ONLINE

FEDERAL BUDGET SYSTEM

By

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ALLAH SAYS IN THE HOLY QURAN

In the unceasing process of creation inherent in the spheres above and the earth below causing continuously the visible interchange of night and day lie the causative unwritten laws discernable by the people who use the facilities of their heard and heart, such people while standing, sitting and reclining resuscitate through such reflection their inborn faith in Allah the Creator of the Universe acknowledge pray "O our Lord" nothing in this Universe YOU have created without correlated purposes, YOU are the perfect, save us from the sizzling fire.

ABSTRACT

A project on Federal Budget System has been assigned to us by the Department of Computer Center, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. This database is mainly developed in Oracle 8i at back end and Active Server Pages (ASP) at the front end. It mainly contains 3 tables that are created in Oracle with different attributes. Ninety (90) forms have been developed. Ten (10) different types of Queries and 10 different types of reports have been developed in Active Server Pages with the options of inserting and retrieving data. Further explanation of project can be viewed in the chapter of user's guide. This report on the project contains information about organization, tools used in the software, system design, system development, system testing, system implementation and evaluation and guidance for the users of this database.

FINAL APPROVAL

It is certified that we have read the thesis submitted by Miss Razia Sultana and Miss Samia Wasay. It is our judgment that this thesis is of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by the Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad for the Post Graduate Diploma in computer science.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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We acknowledge that without guidance and technical support from Dr. Sohail J. Malik Chairman IDS, completion of this project would not have been possible. He and his colleagues provided us an invaluable insight in to the intricacies and processes of the financial and fiscal system of Pakistan.

We are really thankful to Miss Uzma and Mr. Atiff Mahmood who made it possible for us to complete our project.

A very special note of thanks goes to our parents and other family members for encouraging us, praying for us and enduring all our problems with great patience and love. We are also thankful to our classmates and friends for their timely help.

<u>DEDICATED TO</u>

Our Parents and Teachers who extended their helping hand and
efforts to make us stand where we are today

Project Brief

Supervised By	Mr. Javed Hussain
Offered By	Computer Center QAU
Organization	Innovative Development Strategies (IDS)
Date Of Commencement	July, 2002
Date Of Completion	November, 2002
Source Tools	Oracle 8i , Developer 6i
	Active Server Pages(ASP)
Operating System used	Windows 2000 Professional
System used	Pentium III,1.3800 GHz

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CHAPTER # 1

Introduction

A Profile of Innovative Development Strategies (IDS)

Innovative Development Strategies (IDS) is a private sector consulting organization established in Islamabad. Its research and outreach is devoted to the identification and analyses of economic, social, cultural, political, business, and institutional problems connected most particularly to poverty alleviation. It provides modern and innovative solutions to all the management, organizational and programmatic problems associated with economic development. In addition to core staff of six directors, IDS utilizes the services of a vast group of professionals from a variety of disciplines; including economics, statistics, finance, taxation, planning, communications, management, demography, anthropology, other social sciences and engineering. Its services reflect the spectrum of support in all areas of poverty reduction from social sector to public sector reforms and governance and from agriculture and rural development to industrial development and trade. In all these areas IDS offers support to build monitoring and evaluation capacity at all levels. IDS has special expertise in the setting up, implementation and analyses of large- and small- scale household and market surveys and rapid assessments and appraisals. The outfit staff has extensive experience in organizing technical meetings, seminars and workshops. It specializes in providing technical assistance to public sector programs and projects. The research work of IDS is based on quantitative as well as qualitative data. It both collects data and utilizes existing databases.

One of the most important initiatives that IDS is involved in is the building of capacity through its internship program. Each semester, IDS recruits five graduate

students for three-month internships in economic policy analysis and design of policy support. These students are chosen on the basis of two criteria; namely academic excellence and financial need. In some cases, a reasonable monthly stipend is paid to interns. The interns work closely with senior staff and consultants on different projects connected to the on-going work program of the IDS. These range from carrying out basic research to organizing and participating in dissemination and outreach through publications, workshops and seminars. The work of the IDS interns is acknowledged and projected through the IDS submissions to clients and will be eventually put on the IDS web site. In addition to the on-going work IDS interns complete their Master's/ Mphil/ Ph.D. theses under the joint supervision of the IDS senior staff.

In addition to the above, the organization keeps on working projects that are not necessarily a result of a business activity but are carried out for the interest and the benefit of the general public. One such activity is development of databases that are useful for others as well as the outfit itself. Currently, it is developing a database on the federal budget. The database includes the revenues and expenditure. A specific user friendly software in Oracle 8i has been developed to maintain and update this database. In future, the database will be augmented to include provincial budgetary data. A step further will be to add the local government data of the district and tehsil/town governments. This would make it a comprehensive source of information on fiscal information. This database will be posted on the website of the IDS and will be available to general public for information, analysis and research on revenues and public expenditures.

This venture was assigned to Miss Samia Wasay and Miss Razia Sultana as interns with the IDS and as a part of a requirement to do a project in fulfillment of their Post Graduate Diploma (PGD) in computer sciences at the Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. This thesis is based on this completion of this project. In this context, the authors are thankful to Dr. Sohail J. Malik, Chairman IDS and his

other colleagues who provided full cooperation and support to this venture. Their insight in to the intricacies of the budgetary processes and sources of information was invaluable for development of the software and the database.

Budget Administration In Pakistan

The Budget System

The budget system in Pakistan was inherited by it at the time of independence in 1947. Since then, there have been a number of changes in the scope of the budget, in the manner of its presentation and in the way financial control is exercised. However, the basic features inherited from pre-independence days have by and large remained intact.

The Budget in Pakistan comprises the following main segments:-

1. *Revenue or Current Account:* This consists of proceeds of taxation and other receipts classed as revenue, and expenditure met there from. Estimates in this behalf are prepared by agencies collecting revenue or incurring expenditure.

2. *Capital Account:* It comprises surpluses in the Revenue Account transferred to the Capital Account, internal borrowings and inflow of foreign resources, and expenditure met from these sources. With increases in development outlays, expenditure on capital account ahs grown substantially. Normally, the share of foreign economic assistance in the Capital Account receipts is likely to be fairly large.

3. *Ways and Means Estimates:* These are composed of receipts and disbursements relating to (i) debt and deposit heads the liability for payment of which or claim to recover which devolves upon the government, and (ii) remittance heads which are merely for the purpose of adjustment indicating all cash remittances from one treasury to another and transactions between different branches of the Accounts Department.

Budgetary Process

Normally the Budget Wing of the Ministry of Finance issues budget call circulars in September/October every year requesting all federal agencies to prepare and submit budget estimates according to a time schedule incorporated in the circular for the next financial year commencing on the first of July. All concerned agencies, aware of the recurring nature of the process, start preparing their budget estimates well in advance and send it to their respective controlling ministries generally in November, who in turn send these estimates, together with their own budget estimates, to their respective Financial Advisers (FA's) generally in December. Until the financial year 1982-83 the federal budget was prepared manually. The 1983-84 budget was prepared by the Ministry of Finance partly manually and partly on the computer. Now it is all done on computers.

Recognizing that the budget is an essential instrument of financial control, it becomes necessary that scrutiny of all expenditure proposed by administrative ministries/divisions be carefully carry out by the respective Financial Advisers before agreeing to budget provisions. Once provisions for expenditure have been made in a budget and it has become operative, the administrative ministries/divisions have the authority to incur expenditure from within their

sanctioned budget grants in accordance with the powers delegated to them. In order for the ministries/divisions to be able to issue sanctions without further consultation with their Financial Advisers in the area of their financial competence, itemized details must be shown in both Part I and Part II estimates. Budgeting being a continuous process, the work relating to budget preparation must commence will ahead of the year to which it relates. Proposals pertaining to establishment and other items of expenditure must be referred t the Financial Adviser for his concurrence as and when they are ready. The admitted budget estimates pertaining to Part I and Part II are compiled together into 'Demands' by the Finance and Accounts Officer of the respective ministry/division and sent to the Budget Wing of the Finance Division through the Financial Adviser. Estimate of Revenue and Capital Receipts are also first coordinated and submitted to the financial Adviser for approval. The estimates as approved and verified by the Financial Adviser are furnished to the Budget Wing of the Finance Division in accordance with the instructions contained in the Budget Call Circular.

Preparation of Revenue Accounts Estimates

Estimates on both the revenue and expenditure side are prepared by the concerned (spending and revenue collecting agencies in two parts, described below:-

Part I

This relates to estimates of revenue receipts and ordinary expenditure, and consists of the following two sections:

Section A

Consists of revenue receipts and standing charges which may vary from year to year but are nevertheless not dependent upon the discretion of the head of the department. Such charges pertain to the permanent establishment, traveling allowances and ordinary contingent expenditure.

Section B

Contains charges not connected with new items of expenditure which are nevertheless subject to material fluctuation from year to year.

Part II

This consists of new items of expenditure which, according to Rule 74 of the General Financial Rules, pertains not only to expenditure on all new services not included in the already sanctioned budget, but also to new items which may be in addition to or in extension of an existing service, commitment or facility, such as provision for new buildings and roads, expansion in existing establishments, grants-in-aid, contributions and temporary establishments, or schemes continued on a year to year basis.

The Development Budget

Immediately after independence, Pakistan set itself the twin objectives of accelerated economic development and social justice. The first development plan known as the Six Year Plan (1951-57) was really a collection of projects, mainly in

response to the Colombo Plan aid. In 1953, a Planning Board was formed and entrusted with the responsibility of preparing five-year plans. The Board prepared the much commended first Five Year Plan for the period 1955-60 and published it in 1956.

With the recognition of the importance of the planning function within a country's development objectives, the Planning Board was converted into the Planning Commission in 1961 with the President assuming its chairmanship and the Commission being strengthened quantitatively and qualitatively.

The new plan organization however, had to contend with a host of problems. As development projects needed to be translated into budgetary proposals, problems of coordination between planning and budgeting had to be resolved, particularly in view of the vary orientations and propensities of officials manning the Planning Commission and the Finance Division. Although the Annual Development Programme (ADP) was initially formulated within the overall framework of the medium-term plan (five-year plan) in the first plan period, it was not printed as a separate document until 1959-60. It was then that the task of its coordination with the budget was initiated more earnestly because of the high priority given by the Government to the aspect of panning. The ADP was submitted to the National Assembly as a part of the budget documents in 1964-65. An annual plan, as distinct from the ADP, encompassing both pubic and private sector physical targets as well as policy packages pertaining to all sectors of the economy, was introduced in 1968-69. The annual budget and the ADP cover project-wise and sector-wise allocations in the public sector and the two are identical in scope in that both relate to the allocation of public funds for approved development projects. In actual fact, the ADP is incorporated within the development portion of the annual budget. The process of coordination among offices of the Finance Division and Planning Commission, as also the spending agencies, will be looked at separately.

Uniformity in Budget Presentation

Among other measures, a new budgetary classification was introduced in both the federal and provincial governments to ensure uniformity in budget preparation and presentation. This was first introduced in the federal government and the budget estimates for 1979-80 were prepared according to this classification. The provinces introduced the classification in 1980-81.

The previous classification, particularly that of expenditure, was inappropriate in that it did not always reveal the functions served by a particular transaction or the object for which it was made. Secondly, that classification was generally organization-oriented and did not group transactions according to their economic character. As such, a comprehensive analysis of receipts and expenditure was not possible under the old classification. Further, it did not lend itself to the conversion of government accounts into a modern data-processing system.

In view of the reasons given above, the new classification introduced on October 1st, 1978 is based on functions and objects. Under this, an item of expenditure is so classified as to show both the government function where it occurs and the object that it is intended to serve. Thus the expenditure is easily discernible under this system. For the purpose of determining the function under which a government agency falls, various agencies have been grouped function-wise as follows:-

    (i)   GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

    (ii)   DEFENCE

    (iii)   LAW AND ORDER

    (iv)   COMMUNITY SERVICES (Roads and Highways, Broadcasting Services, etc).

    (v)   SOCIAL SERVICES (Education, Health Population Planning, etc.)

(vi)   ECONOMIC SERVICES (Agriculture, Irrigation, Fuel, Power, etc.).

(vii)   SUBSIDIES (Foodgrains, Edible Oils, etc.).

(viii) Debt Servicing, Investible Funds and Grants Investment, Loans, Grants, etc.) and

(ix)   UNALLOCABLE (State Trading etc.).

The above group of government functions s designed to provide useful information for the purpose of expenditure, as the organ of government incurring the expenditure as well as the specific functions will be recorded.

The object/purpose of an expenditure has also been divided as follows:

(i)   ESTABLISHMENT CHAGES

(ii)   PURCHASE OF DURABLE GOODS

(iii)   PRE-INVESTMENT PROJECT ANALYSIS

(iv)   CONSTUCTION OF WORKS

(v)   REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF DURABLE GOODS AND WORKS

(vi)   COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

(vii) TRANSFER PAYMENTS

(viii) INVESTMENTS

(ix)   LOANS AND REPAYMENTS

(x)   MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

Both functions and objects have been given code numbers under a three-digit system. Under this system, by merely knowledge the composition of the first three digit codes, it can be readily ascertainment as to which agency has incurred expenditure. The three digits following the above digits indicate the purpose. In other words, the first three digits indicate the specific function by major, minor and detailed grouping and the three digits that follow signify the object for which the expenditure has been incurred.

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Resources

Revenue Receipts: These are derived from the following sources:-

i) Proceeds from taxation such as:-

    A) *Direct Taxation*

        a) Estate and succession duties, taxes on capital value of assets other than capital gains from immovable property.

    B) *Indirect Taxation*

        a) Taxes on Sales and Purchases.

        b) Duties of customs, i.e., import and export duties, fees, fines and penalties.

        c) Federal duties of excise, other than duties on alcoholic liquors and narcotics.

        d) Terminal taxes on goods of passengers carried by railways, air and taxes on fares and freights.

ii) Net revenue of the commercial departments, namely, the Post Office Department and the Telegraph and Telephone Department.

iii) Interest on loans advanced by the Federal Government.

iv) Returns on investments made by the federal government.

v)   Fees and other miscellaneous receipts realized by the administrative ministries and divisions of the federal government.

vi)   Provincial levies, such as land revenue, provincial excise, stamp duties, proceeds from motor vehicles etc., collected from the Islamabad Capital Territory are also included in the revenue receipts.

The capital Receipts comprise the following:-

i)   Surplus on revenue account (revenue receipts minus revenue expenditure).

ii)   Proceeds of borrowing (both internal and external).

iii)   Moneys received in repayment of loans and advances.

iv)   Proceeds of small savings schemes.

v)   Net receipts from transactions under deposits and remittances heads (including net transfer of funds from revenue).

vi)   Foreign grants; and

vii)   Capital disinvestments by government.

Like the Budget Call Circular for budget estimates pertaining to expenditure of the federal government (described above), the Budget wing of the Ministry of Finance issues every year in September/October a circular letter laying down the procedure for the submission of revised estimates for the year and budget estimates for the next financial year in respect of receipts of the federal government. It lists the heads of receipts and the estimating authorities as follows:-

	Heads of Receipts	Estimating Authorities
A.	Principal Heads of Revenue	Central Board of Revenue Administrative Ministries/ Divisions and Audit and
B.	Other Revenue Receipts	Accounts Offices.
C.	Capital Receipts	
D.	Foreign Aid	Economic Affairs Division Finance Advisers, Ministries
E.	Debt, Deposit and Remittance Heads.	of Communications, and Defence; State Bank of Pakistan (Central Directorate), Central Directorate of National Savings, Audit & Accounts Offices and Administrative Ministries Divisions.

The circular requires all estimating authorities to furnish their preliminary estimates of receipts by December 1st, to be followed by more accurate estimates by January 10th, and March 15th. These estimates are to be accompanied by necessary details and revised estimates for the current year as well as actuals of the past three years.

The estimates of foreign aid receipts for both the current (revised) and the financial year (anticipated) together with actuals for the past three years are to be furnished by the Economic Affairs Divisions.

The estimates for foreign loans and credits are required to be supported by details of projects and purposes and are to be prepared separately for each category of recipient agencies – federal, provincial, autonomous, railways etc. Estimates of receipts from dividends on investments made in public enterprises are to be submitted in detail stating the rate of dividend fixed by Government on such shares, if any.

The exercise of financing the expenditure anticipating to be incurred in a financial year comprises two steps. First, it has to be determined what will be the inevitable non-development expenditure both on Revenue and Capital Accounts. Thereafter, estimates must be worked out of the resources, internal and external, that are likely to be generated for financing the Annual Development Plan. In this regard, besides taking into consideration the Revenue and capital receipts anticipated on the basis of existing taxation, the surpluses of the provinces and corporations are also reckoned towards arriving at an estimated figure of the net internal resources available for meeting development expenditure. Added to this are the estimates of external assistance furnished by the Economic Affairs Division (EAD). The amount of money that can be raised through additional taxation measures is also assessed. Second, the safe limit of deficit financing, taking into consideration the overall monetary situation in the country, is determined. The total size of the ADP is determined after this exercise is done jointly by the concerned agencies (such as the Ministry of Finance, the CBR, the EAD and the Planning Commission) and after the anticipated non-development expenditure is deducted from the anticipated total availability of resources.

It may be noted that the ADP is actually a medium-term plan (five-year plan) broken up into yearly plans. The size of the medium-term plan is determined on the recommendations of an inter-ministerial working group set up to estimate resources, which comprises representatives of the Planning Commission, the Finance Division, the Economic Affairs Division, the Provincial Financial and Planning Departments and the State Bank of Pakistan.

