,278 | 24.12 | 38.08 |
| 2005-06 | 2,446 | 1,859 | 411 | 34,320 | 24,730 | 21 | 52 | 60,370 | 131,259 | 23.94 | 39.65 |
| 2006-07 | 3,445 | 1,873 | 402 | 61,665 | 27,710 | 45 | 47 | 150,796 | 125,879 | 24.62 | 40.03 |
| 2007-08 | 3,940 | 1,849 | 403 | 46,215 | 29,485 | 38 | 50 | 174,223 | 286,255 | 25.60 | 41.18 |
| 2008-09 | 2,639 | 1,917 | 370 | 56,617 | 25,784 | 14 | 63 | 137,485 | 320,214 | 24.03 | 41.36 |
| July-March | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 1,864 | 1,380 | 280 | 44,566 | 19,907 | 26 | 46 | 135,745 | 240,920 | 19.26 | 30.96 |
| 2009-10 P | 100 | 1,362 | 252 | 37,215 | 18,477 | 7 | 34 | 68,071 | 228,975 | 17.91 | 31.40 |

P : Provisional

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 3.2

PRODUCTION INDEX OF MINING AND MANUFACTURING

| | Mining | | | Manufacturing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 1969-70=100 | 1975-76=100 | 1980-81=100 | 1980-81=100 |
| 1990-91 | 468 | 410.3 | 275.2 | 202.5 |
| 1991-92 | 472.1 | 412.8 | 277.8 | 218.5 |
| 1992-93 | 478 | 420.6 | 278.4 | 227.5 |
| 1993-94 | 483.4 | 427.1 | 275.2 | 237.2 |
| 1994-95 | 461.8 | 417.6 | 270.8 | 240.8 |
| 1995-96 | 504.8 | 445.3 | 296.7 | 248.4 |
| 1996-97 | 520.1 | 456.3 | 305.6 | 243.1 |
| 1997-98 | 512.3 | 449.5 | 302.5 | 261.6 |
| 1998-99 | 509.1 | 448.7 | 283.1 | 270.8 |
| | | | 1999-2000=100 | |
| 1999-00 | 545.6 | 468.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2000-01 | 576.7 | 497.6 | 105.6 | 101.0 |
| 2001-02 | 611.3 | 532.8 | 112.5 | 114.8 |
| 2002-03 | 656.7 | 572.4 | 119.6 | 123.1 |
| 2003-04 | 709.8 | 597.2 | 134.8 | 146.4 |
| 2004-05 | .. | .. | 148.7 | 173.0 |
| 2005-06 | .. | .. | 155.4 | 188.8 |
| 2006-07 | .. | .. | 158.6 | 205.1 |
| 2007-08 | .. | .. | 162.8 | 213.9 |
| 2008-09 | .. | .. | 160.3 | 195.9 |
| July-March | | | | |
| 2008-09 | .. | .. | 164.4 | 194.5 |
| 2009-10 P | .. | .. | 160.6 | 203.5 |

.. : Not available

P : Provisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 3.3

COTTON TEXTILES STATISTICS

| Year | No. of Mills | Installed Capacity | | Working at the end of the period | | Spindle Hours Worked (Million) | Loom Hours Worked (Million) | Consump-tion of Cotton (mln kg) | Total Yarn Pro-duced (mln.kg) | Surplus Yarn (mln. kg) | Total Pro-duction of Cloth (mln. sq mtr.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Spindles (000) | No. of Looms (000) | No. of Spindles (000) | No. of Looms (000) | | | | | | |
| 1990-91 | 247 | 5,493 | 15 | 4,754 | 8 | 39,542 | 60.2 | 1,197.5 | 1,041.2 | 1,001.0 | 292.9 |
| 1991-92 | 271 | 6,141 | 15 | 5,260 | 8 | 43,606 | 58.8 | 1,342.8 | 1,170.7 | 1,134.7 | 307.9 |
| 1992-93 | 284 | 6,768 | 14 | 5,433 | 6 | 46,364 | 55.5 | 1,427.0 | 1,219.0 | 1,148.6 | 325.4 |
| 1993-94 | 320 | 8,182 | 14 | 5,886 | 6 | 47,221 | 44.0 | 1,483.4 | 1,309.6 | 1,272.8 | 314.9 |
| 1994-95 | 334 | 8,307 | 14 | 5,991 | 5 | 49,734 | 41.8 | 1,558.9 | 1,369.7 | 1,340.6 | 321.8 |
| 1995-96 | 349 | 8,493 | 13 | 6,356 | 5 | 52,239 | 37.1 | 1,661.9 | 1,495.1 | 1,434.7 | 327.0 |
| 1996-97 | 357 | 8,137 | 10 | 6,465 | 5 | 53,625 | 36.4 | 1,670.1 | 1,520.8 | 1,473.9 | 333.5 |
| 1997-98 | 353 | 8,274 | 10 | 6,556 | 4 | 55,005 | 37.7 | 1,751.0 | 1,532.3 | 1,478.9 | 340.3 |
| 1998-99 | 348 | 8,298 | 10 | 6,594 | 5 | 55,802 | 35.2 | 1,839.6 | 1,540.3 | 1,482.4 | 384.6 |
| 1999-00 | 351 | 8,383 | 10 | 6,750 | 4 | 57,205 | 34.3 | 1,961.6 | 1,669.9 | 1,604.4 | 437.2 |
| 2000-01 | 353 | 8,594 | 10 | 7,105 | 4 | 59,219 | 34.1 | 2,070.1 | 1,721.0 | 1,652.7 | 490.2 |
| 2001-02 | 354 | 8,967 | 10 | 7,078 | 5 | 61,267 | 36.3 | 2,155.2 | 1,808.6 | 1,731.2 | 568.4 |
| 2002-03 | 363 | 9,216 | 10 | 7,623 | 5 | 64,274 | 38.7 | 2,371.3 | 1,934.9 | 1,855.4 | 576.6 |
| 2003-04 | 357 | 9,499 | 10 | 7,934 | 4 | 69,652 | 32.7 | 2,397.8 | 1,929.1 | 1,835.9 | 683.4 |
| 2004-05 | 423 | 10,941 | 9 | 8,852 | 5 | 72,255 | 31.2 | 2,622.8 | 2,270.3 | 2,104.9 | 924.7 |
| 2005-06 | 437 | 11,168 | 9 | 9,631 | 4 | 74,884 | 24.8 | 2,932.6 | 2,556.3 | 2,457.6 | 915.3 |
| 2006-07 | 427 | 11,266 | 8 | 10,057 | 4 | 76,892 | 21.7 | 3,143.5 | 2,727.6 | 2,623.2 | 1,012.9 |
| 2007-08 | 427 | 11,834 | 8 | 9,960 | 4 | 76,400 | 21.5 | 3,159.2 | 2,809.4 | 2,700.3 | 1,016.4 |
| 2008-09 | 369 | 10,514 | 9 | 9,375 | 4 | 75,405 | 24.0 | 2,648.2 | 2,274.4 | 2,328.2 | 1,019.2 |
| 2009-10 P | .. | 10,101 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,922.4 | .. | 762.4 |

P : Provisional

.. : Not available

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics
Textile Commissioner Organization

TABLE 3.4

PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZERS, VEGETABLE GHEE, SUGAR AND CEMENT

(000 tonnes)