CHAPTER # 2

System Requirement

Introduction to Requirement Analysis

This involves understanding the problem, establishing the services the system should provide and the constraints under which it must operate.

It is the process of translating the ideas about the system to be developed, in the minds of the client and the actual users, in to more formal way.

Requirement Analysis is the process of establishing the services, which the system should provide, and the constraints under which it meet operations. It is a communication between customer and software development team. Without preparing the requirement specification the process of developing software with all of its functionality looks quite impossible.

There are four principle stages in the requirement engineering process.

- Feasibility study
- Requirements analysis
- Requirements definition
- Requirements specification

Feasibility Study

It includes the information (data and control) that is input to and output from the system

Requirements Analysis

In order to get a better understanding of the requirements, a prototype was developed.

Requirements Definition

All the requirements gathered during requirements definition stage were narrated for the first approval.

Requirement Specification

Out of various alternatives, Structured Language is used to write down functional requirements. Structured Language, which is a restricted form of natural language, uses templates to specify requirements.

Databases:

A company needs to save information about employees, departments, and salaries. These pieces of information are called data. Organizations can store data on various media and in different formats e.g., a hard copy document in a filling cabinet or data stored in electronic spreadsheets or in databases.

A database is an organized collection of information.

To manage databases we need database management systems (DBMS). A DBMS is a program that stores, retrieves, and modifies data in the database on request. There are four main types of databases: hierarchical, network, relational, and more recently object relational.

Oracle 7 is a relational database management system while *Oracle 8i* is an object relational database management. That is the main difference between Oracle 7 and Oracle 8i. Due to this main property we use *Oracle 8i* as a database in our project.

Oracle 8i

Oracle 8i is the first object –capable database developed by oracle. It extends the data modeling capabilities of oracle 7 to support a new object relational database model. Oracle 8i provides a new engine that brings object oriented programming, complex data types, complex business objects, and full compatibilities with the relational world.

It includes several features for improved performance and functionality of online transaction (OLTP) applications, such as better sharing of runtime data structures, larger buffer caches, and deferrable constraints. Operating within the Network Computing Architecture (NCA) framework, Oracle 8i supports client –server and Web –based applications that are distributed and multi tiered.

Oracle 8i can scale tens of thousands of concurrent users, support up to 512 petabytes, and can handle any type of data, including text, spatial, image, sound, video, and time series as well as traditional structured data.

An Object

- Is a person, place, or thing
- Knows things about itself and performs actions
- Has an identity

Using an Object Model

- Objects model a problem to solve
- The model is stated in term of the interactions between objects
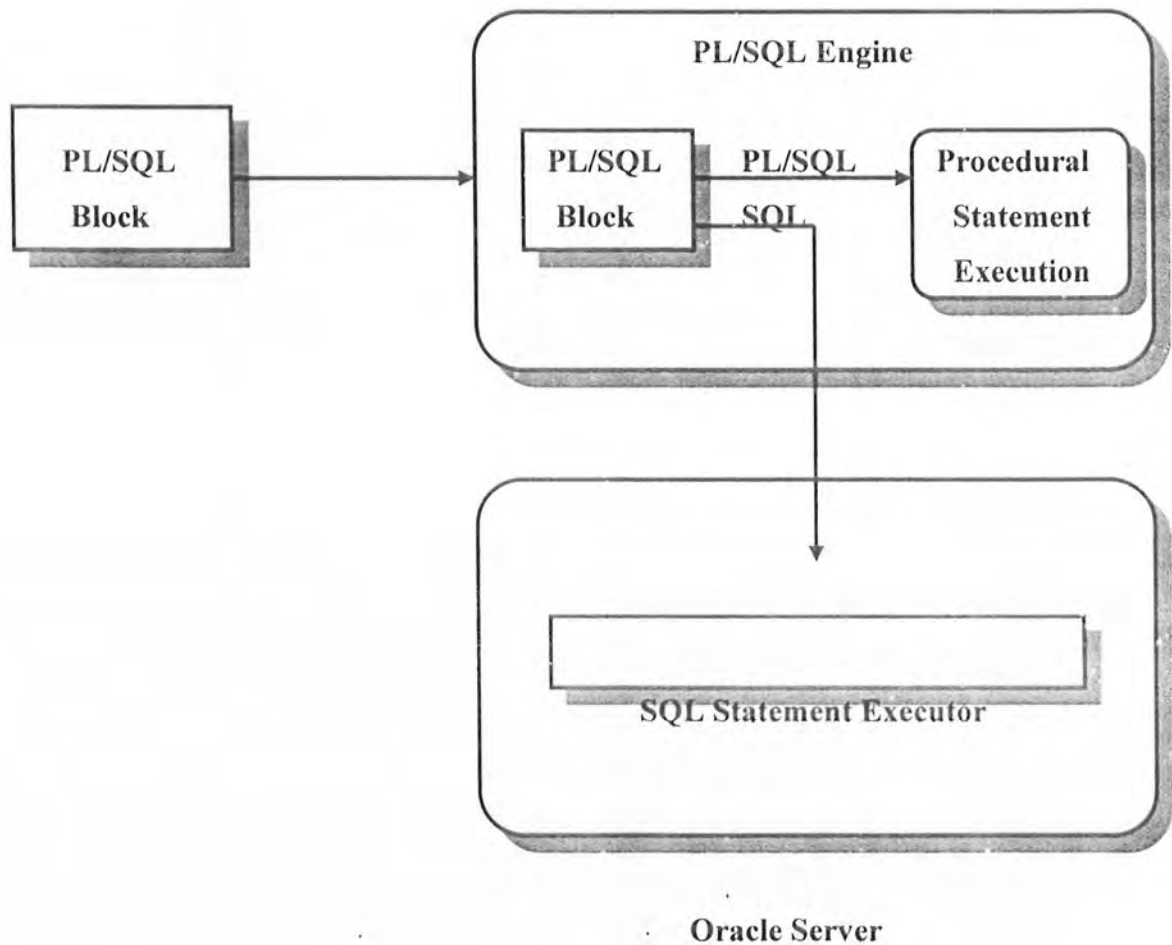- Object model closely resemble the real world

Characteristics of Object Systems

- Present information in object form
- Classify objects into object types
- Inherit attributes and code
- Hide data, code, and attributes
- Interact with other objects
- Recognize different objects without analysis
- Interpret the same commands in different ways

Oracle complete Solution
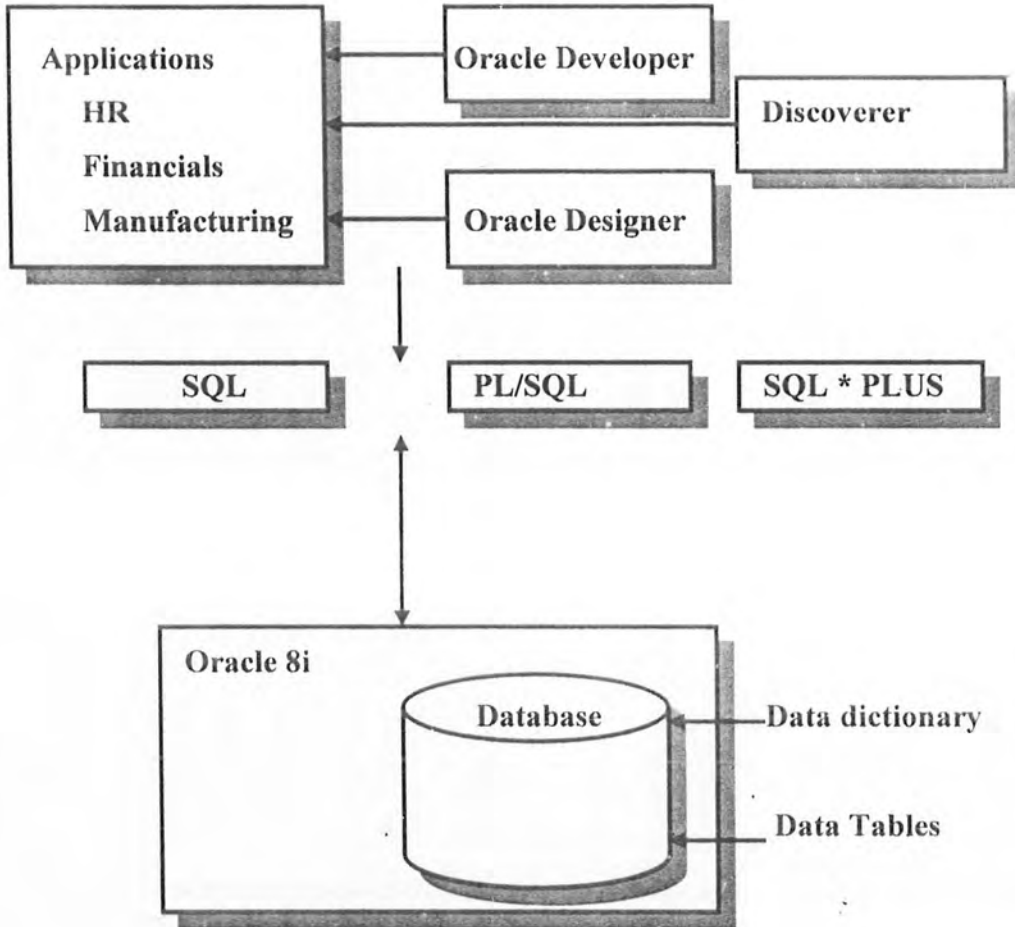
About PL/SQL

- PL/SQL is and extension to SQL with design features of programming languages
- Data manipulations and query statements of SQL or included within procedural units of code.

```
                                    PL/SQL Engine

  ┌──────────┐          ┌──────────┐  PL/SQL   ┌────────────┐
  │  PL/SQL  │─────────▶│  PL/SQL  │──────────▶│ Procedural │
  │  Block   │          │  Block   │   SQL     │ Statement  │
  └──────────┘          └──────────┘           │ Execution  │
                                    │          └────────────┘
                                    │
                                    ▼
                        ┌──────────────────────┐
                        │                       │
                        │  ┌─────────────────┐  │
                        │  │                 │  │
                        │  └─────────────────┘  │
                        │  SQL Statement Executor│
                        │                       │
                        └──────────────────────┘
```

Oracle Server

Installation Of Oracle 8i

The installation of Oracle is the most difficult task. The following steps are involved in the installation of the Oracle 8i:

- During installation save the oracle and developer in the different folders on the computer hard disk
- The following changes are made in the "Tnsnames.ora" file created during the installation of the Oracle

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE FORM 6i NET80 ARE AS UNDER:

```
qau =

  (DESCRIPTION =

   (ADDRESS_LIST =

     (ADDRESS =

       (COMMUNITY = tcp.world)

       (PROTOCOL = TCP)

       (Host = razia)

       (Port = 1521)


     )

   )

   (CONNECT_DATA = (SID = qau)

   )
```

Write the SID (system identifier) name in place of Example .3.world and also write the SID against the Connect_data .

CHANGES MADE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT 6i NET80 FILE ARE AS UNDER:

```
qau =
 (DESCRIPTION =
  (ADDRESS_LIST =
    (ADDRESS =
     (COMMUNITY = tcp.world)
     (PROTOCOL = TCP)
     (Host = razia)
     (Port = 1521)
     )
   )
  (CONNECT_DATA = (SID = qau)
   )
```

Flow Of Data Of Federal Budget From Provinces To Federal And Funds From Federal To Provinces
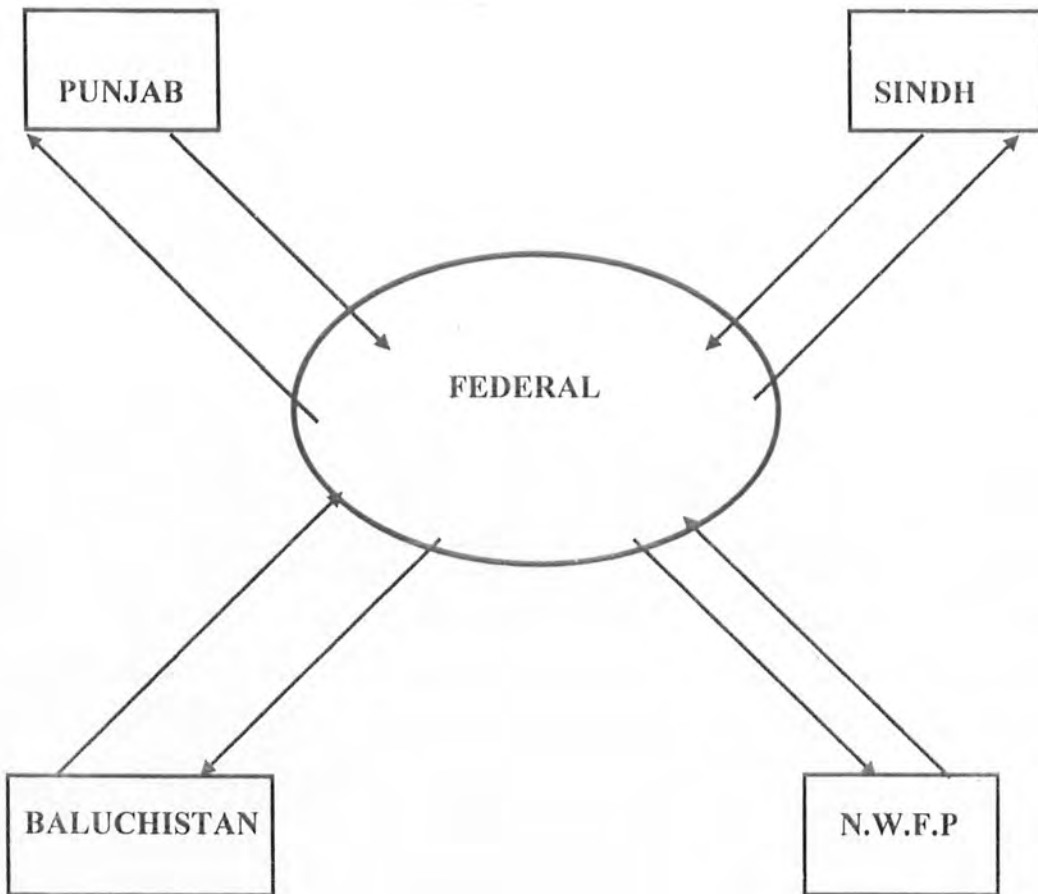
BACHMAN DIAGRAM OF FEDERAL BUDGET SYSTEM

CLASSIFICATION

Class_Id	Detail

BUDGET TYPE

Budget_Id	Description

DATA

Data_Id	Class_Id	Budget_Id	Year	Amount

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CHAPTER # 3

System Design

Introduction To System Design

Design is a decision-making activity. Design works as a base for the proceeding activities in the development cycle. The robustness and efficiency of software depends on its design. And a good design leads to efficient software. System Design is the phase where quality is fostered in software development. Hence good development work depends upon good quality of design. Design changes customer's requirement into representation of software. Software or system is unable without a good design and fails when changes are made into it. This chapter deals with the input/output design and physical database design phase. Inputs outputs are key parts of any system design. They are the interface between the user and database. User-interface should be well enough to be understandable by the user

Viewed from a purely functional point of view, most of the Computer systems will perform the following three main tasks.

Presentation logic
Business logic
Data Service

Presentation Logic

The presentation phase comprises the entire user interface. Not only does this phase allow the users to interact with the application, input data, and view the results of requests, it manages the manipulation and formatting of data once it arrives at the client.

Business Logic

Business logic, which is the rule that governs application processing, connects the user at one end with the data at the other. The functions that these rules govern closely mimic everyday business tasks, and can be a single task, or a series of tasks.

Data Service Logic

It handles the storage and retrieval of data while maintaining integrity of data.

Architectural Design

The Primary objective of architectural design is to develop a modular program structure and represent the control relationship between them.

Conceptual Database Design

Tells the user exactly

What the system will do

Describe the functions of the systems

The system will work in the following areas.

Unique authorized access to all registered users

Purchasing of products.

Data Validation checks

The System is defined by its boundaries, entities, attributes, and relationships. Conceptual design describes each of these system aspects by answering the following Where Will Data Come From?

Inputs:

The inputs to the system come from administration of the Institution.

Outputs:

The outputs are also coming from the magnetic disk displaying in different forms.

What Will Happen To The Data In The System?

Prescribed format will be used for inputs and outputs. Accuracy of the data is dependent upon connection, speed, distortion, Gateway, Device type Flow of data depends upon the number of user accessing the Database.

Database Design

Database Design is a creative process of transforming:
Problems into Solutions
The description of a solution

Intelligent database design is perhaps the most critical element of an optimal solution with respect to performance. In fact, poor design is usually the culprit for poorly performing solutions.

Designer of the database should satisfy the user

Physical Database Design

The data in the *Oracle database* is stored in tables that contain field, data type and value. The tables used in this database are following.

1. Classification
2. Budget Type
3. Data

Classification

Field	Data Type	Value
Class_ID	Number	Not null
Detail	Varchar	Null

Primary Key: Class_ Id

Description: This table provides the code for variables used in the budget.

Budget Type

Field	Data type	value
Budget_ID	Number	Not null
Description	Varchar	Null

Primary Key: Budget ID

Description: This table provides information about Budget Type.