| | Fertilizers | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Urea | Super Phos-phate | Ammo-nium Nitrate | Ammo-nium Sulphate | Nitro Phos-phate | Vegetable Ghee | Sugar | Cement |
| 1990-91 | 2,050.3 | 175.1 | 318.8 | 92.3 | 321.0 | 656 | 1,934 | 7,762 |
| 1991-92 | 1,898.0 | 194.0 | 300.0 | 92.9 | 309.8 | 639 | 2,322 | 8,321 |
| 1992-93 | 2,306.1 | 205.0 | 302.2 | 92.9 | 297.3 | 725 | 2,384 | 8,558 |
| 1993-94 | 3,103.8 | 195.1 | 242.7 | 82.0 | 251.4 | 671 | 2,841 | 8,100 |
| 1994-95 | 3,000.2 | 147.0 | 313.9 | 79.6 | 285.0 | 711 | 2,964 | 7,913 |
| 1995-96 | 3,260.1 | 103.7 | 383.5 | 83.7 | 336.5 | 733 | 2,426 | 9,567 |
| 1996-97 | 3,258.7 | 0.1 | 330.2 | 80.9 | 350.3 | 714 | 2,383 | 9,536 |
| 1997-98 | 3,284.2 | 0.0 | 316.3 | - | 293.2 | 719 | 3,555 | 9,364 |
| 1998-99 | 3,521.7 | 21.6 | 338.8 | - | 285.0 | 773 | 3,542 | 9,635 |
| 1999-00 | 3,785.0 | 145.8 | 386.5 | - | 261.3 | 695 | 2,429 | 9,314 |
| 2000-01 | 4,005.1 | 159.6 | 374.4 | - | 282.5 | 835 | 2,956 | 9,674 |
| 2001-02 | 4,259.6 | 161.0 | 329.4 | - | 305.7 | 797 | 3,247 | 9,935 |
| 2002-03 | 4,401.9 | 147.2 | 335.3 | - | 304.9 | 772 | 3,686 | 10,845 |
| 2003-04 | 4,431.6 | 167.7 | 350.4 | - | 363.5 | 888 | 4,021 | 12,862 |
| 2004-05 | 4,606.4 | 163.1 | 329.9 | - | 338.9 | 1,048 | 3,116 | 16,353 |
| 2005-06 | 4,806.4 | 160.8 | 327.9 | - | 356.6 | 1,152 | 2,960 | 18,564 |
| 2006-07 | 4,732.5 | 148.9 | 330.8 | - | 325.8 | 1,180 | 3,527 | 22,739 |
| 2007-08 | 4,924.9 | 161.8 | 343.7 | - | 329.7 | 1,137 | 4,733 | 26,751 |
| 2008-09 | 4,918.4 | 187.4 | 344.3 | - | 305.7 | 1,059 | 3,190 | 28,380 |
| July-March | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 3,652.4 | 143.2 | 245.7 | - | 218.4 | 798 | 3,189 | 20,469 |
| 2009-10 P | 3,783.6 | 122.5 | 244.3 | - | 210.8 | 778 | 3,078 | 22,763 |

- : Nil

P : Provisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 3.5

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

| Year | Food and Tobacco | | Jute | | Rubber | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Beverages (000 doz. bottles) | Cigarettes (Million Nos) | Textiles (000 tonnes) | Motor Tyres (000 Nos) | Motor Tubes (000 Nos) | Cycle Tyres (000 Nos) | Cycle Tubes (000 Nos) |
| 1990-91 | 67,607 | 29,887 | 96.9 | 952 | 646 | 3,828 | 5,468 |
| 1991-92 | 85,266 | 29,673 | 100.9 | 784 | 618 | 3,751 | 5,757 |
| 1992-93 | 139,823 | 29,947 | 97.5 | 712 | 550 | 3,826 | 5,612 |
| 1993-94 | 113,704 | 35,895 | 76.4 | 783 | 706 | 3,872 | 6,191 |
| 1994-95 | 143,019 | 32,747 | 68.5 | 912 | 833 | 3,523 | 5,146 |
| 1995-96 | 131,114 | 45,506 | 70.6 | 1003 | 909 | 3,988 | 5,594 |
| 1996-97 | 115,817 | 46,101 | 68.7 | 525 | 643 | 4,112 | 5,205 |
| 1997-98 | 149,848 | 48,215 | 95.4 | 767 | 665 | 1,415 | 4,978 |
| 1998-99 | 185,014 | 51,578 | 85.5 | 845 | 586 | 3,665 | 5,529 |
| 1999-00 | 194,336 | 46,976 | 85.5 | 856 | 490 | 3,767 | 5,937 |
| 2000-01 | 211,798 | 58,259 | 89.4 | 884 | 520 | 4,051 | 5,891 |
| 2001-02 | 207,646 | 55,108 | 81.7 | 908 | 557 | 4,569 | 6,938 |
| 2002-03 | 190,742 | 49,365 | 93.8 | 1082 | 616 | 5,330 | 8,942 |
| 2003-04 | 224,238 | 55,399 | 102.0 | 1302 | 587 | 4,894 | 8,004 |
| 2004-05 | 285,326 | 61,097 | 104.8 | 5336 | 6278 | 4,900 | 9,612 |
| 2005-06 | 384,969 | 64,137 | 104.5 | 5942 | 7164 | 5,287 | 10,204 |
| 2006-07 | 517,110 | 65,980 | 118.1 | 7027 | 10277 | 5,182 | 10,420 |
| 2007-08 | 612,606 | 67,446 | 129.0 | 6990 | 9627 | 4,243 | 9,224 |
| 2008-09 | 630,886 | 75,609 | 137.4 | 7102 | 14514 | 3,214 | 6,867 |
| July-March | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 434,630 | 55,625 | 98.8 | 5,025 | 9,938 | 2,164 | 5,068 |
| 2009-10 P | 355,270 | 49,510 | 77.9 | 6,198 | 14,891 | 2,415 | 5,257 |

P : Provisional

(Contd.)

TABLE 3.5

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED ITEMS

| Year | Chemicals | | | | | | Transport, Machinery & Electrical Appliances | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Soda Ash (000 tonnes) | Sulphuric Acid (000 tonnes) | Caustic Soda (000 tonnes) | Chlorine Gas (000 tonnes) | Paints & Varnishes (tonnes) | Polishes & Creams for Footwear (mln. grams) | Bicycles (000 Nos.) | Sewing Machines (000 Nos.) | Total TV Sets (000 Nos.) |
| 1990-91 | 147.2 | 93.5 | 78.5 | 6.7 | 14,308 | 651.1 | 428.8 | 81.3 | 181.7 |
| 1991-92 | 185.9 | 97.6 | 82.0 | 6.1 | 18,950 | 682.5 | 478.4 | 85.1 | 145.5 |
| 1992-93 | 196.2 | 99.8 | 81.5 | 5.9 | 16,626 | 638.1 | 588.6 | 72.3 | 162.2 |
| 1993-94 | 197.0 | 102.3 | 89.0 | 5.8 | 9,373 | 602.8 | 563.7 | 76.7 | 112.5 |
| 1994-95 | 196.1 | 80.4 | 92.7 | 7.8 | 6,865 | 719.5 | 473.4 | 68.1 | 101.1 |
| 1995-96 | 221.2 | 69.2 | 109.0 | 9.1 | 8,030 | 836.8 | 545.1 | 84.1 | 277.6 |
| 1996-97 | 247.0 | 30.8 | 118.2 | 9.4 | 8,005 | 861.1 | 432.4 | 61.1 | 185.6 |
| 1997-98 | 240.3 | 28.1 | 115.7 | 9.7 | 5,917 | 869.7 | 452.1 | 36.2 | 107.4 |
| 1998-99 | 239.4 | 27.0 | 120.4 | 11.3 | 6,500 | 888.8 | 504.0 | 29.7 | 128.3 |
| 1999-00 | 245.7 | 57.7 | 141.3 | 14.2 | 7,347 | 897.7 | 534.1 | 27.6 | 121.3 |
| 2000-01 | 217.9 | 57.1 | 145.5 | 14.5 | 10,922 | 906.7 | 569.6 | 26.9 | 97.4 |
| 2001-02 | 215.2 | 59.4 | 150.3 | 15.1 | 10,341 | 920.9 | 553.4 | 24.0 | 450.0 |
| 2002-03 | 281.5 | 56.0 | 164.4 | 15.9 | 3,899 | 935.3 | 629.7 | 30.6 | 764.6 |
| 2003-04 | 286.5 | 64.6 | 187.5 | 17.2 | 5,406 | 950.1 | 664.1 | 35.0 | 843.1 |
| 2004-05 | 297.3 | 91.3 | 206.7 | 19.1 | 15,023 | 959.6 | 587.9 | 36.1 | 908.8 |
| 2005-06 | 318.7 | 94.4 | 219.3 | 18.3 | 17,147 | 969.2 | 589.6 | 39.1 | 935.1 |
| 2006-07 | 330.6 | 96.3 | 242.2 | 17.2 | 23,936 | 978.8 | 486.3 | 52.2 | 608.6 |
| 2007-08 | 364.9 | 102.8 | 248.3 | 18.2 | 26,308 | 988.6 | 535.5 | 57.3 | 716.1 |
| 2008-09 | 365.3 | 97.8 | 244.3 | 16.5 | 29,831 | 998.5 | 428.3 | 50.8 | 402.3 |
| July-March | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 267.7 | 74.4 | 176.8 | 12.5 | 22,864 | 715.4 | 285.3 | 38.6 | 317.2 |
| 2009-10 P | 300.7 | 61.7 | 137.0 | 11.5 | 22,159 | 722.5 | 332.9 | 37.6 | 261.3 |