Data

Field	Value	Data Type
Data ID	Not null	Number
Class_id	Not null	Number
Budget_id	Not null	Number
Year	Null	Character
Amount	Null	Character

Primary key: Data_ID

Foreign keys: Class_Id and Budget_Id

Description: This table gives Information about the amount allocated to the different departments.

CHAPTER # 4

Introduction to ASP(3.0)

INTRODUCTION

ASP stands for Active Server Pages. ASP is a server side technology, which is used to display dynamic content on the WEB pages. ASP is becoming popular day by day as the favorite server side technology. ASP in itself isn't a language actually; instead it uses VBScript or JScript to display dynamic content. ASP is more of a technology used by VBScript / JScript on the server side. General understanding of html is also required for ASP.

ASP was officially announced by Microsoft on July 16,1996. A beta version was released in November 1996, and Asp version 1.0 was shipped on December 12, 1996. It gained much wider recognition when it was bundled with version 3.0 of Microsoft's Internet Information serve (IIS) web server suite in March 1997; and it has been gaining popularity since then.

Active Server Pages Works
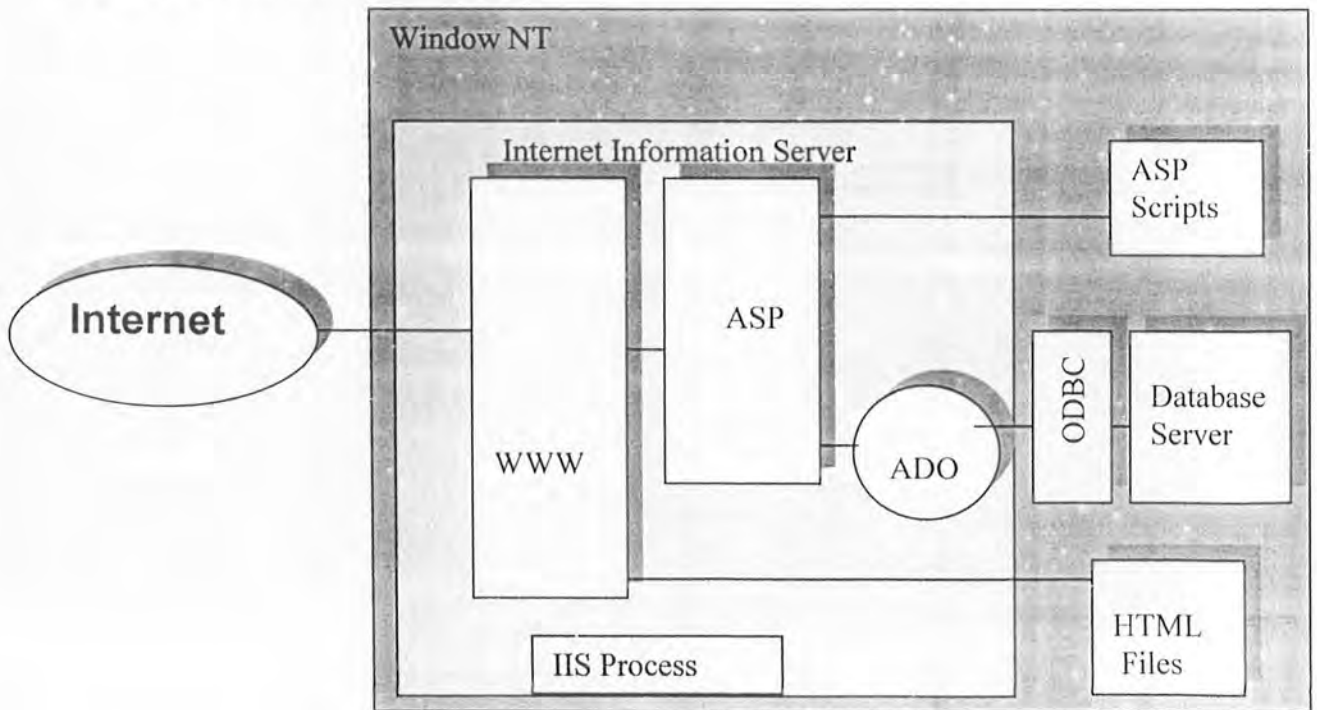
The Active Server Pages Object Model
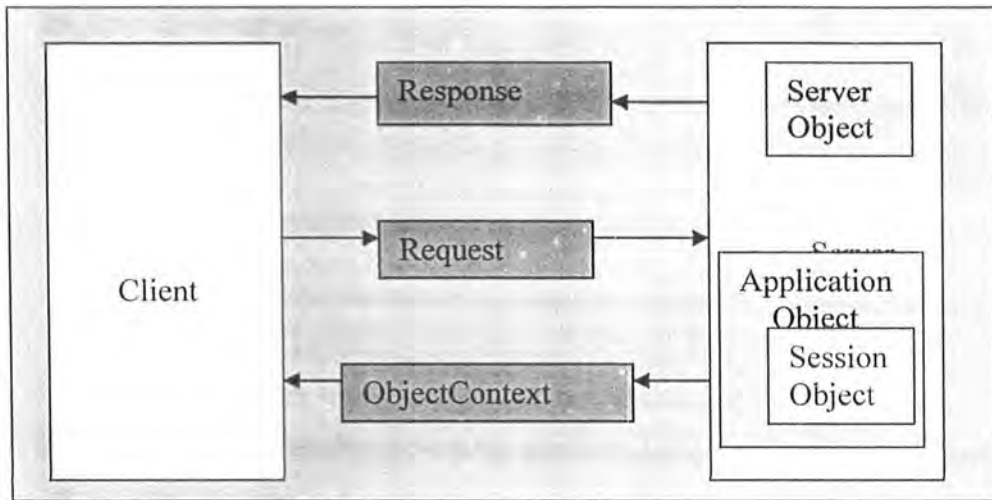
Database access and ASP

In real world, the driving force behind the development of dynamic web sites to link the pages with a database of some kind.

Under Windows NT and Internet Information server (IIS), this has generally been accomplished with an existing technology called the Internet Database Connector (IDC), but this always some limitations. Even though it gained more features in each release of IIS, there was always something that was difficult, or even impossible, using just IDC. The result was that often go back to a real programming language of some kind, and work with the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) or Internet Server Application Programming Interface (ISAPI) directly.

So Active Server Pages ends these entire problems. It's supplied with a component called the Data Access Component. This provides us with a whole hierarchy of objects-collectively known as the ActiveX Data Objects (ADO) which is the missing link between web pages and almost any kind of stored data

ActiveX Data Objects Overview

The ActiveX Data Objects (ADO) is really a connection mechanism that provides access to data of all types. The most common use is with data stored in a relational database, accessed from a client application. In the context of Active Server Pages, this allows us to write code in a scripting language such as VBScript or JScript that can interact with a database. With the flexibility already available in the form of ASP, ADO allows us to create client-server applications that run over the Internet, and are not specific to any make of client browser.

ADO provides an easy-to-use interface to OLE DB, which provides the underlying access to data. ADO is implemented with minimal network traffic in key scenarios, and a minimal number of layers between the front end and data source—all to provide a lightweight, high-performance interface. ADO is easy to use because it uses a familiar metaphor—the COM automation interface, available from all leading Rapid Application Development (RAD) tools, database tools, and languages on the market today.

The Working Of ADO with ASP
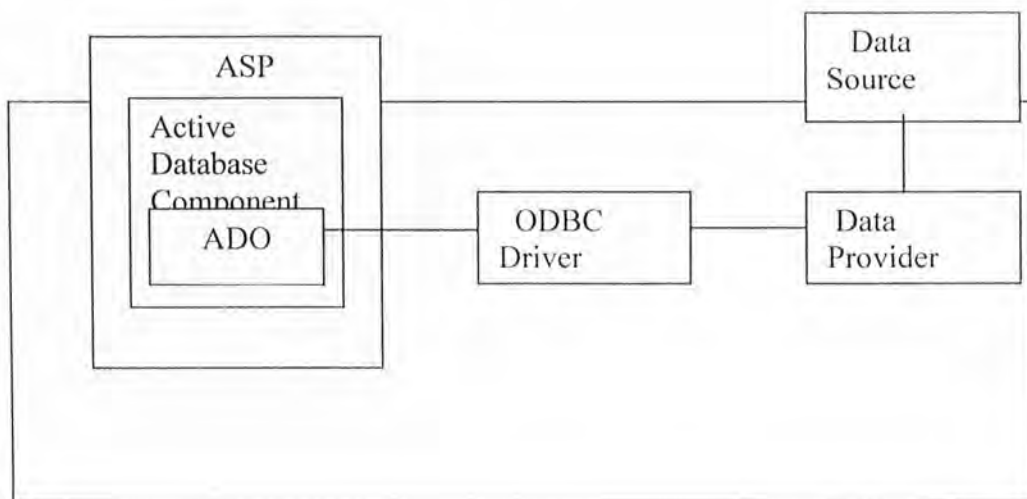
JavaScript

For client side scripting and input validation checks JavaScript is used. JavaScript runs on any internet browser. It is easy to use and more powerful then other available client side scripting technologies.

Steps in proposed system implementation:

- Database setup by creating tables in Oracle 8i
- Prototype development of the proposed system using Front Page 2000.
- Configuration of Web Server (Internet Information Server 5.0)
- Database connectivity from ASP Pages with the web server through ADO.
- Server side scripting using MS Front Page 2000.
- Executing different script pages of the application using Internet Explorer.
- Finding and removing the errors in the interface and functionality of different web pages.
- Client side scripting and input data validation checks using JavaScript.
- Inserting some sample data in the application.
- Finalizing the interface. Making all pages for giving consistent look and feel.

Here is the figure of web base system, how it works on Network.

Web Based Systems
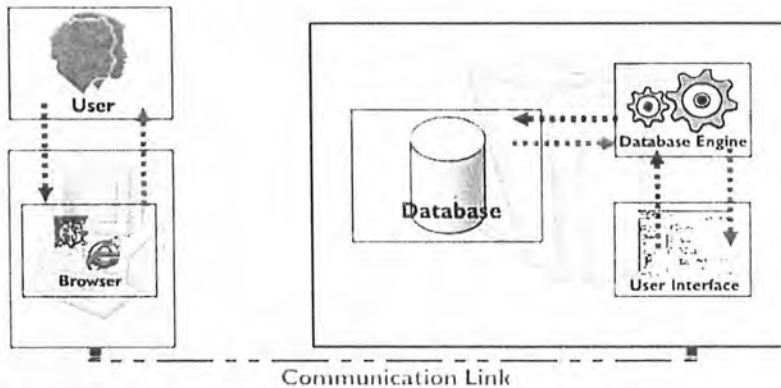
- Typical of many Web based services including online catalogues
- Although "graphical", the user is still required to learn the interface that has been implemented on the system being searched
- Searching multiple disparate sources involves connecting separately to each system

What Do We Need To Run ASP

In order to practice writing web pages you need four types of software.

- Browser to test the pages.
- Page Editor for example Notepad and FrontPage.
- Software to hold and serve the pages. This software must be capable of processing the ASP scripts. There are two main choices, IIS running on NT, PWS running on Windows 95/98 or NT Workstation.
- Database management software such as Access, sQL server, and Oracle.

Steps To Install The "Personal Web Server"(PWS):

- If you are running Windows 95/98 then you will most probably need Personal Web Server (PWS) to run .asp pages. If you have got Windows CD with yourself then you can install PWS from there.

- Just run the setup file and PWS will install just as any other application is installed on your system. Accept the defaults when it comes to giving the location as to where the 'inetpub' and 'wwwroot' directories should be installed. Once the setup finishes you will most probably be ready to run the PWS.

- After the installation of PWS, you will find a PWS icon on your desktop and probably a PWS small icon in the tray on the right lower corner of your desktop too. Double click any of them to bring up the PWS control window. If the PWS is already running then you will see an option 'Stop PWS'. But if PWS has been stopped and is not running then you will see the option to 'Start PWS'. Since we want to check that PWS has installed successfully and everything is running optimally, you should start the PWS if it is not already running. If it has started on its own then don't do anything.

Personal Web Manager

Properties   View   Help

Main

Publishing

Web publishing is on. Your home page is available at:

http://pc23

[Stop]   Click Stop to make the items on your site unavailable.

Your home directory   C:\Inetpub\wwwroot

(To change published directories, click "Advanced" in the list on the left.)

Monitoring

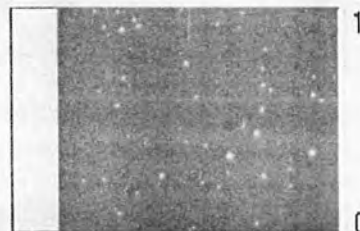Active connections: 0

Started at 1:18 PM on
  8/15/99

Visitors: 1

Requests: 1

Bytes served: 518

Most concurrent connections: 1
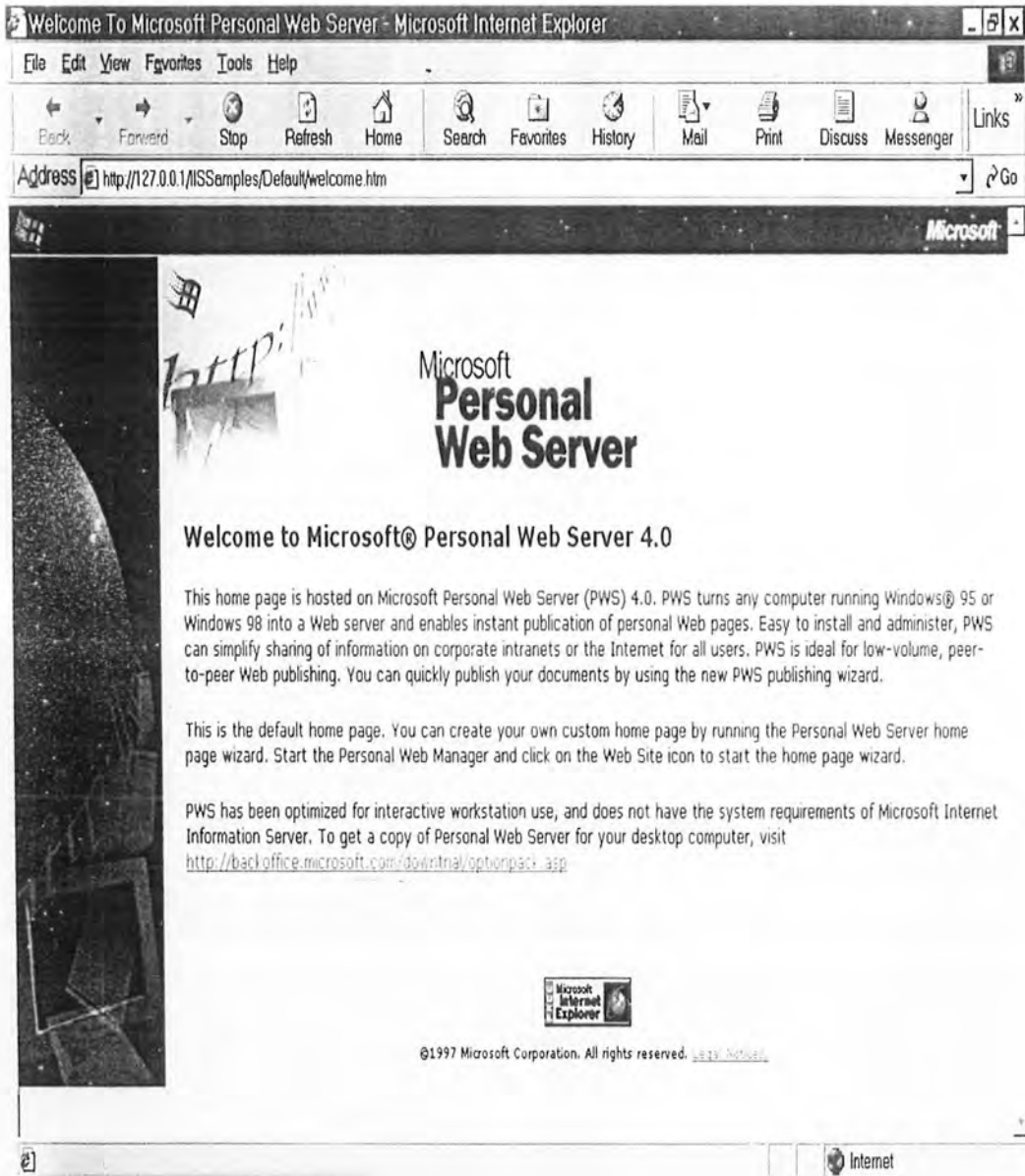
View Statistics:

Requests per Day

Days

Main

Publish

Web Site

Tour

Advanced

- Now you can check if PWS is running correctly and Active Server Pages are running or can be run. Open your Internet browser e.g. Microsoft Internet Explorer. In the URL box enter http://127.0.0.1 and press enter. If all is well thenyou will see a default page generated by PWS. When you install PWS it also sort of builds a default web site on your system, and that is what we tested here. If you can see some page then PWS is running correctly and we are done. But if PWS is running and you cannot see any page by entering the above URL then you might need to restart your computer and then start PWS again and then open your browser and enter the URL as given above. Hopefully everything will be all right now.

Installation of PWS is very easy and most of times everything is done without any problems.
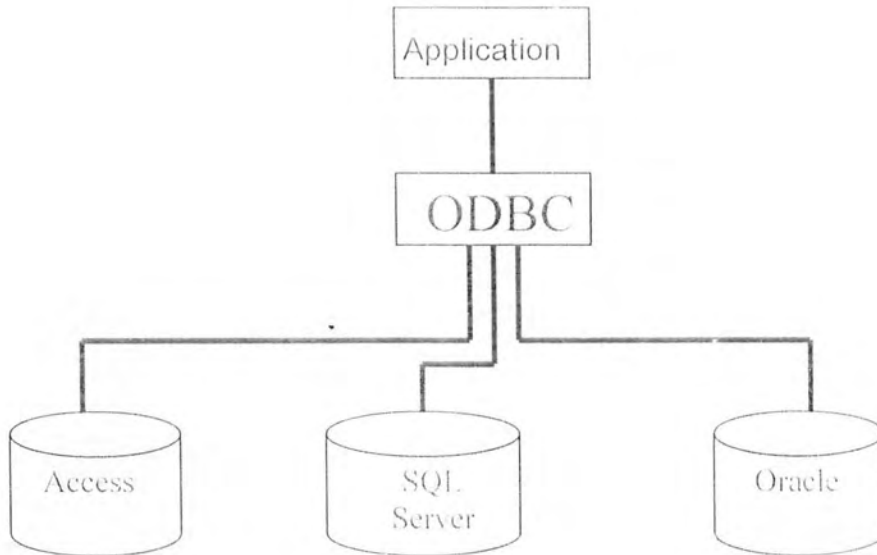
Microsoft

Personal
Web Server

Welcome to Microsoft® Personal Web Server 4.0

This home page is hosted on Microsoft Personal Web Server (PWS) 4.0. PWS turns any computer running Windows® 95 or Windows 98 into a Web server and enables instant publication of personal Web pages. Easy to install and administer, PWS can simplify sharing of information on corporate intranets or the Internet for all users. PWS is ideal for low-volume, peer-to-peer Web publishing. You can quickly publish your documents by using the new PWS publishing wizard.

This is the default home page. You can create your own custom home page by running the Personal Web Server home page wizard. Start the Personal Web Manager and click on the Web Site icon to start the home page wizard.

PWS has been optimized for interactive workstation use, and does not have the system requirements of Microsoft Internet Information Server. To get a copy of Personal Web Server for your desktop computer, visit
http://backoffice.microsoft.com/downtrial/optionpack.asp

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Internet

Note: To see .asp pages you cannot see them just be opening them in browser without the *'http'* protocol. You have to append *http://127.0.0.1/* before the page name and address to see it running on your own local computer. You have successfully installed PWS and now we are ready to create some simple Active Server Pages.

Connectivity Of Databases With ASP Page

The term Databases is used for the storage structure in the form of tables, records, keys and so on. Databases may be in the type of Microsoft Access or Oracle. Web Pages like ASP provide the facility to access the Databases of any type .
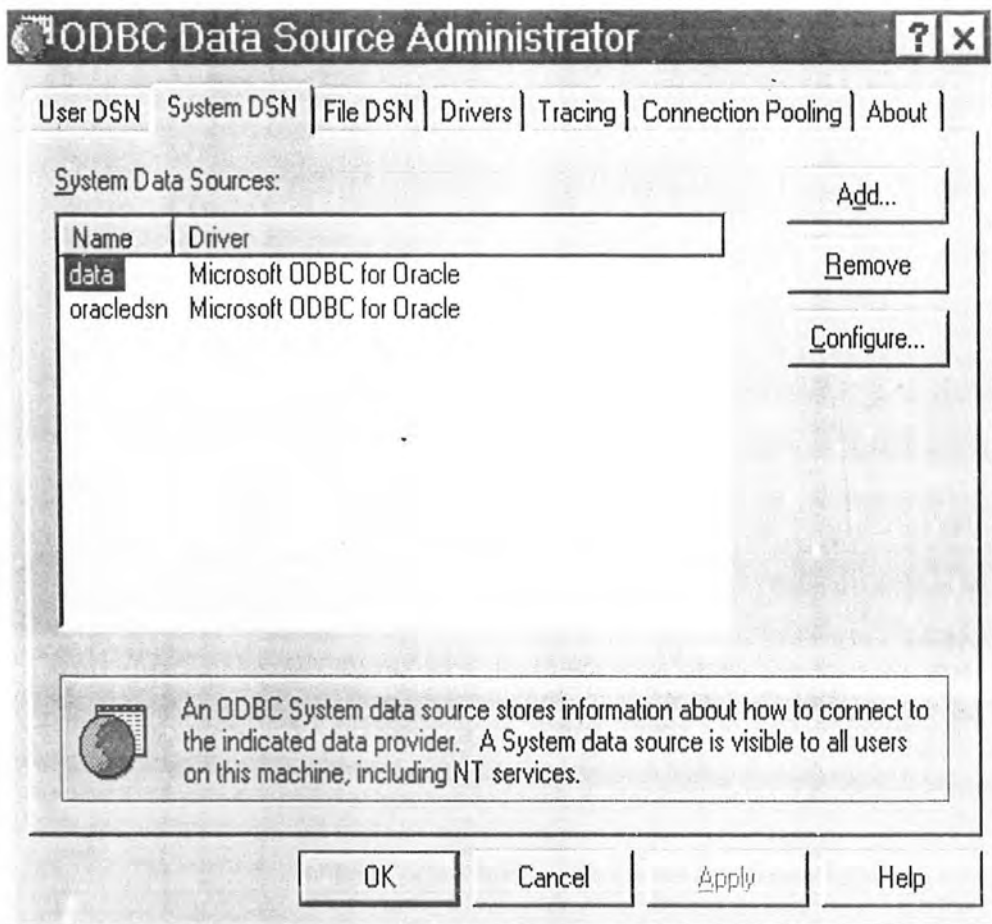
Open Database Connectivity (ODBC)

Open database connectivity (ODBC) is a standard for accessing data. ODBC allows you to access the information stored in databases.
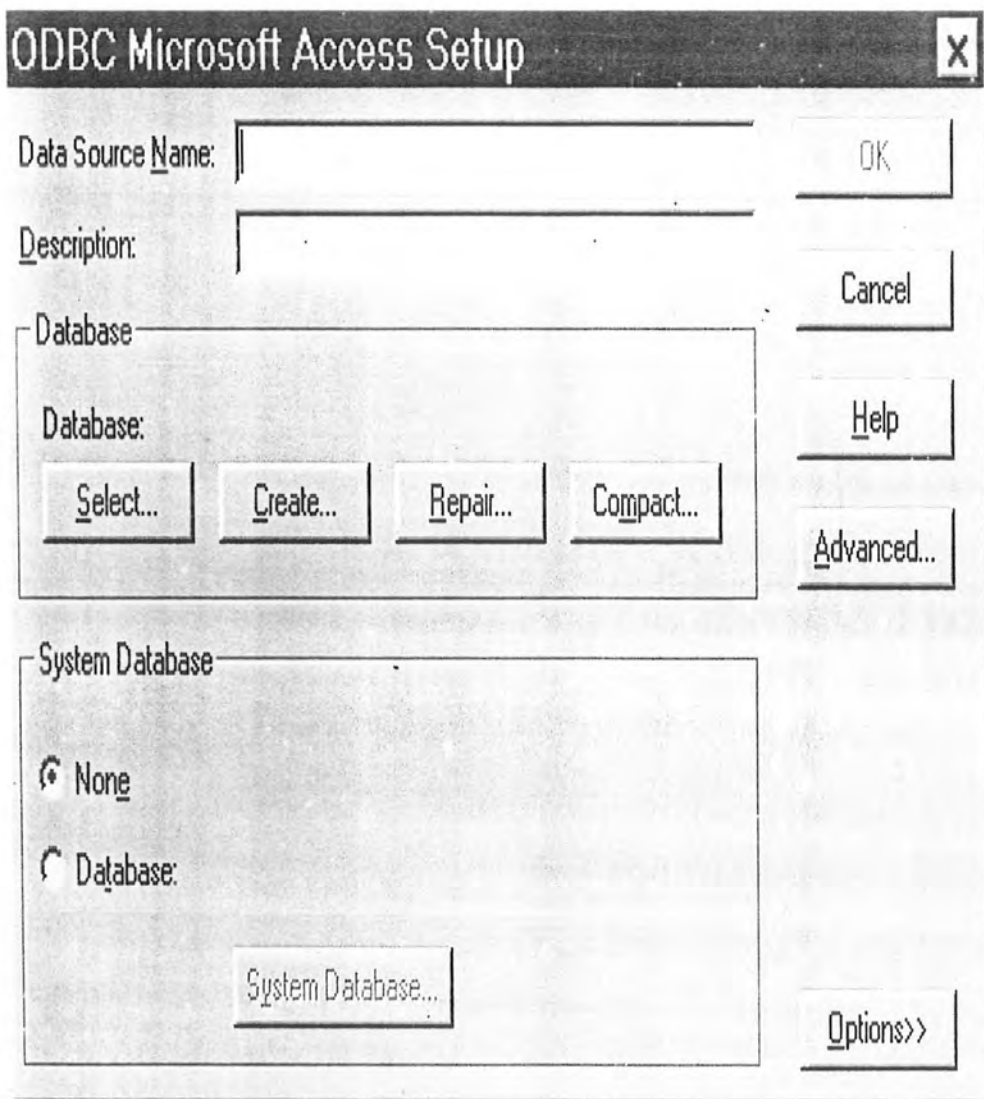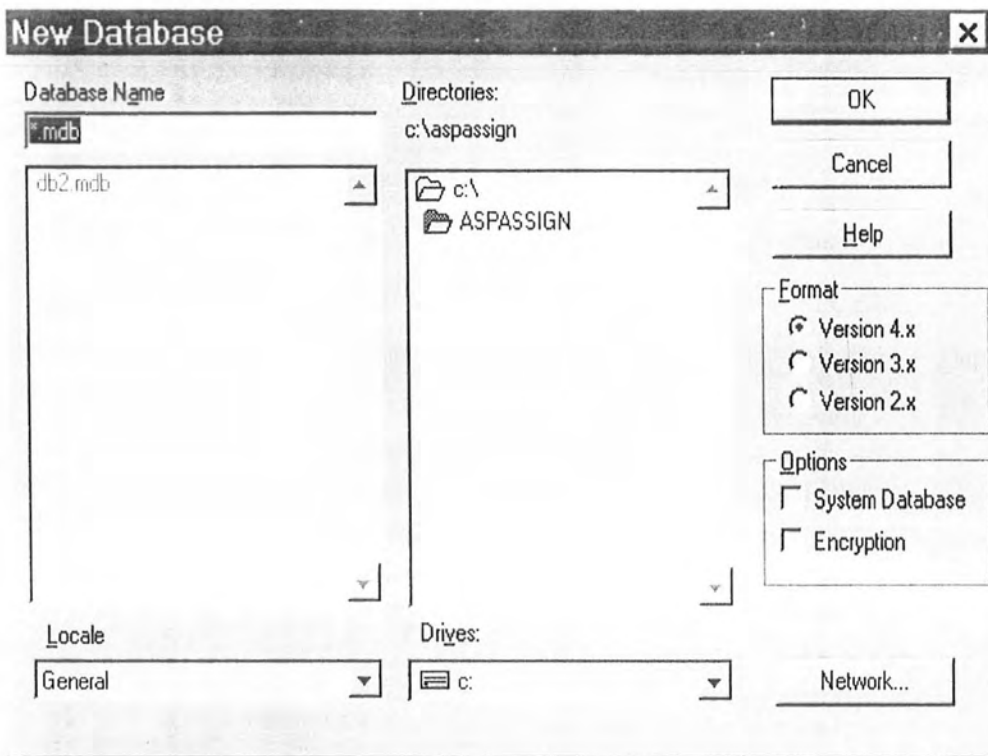
Connecting Microsoft Access to ODBC

- **Create a new Data Sources Name (DSN) through ControlPanel-32bit ODBC. Click on system DSN and then click on Ad**

- **Select the Microsoft Access Driver (*.mdb) and then click the** **Finish button. In the setup window, write the data source name then click select**

ODBC Microsoft Access Setup

Data Source Name:

Description:

Database

Database:

Select...   Create...   Repair...   Compact...

System Database

⊙ None

○ Database:

System Database...

OK

Cancel

Help

Advanced...

Options>>

- **After selecting the stored file. Click ok.**

- **New data source has been added to the list.**
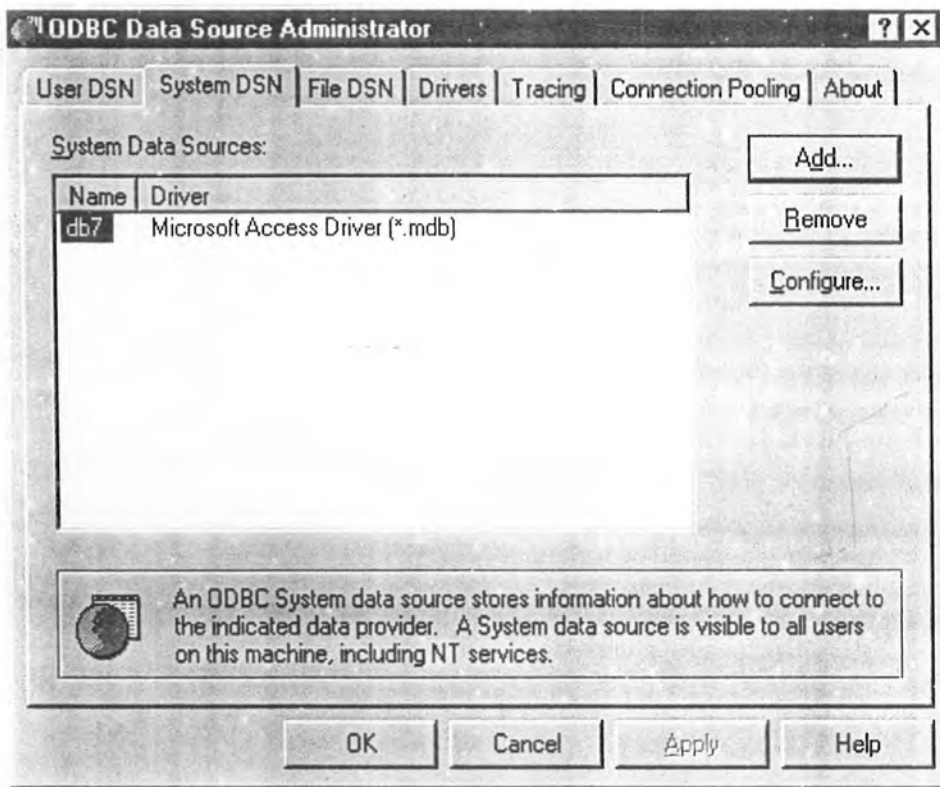
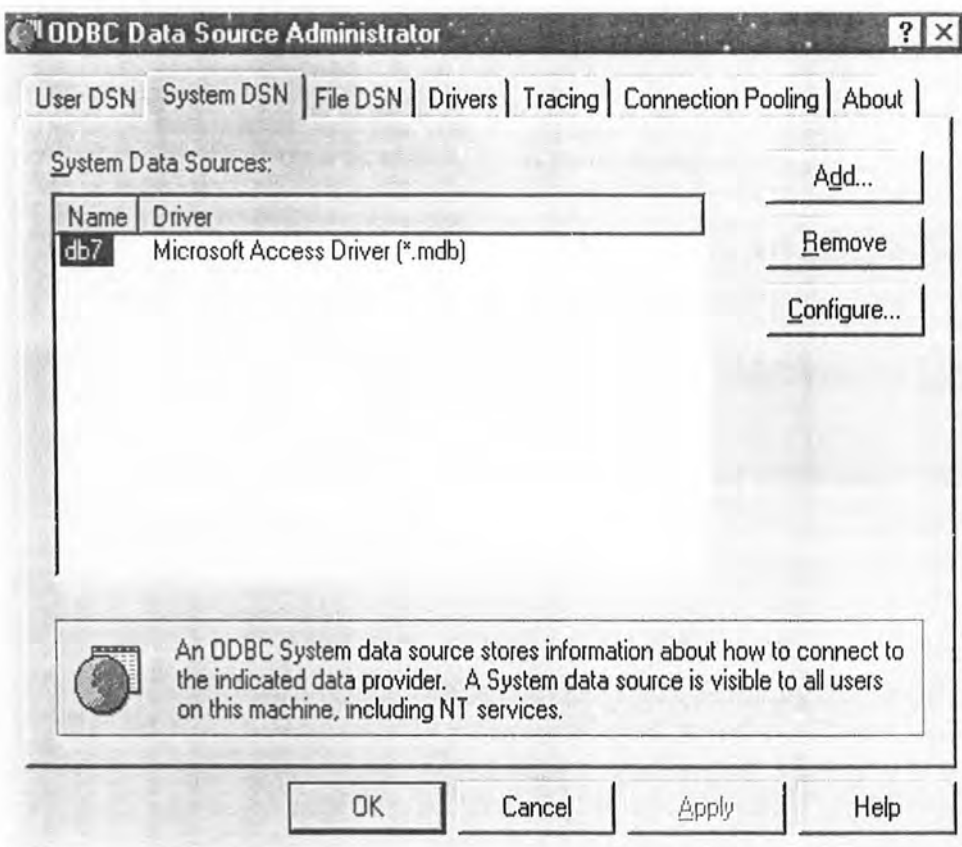## The Source Code Of ASP To Access The Microsoft Access Database:

```
<%
name=""
id=""
dim objConn,objRS
Set objConn= Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
```

```
objConn.open "DSN=db2; UID=; PWD=;"
Set objRS= Server.CreateObject("ADODB.RecordSet")
%>
```

Connecting Oracle To The ASP Through ODBC

The creation of DSN through ODBC for ORACLE is same as for the `Microsoft Access Database. Steps are as follows:
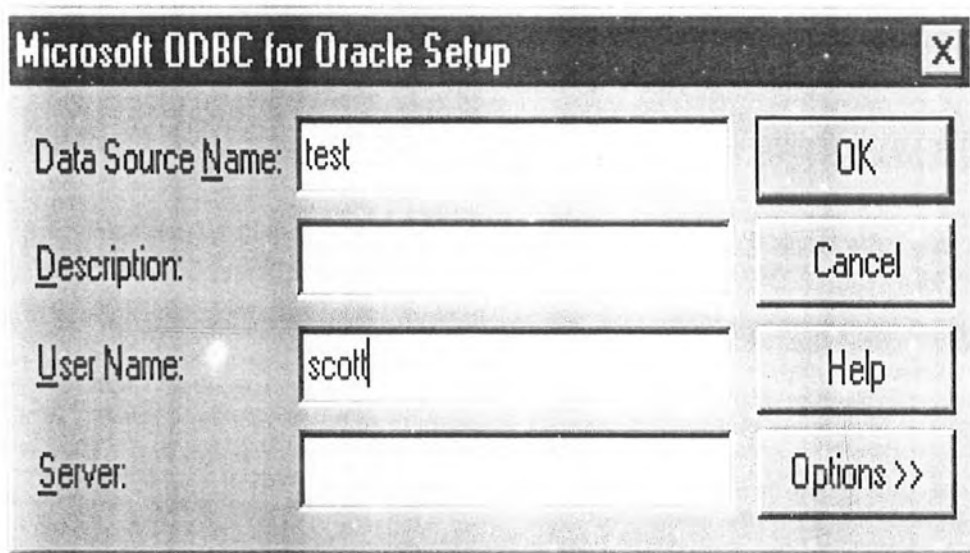
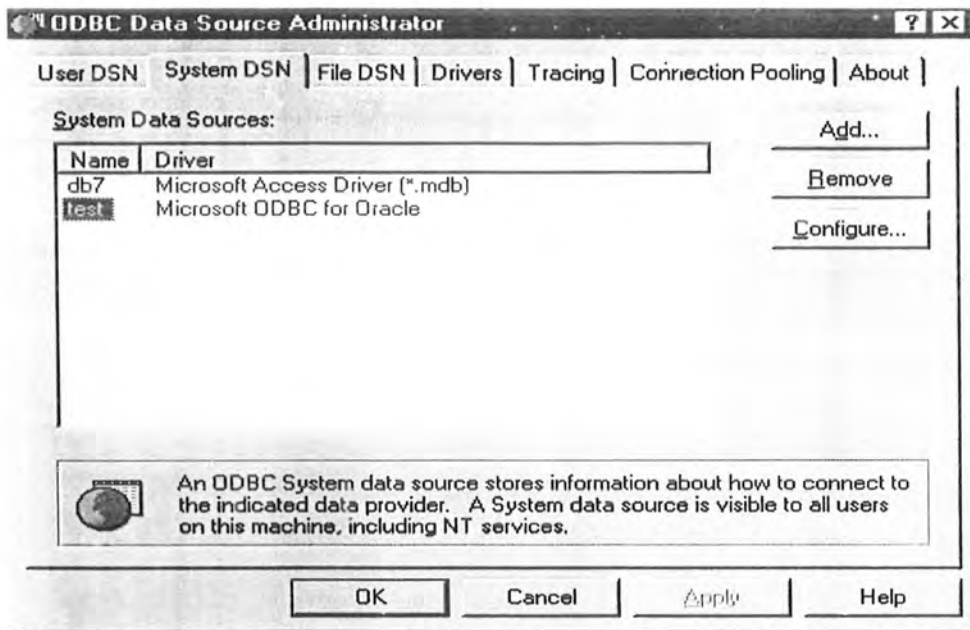- Open the ODBC control panel. Then click on the System DSN tab.

- **Click Add. Select Microsoft ODBC for oracle and click Finish.**

Create New Data Source ☒

Select a driver for which you want to set up a data source.

Name	Version	I
Microsoft Access Driver (*.mdb)	4.00.3711.08	I
Microsoft dBase Driver (*.dbf)	4.00.3711.08	I
Microsoft dBase VFP Driver (*.dbf)	6.00.8428.00	I
Microsoft Excel Driver (*.xls)	4.00.3711.08	I
Microsoft FoxPro VFP Driver (*.dbf)	6.00.8428.00	I
Microsoft ODBC for Oracle	2.573.3711.00	I
Microsoft Paradox Driver (*.db)	4.00.3711.08	I
Microsoft Text Driver (*.txt; *.csv)	4.00.3711.08	
Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver	6.00.8428.00	I
SQL Server	3.70.06.23	

[< Back] [Finish] [Cancel]

- **Write the DSN name for Oracle and the user name. Click ok.**

Microsoft ODBC for Oracle Setup ☒

Data Source Name: test

Description:

User Name: scott

Server:

OK

Cancel

Help

Options >>

- The system data source is created as shown in the window below.

Source Code To Access The Oracle Database:

```
<%
set objconn= server.createobject("ADODB.connection")
objconn.open "dsn=oracleDSN;uid=scott;pwd=tiger;"
set objrs=objconn.execute("select * from testing")

%>
```

Application for Oracle Database:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Retrieval of data</TITLE>
```

```asp
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<%
name=""
id=""
dim objConn,objRS,text
Set objConn= Server.CreateObject("ADODB.Connection")
objConn.open "DSN=check; UID=razia; PWD=razia;"
Set objRS= Server.CreateObject("ADODB.RecordSet")
text=Request.Form("T1")
If text <> "" Then
    strSQL = "Select id , name From Client Where Id = " & Request.Form("T1")
    objRs.Open strSQL, objConn,  0, 3
  If objRS.eof Then
      Response.write("Record not Found")
      objRS.Close
      Set objRS = nothing
      objConn.Close
      Set objConn = Nothing
  else
      id = objRS("Id")
      name = objRS("Name")

  End If
```

```
    objRS.Close
    Set objRs= Nothing
    objConn.Close
Set objConn = Nothing
    End If
 %>
<form method="POST" action="Response.asp">
    <p>Enter The ID: <input type="text" name="T1" size="20"></p>

    <p> </p>

    <p>ID: <input type="text" name="Id" size="20" value= "<%=id%>"> 
Name<input type="text" name="Name" size="20" value="<%=name%>"></p>
    <p>  
          &n
bsp;          &n
bsp;          &n
bsp;          
    <input type="submit" value="Submit" name="B1"></p>

</form>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Format Of Database:

FILDS	DATA TYPE
NAME	Character
ID	Number

CHAPTER # 5

Basic Techniques

Managing Directories On Web Server

Many browsers are sufficiently advanced that they locate and examine files and pages that exist on your computer's hard disk. When a user browses to a web page on some web server, the web server will need to work out where the file for that page is located on the server's hard disk, That is done by creating a second directory structure on the web server machine that is the virtual directory.

Virtual Directories

The first directory structure is what we see when we open Window Explorer on the web server is known as Physical Directory. The Second directory structure is the one that reflects the structure of the web site. We use the web server to create virtual directories and to set the relationship between the virtual directories and the real (physical) directories.

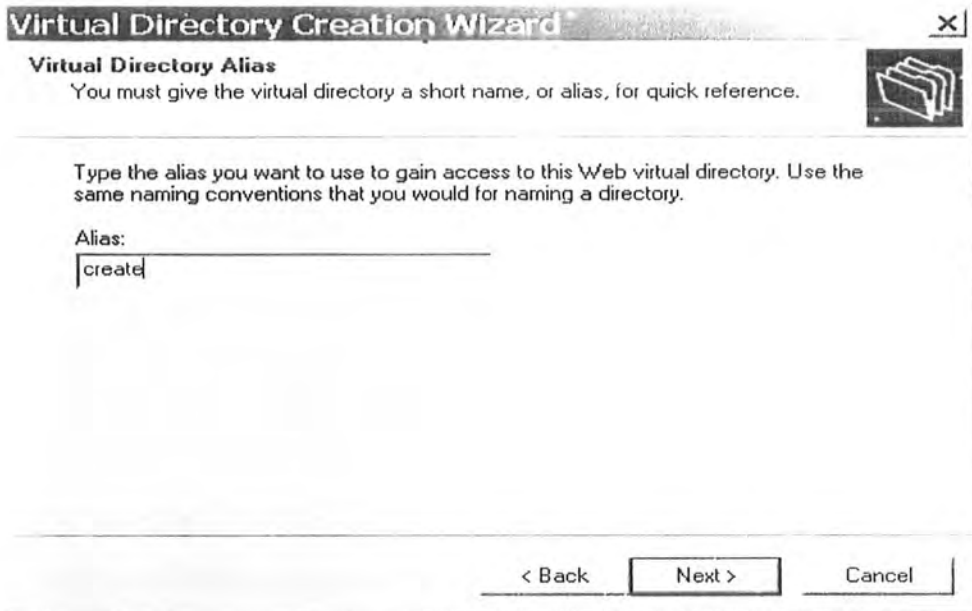## Method To Create Virtual Directories

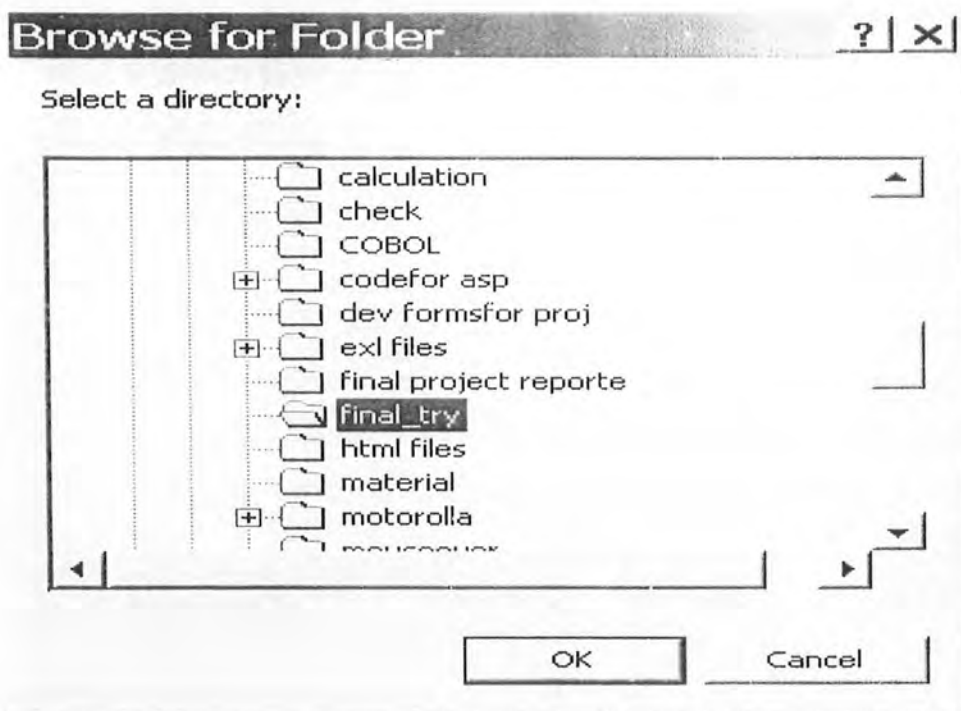* Double click the IIS icon. The following Window will be appeared.
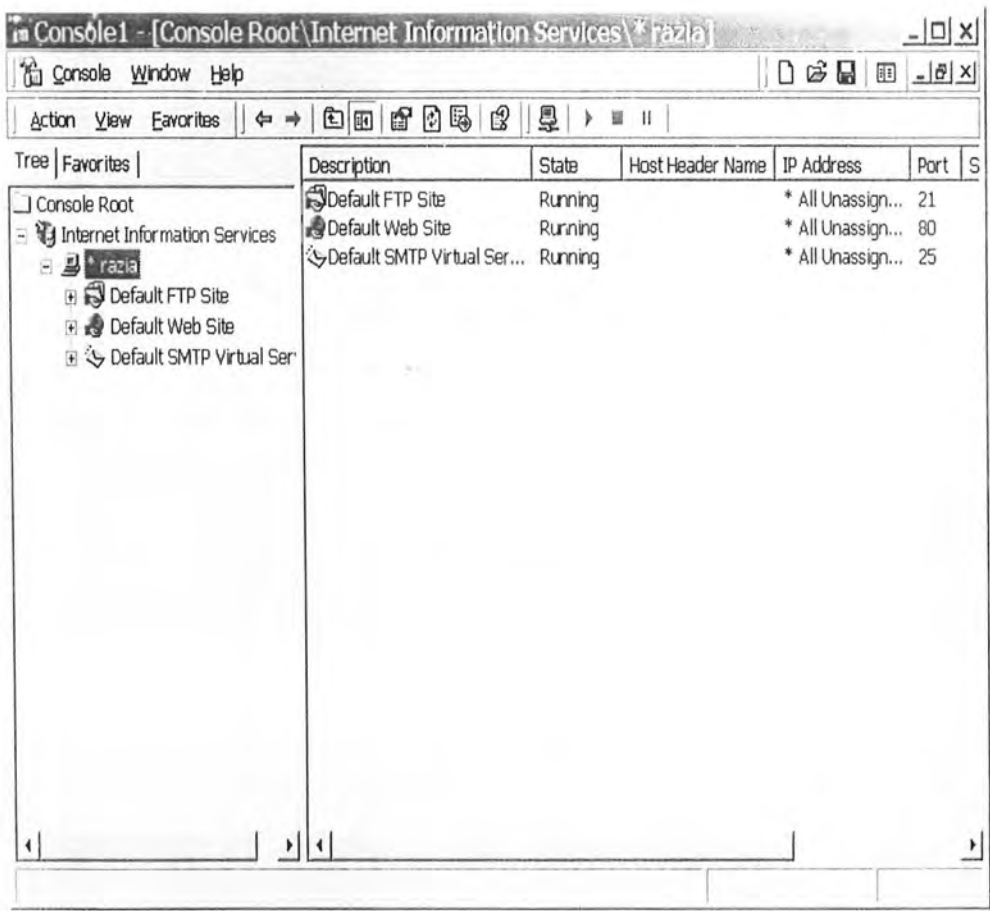
- **Right click the Default Web Site, select the New then Click the virtual directory. The following Window appears.**

Virtual Directory Creation Wizard

Welcome to the Virtual Directory Creation Wizard

This wizard will help you create a new virtual directory on this web site.

Click Next to continue.

< Back | Next > | Cancel

- **Press Next.**

Virtual Directory Creation Wizard ☒

Virtual Directory Alias
You must give the virtual directory a short name, or alias, for quick reference.

Type the alias you want to use to gain access to this Web virtual directory. Use the same naming conventions that you would for naming a directory.

Alias:

create

< Back   Next >   Cancel

• **Type the Alias name and click Next.**

Browse for Folder ? ☒

Select a directory:

- calculation
- check
- COBOL
- ⊞ codefor asp
- dev formsfor proj
- ⊞ exl files
- final project reporte
- final_try
- html files
- material
- ⊞ motorolla

OK   Cancel

- **Browse for the folder that includes ASP files and click OK.**

- **Click Next**

Virtual Directory Creation Wizard   ☒

Access Permissions
What access permissions do you want to set for this virtual directory?

Allow the following:

☑ Read

☑ Run scripts (such as ASP)

☐ Execute (such as ISAPI applications or CGI)
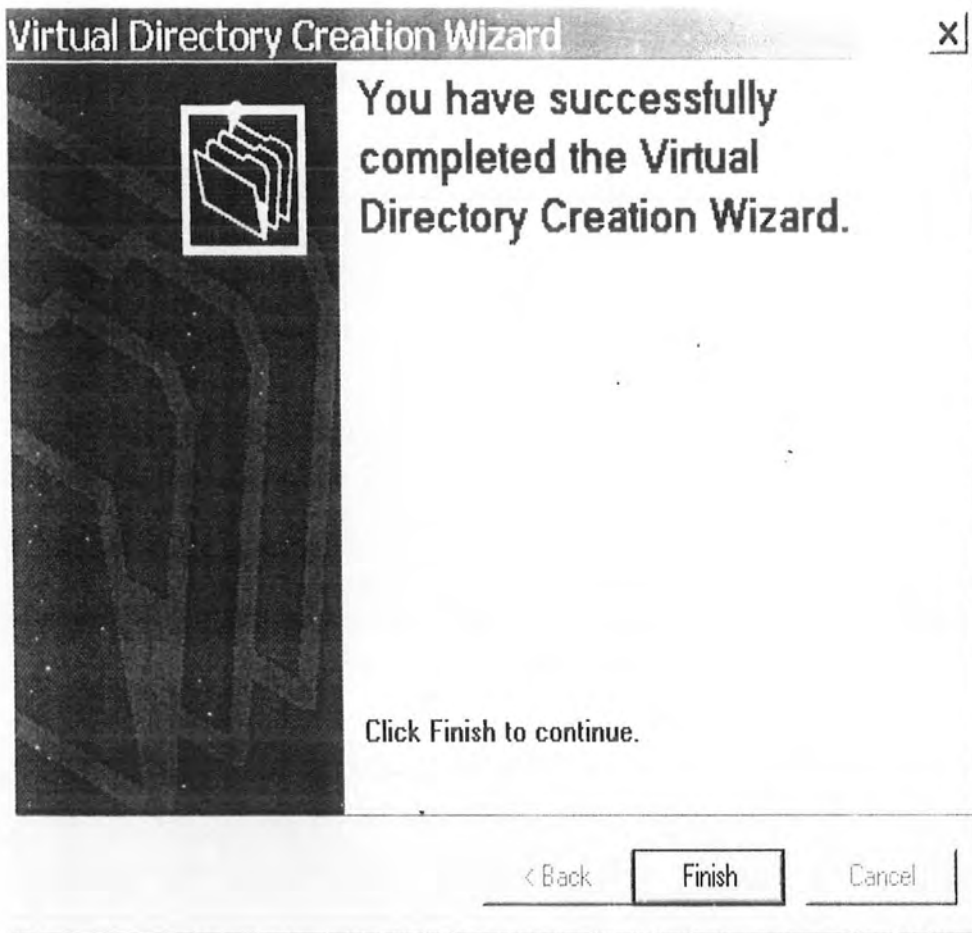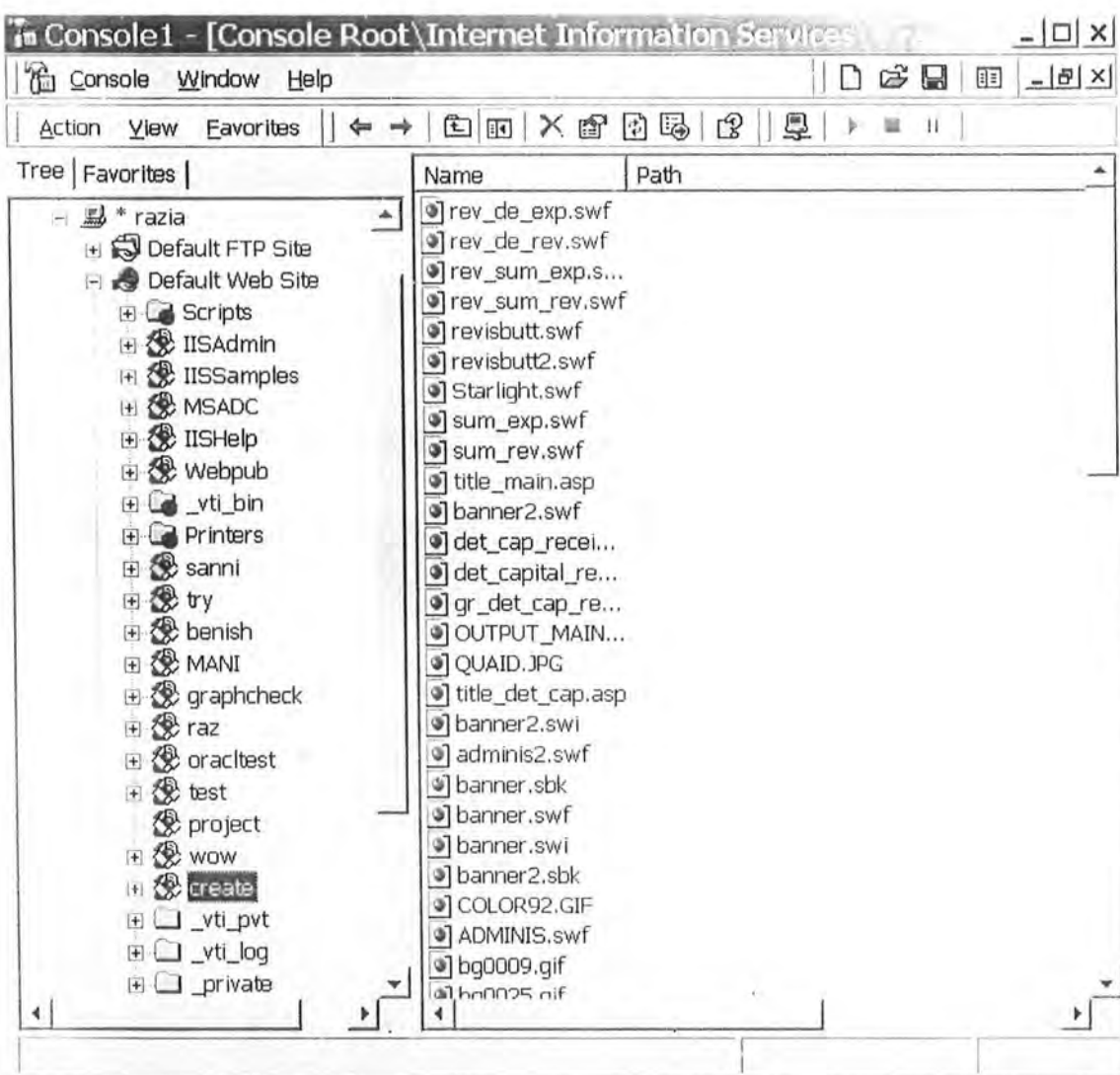
☐ Write

☐ Browse

Click Next to complete the wizard.

< Back   Next >   Cancel

- **Click Next**

Virtual Directory Creation Wizard

You have successfully completed the Virtual Directory Creation Wizard.

Click Finish to continue.

< Back   Finish   Cancel

- **Click Finish, the virtual directory is created that can be viewed under the head of Default Web Site.**

- **The highlighted icon is the name of the virtual directory.**

CHAPTER # 6

Java Script and VB Script

Java Script

JavaScript is a language that is either embedded or linked directly to a web page to add interactive features, sometimes referred to as dynamic content. Because it is a scripting language, it has been developed with non-programmers in mind. JavaScript has no relation to the Java programming language, which is a compiled language intended for use by programmers to create executable code that will run on a variety of computer platforms. Java Script was originally developed by Netscape, although in recent years, Netscape and Microsoft have collaborated in the development of ECMAscript, which is the official name of the most current incarnation of JavaScript. Everyone still refers to this as JavaScript, though. JavaScript is not compiled; it is interpreted and run within the web browser.

JavaScript is comprised of functions written by the web author to act upon various objects. These objects can be an HTML element, like a table, link, form, button, or image. All objects have various methods and properties associated with them. Methods are a collection of things that a particular object can do. An object's properties are a collection of information about that particular object.

JavaScript does not replace any other computer languages, nor is it the ultimate authoring tool. In fact, rather then categorizing it as a computer language, it might be an Inter net language. It works best for writing short, direct routines that extend the capabilities of HTML by adding interactivity. JavaScript provides a convenient way of accessing the properties of navigator plug-ins and Java Applets, putting these tools conveniently in the hands of HTML author. JavaScript is simple enough that HTML authors can learn to use it, but powerful enough to include many

features associated with large-scale programming languages. We can build surprisingly complex applications using JavaScript, ranging from games to computer-based training programs to quasi-expert system applications that guide decision-making.

VBSCRIPT

ASP files are really just HTML files with scripting embedded with in them. When a browser requests an ASP file from the server, it is passed on to the ASP processing DLL for execution. After processing, the resulting file is then sent on to the requesting browser. Any scripting command embedded from the original HTML file are executed and then removed from the results. Depending on the default scripting language of the Web Site, this code may be VBScript, JScript, or any other language. The default Scripting language used by ASP is VBScript. VBScript has all of the control flow mechanisms like If Then, For Next, and Do While loops. But with ASP, HTML code based on the results of these operators is respectively included.

VBScript is a Scripting Language. One big difference is that its code is compiled. Compilation is the process of turning the higher-level language into the binary that the computer understands. A Scripting language is compiled at runtime, which means that until it is executed, the script remains a plain text file. A Script is compiled at runtime by a scripting engine.

CHAPTER # 7
# SWISH(2.0)

SWISH (2.0)

SWISH is the quick, easy and affordable way to create Flash animations for your web site. With a few clicks of the mouse you can add a cool animated effect that will make your site stand out from the crowd. You can create shapes, text, buttons, sprites and motion paths. You can also include over 150 ready-to-use animated effects like Explode, Vortex, 3D Spin, and Wave. You can create your own effects, or make an interactive movie by adding actions to objects. SWiSH exports the same SWF format used by Macromedia Flash; so more than 97% of web surfers can see your animation without downloading a plug-in. You can preview your animation inside SWiSH without launching a browser or external player, and 'live-editing' lets you make changes while the animation is playing. SWiSH creates all the files you need to upload to your web server, or you can generate the HTML code to paste into an existing web page.

Steps to create a Swish Movie:

- First of all while working in swish we decide the basic structure of our swf image. Then according to that we insert a scene and decide a background color. The canvas will look like this.
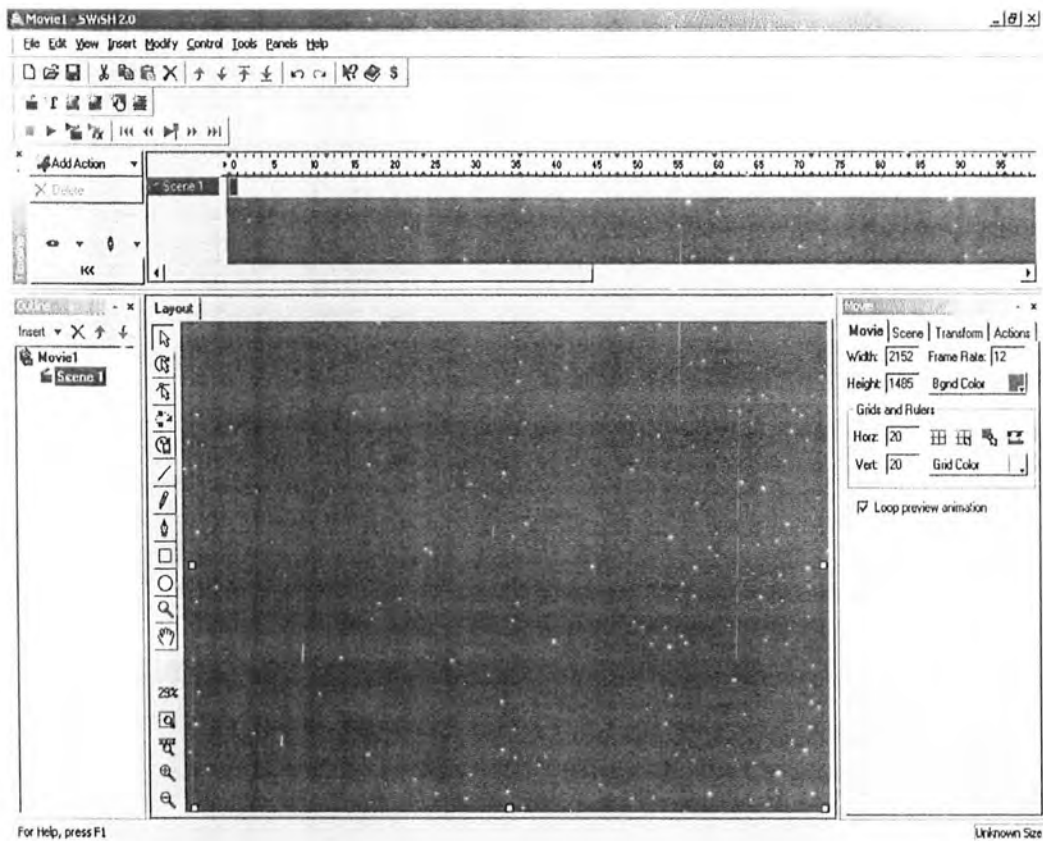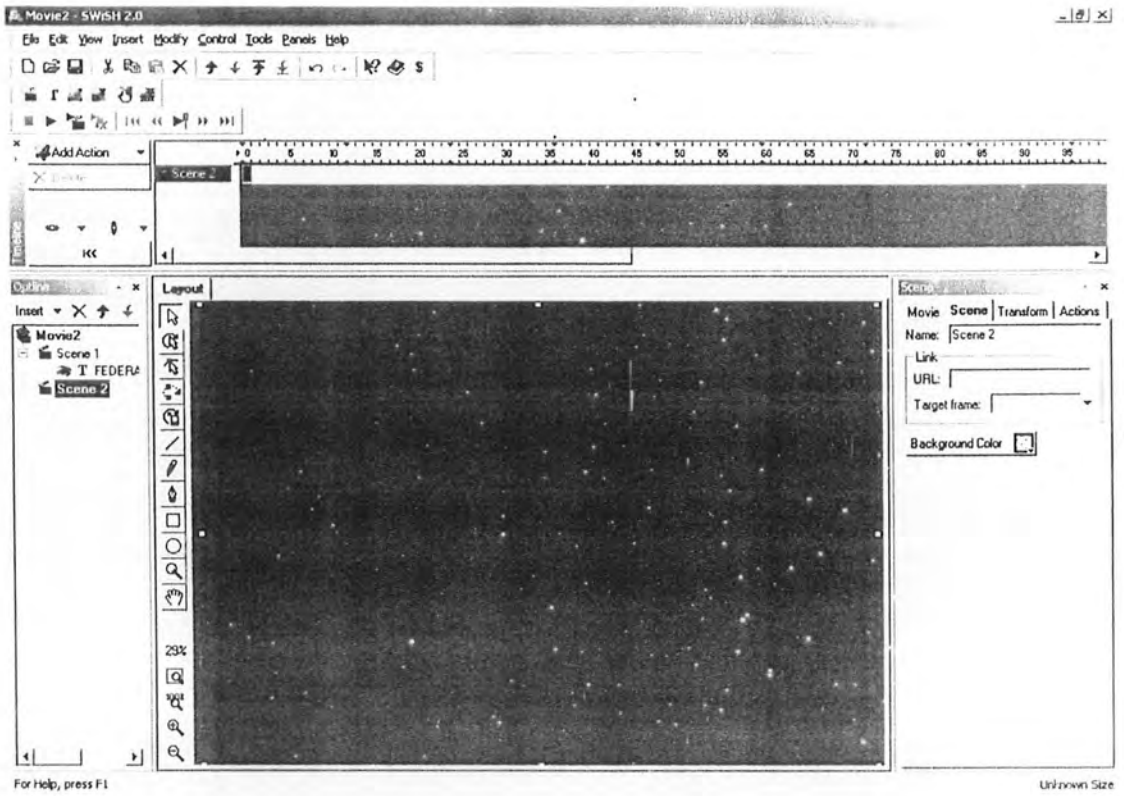
1. After applying background we select rectangle and give effect to it like Fade In.
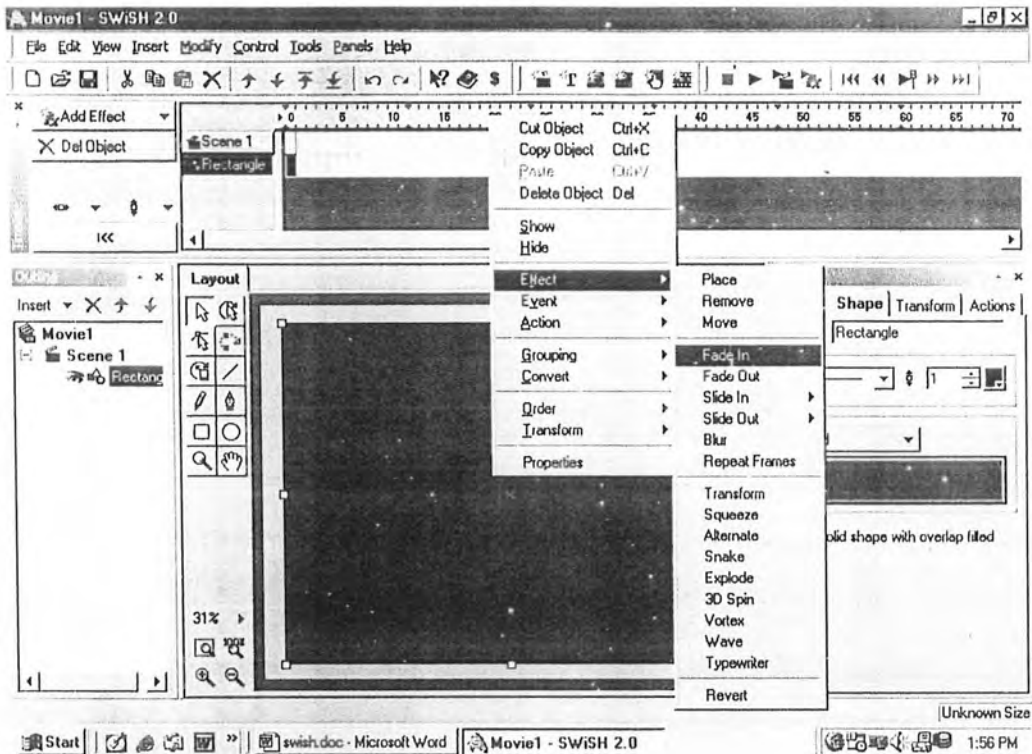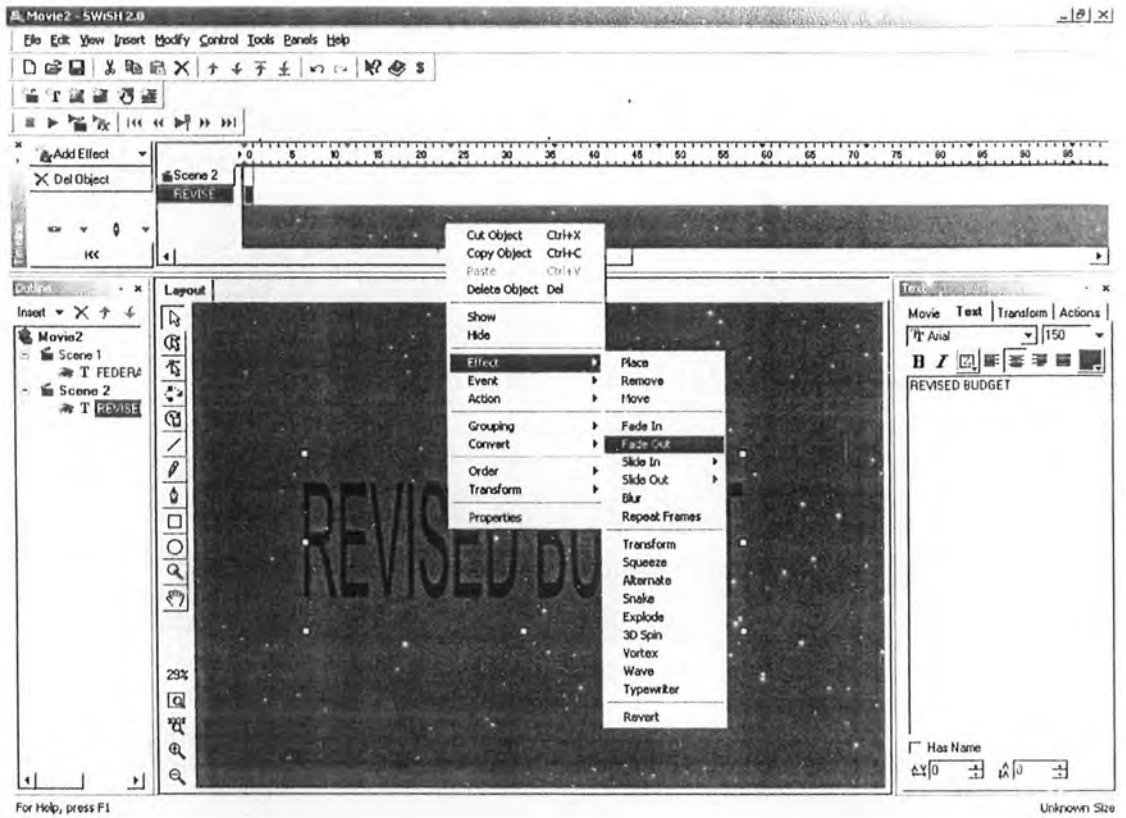
2. After this, we selected a text box from the insert menu. We write text and apply the required font size and font color from Text Toolbar and apply effects to it like squeeze.
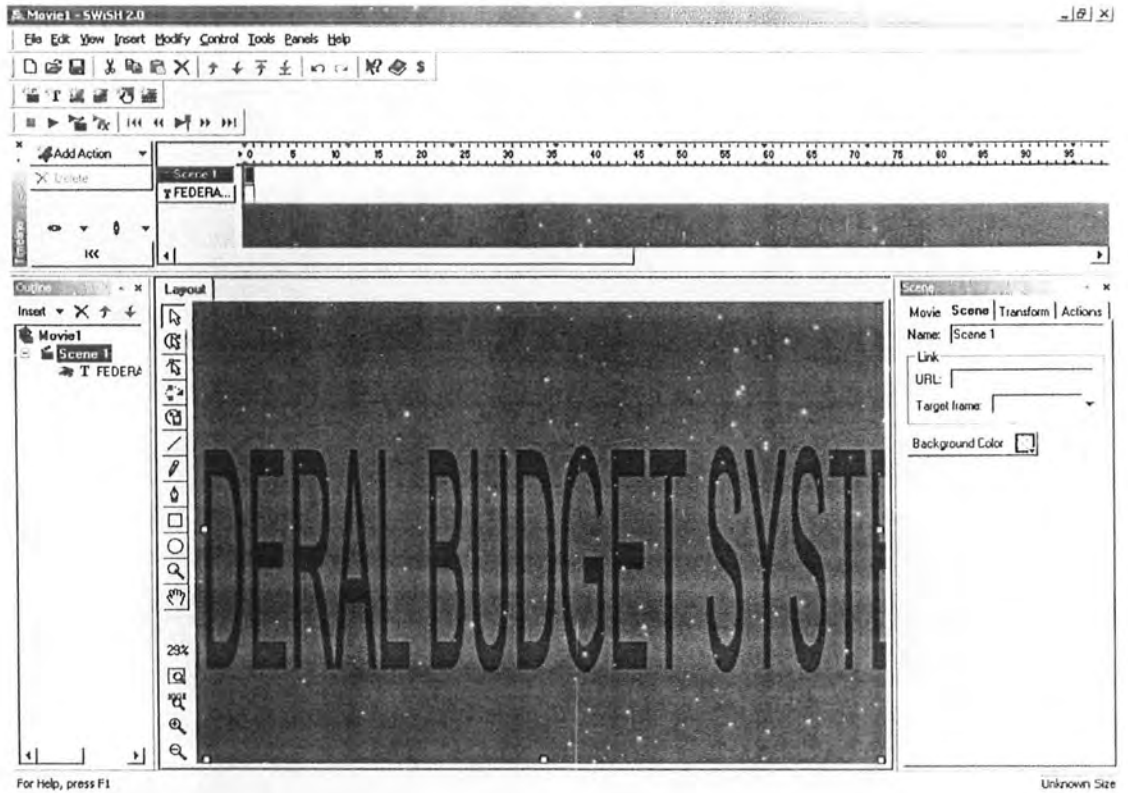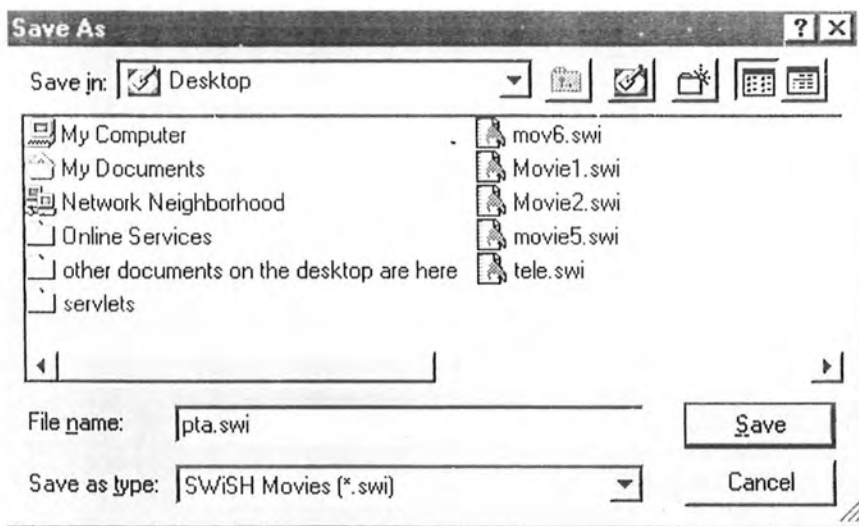
3. Then we select the second scene from insert menu and click on scene. Then second scene will look like this:

4. Repeat these steps to different scenes.

5. **Now after completion of the Swish Movie we Save it with extension of .swi.**

6. At last export it to SWF and save it with extension .swf.
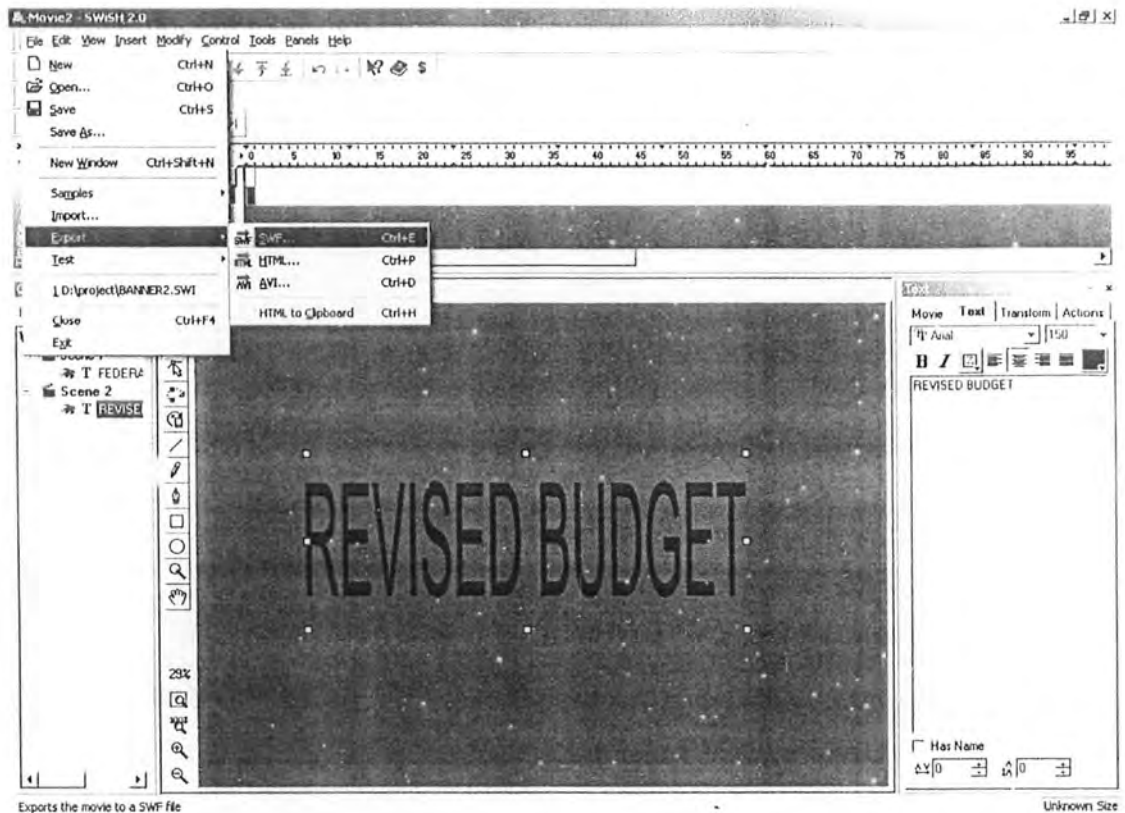
Exports the movie to a SWF file

Inserting A Swish Movie to a Web page:

On the Web page, the place where you would like to insert that Swish movie, write a html code as

<embed src="pak.swf" width="130" height="75" align="right">

here the movie is saved by the name pak.swf and will be displayed at the right side of the web page

CHAPTER # 8

Web Site Design

What Is World Wide Web

The World Wide Web is merely a way of looking at the Internet. Instead of being a portion of the Internet, it ids the whole package, just from a different perspective. The area on which merchants can conduct business on the Internet is called the World Wide Web. If we imagine the Internet to be a city, the World Wide Web is a Zone For Commercial activity.

Web Site

Merchants can post sales Literature, Product information, Coupons, Sales incentives, Press releases, Brochures, Ads, and promotional materials and take orders in their own space on the web, that is called a Web Site.

Creating a Web Site

Two main steps are involved in creating a Web site:

- Getting a Domain, or Web Presence
- It's easy with Microsoft FrontPage 2002

Getting a domain, or Web presence

Before we post a Web site to the World Wide Web, we need a unique address for the site. This address is our domain name. Microsoft's domain name, for example, is microsoft.com, and the uniform resource locator (URL) for Microsoft's home page is

http://www.microsoft.com/window/

Some Internet service providers set aside portions of their hard-disk space for subscribers' Web pages that require no domain registration. Check with your service provider to see if this is an option; it might be included in our monthly access fee.

What is InterNIC

The InterNIC is to ensure that each Web site has an address that no other site is using, domain names must be registered with the domain administrator. InterNIC administers domain names ending in .com for commercial enterprises, .org for nonprofit organizations, .net for networks, .edu for educational institutions, .gov for government organizations, and .mil for military services.

How to register

We can search domain names to find out whether the name we want is taken and can register a domain name through InterNIC. The Domain Name Registration services section of the InterNIC site provides detailed information about how to register and what is required before you can register.

Use Of Microsoft FrontPage2000 In Creation Of Web Page:

Several Microsoft products such as Microsoft FrontPage200 make it easy for us to create our own Web site without any knowledge of HTML coding.

With the FrontPage 2000 Web site creation and management tool, we can easily create and manage professional-looking Web sites, using content—words, pictures, and more—that we already have in other applications.

Microsoft FrontPage version 2000 provides the best value in its category. It has integrated features for Web site creation, Web site management, instant team Web sites with the SharePoint Team Services team Web solution, e-commerce, and graphics editing built right in.

FrontPage is easy to get started with. Built-in templates and wizards allow us to create a web site in only a matter of minutes, and then customize it to make it our own graphics, Photo Gallery, back grounds, image maps, Themes, fonts, and formatting.

Grows with us

FrontPage grows with us as we learn more and more about web site creation and management. FrontPage allows us to create Web pages in a familiar what-you-see-is-what-you-get (WYSIWYG) environment, use Reveal Codes to see what HTML tags are produced while they are still in WYSIWYG mode, and even hand-code in the Notepad-

like HTML View. We can even use its e-commerce functionality, forms and database support, and usage analysis features when we are ready for them.

Get Start quickly

We can get started quickly with FrontPage because it looks and works like Microsoft Office. As part of the Microsoft Office family of products, it shares similar toolbars,
menus, Task Pane, clipboard, and familiar features such as the Customizable Themes and background spell checking.

Broadly Available and Broadly Used

Microsoft FrontPage is so popular that we can easily find a wide range of Web sites, books, training classes, Web professionals and users groups to help us learn and use FrontPage. We can also choose from hundreds of Web site hosting companies that

support creating and editing Web sites directly against their servers, and select from a variety of third-party add-ins that extend the functionality of FrontPage even further.

Save Time

Use of FrontPage save the time as FrontPage looks and works like Microsoft Office, and HTML experts can produce code faster using FrontPage menus and buttons.

CHAPTER # 9

User Guide

Introduction

The user guide is provided to become familiar with the new system more easily and quickly. This chapter will provide a comprehensive understanding of how to operate the "Computerized Budget System" as this software is built for online access but administrator and other office staff can access it offline. This software can also be accessed in the office environment through networking by a number of users at the same time.

- Since the system operate in a multi user environment so it requires giving them privileges, keeping backup of data etc.
- The frist step toward the system implementation is Window 2000 and the next step is the installation of oracle 8i for the back end where as developer/2000 forms 6i for the front end.
- After the installation of oracle 8i the database administrator will create user identified by their respected password.

Getting Started

Before start working with the front end, the user should browse the main page of the whole application. It is done by starting Internet Information System(IIS).

Method to start the IIS

From the start menu select RUN; type MMC and press OK then appears an empty MMC chell.
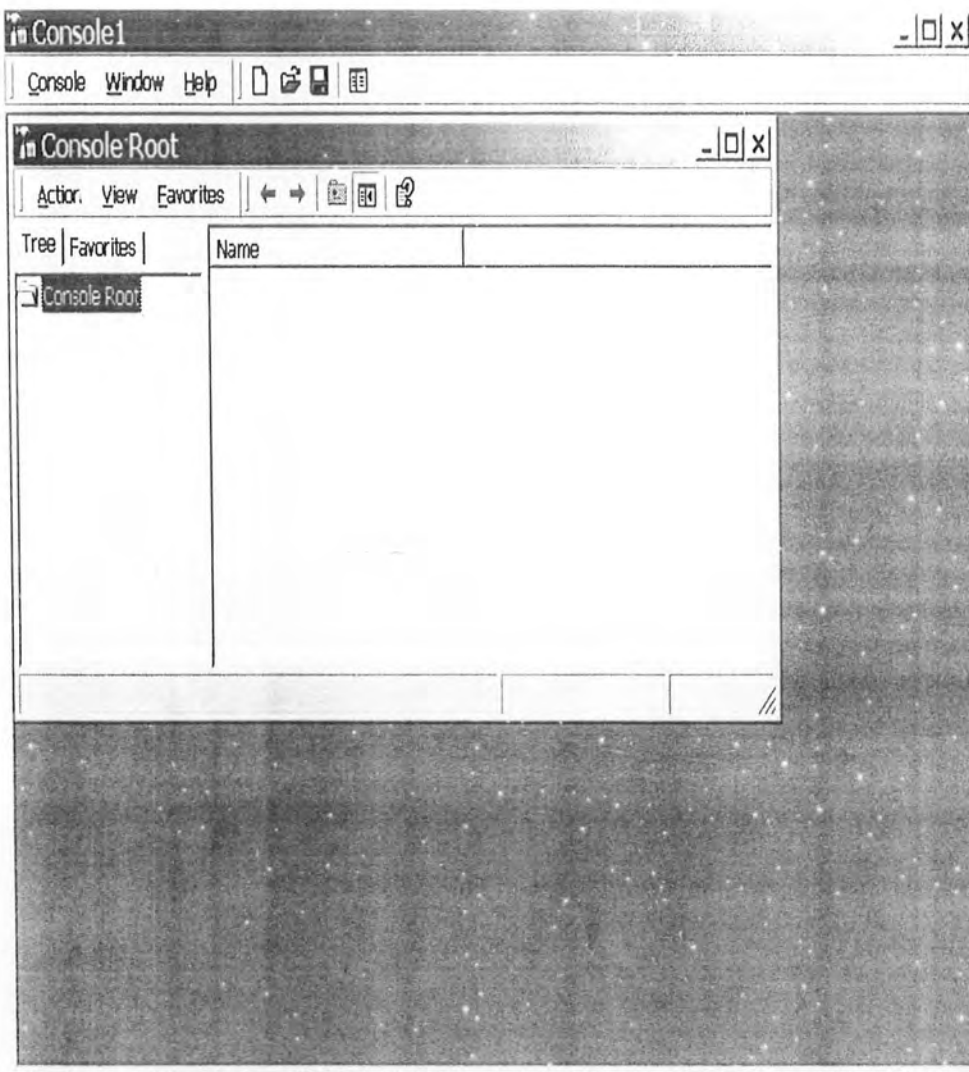
1. Select the console menu and chose Open. The following Dialog box will be appeared.
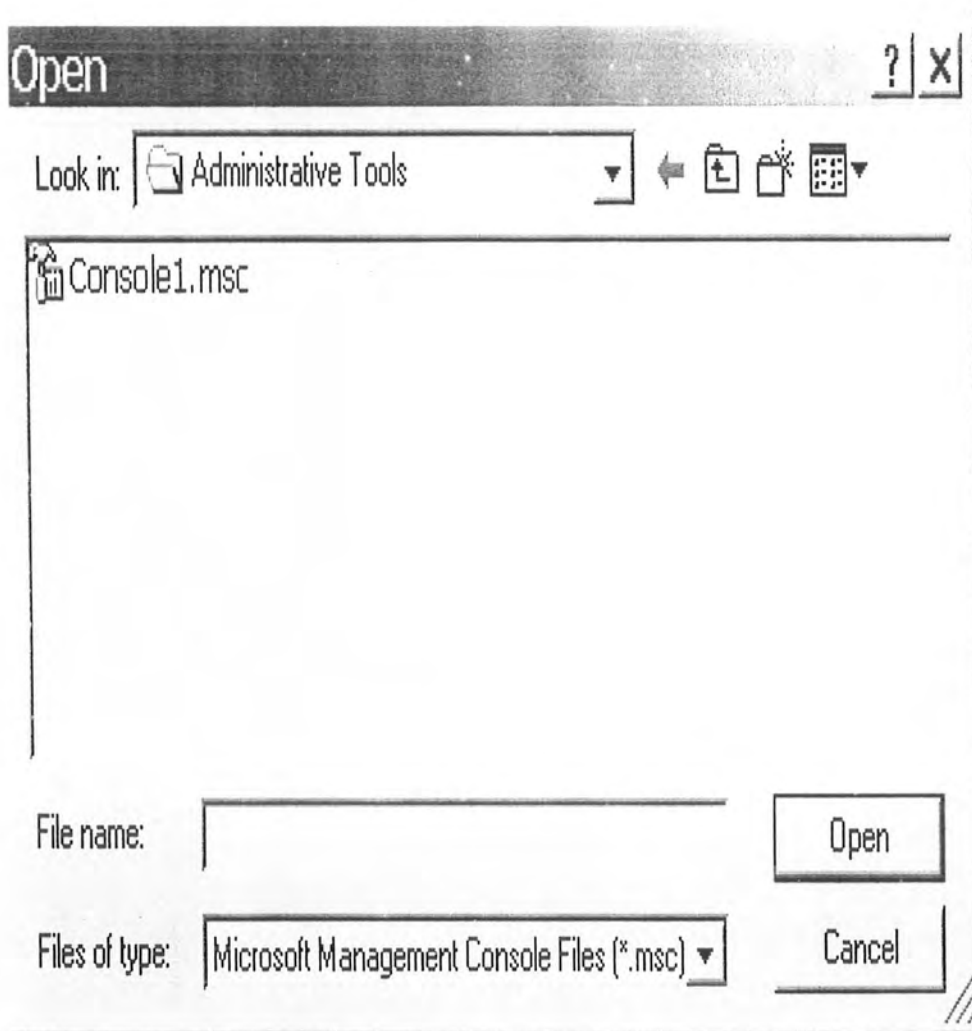
Type IIS.mmc click Open. This will open the IIS snap-in with in the MMC shell.

Console   Window   Help   □ 🖆 💾   ▦ _ 🗗 ×

Action   View   Favorites || ⇐ ⇒   🖆 🔲 🖏 🖫 || 🖳 ▶ ▣ ||

Tree	Favorites	Computer ˙	Local	Connection T...	Status
Console Root		🖳* razia	Yes	TCP/IP	
Internet Informatic					
🖳 * razia					
🖏 Default FTP					
🖭 Default Wek					
🖴 Default SMT					
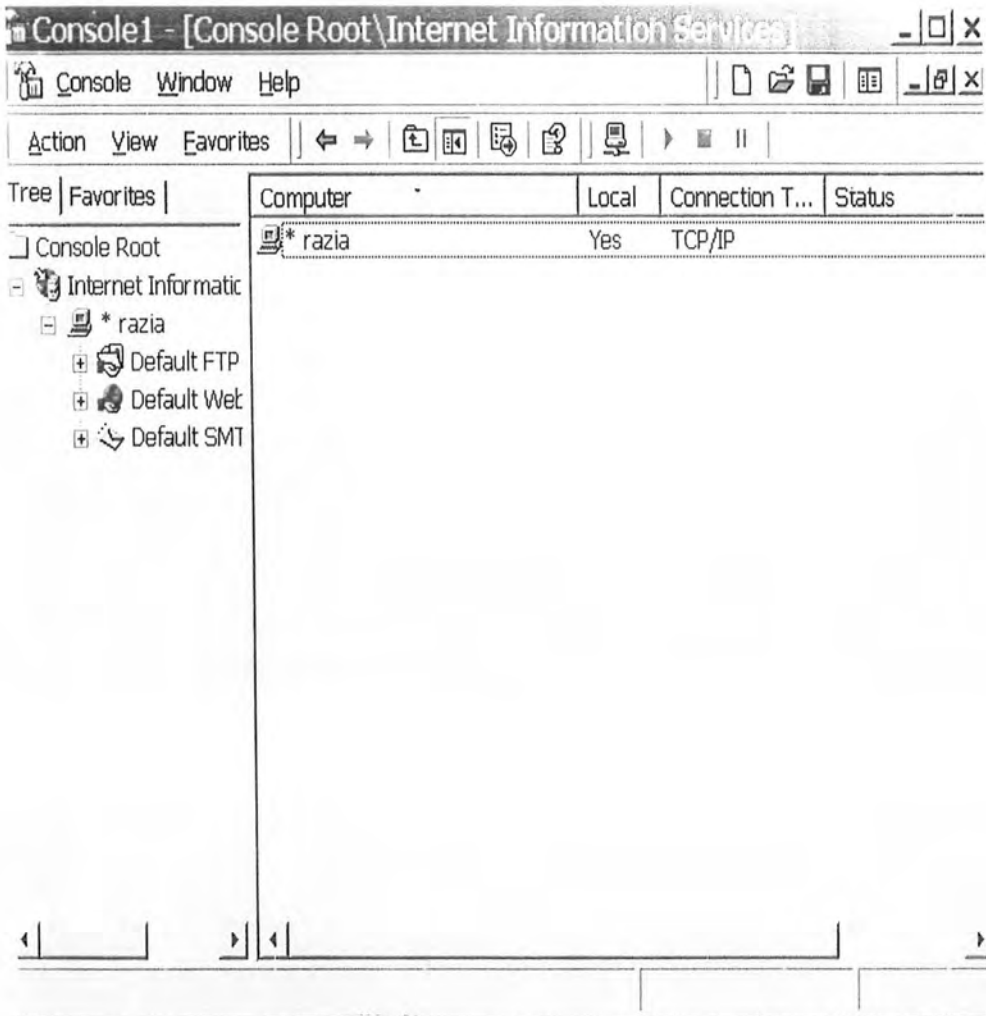
2. **Click the Default Web Site and then double click the virtual directory name which include the ASP files.**

3. **Right click the main file, then click the browse.**

Screen Shots

Federal Budget OF Pakistan

Home | Budget Estimate | Revised Estimate | Administrator | Comparison | Report

QUAID-E-AZAM
THE FOUNDER OF PAKISTAN

Finance Minister
Shukat Aziz

Time period of B
Pakistan is July

Federal Budget OF Pakistan

Home | Budget Estimate | Revised Estimate | Administrator | Comparison | Report

BUDGET

ESTIMATES

Summary Of Rev

Summary Of Exper

Details Of Rev

Details Of Expen

DETAILS OF REVENUE RECEIPTS

■ **Tax Revenue**

    ■ Direct Taxes

    ■Indirect Taxes

    ■ Surcharges

Federal Budget OF Pakistan
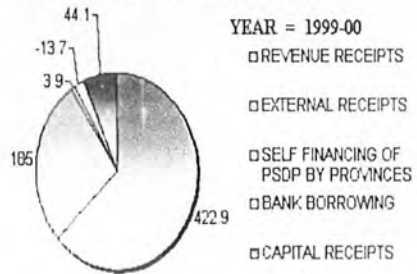
REVENUES (RUPEES IN BILLION)

44 1
-13 7
3 9
YEAR = 1999-00

□ REVENUE RECEIPTS

□ EXTERNAL RECEIPTS

YEAR : SELECT ▾ 1999-00

185

□ SELF FINANCING OF
PSDP BY PROVINCES

□ BANK BORROWING

422 9

□ CAPITAL RECEIPTS

TAX REVENUE : 419271 .

EXPENDITURE (RUPEES IN BILLION)

30 27 7

DIRECT TAX : 127000

48 3

INDIRECT TAX : 229000

□ DEBT SERVICING
□ DEFENCE
□ DEVELOPMENT

207 4

SURCHARGES : 63271

116 3

□ CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
□ GRANTS
□ SUBSIDIES

Submit Reset ⬚

■ UNALLOCABLE

142

Federal Budget OF Pakistan

REVENUES (RUPEES IN BILLION)

YEAR = 1999-00

- REVENUE RECEIPTS
- EXTERNAL RECEIPTS
- SELF FINANCING OF PSDP BY PROVINCES
- BANK BORROWING
- CAPITAL RECEIPTS

44 1
-13 7
3 9
185
422 9

Year : SELECT ▾ 1999-00

Indirect Taxes : 125832

Sales Tax : 119000.0

Customs : 4567.0

Federal Excise : 2265.0

Submit 🏠

EXPENDITURE (RUPEES IN BILLION)

38 2⅞7
40 3
116 3
207 4
142

- DEBT SERVICING
- DEFENCE
- DEVELOPMENT
- CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
- GRANTS
- SUBSIDIES
- UNALLOCABLE
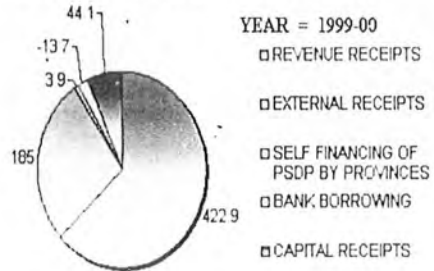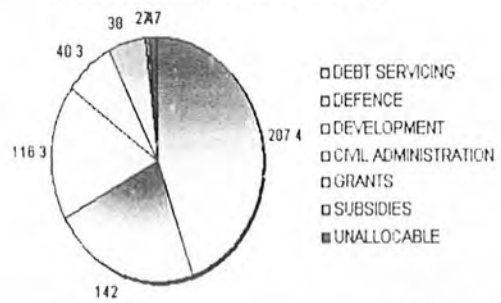
Federal Budget OF Pakistan

YEAR : SELECT ▼ 2002-03

Community Services : 7547

Works : 69.0

Public Health Services : 357.0

Urban/Town Planning And : 999.0

    Regulatory Services

Television Services : Nill

Scientific Research And Survey : 6118.0

Others Community Services : 4.0

Submit   Reset ⬚

REVENUES (RUPEES IN BILLION)

YEAR = 2002-03

- 35.9
- 17
- -31
- 20.6
- 198
- 481

□ Revenue Receipts
□ External Resources
□ Self Financing Of PSDP by Provinces
□ Bank Borrowing
□ Change in Provincial Cash Blance
▣ Capital Receipts

EXPENDITURES (RUPEES IN BILLION)

- ▣ 2.4
- □ 20 7
- □ 56.3
- □ 92.6
- □ 269
- □ 134
- □ 146

□ DEBT SEVICING
□ DEFENCE
□ DEVELOPMENT
□ CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
□ GRANTS
□ SUBSIDIES
▣ UNALLOCABLE
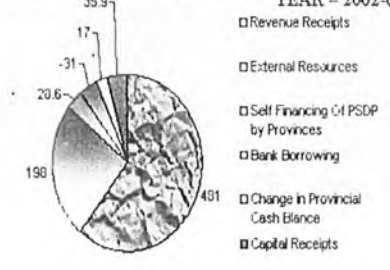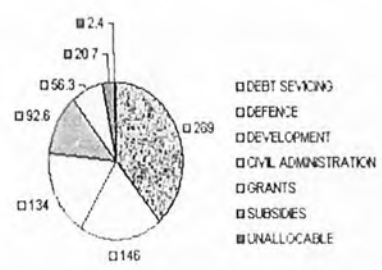
Current Expenditure On Subsidies

REVENUES(RUPEES IN BILLION)   YEAR = 2001-02

16.9   Revenue Receipts
10.5   External Resources
15.2   Self Financing Of
261.1   PSDP by Provinces
5.0   Bank Borrowing

Change in Provincal
Cash Balance

453.8   Capital Receipts

YEAR : SELECT ▾ 2001-02

Subsidies   : 20680

Food   : 1229.0

Agriculture   : 0.00

Exports   : 550.0

Others   : 18901.0

Submit   Reset 🏠

EXPENDITURES (RUPEES IN BILLION)

DEBT SERVICING
49.3   20 10.3
DEFENCE
00.6
DEVELOPMENT
329.2
CIVIL
ADMINISTRATION
130
GRANTS

SUBSIDIES
131.6
UNALLOCABLE

File Edit view Favorites Tools Help

Back • → • ⊗ ⊡ ⌂ | ⊗Search ⊞Favorites ⊗History | ⊠▾ ⊟ ⊠ ▾ ⊟

Address ⊟ http://localhost/project/LOGIN.ASP   ▾ ⬀Go | Links "

ADMINISTRATOR

LOGON

Login: [ids]
Password: [***]

[Login] [Reset]

⊟ Done   🖳 Local intranet

DATA ENTRY FORM

FOR DATA TABLE

Data Code : 1607

Classification Code : 1001

Budget Type Code : 1

Year : 1998-99

Amount : 14123

Submit Query

CONTROL OF ALL WORK

INSETION OF DATA   CLICK HERE

QUERY FORMS   CLICK HERE

REPORTS   CLICK HERE

Record: 1/1

Action Edit Query Block Record Field Window Help

Data Entry Form

DATA ENTRY FORM
FOR DATA TABLE

CODE FOR DATA	CODE FOR CLASSIFICATION	CODE FOR B_TYPE	Year	Amount
101	1001	1	1998-99	107321.00
102	1002	1	1998-99	4470.00
103	1003	1	1998-99	1980.00
104	1004	1	1998-99	1050.00
105	1005	1	1998-99	64910.00
106	1006	1	1998-99	88920.00
108	1008	1	1998-99	35634.00
107	1007	1	1998-99	69536.00
109	1009	1	1998-99	7731.00
110	1010	1	1998-99	0.0

Record: 1/?

Action Edit Query Block Record Field Window Help

Data Entry Form For
Budget Type Table

Budget Code	Budget Type
1	Budget Estimates
2	Revised Estimates

Record: 1/2

Data Entry Form For Classification Table

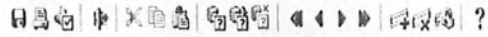| Code For Classification	Classification
1001	Income Tax
1002	Wealth Tax
1003	Capital Value Tax
1004	Workers Welfare Tax

Record: 1/?

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

Year 1998-9   **Display**

General Administration

Defense

Law And Order

Community Services

Social Services

Economic Services

Subsidies

Interest on Domestic Debt

Record 1/1

DETAILS OF REVENUE RECEIPTS

Year 1990-99

Tax Revenue 339187

Direct Taxes

Indirect Taxes

43365

Surcharges

Non_Tax Revenue 65128

Income From Property And Enterprises

Receipts From Civil Administration
And Other Functions

Miscellaneous Receipts

Display

ANNUAL REPORT

Report run on: *October 29, 2002 6:16 AM*

Income Tax	1998-99	107321.00	101
Wealth Tax	1998-99	4470.00	102
Capital Value Tax	1998-99	1980.00	103
Workers Welfare Tax	1998-99	1050.00	104
Sales Tax	1998-99	64910.00	105
Customs	1998-99	88920.00	106
Petroleum	1998-99	35634.00	108
Federal Excise	1998-99	69536.00	107
Natural Gas	1998-99	7731.00	109
Profits From Railways	1998-99	0.0	110
Profits From Post Office Deptt	1998-99	0.0	111
Interest	1998-99	56628.1	112
Dividends	1998-99	8499.9	113
Receipts From General Administration	1998-99	29774.7	114
Profits Of SBP	1998-99	-	115
Defence Receipts	1998-99	2000.00	116
Receipts From Community Services	1998-99	55.2	117