P : Provisional

(Contd.)

TABLE 3.5

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

| Year | Electrical Appliances | | Paper & Board | | Steel Products | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Electric Bulbs (Mln.Nos) | Electric Tubes (000 metres) | Paper Board (000 tonnes) | Paper (All Types) (000 tonnes) | Coke (000 tonnes) | Pig Iron (000 tonnes) | Billets (000 tonnes) |
| 1990-91 | 49.3 | 7,728 | 88.6 | 64.2 | 723.6 | 1,073.9 | 330.0 |
| 1991-92 | 43.2 | 4,460 | 111.0 | 66.0 | 737.2 | 1,048.1 | 306.7 |
| 1992-93 | 41.3 | 4,205 | 154.8 | 109.0 | 716.4 | 1,098.2 | 338.4 |
| 1993-94 | 42.7 | 5,307 | 133.2 | 129.3 | 771.6 | 1,252.7 | 403.9 |
| 1994-95 | 41.6 | 5,352 | 106.2 | 208.4 | 701.5 | 1,044.7 | 343.5 |
| 1995-96 | 45.8 | 5,417 | 110.0 | 193.4 | 685.6 | 1,002.2 | 332.7 |
| 1996-97 | 56.4 | 7,598 | 197.6 | 149.0 | 663.0 | 1,068.6 | 378.5 |
| 1997-98 | 62.5 | 8,354 | 166.5 | 178.3 | 667.7 | 1,015.8 | 350.1 |
| 1998-99 | 66.8 | 7,991 | 173.6 | 186.8 | 588.7 | 989.3 | 276.1 |
| 1999-00 | 63.2 | 7,137 | 228.0 | 206.2 | 675.5 | 1,106.6 | 345.2 |
| 2000-01 | 55.2 | 10,542 | 246.3 | 284.8 | 717.3 | 1,071.2 | 414.7 |
| 2001-02 | 54.6 | 10,441 | 187.6 | 137.9 | 694.6 | 1,042.9 | 412.0 |
| 2002-03 | 58.3 | 10,844 | 228.2 | 148.0 | 775.2 | 1,140.2 | 408.4 |
| 2003-04 | 139.4 | 14,614 | 247.9 | 156.8 | 785.5 | 1,180.0 | 429.2 |
| 2004-05 | 146.7 | 19,819 | 420.6 | 163.7 | 772.8 | 1,137.2 | 2,715.0 |
| 2005-06 | 143.6 | 19,992 | 476.7 | 167.7 | 182.3 | 767.9 | 3,381.0 |
| 2006-07 | 144.8 | 21,400 | 464.7 | 161.7 | 326.3 | 1,008.8 | 3,678.0 |
| 2007-08 | 129.8 | 19,524 | 448.2 | 192.0 | 290.9 | 993.4 | 2,874.0 |
| 2008-09 | 91.8 | 11,101 | 449.6 | 252.5 | 423.7 | 791.1 | 1,943.0 |
| July-March | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 72.9 | 10,198 | 340.5 | 188.9 | 329.7 | 640.9 | 1,477.0 |
| 2009-10 P | 57.9 | 2,179 | 330.7 | 185.4 | 263.4 | 388.7 | 1,252.0 |

P : Provisional

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Industries

TABLE 3.6

PERCENT GROWTH OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

| | Cotton Yarn | Cotton Cloth | Jute Goods | Veg.Ghee | Cigarettes | Fertilizers | Cement | Soda Ash | Caustic Soda | Sugar |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990-91 | 14.22 | (0.65) | 1.15 | (3.93) | (7.41) | (2.66) | 3.66 | 1.53 | 6.01 | 4.15 |
| 1991-92 | 12.44 | 5.12 | 4.13 | (2.59) | (0.72) | (5.52) | 7.20 | 26.29 | 4.49 | 20.06 |
| 1992-93 | 4.13 | 5.68 | (3.37) | 13.46 | (0.92) | 14.65 | 2.84 | 5.54 | (0.61) | 2.67 |
| 1993-94 | 7.43 | (3.23) | (21.64) | (7.45) | 19.86 | 20.96 | (5.35) | (0.41) | 9.20 | 19.17 |
| 1994-95 | 4.59 | 2.19 | (10.34) | 5.96 | (8.77) | (1.27) | (2.31) | (0.46) | 4.16 | 4.33 |
| 1995-96 | 9.16 | 1.62 | 3.07 | 3.09 | 38.96 | 8.89 | 20.90 | 12.80 | 17.58 | (18.15) |
| 1996-97 | 1.72 | 1.99 | (2.69) | (2.59) | 1.31 | (3.53) | (0.32) | 11.66 | 8.44 | (1.77) |
| 1997-98 | 0.76 | 2.04 | 38.86 | 0.70 | 4.54 | (3.15) | (1.80) | (2.71) | (2.12) | 49.18 |
| 1998-99 | 0.52 | 13.02 | (10.38) | 7.95 | 6.98 | 6.67 | 2.30 | (0.37) | 4.06 | (0.48) |
| 1999-00 | 8.41 | 13.73 | (1.87) | (9.65) | (8.92) | 4.62 | (3.33) | 2.63 | 17.36 | (31.41) |
| 2000-01 | 3.06 | 12.12 | 4.56 | 19.59 | 24.02 | 9.21 | 3.87 | (11.30) | 2.97 | 21.70 |
| 2001-02 | 5.09 | 20.09 | (8.61) | 7.24 | (5.05) | (0.38) | 2.70 | (1.23) | 3.85 | 9.84 |
| 2002-03 | 6.18 | 1.66 | 14.03 | (6.75) | (10.42) | 12.11 | 12.11 | 10.09 | 9.34 | 13.48 |
| 2003-04 | 0.73 | 17.39 | 8.87 | 15.10 | 12.22 | 7.80 | 18.60 | 2.22 | 14.11 | 9.09 |
| 2004-05 | 18.22 | 35.31 | 0.80 | 18.04 | 10.29 | 25.73 | 27.14 | 3.77 | 10.21 | (22.51) |
| 2005-06 | 11.66 | (2.26) | (0.27) | 9.86 | 4.98 | 5.03 | 13.52 | 7.19 | 6.11 | (5.01) |
| 2006-07 | 11.73 | 8.18 | 12.97 | 2.45 | 2.87 | (7.75) | 22.49 | 3.74 | 10.45 | 19.16 |
| 2007-08 | 2.44 | 3.95 | 9.29 | (3.63) | 2.22 | (2.48) | 17.64 | 10.37 | 2.50 | 34.20 |
| 2008-09 | (0.04) | 0.05 | 6.50 | (6.89) | 12.10 | 18.89 | 6.09 | 0.11 | (1.59) | (32.61) |
| July-March | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | (0.27) | (0.33) | 6.57 | (8.17) | 11.37 | 21.53 | 4.71 | (1.25) | (2.38) | (26.32) |
| 2009-10 | (1.76) | 0.14 | (21.07) | (2.49) | (10.99) | 10.88 | 11.21 | 12.31 | (22.47) | (3.47) |

Note : Figures in parenthesis represent negative growth

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics