

The Scale and Causes of

# URBAN CHANGE

I N P A K I S T A N

A r i f H a s a n



THE SCALE AND CAUSES OF

**URBAN  
CHANGE**

IN PAKISTAN





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Arif Hasan

  
2006

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## PREFACE

The census process and results are very important in the political context of Pakistan. There are a number of reasons for this. The number of seats in the national assembly for each province are allocated on the basis of population. The number of seats in the provincial assemblies are also allocated on a population basis and their numbers are important as members of the provincial assembly elect the senate. In addition, election constituencies in Sind were designated as urban and rural although this practice has now been discontinued. The nature of these constituencies could change simply if peri-urban areas were made or not made part of urban constituencies.

The National Finance Commission is responsible for allocating funds to the provinces from the collective revenue pool. This allocation is also made on the basis of the population of each province. Then, the smaller provinces of Sindh and Balochistan have large ethnic and/or cultural minorities. In the case of Sindh, they consist of refugees from India and migrants from other provinces. There is a constant tussle between the various ethnic groups to increase their numbers in the census and there is constant objection by them of census results.

Since 1901 census have been held every ten years in the territories that constitute Pakistan. However, there was no census between 1981 and 1998. The reasons given for this by the press and certain political parties is that the Pakistan establishment (the civil military-bureaucracy) was concerned about the possible results as it feared that they would lay the basis for political and economic readjustment that would work against it.

This report is divided into two parts. The first part consists of the text which tries to identify the changes that have taken place in Pakistan due to urbanization, the reasons behind them and their

repercussions. The second part has two sub-sections. The first sub-section consists of statistical tables regarding Pakistan as a whole and of the provinces that constitute the country. The second sub-section consists of statistical data related to Karachi. All statistics in the tables and in the text related to the 1998 Census are from provisional data.

The reasons for including a separate section on Karachi is that it is Pakistan's largest city, main business centre and only port. There are a lot of groups working in the development and academic field in Karachi for whom this data will be useful. In addition, Karachi is the only city in Pakistan in which all the various ethnic groups of the country are present and all the regional languages are spoken. Also, Karachi's social and political culture is constantly transferred to other areas of Pakistan by the migrants who come to this city in search of improved living conditions.

The background demographic data and the socio-economic statistics of Pakistan have been worked out from census reports of 1951 to 1998. However, detailed demographic statistics of the urban areas of Pakistan and its provinces have been taken from the census reports of 1901 to 1998 along with population change in numbers, in per cent terms and growth rates. For Karachi the tables are more detailed and there is also a comparison between the different districts of the city.

For the purposes of this report certain trends have been identified and the reasons given for them. However, the tables can be subjected for various political, social and economic analysis and many maps, graphs and diagrams can be developed from them. In the Pakistan context they can be of considerable use to academics, government policy makers, politicians and media persons. Their results are already being used by these actors in the development and political drama of Pakistan.

*Arif Hasan*

16 September 2002

## Chapter 1

# THE POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF URBANIZATION IN THE PAKISTAN CONTEXT

Pakistan is a federation of four provinces. These provinces are Sindh, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Balochistan. There are also federally administered areas such as the capital city of Islamabad and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). When the 1998 Census was taken, the 2001 Devolution Plan of the government had not been implemented. Under the old structure, the provinces were divided into districts and the districts into *tehsils* (subdivision of district) and the *tehsils* into union councils. Cities between 500,000 and 2.5 million populations had municipal corporations. Towns between 25,000 and 500,000 had municipal committees. Towns less than 25,000 had town committees. The census tables reflect this administrative structure.

In the case of Karachi, the city was divided into five districts, each having a municipal authority of its own with a central municipal authority known as the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation. The census results of Karachi therefore are given district-wise. For the purpose of this report they have been put together but the district-wise breakdown has also been maintained.

The country has an elected national assembly, which is the lower house of parliament, and a senate which constitutes the upper house. In addition, each province has an elected provincial assembly. FATA and Islamabad are represented in the national assembly but have no representative government of their own.

Pakistan contains 2.3 per cent of the world's population. It is the seventh most populous country in the world. According to the 1998 Census, its population was 132.4 million and had grown at the rate of 2.6 per cent per year in the intercensal period. Its urban population on the other hand had grown at the rate of 3.5 per cent per year during the same period and was estimated at 43 million.

Demographers have questioned these figures, especially in relation to the urban population which they feel has been understated (see **Appendix – 1: How Urban is Pakistan? by Reza Ali**). This understatement is related to three reasons. One, that for the 1981 and 1998 Census the definition of urban was changed to mean only those human settlements, which had municipal governments. In the earlier definition, settlements of 5,000 and above population which had urban characteristics could be considered as urban. As a result of this change of definition, in the 1981 Census, 1,483 settlements of over 5,000 were not considered for being declared urban (see **Appendix – 2: Definition of Urban in Different Census Reports of Pakistan**). Two, administrative boundaries of most urban areas do not include their peri-urban settlements which in physical, social and economic terms have urban characteristics and have now become part of the urban sprawl. And three, "ribbons of development along highways, between major urban centres and industrial satellite areas have developed, largely due to accessibility to transport links, availability of skills and services, and tax and tariff incentives"<sup>1</sup>. These also have urban social and economic characteristics but are not considered as urban. In addition to these three factors, a fourth can be added. The villages around most of the towns in the Punjab have now become dormitories since almost the entire male population travels to the towns to work. The female population has also started to make this journey. As a result, the day time population of the towns increases<sup>2</sup> and agriculture around these dormitory villages is rapidly declining as no labour is available for it any more.

If the 1972 Census definition of urban is applied to present day Pakistan, there will be a major increase in the urban population of the country. This will bring about significant

<sup>1</sup> Reza Ali, *How Urban Is Pakistan*, November 1999

<sup>2</sup> For the case of Faisalabad see Salim Alimuddin, Arif Hasan, Asiya Sadiq,

*The Work of the Anjuman Samaji Behbood and the Larger Faisalabad Context*, IIED (UK), 2001

<sup>3</sup> Arif Hasan, *Losing Their Census*, Monthly Herald, Karachi, November 1995



political changes which many believe that the Pakistan establishment is not willing to accept<sup>3</sup>.

### **Differences in Population and Surface Area of Provinces**

Table 1.1 gives the surface area, population and densities of the different provinces of Pakistan. The province that has the largest area (347,190 square kilometres or 43.6 per cent of Pakistan's total area) is Balochistan. It has the smallest population of 6.5 million which is 4 per cent of the total population of the country and a density of 18.8 persons per square kilometre. Its urban population is 3.57 per cent of Pakistan's total urban population. The second largest area-wise province is the Punjab. Its surface area is 25.8 per cent of Pakistan and its population is 55.58 per cent of the country. Its density is 353.5 persons per square kilometre and its urban population is 53.48 per cent of Pakistan's total urban population. The other two provinces fall in between. Sindh's surface area is 17.7 per cent of Pakistan's total area, its population is 22.96 per cent of Pakistan's total population and its urban population is 34.54 per cent of Pakistan. NWFP surface area is 9.4 per cent, its population is 13.44 per cent and its urban population is 7 per cent of Pakistan's total urban population. As a result of these differences and Punjab's domination in numbers, there are serious political tensions between the smaller provinces and the Punjab. The reasons for these are explained in the sections below. It is important to note here that Sindh and Punjab constitute 88 per cent of the country's urban population and that 80 per cent of the cultivated land in Pakistan is in these two provinces.

## Chapter 2

### SCALE, CAUSES AND REPERCUSSIONS OF URBANIZATION

Pakistan's urban population increased from 17.8 per cent of a total population of 33.81 million in 1951 to 32.5 per cent of a total population of 130.58 million in 1998. This means an increase of 37 million since the first census after Independence. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the 1998 figure is disputed. However, we have to accept the 1998 figure in the absence of any other reliable statistics. This disputed urban population is spread unevenly between the four provinces and the federally administered regions (see **Table 1.2: Basic Demographic Data**). Sindh is the most urbanized province (48.9 per cent) but Punjab whose urban population is 31.3 per cent has the largest number of urban dwellers. NWFP and Balochistan on the other hand have relatively smaller urban populations, 16.9 per cent and 23.0 respectively. As will be discussed later, the urban populations have better social indicators and physical conditions (see **Tables 3.1 - 3.3 and Table 4**) than the Pakistan average. Also, the politics of the more urbanized provinces are different from those of the less urbanized ones. These differences will also be discussed later in the report.

After the 1947 migration from India, Pakistan's demographic growth can be divided into two parts. One, between 1951-81 when overall growth was very high and the urban growth rate was even higher at 4.9, 4.7 and 4.3 per cent per year between 1951-61, 1961-72 and 1972-81 respectively. Two, the 1981-98 period when the urban growth rate declined to 3.5 per cent per year. The causes and repercussions of these trends are discussed in the sections below.

## Causes of Urbanization and its Repercussions

Since the creation of Pakistan in 1947, the rate of urbanization has increased. There are three major reasons for this. One, migration from India in 1947 as a result of the partition of the Sub-Continent, and migration from Afghanistan as a result of the US supported *Jehad* (Islamic religious war) during the 1980s. Migration also took place to Pakistan after the break away of East Pakistan and the creation of Bangladesh in 1971. However, this migration was comparatively small and limited to Karachi. Two, the eradication of malaria, small pox and cholera. And three, rural-urban migration due to the introduction of green revolution technologies and industrialization. These three causes are discussed separately in the sections below.

### Migration from India

#### *The Demographic Impact*

When the British Indian Empire was partitioned in 1947, 4.7 million Sikhs and Hindus left what is today Pakistan for India and 6.5 million Muslims migrated from India to Pakistan<sup>4</sup>. Thus, in a few months time the population of Pakistan increased by 1.8 million persons or by 6.36 per cent. However, this increase was mostly in the urban areas of the Sindh and Punjab provinces. There was almost no migration to the NWFP and Balochistan. According to the 1951 Census, 48 per cent of the urban population in Pakistan had originated in India and had migrated since August 1947.

**Table 5.2.2 (Punjab: Population Variation of Cities and Towns, 1901-1998)** shows that a large number of towns in the Punjab, both large and small, had a population increase of anything between 90 to 192 per cent in the intercensal period between 1941 and 1951. In the 1931-1941 period, these cities had a far smaller growth<sup>5</sup>. These towns are located in the districts of Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan, Faisalabad and Toba Tek Singh. These are the districts where the refugees settled. Towns and other districts

<sup>4</sup>. Iffat Ara and Arshad Zaman, *Asian Urbanization in the New Millennium: Pakistan Chapter*, unpublished paper written for a publication of the Asian Urban Information Centre for Kobe, August 2002

<sup>5</sup>. Major population increase took place in the larger cities of Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Multan, Rawalpindi, Khanpur and Rahim Yar Khan.

where the refugees did not settle registered a negative growth because of the departure of the Hindus and Sikhs. Such towns are in the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan, Layyah and Rajanpur.

The urban population of Sindh in 1941 was 11.85 per cent of its total population. In 1951 this had increased to 29.2 per cent (see **Table 5.3: Sindh Population 1901-1998**). **Table 5.3.2 (Sindh: Population Variation of Cities and Towns, 1901-1998)** shows district-wise the population changes in the towns of Sindh between 1941 and 1951. Most of the smaller towns registered a negative growth as a result of the departure of the Hindus. However, Sindh's two major towns, Hyderabad and Karachi increased by over 150 per cent during the intercensal period because of the migration.

In the case of NWFP, the urban population actually declined from 18.01 per cent of the total population in 1941 to 11.3 per cent in 1951 (see **Table 5.4: NWFP Population 1901-1998**). **Table 5.4.2 (NWFP: Variation in Population of Cities and Towns 1901-1998)** shows that of the 29 towns and cities that existed in the NWFP in 1951, 24 had a negative growth. This is because of the departure of the Hindus and Sikhs and because the refugees from India did not settle in the NWFP. The situation in Balochistan is not dissimilar from that of NWFP (see **Table 5.5.2: Balochistan: Variation in Population of Cities and Towns 1901-1998**).

There are many reasons for why the refugee population settled in the Punjab and Sindh. First, about 80 per cent of the refugees that came to Pakistan came from Indian Punjab and had a cultural and linguistic link with the province apart from physical proximity. Second, the division of Punjab (into Indian and Pakistani Punjabs) was accompanied by a compulsory transfer of populations. Such a compulsory transfer of populations was not arranged for the other provinces. Third, there were better communication links between Indian Punjab and Pakistani Punjab and Sindh than there were between Indian Punjab and the distant provinces of Balochistan and NWFP.

The refugee movement to Sindh took place because the Punjab refused to accept more refugees and also because Karachi, the capital of Sindh, had been made the capital of Pakistan. However, through rioting and conflict, the Hindu and Sikh population of the NWFP and Balochistan, were either driven away or exterminated, and they were not replaced by a refugee population.

### ***The Socio-Political Impact***

The migration from India had a major impact on the sociology, economics and politics of Pakistan. Before the coming of the refugees clan and caste organizations were strong. Urban areas were divided into clan neighbourhoods. Caste and professions were inter-related. With the coming of the refugees and the anarchy that followed, caste and clan organizations in the towns where they settled became weak and ineffective, almost overnight. Neighbourhoods vacated by migrating Hindus and Sikhs were occupied by Muslims and were no longer ethnically or caste-wise homogenous<sup>6</sup>. The refugee population in a very short time dominated the cities in Sindh and Punjab in which it settled and a fiercely upwardly mobile go-getting migrant culture replaced the old value system. This culture, because of its increasing control on the economy of Pakistan, expanded into the other regions as well. All this had an important impact on politics and a division was created between the indigenous population and the refugees, especially in the case of Sindh. This division continues to this day. For what this change really meant in socio-economic terms see **Table 23: Karachi: Demographic Change Due to Partition**.

The other major change that took place due to the refugee migration was that from a multi-religious, multi-cultural society, Pakistan became a uni-religious society attempting to become a uni-cultural one as well. This uni-culturalism was resisted by the smaller provinces but in Sindh, the refugees supported it.

### ***The Physical Impact***

The physical impact of the migration from India on the Punjab and Sindh cities was considerable. The inner cities, where most of the richer Hindus and Sikhs used to reside were taken over by the refugees. Their densities increased within a few months due to subdivision of large homes and the occupation of open areas for make-shift residential accommodation. Old religious and community buildings were also occupied and turned into residential accommodation. Many of the occupied areas became poor neighbourhoods whereas before they were middle and upper middle class ones. The refugee migration was the beginning of the environmental degradation of a number of old cities and the destruction of their cultural heritage both in physical and social terms.

<sup>6</sup>. Arif Hasan; *The Unplanned Revolution: Observations on the Process of Socio-economic Change in Pakistan*, City Press, Karachi, 2002



Open areas in the city, such as parks and playgrounds, were turned into reception areas for refugees and these subsequently became squatter settlements. The migration created an immense problem with regard to water, sanitation and health. The government managed to tackle this in the initial stages but other factors in the fifties and sixties, discussed latter, multiplied these problems to an extent that the government became helpless.

The comparative tolerance of squatter colonies in Pakistan, as compared to other Asian countries, is the direct result of the migration from India and the support given to refugee reception camps and informal settlements by the government and various social welfare and religious organizations.

### *The Case of Sindh*

The case of Sindh is very different from that of the Punjab. In the Punjab the overwhelming majority of migrants were Punjabi speaking. There was already a Punjabi Muslim middle class in existence. Thus the conflict between the refugees and the local people was comparatively on a smaller scale. In the case of Sindh, the migrants were predominantly Urdu speaking whereas the locals were Sindhi speaking. Also, the Sindhi Hindus constituted the business and professional class in Sindh. Sindhi Muslims were by and large landlords and agriculturists and before partition the Muslim population of Sindh considered the Sindhi Hindus as exploiters. The migrants to Sindh quickly took over the functions vacated by the Sindhi Hindus. In addition, they settled almost entirely in the towns, thus creating a rural-urban divide. For example, in the 1998 census almost 42 per cent of the urban population of Sindh stated that Urdu (as opposed to Sindhi) was its mother tongue as compared to 1.62 per cent in the rural areas. This division has manifested itself politically with the refugee population (until recently) supporting a strong centre and the Sindhi population fighting for greater political autonomy and decentralization<sup>7</sup>.

The void created by the departing Hindus and Sikhs was also filled by migration from the Punjab and the NWFP. **Table 3.4: Mother Tongues: Pakistan/Provinces**, illustrates this well.

<sup>7</sup>. For details see G.M. Sayed; *The Case of Sindh*, Naeu (new) Sindh Academy, Karachi 1995

### *The Earlier Punjab Migration*

Between 1872 and 1929, the British developed perennial irrigation in the regions of Central Punjab, which are now part of Pakistan. As a result, they colonized over 4.5 million hectares of desert and pastoral land for agricultural purposes. They imported peasants from Eastern Punjab (now in India) to colonize these lands and in the process marginalized the local pastoral population and completely changed the demography of a number of districts that constitute Pakistani Punjab<sup>8</sup>. Many intellectuals promoting the *Sarai* culture see the migration from India in 1947 as a boost to the former migration and the further marginalization of the indigenous population<sup>9</sup>. A population increase of 18.29 per cent between 1901 and 1911 in the rural areas of Pakistan is attributed to this first Punjab migration. Increase in the subsequent two censuses was 7.68 per cent and 9.04 per cent. An increase of 21.85 per cent in the urban population between 1911-1921 as compared to 4.32 per cent between 1901-1911, is also considered to be the result of the development of *mandi* (market) towns that emerged to handle and export the agricultural surplus that perennial irrigation made possible (see **Table 1.4: Pakistan Population Growth 1901-1998**).

### **Migration from Afghanistan**

As a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the subsequent *jihad* and civil war, 3.7 million Afghan refugees came to Pakistan<sup>10</sup>. The majority of them settled in refugee camps in the peri-urban areas of the NWFP and Balochistan. As a result of this refugee influx, the growth rate of Peshawar, capital of NWFP, increased from 1.9 per cent per year between 1961-72 to 9.2 per cent between 1972-81 (see **Table 5.4.2: NWFP Population Variation of Cities and Towns 1901-1998**). It again fell to 3.3 per cent in the 1981 to 1998 period. Similarly, Quetta, the capital of Balochistan, increased at a rate of 7.2 per cent per year between 1972-81 as compared to 3.44 per cent in the 1961-72 period and 4.04 per cent in 1981-98 period (see **Table 5.5.2: Balochistan**

<sup>8</sup> Imran Ali, *The Punjab Under Imperialism: 1885-1947*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1989.

<sup>9</sup> Saraiki is the language of Southern Punjab which was overwhelming Saraiki speaking before the refugee migration of 1947. In recent years a Saraiki Suba (Province) Movement has emerged as the conflict for demolishing government jobs and land and water is intensifying

<sup>10</sup> Iffat Ara and Arshad Zaman, *Asian Urbanization in the New Millennium: Pakistan Chapter*, unpublished paper written for a publication of the Asian Urban Information Centre for Kobe, August 2002.

**Population Variation of Cities and Towns 1901-1998).** According to the National Alien Registration Authority (NARA), 600 thousand Afghans have settled in Karachi.

The Afghan migration increased the number of Pushto and *Farsi* (Persian) speakers in Pakistan. It strengthened Pukhtoon culture of which there was a blossoming in the NWFP in the post-Soviet-Afghan invasion period. The Afghan migration also led to the strengthening of the religious establishment in Pakistan which became the main support to the military government of that time although it never received more than 7 per cent of the vote in any election in the country. The migration was accompanied by massive opium cultivation and heroine manufacture, both in Afghanistan and in Pakistan. The finances generated as a result were used to fund the war. Guns came with the heroine trade and as a result, what the Pakistanis refer to as the "heroine and kalashnikov culture" consolidated itself in Pakistan<sup>11</sup> with disastrous results for democracy and for the younger generation in urban areas who became drug addicts<sup>12</sup>. The emergence of the drug and gun mafia also undermined the administration of the state as government employees, especially those belonging to the law enforcing agencies became collaborators of the mafia.

The richer Afghans very quickly established themselves in business and trade in Peshawar, Quetta and other cities in NWFP and Balochistan and in Karachi. They also became transporters and supported poor Afghans in operating inter-city and intra-city buses. As construction workers they were (and still are) willing to work for lower wages. All this has been resented by the local population which considers the Afghan migration responsible for its high unemployment rate.

Destitute Afghan boys and a small percentage of adults have taken to picking garbage at garbage dumps in all the major cities of Pakistan. In Karachi, there are over 20,000 boys doing this work<sup>13</sup>. They are employed by contractors who sell recycleable material to the garbage recycling industry. Some of these boys have started to go back to Afghanistan creating problems for the recycling industry contractors. Afghans have also taken over as contractors for all major earth works in Pakistan. They have traditionally

<sup>11</sup>. For detail see Ahmed Rashid, *The Taliban*, I.B. Twis and Co. Ltd., London 2000.

<sup>12</sup>. According to the Pakistan Country Report of the UNDCP, September 2002, there are 1.5 million heroine addicts in Pakistan. In 1979, there were none. In addition, there are another 1.5 million chronic addicts that are on drugs other than heroine.

<sup>13</sup>. Figures of the Urban Resource Centre, Karachi, 2002.

been in this field in a small way but with the war in Afghanistan, the richer Afghans invested in earth work machinery and employed Afghan refugees as labour for whom they set up residential camps.

There has also been considerable resentment to the fact that water schemes, schools, clinics and skilled development were set up for the Afghan refugees by western NGOs and governments whereas the locals did not have a similar level of service in these sectors. However, after the withdrawal of western aid to the refugee camps, most of these services have collapsed. In the camps from where the refugee population has left, most of these facilities have been bulldozed and the land is in theory reverting back to agriculture but in reality it is being taken over for informal residential development.

## Chapter 3

# RAPID INCREASE IN URBANIZATION 1951-1981

### Statistics of Population Growth

Between 1941 and 1951 the annual population growth rate in Pakistan was 1.8 per cent and the annual urban growth rate was 4.14 per cent. However, in the three census following 1951 (1961, 1972 and 1981), the annual growth rate increased and reached 3.67 per cent per year in the 1972 census. The urban growth rate also increased to 4.85, 4.75 and 4.37 per year in the census of 1961, 1972 and 1981 respectively (see **Table 1.3: Pakistan Population Growth 1901-1998**). The reasons for this rapid growth in the overall population in general and of the urban areas in particular, are discussed below along with its repercussions.

### Introduction of Immunization and Eradication of Malaria

In the mid-fifties, the government of Pakistan carried out a massive malaria eradication campaign. This consisted of using pesticides to destroy mosquitoes. Quinine was also introduced at about this time and so was the immunization programme against small pox and cholera. Natural increase in Pakistan's urban population between 1951 and 1961 was 44.8 per cent. The rest of the increase was because of internal migration (40.1 per cent) and due to reclassification of rural areas into urban areas (15.1 per cent). Internal migration at such a high rate was because of continued migration from India and because of migration from the rural areas due to unsettled conditions in the countryside as a result of the partition of India. In the 1972 and 1981 census natural increase accounted

for 72.4 and 78.4 per cent and increase due to internal migration fell to 19.5 and 19.1 per cent respectively (see **Table 2.1: Sources of Urban Growth**). The eradication of disease was not accompanied by any effective population planning programmes and hence the increase in natural growth. Fertility rate increased from 6.2 in 1963 to 7 in 1985<sup>14</sup>.

## **Rural-Urban Migration Due to the Green Revolution**

In the late fifties, the government of Pakistan introduced green revolution technologies in the agriculture sector. Due to this agricultural growth increased and so did mechanization. This resulted in an increased rural-urban migration. Punjab, which had the largest number of small and medium farms, was the most effected by this change. In the decade of the sixties, the Punjab generated huge surplus from agriculture. Much of this was invested in the urban areas in real estate and small scale industry<sup>15</sup>.

## **Industrialization**

Between 1958 and 1968, the government of Pakistan decided to industrialize the country through advice from the Havard Group. Annual growth rate in manufacturing increased as a result from 5.6 per cent per annum at the 1959/60 factor cost to 20.3 per cent in 1960/61 and fell to 15.5 in 1964/65<sup>16</sup>. Much of this industrialization took place in Karachi, the capital of Sindh and as a result the growth rate of Karachi was higher than that of the Pakistan average. It was 6, 5.15, and 5.07 per cent per year between 1951-1961, 1961-1972 and 1972-1981 respectively. During the same period the average urban annual population growth rates for Pakistan were 4.9, 4.7 and 4.3 per cent.

## **The Suzuki Revolution**

In 1972-73, the Suzuki and Toyota pick-ups made their appearance in Pakistan. They were promoted in a big way through advertisements and loans. In a five to six year period they replaced animal drawn vehicles for transporting agricultural produce to the

<sup>14</sup>. Federal Bureau of Statistics: *Compendium on Environment Statistics of Pakistan, 1998*, Government of Pakistan.

<sup>15</sup>. In 1964-65, Rs 4,600 million (15% of the gross output) was transferred from the countryside to the urban centres. (H. Mayerink in *Between Basti Dwellers and Bureaucrats*, Pergamon Press, 1983).

<sup>16</sup>. Akbar Zaidi, *Issues in Pakistan's Economy*, Oxford University Press, Karachi, 1999.

*mandi* towns. Since their outreach was larger, it resulted in an increase in the populations of the larger towns and a decrease in the population of smaller *mandi* towns. This holds good especially for the provinces of Punjab and Sindh (see **Tables 5.2.2 and 5.3.3**).

## **Repercussions of the 1951-1981 Urban Growth**

### ***a) Changes in Demography and Settlement Patterns***

Due to natural growth and internal migration, the urban population of Pakistan increased from 6.02 million in 1951 to 23.84 million in 1981. As a result, settlement patterns changed. In 1951 only 17.7 per cent of Pakistan's urban population lived in cities of over one million. In 1981, this figure had increased to 38.8 per cent. The number of persons living in cities of below 10,000 reduced from 9.2 per cent in 1951 to 1 per cent in 1998 (see **Table 1.7: Urban Population Distribution 1951-1998**). The number of towns of under 10,000 declined from 107 to 96 and towns of between 10,000 and 100,000 increased from 82 to 356 in the same time period. Due to the failure of the government to deal with the increasing demand-supply gap in housing and the population explosion, the number of persons per house increased from 5.5 per cent in 1961 to 6.7 in 1980. In the urban areas the figure in 1980 was 7 persons per house.

To deal with the larger towns, greater sophistication in professional and administrative expertise is required and also larger investments. Since none of these were available, the environmental conditions in the urban areas of Pakistan deteriorated<sup>17</sup>. Larger towns also meant the break-up of community organizations and the development of urban values and dependence on public sector agencies and courts of law instead of traditional community based systems of governance.

### ***b) Physical***

The government could not provide housing to the migrants and as a result, the informal settlements created by the refugees between 1947 and 1951 expanded and densified with migrants coming in from the rural areas of Pakistan. New *katchi abadis* (squatter settlements) were also created. By 1981, approximately 30 per cent of Pakistan's urban population was living in unserviced or under-serviced informal settlements created by informal developers through the subdivision of state land or the informal subdivision of

<sup>17</sup>. Arif Hasan and Ameneh Azam Ali, *Environmental Repercussions of Development in Pakistan*, OPP-RTI, Karachi, 1987

agricultural land. The newer settlements, created between 1972 and 1981 were on the periphery of the cities or on railway land along the tracks. Since these settlements were created by developers (unlike the earlier ones which were the result of unorganized invasions by ethnically homogeneous groups or clans), they were not clan or caste based. This was a step towards developing an urban identity.

In 1980, there were 1.9 million housing units in the urban areas that had either no security of tenure or were in informal agricultural subdivision settlements. Only 38.26 per cent of these homes had piped water connections inside the house, 20.04 per cent outside the house and the rest 41.7 per cent acquired water from other sources, such as hand pumps, ponds, lakes and canals. Only 63.3 per cent houses in the urban areas had individual latrines, 27 per cent had no latrine facility and the balance 10 per cent shared latrines with others. 26.49 per cent houses had reinforced cement concrete (RCC) roofs and 42.58 per cent were one-room structures. Only 71.04 per cent houses had electric connections (see **Table 4: Physical Conditions: Pakistan**). There were considerable variations in these figures in the provinces, which will be discussed later.

The absence of potable water and sanitation resulted in an increase in disease and environmental degradation. The worst effected were the inner cities where the old wholesale markets and transport and cargo handling terminals were located. An expansion of trade, transport and warehousing caused enormous degradation, air and noise pollution and traffic congestion. Water and sewage infrastructure in these inner cities has also collapsed due to increased densities, non-maintenance and age<sup>18</sup>.

During the seventies, master plans for a number of major cities were prepared. However, due to the military take over in 1977 and the subsequent political conflict (further intensified as a result of the Afghan War), these plans could not be implemented and the demand-supply gap in the services sector was filled by an aggressive informal sector in land supply, water, transport, health and education<sup>19</sup>.

The demand for water, except for cities fed by rivers and canals, became problematic as subsoil aquifers started to fall due to excessive extraction. Due to an absence of sewer systems, sewage was drained into natural drainage channels and other water bodies. This applied both to domestic and industrial effluents.

<sup>18</sup>. For the case of Karachi see Arif Hasan, *Understanding Karachi*, City Press, Karachi, 2000

<sup>19</sup>. Arif Hasan, *Community Groups in the Urban Field in Pakistan*, unpublished report prepared for the Swiss Development Cooperation, 1990



Transport in the larger cities of Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Peshawar, Hyderabad and Rawalpindi emerged as a major issue. Initially, government made large scale investments in setting up public sector transport corporations. However, they ran at an increasing loss due to mismanagement and lack of investment for maintenance and expansion and as such could not meet the demand. As a result, private transport was allowed to operate and in a few years (between 1975 and 1981) replaced the government corporations. The private transporters eventually became a very powerful lobby, especially in the case of Karachi<sup>20</sup>.

Another issue that has been of considerable concern during the master planning exercise for the major cities is the loss of valuable agricultural land to ad-hoc informal development along the main corridors linking different urban areas. However, master plan recommendations to curtail this growth were not implemented since the formal sector demand-supply gap in housing kept increasing.

As a result of the expansion of cities, a large number of villages were integrated into the urban sprawl and in the process lost their pastoral and/or agricultural land. This has adversely effected the livelihoods, social fabric and centuries old community ties for the vast majority of the population of these villages. In the case of Karachi, the overwhelming majority of its 1,232 *goths* (villages) have been urbanized with disastrous social and economic consequences for the majority of the residents<sup>21</sup>.

The scale of change in Pakistan during this period can be judged from what the 1980 Housing Census has to report about the 12.587 million housing units in Pakistan at that time: "During the last 10 years, 44 per cent of the houses have been constructed in this period as compared to 37 per cent constructed between 1947 and 1970. Only 19 per cent of the housing units were constructed before 1947." Unfortunately, separate figures for urban and rural areas are not available.

### *c) Administrative*

The demands of the urban areas could not be met by the local governments. Instead of strengthening them, the government set up a number of development agencies for planning and implementation which were subservient to the provincial and federal governments.

<sup>20</sup>. URC/WEDC, *Urban Public Transport: The Case of Karachi*, WEDC, 2000.

<sup>21</sup>. Abdul Hamid Shaikh, *Study of Goths of Karachi*, Thesis prepared for the Department of Architecture & Planning, Dawood College Karachi, 1990

Municipal governments were reduced to operation and maintenance functions of development carried out by the super agencies manned by sophisticated engineers. Most of these agencies were set up as a result of conditions laid down by the international agencies who came forward to offer loans and technical support for tackling the problems created by rapid urbanization in Pakistan.

As a result of these administrative changes, Water and Sewage Agencies (WASAs), City Development Authorities, Public Health Engineering Departments (PHEDs) and Traffic Engineering Bureaus (TEBs) were created. A National Housing Authority (NHA) was also created at the federal level. The gap between planning and urban interest groups and communities increased as a result.

#### *d) Socio-political and Economic Repercussions*

Urbanization also had a major effect on the politics of Pakistan. The urban centres between 1968 and 1971 were responsible for organizing the Pakistan Peoples Party and promoting its socialist programme. This support came predominantly from students, trade unions and the dwellers of informal settlements. The Party promised better working conditions and wages, tenure security to the *katchi abadis* and nationalization of banks and industry. It swept the elections. However, it was the conservative urban middle classes and small businessmen that organized the agitation against it which led to the establishment of military rule in 1977. This middle class and businessmen had emerged due to urbanization, migration of family members to the Gulf and fragmentation of agricultural land holding<sup>22</sup>. Without the involvement of the urban areas, these two changes could not have been possible since in 1971 the rural areas were politically organized and in 1977 they supported the Peoples Party. These political movements have led to the development of a populist urban culture with the bazaar at its centre.

Social changes between 1951 and 1981 were not very dramatic. Urban literacy increased from 33 to 48.12 per cent and female literacy from 21.2 per cent to 37.27 per cent. Married female population between ages 15 and 24 in the urban areas decreased from 48.84 to 41.54 per cent (see **Tables 3.1 and 3.2**). Again, not a big change as compared to South-East Asian countries<sup>23</sup>.

<sup>22</sup>. Arif Hasan, *The political alienation of Pakistan's elite*, unpublished paper for the Economic and Political Weekly, India, July 2002

<sup>23</sup>. For comparative change in Thailand for example see *Thailand in Figures 2001-2002*, Alpha Research Co. Ltd.

The social, political and demographic changes were also accompanied by economic changes both at the micro and macro levels. These changes are discussed later in the report. One of the major changes that had an effect on the urban areas of Pakistan was the migration of Pakistanis to the Middle East from the mid-seventies onwards and remittance of large sums of foreign exchange. These are discussed in Chapter 4 under the sub-heading on migration.

## **Chapter 4**

### **THE 1981-1998 INTERCENSAL PERIOD**

#### **Decrease in Population Growth Rate**

Between 1981 and 1998, there has been a reduction in both the urban and rural annual growth rates in Pakistan. Overall growth rate fell from 3.05 per cent in 1981 to 2.61 in 1998. During the same period, the urban growth rate fell from 4.37 per cent per year to 3.46 per cent. The natural urban increase decreased to 70.3 per cent for this period from 78.4 per cent for the 1972-81 period (see **Table 2.2: Sources of Urban Growth**). However, the household size for the urban areas remained at 7 as it was in 1980 although the all Pakistan figure increased from 6.7 to 6.8. Although there has been a fall in the urban growth rate between 1981 and 1998, in numerical terms 46,326,356 persons were added to Pakistan's urban population during this period as compared to 18,932,705 between 1972 and 1981.

#### **Reasons for the Decrease in Growth Rate**

Various reasons can be given for a fall in the overall Pakistan population growth rate though the internal migration rate increased by 1 per cent. The fall has been higher in the urban areas from 4.37 to 3.46 per cent per year as compared to 2.58 per cent to 2.24 per cent in the rural areas. The reasons for this fall are given below.

### ***a) Second Generation of City Dwellers***

Between 1981 and 1998, the second generation of city dwellers came of age. Unlike their parents, they had weaker links with the rural areas. In most cases, unlike their parents, they only visited the villages of their parents when someone got married or died or on religious festivals<sup>24</sup>.

### ***b) Increased Literacy***

During 1981 and 1998, urban literacy increased from 47.12 per cent to 63.08 per cent. Female literacy increased from 37.27 per cent to 55.16 per cent. Annual growth rate of urban literacy increased from 0.62 to 0.94 per cent. Much greater changes in literacy occurred between the age groups of 10 and 14 years and between 15 and 24 years. Between the age group of 10 and 14 years, literacy increased from 45.75 to 72.64 per cent and female literacy increased from 43.16 per cent to 70.98 per cent. The per year growth rate for literacy for the age group of 10 to 14 years increased from 0.09 to 1.53 per cent (see **Table 3.1: Socio-economic Data: Literacy, Pakistan**).

However, in spite of an increase in urban literacy, the number of urban illiterates increased from 44,553,327 to 69,311,864 between 1981 and 1998. In the age group of 15 to 24, whereas a major shift took place in percentage terms, urban illiterates also increased from 1,934,975 to 2,547,963 in the same period.

This increase in literacy is not the result of any major increase in government spending on education. It is a result of the establishment of informal schools and private sector institutions. The estimated private consumption expenditure on education between 1985 and 1991 increased at a cumulative rate of 6.9 per cent in real terms or 3.8 per cent on a per capita basis<sup>25</sup>. The private school lobby become very powerful in the decade of the nineties and continues to grow in strength.

### ***c) Decline in the Marriage Population and Fertility***

The marriage population of 15 years and above declined from 64.46 to 58.35 per cent in the urban areas between 1981 and 1998. Married women declined from 69.17 to 61.38 per cent during the same period. In the age group of 15 and 24 years, married population

<sup>24</sup>. Arif Hasan, *The Unplanned Revolution*, City Press, Karachi, 2002.

<sup>25</sup>. Akbar Zaidi, *Issues in Pakistan's Economy*, Oxford University Press, Karachi, 1999.

decreased from 27.07 to 20.09 per cent and for women it decreased from 41.54 to 29.86 per cent (see **Table 3.2: Socio-economic Data: Married Population, Pakistan**). The change in marriage patterns and literacy are closely interlinked since in the provinces where literacy is higher the age of marriage of women is also higher (see **Table 3.1.1 - 3.1.4 and Tables 3.2 and 3.2.1**). As a result of these changes, the fertility rate declined from 7 in 1985 to 5.6 in 1995 although the infant mortality rate fell from 107.7 in 1991 to 89 in 1996<sup>26</sup>.

#### *d) Population Planning*

During 1965-73, the population programme relied on traditional midwives to motivate the married women population, distribute contraceptives and refer clients for IUD insertions and sterilization. The Peoples Party government in the early and mid-seventies aggressively promoted the programme with a number of innovations. However, after the introduction of "Islamization" under military rule after 1977, the programme was discontinued. After 1985, the programme re-emerged and in 1990, family welfare centres were created to provide family planning services. A major information, education and communication programme was also launched. Although, contraceptive use is limited to 27.6 per cent in the urban areas (6 per cent in the rural), 91 per cent of the married urban women have knowledge of modern contraception. Government expenditure on family planning between 1996 and 1998 has only been 0.15 per cent of GNP. However, this is a fraction of what the government spends on population planning as it receives considerable funds from donors for the programme<sup>27</sup>.

#### *e) Migration Abroad*

In the late seventies and early eighties, Pakistan's main export has been of workers to the Middle East. In 1972/73, workers remitted 136 million US dollars, 53.04 per cent of which came from the United Kingdom. In 1982/83, they remitted 2,885.67 million US dollars, over 71 per cent of which came from the Middle East<sup>28</sup>. After 1986/87, workers started returning to Pakistan. This migration and its return led to the development of a consumer culture and the emergence of middle class values in what were previously working class urban and mostly rural communities. This also led to an increase in the importance of education, search for better health conditions, migration from rural to

<sup>26</sup>. Federal Bureau of Statistics: *Compendium on Environment Statistics of Pakistan, 1998*, Government of Pakistan.

<sup>27</sup>. Akbar Zaidi, *Issues in Pakistan's Economy*, Oxford University Press, Karachi, 2005.

<sup>28</sup>. Ibid.

urban areas and investments in real estate and small scale businesses, mostly in the informal sector. However, since the 9/11 attack on the Twin Tower in New York remittances from Pakistanis abroad have increased considerably. In 2002-03 Pakistanis in the US alone remitted US\$ 1.7237 billion which is 15 times more than what they remitted between 1999 and 2000<sup>29</sup>. The social repercussions of these increased remittances have still to be evaluated.

## **Repercussions of the 1981-1998 Demographic Trends**

### ***a) Increase in Informal Settlements***

Between 1981 and 1998, the urban population of Pakistan increased by 18.63 million or 79.19 per cent over the 1981 figure (see **Table 1.4**). However, a proportional increase did not take place in housing in the formal sector and as such informal housing units in the urban areas increased from 1.9 million in 1981 to 2.7 million in 1995. In 1995, seven million population lived in *katchi abadis* and another 12 million in settlements created out of the informal subdivision of agricultural land, ecologically unsafe areas or waste lands on the city fringes<sup>30</sup>. Conditions in the two types of settlements are similar except that the *katchi abadis* have no de-jure tenure security. However, over 70 per cent of them have been earmarked for regularization. The current figure for houses in informal settlements in the urban areas, at a modest estimate, would be in the neighbourhood of 3.5 million with a population of 24.5 million population<sup>31</sup>. Thus, about 57 per cent of the urban population of Pakistan lives in informal settlements. This does not include the poor populations living in the environmentally degraded areas of the congested inner cities of the larger urban areas.

Between 1980 and 1998, about 2.467 million houses were added to the urban areas of Pakistan according to the Housing Census. From the above figures, it can be calculated that more than half of them were built in informal settlements.

<sup>29</sup>. Ibid.

<sup>30</sup>. Worked out by the author from 1989 ADB figures for an unpublished report, *Case Study of the Urban Basic Services Programme in Sukkur, Sindh Province, Pakistan*, prepared for the UNICEF, Karachi, 1995

<sup>31</sup>. Worked out by the author from census data

### *b) Improved Environmental Conditions at the Neighbourhood level*

In the urban areas, environmental conditions at the neighbourhood level have improved between 1980 and 1998. Persons per room have declined from 3.2 to 2.9; two-room houses have increased from 13.68 to 19.11 per cent and one room houses have decreased; electric connections have increased from 71.04 to 93.14; piped water within the house has increased from 38.26 to 60.22 per cent; latrines have increased from 72.9 to 88.94 per cent; and concrete roofs have increased from 26.49 to 45.35 per cent. However, persons per house are 7 as in 1980 (see **Table 4: Physical Conditions Pakistan**).

These improvements at the neighbourhood level are really the result of pressure from communities on local politicians and of organizing and financing development themselves. Councillors and members of National and Provincial Assemblies between 1985 and 1999 were given funds to invest in their constituencies. Most of these funds were invested in water and road schemes. Much of this work was ad-hoc, substandard and uncoordinated with city level plans. However, it did improve conditions while creating problems for its integration into the larger city plans since none of this work was properly documented<sup>32</sup>.

Another reason for improvements at the neighbourhood level is the fact that the majority of informal settlements in the 1981-1998 period had become more than 15 years old and were no longer purely working class areas. Also, they had gone through three local body election processes and achieved a comparatively better level of organization and skills<sup>33</sup>.

### *c) Deterioration at the Macro Level: Causes and Repercussions*

Environmental conditions at macro level have deteriorated between 1981 and 1998. This deterioration has been more severe than the previous decades. The reasons for this are the increase in the urban population by 78.19 per cent during this period and the lack of capacity and capability on the part of the government to deal with its needs. Foreign trade and internal rural-urban and urban-rural trade and commerce increased but the physical infrastructure to accommodate its needs was not developed either. The number of vehicles in the country increased from 682,200 in 1980 to 3,497,500 in 1997<sup>34</sup>.

<sup>32</sup>. OPP-RTI, *The Katchi Abadis of Karachi*, OPP-RTI, March 2002.

<sup>33</sup>. Arif Hasan, *The Unplanned Revolution*, City Press, Karachi, 2002.

<sup>34</sup>. Federal Bureau of Statistics: *Compendium on Environment Statistics of Pakistan, 1998*, Government of Pakistan



It is estimated that more than 80 per cent of these are registered in the urban areas of Pakistan. Problems related to traffic management; control of air pollution; bus and cargo terminals, depots and workshops; and mass transit have become major issues. Water and sanitation requirements could not be met either at the macro level. (These are discussed in Section d below). Industry also expanded, especially in the informal sector (see **Table 3.3.1**) and necessary treatment of air and liquid effluents could not be imposed. As a result, there is a major problem of environmental pollution and degradation and it is increasing (see **Appendix – 3: Environmental Issues of the Urban Settlements of Pakistan**).

There are many repercussions of this deterioration. These are discussed below:

- Government has initiated a number of infrastructure projects, mainly related to traffic engineering, management and communications to overcome some of the problems mentioned above. These are causing evictions of informal settlements along highways, railway lines and in the cities themselves. The Lyari Expressway in Karachi is displacing 200,000 people; the railway land evictions in Pakistan's urban areas are likely to displace one million poor residents; and the removal of encroachments along the 1,200 kilometre National Highway will displace another 1.5 million. Adequate resettlement plans for the evictees have not been developed and nor are there finances to make this possible. In Karachi alone, 17,438 housing units there have been demolished since May 1997 to make way for commercial plazas and high-rise middle income apartments<sup>35</sup>. As a search for solutions to the macro level problems increases, it seems demolitions (which also destroy schools; clinics; places of religious worship; and electricity, water and gas connections) will also increase. The evicted and to be evicted communities and their politicians (often through government funds) have invested billions of rupees into the infrastructure of the settlements which are going to be demolished.
- For funding mega-infrastructure projects, the government of Pakistan is borrowing heavily from international agencies such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Pakistan's external debt is now 32.746 billion US dollars and 54 per cent of its GDP goes towards debt servicing<sup>36</sup>. Almost all urban governments of the larger urban areas are in debt. For example, the Karachi Water and Sewage Board (KWSB) is indebt to the ADB to the tune of 42 billion rupees

<sup>35</sup>. URC Karachi Series, *Evictions*, City Press, Karachi 2002.

<sup>36</sup>. Akbar Zaidi, *What are we paying for our loans?*, Daily Dawn Karachi, 08 January 2001.

(700 million US dollars)<sup>37</sup>. Before 1981, the KWSB was debt free. KWSB's debt servicing, like those of other organizations, is carried out by deducting finances from the Annual Development Plan (ADP) allocations of the provincial government. This reduces the development budget of the city government.

- Due to the state's failure to address the deteriorating macro level urban environmental and social issues and mismanagement and corruption at the micro level, community organizations and NGOs have emerged as a powerful lobby. Their emergence has been considerably helped by financial support from First World charities and governments. The scale of the emergence of such organizations can be judged from the fact that there were over 800 registered NGOs operating in 1992 in the *katchi abadis* of Karachi alone<sup>38</sup>.

NGOs and communities in Karachi have challenged insensitive government plans and promoted their own alternatives with the help of academics and professionals. These plans evict less people, are more cost effective than those promoted by the government and its national and international consultants; and are environmentally more friendly<sup>39</sup>. In the case of Karachi, NGOs and other civil society organizations have also agitated successfully against the privatization of water and solid waste management. International companies who were to take over these services had already been identified by the government. Currently, concern has been voiced regarding a magno-train project for the city regarding which an MOU has been signed between the city government and a Swiss company.

Negotiations between the political governments (1998-1999) and civil society organizations were always possible and often resulted in give and take. However, with the coming of the military government in 1999, such negotiations have become difficult and transparency and accountability have been the main casualty of the military take over.

#### *d) Water and Land Issues*

Diminishing of water resources is becoming an important issue for the urban areas of Pakistan. Urban settlements that do not have access to river or canal water, depend on

<sup>37</sup>. *Korangi Sewerage and Waste Water Management Project PC-1*, KWSB Report, October 1998.

<sup>38</sup>. *NGOs in Katchi Abadis of Karachi*, UNICEF Karachi, 1992.

<sup>39</sup>. For details, see Arif Hasan, *Understanding Karachi*, City Press Karachi, 2002.

the subsoil aquifer for water. In urban areas where this aquifer is charged by the canal system, there are relatively fewer problems. However, where it is charged only by rainfall or snow melt, water levels have been falling with disastrous consequences. In the case of the urban settlements of the Soan Valley in Punjab, water has already disappeared<sup>40</sup>. In the case of Quetta, the capital of Balochistan, tube well depths have had to be increased by over 13 metres so that supply to the city could be maintained. In the case of Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, a fall in the subsoil aquifer has also been registered. Karachi, Pakistan's largest city, receives almost all of its water from the Indus. However, because of the building of barrages and the needs of agriculture, no more water is available for the city. In addition, the city has already depleted its limited rain water aquifer and its deep aquifer is saline<sup>41</sup>.

Availability of land for low income housing has also become a major issue. Government land on which squatter settlements were normally created, has run out except in the case of Karachi and Hyderabad and a few Sindh cities which do not have a high growth rate. Private land is difficult to encroach on. As a result, affordable land for poor communities is no longer available and they have to depend on acquiring land in informal settlements created out of the subdivision of agricultural properties whose cost is increasing as the demand increases. To make these agricultural subdivisions affordable to the poor, plot sizes are being reduced (sometimes as small as 20 square metres), lanes are being made narrower and open spaces are disappearing as compared to the earlier subdivisions. Also, these subdivisions are locating people increasingly far away from their work areas in the city centres as most of them are being developed on the corridors leaving the city, thus creating problems for the provision of water and sewage infrastructure<sup>42</sup>. In the opinion of many social scientists and economists, the next decade in Pakistan's urban areas will be dominated by a conflict on land and water.

#### *e) Change in Settlement Patterns*

In 1981, 38.8 per cent of Pakistan's population lived in three cities whose population was over one million. In 1998, 49.7 per cent of Pakistan's urban population lived in seven cities whose population was over one million. Population living in cities of between

<sup>40</sup>. Progress Reports of the Soan Valley Development Project, Punjab.

<sup>41</sup>. Newspaper reports, presentations at seminars and workshops attended by the author.

<sup>42</sup>. For the case of Faisalabad, Punjab see Salim Alimuddin, Arif Hasan, Asiya Sadiq, *The Work of the Anjuman-i-Samaji Behbood and the Larger Faisalabad Context*, IIED (UK), 2001.

500,000 and 999,999 decreased from 14.5 per cent to 4.9 per cent but there was an increase in the population of cities between 200,000 and 499,999 from 4.5 per cent to 9.1 per cent (see **Table 1.7: Urban Population Distribution 1951-1998**). Most of these smaller cities are located in the neighbourhood of the one million plus cities and along the national highways. This means that we will now be planning for urban regions rather than individual towns and cities<sup>43</sup>.

Between 1981 and 1998, urban settlements of under 25,000 population decreased from 276 to 259. In all the other categories there has been a substantial increase. The major increase has been in settlements of 50,000 to 999,999 population (see **Table 1.5: Urban Localities – Population and Growth 1951-1998**). It is obvious from this table that urban planners will be dealing with increasingly larger cities in the next decade, especially those of populations of 500,000 and above. In addition, they will also be dealing with smaller towns from where the educated and the elite would have migrated, depriving these towns of political power and hence of development as well.

#### *f) Emergence of Urban Conglomerates*

In Central Punjab and Central Sindh, there has been a growth of settlements of between 10,000 and 49,999. These have sprung up around the one million plus cities of Gujranwala, Lahore and Faisalabad in the Punjab and along with National Highway in Central Sindh. The National Highway connects the north of Pakistan to the port city of Karachi. These cities are in close proximity to each other and are often linked to each other through corridor development. Architect-Planner Reza Ali has argued that these areas should be treated as urban conglomerations because of their close physical, economic and social linkages and their common dependence on sources of water and energy and disposal of drainage and sewage<sup>44</sup>. With growing industrialization and informal sector economic development, these conglomerations are bound to increase in density and size (both demographic and area-wise) in the coming decade.

<sup>43</sup>. Reza Ali in a presentation at a URC Forum in Karachi, May 2000

<sup>44</sup>. Ibid

## Chapter 5

# URBANIZATION: PROVINCIAL DIFFERENCES

### Size and Distribution of Urban Populations

There are considerable differences in the size and distribution of urban populations in the different provinces of Pakistan. 53 per cent (22.699 million) of the urban population of Pakistan lives in the Punjab, 35 per cent (14.662 million) in Sindh, 7 per cent (2.973 million) in NWFP, 4 per cent (524,000) in Balochistan, and 1.2 per cent in FATA and Islamabad.

The distribution of populations within different provinces vary. Sindh's urban population is 49 per cent of the total population of the province; Punjab's is 31.3 per cent; NWFP's is 16.9 per cent; and Balochistan's is 23.3 per cent. However, Karachi, the capital of Sindh, contains 62 per cent of the total urban population of the province whereas Lahore, the capital of Punjab, contains 22.3 per cent; Peshawar, the capital of NWFP, contains 33.2 per cent and Quetta, the capital of Balochistan, contains 30 per cent. There are also other differences. 71 per cent of Sindh's urban population is concentrated in Karachi, Hyderabad (the only one million plus city in Sindh) and the intermediate town of Sukkur. In the case of the Punjab, 48 per cent of the urban population lives in five cities of over one million each. In the case of the NWFP and Balochistan, there are no one million plus cities (see **Table 1.8: Pakistan: Main City Population Data 1998**).

From the table and the preceding paragraph, it is obvious that Sindh is different from the other provinces. This is because of Karachi, the only port city of Pakistan and its main

business centre (which contains about 22 per cent of the country's urban population). Karachi does not let other cities in Sindh grow. The major cities of the Punjab, NWFP and Balochistan, grow at rates comparable to the provincial annual urban growth rate. In the case of Sindh (except for Karachi), they grow at a lower growth rate, even lower than the national average growth rate for the country as a whole. Because of Karachi, Sindh also has a high internal migration rate of 24.8 per cent as compared to 14.5 per cent for the Punjab and 9.1 for NWFP. The high internal migration rate for Balochistan (37.9 per cent) and Islamabad (64.9 per cent) are misleading since in terms of numbers they are minuscule (see **Table 2.1: Source of Urban Growth**). Also, the migrant population from other provinces in Sindh (1981-1998) is 7.5 per cent (1,099,000) as compared to 1.6 per cent in the Punjab (365,000), 3 per cent in NWFP (90,000) and 5.1 per cent in Balochistan (78,000) and 45.8 per cent (237,000) in Islamabad (see **Table 2.2: Migrants Status of Population in Urban Areas of Pakistan and Provinces, 1981-1998**). In the case of the major Punjab cities of Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Multan, 86 to 91 per cent of the immigrants are from different parts of the Punjab itself. However, in the case of Karachi 67 per cent of the migrants are from Punjab and NWFP<sup>45</sup>.

In Sindh, because of Karachi, migration from other provinces, and the large population of Urdu speakers who migrated from India in 1947, a strong Sindhi national movement has developed which struggles for more autonomy and protection from further demographic changes. Because of the control of federal agencies over the resources and revenues of Karachi, the Urdu speaking population also seeks greater autonomy for the province.

## Socio-economic Differences

Urban Punjab has the highest rate of literacy in Pakistan (64.48 per cent), followed by Sindh (63.72 per cent), NWFP (54.33 per cent) and Balochistan (46.86 per cent). The annual growth rate in literacy during the 1981 to 1998 period is highest in the NWFP (1.09 per cent), followed by Punjab (1.05 per cent), Balochistan (0.86 per cent) and

<sup>45</sup>. Iffat Ara and Arshad Zaman, *Asian Urbanization in the New Millennium: Pakistan Chapter*, unpublished paper written for a publication of the Asian Urban Information Centre for Kobe August 2002

Sindh (0.76 per cent). The lower rate for Sindh is because of political and ethnic strife since 1979, resulting in a break-down of governance and institutions, especially in the rural areas.

Urban female literacy is highest in the Punjab (57.2 per cent), followed by Sindh (56.66 per cent), NWFP (39.10 per cent) and Balochistan (33.08 per cent). The Sindh figure is enhanced as a result of Karachi whose female literacy is 62.88 per cent (Karachi contains 62 per cent of the urban population of Sindh) (see **Table 3.1** and **Tables 3.1.1 to 3.1.4**).

Urban Punjab has the lowest number of married women above the age of 15 years (27.11 per cent), followed by Sindh (31.72 per cent), NWFP (37.09 per cent) and Balochistan (41.65 per cent) (see **Table 3.2.1: Married Population: Provinces**).

In addition, persons working in the sales and services sector in the urban areas are higher in Punjab and Sindh as compared to NWFP and Balochistan. Unemployment is also higher in the less urbanized provinces with Balochistan having the highest unemployment rate of 27.67 per cent and Sindh the lowest at 16.75.

It is clear from the tables and figures that the urban areas of provinces that are more urbanized have better social and economic indicators.

### **Physical Conditions in the Urban Areas**

The number of persons per housing unit is the lowest in Sindh (6.8) and the highest in NWFP (7.8). Rental housing is highest in NWFP (28.9 per cent). This is because there was no government land in the NWFP and so *katchi abadis* could not be created. The same applies to Balochistan. The high rate of rental housing in Sindh is because Karachi has a higher rental figure of 32.48 per cent as compared to the urban average (see **Table 4.1: Physical Conditions: Provinces**). The other major differences between the provinces pertain to in-house water connections, separate latrines and concrete roofs. Indicators are the highest in the case of Sindh (again, because of Karachi), followed by Punjab, NWFP and Balochistan. Again, conditions are comparatively better in the urban areas of the more urbanized provinces.

## Ethnicity

The presence of different ethnic groups in the different urban areas of the provinces can be ascertained by the languages spoken as the mother tongue. In Punjab and the NWFP, 78.7 per cent and 73.5 per cent respectively spoke the provincial languages, Punjabi and Pushto as their mother tongues in 1998. In the case of urban Sindh, only 25.79 per cent spoke Sindhi, 41.48 per cent spoke Urdu, 11.52 per cent spoke Punjabi and 7.96 per cent spoke Pushto. This again, is due to the preponderance of Karachi and migration from the Punjab and NWFP to the city in particular and to Sindh in general. In the case of Balochistan, 45.84 per cent spoke Balochi and 21.61 per cent spoke Pushto, the language of the NWFP. This is because the northern area of Balochistan, bordering Afghanistan has always been Pushto speaking. Tensions between the Pushto speakers and the Balochi speakers have surfaced following the migration of additional Pushto speakers from Afghanistan due to the Afghan War. It is interesting to note that except for Sindh, Urdu, the national language of Pakistan, is spoken as a mother tongue by a very small percentage of the urban population. In percentage terms even this figure is decreasing as an increasing number of migrants from the rural areas come to the cities and as the question of provincial identity gets politicized (see **Table 3.4: Mother Tongue: Pakistan/Provinces**).

The language breakdown, also explains the reasons for the nationalist positions taken by the Sindhi, Baloch and more recently the Urdu speaking population of Sindh and Balochistan.

## Reasons for the Differences

The major reason for the differences between the provinces is that Punjab and Sindh together contain 80 per cent of the cropped area of Pakistan. They produce large agricultural surpluses and a large urban based services sector has developed over centuries to market these surpluses and to turn them into manufactured items. This process has led to industrialization in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries along with the development of urban values, an urban middle class and entrepreneurs and skilled artisans. This is more true of the Punjab than of Sindh. However, in the case of Sindh, Karachi is a major factor for the better socio-economic indicators for the urban areas of the province. NWFP and Balochistan on the other hand, have for the most part been tribal societies living in arid and semi-arid mountainous regions. Development to the NWFP really came after Independence and has yet to come to Balochistan.



## **THE RURAL-URBAN DIVIDE**

The differences between the urban and rural areas of Pakistan are considerable and representatives of the rural areas constantly point them out and lobby for more funds for the countryside. Since they represent the majority of the population and dominate the assemblies, they usually succeed in acquiring more funds than the urban areas.

In rural areas, the population of less than 15 years is 45.1 per cent as compared to 39.3 per cent for the urban areas. The married population in the rural areas is 65.5 per cent as compared to 59.4 in the urban areas. Literacy rate in the rural areas is 34.4 per cent whereas it is 64.7 per cent in the urban areas. Female literacy in the rural areas is 20.8 per cent as compared to 55.6 per cent in the urban areas. Electricity, piped water and flush toilet in the rural areas are 60.1 per cent, 17.3 per cent, 26 per cent as compared to 93.1 per cent, 65 per cent and 88 per cent for the urban areas respectively. However, the gap is closing though slowly. This is obvious if we compare literacy and married population figures of the age groups of between 10 and 14 and 15 and 24 years (see **Table 3.1 and 3.2**). A similar change is taking place in electricity but not in sanitation and piped water supply. However, with a more literate population that is emerging in the rural areas, positive changes in the water supply and sanitation sector are bound to follow.

## Chapter 6

### THE CASE OF KARACHI

A summary of the detailed socio-demographic data for Karachi is given in **Table 6**. Its population was 9.09 million in 1998, which does not include 1.9 million “aliens”. The Karachiites feel that their population has been under-estimated in the 1998 census by the Pakistan establishment for political reasons. The population is projected to increase to 16.19 million by the year 2005 (see **Table 1.9**).

The city contains 62 per cent of the population of urban Sindh and 21.8 per cent of the urban population of Pakistan. In comparison, the second largest city of Pakistan, Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, contains only 22.3 per cent of the Punjab urban population and 11.76 per cent of the urban population of Pakistan. This shows the importance of Karachi in demographic terms. 38 per cent of the population increase of Karachi between 1981 and 1998 was due to migration. 38 per cent of these migrants came from the Punjab and 29 per cent from the NWFP<sup>46</sup>. This explains the existence of large Punjabi and Pushto speaking populations with the city. The population of the Urdu speakers has declined from 54.34 per cent in 1981 to 48.52 per cent in 1998. However, after two generations, settlers from the Punjab and NWFP start speaking Urdu as their mother tongue (for details, see **Tables 6 and 14**). Karachi has always been a city of migrants even before the partition of India. Figures of migrants from 1921 to 1998 are given in **Table 8.2**.

<sup>46</sup>. Iffat Ara and Arshad Zaman, *Asian Urbanization in the New Millennium: Pakistan Chapter*, unpublished paper written for a publication of the Asian Urban Information Centre for Kobe, August 2002

Karachi contains 32 per cent of the total industrial establishment of Pakistan. Of the total value added in large scale manufacturing in Pakistan about 48 per cent is generated from Lahore, Faisalabad and Hyderabad. Of this 48 per cent, Karachi alone produces 29 per cent whereas Lahore produces 3.6 per cent, Faisalabad 5 per cent and Hyderabad 3 per cent<sup>47</sup>.

Karachi dominates Sindh's economy. This is evident from the fact that the large scale industrial sector employs 71.6 per cent of the total employed labour force in Sindh, with a value of fixed assets that is 71.4 per cent of the total. Of the total number of large scale units in Sindh, 72.7 per cent are located in Karachi whereas 74.8 per cent of the total large scale output produced in Sindh is produced in Karachi. The growing importance of the city in the national economy is reflected by the increase of cargo handled by the Karachi Port which was 2.8 million tons in 1951 and 29 million tons in 2001<sup>48</sup>.

Karachi's housing needs are estimated at 80,000 per year. Approximately 30,000 units are produced through the formal process and additional 32,000 through the development of *katchi abadis* and their densification<sup>49</sup>. Of the 3.5 million houses in the informal settlements including *katchi abadis* of Pakistan, 828,000 or 23.65 per cent are in Karachi. Of the one million houses in *katchi abadis* in Pakistan, 680,000 or 68 per cent are in Karachi. This means that 27 per cent of Pakistan's informal settlement population lives in Karachi<sup>50</sup>. Given the size of the population of the informal settlements, they play an important role in the election process not only in Karachi but at the national level as well.

Karachi's social indicators are also better than the urban average of Pakistan although the average has been catching up. Literacy is 67.42 per cent as compared to 63.08 per cent for the Pakistan's urban average. Women's literacy is 62.88 per cent as compared to 55.16 per cent for Pakistan. Between the ages of 10 and 14 years and 15 and 24 years, women's literacy is 74.17 per cent and 70.91 per cent respectively as compared to 70.98 and 66.7 for the Pakistan urban average. There are similar differences in the data related to the married population. For example, in the age group of 15 to 24 years,

<sup>47</sup>. Ibid.

<sup>48</sup>. Hamida Khuro and Anwar Mooraj, *Karachi—Mega City of Our Times*, Oxford University Press, Karachi 1997.

<sup>49</sup>. Worked out by the author from figures provided by the Karachi Development Authority for 1985-1991 and the Sindh Katchi Abadi Authority, 2001.

<sup>50</sup>. Worked out from the *Housing Census 1998*, Government of Pakistan

married women have declined from 66.28 per cent in 1961 to 27.68 per cent in 1998. During the same period, married men decreased from 23.45 per cent to 9.90 per cent (see **Table 3.1** and **Table 3.2** for Comparison between Karachi and Pakistan Urban Areas. Also see **Tables 9 to 13** for Karachi details.) However, in spite of the positive picture presented in percentage terms, the number of female illiterates in the age group of 15 – 24 years in Karachi increased from 822,025 to 1,150,680 between 1981 and 1998. In the same period the number of married females in this age group increased from 880,174 to 1,551,466.

Karachi's unemployment rate is 17.56 per cent. It is lower than the Pakistan average of 19.13. However, the total employed population in urban Karachi has declined from 45.18 per cent in 1981 to 27.67 per cent in 1998. The worst hit has been the population of 60 years and above where employment has declined from 32.59 per cent to 19.04 per cent (see **Table 12** for details).

Another important indicator is that 72.04 per cent of Karachi households have mentioned that television is their main source of information as compared to 60.32 per cent for the Pakistan urban average (see **Table 3.5** for Pakistan and **Table 16** for Karachi). TV is therefore is an important factor in the cultural changes that are taking place in Karachi.

There are major differences between the different districts of Karachi. District Malir consists for the most part of urbanized villages and District West of *katchi abadis*. As a result, their social indicators and physical conditions are poorer than those of Districts East, Central and South. District Central is the largest district of Karachi and contains 23.11 per cent of its population. Literacy in District Central is 76 per cent as compared to District Malir (53.567 per cent) and District West (56.04 per cent). Female literacy in District Central is 73.92 per cent as compared to 42.87 per cent for Malir and 48.32 per cent for District West. Only 15.34 per cent women between 15 and 24 years are married in District Central as opposed to 24.58 per cent in District Malir and 22.69 per cent in District West. (For district-wise comparison see **Tables 18 – 22**). These differences surface during political movements and whenever elections take place.

## Chapter 7

### CONCLUSIONS

A number of conclusions for the future decade can be drawn from the discussions in the preceding paragraphs and the attached tables. These are:

- The urban population of Pakistan is under-stated. Its correct assessment would change inter-provincial relations, the politics of the country and development allocations. This issue is likely to be politicized in the coming decade.
- Urbanization in Pakistan has brought about a change in the basic economic indicators of the country. Agriculture as a part of the GDP has declined from 53.2 per cent in 1949/50 to 24.2 per cent in 1966/67. Manufacturing has increased from 7.8 per cent to 26.4 per cent in the same period of time and services and trade have increased from 39 per cent to 49.4 per cent. Changes that reflect these realities have taken place in the labour force (see **Table 3.3: Pakistan: Basic Economic Indicators**).
- The urban growth rate will continue to decline due to the increase in female literacy and a fall in fertility rates. The government plans to decrease the population rate to 1.6 per cent for the Pakistan average by 2011. It may well succeed.
- Major cities will increase at the rate of 2.7 to 3.3 per cent per annum in the coming decade. As a result, about 70 per cent of Pakistan's urban population will be living in cities of one million and above (see **Table 1.9**).

- The unemployment rate has been increasing in urban Pakistan at a phenomenal rate. It was 2.83 in 1961 and it was 19.13 in 1998. Given political and civic conflict, investment is unlikely to take place, as a result, unemployment will increase and the informal sector will grow further to fill in the gap. It is already substantial (see **Table 3.3.1**).
- The water crisis in Karachi and cities that depend on subsoil aquifer alone, will increase and may result in a re-distribution of populations. In the case of Karachi, it may result in more expensive water as desalinization and osmosis appear to be the only options for acquiring more water. Research on these two options show that this will put water beyond the affordability of poor communities. It has been suggested that these options should be for higher income groups only and the present water supply should be diverted to lower income and lower middle income areas. This calls for a major investment for changing the water distribution system.
- The growth in *katchi abadis* will decline sharply as government land is no longer available except in the case of Karachi and a few Sindh cities. As a result, the subdivision of agricultural land for low income housing will increase. This will lead to an increase in corridor development on roads leaving the cities. Due to the increasing cost of land, it will also lead to smaller plot sizes, narrower access roads and less space for amenities. These trends can be avoided if the informal subdivision of agricultural land is directed by the government away from the corridors through provision of road infrastructure.
- Large scale demolitions of existing *katchi abadis* and informal settlements are going to take place to make space for mega-infrastructure projects. It is estimated that about three million people will be displaced as a result of these projects<sup>51</sup>.
- To tackle the growing environmental degradation, the government is going to borrow for infrastructure projects in a big way from the ADB. The process has already begun. This will increase Pakistan's debt burden which is already serviced at 54 per cent of its GDP. The process of repayment of this loan will impoverish urban local governments, increase taxation on citizens and in the process increase poverty.

<sup>51</sup>. Author's estimates.

- Foreign companies are likely to take over water supply and sewage, transport, solid waste management and telecommunications in the four major cities of Pakistan. This is being opposed by civil society and may become a part of the election process in the future increasing the conflict between civil society and Pakistan's civil-military bureaucracy.
- The conflict between the smaller provinces (especially Sindh) and the Centre will increase as resources diminish.
- Women will emerge as a considerable political force for two reasons. One, a larger number of women will be educated. And two, since they are emerging from a highly patriarchally society, they are far more radical.

## TABLES

- A. PAKISTAN
- B. KARACHI

### Notes:

1. All tables, unless specifically stated otherwise, have been prepared from the Government Population Census Reports (1901 – 1998) or from the Government Population Census Reports of 1960, 1980 and 1998.
2. Tables for Pakistan have been prepared by Architect/Planner Reza Ali except for those whose source is given separately.
3. Tables for Karachi have been prepared by Engineer Mansoor Raza.





**Table 1.1**  
**Pakistan: Population Size, Rural - Urban Ratio and Growth Rate, 1901-1998**

Year	Population (in '000)			Proportion		Annual Growth Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	16,577	14,958	1,619	90.2	9.8	-	-	-
1911	18,805	17,116	1,689	91.0	9.0	1.27	1.36	0.42
1921	20,243	18,184	2,058	89.8	10.2	0.74	0.61	2.00
1931	22,640	19,871	2,769	87.8	12.2	1.13	0.89	3.01
1941	28,244	24,229	4,015	85.8	14.2	2.24	2.00	3.79
1951	33,740	27,721	6,019	82.2	17.8	1.79	1.36	4.13
1961	42,880	33,240	9,640	77.5	22.5	2.43		4.84
1971	65,309	48,715	16,594	74.6	25.4	3.67	3.33	4.76
1981	84,253	61,270	23,583	71.7	28.3	3.10	2.58	4.38
1998	130,580	87,544	43,036	68.5	32.5	2.61	2.2	3.5

Source: Environmental Profile of Pakistan, Government of Pakistan as quoted in *Environmental Repurcussions of Development in Pakistan*, by Arif Hasan and Ameneh Azam Ali

**Table 1.2**  
**Pakistan: Basic Demographic Data 1951 - 1998**

Province / Year	Area (Sq.Km)	Population		Population density (persons/Sq.Km)	Urban population (%)	Average annual Growth rate (%)	Household size
		Number	Percent				
<b>Pakistan</b>							
1951	796,095(100)	33,816,555	100	42.5	17.8		
1961		42,978,261	100	54.0	22.5	2.4	5.5
1972		65,320,939	100	82.0	25.4	3.7	6.6
1981		84,253,644	100	105.8	28.3	3.1	6.7
1998		130,580,000	100	164.0	32.5	2.61	6.8
<b>NWFP</b>							
1951	74,521 (9.4)	4,587,120	13.6	61.6	11.0		
1961		5,752,432	13.4	77.2	13.2	2.3	5.7
1972		8,392,323	12.8	112.6	14.2	3.3	6.1
1981		11,061,328	13.1	148.4	15.1	3.3	6.8
1998		17,554,674	13.4	235.6	16.9	2.75	7.6
<b>FATA</b>							
1951	27,220 (3.4)	1,336,785	3.9	49.1	-		-
1961		1,847,195	4.3	67.9	1.3	3.3	-
1972		2,491,230	3.8	91.5	0.5	2.6	8.3
1981		2,198,547	2.6	80.8	-	1.5	8.3
1998		3,138,000	2.4	115.3	-	2.1	N.A.
<b>Punjab</b>							
1951	205,344(25.8)	20,556,800	60.8	100.1	17.5		
1961		25,499,876	59.3	124.2	21.5	2.2	5.4
1972		37,611,668	57.6	183.2	24.4	3.4	6.4
1981		47,292,441	56.1	230.3	27.6	2.7	6.4
1998		72,585,430	55.6	353.5	31.3	2.55	6.7
<b>Sindh</b>							
1951	140,914(17.7)	6,054,474	17.9	43.0	29.2		
1961		8,374,032	19.5	59.4	37.8	3.3	5.8
1972		14,158,279	21.7	100.5	40.4	4.6	6.2
1981		19,028,666	22.6	135.0	43.3	3.6	7.0
1998		29,991,161	23.0	212.8	48.9	2.71	5.8
<b>Balochistan</b>							
1951	347,190(43.6)	1,187,036	3.5	3.4	12.2		
1961		1,385,165	3.2	4.0	16.9	1.6	5.0
1972		2,432,516	3.7	7.0	16.4	5.0	6.2
1981		4,332,376	5.1	12.5	15.6	7.1	7.3
1998		6,511,358	5.0	18.8	23.3	2.42	6.4
<b>Islamabad</b>							
1951	906 (0.1)	94,340	0.3	104.1	-		-
1961		119,561	0.3	132.0	-	2.4	-
1972		234,923	0.4	259.3	32.6	6.0	5.5
1981		340,286	0.4	375.6	60.0	4.5	5.7
1998		651,100	0.6	718.6	80.5	5.15	5.7

**Table 1.3**  
**Rate of Urbanization in Pakistan and Provinces – Intercensal growth rates of urban population along with total and rural population growth rates**  
 (average annual)

Region	Total				Rural				Urban			
	1951 - 1961	1961 - 1972	1972 - 1981	1981 - 1998	1951 - 1961	1961 - 1972	1972 - 1981	1981 - 1998	1951 - 1961	1961 - 1972	1972 - 1981	1981 - 1998
Pakistan	2.4	3.7	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.2	4.8	5.1	4.1	3.5
Punjab	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.2	2.3	2.2	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.4
Sindh	3.3	4.6	3.6	2.8	3.5	4.5	3.0	2.1	6.0	5.2	4.4	3.5
N.W.F.P.	2.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.5
Baluchistan	1.6	5.0	7.1	2.4	4.9	5.3	7.3	1.8	4.9	3.4	8.0	4.9
FATA	3.3	2.8	-1.5	2.1	7.8	2.8	-1.4	2.0	...	-5.4	...	...
Islamabad	...	...	4.4	5.2	...	...	-1.8	4.2	...	...	11.4	5.8

**Table 1.4**  
**Pakistan Population Growth 1901-1998**  
(Pop.in thousands)

S. No	Census Year	Total	Urban	Rural	Ratio U:R	Annual Growth Rate (%) pa			URGD *	Ratio
		Change (%age)	Change (%age)	Change (%age)		Total	Urban	Rural		
1	1901	16576	1619	14957	0.108					
2	1911	19382	1689	17693	0.095	1.58	0.42	1.69	-1.27	0.25
	1901-11	2806 (16.93)	70 (4.32)	2736 (18.29)	0.24					
3	1921	21109	2058	19051	0.108	0.86	2.00	0.74	1.26	2.70
	1911-21	1727 (8.91)	369 (21.85)	1358 (7.68)	(2.85)					
4	1931	23542	2789	20773	0.134	1.10	3.09	0.87	2.22	3.55
	1921-31	2433 (11.53)	731 (35.52)	1722 (9.04)	3.93					
5	1941	28282	4015	24267	0.165	1.85	3.71	1.57	2.14	2.36
	1931-41	4740 (20.13)	1226 (43.96)	3494 (16.82)	2.61					
6	1951	33816	6026	27790	0.217	1.80	4.14	1.36	2.78	3.04
	1941-51	5534 (19.57)	2011 (50.09)	3523 (14.52)	3.45					
7	1961	42978	9679	33299	0.291	2.43	4.85	1.82	3.03	2.66
	1951-61	9162 (27.09)	3653 (60.62)	5509 (19.82)	2.55					
8	1972	65321	16591	48730	0.340	3.67	4.75	3.33	1.42	1.43
	1961-72	22343 (51.99)	6912 (71.41)	15431 (46.34)	1.54					
9	1981	84254	23827	60426	0.394	3.05	4.37	2.58	1.79	1.69
	1972-81	18933 (28.98)	7236 (43.61)	11696 (24.00)	1.82					
10	1998	130580	42458	88121	0.482	2.61	3.46	2.24	1.22	1.54
	1981-98	46326 (54.98)	18631 (78.19)	27695 (45.83)	1.71					

\* Urban-Rural Growth Rate Difference

**Table 1.5**  
**Pakistan: Urban Localities – Population and Growth 1951 - 1998**

Province/ Year	Urban localities by population size					Urban population	Average annual urban growth rate
	Total	Under 25,000	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 and over		
<b>Pakistan</b>							
1951	238	196	23	9	10	6,018,975	
1961	337	280	31	14	12	9,654,572	4.9
1972	433	335	52	22	24	16,593,651	4.7
1981	415	276	73	35	31	23,841,471	4.3
1998	501	259	118	70	54	43,036,400	3.5
<b>NWFP</b>							
1951	29	23	5	-	1	506,540	
1961	43	37	4	1	1	758,516	4.2
1972	54	42	9	1	2	1,195,655	4.0
1981	43	26	10	5	2	1,665,653	4.0
1998	54	24	18	9	3	2,973,047	3.4
<b>Punjab</b>							
1951	160	135	13	6	6	3,598,775	
1961	189	153	21	8	7	5,475,922	4.3
1972	215	157	31	12	15	9,182,695	4.5
1981	215	126	45	24	20	13,051,646	4.2
1998	245	101	66	42	36	22,699,490	3.3
<b>Sindh</b>							
1951	32	23	4	2	3	1,768,494	
1961	68	55	5	4	4	3,167,018	6.0
1972	121	96	11	8	6	5,725,776	5.2
1981	124	99	14	5	7	8,243,036	4.4
1998	159	107	25	14	13	14,661,832	3.4
<b>Balochistan</b>							
1951							
1961	17	15	1	1	-	145,256	4.7
1972	35	33	1	1	-	228,468	4.9
1981	39	37	1	-	1	399,584	6.4
1998	32	26	4	1	1	676,772	4.8
	42	27	9	5	1	1,516,339	
<b>Islamabad</b>							
1972							
1981	1	-	-	1	-	76,641	
1998	1	-	-	-	1	204,364	12.3
	1	-	-	-	1	524,500	5.7

**Table 1.6**  
**Cities of Different Sizes**

(numbers)

Region	Size of Cities						Total
	Under 10,000	10,000 - 100,000	100,000 - 500,000	500,000 - 1million	1 million - 5 million	Over 5 million	
<b>Pakistan</b>							
1951	107	82	7	1	1	-	198
1961	150	114	10	0	2	-	276
1972	114	195	15	3	2	-	329
1981	96	259	21	5	2	1	384
1998	64	356	42	3	5	2	472
<b>Punjab</b>							
1951	70	57	5	1	-	-	133
1961	78	74	6	-	1	-	159
1972	38	125	11	2	1	-	177
1981	28	153	15	3	2	-	201
1998	6	193	28	1	4	1	233
<b>Sindh</b>							
1951	15	14	1	-	1	-	31
1961	40	21	2	-	1	-	64
1972	53	39	1	1	1	-	95
1981	50	62	4	1	-	1	118
1998	44	94	10	-	1	1	150
<b>NWFP</b>							
1951	11	9	1	-	-	-	21
1961	14	17	1	-	-	-	32
1972	9	22	2	-	-	-	33
1981	5	29	1	1	-	-	36
1998	4	35	4	1	-	-	44
<b>Balochistan</b>							
1951	11	2	-	-	-	-	13
1961	18	2	1	-	-	-	21
1972	14	9	1	-	-	-	24
1981	13	15	1	-	-	-	29
1998	10	34	-	1	-	-	45

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, *50 Years of Pakistan in Statistics*, Vol. II, (1947-1997), Government of Pakistan, 1998 Provincial Census Reports, Population Census Organisation, Islamabad as reproduced in: Iffat Ara and Arshad Zaman *Asian Urbanization in the New Millenium*, Country Chapter, Unpublished work, August 2002.

**Table 1.7**  
**Urban Population Distribution 1951-1998 (by size of urban places)**

<b>Population Size</b>		<b>Number of Places/Population Distribution percent</b>				
		<b>1951</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1998</b>
Million and above	(#)	1	2	2	3	7
	(percent)	(17.7)	(33.2)	(33.7)	(38.8)	(49.7)
500,000-999,999	(#)	1	-	3	5	3
	(percent)	(14.3)	-	(15.7)	(14.5)	(4.9)
200,000-499,999	(#)	2	2	4	4	13
	(percent)	(8.0)	(18.5)	(6.0)	(4.5)	(9.1)
100,000-199,999	(#)	6	5	9	17	27
	(percent)	(14.9)	(7.3)	(6.7)	(9.9)	(8.6)
50,000-99,999	(#)	6	5	22	34	62
	(percent)	(6.7)	(7.3)	(8.8)	(9.5)	(10.0)
25,000-49,999	(#)	23	30	44	62	111
	(percent)	(13.9)	(11.5)	(9.5)	(8.7)	(9.1)
10,000-24,999	(#)	53	76	145	166	182
	(percent)	(12.9)	(11.7)	(13.3)	(11.3)	(7.2)
5,000-9,000	(#)	75	104	104	80	52
	(percent)	(9.2)	(8.0)	(4.7)	(2.6)	(1.0)
4,999 and below	(#)	41	72	53	17	11
	(percent)	(2.4)	(2.3)	(0.9)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Total	(#)	208	304	387	388	468
	(percent)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Population (thousand)		6,019	9,654	16,591	23,827	42,458
Intercensal Increase percent		60.4	71.9	43.7	78.2	

Source: Iffat Ara and Arshad Zaman, *Asian Urbanization in the New Millenium*, Country Chapter, Unpublished work, August 2002.



**Table 1.8**  
**Pakistan: Main City Population Data 1998**

Province/City	Population	Population		Average growth rate (% p.a.)
		(as % of provincial urban)	(as % of provincial total)	
<b>Punjab</b>	Urban: 22,699	100.0	31.3	3.31
Lahore	5,063	22.3	7.0	3.22
Faisalabad	1,977	8.7	2.7	3.48
Rawalpindi	1,406	6.2	1.9	3.41
Gujranwala	1,217	5.4	1.7	3.8
Multan	1,182	5.2	1.6	2.86
<b>5 Main Cities</b>	<b>10,845</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sindh</b>	Urban: 14,661	100.0	49.0	3.45
Karachi	9,094	62.0	30.0	3.4
Hyderabad	1,151	7.8	3.8	2.5
Sukkur	329	2.2	1.1	2.6
<b>3 Main Cities</b>	<b>10,749</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NWFP</b>	Urban: 2,973	100.0	16.9	3.46
Peshawar	988	33.2	5.6	3.3
Mardan	245	8.2	1.4	3.0
Mangora	174	5.8	1.0	4.1
<b>3 Main Cities</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Balochistan</b>	Urban: 1,516	100.0	23.3	4.90
Quetta	560	37	8.7	4.0
Khuzdar	93	6	1.4	6.7
Turbat	67	4	0.9	1.5
Chaman	65	4	0.9	4.7
<b>4 Main Cities</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table 1.9**  
**Population Projection of Urban Agglomerations with 750,000 Inhabitants or more in 2000**

Agglomeration	Population (thousands)			Average Annual Rate of Change (%)		
	2005	2010	2015	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
Karachi	11,830	13,871	16,197	3.3	3.2	3.1
Lahore	6,379	7,458	8,721	3.1	3.1	3.1
Faisalabad	2,535	2,992	3,526	3.4	3.3	3.3
Rawalpindi	1,796	2,119	2,500	3.3	3.3	3.3
Gujranwala	1,581	1,877	2,223	3.5	3.4	3.4
Multan	1,460	1,702	2,000	2.9	3.1	3.2
Hyderabad	1,394	1,613	1,891	2.7	2.9	3.2
Peshawar	1,256	1,481	1,750	3.3	3.3	3.3

Source: United Nations, 2002, World Urbanisation Prospects: The 2001 Revision, United Nations Secretariat, Population Division as reproduced in: Iffat Ara and Arshad Zaman, *Asian Urbanization in the New Millenium*, Country Chapter, Unpublished work, August 2002.

**Table 2.1**  
**Sources of Urban Growth**

(in percentage)

Period	Region	Natural Increase	Re-classification	Internal Migration	Total Increase
1951 – 61	Pakistan	44.8	15.1	40.1	100.0
1961 – 72	Pakistan	72.4	8.1	19.5	100.0
1972 – 81	Pakistan	78.4	2.6	19.1	100.0
1981 – 98	Pakistan	70.3	9.7	20.1	100.0
1981 – 98	Punjab	74.2	11.3	14.5	100.0
1981 – 98	Sindh	70.6	4.5	24.8	100.0
1981 – 98	NWFP	70.0	20.9	9.1	100.0
1981 – 98	Balochistan	43.7	18.4	37.9	100.0
1981 – 98	Islamabad	35.1	-	64.9	100.0

Source: Iffat Ara and Arshad Zaman, *Asian Urbanization in the New Millenium*, Country Chapter. Unpublished work, August 2002

**Table 2.2**  
**Migrants Status of Population in the Urban Areas of Pakistan and Provinces - 1981-98**

(in thousands)

Movements of Immigrants	Total	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Balochistan	Islamabad
Total urban population	42,898 (100.0)	23,019 (100.0)	14,480 (100.0)	2,994 (100.0)	1,516 (100.0)	529 (100.0)
Non-migrants	35,990 (83.9)	19,520 (84.8)	12,288 (82.8)	2,612 (87.2)	1,353 (89.2)	217 (40.9)
Total migrants	6,909 (16.1)	3,499 (15.2)	2,552 (17.2)	382 (12.8)	163 (10.8)	313 (59.1)
Migrants within Pakistan	4,496 (10.5)	1,747 (9.6)	1,603 (10.8)	285 (9.5)	141 (9.3)	250 (47.3)
Migrants from other provinces	1,869 (4.4)	365 (1.6)	1,099 (7.4)	90 (3.0)	78 (5.1)	237 (44.8)
Migrants from AJK and NA	172 (0.4)	105 (0.5)	45 (0.3)	3 (0.1)	5 (8.4)	13 (2.5)
Migrants from other countries	1,530 (3.6)	798 (3.5)	661 (4.5)	20 (0.7)	7 (0.4)	44 (8.4)
Migrants who did not report	882 (2.1)	484 (2.1)	288 (1.9)	77 (2.6)	16 (1.1)	18 (3.4)

Source: Government of Pakistan, 1998 Provincial Census Reports, Population Census Organisation, Islamabad, Government of Pakistan, 1998 District Census Report of Islamabad, Population Census Organisation, Islamabad, as reproduced in: Iffat Ara and Arshad Zaman *Asian Urbanization in the New Millenium*, Country Chapter, Unpublished work, August 2002.

**Table 3.1**  
**Socio - Economic Data: Literacy (%)**  
**Pakistan**

	1951			1961			1972			1981			1998			Total Karachi 1998
	All Pakistan	Rural	Urban	All Pakistan	Rural	Urban	All Pakistan	Rural	Urban	All Pakistan	Rural	Urban	All Pakistan	Rural	Urban	
Total Literates (%)																
Male	18.9	NA	NA	13.6	10.9	33.0	21.7	14.3	41.5	26.17	17.33	47.12	43.92	33.64	63.08	67.42
Female	25.3	-	-	20.1	17.5	42.2	30.2	22.6	49.9	35.05	26.24	55.32	54.81	46.38	70.00	71.17
Per annum	11.7	-	-	6.1	3.2	21.2	11.6	4.7	30.9	15.99	7.33	37.27	32.02	20.09	55.16	62.88
Increase in literacy				- 0.53			0.74	0.31	0.77	0.50	0.33	0.62	1.04	0.95	0.94	5.09
Between 10 and 14																
Male	NA	NA	NA	28.2	NA	NA	24.8	17.1	44.9	25.97	17.94	45.75	54.70	45.61	72.64	74.72
Female	-	-	-	38.7	-	-	31.4	24.8	49.3	31.33	24.76	48.06	60.87	54.34	74.16	75.22
Per annum	-	-	-	15.2	-	-	16.4	7.1	39.6	19.63	9.71	43.16	47.66	35.44	70.98	74.17
Increase in literacy							-0.31			0.13	0.09	0.09	1.69	1.63	1.53	5.22
Between 15 and 24																
Male	-	-	-	25.2	NA	NA	30.3	20.7	52.4	35.76	24.52	58.28	53.71	43.56	71.65	73.65
Female	-	-	-	36.7	-	-	41.2	32.5	60.8	45.50	35.79	64.32	65.36	58.96	76.15	76.05
Per annum	-	-	-	11.8	-	-	18.0	7.5	42.6	24.7	11.99	51.05	41.69	28.16	66.70	70.91
Increase in literacy							0.46			0.61	0.42	0.65	1.06	1.12	0.79	4.65
Between 25 and 34																
Male	NA	NA	NA	13.3	NA	NA	22.7	15.1	42.2	28.58	18.73	50.76	42.54	30.84	62.89	
Female	-	-	-	20.1	-	-	33.6	25.4	53.3	40.29	30.05	61.86	55.24	45.53	70.92	
Per annum	-	-	-	5.1	-	-	10.7	4.2	28.8	15.78	6.83	37.39	28.83	15.92	53.44	
Increase in literacy							0.85			0.65	0.40	0.95	0.82	0.71	0.72	

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**Table 3.1.1**  
**Literacy (%): Punjab**

1	951	1972			1981			1998		
	All Punjab	All Punjab	Rural	Urban	All Punjab	Rural	Urban	All Punjab	Rural	Urban
<b>Total literates (%)</b>	17.8	20.71	14.75	28.95	27.42	20.01	46.72	46.6	38.0	64.5
Male	20.2	29.10	22.85	47.83	36.82	29.56	55.23	57.2	50.4	70.9
Female	14.9	10.74	5.21	28.04	16.81	9.38	36.72	35.1	24.8	57.2
Per annum increase in literacy					0.75	0.58	0.86	1.13	1.06	1.05
<b>Between 10 and 14</b>	NA	23.5	17.5	41.1	27.99	21.60	44.48	58.62	51.37	73.99
Male		30.0	24.9	45.4	33.98	29.17	46.66	64.23	59.53	74.35
Female		15.3	8.1	35.9	21.03	12.70	42.03	52.44	42.30	73.59
Per annum increase in literacy					0.50	0.46	0.38	1.80	1.75	1.74
<b>Between 15 and 24</b>	NA	29.85	21.85	51.35	38.24	29.04	51.87	58.46	50.29	74.41
Male		41.15	67.60	60.45	49.15	41.73	65.09	68.97	64.49	77.43
Female		17.30	8.60	40.95	26.33	15.52	51.75	47.68	36.02	71.16
Per annum increase in literacy					0.93	0.80	0.06	1.19	1.25	1.33
<b>Between 25 and 34</b>	NA	21.8	15.5	40.5	30.09	21.41	51.59	45.46	35.64	64.73
Male		32.7	25.6	53.1	42.22	33.39	63.61	58.17	50.38	72.51
Female		9.9	4.6	26.0	16.88	8.92	37.69	32.01	20.78	55.71
Per annum increase in literacy					0.92	0.66	1.23	0.90	0.83	0.77

**Table 3.1.2**  
**Literacy (%): Sindh**

1	951	1972			1981			1998		
	All Sindh	All Sindh	Rural	Urban	All Sindh	Rural	Urban	All Sindh	Rural	Urban
<b>Total literates (%)</b>	13.2	30.17	17.58	47.43	31.45	15.57	50.77	45.29	25.73	63.72
Male	17.6	39.09	27.47	54.50	39.74	24.54	57.77	54.50	37.89	69.75
Female	7.6	19.22	5.77	38.38	21.64	5.21	42.23	34.78	12.23	56.66
Per annum increase in literacy					0.14	- 0.22	0.37	0.81	0.60	0.76
<b>Between 10 and 14</b>	NA	35.5	22.0	53.2	32.37	16.60	52.22	53.22	33.58	72.62
Male		42.1	31.6	57.0	36.94	23.98	54.07	57.54	41.93	74.24
Female		27.0	8.4	48.6	26.94	7.41	50.15	48.03	22.63	70.84
Per annum increase in literacy					- 0.35	- 0.60	- 0.11	1.23	1.00	1.20
<b>Between 15 and 24</b>	NA	38.25	22.7	55.9	39.77	18.60	60.50	51.42	30.78	70.32
Male		47.95	35.5	62.4	46.94	28.28	65.20	61.22	45.81	74.53
Female		27.00	7.85	48.4	31.28	7.07	54.81	41.07	15.81	65.56
Per annum increase in literacy					0.17	- 0.46	0.51	0.69	0.72	0.58
<b>Between 25 and 34</b>	NA	30.7	19.1	46.4	33.26	17.52	52.55	44.46	23.59	63.78
Male		41.9	31.7	54.6	44.08	29.00	61.63	54.51	36.70	70.14
Female		17.7	5.6	35.7	20.62	4.75	41.23	32.55	8.94	55.80
Per annum increase in literacy					0.28	- 0.18	0.67	0.66	0.36	0.66

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**Table 3.1.3**  
**Literacy (%): N.W.F.P**

	1951	1972			1981			1998		
	All NWFP	All NWFP	Rural	Urban	All NWFP	Rural	Urban	All NWFP	Rural	Urban
<b>Total literates (%)</b>	7.7	14.5	11.0	33.7	16.7	13.2	35.8	35.41	31.29	54.33
Male	12.8	23.1	19.0	44.7	25.9	21.7	47.0	51.39	47.65	67.48
Female	1.9	4.7	2.2	19.9	6.50	3.8	21.9	18.82	14.69	39.10
Per annum increase in literacy					0.24	0.24	0.23	1.10	1.06	1.09
<b>Between 10 and 14</b>	NA	17.0	13.4	37.3	14.3	11.8	29.8	48.14	44.48	66.44
Male		25.0	21.5	44.7	20.1	17.9	34.3	61.02	58.37	74.46
Female		7.2	3.3	28.6	7.4	4.5	24.7	33.68	28.81	57.69
Per annum increase in literacy					-0.30	-0.18	-0.83	1.99	1.92	2.16
<b>Between 15 and 24</b>	NA	21.5	16.75	44.3	24.3	18.35	46.9	44.89	40.53	63.91
Male		34.15	58.3	56.75	36.4	31.3	57.9	65.20	62.14	77.42
Female		7.85	3.5	29.6	10.4	6.0	32.3	24.69	19.69	48.45
Per annum increase in literacy					0.31	0.18	0.29	1.21	1.30	1.00
<b>Between 25 and 34</b>	NA	15.0	11.2	34.8	19.3	15.1	40.1	31.37	26.47	52.14
Male		25.6	20.7	48.7	31.7	26.4	54.4	49.91	45.21	67.30
Female		4.0	1.8	17.4	6.5	3.8	22.0	13.41	9.44	33.82
Per annum increase in literacy					0.48	0.43	0.59	0.71	0.67	0.71

**Table 3.1.4**  
**Literacy (%): Baluchistan**

	1951	1972			1981			1998		
	All Baluch- istan	All Baluch- istan	Rural	Urban	All Baluch- istan	Rura l	Urban	All Baluch- istan	Rural	Urban
<b>Total literates (%)</b>	10.3	10.06	5.61	32.29	10.32	6.18	32.16	24.83	17.47	46.86
Male	13.7	14.82	9.16	42.39	15.20	9.82	42.42	34.03	25.75	58.14
Female	6.0	4.17	1.25	19.20	4.32	1.75	18.54	14.09	7.94	33.08
Per annum increase in literacy					0.03	0.06	- 0.01	0.85	0.63	0.86
<b>Between 10 and 14</b>	NA	11.3	6.1	36.2	8.44	5.39	27.08	32.01	23.27	60.31
Male		14.9	9.2	44.1	11.18	7.86	32.53	36.94	28.60	65.94
Female		6.3	1.8	26.5	4.71	1.96	20.38	25.14	15.54	53.41
Per annum increase in literacy					- 0.32	- 0.08	- 1.01	1.39	1.05	1.95
<b>Between 15 and 24</b>	NA	13.4	7.2	40.7	14.03	8.07	40.53	30.88	22.79	54.35
Male		18.7	11.3	52.55	19.21	12.5	51.00	43.00	34.50	66.87
Female		6.65	5	26.7	6.77	2.44	25.90	17.93	10.51	40.13
Per annum increase in literacy			1.75		0.07	0.10	- 0.02	0.99	0.87	0.81
<b>Between 25 and 34</b>	NA	10.5	5.8	32.3	24.51	6.73	36.83	23.61	15.78	44.91
Male		16.5	10.2	44.5	19.23	11.0	50.04	35.34	25.90	58.64
Female		3.7	1.1	17.0	4.45	1.64	18.73	10.82	5.11	26.96
Per annum increase in literacy					1.56	0.10	0.50	- 0.05	0.53	0.48

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**Table 3.2**  
**Socio - Economic Data: Married Population (%)**  
**Pakistan**

	1961			1972			1981			1998			1998 Karachi
	All Pakistan	Rural	Urban	All Pakistan	Rural	Urban	All Pakistan	Rural	Urban	All Pakistan	Rural	Urban	
Above 15 years:													
Male	60.95	NA	NA	68.19	69.53	64.54	68.75	70.58	64.46	63.04	65.58	58.38	56.13
Female	56.03	-	-	63.07	64.33	59.81	65.24	66.97	61.36	59.83	62.13	55.80	53.33
	66.80	-	-	74.20	75.49	70.54	72.24	74.56	68.23	66.53	69.17	61.38	59.59
Between 15 and 24 :													
Male	NA	NA	NA	35.34	37.40	30.57	34.99	35.71	27.07	29.03	32.27	20.09	11.59
Female	-	-	-	18.11	19.58	14.77	21.05	21.04	16.07	47.23	20.00	11.15	10.18
	-	-	-	54.89	57.48	48.84	50.74	52.17	41.54	40.61	44.64	29.86	28.19

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**Table 3.2.1**  
**Married Population (%): Provinces**

	1972			1981			1998		
	Total within province	Rural	Urban	Total within province	Rural	Urban	Total within province	Rural	Urban
<b>Punjab</b>									
Above 15 yrs	67.49	68.31	64.94	68.38	69.75	64.80	61.76	63.37	58.44
Male	62.45	63.21	60.19	65.27	66.66	61.77	58.64	60.03	55.88
Female	73.40	74.21	70.81	71.87	73.14	68.41	65.11	66.86	61.34
Between 15 and 24	33.24	34.89	28.82	34.52	34.56	27.05	24.12	27.20	18.11
Male	17.09	18.29	13.94	21.16	20.92	15.75	13.77	15.91	9.68
Female	51.35	53.32	44.78	49.06	49.15	40.11	34.79	38.62	27.11
<b>Sindh</b>									
Above 15 yrs	69.93	74.07	64.20	69.14	73.49	63.89	64.11	71.31	57.39
Male	64.32	68.19	59.25	65.25	69.10	60.80	61.12	68.13	54.89
Female	76.75	80.85	70.67	73.74	78.46	67.73	67.48	74.71	60.36
Between 15 and 24	41.65	48.57	33.78	35.85	43.26	28.60	34.10	46.33	21.56
Male	22.78	28.06	16.72	21.36	26.26	16.56	22.85	33.37	12.46
Female	63.65	72.66	53.50	53.21	63.69	43.00	45.96	59.28	31.72
<b>N.W.F.P</b>									
Above 15 years	68.27	69.25	62.94	69.65	70.71	64.08	64.7	65.74	60.13
Male	63.95	64.87	59.35	65.82	66.83	60.92	60.7	61.67	56.82
Female	73.06	73.99	67.52	73.85	74.85	68.09	68.8	69.76	64.01
Between 15 and 24	34.06	35.45	27.44	35.00	33.95	27.58	32.4	31.88	23.58
Male	14.77	15.46	11.61	19.10	17.53	15.30	17.6	16.88	11.70
Female	55.14	56.93	46.16	30.12	52.57	43.78	46.9	46.50	37.09
<b>Baluchistan</b>									
Above 15 yrs	68.80	69.59	64.80	69.23	70.03	65.18	69.12	71.08	63.37
Male	62.62	63.17	59.98	63.49	64.07	60.70	65.33	67.05	60.56
Female	76.26	77.23	71.13	76.11	77.00	71.24	73.37	75.48	66.80
Between 15 & 24	34.65	35.39	31.39	32.88	30.57	30.64	11.67	41.19	29.74
Male	16.42	16.87	14.31	19.07	16.59	17.93	26.22	28.69	19.28
Female	58.47	60.11	51.73	51.92	24.19	48.31	51.31	54.54	41.65

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**Table 3.3**  
**Pakistan: Basic Economic Indicators**

		1949/50	1996/7
	<b>Contribution to gross domestic product by sector (%)</b>		
1	Agriculture	53.2	24.2
2	Manufacturing	7.8	26.4
3	Others (mostly services and trade)	39.0	49.4
	<b>Labour Force, by sector (%)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1994/5</b>
1	Agriculture	65.3	46.8
2	Manufacturing	9.5	18.52
3	Others (mostly services and trade)	2 5.2	34.69

Source: Viqar Ahmed and Rashid Amjad, *The Management of Pakistan's Economy, 1947-82*, Oxford University Press, Karachi, 1984, as quoted in S.Akbar Zaidi, *Issues in Pakistan's Economy*, 1999, Oxford University Press, Karachi

**Table 3.3.1**  
**Estimates of the share of the informal sector in urban employment by industry (%)**

Industry	1972/3	1984/5	1985/6
Agriculture	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	34.6	70.9	71.1
Construction 7	9.3	87.9	86.5
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels, etc.	98.9	98.8	98.8
Transport 6	1.5	74.1	68.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	67.7	40.9	48.1
Community and social services	5 5.4	50.5	34.7
All	69.1	75.9	72.7

Source: Khalid Nadvi, *Employment Creation in Urban Micro-Enterprises in the Manufacturing Sector in Pakistan*, ILO/ARTEP, Bangkok, 1990, p.47 as quoted in S.Akbar Zaidi, *Issues in Pakistan's Economy*, 1999, Oxford University Press, Karachi

**Table 3.3.2**  
**Socio-Economic Data: Economic Activity**  
**Employment Status (%): Pakistan**

Employment Status: Pakistan	1951				1961				1981				1998				1998 Karachi
	All Pakistan	Rural	Urban		All Pakistan	Rural	Urban		All Pakistan	Rural	Urban		All Pakistan	Rural	Urban		
A. Labor Force	30.61	30.7	30.6		32.36	33.16	29.86		27.57	28.49	25.35		22.24	21.66	23.42		27.58
Male	NA	NA	NA		54.99	56.18	51.48		50.57	52.82	45.32		41.32	40.76	42.43		47.56
Female	NA	NA	NA		6.14	7.18	2.71		2.14	2.03	2.43		1.54	1.28	2.09		3.45
B. Not in Labor Force	69.39	69.3	69.4		67.64	66.84	70.14		72.43	71.51	74.65		77.76	78.34	76.58		
Male	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA		49.43	47.18	54.77		58.68	59.24	57.57		
Female	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA		97.86	97.97	97.57		98.46	98.72	97.91		
Children below 10 yrs	35.8	36.9	32.7		32.78	33.48	30.61		31.34	31.93	29.91		30.45	32.18	26.98		
Male	NA	NA	NA		31.92	33.01	28.69		30.20	30.87	28.60		30.25	32.29	26.24		
Female	NA	NA	NA		33.78	34.01	33.04		32.60	33.08	31.41		30.67	32.06	27.81		
Persons above 10 yrs	32.6	31.9	33.9		34.86	33.36	39.53		NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA		
Male	-	-	-		13.09	10.81	19.83		-	-	-		-	-	-		
Female	-	-	-		60.08	58.81	64.25		-	-	-		-	-	-		
Housewives/Domes. workers	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA		29.33	30.50	26.46		33.00	33.08	32.86		
Male	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		2.11	2.41	1.52		
Female	-	-	-		-	-	-		61.76	63.66	56.97		66.52	65.80	68.01		
Students	NA	NA	NA		6.7	4.9	12.5		5.49	3.42	10.56		8.07	6.76	10.69		
Male	-	-	-		9.3	7.4	14.6		7.31	5.43	11.77		14.63	12.55	18.71		
Female	-	-	-		3.7	1.9	9.8		3.48	1.23	9.16		0.94	0.58	1.69		
Others	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA		6.27	5.67	7.72		6.24	6.33	6.06		
Male	-	-	-		-	-	-		11.92	10.88	14.4		11.69	11.99	11.09		
Female	-	-	-		-	-	-		0.02	0.01	0.03		0.32	0.28	0.41		
C. Unemployment Rate	NA	NA	NA		1.74	1.42	2.83		3.10	2.33	5.22		19.68	19.98	19.13		
Male	-	-	-		1.85	1.52	2.89		2.93	2.16	5.08		20.19	20.40	19.77		
Female	-	-	-		0.61	0.53	1.35		7.51	7.15	8.25		5.05	5.50	4.49		

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Table 3.3.3  
Socio-Economic Data: Economic Activity  
Occupation (%): Pakistan

Occupation: Pakistan	1951	1961			1981			1998			1998 Karachi
		All Pakistan	All Pakistan	All Pakistan	All Pakistan	Rural	Urban	All Pakistan	Rural	Urban	
Professionals	NA	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.81	2.57	8.93	
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.88	2.08	7.24	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.54	16.65	41.11	
Technicians & Assoc.	NA	NA	NA	3.28	2.84	6.51		2.90	2.07	4.42	
Professionals	-	-	-	3.24	2.56	5.10		2.77	1.99	4.24	
Male	-	-	-	0.59	0.28	1.41		5.99	4.46	7.89	
Female	-	-	-	3.11	1.54	7.43		2.05	1.12	3.78	
Clerks	NA	NA	NA	2.98	1.47	7.15		2.00	1.09	3.70	
Male	-	-	-	0.13	0.07	0.28		3.33	1.76	5.28	
Female	-	-	-	50.12	65.97	6.64		34.74	50.43	5.93	
Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery	66.2	59.31									
Workers	-	-	-	48.80	64.21	6.50		35.30	50.91	6.12	
Male	-	-	-	70.45	1.33	0.14		21.22	36.50	2.17	
Female	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA		4.90	3.28	7.87	
Crafts & Related Trades	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-		4.69	2.97	7.91	
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-		10.04	12.41	7.08	
Female	-	-	-	13.20	7.02	26.44		10.22	6.01	17.96	
Sales & Service Workers	NA	NA	NA	11.74	6.76	25.41		10.35	6.08	18.32	
Male	-	-	-	0.46	0.26	1.01		7.03	3.81	11.05	
Female	-	-	-	4.42	2.78	8.93		2.75	0.61	6.69	
Workers not classified by occupation	NA	NA	NA								
Male	-	-	-	4.17	2.59	8.49		2.84	0.62	6.98	
Female	-	-	-	0.25	0.18	0.44		0.74	0.31	1.28	

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**Table 3.3.4**  
**Employment Status (%): Punjab**

	1951	1981			1998		
	II Punjab	II Punjab	Rural	Urban	II Punjab	Rural	Urban
<b>A. Labour Force</b>	29.84	27.8	28.7	25.5	22.6	22.3	23.2
Male	54.48	50.8	52.8	45.8	42.2	42.0	42.6
Female	1.45	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.7
<b>B. Not in Labour Force</b>	70.16	72.2	71.3	74.5	77.4	77.7	76.8
Male	45.52	49.2	47.2	54.2	57.8	58.0	57.4
Female	98.55	97.6	97.7	97.6	98.6	98.7	98.3
Children below 10 yrs	NA	30.2	30.4	29.8	29.5	30.7	26.7
Male	-	29.6	29.9	28.8	29.3	30.8	26.2
Female	-	30.9	30.9	31.0	29.7	30.7	27.4
Persons above 10 yrs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housewives/ Domestic workers	NA	30.0	31.0	27.2	33.7	33.6	33.8
Male	-	0	0	0	1.9	2.1	1.5
Female	-	63.2	65.1	58.2	67.8	67.0	65.5
Students	NA	5.5	3.9	9.5	7.9	6.9	10.0
Male	-	7.2	5.9	10.5	14.4	12.7	18.0
Female	-	3.5	1.7	8.4	0.8	0.7	1.1
Others	NA	6.5	6.0	7.9	6.3	6.5	6.3
Male	-	12.4	11.4	14.9	12.2	12.4	11.7
Female	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	4.3
<b>C. Unemployment Rate</b>	NA	3.2	2.5	5.0	19.1	18.6	20.1
Male	-	3.0	2.3	4.8	19.6	19.0	20.7
Female	-	7.7	7.2	8.8	5.5	6.0	4.7
<b>D. Occupation</b>							
Professionals	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0	2.4	7.4
Male/Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technicians & Assoc. Professionals	NA	3.6	2.8	6.2	2.4	1.8	3.8
Male/Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks	NA	3.0	1.6	7.0	1.5	0.9	2.7
Male/Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	66.20	47.2	60.7	7.3	33.4	45.9	6.4
Male	35.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	1.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crafts & Related Trades	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.4	4.0	8.4
Male/Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales & Service Workers	NA	12.9	8.0	27.4	9.8	6.0	18.2
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers not classified by occupation	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male/Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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**Table 3.3.5**  
**Employment Status (%): Sindh**

	1951	1981		1998			
	All Sindh	All Sindh	Rural	Urban	All Sindh	Rural	Urban
<b>A. Labour Force</b>	33.38	27.68	29.43	25.38	22.75	21.42	24.13
Male	59.39	50.88	55.52	45.05	41.20	39.30	43.16
Female	1.65	1.98	0.64	2.48	2.04	1.65	2.45
<b>B. Not in Labour Force</b>	66.62	72.32	70.57	74.62	77.25	78.58	75.87
Male	40.61	49.12	44.48	54.95	58.80	60.70	56.84
Female	98.35	98.02	98.37	97.52	97.96	98.35	97.55
Children below 10 yrs	NA	32.56	34.70	29.76	30.50	34.21	26.61
Male	-	30.47	32.23	28.25	29.98	34.12	25.68
Female	-	34.88	37.34	31.51	31.09	34.31	27.66
Persons above 10 yrs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Male/Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housewives/ Domestic workers	NA	27.53	29.28	25.26	31.85	31.86	31.84
Male	-	-	-	-	2.56	3.43	1.64
Female	-	58.02	60.49	54.65	64.72	63.30	66.25
Students	-	6.87	2.32	12.83	8.08	5.17	11.14
Male	-	8.47	3.98	14.11	13.84	9.47	18.38
Female	-	5.09	0.54	11.33	1.61	0.42	2.89
Others	-	5.35	4.27	6.78	6.82	7.34	6.28
Male	-	10.18	8.26	12.59	12.43	13.67	11.14
Female	-	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.53	0.33	0.74
<b>C. Unemployment Rate</b>	-	3.30	1.64	5.85	14.43	11.95	16.75
Male	-	3.16	1.48	5.78	14.86	12.26	17.31
Female	-	7.05	17.21	7.30	4.69	3.70	5.40
<b>D. Occupation: Sindh</b>							
Professionals	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.56	1.94	9.13
Male	-	-	-	-	4.72	1.71	7.73
Female	-	-	-	-	22.60	7.45	33.66
Technicians & Assoc. Professionals	-	4.62	3.20	6.77	3.45	1.97	4.91
Male	-	3.93	2.98	5.38	3.37	1.98	4.77
Female	-	0.68	0.22	1.39	4.95	1.70	7.33
Clerks	-	3.66	1.04	7.63	2.53	0.62	4.41
Male	-	3.50	1.00	7.29	2.46	0.62	4.30
Female	-	0.16	0.04	0.34	3.96	0.67	6.36
Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery workers	72.15	47.98	76.28	5.05	34.84	65.56	4.52
Male	42.79	46.93	74.61	4.94	35.31	65.90	4.67
Female	1.26	1.05	1.67	0.11	25.34	57.44	1.88
Crafts & Related Trades	-	NA	NA	NA	4.64	1.20	8.03
Male	-	-	-	-	4.41	0.81	8.02
Female	-	-	-	-	9.71	10.68	8.06
Sales & Service Workers	-	12.35	4.44	24.35	11.25	4.08	18.32
Male	-	12.92	4.34	23.43	11.37	4.18	18.57
Female	-	0.43	0.10	0.92	8.88	1.83	14.02
Workers not classified by occupation	-	6.29	2.34	12.28	1.76	0.24	3.26
Male	-	5.97	2.18	11.72	1.82	0.25	3.39
Female	-	0.32	0.16	0.56	0.66	0.02	1.12

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**Table 3.3.6**  
**Employment Status (%): NWFP**

	1951	1981			1998		
	II NWFP	II NWFP	Rural	Urban	II NWFP	Rural	Urban
<b>A. Labour Force</b>	31.07	26.26	26.53	24.74	19.4	19.0	21.3
Male	53.06	48.79	49.71	43.77	36.8	36.7	37.6
Female	6.43	1.77	1.65	2.47	1.1	0.7	2.9
<b>B. Not in Labour Force</b>	68.93	73.74	74.47	75.26	80.6	81.0	78.7
Male	46.94	51.21	50.29	56.23	63.2	63.3	62.4
Female	93.57	98.23	98.35	97.53	98.9	99.3	97.1
Children below 10 yrs	NA	32.99	33.40	30.68	33.3	34.1	29.3
Male	-	32.12	32.73	28.83	33.7	34.7	28.5
Female	-	33.94	34.12	32.86	32.9	33.4	30.1
Persons above 10 yrs	N A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Male/Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housewives/ Domestic workers	-	30.10	30.62	27.13	33.2	33.5	31.8
Male	-	-	-	-	2.4	2.7	1.3
Female	-	62.81	63.47	58.89	65.5	65.4	66.4
Students	-	4.25	3.58	8.03	9.2	8.4	13.2
Male	-	6.81	6.23	9.96	17.7	16.2	24.5
Female	-	1.47	0.74	5.76	0.4	0.4	0.5
Others	-	6.40	5.87	9.42	4.9	5.0	4.4
Male	-	12.28	11.33	17.44	9.4	9.7	8.1
Female	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>C. Unemployment Rate</b>	NA	2.2	2.0	3.7	26.8	28.2	21.0
Male	-	2.1	1.9	3.5	27.5	28.6	22.3
Female	-	6.5	6.3	7.2	2.6	4.0	0.7
<b>D. Occupation</b>							
Professionals	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.0	4.8	20.8
Male/Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technicians & Assoc. Professionals	NA	3.67	3.08	7.22	4.1	3.5	6.4
Male	-	3.21	2.81	5.62	-	-	-
Female	-	0.46	0.27	1.60	-	-	-
Clerks	-	2.80	2.00	7.66	3.1	2.5	5.4
Male	-	2.70	1.92	7.44	-	-	-
Female	-	0.10	0.08	0.22	-	-	-
Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	69.24	60.73	69.52	7.51	38.6	46.4	7.5
Male	37.55	59.35	67.64	7.37	-	-	-
Female	3.55	1.38	1.58	0.14	-	-	-
Crafts & Related Trades	N A	NA	NA	NA	4.2	3.9	5.3
Male & Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales & Service Workers	-	10.41	7.30	29.15	9.8	8.3	15.8
Male	-	9.99	7.02	27.99	-	-	-
Female	-	0.42	0.28	1.16	-	-	-
Workers not classified by occupation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Male & Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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**Table 3.3.7**  
**Employment Status (%): Balochistan**

	1951	1981			1998		
	All Balochistan	All Balochistan	Rural	Urban	All Balochistan	Rural	Urban
<b>A. Labour Force</b>	30.68	27.58	28.54	22.35	24.05	24.19	23.61
Male	54.93	50.95	53.20	39.37	43.86	44.34	42.35
Female	1.21	1.51	1.46	1.75	1.35	1.31	1.48
<b>B. Not in Labour Force</b>	69.32	72.42	71.46	77.65	75.95	75.81	76.39
Male	45.07	49.05	46.80	60.63	56.14	55.66	57.65
Female	98.79	98.49	98.54	98.25	98.65	98.69	98.52
Children below 10 yrs	NA	34.02	34.29	32.60	34.01	35.02	30.82
Male	-	30.92	31.14	29.80	33.43	34.60	29.75
Female	-	37.48	37.75	36.00	34.69	35.49	32.07
Persons above 10 yrs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Male & Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housewives/ Domestic workers	NA	28.44	28.84	26.25	30.15	30.08	30.41
Male	-	-	-	-	1.36	1.44	1.12
Female	-	60.15	60.53	58.01	63.16	62.59	64.99
Students	NA	2.50	1.63	7.18	6.45	5.09	10.79
Male	-	3.98	2.88	9.70	11.64	9.32	18.90
Female	-	0.84	0.26	4.40	0.50	0.28	1.23
Others	NA	7.46	6.69	11.61	5.33	5.63	4.37
Male	-	14.14	12.78	21.13	9.71	10.30	7.88
Female	-	0.02	0.00	0.10	0.30	0.32	0.23
<b>C. Unemployment Rate</b>	NA	3.09	2.96	4.01	33.48	35.26	27.67
Male	-	2.94	2.80	3.97	34.14	35.92	28.33
Female	-	8.63	9.37	5.12	8.67	9.81	5.35
<b>D. Occupation</b>							
Professionals	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.94	1.86	6.11
Male	-	-	-	-	2.43	1.67	4.67
Female	-	-	-	-	16.70	7.14	43.05
Technicians & Assoc. Professionals	NA	2.56	2.15	5.40	2.17	1.60	3.84
Male	-	2.38	2.07	4.49	2.12	1.57	3.73
Female	-	0.19	0.08	0.91	3.53	2.36	6.78
Clerks	NA	1.81	0.91	8.01	2.70	1.34	6.67
Male	-	1.75	0.86	7.83	2.72	1.36	6.73
Female	-	0.06	0.04	0.17	2.05	0.95	5.11
Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	73.52	69.00	77.10	13.13	46.90	58.81	12.12
Male	40.85	67.56	75.48	12.92	47.55	59.54	12.45
Female	0.33	1.44	1.61	0.22	29.52	38.88	3.74
Crafts & Related Trades	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.11	1.45	4.05
Male	-	-	-	-	1.70	0.89	4.07
Female	-	-	-	-	13.20	16.70	3.57
Sales & Service Workers	NA	7.87	4.83	28.83	9.85	7.16	17.72
Male	-	7.67	4.73	27.94	10.00	7.20	18.18
Female	-	0.20	0.10	0.90	5.91	5.92	5.88
Workers not classified by occupation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Male & Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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**Table 3.4**  
**Languages Spoken: Pakistan/ Provinces**

Languages Spoken		Total		Rural		Urban		1998
		1981	1998	1981	1998	1981	1998	Karachi
<b>PAKISTAN</b>	Urdu	7.60	7.57	1.33	1.48	24.40	20.22	48.52
	Punjabi	48.17	44.15	47.52	42.51	49.92	47.56	13.94
	Pushto	13.15	15.42	15.05	18.06	8.04	9.94	11.42
	Sindhi	11.77	14.10	13.77	16.46	6.43	9.20	7.22
	Baluchi	3.02	3.57	3.50	3.99	1.74	2.69	4.34
	Brahvi	1.21	-	1.49	-	0.45	-	-
	Hindko	2.43	-	2.77	-	1.53	-	-
	Siraiki	9.84	10.53	11.97	12.97	4.12	5.46	2.11
	Others	2.81	4.66	2.60	4.53	3.37	4.93	12.44
<b>PUNJAB</b>	Urdu	4.27	4.5	1.55	2.0	12.08	10.1	-
	Punjabi	78.68	75.2	78.18	73.6	80.12	78.7	-
	Pushto	0.76	1.2	0.64	0.9	1.08	1.8	-
	Sindhi	0.08	0.1	0.11	0.2	0.02	0.1	-
	Baluchi	0.57	0.7	0.74	0.9	0.08	0.1	-
	Brahvi	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	-
	Hindko	0.04	-	0.04	-	0.04	-	-
	Siraiki	14.90	17.4	17.90	21.4	6.28	8.4	-
	Others	0.70	0.9	0.83	1.0	0.30	0.8	-
<b>SINDH</b>	Urdu	22.64	21.05	2.17	1.62	49.68	41.48	-
	Punjabi	7.69	6.99	4.38	2.68	12.05	11.52	-
	Pushto	3.06	4.19	0.46	0.61	6.48	7.96	-
	Sindhi	52.40	59.73	78.23	92.02	18.28	25.79	-
	Baluchi	4.51	2.11	5.63	1.50	3.03	2.74	-
	Brahvi	1.08	-	1.67	-	0.30	-	-
	Hindko	0.35	-	0.06	-	0.74	-	-
	Siraiki	2.29	1.00	3.44	0.32	0.77	1.70	-
	Others	5.97	4.93	3.94	1.25	8.65	8.80	-
<b>N.W.F.P.</b>	Urdu	0.83	0.8	0.16	0.3	4.81	3.5	-
	Punjabi	1.10	1.0	0.29	0.2	5.84	4.6	-
	Pushto	68.30	73.9	68.64	74.0	66.27	73.5	-
	Sindhi	0.05	-	0.06	-	0.03	-	-
	Baluchi	0.04	-	0.05	-	0.01	-	-
	Brahvi	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.03	-	-
	Hindko	18.13	-	18.14	-	18.02	-	-
	Siraiki	3.95	3.9	3.88	4.0	4.37	3.2	-
	Others	7.59	20.4	8.77	21.5	0.60	15.1	-
<b>BALUCHIS -TAN</b>	Urdu	1.37	0.98	0.30	0.21	7.42	3.42	-
	Punjabi	2.24	2.52	0.39	0.43	12.67	9.16	-
	Pushto	25.07	29.64	25.15	32.16	24.64	21.61	-
	Sindhi	8.29	5.58	8.74	5.27	5.73	6.57	-
	Baluchi	36.31	54.76	38.28	57.56	25.20	45.84	-
	Brahvi	20.68	-	22.02	-	13.05	-	-
	Hindko	0.13	-	0.01	-	0.84	-	-
	Siraiki	3.08	2.42	3.03	1.87	3.34	4.16	-
	Others	2.82	4.12	2.07	2.51	7.10	9.24	-

Prepared by Masooma Mohib



**Table 3.5**  
**Sources of Information, 1998: Pakistan**

	<b>Total Households in Pakistan</b>	<b>T.V.</b>	<b>Radio</b>	<b>Newspaper</b>
Total	19, 200,000	6,785,821 35.34%	4,599,041 23.95%	4,072,674 21.21%
Rural	12,950,000	3,013,890 23.27%	3,007,409 23.22%	1,743,551 13.46
Urban	6,250,000	3,771,931 60.35%	1,591,632 25.47%	2,329,123 37.27%

Prepared by Masooma Mohib

**Table 4.1**  
**Physical Conditions: Pakistan**

PAKISTAN	Total		Rural		Urban	
PHYSICAL CONDITIONS	1980	1998	1980	1998	1980	1998
No. of Housing units	12,587,650	19,211,740	9,033,475	13,181,175	3,554,173	6,030,565
Rental Housing (%)	7.73	8.64	2.16	2.22	21.87	22.66
Owned Housing (%)	78.38	81.19	82.60	86.80	67.68	68.92
One Room Houses (%)	51.54	38.11	55.06	41.65	42.58	30.38
2-4 Room Houses (%)	10.78	15.97	9.63	14.54	13.68	19.11
Persons/ housing unit	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.0
Persons/ room	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.9
Electric Connections (%)	30.58	70.46	14.66	60.07	71.04	93.14
Piped Water in house (%)	12.62	28.08	2.53	13.37	38.26	60.22
Piped Water outside house (%)	7.72	4.18	2.88	3.89	20.04	4.81
Water: rest from handpumps, ponds, canals etc. (%)	79.65	67.74	94.59	82.74	41.70	34.97
Separate Latrine	-	28.58	-	18.46	63.53	50.68
Shared Latrine with other housing unit	-	20.44	-	12.29	9.37	38.26
No Latrine	-	50.98	-	69.25	27.10	11.06
RCC roofs (%)	8.55	21.39	1.50	10.43	26.49	45.35

Prepared by Masooma Mohib from Housing Census Report of Pakistan 1980, Government of Pakistan and 1998 Census Report of Pakistan, Government of Pakistan

**Table 4.2**  
**Physical Conditions: Provinces**

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS		Total		Rural		Urban	
<b>PUNJAB</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1998</b>
No. of Housing units		7,538,326	10,537,127	-	7,336,193	-	3,200,934
Rental Housing (%)		6.18	7.1	1.5	2.0	19.3	18.9
Owned Housing (%)		79.31	83.0	82.4	87.3	70.6	73.0
One Room Houses (%)		47.94	31.97	-	33.78	-	27.81
2-4 Room Houses (%)		11.59	17.82	-	17.08	-	19.53
Persons/ housing unit		6.5	6.9	-	6.9	-	7.1
Persons/ room	3	.3	3.0	-	-	-	-
Electric Connections (%)		29.06	72.49	13.6	63.34	72.7	93.45
Piped Water in house (%)		10.84	24.34	2.1	11.03	35.7	54.80
Piped Water outside house (%)		3.21	2.18	1.3	1.69	8.4	3.17
Separate Latrine			26.52	-	15.08	57.08	52.75
Shared Latrine with other housing unit		-	15.76	-	7.91	9.62	33.75
No Latrine		-	57.72	-	77.01	33.30	13.50
RCC roofs (%)		6.78	21.9	1.3	12.6	22.2	43.3
<b>SINDH</b>							
No. of Housing units		2,781,873	5,022,392	-	2,850,989	-	2,171,403
Rental Housing (%)		10.72	12.20	1.10	1.55	22.98	26.19
Owned Housing (%)		77.04	76.90	85.35	86.00	66.45	64.96
One Room Houses (%)		61.02	56.94	72.84	72.69	45.95	36.25
2-4 Room Houses (%)		8.57	10.64	-	5.03	-	18.01
Persons/ housing unit		7.1	6.0	7.1	5.5	7.0	6.8
Persons/ room		3.94	3.33	4.73	3.93	3.33	3.09
Electric Connections (%)		35.92	70.08	10.94	52.62	67.76	93.00
Piped Water in house (%)		20.85	37.17	3.76	13.53	42.63	68.21
Piped Water outside house (%)		19.21	4.53	4.90	3.29	37.45	6.17
Separate Latrine			35.36	-	24.23	74.71	49.97
Shared Latrine with other housing unit		-	30.57	-	20.08	9.51	44.33
No Latrine		-	34.08	-	55.69	15.79	5.70
RCC roofs (%)		15.94	25.53	1.38	6.44	34.48	50.60

**Table 4.2**  
**Physical Conditions: Provinces**

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1980	1998	1980	1998	1980	1998
<b>N.W.F.P.</b>						
No. of Housing units	1,615,616	2,210,455	-	1,814,707	-	368,748
Rental Housing (%)	9.99	8.5	6.2	4.4	32.2	28.9
Owned Housing (%)	75.09	80.6	78.4	84.0	55.9	63.7
One Room Houses (%)	49.77	27.7	-	28.61	-	23.28
2-4 Room Houses (%)	11.03	18.69	-	18.39	-	20.22
Persons/ housing unit	7.0	8.0	-	8.0	-	7.9
Persons/ room	3.6	3.3	-	-	-	-
Electric Connections (%)	33.48	72.2	25.5	67.4	80.5	95.8
Piped Water in house (%)	7.95	27.2	3.6	21.9	34.0	53.5
Piped Water outside house (%)	9.09	12.3	6.7	12.7	23.6	10.1
Separate Latrine	-	24.51	-	21.09	59.67	41.57
Shared Latrine with other housing unit	-	18.17	-	13.86	7.30	39.68
No Latrine	-	57.32	-	65.04	33.00	18.75
RCC roofs (%)	4.79	16.4	2.3	11.8	19.6	39.2
<b>BALUCHISTAN</b>						
No. of Housing units	592,814	971,116	-	775,954	-	195,162
Rental Housing (%)	4.58	4.99	1.03	1.14	23.99	20.31
Owned Housing (%)	84.02	86.64	87.84	90.45	63.14	71.48
One Room Houses (%)	60.47	42.77	64.25	46.66	39.79	27.33
2-4 Room Houses (%)	9.30	13.84	-	12.37	-	19.68
Persons/ housing unit	7.6	6.7	7.6	6.4	7.6	7.8
Persons/ room	4.2	3.05	4.5	3.05	3.2	3.00
Electric Connections (%)	13.48	46.62	6.33	36.87	54.95	85.37
Piped Water in house (%)	6.56	25.31	1.07	14.84	36.61	66.94
Piped Water outside house (%)	7.65	4.33	3.16	4.01	32.21	5.59
Separate Latrine	-	18.58	-	14.46	63.66	34.94
Shared Latrine with other housing unit	-	29.26	-	23.61	9.93	51.70
No Latrine	-	52.16	-	61.92	26.41	13.36
RCC roofs (%)	2.77	5.19	0.81	1.42	13.51	20.19

Prepared by Masooma Mohib from Housing Census Report of Pakistan 1980, Government of Pakistan and 1998 Census Report of Pakistan, Government of Pakistan

**Table 5.1**  
**Pakistan: Population 1901-98**

S.No	Census Year	Total	(Pop. in thousands)	
			Urban %	Rural %
1	1901	16576	1619	14957
			9.77	90.23
2	1911	19382	1689	17693
			8.71	91.29
3	1921	21109	2058	19051
			9.75	90.25
4	1931	23542	2769	20773
			11.76	88.24
5	1941	28282	4015	24267
			14.20	85.80
6	1951	33816	6019	27797
			17.80	82.20
7	1961	42978	9654	33324
			22.46	77.54
8	1972	65321	16591	48730
			25.40	74.60
9	1981	84254	23827	60427
			28.28	71.72
10	1998	130580	42458	88122
			32.51	67.49

**Table 5.2**  
**Punjab: Population 1901-98**

(Pop. in thousands)

S.No	Census Year	Total	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
1	1901	10314	945	9369
			9.16	90.84
2	1911	10991	998	9993
			9.08	90.92
3	1921	11760	1128	10632
			9.59	90.41
4	1931	13876	1664	12212
			11.99	88.01
5	1951	20557	3599	16958
			17.51	82.49
6	1961	25600	5476	20124
			21.39	78.61
7	1972	37612	9183	28429
			24.42	75.58
8	1981	47292	13052	34241
			27.60	72.40
9	1998	72585	22699	49886
			31.27	68.73

**Table 5.2.1**  
**Punjab-Population of Urban Places 1901-98**

District/Town Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<b><u>Bahawalnagar District.</u></b>										
Bahawalnagar MC					8578	18372	36290	50991	74533	109642
Donga Bonga TC								13044	13894	21961
										10165
Chistian MC					6245	10270	26041	38496	61959	9
Fort Abbas TC					1167	2499	6982	11687	18760	34457
Haroonabad MC					4888	10014	22575	35189	42590	62702
Faqirwali TC									10444	21362
Mandi Sadiq Ganj TC						4582	5892	7818	8203	11083
Minchinabad TC					3558	4906	5020	7112	14550	24811
<b><u>Bahawalpur District.</u></b>										
Ahmadpur East MC	9928	9472	8255	10296	16710	26220	32423	43312	56979	96032
Uch Sharif TC					3110	4170	5483	8491	13386	20350
Bahawalpur M.Corp	18546	18414	18494	20943	40015	40698	84377	115660	152009	352744
Bahawalpur Cantt. Board						948		18122	28254	50664
Samma Satta TC								8618	16313	20664
Hasilpur MC					1694	3490	7970	15742	37026	69647
Khairpur Tamewali TC	5013				5964	8270	8098	11318	16077	26265
Yazman TC								3579	10060	20848
<b><u>Rahim Yar Khan District</u></b>										
Khanpur MC	8611	9192	4213	5231	6153	15197	31465	49235	70589	117764
Zahir Pir TC										28940
Liaquatpur TC							4614	8699	15271	31497
									11903	
Rehim Yar Khan MC					6239	14919	43548	74262	6	228479
Kot Samaba TC					1118	1711	2013	3311	8811	19468
Trinda Sawai Khan TC								11437	13599	20400
Sadiqabad MC						5739	16007	37121	63935	141509
Ahmadpur Lumma TC					4758	4975	5203	7041	8824	13869
<b><u>Dera Ghazi Khan District</u></b>										
Dera Ghazi Khan MC	23731	18466	20731	23468	32139	35909	47105	72343	102007	188149
Taunsa Sharif MC		5965	5103	7506	8701	7253	9712	13439	19934	38056
<b><u>Layyah District</u></b>										
Karor Lal Esan MC	3243	3503	3539	3491	4696	2584	5567	8454	11290	21742
Fatehpur TC										15374
Layyah MC	7546	8173	8476	9578	13087	14913	19608	33549	51482	70272
Chowk Azam MC										32413
<b><u>Muzaffargarh District</u></b>										
Alipur TC	2788	3312	3434	3931	4829	5932	6369	8106	17592	28499
Jatoi TC						4744	5384	8068	21422	38081
Shehr Sultan TC								5029	8650	13711

District/Town Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Kot Addu MC				4925	6960	10507	13107	21409	37479	79054
Dera Din Panah TC							3073	3350	6243	12619
Chowk Sarwar Shaheed TC										26004
Muzaffargh MC	4018	4387	5386	6110	8265	11271	14474	24736	53192	121641
Khangarh TC	3621	3349	5184	2863	4402	4408	5371	7187	11445	16707
<b><u>Rajanpur District</u></b>										
Jampur MC	5928	6517	7317	9430	11862	13235	13161	19944	27949	51026
Dajal TC	6213	6893	5775	6186	6378	3764	3688			14953
Fazalpur TC										23929
Kot Mithan TC	3487	2589	3204	2630	5889	3675	4382	6338	8531	13556
Rajanpur MC	3917	3704	3964	4510	5394	5280	6575	10011	18789	42986
Rojhan TC							3647	4869	6633	11052
<b><u>Faisalabad District</u></b>										
Chak Jhumra TC					4764	8058	9869	16278	17420	31563
Faisalabad M.Corp	9171	19578	28136	42932	69930	179127	425248	823343	1E+06	1977246
Dijkot TC										23298
Jaranwala MC				7320	9833	17969	26953	46494	69459	103308
Khurrarianwala TC										29933
Sammundri MC						6637	9515	13642	30849	54106
Tandlianwala MC				6105	7875	10099	13563	16075	24324	33838
Mamoon Kanjan TC										27068
<b><u>Jhang District</u></b>										
Chiniot MC	15685	14085	17513	25841	34437	39042	47099	70108	105559	169282
Bhawana TC									9043	13755
Lallian TC				3216	5216	8357	7142	10578	16977	28268
Rabwah TC						2678	9991	15879	28010	42844
Jhang MC	24382	25914	30139	36025	50051	73397	94971	131843	195558	292214
Bagh TC									8499	11348
Ahmadpur Sial TC			4045	5045	6248	4620	6408	10811	13131	21110
Garh Maharaja TC								9905	16233	24726
Shorkot TC			5317	6826	5786	7174	7197	9543	18533	26707
Shorkot Cantt Board								26040	32035	25082
<b><u>Toba Tek Sing District</u></b>										
Gojra MC		5417	7622	9779	12964	20407	29665	41975	68000	114967
Kamalia MC	6976	8237	8916	13220	14295	28636	35248	50934	61107	95291
Pir Mahal TC							5173	16247	18684	29976
Toba Tek Singh MC			5041	5903	6666	12089	17847	28028	37844	58665
<b><u>Gujranwala District</u></b>										
Gujranwala M.Corp	29224	29472	37887	58716	84545	120852	196154	323880	600993	1124749
Gujranwala Cantt Baord								36598	57760	92808
Eminabad TC	6494	5526	5816	7329	8679	9443	9526	12066	13794	19235



District/Town Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Qila Dedar Singh TC	2705				6127	8553	10266	15667	25422	40943
Ludhewala Wariach TC										33720
Kamoke MC					11602	15558	25124	50257	71097	150984
Naushera Virkan TC									20397	33845
Wazirabad MC	18069	17146	18645	20707	27079	33027	29399	40063	62725	89652
Akalgarh/Alipur Chattah TC	4961	3943		5483	6546	7413	8781	14090	20905	38991
Dhonkal TC									7671	10277
Ghakkar TC					6929	8775	11008	18175	27789	45476
Ram Nagar /Rasul Nagar TC	7121	5256	4632	4768	5193	4987	5826	8184	9035	12207
Sodhra TC	5050				6164	5575	7001		10135	13551
<b><u>Gujrat District</u></b>										
Gujrat MC	19410	19090	21974	26511	30899	46971	59608	100333	155058	250121
Jalalpur Jattan MC	10640	11615	10792	12507	16663	18138	16988	23459	29590	68733
Kunjah TC	6431	7090	7240	7152	8873	8822	9887	13342	16366	23836
Shadiwal TC									13701	17453
Lala Musa MC					12163	17954	22633	35430	46626	59484
Dinga TC	5412	5351	6014	7068	8545	7564	9053	13817	20376	33186
Kharian TC						4598	7482	12140	16042	23553
Kharian Cantt Board							11987	9166	35464	48337
<b><u>Hafizabad District</u></b>										
Hafizabad MC	4597		8854	14431	17093	30082	34576	61597	83464	130216
Kaleke Mandi TC									9144	13877
Pindi Bhattian TC					5653	6784	7212	10039	16819	29760
Jalalpur Bhattian TC									9015	20986
Sukheke TC									14168	27850
<b><u>Mandi Baha-ud-Din District</u></b>										
Mandi Baha-ud-Din MC					12752	17171	22295	36172	44796	97340
Mangat TC										13886
Qadirabad TC										10186
Phalia TC						3814		8565	13193	21025
Malakwal TC				4034	6445	6106	8139	18451	22734	30851
<b><u>Narowal District</u></b>										
Narowal MC	4422			7095	12021	15298	16127	22174	35125	57035
Badomalhi TC							7773	10112	13244	15636
Qila Sobha Singh TC							3426	4877	6377	10928
Zafarwal TC							4074	7610	10464	19574
Shakargarh MC							9104	20201	25484	50068
<b><u>Sialkot District</u></b>										
Daska MC	6655	6046	6283	8636	13719	15375	20406	34487	55555	101500
Begowala TC								6329	6993	7853
Bhopalwala TC								9473	10641	14708

District/Town Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Jamke Cheema TC								12780	14848	20134
Sambrial TC		6285	3324	3827	4320	4919	7750	14300	24432	48696
Pasrur MC	8335	7564	6909	7905	10523	9403	10836	19647	26087	43960
Chawinda TC		4695		6411	7175	7858	7792	10497	13185	20016
Kalaswala TC								7277	8515	10666
Sialkot M. Corp	44789	48595	56018	85123	1E+05	124267	143889	183685	258147	355492
Sialkot Cantt Board	13167	16274	14601	15851	19745	32111	20457	19965	43862	62105
Kotli Loharan TC									12836	18204
daska MC										
<b><u>Kasur District</u></b>										
Chunian TC	8959	7151	7642	8269	10093	9892	10519	16557	24521	45552
Kanganpur TC								7699	12009	18480
Kasur MC	22022	24783	31018	46815	53101	63086	74546	101295	155523	241649
Khudian TC	3401	2992			4969	6292	6821	9119	12884	25891
Kot Radha Kishan TC						8657	10536	14468	24969	38936
Mustafabad TC						11177	11988	16471	20927	37048
Raja Jang TC						9897	10625	13590	15638	20701
Pattoki MC				8016	11114	12456	11903	20006	34963	58263
Bhai Pheru/Phoolnagar MC							10999	19404	30140	54720
<b><u>Lahore District</u></b>										
Lahore M. Corporation	186884	210271	257295	400075	632136	789267	1227996	2022577	2707215	4502038
Lahore Cantt Board	16080	18416	24486	29672	39523	60066	68481	147165	245474	561461
Kahna Nau TC							8397	10312	19169	38920
Raiwind TC						5364	7621	9476	16628	26795
<b><u>Okara District</u></b>										
Basirpur TC								15872	24032	35852
Depalpur MC						7889	9452	13933	25237	55687
Haveli Lakha Waswaewala TC						8480	10624	18276	27633	51741
Hujra Shah Muqem TC								16629	24012	47719
Ahmadabad TC										16237
Okara MC				10712	19315	35350	68299	84334	127455	200901
Okara Cantt Board								16718	26028	57423
Sadar Gogera TC										13068
Renala Khurd TC						4975	7867	11799	18287	31476
<b><u>Sheikhupura District</u></b>										
Muridke MC								6757	18507	35419
Narang TC								4810	10122	17081
Sharkpur Sharif TC	4474	4482	4127	5056	6764	9022	9820	13863	18907	27018
Kot Abdul Malik TC										58827
Ferozewala TC										54223
Nankana Sahib MC				9155	12981	16505	17140	25703	32963	48723

District/Town Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Warburton TC							6571	10801	14605	20606
Dhaban Singh/Safdarabad TC							3551	8457	12609	20074
Sangla Hill MC				6473	5721	9379	13738	25411	33771	49445
Shahkot TC						11230	10110	17515	24012	39744
Khangah Dogran TC							5561	8560	15115	25711
Chuharkana/					6071	6585	8682	15146	34995	57601
Farooqabad MC										
Sheikhupura MC				3487	12166	22272	29717	41635	80560	141168
Jandiala Sher Khan TC										9317
Mananwala J. Singh TC							5308			24115
<b><u>Khanawal District</u></b>										
Jahanian TC							9695	12421	15930	24677
Abdul Hakim TC						5154	6644	12143	21686	37821
Kabirwala TC						4330	5326	12287	22141	46265
Sarai Sidhu TC									10365	13258
Khanewal MC				5647	11205	17036	37915	49093	67746	89090
Makhd.pur Poharan TC										132962
Mian Channu MC						7503	12071	19888	31935	40609
Talamba TC	2526					5606	8016	9612	15894	17497
<b><u>Lodhran District</u></b>										
Dunyapur TC	2150						5786	6148	11252	16341
Kahror Pakka MC	5552					11348	15322	16870	22922	35600
Dhanote TC										58124
Lodhran MC							4890	6663	14232	21791
<b><u>Multan District</u></b>										
Multan M. Corporation				74627	85747	74270	108351	133266	175429	340399
Multan Cantt. Board				12767	13496	10536	11106	9502	14693	17802
Qadirpur Ran TC									34584	35754
Makhdoompur Rashid TC										117761
Shujabad MC										11740
Jalalpur Pirwala TC										17308
<b><u>Pakpattan District</u></b>										
Arifwala MC							7553	11537	18558	28171
Pakpattan Sharif MC	6192	7912	7218	11311	17852	24326	27974	42028	69820	107791
<b><u>Sahiwal District</u></b>										
Chichawatni MC						4387	7986	12083	21380	34064
Sahiwal MC	6602	8129	14601	26164	38345	50185	75180	106648	150954	207388
Kamir Sharif TC										20401
<b><u>Vehari District</u></b>										
Burewala TC							7318	15372	34237	57741
Jalla Jeem TC										86311

District/Town Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Mailsi MC					6511	10242	13617	21318	33652	54099
Tiba Sultan pur TC									7564	11096
Karampur TC										9809
Vehari MC					8986	15410	28246	53799	92334	
<b><u>Attock District</u></b>										
Attock MC		665	3669	7997	10505	10119	14812	21633	26233	51780
Attock Cantt. Board	3036	3357	6181	3697	3494	7554	4149	7539	13753	17808
Hazro MC	9799	9950	6408	9155	11186	7512	9622	12969	14307	22314
Ghurgushti TC										14733
Sanjwal Cantt. Board									6275	9039
Kamra Cantt. Board									5858	37131
Wah Cement Works TC						1663	3493	4473	4428	
Hassan Abdal MC				5682	8089	6343	7971	12248	22704	37789
Fateh Jang MC				4849	5919	5126	5989	10662	13505	24973
Pindi Gheb TC	8452	9045	9419	10506	12641	10150	12416	17982	20535	29837
Khaur TC							2600	3642	3803	
Jand TC										15411
<b><u>Chakwal District</u></b>										
Chakwal MC	6520	6400	7425	9542	11835	13310	16843	29143	43670	80620
Choa Saidan Shah TC										13014
Talagang MC		6746	6438	7146	8828	8755	10818	17395	20885	36533
<b><u>Jhelum District</u></b>										
Dina MC								16292	23670	38597
Jhelum MC	11703	12298	14422	17266	26349	29360	41160	63676	92646	127940
Jhelum Cantt. Board	3248	7380	3638	6233	6842	9207	11425	6481	13816	17907
Mangla Cantt. Board								2306	6063	13794
Khewra TC							12086	15004	19083	27667
Pind Dadan Khan TC	13770	10590	9919	9832	11445	7318	8328	10253	12639	18660
Sarai Alamgir MC								2609	23664	37262
Sohawa TC										13141
<b><u>Rawalpindi District</u></b>										
Daulatala TC										10020
Gujar Khan MC						8496	11329	24121	33920	57152
Kahuta TC							4398	8097	9455	19127
Murree MC	1517	1361	1036	1530	2012	3700	6954	12879	10744	14011
Murree Cantt. Board	327	344	895	450	410	5698	6532	4186	5186	7402
Rawalpindi M.Corp	47077	46642	55251	75767	1181715	152893	197370	372919	457091	780059
Rawalpindi Cantt Board.	40611	39841	45891	43517	66867	83984	142805	241890	337752	626155
Taxila MC									28780	48115
Taxila Cantt. Board									9594	23653
Wah Cantt. Board						32823	37035	107510	122335	198431

District/Town Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<b><u>Bhakkar District</u></b>										
Bhakkar MC	5312	5388	6198	6857	9006	12397	21749	34638	41934	68343
Darya Khan TC							10533	16726	25877	12763
Dullewala TC									6436	41290
Jandanwala TC									10311	14106
Kalur Kot TC					4001	5577	6723	9430	12456	21691
Mankera TC										9176
<b><u>Khushab District</u></b>										
Khushab MC	11403	10159	10009	14194	17141	20476	24851	43391	56274	87294
Mitha Tiwana MC			4158	4713	6567	12380	16046	26393	28959	23737
Hadali TC						11348	8502	17112	21755	39723
Jauharabad TC							8189	14681	18742	39477
Naushera TC								7794	7078	8533
Quaidabad TC										11812
Noorpur Thal TC						4964	7320	9985	12911	13738
<b><u>Mianwali District</u></b>										
Mianwali MC		7064	9115	15412	22825	23340	31398	48304	59159	79996
Daud Khel TC										22387
Piplan/Liaquatabad TC								16832	22570	25244
Kundian TC							14429	25998	26219	32607
Hamoli TC									9389	13290
Isa Khel TC	7630	6868	6172	7515	7931	6362	7611	13507	11516	14918
Kamar Mashani TC										13458
Kala Bagh TC	5824	6654	8455	8353	8714	10523	9073	13018	10598	13550
<b><u>Sargodha District</u></b>										
Sargodha M. Corp		8849	17728	26761	36420	78447	83141	166391	231895	368867
Sargodha Cantt							46150	34069	59467	86493
Sillanwali TC			2205	2583	3926	7217	7839	10274	14490	22920
Shahpur (City) TC	9386	8739		5280	5515	5330	6330	7896	9058	12004
Shahpur (Saddar) TC						3948	4924	7512	10061	15238
Jhawarian TC			4559	5095	6016	6241	7955	11368	17643	23658
Sahiwal TC	9163	7658	6582	7762	8090	8406	9685	19988	21231	31937
Farooka TC										18445
Bhalwal MC			4082	4153	5954	8674	10207	13093	35434	61067
Bhera MC	18680	15202	17027	19741	20219	16632	17992	24167	29654	31140
Miani TC	7220	5819	5965	6472	6713	6063	6387	9930	9768	12977
Phularwan TC			1926	2957	5030	9297	8249	11346	12719	16079
Kot Moman TC						9061	4723	18459	25383	34273
Lilliani TC								18774	21449	10357
Maroolianwala									5002	

**Table 5.2.2**  
**Punjab: Population Variation of Cities and Towns 1901-98**

[illegible]

**Table 5.2.2**  
**Punjab: Population Variation of Cities and Towns 1901-98**

[illegible]

**Table 5.2.2**  
**Punjab: Population Variation of Cities and Towns 1901-98**

[illegible]



Table 5.2.2  
Punjab: Population Variation of Cities and Towns 1901-98

District/Town Urban Locality	1901			1901-11			1911-21			1921-31			1931-41			1941-51			1951-61			1961-72			1972-81			1981-98			
	Population	Change	% in.	Population	Change	% in.	Population	Change	% in.	Population	Change	% in.	Population	Change	% in.	Population	Change	% in.	Population	Change	% in.	Population	Change	% in.	Population	Change	% in.				
Gujranwala District																															
Gujranwala City	28234	29472	248	0.88	37987	8415	29.83	2548	6.74	58716	20829	4.48	64659	29529	3.71	138652	38267	3.64	194184	75302	4.98	369478	16324	5.36	666793	298276	7.38	197747	56804	3.68	
Gujranwala M Corp	28234	29472	248	0.88	37987	2833	7.55	5488	14.5	16716	20829	4.48	64545	25829	3.71	129852	38267	3.64	186154	75302	4.98	327980	8317	4.41	630803	277113	7.56	1734148	84783	3.76	
Gujranwala Cant Board			0.85			24.55			24.98																						
Enamated TC	6464	5036	-488	-7.55	5816	290	4.95	7329	6.51	15113	15113	2.34	88778	1359	1.71	9443	764	0.82	86226	53	0.06	12098	2540	2.05	13794	1778	1.98	18276	5641	1.96	
Qasr-e-Sangh TC	2705	-1481	-54.75	-109.96	8127	20.07	6127	8.37	18407	20.07	171.3	3.98	10198	8053	7.85	15887	5401	3.79	25427	9756	5.88	40943	15521	3.84							
Ludhiana District																															
Karnah MC																															
Naunahs Urban TC																															
Muzaffargarh MC	19598	17146	-423	-2.16	18645	1499	0.84	20707	3992	5.05	27079	6372	2.72	30527	19448	2.61	29386	-3626	-1.18	40583	-10344	-2.70	52725	23882	3.64	88852	42181	4.77	36861	18886	3.73
Audulgarh Urban TC	4881	3843	-1038	-2.12	5483	674	14.22	7413	19.28	13.24	13.24	1.25	8791	18.65	18.65	18.65	18.65	18.65	1.71	14886	5239	4.13	20885	8815	4.77	36861	18886	3.73			
Chandigarh TC																															
Chandigarh TC																															
Ram Nagar Rural Nagar	7121	5256	-483	-6.8	4708	2.84																									
Sadana TC	5650	-4660	-82.0	-14.67	6144	8.61																									
Samal District																															
Samal MC	19410	19500	-526	-2.7	20311	1811	9.35	20311	20311	1.08	30988	-4388	-14.24	48873	18572	4.26	56856	12617	2.41	130333	49725	4.56	155656	54726	5.98	256121	39143	6.68	66883	246	0.36
Jalandhar Urban MC	19340	11815	-7425	-38.4	12957	-789	-6.0	18883	-13.88	19138	-15.56	-0.66	18888	-6471	-2.82	25880	8471	2.82	25880	28.12	0.11	68735	39143	5.68							
Kapurthala TC	6631	7980	669	10.1	7240	10.1	10.1	7240	7240	1.16	8873	1721	2.18	9887	1085	1.15	13362	3655	2.81	18286	3654	2.46	23636	7470	2.46						
Shahdole TC																															
Lahore District																															
Darya TC	9412	5351	-41	-0.4	6014	693	1.17	7368	1054	1.53	8245	1477	1.82	7984	-661	-1.21	9053	1488	1.61	17617	4764	3.71	20376	8508	4.78	33186	12810	2.91			
Khyber TC																															
Khyber Cant Board																															
Halland District																															
Halland MC	4197	8864	14431	34.4	17983	2962	7.71	30582	12889	5.82	34576	4494	1.40	61587	27021	78.15															
Karnah MC																															
Punjab District																															
Jalandhar District																															
Sahiwal TC																															







**Table 5.2.2**  
**Punjab: Population Variation of Cities and Towns 1901-98**

District/Town Urban Locality	1901	1901-11			1911-21			1921-31			1931-41			1941-51			1951-61			1961-72			1972-81			1981-98			
		Population	Change	%/Dec.	Population	Change	%/Dec.	Population	Change	%/Dec.	Population	Change	%/Dec.	Population	Change	%/Dec.	Population	Change	%/Dec.	Population	Change	%/Dec.	Population	Change	%/Dec.	Population	Change	%/Dec.	
Ludhiana District																													
Dussehra TC	2139													3796	3796	61.68	362	6.26	11.22	5194	5.34	18.94	5889	4.31	20.75	12254	5.61		
Kuldevi Pabla MC	5552				11148									15522	9974	3.85	14876	6.97	29.92	46052	2.67	34.60	13876	5.34	58124	22534	2.99		
Dussehra TC														31.82	31.82	18.10	18.10			35.87		35.31			13885	63.77			
Ludhiana MC														4990			6465	1773	3.14	14232	7549	6.75	21791	7539	5.14	64952	43161	6.64	
Mohini District																	36.26		113.60			53.11			198.87				
Mohini City	87994	99243	11849	1.28	84806	-14437	-1.54	119437	34651	3.49	142768	23311	1.89	198122	47346	2.91	338281	148739	6.54	518949	189748	3.58	722876	193121	3.49	1182641	432371	2.86	
Mohini M Corporation	74627	87547	11120	1.49	74279	-14777	-1.93	118331	34881	3.85	133266	24955	2.09	179429	42153	2.79	240399	164970	6.85	594363	12964	3.44	698314	193951	3.29	1646880	54254	2.55	
Mohini Canton Board	12797	13496	1449	0.56	18536	-2849	-2.45	11186	570	0.53	9592	-1604	-1.55	14693	5144	4.46	17802	3109	1.94	34346	18782	5.88	37594	1179	0.39	117761	82087	7.26	
Quilley Bains TC																				94.27		3.38			229.36				
																				11.40		11.90			17986	3568	2.31		
Muktsar District																													
Muktsar MC	5280	6334	654	0.75	8759	396	0.61	6818	-112	-0.17	8206	1588	2.17	14681	6395	5.93	14815	2214	1.52	24422	7907	3.26	17810	13388	5.30	54786	18896	2.41	
Muktsar Pabla TC	3149													8488	2219	3.08	8750	362	0.39	12140	3290	2.68	13864	3724	3.21	11711	15831	4.16	
																				38.34		38.34			98.92				
Muktsar District														11357	3964	4.33	14358	7021	4.87	28171	7613	3.44	43464	15483	5.31	72292	28738	3.82	
Kuldevi MC														52.75	52.75		69.26			51.86		51.86			54.96		63.85		
Pakistan Sherif MC	4182	7912	1730	2.48	7218	-694	-0.91	11311	4095	4.99	17852	6541	4.67	24326	6474	3.14	27974	3648	1.41	42025	18054	5.27	69620	27592	4.18	107791	37971	2.99	
																				58.26		58.26			54.38		54.38		
Muktsar District														12082	4097	4.23	23180	8297	3.87	34864	12464	4.09	50241	16177	4.70	72281	22829	2.16	
Chakrawala MC														51.30	51.30		76.94			59.33		59.33			47.49		43.83		
Sahibwala MC	6462	8129	1527	2.10	14601	6472	0.87	26164	11563	4.41	38245	12181	3.19	50185	11840	2.37	75180	24995	4.12	186448	31468	3.85	138994	44366	4.19	287328	56144	1.89	
Kashmir Sherif TC																				41.86		41.86			20841				
Mohini District																													
Mohini District														13172	1864	3.70	34237	18883	8.34	57741	25104	4.40	86311	28576	4.87	149857	63546	3.30	
Berehwa TC														11849					122.72			49.40			12864				
Kashmir TC																									13864				
Mohini MC														18242	3731	4.43	13617	3375	2.89	21318	7701	3.93	33832	12534	5.54	54999	28467	2.83	
The Sultanpur TC																				56.51		56.51			7944				
Kashmir TC																									7944				
Mohini MC														8986			15410	6454	5.54	28246	12856	5.35	53789	25555	7.91	92324	38355	3.23	
																										90.47			









**Table 5.3**  
**Sindh: Population 1901-98**

(Pop. in thousands)

S.No	Census Year	Total	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
1	1901	3091	276	2815
			8.93	91.07
2	1911	3499	300	3199
			8.57	91.43
3	1921	3201	322	2879
			10.06	89.94
4	1931	3750	427	3323
			11.39	88.61
5	1941	4381	519	3862
			11.85	88.15
1	1951	6054	1768	4286
			29.20	70.80
2	1961	8374	3167	5207
			37.82	62.18
3	1972	14158	5726	8432
			40.44	59.56
4	1981	19029	8243	10786
			43.32	56.68
5	1998	29991	14662	15329
			48.89	51.11

**Table 5.3.1**  
**Sindh- Population of Urban Places 1901-98**

District./Town/ Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<u>Jacobabad District</u>										
Jacobabad MC	7680	8324	10583	15748	21588	22827	35278	57596	79365	137733
Garhi Khairo TC							2348	4973	7992	11387
Thul TC							3493	7918	12726	28724
Kandh Kot MC							12253	21946	31948	66727
Ghauspur TC							9	401	14293	24804
Karampur TC										7082
Tangwani TC										7712
Kashmor TC							6	572	12102	28108
Guddu TC										24073
Buxapur TC										7280
<u>Shikarpur District</u>										
Shikarpur MC	49491	53944	54995	61982	62746	45335	53910	70924	88138	133259
Khanpur TC								10151	11532	18559
Lakhi TC										11332
Rustam TC										7359
Chak TC							8	412	6922	11895
Garhi Yasin TC	6554	6549	6001	6926	8397	5560	5184	11157	8314	12341
Madeji TC										12334
<u>Larkana District</u>										
Larkana M.Corp	14543	16097	17723	24698	28085	33247	48008	71893	123890	270366
Dokri TC							2325	4539	5697	12332
Badah TC							8916	13536	16645	32376
Garello TC										5710
Rato Dero MC	4281	5411	5565	7285	9925	6277	7201	13292	19704	39846
Naudero MC							4061	6987	14554	27877
Shahdadkot MC						8994	15043	24323	32888	59836
Miro Khan TC										8824
Kambar MC	4807	6286	7126	9315	11681	9100	12090	18476	25885	57230
Warah TC									6652	15602
Nasirabad TC							7	766	10288	23172
<u>Sukkur District</u>										
Bagerji TC										6670
Sukkur MC/M. Corp	31316	35294	40737	64964	66466	77026	103216	158781	190551	329176
Rohri MC	9537	9919	9520	13714	14721	13243	19072	26818	31332	44143
Kandhra TC										11350
Pano Aqil TC							6282	11412	20330	40311
Pano Aqil Cantt										20418
<u>Ghotki District</u>										
Ghotki MC	3821	3430	3327	4638	5236	5881	6956	19275	28837	51401

District./Town/ Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Adil pur TC							6			872
Mirpur Mathelo MC							3585	13517	21241	41089
Daharki TC							3 879	7013	17417	33400
Ubauro TC							2968	3718	9552	19550
<u>Khairpur District</u>										
Khairpur MC	14014	14989	15740	11582	17510	18184	34144	48299	61447	102188
Theri TC							8	389	11800	18981
Piryaloi TC							8	295	11074	13841
Pirjo Goth TC							8 394	13688	18322	29612
Gambat MC				6286	4893	3843	5646	13962	17455	28335
Khuhra TC							3 846	7348	9730	13704
Sobhodero TC							1		7068	12185
Ranipur TC							2774	7536	8600	18744
Hingorja TC							2		1719	18551
Faqirabad TC							1		3386	15575
Kot Diji TC							9	519	12256	21345
Kumb TC									3549	6810
Thari Mirwah TC							4	738	22591	9237
Bozdar Wada TC										7645
Setharja TC							1		8237	27207
Pacca Chang TC							8			272
Karoondi TC										7169
<u>Nausharo Feroze District</u>										
N. Feroze TC							4516	7977	8567	14691
Padidan TC							4932	8342	13266	17431
Darya Khan Mari TC									5337	7477
Moro MC							10019	19132	30340	59321
Bhiria City TC							2796	4375	6516	10154
Bhiria Road TC							6	209	8229	12850
Tharushah TC							5358	8224	9187	14747
Kandiaro TC							4 852	9365	12355	22337
Mehrabpur TC							6 862	9643	16158	29383
<u>Nawabshah District</u>										
Nawabshah MC			2772	7023	17509	34201	45651	81045	102139	183110
Daur TC							9	631	8266	14646
Bandhi TC							3	788	4806	7173
Jam Shaib TC										5724
Sakrand TC							4198	12716	16452	26356
Daulatpur TC									7280	12144
Kazi Ahmad TC							1		1388	16746
Shahpur Jahania TC									5819	8047
<u>Dadu District</u>										

District./Town/ Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Dadu MC						13716	19142	30184	39298	98575
Phulji TC										6564
Mehar MC						5150		10143	12645	25355
Radhan TC						5		804	7859	13987
Theri Mohabat TC										9952
Khairpur N. Shah MC						3699		7655	10540	25236
Sita Road TC									8704	22987
Johi TC						2388		4522	6386	13591
Sehwan TC	5244	4749	4423	4107	4364	3827	4169	8357	13891	34289
Bhan TC									6108	14133
Kotri MC	7617	7256	7748	9908	9979	15154	20262	29746	39390	61130
Sann TC										7361
Thano Bula Khan TC								5355	6771	12281
<u>Hyderabad District</u>										
Hyderabad M.Corp	64790	69140	73951	96021	127521	229412	416441	600796	702539	1072246
Hyderabad Cantt	4588	6812	7887	5678	7172	12389	18096	27835	48990	79028
Tando Jam TC						4652	7149	11702	17301	26341
Tando Allahyar MC	4324	4287	5975	5146	8406	11873	17273	26314	30647	86056
Nasarpur TC						6		032	6774	9543
Chambar TC										10621
Tando Mohd Khan MC	4635	4978	3995	6626	8718	10735	15536	39003	41757	62087
Bulri TC									5626	4164
Matlari TC	6608	6487	4638	6692	5910	5447	6306	11997	12878	15773
Oderolal Station TC						1			1909	6849
Bhit Shah TC										16103
Khyber TC										5736
Hala MC	4985	5853	5757	7304	7964	9481	11956	18282	23877	39926
Saeedabad TC						7		336	8941	13484
<u>Badin District</u>										
Badin MC						6387		21939	23657	61302
Talhar TC						7		696	12226	17627
Kadhan TC										5711
Golarchi TC									3447	13969
Kario Ghanwar TC										4737
Matli MC						7420	10496	17088	23508	41995
Tando G. Haider TC						4	814	5707	8860	13581
Tando Bago TC						6		146	6934	11745
Rajo Khanani TC										6402
Khoski TC									3557	6398
<u>Thatta District</u>										
Thatta MC	10783	11161	8470	9635	8262	9716	12786	19106	21524	36915
Sujawal TC							5086	12715	14961	22996

District./Town/ Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Chohar Jamali TC							4	5699	8709	13150
Jati TC							3015	4146	4851	7388
Mirpur Bathoro TC							7	194	5016	9057
Daro TC										2445
Keti Bunder TC							6	629	5016	6975
Mirpur Sakro TC								14589	6834	16269
Gharo TC										
<u>Sanghar District</u>										
Sanghar MC							10153	19739	29239	50259
Perumal TC									1468	2129
Kandiari TC										5717
Tando Mitha Khan TC										2269
Khipro TC							8	224	14200	23939
Sinjhoro MC							7388	7662	8616	13307
Jhol TC							5	126	7382	13388
Khadro TC								5110	6011	8330
Shadadpur MC				4997	7570	11768	15314	21537	29180	42107
Sarhari TC									6261	58802
Shahpur Chakar TC								6798	12544	9527
Tando Adam MC	8664	10013	10268	12853	17233	21260	31246	49747	62744	17870
Jam Nawaz Ali TC										103363
Berani TC							7		121	4414
<u>Mirpur Khas District</u>										8312
Mirpur Khas MC	2787	4856	5789	10178	19591	40412	60861	81965	124371	184465
Mirwah TC							1			0115
Digri TC							6853	11602	17198	26533
Tando Jan Mohd TC							5	766	8858	13438
Jhudo TC							6950	8935	13306	21588
Naukot TC							5	835	9679	18399
Kot Ghulam Mohd TC							6027	8166	10838	17413
<u>Umerkot District</u>										
Umerkot MC	4924	3979	4097	3581	4275	5142	5878	8381	13742	35059
Dhoronaro TC							2216	3722	9003	16588
Chor Old TC							1			3583
Kunri TC							5005	7393	12785	22309
Nabisar TC										5213
Samaro TC							4		636	7319
Pithoro TC								4025	4574	5366
Shah Dipalli TC							3		296	4346
<u>Tharparkar District</u>										
Mithi TC								10211	12287	19524
Islamkot TC							5		940	10354

District./Town/ Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Diplo TC							6		845	9645
<u>Karachi Division</u>										
Karachi M. Corp	136297	186771	244162	300799	435887	905781	1748295	3293134	4901627	8636346
Karachi Cantt. *						162678	164303	133176	306505	457924
Gujro TC							1			74995

\* include:-

<b>Drig Road Cantt.</b>	32610	56742	130074
<b>Malir Cantt.</b>	22721	47588	44509
<b>Karachi Cantt.</b>	44084	181981	57967
<b>Clifton Cantt.( created after1981)</b>			181361
<b>Korangi Creek Cantt.</b>	27239	10222	34026
<b>Manora Cantt.</b>	6522	9972	9987

**Table 5.3.2  
Sindh: Population Variation of Cities and Towns 1901-98**

District/Town/ Urban Locality	1901			1901-11			1911-21			1921-31			1931-41			1941-51			1951-61			1961-72			1972-81			1981-98		
	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)
<b>Jacobabad District</b>																														
Jacobabad MC	7960	8334	844	6.81	10583	2296	2.43	15748	5165	4.08	21148	5840	3.20	22827	1238	0.96	35278	12451	4.45	57386	22318	4.31	79360	21789	3.86	137733	56368	3.30		
Chani Khano TC																														
Thal TC																														
Thal TC																														
Karachi-Kot MC																														
Chashma TC																														
Chashma TC																														
Karimpur TC																														
Tangrahi TC																														
Karimpur TC																														
Gulab TC																														
Shahpur TC																														
<b>Shahpur District</b>																														
Shahpur MC	48481	53844	4453	9.19	54999	1051	0.19	61822	6887	1.20	62746	764	0.12	48335	-17411	-3.30	52810	8879	1.76	70824	17014	2.38	88136	17214	2.80	133258	48121	2.48		
Kharpur TC																														
Lahri TC																														
Ruani TC																														
Chak TC																														
Gani Yam TC	8554	8549	-5	-0.01	8391	-648	-0.87	8825	825	1.44	8387	1471	1.84	5680	5184	-378	-6.78	11157	9473	8.82	8314	-2843	-3.42	12341	-4027	-2.35	12341	-4027	-2.35	
Mahar TC																														
<b>Larkana District</b>																														
Larkana MC	14543	18087	1554	10.66	17723	1670	0.87	24686	8975	3.37	28065	3387	1.28	33247	5162	1.70	48028	14781	3.74	71803	23885	3.54	122890	51897	8.64	270389	168478	4.70		
Qalan TC																														
Bahar TC																														
Garhi TC																														
Rao Daro MC	4381	5411	1130	2.57	5505	114	0.28	7285	1720	2.73	8905	2840	3.14	8277	-2843	-4.48	7201	924	1.36	13282	6081	9.42	18704	8412	4.78	28848	20142	4.23		
<b>Neelum District</b>																														
Neelum MC																														





Table 5.3.2  
Sindh: Population Variation of Cities and Towns 1901-98

City/Town/ Urban Locality	1901 Population	1901-11 Change Per cent	1911-21 Change Per cent	1921-31 Change Per cent	1931-41 Change Per cent	1941-51 Change Per cent	1951-61 Change Per cent	1961-72 Change Per cent	1971-81 Change Per cent	1981-98 Change Per cent
Sindhudurg TC										
Thakur TC										
Hingraya TC										
Fayyazabad TC										
Kul Dey TC										
Karachi TC										
Thakur Mahesh TC										
Shikhar Mahesh TC										
Sindhudurg TC										
Patel Ching TC										
Karachi TC										
Neelam Singh District										
N. Feroze TC										
Patel TC										
Chand Khan Mah TC										
Wari TC										
Brind City TC										
Brind Sudd TC										
Thakur TC										
Nandam TC										
Maharajah TC										
Nandam District										
Nandam Mah TC										
Chand TC										
Bandar TC										

**Table 5.3.2**  
**Sindh: Population Variation of Cities and Towns 1901-98**

City/Town	1901	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-98
Population	Population	Change	Population	Change	Population	Change	Population	Change	Population	Change
(% inc)	(% inc)	(% inc)	(% inc)	(% inc)	(% inc)	(% inc)	(% inc)	(% inc)	(% inc)	(% inc)
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Jam Shukri TC										5.74
Sawland TC										
Deulapur TC										
Rabi Ahmad TC										
Shahpur Akhwan TC										
Dadu District										
Chani MC										
Phulp TC										
Mahar MC										
Radhani TC										
Thar Mahomed TC										
Kharpur N. Shah MC										
Sah Rajpur TC										
Jam TC										
Sajwan TC										
Bhan TC										
Kotri MC										
Savri TC										
Thar Bala Khan TC										
Hydrabad District										
Hydrabad M. Corp										
Hydrabad Cant										
Tando Jam TC										
Tando Allahyar MC										
Nasirpur TC										

Table 5.3.2  
Sindh: Population Variation of Cities and Towns 1901-98

District/Town/ Urban Locality	1901			1901-11			1911-21			1921-31			1931-41			1941-51			1951-61			1961-72			1972-81			1981-98		
	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)	Population	Change	(%)
Chamber TC	4656	4876	10.4	343	0.72	20.8	3885	-683	-17.6	6026	2031	5.19	6716	2092	2.76	10726	2017	2.10	15538	4811	3.77	38003	22467	5.94	41737	2734	0.81	60097	20130	2.36
Tando Muhammad N																														
Buay TC																														
Makran TC	6809	6487	-4.7	-121	-1.8	-1.8	4636	-1549	-3.3	6862	2026	3.73	5810	-1762	-1.23	5447			8308	2866	3.45	11667	5861	5.00	12976	881	0.84	15173	2895	1.90
Chamber Station TC																														
Shah Bhan TC																														
Koylar TC																														
Hass MC	4885	3993	-18.4	1741	3.5	7.3	5157	-48	-0.9	7304	1547	2.41	7994	690	0.87	9481	1517	1.76	11666	2675	2.30	18262	6596	5.72	22877	5615	2.41	38826	18048	3.07
Seemaband TC																														
Badr District																														
Badr MC																														
Talpur TC																														
Kuthum TC																														
Gatani TC																														
Kurki Ghannaw TC																														
Mandi MC																														
Tando G. Haidar TC																														
Tando Bago TC																														
Rajo Khanpur TC																														
Korah TC																														
Tando Chattri																														
Tando MC	10783	11181	3.51	378	0.35	0.35	8470	-2691	-31.8	9835	1465	1.70	8262	-1373	-1.65	9716	1454	1.53	12798	3078	2.78	18108	5310	3.52	21534	2418	1.12	38815	13398	3.22
Supern TC																														
Chamber Jambal TC																														
Jam TC																														

**Table 5.3.2**  
**Sindh: Population Variation of Cities and Towns 1901-98**

District/Town/ Urban Locality	1881	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-98
	Population	Population	Change Per cent	Population	Change Per cent	Population	Change Per cent	Population	Change Per cent	Population
Mirpur Mathori TC								4148	1131	2.78
									700	1.87
									17.05	2.51
Osari TC								7194	5018	-2178
									-4.17	3.54
Kali Bunder TC									-36.78	80.56
										2445
Mirpur Sakro TC								8629	5018	-1815
									-3.24	1.86
Cham TC									-24.33	36.08
								14588	8824	-7756
									-8.57	5.23
Siddique Dastgir									-53.14	138.86
Banghori MC								19738	6568	5.89
									46.12	3.34
Perwani TC									28239	9050
									46.12	3.34
Karachi TC								1468	1468	2128
										88.1
										-65.03
										5717
Tando Mitha Khan TC										2288
Khapra TC								8224	14202	3878
									6.87	3.12
Bafra MC								7862	274	0.31
									0.31	88.16
Jati TC									12.45	1.40
								3126	7882	2708
									4.41	13388
Khadro TC								3110	8011	8011
									1.84	8320
Shahpur MC								29740	7643	2.65
									13827	4.43
Samban TC									44.30	38.46
								21537	6223	3.47
									46.84	46.84
Shahpur Chakar TC								6788	12544	5748
									7.51	3306
Tando Adam MC									84.32	42.48
								48747	18651	4.08
Jam Nandji Jh TC									12697	2.78
									103383	408.9
									28.13	84.74
Barni TC										4614
								7121	8312	1181
										18.73
Mirpur Khan District								2787	4506	5.71
									933	1.77
Mirpur Khan MC									19.21	19.21
									75.82	75.82
Mirpur Khan TC									8413	8.77
									48212	20821
									7.51	80881
									20848	4.18
									50.80	50.80
									82.48	82.48
Dighi TC								11802	4748	4.84
									84.32	17188
									46.23	26533
									88.30	84.78
									8858	54.28
									3082	5.21
									807609	4680
									807609	3.48
Tando Jinn Muhammad TC										807609

**Table 5.3.2**  
**Sindh: Population Variation of Cities and Towns 1901-98**

Division/Town	1901	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-72	1972-83	1981-90
Urban Locality	Population	Change Per cent	Population	Change Per cent	Population	Change Per cent	Population	Change Per cent	Population	Change Per cent
Jhokri TC										
Naushahi TC										
Abul Ghani Muhammad TC										
Unpopulated District										
Unpopulated M.C.										
Dhokan TC										
Chow Dahi TC										
Kutti TC										
Nasirabad TC										
Samaran TC										
Pirpur TC										
Shah Dahi TC										
Dhokan District										
Indus TC										
Indus TC										
Dahi TC										
Karachi District										
Karachi City										
Karachi M. Corp.										
Karachi Canal										
Dahi TC										
" include "										
Dahi Road Canal										
Mirpur Canal										
Karachi Canal										
Citizens Canal (created after 1947)										
Karachi Canal										
Mirpur Canal										

**Table 5.4**  
**NWFP: Population 1901-98**

(Pop. in thousands)

S.No	Census Year	Total	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
1	1901	2044	260	1784
			12.72	87.28
2	1911	2197	306	1891
			13.93	86.07
3	1921	2251	325	1926
			14.44	85.56
4	1931	2425	385	2040
			15.88	84.12
5	1941	3038	547	2491
			18.01	81.99
6	1951	4587	506	4081
			11.03	88.97
7	1961	5752	758	4994
			13.18	86.82
8	1972	8392	1666	6726
			19.85	80.15
9	1981	11061	1665	9396
			15.05	84.95
10	1998	17555	2973	14582
			16.94	83.06

**Table 5.4.1**  
**NWFP- Population of Urban Places 1901-98**

District/ Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<u>Chitral District</u>										
Chitral MC										29940
<u>Upper Dir District</u>										
(Dir District)										
Dir TC										24776
<u>Lower Dir District</u>										
Timargara MC										43774
<u>Swat District</u>										
Mingora MC							15920	51117	88078	174469
<u>Malakand P/A Distt</u>										
Bat Khela MC										38222
<u>Mansehra District</u>										
Mansehra MC						6513	11848	19865	27843	52095
Baffa TC	7029	7384	7603	7257	7988	5702	6761	8515	9593	11652
<u>Abbottabad District</u>										
Abbottabad MC	3395	4003	5360	7638	13558	13446	15955	27963	32188	47825
Abbottabad Cantt.	4369	7503	8260	8527	13864	14156	15081	18756	33808	58174
Havelian MC							4671	7803	16305	11928
Havelian Cantt.										19460
Nawan Shehr TC	4114	4661	5092	5130	6414	5668	8507	13644	14504	19725
Murree Gallies Cantt							488	403	161	308
<u>Haripur District</u>										
Haripur MC	5578	6193	5889	7653	9322	7979	10217	25245	31117	47262
Khalabat MC									23892	33938
<u>Mardan District</u>										
Mardan City/MC		6134	7433	23848	39200	46322	73246	111366	141842	237307
Mardan Cantt	3572	2795	3497	2431	3294	2505	4686	3828	6135	7204
Takht Bhai MC							3181	12069	18325	49245
<u>Swabi District</u>										
Swabi MC							17542	37292	46344	78960
Topi MC										30144
Zaida MC										22220
Nawankilli TC							7139	9873	11957	17472
Tordher TC										27574
<u>Charsadda District</u>										
Charsadda MC	19354	20160	20118	21764	30341	27048	37396	45555	62530	84257
Uthmanzai MC						10272	12610	15857	18931	24406
Shabqadar MC						18237	21516	31101	30881	53597

District/ Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Tangi MC	9095	9907	9843	8689	12906	12065	14706	18022	19492	24424
<u>Peshawar District</u>										
Peshawar Uni. TC										3892
Peshawar M. Corp	73343	74062	79427	87440	130967	109510	170960	229223	506896	915358
Peshawar Cantt	21804	23873	25025	34426	42453	41925	46925	43474	59352	68755
<u>Nowshera District</u>										
Nowshera Kalan MC		10955	11109	13829	15491	18237	21516	31101	38875	56290
Nowshera Cantt	9518	14543	16633	15137	28531	23114	22241	24815	36038	33138
Amangarh TC							11946	8234	9258	21337
Pabbi TC							7184	10905	13331	30946
Akora Khattak MC							7954	11191	13788	19317
Jahangira MC							3501	3564	18076	30537
Risalpur Cantt						9981	11291	12136	20386	31259
Cherat Cantt						1123	2336	989	1239	2477
<u>Kohat District</u>										
Kohat MC	18092	16697	18547	25100	34316	30467	36016	48096	55832	94647
Kohat Cantt	12670	5967	9306	9250	10661	10067	13838	17106	21772	30624
Lachi TC									10215	15376
Shakardara TC										9403
<u>Hangu District</u>										
Hangu MC						6977	9737	13800	15526	29986
Tall MC						5602	11747	14082	18901	24330
Doaba MC										7377
<u>Karak District</u>										
Karak MC									13679	27029
<u>Bannu District</u>										
Bannu MC	10070	11751	16361	24980	33210	20192	23859	36644	35170	37989
Bannu Cantt	4221	5114	5900	5559	5294	7007	7764	7113	8040	8907
<u>Lakki Marwat District</u>										
Lakki Marwat MC	5218	5923	7476	7703	10141	8634	9451	14359	18755	30186
Sarai Naurang TC										16336
<u>Dera Isma'il Khan District</u>										
Dera. I. Khan MC	28287	29401	33885	38956	49238	39786	44319	57296	64358	85497
Dera. I. Khan Cantt.	3450	5730	5456	1375	2068	1817	1821	1482	3787	4860
Paharpur TC							4532	6841	8665	14345
Kulachi TC	9125	10179	7895	8425	8840	6981	7190	9315	14785	18561
<u>Tank District</u>										
Tank MC	4402	5050	6363	6421	9089	6894	10582	14306	25003	33930









**Table 5.5**  
**Balochistan: Population 1901-98**

(Pop. in thousands)

S.No	Census Year	Total	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
1	1901	3367	276	3091
			8.20	91.80
2	1911	3799	300	3499
			7.90	92.10
3	1921	3523	322	3201
			9.14	90.86
4	1931	4177	427	3750
			10.22	89.78
5	1951	1187	145	1042
			12.22	87.78
6	1961	1385	228	1157
			16.46	83.54
7	1972	2432	400	2032
			16.45	83.55
8	1981	4332	677	3655
			15.63	84.37
9	1998	6511	1516	4995
			23.28	76.72

**Table 5.5.1**  
**Balochistan- Population of Urban Places 1901-98**

District/Town/ Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<u>Quetta District</u>										
Quetta City/ M.Corp	24584	33922	49001	60272	64476	55798	79493	137659	244842	488223
Quetta Cantt						28094	27140	20367	40877	72084
<u>Pishin District</u>										
Pishin MC						3106	2906	10068	14715	20479
<u>Kila Abdullah District</u>										
Chaman MC						6980	12208	20702	29793	65477
<u>Chagai District</u>										
Nushki TC						2142	3153	5329	11300	23386
Dalbandin TC										12353
<u>Loralai District</u>										
Loralai MC						4437	5519	7157	10482	25948
Loralai Cantt.									3418	5977
Duki TC										5394
Sinjawal TC							565	1126	5327	
<u>Barkhan District</u>										
Barkhan TC										7401
<u>Zhob District</u>										
Zhob MC						5932	8058	17291	28417	38138
Zhob Cantt.									3514	6110
<u>Sibi District</u>										
Sibi MC						11836	13327	19989	23043	48219
Harmai TC							1940	2503	4802	9349
<u>Ziarat District</u>										
Ziarat MC								533	201	619
<u>Kohlu District</u>										
Kohlu TC										9369
<u>Dera Bugti District</u>										
Dera Bugti TC										15309
<u>Jafarabad District</u>										
Dera Allah Yar TC							1497	2332	6730	37264
Sohbatpur TC										7553
Usta Muhammad MC						2089	3341	6605	12016	37160
<u>Nasirabad District</u>										
Dera Murad Jamali TC									9133	37766
<u>Bolan District</u>										
Dhadar TC							4099	4561	5852	12749
Mach TC						3211	4921	7273	8419	14304
Bhag TC							4316	7500	8589	12297

District/Town/ Urban Locality	Population									
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<u>Kalat District</u>										
Kalat TC						2009	5321	6481	11037	22559
Surab TC										11071
<u>Mastung District</u>										
Mastung MC						2 792	5962	10397	16450	24571
<u>Khuzdar District</u>										
Khuzdar MC								3362	30887	93060
Zehri TC										13158
Wadh TC										11105
<u>Kharan District</u>										
Kharan TC						2 589	2692	6093	10472	26057
<u>Lasbela District</u>										
Bela TC						3063	3139	6728	11172	16998
Uthal TC								2296	9404	13926
Gaddani TC						6			546	11344
Hub TC						4			249	63757
Winder TC										11465
<u>Kech District</u>										
Turbat MC						3549	4578	27671	52337	67905
<u>Gwadar District</u>										
Gwadar MC							8146	15794	17000	43850
Pasni TC						6 168	7483	15737	17988	27974
Ormara TC									8265	11005
Jiwani TC										13790
<u>Panjgur District</u>										
Chitkan TC						7 54	5670	9879	9495	19816







**Table 6**  
**Karachi (Urban): Summary of Socio-Demographic Data**

i. Urban Population

	1981 Actual	1998 %age	1981 Actual	1998%age
A. Total Urban Population				
Male	2,829,610	54.33	5,017,877	53.73
Female	2,378,522	45.67	4,321,358	46.27
Total	5,208,132	95.77	9,339,235	94.75
B. Less than 15 years of age				
Male	1,111,644	51.69	1,793,364	51.46
Female	1,038,801	48.31	1,691,308	48.54
Total	2,150,445	41.48	3,484,672	37.61
C. Between 15 and 24				
Male	602,175	55.18	1,093,231	53.37
Female	489,127	44.82	955,156	46.63
Total	1,091,302	20.79	2,048,387	21.84
D. Between 25 and 49				
Male	828,289	55.86	1,619,986	56.15
Female	654,539	44.14	1,265,254	43.85
Total	1,482,828	28.46	2,885,240	30.77
E. Between 50 and 59				
Male	151,793	60.01	284,159	56.05
Female	101,134	39.99	222,847	43.95
Total	252,927	4.84	507,006	5.38
F. 60 and above				
Male	135,709	58.84	227,137	54.87
Female	94,921	41.16	186,793	45.13
Total	230,630	4.44	413,930	4.40

ii. Urban Literacy

A. Total Urban Literacy				
Male	1,274,820	61.55	2,764,751	72.20
Female	837,671	50.47	2,040,250	63.94
Total	2,112,491	56.62	4,805,001	68.44
Population between 10 and 64 above	3,730,980		7,020,498	
B. Between 10 and 14				
Male	200,133	56.64	459,691	75.99
Female	182,867	57.16	422,175	75.26
Total	383,000	56.88	881,866	75.64
Population between 10 and 14	673,293		1,165,935	
C. Between 15 and 24				
Male	409,989	68.08	839,273	76.77
Female	313,511	64.10	689,809	72.22
Total	723,500	66.30	1,529,082	74.65
Population between 15 and 24	1,091,302		2,048,387	
D. Between 25 and 49				
Male	514,613	62.13	1,152,927	71.17
Female	290,738	44.42	763,600	60.35
Total	805,351	54.31	1,916,527	66.43
Population between 25 and 49	1,482,828		2,885,240	
E. Between 50 and 59				
Male	85,468	56.31	179,809	63.28
Female	32,147	31.79	97,689	43.84
Total	117,615	46.50	277,498	54.73
Population between 50 and 59	252,927		507,006	
F. 60 and above				
Male	64,617	47.61	133,051	58.58
Female	18,408	19.39	66,977	35.86
Total	83,025	36.00	200,028	48.32
Population 60 and above			413,930	

iii. **Urban Marital Status**

<b>Married:</b>				
<b>A. Total Urban Married Population</b>				
Male	1008960	59.50	1718571	53.30
Female	880129	64.63	1551452	58.99
Total	1889089	61.78	3270023	55.85
Population between 15 and above	3057687		5854563	
<b>B. Between 15 and 24</b>				
Male	79146	13.14	108241	9.90
Female	183195	37.45	264341	27.68
Total	262341	24.04	372582	18.19
Population between 15 and 24	1091302		1093231	
<b>C. Between 25 and 49</b>				
Male	677130	81.75	1191496	73.55
Female	685243	89.57	1054073	83.31
Total	1263373	85.20	2245569	77.83
Population between 25 and 49	1482828		2885240	
<b>D. Between 50 and 59</b>				
Male	139038	91.60	243738	85.78
Female	72343	71.53	156787	70.36
Total	211381	83.57	400525	79.00
Population between 50 and 59	252927		507006	
<b>E. 60 and above</b>				
Male	113646	83.74	175096	77.09
Female	38348	33.74	76251	43.55
Total	151994	65.90	251347	60.72
Population 60 and above	230630		413930	

iv. **Urban Employment**

Male	1171507	56.56	1831105	47.82
Female	62847	3.79	111690	3.50
Total	1234354	33.08	1942795	27.67
Population 10 and above	3730980		7020498	

v. **Migrant Population in Urban Karachi**

Male	997339	35.25	1212882	24.17
Female	701441	29.49	852397	19.73
Total	1698780	32.62	2065279	22.11
Population wrt total urban population	5208132		9339235	

vi. **Mother Tongue**

		1981 (In Percentage)	1998 (In Percentage)
Urdu		54.34	48.52
Punjabi		13.64	13.94
Sindhi	6	.29	7.22
Pushto	8	.71	11.42
Balochi		4.39	4.34
Seraiki		0.35	2.11
Others	1	2.27	12.44

Note: 1981 figures are in % households  
1998 figures are in % population

**vii. Religion**

	<b>Muslims</b>	<b>Christians</b>	<b>Hindus</b>	<b>Qaddianis</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Male	5,123,126	113,667	42,384	8,945	6,745	5,306,105
Female	4,382,909	124,905	39,214	8,044	6,379	4,550,213
Both sex	9,506,035	238,572	81,598	16,989	13,124	9,856,318
Percentage	96.45%	2.42%	0.83%	0.17%	0.13%	100%

**viii. Employment Trends**

	<b>1981 (Percentage)</b>	<b>1998 (Percentage)</b>
Total Employed	33.43	27.58
Less than 25 years of age	17.72	13.39
Above 60 years of age	33.25	18.74
Between 25 and 59	49.37	42.09
Self employed with respect to (wrt) total employed population	27.81	30.12
Government employed wrt total employed population	20.45	15.00
Employed non-government wrt total employed population	47.09	49.38
Employer wrt total population	2.48	3.31
Unpaid family help wrt total employed population	2.17	2.19
Unemployment rate	17.14	17.56

**Table 7**  
**Karachi: Demographic Data 1901-1998**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Increase/ Decrease since last Census / Survey</b>	<b>No. of years in between</b>	<b>Percent Increase/ Decrease</b>	<b>Per annum increase</b>
1901	136,297	-	10	-	-
1911	186,771	50,474	10	37.03	3.20
1921	244,162	57,391	10	30.73	2.72
1931	300,799	56,637	10	23.20	2.11
1941	435,887	135,088	10	44.91	3.78
1951	1,068,459	632,572	10	145.12	9.38
1961	1,912,598	844,139	10	79.01	6.00
1972	3,426,310	1,513,172	11	44.16	5.15
1981	5,208,132	1,781,822	9	52.00	5.07
1998	9,269,265	4,061,133	17	77.98	3.33

**Table 8.1**  
**Karachi: Migrant Population**

	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<b>Migrant Population</b>						
Total Male Population	400465	643292	1161990	1992477	2954693	5294083
Total Female Population	313435	479014	882059	1614269	2483291	4562447
Total Population	7 13900	1122306	2044049	3606746	5437984	9856530
<b>Total</b>						
Male Migrants					1017032	1264243
Intercensal Increase						247211
wrt Total Male Population					34.42%	23.88%
Female Migrants					711181	891258
Intercensal Increase						180077
wrt Total Female Population					28.64%	19.53%
Total Migrants					1728213	2155501
Intercensal Increase						427288
wrt Total Population					31.78%	21.87%
Sex Index					143	142
Intercensal Growth Rate						24.72%
Per annum Growth Rate						1.31%
<b>Urban</b>						
Total Urban-Male Population			1087583	1943913	2829610	5017877
Total Urban-Female Male Population			825020	1571489	2378522	4321358
Total Urban Population			1912603	3515402	5208132	9339235
Male Migrants					997339	1212882
Intercensal Increase						215543
wrt Total Urban Male Population					35.25%	24.17%
Female Migrants					701441	852397
Intercensal Increase						150956
wrt Total Urban Female Population					29.49%	19.73%
Total Urban Migrants					1698780	2065279
Intercensal Increase						366499
wrt Total Urban Population					32.82%	22.11%
Sex Index					142	142
Intercensal Growth Rate						21.57%
Per annum Growth Rate						1.16%
<b>Rural</b>						
Male Migrants					19693	51361
Female Migrants					9740	38861
Total Migrants					29433	90222

**Table 8.2**  
**Karachi: Migrants 1921- 1998**

	1921	1961	1981	1998
Population	2 17,000	1,912,000	5,208,000	9,856,530
Total Migrants	101,000	1,154,000	1,700,000	2,155,500
Migrants (wrt population)	47%	60%	33%	22%

**Migrants by Place of Birth (%)**

Migrants by Place of Birth	1921	1961	1981	1998
Total	100	100	100	100
Sindh excl. Karachi	14	2	5	NA
Baluchistan	14	2	1	NA
Punjab	8	12	25	NA
N.W.F.P.	4	8	17	NA
Kashmir, FATA, NA	-	2	1	NA
India	60	74	51	NA

**Table 9**  
**Karachi: Socio-Demographic-Population 1941- 1998**

	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<b>Total (Urban + Rural) Population</b>						
Male	400465	643292	1161990	1992477	2954693	5294083
Intercensal Increase in Numbers		242827	518698	830487	962216	2339390
Per Annum Increase		2.83%	3.54%	3.22%	2.34%	3.49%
Share of Males in Total Population	56.10%	57.32%	56.85%	55.24%	54.33%	53.71%
Female	313435	479014	882059	1614269	2483291	4562447
Intercensal Increase in Numbers		165579	403045	732210	869022	2079156
Per Annum Increase		2.53%	3.66%	3.62%	2.57%	3.64%
Share of Females in Total Population	43.90%	42.68%	43.15%	44.76%	45.67%	46.29%
Total Population	713900	1122306	2044049	3606746	5437984	9856530
Intercensal Increase in Numbers		408406	921743	1562697	1831238	4418546
Intercensal Growth Rate		57.21%	82.13%	76.45%	50.77%	81.25%
Per annum Growth Rate		4.63%	6.18%	5.30%	4.67%	3.56%
Dependents in Total Population in Numbers		475178	924193	1647386	2496910	4140865
Dependents in Total Population		42.34%	45.21%	45.68%	45.92%	42.01%
Index of Ageing for Total Population		11.06	10.52	10.52	10.71	11.70
Sex Ratio (Index) for Total Population	128	134	132	123	119	116
Area In Square Miles	8357	812	1357	1362	3527	3527
Density for Total Population	85	1382	1506	2648	1542	2795
<b>Karachi's Urban Population-Total</b>						
Male	DNA	DNA	1087583	1943913	2829610	5017877
Intercensal Increase				856330	885697	2188267
wrt Karachi's Total -Male Population			93.60%	97.56%	95.77%	94.78%
Female	DNA	DNA	825020	1571489	2378522	4321358
Intercensal Increase				746469	807033	1942836
wrt Total -Female Population			93.53%	97.35%	95.78%	94.72%
Total Urban Population	394917	1068459	1912603	3515402	5208132	9339235
Intercensal Increase		673542	844144	1602799	1692730	4131103
Intercensal Growth Rate		170.55%	79.01%	83.80%	48.15%	79.32%
Per annum Growth Rate		10.47%	6.00%	5.69%	4.46%	3.50%
Sex Ratio (Index) for Total Urban Population			132	124	119	116
<b>Karachi's Rural Population-Total</b>						
Karachi's Rural-Male Population		31477	74407	48564	125083	276206
Karachi's Rural -Female Population		26481	57039	42780	104769	241089
Total Rural Population	318983	57958	131446	91344	229852	517295
Intercensal Increase in Numbers		-261025	73488	-40102	138508	287443
Intercensal Growth Rate		-82%	127%	-31%	152%	125%

Per annum Growth Rate		-16%	9%	-3%	11%	5%
Less than 15 years of Age	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<b>Total (Urban + Rural) Population</b>						
Male		222756	437827	772741	1166517	1908808
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			215071	334914	393776	742291
wrt Total -Male Population		34.63%	37.68%	38.78%	39.48%	36.06%
Female		205119	398394	717813	1088898	1798340
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			193275	319419	371085	709442
wrt Total -Female Population		42.82%	45.17%	44.47%	43.85%	39.42%
Total		427875	836221	1490554	2255415	3707148
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			408346	654333	764861	1451733
wrt Total Population		38.12%	40.91%	41.33%	41.48%	37.61%
Sex Ratio (Index)		109	110	108	107	106
Intercensal Growth Rate			95.44%	78.25%	51.31%	64.37%
Per annum Growth Rate			6.93%	5.40%	4.71%	2.97%
<b>Urban (Less than 15 Years of Age)</b>						
Male			408588	751240	1111644	1793364
Intercensal Increase				342652	360404	681720
wrt Total Urban-Male Population			37.57%	38.65%	39.29%	35.74%
Female			372082	699027	1038801	1691308
Intercensal Increase				326945	339774	652507
wrt Total Urban-Female Population			45.10%	44.48%	43.67%	39.14%
Total			780670	1450267	2150445	3484672
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				669597	700178	1334227
wrt Total Urban Population			40.82%	41.25%	41.29%	37.31%
Sex Ratio (Index)			110	107	107	106
Intercensal Growth Rate				85.77%	48.28%	62.04%
Per annum Growth Rate				5.79%	4.47%	2.88%
<b>Rural (Less than 15 Years of Age)</b>						
Male			29239	21501	54873	115444
Female			26312	18786	50097	107032
Total			55551	40287	104970	222476
<b>Between 15 and 24</b>						
<b>Total (Urban + Rural) Population</b>						
Male		139945	240345	384403	624309	1148405
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			100400	144058	239906	524096
wrt Total -Male Population		21.75%	20.68%	19.29%	21.13%	21.69%
Female		100812	170649	319296	506350	1004019
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			69837	148647	187054	497669
wrt Total -Female Population		21.05%	19.35%	19.78%	20.39%	22.01%



Total Population		240757	410994	703699	1130659	2152424
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Population			170237	292705	426960	1021765
		21.45%	20.11%	19.51%	20.79%	21.84%
Sex Ratio (Index)	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Intercensal Growth Rate		139	141	120	123	114
Per annum Growth Rate			70.71%	71.22%	60.67%	90.37%
			5.49%	5.01%	5.41%	3.86%
Between 15 and 24 -Urban						
Male			226819	376585	602175	1093231
Intercensal Increase				149766	225590	491056
wrt Total Urban -Male Population			20.86%	19.37%	21.28%	21.79%
Female			161471	312818	489127	955156
Intercensal Increase				151347	176309	466029
wrt Total Urban -Female Population			19.57%	19.91%	20.56%	22.10%
Total			388290	689403	1091302	2048387
Intercensal Increase				301113	401899	957085
wrt Total Urban Population			20.30%	19.61%	20.95%	21.93%
Sex Ratio (Index)			140	120	123	114
Intercensal Growth Rate				77.55%	58.30%	87.70%
Per annum Growth Rate				5.36%	5.24%	3.77%
Rural (Between 15 and 24)						
Male			13526	7818	22134	55174
Female			9178	6478	17223	48863
Total			22704	14296	39357	104037
Between 25 and 49						
Total (Urban + Rural) Population						
Male		223409	379338	645868	864191	1701448
Intercensal Increase			155929	266530	218323	837257
wrt Total -Male Population		34.73%	32.65%	32.42%	29.25%	32.14%
Female		127717	235335	445314	683188	1331174
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			107618	209979	237874	647986
wrt Total -Female Population		26.66%	26.68%	27.59%	27.51%	29.18%
Total		351126	614673	1091182	1547379	3032622
Intercensal Increase			263547	476509	456197	1485243
wrt Total Population		31.29%	30.07%	30.25%	28.46%	30.77%
Sex Ratio (Index)		175	161	145	126	128
Intercensal Growth Rate			75.06%	77.52%	41.81%	95.98%
Per annum Growth Rate			5.76%	5.36%	3.96%	4.04%

wrt Total Urban -Male Population			32.66%	32.50%	29.27%	32.28%
Female			219780	432650	654539	1265254
Intercensal Increase				212870	221889	610715
wrt Total Urban -Female Population			26.64%	27.53%	27.52%	29.28%
	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Total			575010	1064473	1482828	2885240
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				489463	418355	1402412
wrt Total Urban Population			30.06%	30.28%	28.47%	30.89%
Sex Ratio (Index)			162	146	127	128
Intercensal Growth Rate				85.12%	39.30%	94.58%
Per annum Growth Rate				5.76%	3.75%	3.99%
Rural (Between 25 and 49)						
Male			24108	14045	35902	81462
Female			15555	12664	28649	65920
Total			39663	26709	64551	147382
Between 50 and 59						
Total (Urban + Rural) Population						
Male		31967	55599	100139	157568	297799
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			23632	44540	57429	140231
wrt Total -Male Population		4.97%	4.78%	5.03%	5.33%	5.63%
Female		23278	38590	64340	105468	232820
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			15312	25750	41128	127352
wrt Total -Female Population		4.86%	4.37%	3.99%	4.25%	5.10%
Total		55245	94189	164479	263036	530619
Intercensal Increase			38944	70290	98557	267583
wrt Total Po pulation		4.92%	4.61%	4.56%	4.84%	5.38%
Sex Ratio (Index)		137	144	156	149	128
Intercensal Growth Rate			70.49%	74.63%	59.92%	101.73%
Per annum Growth Rate			5.48%	5.20%	5.36%	4.21%
Urban (Between 50 and 59)						
Male			51743	97967	151793	284159
Intercensal Increase				46224	53826	132366
wrt Total Urban -Male Population			4.76%	5.04%	5.36%	5.66%
Female			35840	61845	101134	222847
Intercensal Increase				26005	39289	121713
wrt Total Urban -Female Population			4.34%	3.94%	4.25%	5.16%
Total			87583	159812	252927	507006

Intercensal Increase				72229	93115	254079
wrt Total Urban Population			4.58%	4.55%	4.86%	5.43%
Sex Ratio (Index)			144	158	150	128
Intercensal Growth Rate				82.47%	58.27%	100.46%
Per annum Growth Rate				5.62%	5.23%	4.18%
Rural (Between 50 and 59)						
Male			3856	2172	5775	13640
Female			2750	2495	4334	9973
Total			6606	4667	10109	23613
60 and Above						
	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Total (Urban + Rural) Population						
Male		25215	48881	89326	142108	237623
Intercensal Increase			23666	40445	52782	95515
wrt Total -Male Population			3.92%	4.21%	4.48%	4.81%
Female		22088	39091	67506	99387	196094
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			17003	28415	31881	96707
wrt Total -Female Population			4.61%	4.43%	4.18%	4.00%
Total		47303	87972	156832	241495	433717
Intercensal Increase			40669	68860	84663	192222
wrt Total Population of Karachi			4.21%	4.30%	4.35%	4.44%
Sex Ratio (Index)		114	125	132	143	121
Intercensal Growth Rate			85.98%	78.27%	53.98%	79.60%
Per annum Growth Rate			6.40%	5.40%	4.91%	3.50%
Urban ( 60 and Above)						
Male			45203	86298	135709	227137
Intercensal Increase				41095	49411	91428
wrt Total Urban -Male Population				4.16%	4.44%	4.80%
Female			35847	65149	94921	186793
Intercensal Increase				29302	29772	91872
wrt Total Urban -Female Population				4.34%	4.15%	3.99%
Total			81050	151447	230630	413930
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				70397	79183	183300
wrt Total Urban Population				4.24%	4.31%	4.43%
Sex Ratio (Index)			126	132	143	122
Intercensal Growth Rate				86.86%	52.28%	79.48%
Per annum Growth Rate				5.85%	4.78%	3.50%
Rural ( 60 and Above)						
Male			3678	3028	6399	10486
Female			3244	2357	4466	9301
Total			6922	5385	10865	19787

**Table 10**  
**Karachi: Literacy 1941-1998**

Literacy	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Total Male Population 10 years and above		489742	843893	1465567	2158374	4038823
Total Female Population		333097	588217	1110867	1727778	3345333
Total Population		822839	1432110	2576434	3886152	7384156
<b>Total Literacy (10 yrs &amp; Above)</b>						
Males	100427	222815	496870	818452	1295198	2874600
Intercensal Increase in Numbers		122388	274055	321582	476746	1579402
wrt Total Males (10 and Above)		45.50%	58.88%	55.85%	60.01%	71.17%
Females	41328	129959	311907	500145	843892	2103661
Intercensal Increase in Numbers		88631	181948	188238	343747	1259769
wrt Total Females		39.02%	53.03%	45.02%	48.84%	62.88%
Total	141755	352774	808777	1318597	2139090	4978261
Intercensal Increase in Numbers		211019	456003	509820	820493	2839171
wrt Total Population		42.87%	56.47%	51.18%	55.04%	67.42%
Sex Ratio (Index)	243	171	159	164	153	137
Intercensal Growth Rate		148.86%	129.26%	63.04%	62.22%	132.73%
Per annum Growth Rate		9.55%	8.65%	4.54%	5.52%	5.09%
<b>Urban Literates (10 yrs &amp; above)</b>						
Total Male Population			791587	1430822	2071330	3829483
Total Female Population			551351	1083557	1659650	3191015
Total Population			1342938	2514379	3730980	7020498
Male Literates			476408	806280	1274820	2764751
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				329872	468540	1489931
wrt Total Urban Males (10 yrs and Above)			60.18%	56.35%	61.55%	72.20%
Female Literates			303135	494859	837671	2040250
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				191724	342812	1202579
wrt Total Urban-Females (10 yrs & Above)			54.98%	45.67%	50.47%	63.94%
Total Urban Literates			779543	1301139	2112491	4805001
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				521596	811352	2692510
wrt Total Population (10 yrs & Above)			58.05%	51.75%	56.62%	68.44%
Sex Ratio (Index)			157	163	152	136
Intercensal Growth Rate				66.91%	62.36%	127.46%
Per annum Growth Rate				4.77%	5.53%	4.95%

Rural						
Male Literates			20462	12172	20378	109849
Female Literates			8772	5286	6221	63411
Total Literates			29234	17458	26599	173260
Literate Population (10 - 14 years)	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Total Male Population		69206	119730	244502	370198	641525
Total Female Population		59102	104557	215749	333385	593459
Total Population		128308	224287	460251	703583	1234984
Total Literates (10 -14 Yrs)						
Male Literates			68182	140314	204026	482569
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Male Population				72132	63712	278543
			56.95%	57.39%	55.11%	75.22%
Females Literates			57655	115561	184645	440173
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Female Population				57906	69084	255528
			55.14%	53.56%	55.38%	74.17%
Total			125837	255875	388671	922742
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Population				130038	132796	534071
			56.11%	55.59%	55.24%	74.72%
Literates (10 -14 Yrs) in Total Literate Population			15.56%	19.41%	18.17%	18.54%
Sex Ratio (Index)			118	121	110	110
Intercensal Growth Rate				103.34%	51.90%	137.41%
Per annum Growth Rate				6.66%	4.75%	5.22%
Urban Literates (10 - 14 Yrs)						
Total Urban Male Population			112592	238149	353364	604970
Total Urban Female Population			98413	211095	319929	560965
Total Urban Population			211005	449244	673293	1165935
Male Literates			65142	137617	200133	459691
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Male Population				72475	62516	259558
			57.86%	57.79%	56.64%	75.99%
Female Literates			55965	114431	182867	422175
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Female Population				58466	68436	239308
			56.87%	54.21%	57.16%	75.26%
Total Literates			121107	252048	383000	881866
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Urban Population				130941	130952	498866
			57.40%	56.10%	56.88%	75.64%
Sex Ratio (Index)			116	120	109	109
Intercensal Growth Rate				108.12%	51.96%	130.25%
Per annum Growth Rate				6.89%	4.76%	5.03%

<b>Rural Literates (10 - 14 yrs)</b>						
Male Literates			3040	2697	3893	22878
Female Literates			1690	1130	1778	17998
Total Literates			4730	3827	5671	40876
<b>Between 15 and 24</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>1951</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1998</b>
Total Male Population		139945	240345	384403	624309	1148405
Total Female Population		100812	170649	319296	506350	1004019
Total Population		240757	410994	703699	1130659	2152424
<b>Total Literates (15 - 24 Yrs)</b>						
Male-Literates			137917	241176	416414	873331
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				103259	175238	456917
wrt Total Male Population (15 -24 Yrs)				57.38%	62.74%	66.70%
Female-Literates			92152	176705	315554	711915
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				84553	138849	396361
wrt Total Female Population				54.00%	55.34%	62.32%
Total Literate Population			230069	417881	731968	1585246
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				187812	314087	853278
wrt Total Population				55.98%	59.38%	64.74%
Literates (15 - 24 yrs) in Total Literate Population				28.45%	31.69%	34.22%
Sex Ratio (Index)			150	136	132	123
Intercensal Growth Rate				81.63%	75.16%	116.57%
Per annum Growth Rate				5.58%	6.43%	4.65%
<b>Total Urban Literates (15 - 24 Yrs)</b>						
Total Urban Male Population			226819	376585	602175	1093231
Total Urban Female Population			161471	312818	489127	955156
Total Urban Population			388290	689403	1091302	2048387
Male literates			132266	237842	409989	839273
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				105576	172147	429284
wrt Total Male Population				58.31%	63.16%	68.08%
Female Literates			89693	175071	313511	689809
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				85378	138440	376298
wrt Total Female Population				55.55%	55.97%	64.10%
Total Literates			221959	412913	723500	1529082
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				190954	310587	805582
wrt Total Urban Population				57.16%	59.89%	66.30%
Sex Ratio (Index)			147	136	131	122
Intercensal Growth Rate				86.03%	75.22%	111.35%
Per annum Growth Rate				5.81%	6.43%	4.50%
<b>Rural Literates (15 - 24 yrs)</b>						
Male Literates			5651	3334	6425	34058
Female Literates			2459	1634	2043	22106
Total Literates			8110	4968	8468	56164

Between 25 and 49	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Total Male Population			379338	645868	864191	1701448
Total Female Population			235335	445314	683188	1331174
Total Population			614673	1091182	1547379	3032622
<b>Total Literates (25 -49 Yrs)</b>						
Male-Literates					522784	1196669
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Male Population						673885
					60.49%	70.33%
Female-Literates					292655	783849
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Male Population						491194
					42.84%	58.88%
Total Literate Population					815439	1980518
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Population						1165079
					52.70%	65.31%
Literates (25 - 49 yrs) in Total Literate Population					38.12%	39.78%
Sex Ratio (Index)					179	153
Intercensal Growth Rate						142.88%
Per annum Growth Rate						5.36%
<b>Urban Literates (25 - 49 Yrs)</b>						
Total Urban Male Population			355230	631823	828289	1619986
Total Urban Female Population			219780	432650	654539	1265254
Total Urban Population			575010	1064473	1482828	2885240
Male Literates					514613	1152927
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Male Population						638314
					62.13%	71.17%
Female Literates					290738	763600
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Female Population						472862
					44.42%	60.35%
Total Literates					805351	1916527
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Urban-Population						1111176
					54.31%	66.43%
Sex Ratio (Index)					177	151
Intercensal Growth Rate						137.97%
Per annum Growth Rate						5.23%
<b>Rural Literates ( 25 - 49 yrs)</b>						
Male Literates					8171	43742
Female Literates					1917	20249
Total Literates					10088	63991

Between 50 and 59	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Total Male Population		31967	55599	100139	157568	297799
Total Female Population		23278	38590	64340	105468	232820
Total Population		55245	94189	164479	263036	530619
<b>Total Literates (50 - 59 Yrs)</b>						
Male-Literates					86442	185668
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Male Population						99226
					54.86%	62.35%
Female-Literates					32483	99355
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Male Population						66872
					30.80%	42.67%
Total (Male + Female) Literate Population					118925	285023
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Population						166098
					45.21%	53.72%
Literates (50 - 59 yrs) in Total Literate Population					5.56%	5.73%
Sex Ratio (Index)					266	187
Intercensal Growth Rate						139.67%
Per annum Growth Rate						5.28%
<b>Urban Literates (50 - 59 Yrs)</b>						
Total Urban Male Population			51743	97967	151793	284159
Total Urban Female Population			35840	61845	101134	222847
Total Urban Population			87583	159812	252927	507006
Male-Literates					85468	179809
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Urban-Male Population						94341
					56.31%	63.28%
Female-Literates					32147	97689
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Urban-Female Population						65542
					31.79%	43.84%
Total Urban Literate Population					117615	277498
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Urban-Population						159883
					46.50%	54.73%
Sex Ratio (Index)					266	184
Intercensal Growth Rate						135.94%
Per annum Growth Rate						5.18%
<b>Rural Literates (50 - 59 yrs)</b>						
Male Literates					974	5859
Female Literates					336	1666
Total Literates					1310	7525



60 and above	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Total Male Population	25215	48881	89326	142108	237623	
Total Female Population	22088	39091	67506	99387	196094	
Total Population	47303	87972	156832	241495	433717	
<b>Total Literates 60 yrs &amp; Above</b>						
Male-Literates					65532	136363
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Male Population 60 yrs and Above					46.11%	57.39%
Female-Literates					18555	68369
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Female Population 60 yrs and Above					18.67%	34.87%
Total Literate Population					84087	204732
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Population Above 60 Years of Age					34.82%	47.20%
Literates 60 Yrs & Above in Total Literate Population					3.93%	4.11%
Sex Ratio (Index)					353.18	199.45
Intercensal Growth Rate						143.48%
Per annum Growth Rate						5.37%
<b>Urban Literates 60 Yrs &amp; Above</b>						
Total Male Population			45203	86298	135709	227137
Total Female Population			35847	65149	94921	186793
Total Population			81050	151447	230630	413930
Male-Literates					64617	133051
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Urban-Male Population					47.61%	58.58%
Female-Literates					18408	66977
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Urban-Female- Population					19.39%	35.86%
Total Urban Literate Population					83025	200028
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Urban-Population					36.00%	48.32%
Sex Ratio (Index)					351	199
Intercensal Growth Rate						140.93%
Per annum Growth Rate						5.31%
<b>Rural</b>						
Male Literates					915	3312
Female Literates					147	1392
Total Literates					1062	4704

**Table 11**  
**Karachi: Educational Attainment 1941- 1998**

	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<b>Educational Attainment</b>						
<b>Necessary Population Figures for the Computation of Educational Attainment</b>						
Total Males 4	00465	643292	1161990	1992477	2954693	5294083
Total Females	313435	479014	882059	1614269	2483291	4562447
Total Population 7	13900	1122306	2044049	3606746	5437984	9856530
<b>Educational Attainment for all Ages &amp; for following categories</b>						
Total Males		137141	171390		776833	1759070
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			34249			982237
wrt Total Male Population of Karachi Division			14.75%		26.29%	33.23%
Females		56570	54682		518179	1263783
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			-1888			745604
Percentage wrt Total Female Population			6.20%		20.87%	27.70%
Total Educational Attainment		193711	226072		1295012	3022853
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			32361			1727841
Percentage wrt Total Population			17.26%	11.06%	23.81%	30.67%
Sex Index		242.43%	313.43%		149.92%	139.19%
Intercensal Growth Rate			16.71%			133.42%
Per annum Growth Rate			1.56%			5.11%
<b>Primary</b>						
Total Males in Primary		49705	35394		213053	467608
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			-14311			254555
Percentage wrt Total Male Population			7.73%	3.05%	7.21%	8.83%
Total Females In Primary		47853	19168		186440	362517
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			-28685			176077
Percentage wrt Total Female Population			9.99%	2.17%	7.51%	7.95%
Total Population in Primary		97558	54562		399493	830125
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			-42996			430632
Percentage wrt Total Population			8.69%	2.67%	7.35%	8.42%
Sex Index		104	185		114	129
Intercensal Growth Rate			-44.07%			107.79%
Per annum Growth Rate			-5.65%			4.40%
<b>Middle</b>						
Total Males in Middle		38939	34443		200637	490110
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			-4496			289473
Percentage wrt Total Male Population			6.05%	2.96%	6.79%	9.26%
Total Females In Middle		6042	14649		122089	322056
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			8607			199967
Percentage wrt Total Female Population			1.26%	1.66%	4.92%	7.06%

	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Total Population in Middle		44981	49092		322726	812166
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			4111			489440
Percentage wrt Total Population		4.01%	2.40%		5.93%	8.24%
Sex Index		644	235		164	152
						151.66
Intercensal Growth Rate			9.14%			%
Per annum Growth Rate			0.88%			5.58%
<b>Matric</b>						
Total Males in Matric		35910	81421		243457	504651
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			45511			261194
Percentage wrt Total Male Population		5.58%	7.01%		8.24%	9.53%
Total Females in Matric		2050	17819		144656	373176
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			15769			228520
Percentage wrt Total Female Population		0.43%	2.02%		5.83%	8.18%
Total Population in Matric		37960	99240		388113	877827
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			61280			489714
Percentage wrt Total Population		3.38%	4.86%		7.14%	8.91%
Sex Index		1752	457		168	135
			161.43			126.18
Intercensal Growth Rate			%			%
Per annum Growth Rate			10.09%			4.92%
<b>Degree</b>						
Total Males Degree Holder		9445	13329		99924	235933
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			3884			136009
Percentage wrt Total Male Population		1.47%	1.15%		3.38%	4.46%
Total Females Degree Holder		458	2164		53393	170576
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			1706			117183
Percentage wrt Total Female Population		0.10%	0.25%		2.15%	3.74%
Total Population Degree Holder		9903	15493		153317	406509
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			5590			253192
Percentage wrt Total Population		0.88%	0.76%		2.82%	4.12%
Sex Index		2062	616		187	138
						165.14
Intercensal Growth Rate			56.45%			%
Per annum Growth Rate			4.58%			5.90%
<b>Higher Degree</b>						
Total Males Degree Holder (Higher)		3142	6803		19762	60768
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			3661			41006
Percentage wrt Total Male Population		0.49%	0.59%		0.67%	1.15%
Total Females Degree Holder (Higher)		167	882		11601	35458
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			715			23857

Percentage wrt Total Female Population		0.03%	0.10%		0.47%	0.78%
	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Total Population Degree Holder (Higher)		3309	7685		31363	96226
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			4376			64863
Percentage wrt Total Population		0.29%	0.38%		0.58%	0.98%
Sex Index		1881	771		170	171
			132.25			206.81
Intercensal Growth Rate			%			%
Per annum Growth Rate			8.79%			6.82%

**Table 12**  
**Karachi: Employment 1941- 1998**

Employment	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Total Male Population 10 years and above		489742	843893	1465567	2158374	4038823
Total Female Population 10 Years and above		333097	588217	1110867	1727778	3345333
Total Population 10 years and above		822839	1432110	2576434	3886152	7384156
<b>Total Employed (10 yrs and above)</b>						
Male Employed		383850	624145		1235104	1920895
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			240295			685791
Employed-Males wrt Total Males		78.38%	73.96%		57.22%	47.56%
Female Employed		11119	27028		64126	115409
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			15909			51283
Employed-Females wrt Total Females		3.34%	4.59%		3.71%	3.45%
Total Employed		394969	651173		1299230	2036304
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			256204			737074
Total Employed wrt Total Population		48.00%	45.47%		33.43%	27.58%
Sex Ratio (Index)		3452	2309		1926	1664
Intercensal Growth Rate			64.87%			56.73%
Per annum Growth Rate			5.13%			2.68%
<b>Total Employed-Urban</b>						
Total Male-Urban Population			791587	1430822	2071330	3829483
Total Female-Urban Population			551351	1083557	1659650	3191015
Total Population-Urban 10 years and above			1342938	2514379	3730980	7020498
Male Employed			581014		1171507	1831105
Intercensal Increase in Numbers						659598
Urban-Male-Employed of Total Urban Males			73.40%		56.56%	47.82%
Female Employed			25684		62847	111690
Intercensal Increase in Numbers						48843
Urban-Female-Employed of Total Urban-Females			4.66%		3.79%	3.50%
Total Urban Employed			606698		1234354	1942795
Intercensal Increase in Numbers						708441
Total Urban Employed wrt Total Population			45.18%		33.08%	27.67%
Sex Ratio (Index)			2262		1864	1639
Intercensal Growth Rate						57.39%
Per annum Growth Rate						2.70%
<b>Rural</b>						
Males Employed			43131		63597	89790
Females Employed			1344		1279	3719
Total Employed			44475		64876	93509

10 - 25 Years	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<b>Total</b>						
Total Male Population		209151	360075	628905	994507	1789930
Total Female Population		159914	275206	535036	839735	1597480
Total Population		369065	635281	1163941	1834242	3387410
Male Employed					306932	423828
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Male Population					30.86%	23.68%
Female Employed					18175	29610
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Female Population					2.16%	1.85%
Total Employed					325107	453438
Intercensal Increase in Numbers						128331
Percentage wrt Total Population					17.72%	13.39%
wrt Total Employed Population					25.02%	22.27%
Sex Ratio (Index)					1689	1431
Intercensal Growth Rate						39.47%
Per annum Growth Rate						1.98%
<b>Urban-Employed (10- 25 Yrs)</b>						
Urban Male Population			339411	840324	955539	1698201
Urban Female Population			259884	700222	809056	1516121
Urban Population			599295	1540546	1764595	3214322
Male-Employed					285804	402817
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Male Population					29.91%	23.72%
Female Employed					17510	28394
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Female Population					2.16%	1.87%
Total Urban Employed					303314	431211
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Urban Population					17.19%	13.42%
Sex Ratio (Index)					1632	1419
Intercensal Growth Rate						42.17%
Per annum Growth Rate						2.09%
<b>Rural</b>						
Male Employed					21128	21011
Female Employed					665	1216
Total Employed					21793	22227

<b>25 - 59 Years</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>1951</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1998</b>
<b>Total</b>						
Total Male Population		255376	434937	746007	1021759	1999247
Total Female Population		150995	273925	509654	788656	1563994
Total Population		406371	708862	1255661	1810415	3563241
Male-Employed					851186	1418156
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Male Population					83.31%	70.93%
Female-Employed					42650	81515
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Female Population					5.41%	5.21%
Total Employed					893836	1499671
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Population					49.37%	42.09%
Employed (25-59 yrs) wrt Total Employed Population					68.80%	73.65%
Sex Ratio (Index)					1996	1740
Intercensal Growth Rate						67.78%
Per annum Growth Rate						3.09%
<b>Urban Employed (25-49 Yrs)</b>						
Total Urban-Male Population			406973	729790	980082	1904145
Total Urban-Female Population			255620	494495	755673	1488101
Total Urban Population			662593	1224285	1735755	3392246
Male-Employed					813692	1353556
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Male Population					83.02%	71.08%
Female-Employed					42175	79226
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Female Population					5.58%	5.32%
Total Urban-Employed					855867	1432782
Intercensal Increase in Numbers wrt Total Urban-Population					49.31%	42.24%
Sex Ratio (Index)					1929	1708
Intercensal Growth Rate						67.41%
Per annum Growth Rate						3.08%
<b>Rural</b>						
Male Employed					37494	64600
Female Employed					475	2289
Total Employed					37969	66889

60 yrs and above	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<b>Total</b>						
Total Male Population		25215	48881	89326	142108	237623
Total Female Population		22088	39091	67506	99387	196094
Total Population		47303	87972	156832	241495	433717
Male-Employed					76986	78911
Intercensal Increase in Numbers						1925
Male-Employed wrt Total Male Population					54.17%	33.21%
Female-Employed					3301	4284
Intercensal Increase in Numbers						983
Female-Employed wrt Total Female Population					3.32%	2.18%
Total Employed					80287	83195
Intercensal Increase in Numbers						2908
wrt Total Population					33.25%	19.18%
wrt Total Employed Population					6.18%	4.09%
Sex Ratio (Index)					2332	1842
Intercensal Growth Rate						3.62%
Per annum Growth Rate						0.21%
<b>Urban</b>						
Total Urban-Male Population			45203	86298	135709	227137
Total Urban-Female Population			35847	65149	94921	186793
Total Urban-Population			81050	151447	230630	413930
Male-Employed					72011	74732
Intercensal Increase in Numbers						2721
wrt Total Male Population					53.06%	32.90%
Female-Employed 60 and Above Years of Age					3162	4070
Intercensal Increase in Numbers						908
wrt Total Female Population					3.33%	2.18%
Total Employed					75173	78802
Intercensal Increase in Numbers						3629
Percentage wrt Total-Urban Population					32.59%	19.04%
Sex Ratio (Index)					23	18
Intercensal Growth Rate						4.83%
Per annum Growth Rate						0.28%
<b>Rural</b>						
Male					4975	4179
Female					139	214
Total					5114	4393



**Table 13**  
**Karachi: Married Population 1941-1998**

	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<b>Total Married (15 years and above)</b>						
Total Male Population		420536	724163	1221065	1788176	3397298
Total Female Population		273995	483669	895127	1394393	2751872
Total Population		694531	120782 3	2116192	3182569	6149170
<b>Males</b>		261201	430001	698961	1054794	1811781
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Male Population		62.11%	59.38%	57.24%	58.99%	53.33%
<b>Females</b>		209927	355357	615303	921101	1639805
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Female Population		76.62%	73.47%	68.74%	66.06%	59.59%
<b>Total Married</b>		471128	785358	1214264	1975895	345186
Intercensal increase in numbers Wrt Total Population		67.83%	65.20%	62.11%	62.08%	56.13%
Sex Ratio (Index)	124	121	114	115	110	
Intercensal Growth Rate		66.70%	67.35%	50.34%	74.68%	
Per annum Growth Rate		5.24	4.79%	4.63%	3.34%	
<b>Urban Married (15 years and above)</b>						
Total Male Population			678995	1192673	1695821	3224513
Total Female Population			452938	872462	1361866	2630050
Total Urban Population			113193 3	2065135	3057687	5854563
<b>Male-Married</b>				682467	1008960	1718571
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Male Population			402074	280393	326493	709611
			59.22%	57.22%	59.50%	53.30%
<b>Female-Married</b>				599266	880129	1551452
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Female Population			331724	267542	280863	671323
			73.24%	68.69%	64.63%	58.99%
<b>Total Married Population</b>				1281733	1889089	3270023
Intercensal increase in numbers			733798	547935	607356	1380934
Percentage wrt Total Urban Population			64.83%	62.07%	61.78%	55.85%
Sex Ratio (Index)			121	114	115	111
Intercensal Growth Rate				74.67%	47.39%	73.10%
Per annum Growth Rate				5.20%	4.40%	3.28%
<b>Rural Married (15 years and above)</b>						
Male						
Female			27927	16494	45834	93210
Total			23633	16037	40972	88353
			51560	32531	86806	181563

	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<b>Married Population Between 15 &amp; 24 yrs</b>						
Total Male Population		139945	240345	384403	624309	1148405
Total Female Population		100812	170649	319296	506350	1004019
Total Population		240757	703699	703699	113659	2152424
<b>Total Married (15-24 years)</b>						
Male						
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Male Population		41812	56188	50455	83585	116944
			14376	-5733	33130	33359
		29.88%	23.38%	13.13%	13.39%	10.18%
Female						
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Female Population		76914	113837	156335	191997	283036
			36923	42498	35662	91039
		76.29%	66.71%	48.96%	37.92%	28.19
Total						
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Population		118726	170025	206790	275582	399980
wrt Total Married Population			51299	36765	68792	124398
Sex Ratio (Index)		49.31%	41.37%	29.39%	24.37%	18.58%
Intercensal Growth Rate		25.20%	21.65%	15.73%	13.95%	11.59%
Per annum Growth Rate		54	49	32	44	41
			43.21%	21.62%	33.27%	45.14%
			3.66%	1.80%	3.24%	2.22%
<b>Urban-Married (15-24 years)</b>						
Total Male Population			226819	376585	602175	1093231
Total Female Population			161471	312818	489127	955156
Total Population			388290	689403	1091302	2048387
Male			53184	48875	79146	108241
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Urban-Male Population				-4309	30271	29095
			23.45%	12.98%	13.14%	9.90%
Female			107024	152540	183195	264341
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Urban Female Population				45516	30655	81146
			66.28%	48.76%	37.45%	27.68%
Total			160208	201415	262341	372582
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Urban Population				41207	60926	110241
Sex Ratio (Index)			41.26%	29.22	24.04%	18.19%
Intercensal Growth Rate			50	32	43	41
Per annum Growth Rate				25.72%	30.25%	42.02
				2.10%	2.98%	2.09
<b>Rural-Married (15-24 years)</b>						
Male						
Female			3004	1580	4439	8703
Total			6813	3795	8802	18695
			9817	5375	13241	27398

	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<b>Total Married (25 – 49 yrs)</b>						
Total Male Population			379338	645868	864191	1701448
Total Female Population			235335	445314	683188	1331174
Total Population			614673	1091182	1547379	3032622
Total Males Married		173077	291709	494684	707587	1255862
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Male Population			118632 76.90%	202975 76.59%	212903 81.88%	548275 73.81%
Female-Married		109673	207511	397418	612740	1112240
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Female Population			97838 88.18%	189907 89.24%	215322 89.69%	499500 83.55%
Total Married		282759	499220	892102	1320327	2368102
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Population			216470 81.22%	392882 81.76%	428225 85.33%	1047775 78.09%
wrt Total Married Population		60.02%	63.57%	67.88%	66.82%	68.61%
Sex Ratio (Index)		158	141	124	115	113
Intercensal Growth Rate			76.56%	78.70%	48.00%	79.36%
Per annum Growth Rate			5.85%	5.42%	4.45%	3.50%
<b>Urban Married (25-49 years)</b>						
Total Urban Male Population			355230	631823	828289	1619986
Total Urban Female Population			219780	432650	654539	1265254
Total Urban Population			575010	1064473	1482828	2885240
Male-Married			272967	484697	677130	1191496
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Urban Male Population			211730 76.84%	192433 76.71%	514366 81.75%	514366 73.55%
Female-Married			193527	387777	685243	1054073
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Urban Female Population			194250 88.05%	198466 89.63%	467830 89.57%	467830 83.31%
Total Married			466494	872474	1263373	2245569
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Urban Population			405980 81.13%	390899 81.96%	982196 85.20%	982196 77.83%
Sex Index			141	125	116	113
Intercensal Growth Rate			87.03%	44.80%	77.74%	3.44
Per annum Growth Rate			5.86%	4.20%		
<b>Rural Married (25 – 49 years)</b>						
Male			18742	9987	30457	64366
Female			13984	9641	26497	58167
Total			32726	19628	56954	122533

	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<b>Total Married (50 and 59 years)</b>						
Total Male Population			55599	100139	157568	297799
Total Female Population			38590	64340	105468	232820
Total Population			94189	164479	263036	530619
Male Married		26850	47081	86115	144367	255845
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Male Population			20231 84.68%	39034 86.00%	58252 91.62%	111478 85.91%
Female Married		12763	22613	40002	75792	164054
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Female Population			9850 58.60%	17389 62.17%	35790 71.86%	88262 70.46%
Total Married		39613	69694	126117	220159	419899
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Population			30081 73.99%	56423 76.68%	94042 83.70%	199740 79.13%
wrt Total Married Population		8.41%	8.87%	9.60%	11.14%	12.17
Sex Ratio (Index)		210	208	215	190	156
Intercensal Growth Rate			75.94%	80.96%	74.57%	90.73%
Per annum Growth Rate			5.81%	5.54%	6.39%	3.87%
<b>Urban Married (50-59 years)</b>						
Total Urban Male Population			51743	97967	151793	284159
Total Urban Female Population			35840	61845	101134	222847
Total Urban Population			87583	159812	252927	507006
Male Married			43734	83764	139038	243738
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Male Population			84.52%	85.50%	91.60%	85.78%
Female Married			20851	38488	72343	156787
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Female Population			58.18%	62.23%	71.53%	70.36%
Total Married			64585	122252	211381	400525
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Urban Population			73.74%	76.50%	83.57%	79.00%
Sex Ratio (Index)			210	218	192	155
Intercensal Growth Rate				89.29%	72.91%	89.48%
Per annum Growth Rate				5.97%	6.27%	3.83%
<b>Rural Married (50 – 59 years)</b>						
Male			3347	2351	5329	12107
Female			1762	1514	3449	7267
Total			5109	3665	8778	19374

	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<b>Total Married (60 years and above)</b>						
Total Male Population		25215	48881	89326	142108	237623
Total Female Population		22088	39091	67506	99387	196094
Total Population		47303	87972	156832	241495	433717
Male Married		18414	35023	67707	119255	183130
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Male Population		73.03%	71.65%	75.80%	83.92%	77.07
Female Married		5811	11396	21548	40572	80475
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Female Population		26.31%	29.15%	31.92%	40.82	41.04%
Total Married		24225	46419	89255	159827	262605
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Population			22194	42836	70572	103778
wrt Total Married Population		5.14%	52.77%	56.91%	66.18%	60.78%
Sex Ratio (Index)		317	5.91%	6.79%	8.09	7.64%
Intercensal Growth Rate			307	314	294	228
Per annum Growth Rate			91.62%	92.28%	79.07%	64.93%
			6.72%	6.12%	6.69%	2.99%
<b>Urban Married (60 years and above)</b>						
Total Urban Male Population			45203	86298	135709	227137
Total Urban Female Population			35847	65149	94921	186793
Total Urban Population			81050	151447	230630	413930
Male Married			32189	65131	113646	175096
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Male Population				32942	48515	61450
			71.21%	75.47%	83.74%	77.09%
Female Married			10322	20461	38348	76251
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Female Population				10139	17887	37903
			32.07	31.42%	33.74%	43.55%
Total Married			42511	85592	151994	251347
Intercensal increase in numbers wrt Total Urban Population				43081	66402	99353
Sex Ratio (Index)			52.45%	56.52%	65.90%	60.72%
Intercensal Growth Rate			312	318	296	230
Per annum Growth Rate				101.34%	77.58%	65.37%
				6.57%	6.59%	3.00%
<b>Rural Married (60 years and above)</b>						
Male			2834	2576	5609	8034
Female			1074	1087	2224	4224
Total			3908	3663	7833	12258

**Table 14**  
**Karachi: Divorced Population 1941-1998**

	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
<b>Total Divorced Population (15 years &amp; above)</b>						
Total Male Population (15 yrs & above)			724163	1221065	1788176	3397298
Total Female Population			483660	895127	1394393	2751872
Total Population			1207823	2116192	3182569	6149170
<b>Total Divorced-Males</b>		1153	2058	2028	2118	7183
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			905	-30	90	5065
wrt Total Male Population (15 yrs & above)			0.28%	0.17%	0.12%	0.21%
<b>Total Divorced-Females</b>		1225	2248	2113	3239	14501
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			1023	-135	1126	11262
wrt Total Female Population (15 yrs & above)			0.46%	0.24%	0.23%	0.53%
<b>Total Divorced</b>		2378	4306	4141	5357	21684
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			1928	-165	1216	16327
wrt Total Population (15 yrs & above)			0.36%	0.20%	0.17%	0.35%
Sex Ratio (Index)		94	92	96	65	50
Intercensal Growth Rate			81.08%	-3.83%	29.36%	304.78%
Per annum Growth Rate			6.12%	-0.35%	2.90%	8.57%
<b>Urban-Divorced (15 yrs &amp; above)</b>						
Total Male-Urban Population (15 yrs & above)			678995	1192673	1695821	3224513
Total Female-Urban Population			452938	872462	1361866	2630050
Total Population-Urban			1131933	2065135	3057687	5854563
<b>Male-Divorced</b>			1921	1994	2038	6927
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				73	44	4889
wrt Total Urban Male Population (15 and Above)			0.28%	0.17%	0.12%	0.21%
<b>Female-Divorced</b>			2058	2065	3083	14032
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				7	1018	10949
wrt Total Urban-Female Population (15 yrs & above)			0.45%	0.24%	0.23%	0.53%
<b>Total Divorced Population</b>			3979	4059	5121	20959
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				80	1062	15838
wrt Total Urban Population (15 yrs & above)			0.35%	0.20%	0.17%	0.36%
Sex Ratio (Index)			93	97	66	49
Intercensal Growth Rate				2.01%	26.16%	309.28%
Per annum Growth Rate				0.18%	2.62%	8.64%
<b>Rural-Divorced (15 yrs &amp; above)</b>						
Male			137	34	80	256
Female			190	48	156	469
Total			327	82	236	725

Between 15 and 24		1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Total Male Population (15 - 24 Yrs)			240345	384403	624309	1148405	
Total Female Population			170649	319296	506350	1004019	
Total Population			410994	703699	1130659	2152424	
Total Divorced (15 - 24 Years)							
Male-Divorced		217	256	138	419	830	
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			39	-118	281	411	
wrt Total Male Population (15 - 24 Yrs)			0.11%	0.04%	0.07%	0.07%	
Female -Divorced		345	759	583	882	1861	
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			414	-176	299	979	
wrt Total Female Population (15 - 24 Yrs)			0.44%	0.18%	0.17%	0.19%	
Total Divorced (15 - 24 Yrs)		562	1015	721	1301	2691	
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			453	-294	580	1390	
wrt Total Population (15 - 24 Yrs)			0.25%	0.10%	0.12%	0.13%	
Total Divorced (15 - 24 Yrs) wrt Total Divorced Population		23.63%	23.57%	17.41%	24.29%	12.41%	
Sex Ratio (Index)		63	34	24	48	45	
Intercensal Growth Rate			80.60%	-28.97%	80.44%	106.84%	
Per annum Growth Rate			6.09%	-3.06%	6.78%	4.37%	
Urban -Divorced (15 - 24 Yrs)							
Total Urban Male Population (15 - 24 Yrs)			226819	376585	602175	1093231	
Total Urban Female Population			161471	312818	489127	955156	
Total Urban Population			388290	689403	1091302	2048387	
Male-Divorced			239	136	408	804	
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				-103	272	396	
wrt Total Urban Male Population (15 - 24 Yrs)			0.11%	0.04%	0.07%	0.07%	
Female -Divorced			714	574	851	1786	
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				-140	277	935	
wrt Total Urban Female Population (15 - 24 Yrs)			0.44%	0.18%	0.17%	0.19%	
Total Divorced			953	710	1259	2590	
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				-243	549	1331	
wrt Total Urban Population (15 - 24 Yrs)			0.25%	0.10%	0.12%	0.13%	
Sex Ratio (Index)			33	24	48	45	
Intercensal Growth Rate				-25.50%	77.32%	105.72%	
Per annum Growth Rate				-2.64%	6.57%	4.33%	
Male			17	2	11	26	
Female			45	9	31	75	
Total			62	11	42	101	
Between 25 and 49							
Total Male Population (25 - 49 yrs)			379338	645868	864191	1701448	
Total Female Population			235335	445314	683188	1331174	
Total Population			614673	1091182	1547379	3032622	

Total Divorced (25 - 49 years)	1941	1961	1961	1972	1981	1998
Male-Divorced		764	1228	1450	1233	4249
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			464	222	-217	3016
wrt Total Male Population (25 - 49 yrs)			0.32%	0.22%	0.14%	0.25%
Female -Divorce d		597	1148	1275	1874	9644
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			551	127	599	7770
wrt Total Female Population (25 - 49 yrs)			0.49%	0.29%	0.27%	0.72%
Total Divorced		1361	2376	2725	3107	13893
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			1015	349	382	10786
wrt Total Urban Population (25 - 49 yrs)			0.39%	0.25%	0.20%	0.46%
Total Divorced (25 - 49 yrs) wrt Total Divorced Population		57.23	%	55.18%	65.81%	58.00%
Sex Index		128	107	114	66	44
Intercensal Growth Rate			74.58%	14.69%	14.02%	347.15%
Per annum Growth Rate			5.73%	1.25%	1.47%	9.21%
Urban Divorced (25 - 49 yrs)						
Total Urban Male Population (25 - 49 yrs)			355230	631823	828289	1619986
Total Urban Female Population			219780	432650	654539	1265254
Total Urban Po pulation			575010	1064473	1482828	2885240
Male-Divorced			1150	1425	1177	4080
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				275	-248	2903
wrt Total Urban Male Population (25 - 49 yrs)			0.32%	0.23%	0.14%	0.25%
Female -Divorced			1040	1244	1772	9327
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				204	528	7555
wrt Total Urban Female Population (25 - 49 yrs)			0.47%	0.29%	0.27%	0.74%
Total Divorced			2190	2669	2949	13407
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				479	280	10458
wrt Total Urban Population (25 - 49 yrs)			0.38%	0.25%	0.20%	0.46%
Sex Index			111	115	66	44
Intercensal Growth Rate				21.87%	10.49%	354.63%
Per annum Growth Rate				1.81%	1.11%	9.32%
Rural Divorced (25 - 49 yrs)						
Male			78	25	56	169
Female			108	31	102	317
Total			186	56	158	486
Between 50 and 59						
Total Male Population (50 - 59 yrs)			55599	100139	157568	297799
Total Female Population			38590	64340	105468	232820
Total Population			94189	164479	263036	530619
Total Divorced						
Male-Divorced		89	218	258	234	1067
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			129	40	-24	833
wrt Total Male Population (50 - 59 yrs)			0.39%	0.26%	0.15%	0.36%



	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Female -Divorced		152	180	149	233	1584
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			28	-31	84	1351
wrt Total Female Population (50 - 59 yrs)			0.47%	0.23%	0.22%	0.68%
Total Divorced		241	398	407	467	2651
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			157	9	60	2184
wrt Total Population (50 - 59 yrs)			0.42%	0.25%	0.18%	0.50%
Total Divorced (50 - 59 yrs) wrt Total Divorced Population		10.13%	9.24%	9.83%	8.72%	12.23%
Sex Ratio (Index)		59	121	173	100	67
Intercensal Growth Rate			65.15%	2.26%	14.74%	467.67%
Per annum Growth Rate			5.14%	0.20%	1.54%	10.75%
Urban Divorced (50 - 59 yrs)						
Total Male Population (50 - 59 yrs)			51743	97967	151793	284159
Total Female Population			39091	67506	99387	196094
Total Population			90834	165473	251180	480253
Male-Divorced			206	254	224	1036
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				48	-30	812
wrt Total Urban Male Population (50 - 59 yrs)			0.40%	0.26%	0.15%	0.36%
Female -Divorced			156	147	219	1535
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				-9	72	1316
wrt Total Urban Female Population (50 - 59 yrs)			0.40%	0.22%	0.22%	0.78%
Total Divorced			362	401	443	2571
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				39	42	2128
wrt Total Urban Population (50 - 59 yrs)			0.40%	0.24%	0.18%	0.54%
Sex Ratio (Index)			43	37	49	60
Intercensal Growth Rate				10.77%	10.47%	480.36%
Per annum Growth Rate				0.93%	1.11%	10.90%
Rural Divorced (50 - 59 yrs)						
Male			12	4	10	31
Female			24	2	14	49
Total			36	6	24	80
60 and above						
Total Male Population (60 yrs & above)		25215	48881	89326	142108	237623
Total Female Population		22088	39091	67506	99387	196094
Total Population		47303	87972	156832	241495	433717
Total Divorced						
Male-Divorced		83	356	182	232	1037
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			273	-174	50	805
wrt Total Male Population (60 yrs & above)		0.33%	0.73%	0.20%	0.16%	0.44%
Female -Divorced		131	161	106	250	1412
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			30	-55	144	1162
wrt Total Female Population (60 yrs & above)		0.59%	0.41%	0.16%	0.25%	0.72%

	1941	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Total Divorced		214	517	288	482	2449
Intercensal Increase in Numbers			303	-229	194	1967
wrt Total Population (60 yrs & above)		0.45%	0.59%	0.18%	0.20%	0.56%
Total Divorced (60 yrs & above) wrt Total Divorced Population		9.00%	12.01%	6.95%	9.00%	11.29%
Sex Ratio (Index)		63	221	172	93	73
			141.59			408.09
Intercensal Growth Rate			%	-44.29%	67.36%	%
Per annum Growth Rate			9.22%	-5.18%	5.89%	10.03%
<b>Urban-Divorced (60 yrs &amp; above)</b>						
Total Urban Male Population (60 yrs & above)			45203	86298	135709	227137
Total Urban Female Population			35847	65149	94921	186793
Total Urban Population			81050	151447	230630	413930
Male-Divorced			326	179	229	1007
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				-147	50	778
wrt Total Urban Male Population (60 yrs & above)			0.72%	0.21%	0.17%	0.44%
Female-Divorced			148	100	241	1384
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				-48	141	1143
wrt Total Urban Female Population (60 yrs & above)			0.41%	0.15%	0.25%	0.74%
Total Divorced			474	279	470	2391
Intercensal Increase in Numbers				-195	191	1921
wrt Total Urban Population (60 yrs & above)			0.58%	0.18%	0.20%	0.58%
Sex Ratio (Index)			220	179	95	73
						408.72
Intercensal Growth Rate				-41.14%	68.46%	%
Per annum Growth Rate				-4.70%	5.97%	10.04%
<b>Rural Divorced (60 yrs &amp; above)</b>						
Male			30	3	3	30
Female			13	6	9	28
Total Divorced			43	9	12	58

Table 15  
Karachi: Languages Spoken

	1981 (%age)	1998 (%age)
Urdu	54.34	48.52
Punjabi	13.64	13.94
Sindhi	6.29	7.22
Pushto	8.71	11.42
Baluchi	4.39	4.34
Seraiki	0.35	2.11
Others	12.27	12.44

Table 16  
Karachi: Sources of Information

	1981 (%age)	1998 (%age)
TV	NA	72.04
Radio	NA	36.19
Newspapers	NA	49.85
Total with information sources	NA	81.24

Table 17  
Karachi: Physical Conditions

	1981	1998
No. of Housing Units	858,000	1,457,000
Rental Housing	26.40 %	32.48 %
One room houses	44.94 %	30.09 %
Three room houses	13.96 %	21/12 %
Average persons/ room	3.1	2.89
Electric Connections	65.78 %	93.79 %
Water Connections in house	44.45 %	74.38 %
Water Connections outside house	45.39 %	7.41 %
RCC roofs	42.54 %	56.04 %

Table 18  
Karachi: District wise comparison 1998

Population	Malir	East	Central	West	South	Total 1998	Total 1981
<b>A. Less than 15</b>							
Male	211932	518713	417683	445319	315161	1908808	1166517
Percentage wrt total population of district	52.19%	51.43%	51.29%	51.51%	51.36%	51.49%	51.72%
Female	194130	489872	396616	419193	298529	1798340	1088898
Percentage wrt total population of district	47.81%	48.57%	48.71%	48.49%	48.64%	48.51%	48.28%
Total	406062	1E+06	814299	864512	613690	3707148	2255415
Percentage share of district	10.95%	27.21%	21.97%	23.32%	16.55%		
Percentage wrt total population of Karachi						37.61%	41.48%
<b>B. Between 15 and 24</b>							
Male	120999	317782	257715	257389	206753	1160638	624309
Percentage wrt total population of district	57.69%	53.17%	52.14%	54.96%	54.06%	53.92%	55.22%
Female	88749	279877	236542	210894	175724	991786	506350
Percentage wrt total population of district	42.31%	46.83%	47.86%	45.04%	45.94%	46.08%	44.78%
Total	209748	597659	494257	468283	382477	2152424	1130659
Percentage share of district	9.74%	27.77%	22.96%	21.76%	17.77%		
Percentage wrt total population of Karachi						21.84%	20.79%
<b>C. Between 25 and 49</b>							
Male	171362	472375	391671	345177	320863	1701448	864191
Percentage wrt total population of district	59.18%	55.14%	54.23%	57.67%	56.73%	56.10%	55.85%
Female	118219	384257	330563	253397	244736	1331172	683188
Percentage wrt total population of district	40.82%	44.86%	45.77%	42.33%	43.27%	43.90%	44.15%
Total	289581	856632	722234	598574	565599	3032620	1547379
Percentage share of district	9.55%	28.25%	23.82%	19.74%	18.65%		
Percentage wrt total population of Karachi						30.77%	28.46%
<b>D. Between 50 and 59</b>							
Male	25793	84461	71199	58754	57392	297599	157568
Percentage wrt total population of district	59.92%	54.96%	53.69%	58.92%	56.62%	56.11%	59.90%
Female	17251	69221	61405	40964	43979	232820	105468
Percentage wrt total population of district	40.08%	45.04%	46.31%	41.08%	43.38%	43.89%	40.10%
Total	43044	153682	132604	99718	101371	530419	263036
Percentage share of district	8.12%	28.97%	25.00%	18.80%	19.11%		
Percentage wrt total population of Karachi						5.38%	4.84%
<b>E. Greater than 60</b>							
Male	18559	71029	62268	42561	43206	237623	142108
Percentage wrt total population of district	56.28%	54.87%	54.36%	56.87%	52.75%	54.79%	58.85%
Female	14416	58429	52269	32275	38705	196094	99387
Percentage wrt total population of district	43.72%	45.13%	45.64%	43.13%	47.25%	45.21%	41.15%
Total	32975	129458	114537	74836	81911	433717	241495
Percentage share of district	7.60%	29.85%	26.41%	17.25%	18.89%		
Percentage wrt total population of Karachi						4.40%	4.44%
<b>Total</b>							
Male	548645	1E+06	1200536	1E+06	943375	5306116	2954693
Percentage wrt total population of district	55.90%	53.33%	52.70%	54.57%	54.06%	53.83%	54.33%
Female	432765	1E+06	1077395	956723	801673	4550212	2483291
Percentage wrt total population of district	44.10%	46.67%	47.30%	45.43%	45.94%	46.17%	45.67%
Total	981410	3E+06	2277931	2E+06	1745048	9856328	5437984

Percentage share of district	7.90%	27.35%	24.95%	16.78%	23.01%		
Literacy	Malir	East	Central	West	South	Total 1998	Total 1981
<b>A. Between 10 and 14</b>							
Male	44875	140732	114336	98558	84068	482569	204026
Total Male Population of the District	66792	177371	143638	145128	108596	641525	370198
Percentage wrt total male pop. of district	67.19%	79.34%	79.60%	67.91%	77.41%	75.22%	55.11%
Female	35240	133212	108376	85228	78077	440133	184645
Total Female Population	58671	165998	133890	133693	101207	593459	333385
Percentage wrt total female pop. of district	60.06%	80.25%	80.94%	63.75%	77.15%	74.16%	55.38%
Total Literate Population	80115	273944	222712	183786	162145	922702	388671
Total Population of the District	125463	343369	277528	278821	209803	1234984	703583
Percentage wrt total pop. of district	63.86%	79.78%	80.25%	65.92%	77.28%	74.71%	55.24%
Percentage share of the district	8.68%	29.69%	24.14%	19.92%	17.57%		
<b>B. Between 15 and 24</b>							
Male	80792	251294	207601	176193	157451	873331	416414
Total Male Population of the District	120999	317782	257715	257389	206753	1160638	624309
Percentage wrt total male pop. of district	66.77%	79.08%	80.55%	68.45%	76.15%	75.25%	66.70%
Female	44912	220205	193730	125068	128000	711915	315554
Total Female Population	88749	279877	236542	210894	175724	991786	506350
Percentage wrt total female pop. of district	50.61%	78.68%	81.90%	59.30%	72.84%	71.78%	62.32%
Total Literate Population	125704	471499	401331	301261	285451	1585246	731968
Total Population of the District	209748	597659	494257	468283	382477	2152424	1130659
Percentage wrt total population of district	59.93%	78.89%	81.20%	64.33%	74.63%	73.65%	64.74%
Percentage share of the district	7.93%	29.74%	25.32%	19.00%	18.01%		
<b>C. Between 25 and 49</b>							
Male	103100	355849	305138	207126	225456	1196669	522784
Total Male Population of the District	171362	472375	391671	345177	320863	1701448	864191
Percentage wrt total male pop. of the district	60.17%	75.33%	77.91%	60.01%	70.27%	70.33%	60.49%
Female	41208	258889	242267	99809	141696	783869	292655
Total Female Population	118219	384257	330563	253397	244736	1331172	683188
Percentage wrt total female pop. of the district	34.86%	67.37%	73.29%	39.39%	57.90%	58.89%	42.84%
Total Literate Population	144308	614738	547405	306935	367152	1980538	815439
Total Population of the District	289581	856632	722234	598574	565599	3032620	1547379
Percentage wrt total population of the district	49.83%	71.76%	75.79%	51.28%	64.91%	65.31%	52.70%
Percentage share of the district	7.29%	31.04%	27.64%	15.50%	18.54%		
<b>D. Between 50 and 59</b>							
Male	12142	57488	51615	28458	35965	185668	86442
Total Male Population of the District	25793	84461	71199	58754	57392	297599	157568
Percentage wrt total male pop. of district	47.07%	68.06%	72.49%	48.44%	62.67%	62.39%	54.86%
Female	3595	34710	34536	8613	17901	99355	32483
Total Female Population	17251	69221	61405	40964	43979	232820	105468

Percentage wrt total female pop. of district	20.84%	50.14%	56.24%	21.03%	40.70%	42.67%	30.80%
Total Literate Population	15737	92198	86151	37071	53866	285023	118925
Total Population of the District	43044	153682	132604	99718	101371	530419	263036
Percentage wrt total pop. Of district	36.56%	59.99%	64.97%	37.18%	53.14%	53.74%	45.21%
Percentage share of the district	5.52%	32.35%	30.23%	13.01%	18.90%		
<b>E. Greater than 60</b>	<b>Mallr</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>Centra l</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>Total 1998</b>	<b>Total 1981</b>
Male	7013	44934	42380	17208	24828	136363	65532
Total Male Population of the District	18559	71029	62268	42561	43206	237623	142108
Percentage wrt total male pop. of district	37.79%	63.26%	68.06%	40.43%	57.46%	57.39%	46.11%
Female	2504	23893	23287	5619	13066	68369	18555
Total Female Population	14416	58429	52269	32275	38705	196094	99387
Percentage wrt total female pop. of district	17.37%	40.89%	44.55%	17.41%	33.76%	34.87%	18.67%
Total Literate Population	9517	68827	65667	22827	37894	204732	84087
Total Population of the District	32975	129458	114537	74836	81911	433717	241495
Percentage wrt total pop. of district	28.86%	53.17%	57.33%	30.50%	46.26%	47.20%	34.82%
Percentage share of the district	4.65%	33.62%	32.07%	11.15%	18.51%		
<b>Total</b>							
Male	247922	850297	721070	527543	527768	2874600	1295198
Percentage wrt Total Male Pop. (10 & above)	61.44%	75.72%	77.83%	62.14%	71.63%	71.17%	60.01%
Female	127459	670909	602196	324337	378740	2103641	843892
Percentage wrt Total Female Pop. (10 & above)	42.87%	70.05%	73.92%	48.32%	62.67%	62.88%	48.84%
Total	375381	2E+06	6	851880	906508	4978241	2139090
Percentage wrt Total Population (10 & above)	53.56%	73.11%	76.00%	56.04%	67.59%		
Percentage share of the district	7.54%	30.56%	26.58%	17.11%	18.21%		
Percentage of Karachi Division						67.42%	55.05%
<b>Marital Status</b>							
<b>Married</b>							
<b>A. Between 15 and 24</b>							
Male	18387	26993	19509	31946	20109	116944	83585
Total Male Population of the District	120999	317782	257715	257389	206753	1160638	624309
Percentage wrt total male population of district	15.20%	8.49%	7.57%	12.41%	9.73%	10.08%	30.33%
Female	35272	70346	56322	74323	46773	283036	191997
Total Female Population	88749	279877	236542	210894	175724	991786	506350
Percentage wrt total male population of district	39.74%	25.13%	23.81%	35.24%	26.62%	28.54%	69.67%
Total Married Population	53659	97339	75831	106269	66882	399980	275582
Total Population of the District	209748	597659	494257	468283	382477	2152424	1130659
Percentage wrt total population of the district	25.58%	16.29%	15.34%	22.69%	17.49%	18.58%	24.37%
Percentage share of the district	13.42%	24.34%	18.96%	26.57%	16.72%		

# B. Between 25 and 49

Male	134986	341996	274926	265736	238218	1255862	707587
Total Male Population of the District	171362	472375	391671	345177	320863	1701448	864191
Percentage wrt total male population of district	78.77%	72.40%	70.19%	76.99%	74.24%	73.81%	53.59%
Female	105300	316659	266345	221453	202483	1112240	612740
Total Female Population	118219	384257	330563	253397	244736	1331172	683188
Percentage wrt total male population of district	89.07%	82.41%	80.57%	87.39%	82.74%	83.55%	46.41%
Total Married Population	240286	658655	541271	487189	440701	2368102	1320327
Total Population of the District	289581	856632	722234	598574	565599	3032620	1547379
Percentage wrt total population of the district	82.98%	76.89%	74.94%	81.39%	77.92%	78.09%	85.33%
Percentage share of the district	10.15%	27.81%	22.86%	20.57%	18.61%		

# C. Between 50 and 59

	Malir	East	Central	West	South	Total 1998	Total 1981
Male	23229	75331	63714	52583	50988	265845	144367
Total Male Population of the District	25793	84461	71199	58754	57392	297599	157568
Percentage wrt total male population of district	90.06%	89.19%	89.49%	89.50%	88.84%	89.33%	65.57%
Female	12714	49161	42963	28731	30485	164054	75792
Total Female Population	17251	69221	61405	40964	43979	232820	105468
Percentage wrt total female population of district	73.70%	71.02%	69.97%	70.14%	69.32%	70.46%	34.43%
Total Married Population	35943	124492	106677	81314	81473	429899	220159
Total Population of the District	43044	153682	132604	99718	101371	530419	263036
Percentage wrt total population of the district	83.50%	81.01%	80.45%	81.54%	80.37%	81.05%	83.70%
Percentage share of the district	8.36%	28.96%	24.81%	18.91%	18.95%		

# D. Greater than 60

Male	14427	54619	48053	32525	33506	183130	119255
Total Male Population of the District	18559	71029	62268	42561	43206	237623	142108
Percentage wrt total male population of district	77.74%	76.90%	77.17%	76.42%	77.55%	77.07%	74.62%
Female	6536	24246	21255	13205	15233	80475	40572
Total Female Population	14416	58429	52269	32275	38705	196094	99387
Percentage wrt total female population of district	45.34%	41.50%	40.66%	40.91%	39.36%	41.04%	25.38%
Total Married Population	20963	78865	69308	45730	48739	263605	159827
Total Population of the District	32975	129458	114537	74836	81911	433717	241495
Percentage wrt total population of the district	63.57%	60.92%	60.51%	61.11%	59.50%	60.78%	66.18%
Percentage share of the district	7.95%	29.92%	26.29%	17.35%	18.49%	+	66.18%

# Total

Male	191029	498939	406202	382790	342821	1821781	1054794
Percentage wrt Total Male Population	56.73%	52.76%	51.89%	54.38%	54.57%	53.62%	58.99%
Female	159822	460412	386885	337712	294974	1639805	921101
Percentage wrt Total Female Population	66.97%	58.15%	56.83%	62.83%	58.63%	59.59%	66.06%
Total	350851	959351	793087	720502	637795	3461586	1975895
Percentage	10.14%	27.71%	22.91%	20.81%	18.42%		
Percentage of Karachi Division						56.29%	62.08%

Marital Status							
Married Women in the Reproductive age							
Females in Reproductive Age (15 - 49yrs)	206968	664134	567105	464291	420460	2322958	1189538
Percentage wrt Total Female Population	47.82%	51.82%	52.64%	48.53%	52.45%	51.05%	47.90 %
Married Women (15 - 49 yrs)	140572	387005	322667	295776	249256	1395276	804737
Percentage wrt Total Female Population	32.48%	30.20%	29.95%	30.92%	31.09%	30.66%	32.41%
Percentage of Married women in Reproductive age	67.92%	58.27%	56.90%	63.70%	59.28%	60.06%	67.65%
Mean Marriage Age in Years							
Males	26	28.4	28.99	26.95	27.85		
Females	21.44	24.07	24.54	27.11	23.63		
Marital Status	Mair	East	Centra I	West	South	Total 1998	Total 1981
Divorced							
A. Between 15 and 24							
Male	60	300	212	152	106	830	419
Total Male Population of the District	120999	317782	257715	257389	206753	1160638	624309
Percentage wrt total male population of district	0.05%	0.09%	0.08%	0.06%	0.05%	0.07%	32.21%
Female	121	581	442	396	321	1861	882
Total Female Population	88749	279877	236542	210894	175724	991786	506350
Percentage wrt total female population of district	0.14%	0.21%	0.19%	0.19%	0.18%	0.19%	67.79%
Total Divorced Population	181	881	654	548	427	2691	1301
Total Population of the District	209748	597659	494257	468283	382477	2152424	1130659
Percentage wrt total population of the district	0.09%	0.15%	0.13%	0.12%	0.11%	0.13%	0.12%
Percentage share of the district	6.73%	32.74%	24.30%	20.36%	15.87%		
B. Between 25 and 49							
Male	301	1346	947	747	908	4249	1233
Total Male Population of the District	171362	472375	391671	345177	320863	1701448	864191
Percentage wrt total male population of district	0.18%	0.28%	0.24%	0.22%	0.28%	0.25%	39.68%
Female	471	2838	2619	1455	2261	9644	1874
Total Female Population	118219	384257	330563	253397	244736	1331172	683188
Percentage wrt total male population of district	0.40%	0.74%	0.79%	0.57%	0.92%	0.72%	60.32%
Total Divorced Population	772	4184	3566	2202	3169	13893	3107
Total Population of the District	289581	856632	722234	598574	565599	3032620	1547379
Percentage wrt total population of the district	0.27%	0.49%	0.49%	0.37%	0.56%	0.46%	0.20%
Percentage share of the district	5.55%	30.10%	25.65%	15.84%	22.80%		
C. Between 50 and 59							
Male	52	333	245	188	249	1067	234
Total Male Population of the District	25793	84461	71199	58754	57392	297599	157568
Percentage wrt total male population of district	0.20%	0.39%	0.34%	0.32%	0.43%	0.36%	51.20%
Female	72	486	425	228	373	1584	223
Total Female Population	17251	69221	61405	40964	43979	232820	105468
Percentage wrt total female population of district	0.42%	0.70%	0.69%	0.56%	0.85%	0.68%	48.80%
Total Divorced Population	124	819	670	416	622	2651	457
Total Population of the District	43044	153682	132604	99718	101371	530419	263036



Percentage wrt total population of the district	0.29%	0.53%	0.51%	0.42%	0.61%	0.50%	0.17%
Percentage share of the district	4.68%	30.89%	25.27%	15.69%	23.46%		
<b>D. Greater than 60</b>							
Male	51	309	314	138	225	1037	232
Total Male Population of the District	18559	71029	62268	42561	43206	237623	142108
Percentage wrt total male population of district	0.27%	0.44%	0.50%	0.32%	0.52%	0.44%	0.16%
Female	57	409	365	166	415	1412	250
Total Female Population	14416	58429	52269	32275	38705	196094	99387
Percentage wrt total female population of district	0.40%	0.70%	0.70%	0.51%	1.07%	0.72%	0.25%
Total Divorced Population	108	718	679	304	640	2449	482
Total Population of the District	32975	129458	114537	74836	81911	433717	241495
Percentage wrt total population of the district	0.33%	0.55%	0.59%	0.41%	0.78%	0.56%	0.20%
Percentage share of the district	4.41%	29.32%	27.73%	12.41%	26.13%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>Malir</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>Total 1998</b>	<b>Total 1981</b>
Male	464	2288	1718	1225	1488	7183	2118
Percentage wrt total population of district	39.16%	34.66%	30.85%	35.30%	30.63%	33.13%	39.61%
Female	721	4314	3851	2245	3370	14501	3229
Percentage wrt total population of district	60.84%	65.34%	69.15%	64.70%	69.37%	66.87%	60.39%
Total	1185	6602	5569	3470	4858	21684	5347
Percentage share of district	5.46%	30.43%	25.67%	16.00%	22.39%		
Percentage of Karachi Division						0.35%	0.17%
<b>Employment</b>							
Male	180539	481732	453823	419170	385631	1920895	1235104
Male Population 10 yrs & above	403505	1E+06	926491	849009	736800	4038823	2158374
Percentage wrt male population 10 yrs & above	44.74%	42.90%	48.98%	49.37%	52.34%	47.56%	57.22%
Female	8084	38987	28711	13429	26195	115406	64126
Female Population 10 yrs & above	297306	957782	814669	671223	604351	3345331	1727778
Percentage wrt female population	2.72%	4.07%	3.52%	2.00%	4.33%	3.45%	3.71%
Total	188623	520719	482534	432599	411826	2036301	1299230
Total Population 10 yrs & above	700811	2E+06	1741160	2E+06	1341151	7384154	3886152
Percentage wrt total population of 10 yrs & above	26.91%	25.02%	27.71%	28.46%	30.71%	27.58%	33.43%
Percentage share of the district	9.26%	25.57%	23.70%	21.24%	20.22%		
(For Further Details on Employment see Table: 6)							
<b>Migration</b>							
Male	186782	322930	260240	303235	191056	1264243	1017032
Total Male Population of the District	548645	1E+06	1200536	1E+06	943375	5306116	2954693
Percentage wrt total male population of district	34.04%	22.05%	21.68%	26.39%	20.25%	23.83%	58.85%
Female	122835	237597	212480	203505	114661	891078	711181
Total Female Population	432765	1E+06	1077395	956723	801673	4550212	2483291
Percentage wrt total male population of district	28.38%	18.54%	19.72%	21.27%	14.30%	19.58%	41.15%
Total Migrant Population	309617	560527	472720	506740	305717	2155321	1728213
Total Population of the District	981410	3E+06	2277931	2E+06	1745048	9856328	5437984
Percentage wrt total population of the district	31.55%	20.41%	20.75%	24.06%	17.52%	21.87%	31.78%
Percentage share of the district	14.36%	26.00%	21.93%	23.50%	14.18%		

(For Further Details on Migration see  
Table: 2)

<b>Religion</b>							
Total Muslims	947733	3E+06	2232323	2E+06	1617221	9506037	5260226
Percentage wrt Total Population of the District	96.57%	96.38%	98.00%	97.92%	92.68%	96.45%	96.73%
Total Christians	20414	77443	35528	30798	74389	238572	121360
Percentage wrt Total Population of the District	2.08%	2.82%	1.56%	1.46%	4.26%	2.42%	2.23%
Total Hindus	10809	13346	3595	7445	46403	81598	42466
Percentage wrt Total Population of the District	1.10%	0.49%	0.16%	0.35%	2.66%	0.83%	0.78%
Total Ahmedis	1779	5223	4232	3786	1969	16989	6428
Percentage wrt Total Population of the District	0.18%	0.19%	0.19%	0.18%	0.11%	0.17%	0.12%
Total Scheduled Caste	278	1456	644	192	600	3170	DNA
Percentage wrt Total Population of the District	0.03%	0.05%	0.03%	0.01%	0.03%	0.03%	DNA
Total Others (Parsis, Budhists and Sikhs and others)	397	1981	1609	1509	4458	9954	7504
Percentage wrt Total Population of the District	0.04%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	0.26%	0.10%	0.14%
Total Population of the District	981410	3E+06	2277931	2E+06	1745040	9856320	5437984
<b>Spoken Languages of Total Population</b>							
	Malir	East	Central	West	South	Total 1998	Total 1981
Urdu	155790	2E+06	1675830	834774	447644	4782196	2955202
Percentage wrt Total Population	15.87%	60.75%	73.57%	39.64%	25.65%	48.52%	54.34%
Punjabi	171335	404140	196651	272726	328839	1373691	741808
Percentage wrt Total Population	17.46%	14.72%	8.63%	12.95%	18.84%	13.94%	13.64%
Sindhi	246114	104465	36303	126377	198465	711724	342308
Percentage wrt Total Population	25.08%	3.80%	1.59%	6.00%	11.37%	7.22%	6.29%
Pushto	202809	163390	103766	517036	138732	1125733	473400
Percentage wrt Total Population	20.67%	5.95%	4.56%	24.55%	7.95%	11.42%	8.71%
Balochi	83470	45066	17633	111508	170411	428088	238833
Percentage wrt Total Population	8.51%	1.64%	0.77%	5.29%	9.77%	4.34%	4.39%
Seriaki	23120	58061	52366	43096	31723	208366	19077
Percentage wrt Total Population	2.36%	2.11%	2.30%	2.05%	1.82%	2.11%	0.35%
Others	98772	302736	195382	200406	429226	1226522	667356
Percentage wrt Total Population	10.06%	11.02%	8.58%	9.52%	24.60%	12.44%	12.27%
Total	981410	3E+06	2277931	2E+06	1745040	9856320	5437984
<b>Source of Information</b>							
Total No. Of Households	158292	403826	334990	309695	268467	1475270	808116
Average House Hold Size	6.2	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.5		6.72
Households With Source of Information	106433	341942	293048	225889	227707	1195019	
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Households	67.24%	84.68%	87.48%	72.94%	84.82%	81.00%	
(A) TV as Source	85597	309372	272157	192292	203419	1062837	DNA
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Households	54.08%	76.61%	81.24%	62.09%	75.77%	72.04%	
(B) Radio as Source of information	60233	151463	122377	97131	102712	533916	DNA
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Households	38%	38%	37%	31%	38%	36.19%	
(C) NewsPaper as Source of Information	59826	229246	193806	118174	134410	735462	DNA
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Households	37.79%	56.77%	57.85%	38.16%	50.07%	49.85%	

**Table 19**  
**Karachi: District-wise Breakup of Level of Educational Attainment**

Educational Level	Malir	East	Central	West	South	Total 1998	Total 1981
Primary							
Male	97529	242902	196793	229032	181537	947793	389876
wrt Total Male Literates (Form al) of Karachi	39.71%	28.78%	27.49%	43.94%	34.65%	33.25%	31.68%
Female	63056	220620	180548	164145	151217	779586	328944
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of Karachi	50.34%	33.27%	30.31%	51.58%	40.39%	37.54%	41.69%
Total	160585	463522	377341	393177	332754	1727379	718820
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi	43.30%	30.76%	28.77%	46.84%	37.04%	35.06%	35.59%
Middle							
Male	56030	175740	145226	136111	124488	637595	266851
wrt Total Male Literates (Formal) of Karachi	22.81%	20.83%	20.28%	26.11%	23.76%	22.37%	21.68%
Female	24930	139085	123487	72782	82369	442653	167092
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of Karachi	19.90%	20.97%	20.73%	22.87%	22.00%	21.32%	21.18%
Total	80960	314825	268713	208893	206857	1080248	433943
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi	21.83%	20.89%	20.49%	24.88%	23.03%	21.92%	21.48%
Matric							
Male	48898	175705	147095	96614	106861	575173	281412
wrt Total Male Literates (Formal) of Karachi	19.91%	20.82%	20.54%	18.54%	20.40%	20.18%	22.86%
Female	19160	135152	126398	51183	70797	402690	154016
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of Karachi	15.30%	20.38%	21.22%	16.08%	18.91%	19.39%	19.52%
Total	68058	310857	273493	147797	177658	977863	435428
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi	18.35%	20.63%	20.85%	17.61%	19.78%	19.85%	21.56%
B.A./B.Sc.							
Male	14320	104483	99008	18294	44472	280577	113167
wrt Total Male Literates (Formal) of Karachi	5.83%	12.38%	13.83%	3.51%	8.49%	9.84%	9.19%
Female	5846	69821	70602	8168	27671	182108	54688
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of Karachi	4.67%	10.53%	11.85%	2.57%	7.39%	8.77%	6.93%
Total	20166	174304	169610	26462	72143	462685	167855
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi	5.44%	11.57%	12.93%	3.15%	8.03%	9.39%	8.31%
M.A./M.Sc.							
Male	5002	29998	24402	4227	14292	77921	23175
wrt Total Male Literates (Formal) of Karachi	2.04%	3.55%	3.41%	0.81%	2.73%	2.73%	1.88%
Female	1617	16122	14705	1422	6926	40792	12022
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of Karachi	1.29%	2.43%	2.47%	0.45%	1.85%	1.96%	1.52%
Total	6619	46120	39107	5649	21218	118713	35197
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi	1.78%	3.06%	2.98%	0.67%	2.36%	2.41%	1.74%
Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi							
Male	245611	843856	716000	521246	523933	2850646	1E+06
Female	125253	663160	595642	318225	374375	2076655	789007
Total	370864	1507016	1311642	839471	898308	4927301	2E+06

Table 20

Karachi: Age-wise and District-wise Breakup of the Level of Educational Attainment

A.	Age Group 15 to 24	Malir	East	Central	West	South	1998	1981
<b>1 Primary</b>								
Male	2	2325	50387	40208	56495	39860	209275	90010
wrt Total Male Literates (Formal) of Karachi		27.82%	20.16%	19.46%	32.33%	25.45%	24.11%	21.98%
Female		15189	41874	32622	41929	33473	165087	78680
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of Karachi		34.20%	19.12%	16.91%	33.92%	26.30%	23.35%	25.95%
Total		37514	92261	72830	98424	73333	374362	168690
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of KHI		30.09%	19.68%	18.23%	32.99%	25.83%	23.76%	23.67%
<b>2 Middle</b>								
Male	2	1566	65053	54040	53895	45448	240002	108463
wrt Total Male Literates (Formal) of Karachi		26.87%	26.03%	26.15%	30.84%	29.01%	27.65%	26.49%
Female		11308	53382	45885	34814	33898	179287	67990
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of Karachi		25.46%	24.38%	23.79%	28.16%	26.63%	25.35%	22.42%
Total		32874	118435	99925	88709	79346	419289	176453
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi		26.37%	25.26%	25.01%	29.73%	27.95%	26.62%	24.76%
<b>3 Matric</b>								
Male	2	3061	71439	57842	43873	42566	238781	120784
wrt Total Male Literates (Formal) of Karachi		28.74%	28.59%	27.99%	25.11%	27.17%	27.50%	29.50%
Female		10489	63339	56943	31193	34403	196367	84418
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of Karachi		23.62%	28.93%	29.52%	25.23%	27.03%	27.77%	27.84%
Total		33550	134778	114785	75066	76969	435148	205202
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi		26.91%	28.75%	28.73%	25.16%	27.11%	27.62%	28.79%
<b>4 B.A./B.Sc.</b>								
Male		2503	16984	14647	3882	7673	45689	24938
wrt Total Male Literates (Formal) of Karachi		3.12%	6.80%	7.09%	2.22%	4.90%	5.26%	6.09%
Female		1831	19364	18690	3228	7586	50699	24799
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of Karachi		4.12%	8.84%	9.69%	2.61%	5.96%	7.17%	8.18%
Total		4334	36348	33337	7110	15259	96388	49737
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi		3.48%	7.75%	8.34%	2.38%	5.37%	6.12%	6.98%
<b>5 M.A/M.Sc.</b>								
Male		425	2141	1724	437	987	5714	2280
wrt Total Male Literates (Formal) of Karachi		0.53%	0.86%	0.83%	0.25%	0.63%	0.66%	0.56%
Female		269	2434	2138	331	993	6165	2631
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of KHI		0.61%	1.11%	1.11%	0.27%	0.78%	0.87%	0.87%
Total		694	4575	3862	768	1980	11879	4911
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi		0.56%	0.98%	0.97%	0.26%	0.70%	0.75%	0.69%
<b>6 Total Literates (Formal) (15 - 24 yrs)</b>								
Males	8	0252	249882	206622	174748	156637	868141	409421
Females	4	4411	218967	192873	123614	127291	707156	303218
Total	1	24663	468849	399495	298362	283928	2E+06	712639

B.	Age Group 25 to 49	Malir	East	Central	West	South	1998	1981
<b>1 Primary</b>								
Male	3	0567	59190	45943	68729	53904	258333	123043
wrt Total Male Literates (Formal) of Karachi		29.95%	16.76%	15.16%	33.63%	24.09%	21.78%	24.18%
Female	1	5971	53975	41523	43402	42559	197430	107760
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of Karachi		39.75%	21.11%	17.32%	44.73%	30.48%	25.56%	37.77%
Total		46538	113165	87466	112131	96463	455763	230803
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi		32.72%	18.59%	16.11%	37.21%	26.55%	23.27%	29.06%
<b>2 Middle</b>								
Male	2	3342	63837	52925	57156	52848	250108	92174
wrt Total Male Literates (Formal) of Karachi		22.87%	18.07%	17.47%	27.97%	23.62%	21.08%	18.11%
Female		6933	44365	41136	22396	27939	142769	54099
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of Karachi		17.25%	17.35%	17.16%	23.08%	20.01%	18.49%	18.96%
Total		30275	108202	94061	79552	80787	392877	146273
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi		21.28%	17.77%	17.33%	26.40%	22.23%	20.06%	18.42%
<b>3 Matric</b>								
Male	2	2474	80371	66766	44566	51693	265870	122673
wrt Total Male Literates (Formal) of Karachi		22.02%	22.76%	22.03%	21.81%	23.11%	22.41%	24.11%
Female		7785	60721	59340	18127	30836	176809	60238
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of Karachi		19.38%	23.75%	24.75%	18.68%	22.08%	22.89%	21.11%
Total		30259	141092	126106	62693	82529	442679	182911
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi		21.27%	23.17%	23.23%	20.80%	22.71%	22.60%	23.03%
<b>4 B.A./B.Sc.</b>								
Male	1	0398	70410	67416	12772	29248	190244	74986
wrt Total Male Literates (Formal) of Karachi		10.19%	19.94%	22.25%	6.25%	13.07%	16.04%	14.74%
Female		3759	46007	47934	4736	17441	119877	28594
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of Karachi		9.36%	17.99%	19.99%	4.88%	12.49%	15.52%	10.02%
Total		14157	116417	115350	17508	46689	310121	103580
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi		9.95%	19.12%	21.25%	5.81%	12.85%	15.83%	13.04%
<b>5 M.A/M.Sc.</b>								
Male		3891	21291	16968	3255	9649	55054	17482
wrt Total Male Literates (Formal) of Karachi		3.81%	6.03%	5.60%	1.59%	4.31%	4.64%	3.44%
Female		1231	11630	10651	1009	4772	29293	8970
wrt Total Female Literates (Formal) of Karachi		3.06%	4.55%	4.44%	1.04%	3.42%	3.79%	3.14%
Total		5122	32921	27619	4264	14421	84347	26452
wrt Total Literates (Formal) of Karachi		3.60%	5.41%	5.09%	1.41%	3.97%	4.31%	3.33%
<b>6 Total Literates (Formal) (25 - 49 yrs)</b>								
Males	1	02066	353195	303030	204358	223719	1E+06	508831
Females		40180	255700	239790	97024	139644	772338	285343
Total	1	42246	608895	542820	301382	363363	2E+06	794174

**Table 21**  
**Karachi: District Wise Comparison of Employment-1998**

1	EMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO CATEGORY	Malir	East	Central	West	South	Total 1998	Total 1981
	<b>A. Self Employed</b>							
	<b>(a) Self Employed less than 25 years of age</b>							
	Male	14965	28747	26961	24345	19672	114690	69672
	Total Male Population (10 - 25 yrs)	187791	495153	401353	402517	315339	1802153	994507
	wrt total male population (10 - 25 yrs)	7.97%	5.81%	6.72%	6.05%	6.24%	6.36%	7.01%
	Female	773	2124	1016	845	849	5607	3075
	Total Female Population	147420	445875	370432	344587	276931	1585245	839735
	wrt total Female population	0.52%	0.48%	0.27%	0.25%	0.31%	0.35%	0.37%
	Total Self Employed Population	15738	30871	27977	25190	20521	120297	72747
	Total Population of the District: (10 - 25 yrs)	335211	941028	771785	747104	592270	3387398	1834242
	wrt total population	4.69%	3.28%	3.62%	3.37%	3.46%	3.55%	3.97%
	Percentage share of the district	13.08%	25.66%	23.26%	20.94%	17.06%		
	<b>(b) Self Employed (25 - 59 yrs)</b>							
	Male	42557	119632	116912	81567	82253	442921	247430
	Total Male Population (25 - 59 yrs)	197155	556836	462870	403931	378255	1999047	1021759
	wrt total male population (25 - 59 yrs)	21.59%	21.48%	25.26%	20.19%	21.75%	22.16%	24.22%
	Female	1142	3651	3263	1277	2040	11373	6667
	Total Female Population	135470	453478	391968	294361	288715	1563992	788656
	wrt total Female population	0.84%	0.81%	0.83%	0.43%	0.71%	0.73%	0.85%
	Total Self Employed Population	43699	123283	120175	82844	84293	454294	254097
	Total Population of the District (25 - 59 yrs)	332625	1010314	854838	698292	666970	3563039	1810415
	wrt total population	13.14%	12.20%	14.06%	11.86%	12.64%	12.75%	14.04%
	Percentage share of the district	9.62%	27.14%	26.45%	18.24%	18.55%		
	<b>(c) Self Employed 60 and above</b>							
	Male	3372	9445	10731	6395	7855	37798	33455
	Total Male Population: 60 and above	18559	71029	62268	42561	43206	237623	142108
	wrt total male population of district	18.17%	13.30%	17.23%	15.03%	18.18%	15.91%	23.54%
	Female	8	306	240	101	235	970	984
	Total Female Population of the District	14416	58429	52269	32275	38705	196094	99387
	wrt total Female population 60 & above	0.61%	0.52%	0.46%	0.31%	0.61%	0.49%	0.99%
	Total Self Employed Population	3460	9751	10971	6496	8090	38768	34439
	Total Population of the District: 60 and above	32975	129458	114537	74836	81911	433717	241495
	wrt total population of the District	10.49%	7.53%	9.58%	8.68%	9.88%	8.94%	14.26%
	Percentage share of the district	8.92%	25.15%	28.30%	16.76%	20.87%		
	<b>(d) Sub-Total</b>							
	Male	60894	157824	154604	112307	109780	595409	350557
	wrt Total Male Population 10 yrs & above	15.09%	14.05%	16.69%	13.23%	14.90%	14.74%	16.24%
	Female	2003	6081	4519	2223	3124	17950	10726
	wrt Total Female Population of 10 yrs & above	0.67%	0.63%	0.55%	0.33%	0.52%	0.54%	0.62%
	Total	62897	163905	159123	114530	112904	613359	361283

wrt Total Population of 10 yrs and above	8.97%	7.88%	9.14%	7.53%	8.42%	8.31%	9.30%
Percentage share of the district	10%	27%	26%	19%	18%		
<b>B. Government Employed Population</b>	<b>Malir</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>Total 1998</b>	<b>Total 1981</b>
<b>(a) Employed Government: (10 - 25 yrs)</b>							
Male 1	269	11118	3947	3143	6571	26048	36012
wrt male population of district: (10 - 25 yrs)	0.68%	2.25%	0.98%	0.78%	2.08%	1.45%	3.62%
Female	246	935	543	539	1307	3570	5484
wrt female population of district: (10 - 25 yrs)	0.17%	0.21%	0.15%	0.16%	0.47%	0.23%	0.65%
Total	1515	12053	4490	3682	7878	29618	41496
wrt total population of district: (10 - 25 yrs)	0.45%	1.28%	0.58%	0.49%	1.33%	0.87%	2.26%
Percentage share of the district	5.12%	40.69%	15.16%	12.43%	26.60%		
<b>(b) Employed Government (25 &amp; 59 yrs)</b>							
Male 2	0945	75995	54012	36884	55453	243289	194618
wrt total male population: (25 & 59 yrs)	10.62%	13.65%	11.67%	9.13%	14.66%	12.17%	19.05%
Female 1	377	9584	8632	1952	5394	26939	19294
wrt total female population: (25 & 59 yrs)	1.02%	2.11%	2.20%	0.66%	1.87%	1.72%	2.45%
Total	22322	85579	62644	38836	60847	270228	213912
wrt total population of district (25 & 59 yrs)	6.71%	8.47%	7.33%	5.56%	9.12%	7.58%	11.82%
Percentage share of the district	8.26%	31.67%	23.18%	14.37%	22.52%		
<b>(c) Employed Government (60 &amp; above)</b>							
Male	510	1393	1104	883	1201	5091	9693
wrt total male population: 60 & above	2.75%	1.96%	1.77%	2.07%	2.78%	2.14%	6.82%
Female 3	0	173	42	106	128	479	537
wrt total female population: 60 & above	0.21%	0.30%	0.08%	0.33%	0.33%	0.24%	0.54%
Total	540	1566	1146	989	1329	5570	10230
wrt total population of district: 60 & above	1.64%	1.21%	1.00%	1.32%	1.62%	1.28%	4.24%
Percentage share of the district	9.69%	28.11%	20.57%	17.76%	23.86%		
<b>(d) Sub-Total</b>							
Male 2	2724	88506	59063	40910	63225	274428	240323
wrt Total Male Population 10 yrs & above	5.63%	7.88%	6.37%	4.82%	8.58%	6.79%	11.13%
Female 1	653	10692	9217	2597	6829	30988	25315
wrt Total Female Population 10 yrs & above	0.56%	1.12%	1.13%	0.39%	1.13%	0.93%	1.47%
Total	24377	99198	68280	43507	70054	305416	265638
wrt Total Population 10 yrs & above	3.48%	4.77%	3.92%	2.86%	5.22%	4.14%	6.84%
Percentage share of the district	7.98%	32.48%	22.36%	14.25%	22.94%		
<b>C. Employed Non-Government</b>							
<b>(a) Employed Non-Government:(10 - 25 yrs)</b>							
Male 2	3655	47796	54706	71857	48656	246670	179144
wrt male population (10 - 25 yrs)	12.60%	9.65%	13.63%	17.85%	15.43%	13.69%	18.01%
Female 1	017	4271	3371	1820	2872	13351	8437
wrt female population (10 - 25 yrs)	0.69%	0.96%	0.91%	0.53%	1.04%	0.84%	1.00%
Total	24672	52067	58077	73677	51528	260021	187581
wrt total population (10 - 25 yrs)	7.36%	5.53%	7.53%	9.86%	8.70%	7.68%	10.23%
Percentage share of the district	9.49%	20.02%	22.34%	28.34%	19.82%		



(b) Employed Non -Government (25 - 59 yrs)

Male	58428	157242	163106	168861	131277	678914	376626
wrt total male population: (25 - 59 yrs)	29.64%	28.24%	35.24%	41.80%	34.71%	33.96%	36.86%
Female	1490	11580	9376	3736	6525	32707	15802
wrt total female population: (25 - 59 yrs)	1.10%	2.55%	2.39%	1.27%	2.26%	2.09%	2.00%
	Malir	East	Central	West	South	Total 1998	Total 1981
Total	59918	168822	172482	172597	137802	711621	392428
wrt total population of district: (25 - 59 yrs)	18.01%	16.71%	20.18%	24.72%	20.66%	19.97%	21.68%
Percentage share of the district	8.42%	23.72%	24.24%	24.25%	19.36%		

(c) Employed Non -Government 60 & above

Male	2818	6386	7629	7881	7729	32443	30143
wrt total male population 60 & above	15.18%	8.99%	12.25%	18.52%	17.89%	13.65%	21.21%
Female	106	430	220	176	421	1353	1690
wrt total female population: 60 & above	0.74%	0.74%	0.42%	0.55%	1.09%	0.69%	1.70%
Total	2924	6816	7849	8057	8150	33796	31833
wrt total population 60 yrs & above	8.87%	5.27%	6.85%	10.77%	9.95%	7.79%	13.18%
Percentage share of the district	8.65%	20.17%	23.22%	23.84%	24.12%		

(d) Sub -Total

Male	84901	211424	225441	248599	187662	958027	585913
wrt Total Male Population 10 yrs & above	21.04%	18.83%	24.33%	29.28%	25.47%	23.72%	27.15%
Female	2613	16281	12967	5732	9818	47411	25929
wrt Total Female Population 10 yrs & above	0.88%	1.70%	1.59%	0.85%	1.62%	1.42%	1.50%
Total	87514	227705	238408	254331	197480	1005438	611842
wrt Total Population of 10 yrs & above	12.49%	10.94%	13.69%	16.73%	14.72%	13.62%	15.74%
Percentage share of the district	8.70%	22.65%	23.71%	25.30%	19.64%		

#### D. Employer

(a) Employer (10 - 25 yrs)

Male	2731	5887	2615	3524	4815	19572	4609
wrt male population (10 - 25 yrs)	1.45%	1.19%	0.65%	0.88%	1.53%	1.09%	0.46%
Female	75	520	77	173	237	1082	188
wrt female population (10 - 25 yrs)	0.05%	0.12%	0.02%	0.05%	0.09%	0.07%	0.02%
Total	2806	6407	2692	3697	5052	20654	4797
wrt total population (10 - 25 yrs)	0.84%	0.68%	0.35%	0.49%	0.85%	0.61%	0.26%
Percentage share of the district	13.59%	31.02%	13.03%	17.90%	24.46%		

(b) Employer (25 - 59 yrs)

Male	5302	11722	7049	7556	11067	42696	23877
wrt total male population (25 - 59 yrs)	2.69%	2.11%	1.52%	1.87%	2.93%	2.14%	2.34%
Female	104	656	125	298	363	1546	380
wrt total female population (25 - 59 yrs)	0.08%	0.14%	0.03%	0.10%	0.13%	0.10%	0.05%
Total	5406	12378	7174	7854	11430	44242	24257
wrt total population (25 & 59 yrs)	1.63%	1.23%	0.84%	1.12%	1.71%	1.24%	1.34%
Percentage share of the district	12.22%	27.98%	16.22%	17.75%	25.84%		



**(c) Employer (60 & above)**

Male	336	573	335	524	495	2263	3184
wrt total male population: 60 & above	1.81%	0.81%	0.54%	1.23%	1.15%	0.95%	2.24%
Female	0	62	54	52	80	248	28
wrt total female population: 60 & above	0.00%	0.11%	0.10%	0.16%	0.21%	0.13%	0.03%
Total	336	635	389	576	575	2511	3212
wrt total population: 60 yrs & above	1.02%	0.49%	0.34%	0.77%	0.70%	0.58%	1.33%
Percentage share of the district	13.38%	25.29%	15.49%	22.94%	22.90%		

**(d) Sub-Total**

Male	8						
wrt Total Male Population (10 yrs & above)							
Female	179	1238	256	523	680	2876	596
wrt Total Female Population (10 yrs & above)							
Total	8548	19420	10255	12127	17057	67407	32266
wrt Total Population (10 yrs & above)	1.22%	0.93%	0.59%	0.80%	1.27%	0.91%	0.83%
Percentage share of the district	12.68%	28.81%	15.21%	17.99%	25.30%		

**E. Unpaid Family Help****(a) Unpaid family help (10 - 25 yrs)**

Male	1						
wrt male population (10 - 25 yrs)							
Female	579	1666	551	1062	2139	5997	991
wrt female population (10 - 25 yrs)							
Total	2545	4331	3810	5187	6972	22845	18486
wrt total population (10 - 25 yrs)	0.76%	0.46%	0.49%	0.69%	1.18%	0.67%	1.01%
Percentage share of the district	11.14%	18.96%	16.68%	22.71%	30.52%		

**(b) Unpaid family help: (25 - 59 yrs)**

Male	1						
wrt total male population (25 - 59 yrs)							
Female	966	2685	1104	1114	3081	8950	507
wrt total female population (25 - 59 yrs)							
Total	2395	5476	2396	2561	6458	19286	9142
wrt total population of district: (25 - 59 yrs)	0.72%	0.54%	0.28%	0.37%	0.97%	0.54%	0.50%
Percentage share of the district	12.42%	28.39%	12.42%	13.28%	33.49%		

**(c) Unpaid family help: 60 & above**

Male	256	340	165	178	377	1316	511
wrt total male population 60 & above	1.38%	0.48%	0.26%	0.42%	0.87%	0.55%	0.36%
Female	1	344	97	178	524	1234	62
wrt total female population 60 & above	0.63%	0.59%	0.19%	0.55%	1.35%	0.63%	0.06%
Total	347	684	262	356	901	2550	573
wrt total population: 60 & above	1.05%	0.53%	0.23%	0.48%	1.10%	0.59%	0.24%

**(d) Sub-Total**

Male	3651	5796	4716	5750	8587	28500	26641
wrt Total Male Population: 10 yrs & above	0.90%	0.52%	0.51%	0.68%	1.17%	0.71%	1.23%
Female	1636	4695	1752	2354	5744	16181	1560
wrt Total Female Population 10 yrs & above	0.55%	0.49%	0.22%	0.35%	0.95%	0.48%	0.09%
Total	5287	10491	6468	8104	14331	44681	28201
wrt Total Population 10 yrs & above	0.75%	0.50%	0.37%	0.53%	1.07%	0.61%	0.73%
Percentage share of the district	11.83%	23.48%	14.48%	18.14%	32.07%		

**F. Total Employment**

Male	1	80539	481732	453823	419170	385631	1920895	1235104
Total Male Population: 10 yrs & above		403505	1123018	926491	849009	736800	4038823	2158374
wrt total male population 10 yrs & above		44.74%	42.90%	48.98%	49.37%	52.34%	47.56%	57.22%
Female		8084	38987	28711	13429	26195	115406	64126
Total Female Population 10 yrs & above		297306	957782	814669	671223	604351	3345331	1727778
wrt total female population 10 yrs & above		2.72%	4.07%	3.52%	2.00%	4.33%	3.45%	3.71%
		<b>Malir</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>Central</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>Total 1998</b>	<b>Total 1981</b>
Total Employed Population		188623	520719	482534	432599	411826	2036301	1299230
Total Population 10 yrs & above		700811	2080800	2E+06	2E+06	1341151	7384154	3886152
Percentage of Employed Population		26.91%	25.02%	27.71%	28.46%	30.71%	27.58%	33.43%

**2 AGE-WISE BREAKUP VIS-A-VIS TOTAL EMPLOYMENT****2 Total Employment: Less than 25 Yrs of Age**

Male	4	4586	96213	91488	106994	84547	423828	306932
wrt Total Male Population Less than 25		23.74%	19.43%	22.79%	26.58%	26.81%	23.52%	30.86%
Female		2690	9516	5558	4439	7404	29607	18175
wrt Total Female Population Less than 25		1.82%	2.13%	1.50%	1.29%	2.67%	1.87%	2.16%
Total		47276	105729	97046	111433	91951	453435	325107
wrt Total Population Less than 25		14.10%	11.24%	12.57%	14.92%	15.53%	13.39%	17.72%

**2 Total Employment: between 25 and 59**

Male	1	28661	367382	342371	296315	283427	1418156	851186
wrt Total Male Population: (25 - 59 yrs)		65.26%	65.98%	73.97%	73.36%	74.93%	70.94%	83.31%
Female		5079	28156	22500	8377	17403	81515	42650
wrt Total Female Population: (25 - 59 yrs)		3.75%	6.21%	5.74%	2.85%	6.03%	5.21%	5.41%
Total		133740	395538	364871	304692	300830	1499671	893836
wrt Total Population: (25 - 59 yrs)		40.21%	39.15%	42.68%	43.63%	45.10%	42.09%	49.37%

**2 Total Employment: 60 and above**

Male		7292	18137	19964	15861	17657	78911	76986
wrt Total Male Population 60 & above		39.29%	25.53%	32.06%	37.27%	40.87%	33.21%	54.17%
Female		315	1315	653	613	1388	4284	3301
wrt Total Female Population: 60 & above		2.19%	2.25%	1.25%	1.90%	3.59%	2.18%	3.32%
Total		7607	19452	20617	16474	19045	83195	80287
wrt Total Population: 60 & above		23.07%	15.03%	18.00%	22.01%	23.25%	19.18%	33.25%

**Table 22**  
**Karachi: Districtwise Comparison of Physical Facilities 1998**

	Malir	East	Central	West	South	1998	1981
<b>1 Tenure (Housing)</b>							
Total No. Of Housing Units	154265	399465	333744	305377	264245	1457096	858035
A. Number of Owned Houses	103615	250519	196806	191912	121197	864049	555209
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Housing Units	67.17%	62.71%	58.97%	62.84%	45.87%	59.30%	64.71%
B. Number of Rented Houses	41133	110098	102603	95770	123590	473194	226547
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Housing Units	26.66%	27.56%	30.74%	31.36%	46.77%	32.48%	26.40%
<b>2 Rooms per house</b>							
A. One Room	74616	91593	75247	111178	85736	438370	385713
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Housing Units	48.37%	22.93%	22.55%	36.41%	32.45%	30.09%	44.95%
B. Two Rooms	41389	116621	96616	105307	85679	445612	263997
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Housing Units	26.83%	29.19%	28.95%	34.48%	32.42%	30.58%	30.77%
C. Three Rooms	21036	94402	86310	56226	49764	307738	119817
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Housing Units	13.64%	23.63%	25.86%	18.41%	18.83%	21.12%	13.96%
<b>3 Persons Per Room</b>	3.26	2.52	2.62	3.24	2.83		3.1
<b>4 Persons Per House Hold</b>	6.2	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.72
<b>5 Sources of Drinking Water</b>							
A. Nul Inside	94488	312875	284965	199524	191890	1083742	381439
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Housing Units	61.25%	78.32%	85.38%	65.34%	72.62%	74.38%	44.45%
B. Nul Outside	22659	22700	13162	30747	18713	107981	389485
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Housing Units	14.69%	5.68%	3.94%	10.07%	7.08%	7.41%	45.39%
C. Handpump Inside	2353	23897	4350	4648	14672	49920	20897
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Housing Units	1.53%	5.98%	1.30%	1.52%	5.55%	3.43%	2.44%
D. Handpump Outside	1437	1912	491	2156	4848	10844	22498
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Housing Units	0.93%	0.48%	0.15%	0.71%	1.83%	0.74%	2.62%
<b>6 Electricity</b>	130947	380927	325147	270570	259047	1366638	564415
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Housing Units	84.88%	95.36%	97.42%	88.60%	98.03%	93.79%	65.78%
<b>7 Construction Material</b>							
Total No. of Housing Units with RCC/RBC Proofing	55572	255802	231589	86476	187081	816520	365038
Percentage wrt Total No. Of Housing Units	36.02%	64.04%	69.39%	28.32%	70.80%	56.04%	42.54%

**Table 23**  
**Karachi: Demographic change due to Partition**

	1941	1951
Population	450,000	1,137,000
Sindhi spoken as mother tongue (percent)	61.2	8.6
Urdu spoken as mother tongue (per cent)	6.3	50
Hindu population (per cent)	51	2
Muslim population (per cent)	42	96

## APPENDICES



## **Appendix 1**

### **HOW URBAN IS PAKISTAN**

***Reza Ali***

(November 09, 1999)

In transitional societies, urbanization, and its key characteristics, are major determinants of the political process. Independence, the historically significant areas of poverty and social deprivation and their commensurate societal structures, and, explicit economic policies adopted by governments have contributed to the shaping of urban systems and hierarchies in Pakistan.

The differentials and variations in the sub-national context of urbanization, and its implications for participation of citizens in the political process, need to be understood in a historical context. We argue here that although an analysis of inter-censal data would highlight major demographic trends in the national context – and the 1998 census allows for an up to date analysis – a number of important aspects of the current urban demography are not captured. Leading Pakistani demographers and social scientists (Dr. M.S. Jillani, Sultan Hashmi, Dr. Akhtar Hasan Khan, G.M. Arif and others) have commented upon, raised questions or offered explanations for apparently low urban growth rates given higher projections made prior to the census by the Planning Commission, M.S. Butt, Shahid Javed Burki and others. Some of these outstanding questions are addressed here.

At the turn of this century, the population of what is the geographical area of Pakistan today, was 16.5 million. The urban population, 10% of the total population, was growing at one-quarter of the overall growth rate of 1.6% per annum. However, global forces such as the two World Wars and the Great Depression of the 1930s and local economic policies such as the development of canal irrigation saw changes in this dispersion; by 1941 the population had reached 28 million, 15% of which was urban. Most significant,

however, was the fact that the urban population was growing at twice the overall growth rate and nearly three times that of the rural.

Independence brought the first major change in the political economy of urbanization. At Independence in 1947, the population was almost 31 million of which about 5 million was urban. A number of subsequent urban regions, systems and hierarchies that have developed can be traced back to the nature of the in-migration and the settlement patterns of Muslim population that migrated to the new homeland. In what has been termed as the single largest movement of population ever recorded in history, nearly 11 million people left their homes. Pakistan's population in 1951 was 33.8 million of which 6.5 million were migrants to the country – this represented 19.3% of the national population, with the transfer of population resulting in a net gain of over 1.8 million or 5.4%. Moreover, the distribution of these migrants across the provinces was uneven; while NWFP recorded a net loss of population. Punjab had the greatest net increase (26%), second to that Sindh (19%), and then Balochistan. Moreover, significant numbers of migrants tended to head towards the urban areas; in 1951 while nearly one-fifth of the population comprised Muslim "refugees" from India, they comprised 45% of the urban population and 15.6% of the rural; in Punjab, which had 5.3 million migrants (or 81% of the total), they comprised 46% of the city population and in Sindh made up 54% of the urban population, Lahore, which had been the largest city since census taking began under the British, was pushed into second place by Karachi in 1951.

The 1998 census reported Pakistan's urban population as 42.458 million and is growing at a rate of 3.5% p.a. For the period after Independence (1951-98), the national annual growth rate of Pakistan fluctuated from 2.4% in 1951-61 and 3.1% in 1972-81 to 2.6% in 1981-98. Urban areas grew significantly in this period from 6 million in 1951 to 43 million in 1998; the urban population of Pakistan, as a percentage of total population, has gone up from approximately 18% to over 32% since 1951. This increase has been fairly significant in all four provinces; in NWFP this has gone up from 11% to 17%, Punjab from 17.5% to 31%, in Sindh 30% to 50% and Balochistan 12% to 23%.

Between the censal period 1951-61 and 1961-72, the momentum of urbanization varied between the provinces, Sindh experienced a higher urban growth rate - 3.3% and 4.6% respectively – than the national urban growth rate. However, for the period 1972-81 and 1981-98 the urban growth rates in Sindh, Punjab and NWFP have been similar at around 3.5% p.a. Although, each province experienced a difference in how their urban systems developed in this period, with different provincial hierarchies, patterns of urban development and urbanization trends, today the major issues and phenomena are common to all provinces.

- Firstly, is the issue of definition. Until 1972 the same definition and system for the classification of urban areas was used. An area was regarded as urban if it had a

minimum of 5,000 inhabitants or had the administrative status of a municipal corporation, municipal committee, town committee or a cantonment board (regardless of population size). In addition, Census Commissioners had the discretion to consider any area as urban that had "urban characteristics". The discretion given to Census Commissioners on classifying an area as urban was removed and standardization was brought in for the 1981 census based on an administrative criterion wherein only those areas were considered urban which were municipalities, town committees and cantonment boards. This has probably resulted in the under-estimation of the urban population. In 1981, 1,462 places with a population of 5,000 or more were classified as rural; it is not possible to determine how many of these would have been classified as urban under the earlier definition.

- Secondly, administrative boundaries were used in the 1998 census. This meant that people living outside the administrative boundaries were not counted in the urban category. As city populations have extended outside these administrative boundaries, this has resulted in an under-estimation of some magnitude. In Lahore, public sector developments such as for instance Johar Town, Sabzazar Housing Scheme, most private sector development, and, the Defence Housing Authority area were not included in the estimates for the population of Lahore. Thus the proportion of the population living in the rural areas of the Lahore district went up in 1998 compared to 1981 with the 1981-98 annual growth rate for urban population being 3.2% compared with 4% for the rural. Re-estimating the urban agglomeration would result in an almost 20% increase – a difference of nearly one million – in the urban population of Lahore.
- Thirdly, the phenomenon of peri-urban areas has gained in significance. Settlements peripheral to the cities, capitalizing upon their proximity, transport links, employment opportunities and access to urban services have grown substantially and even acquired some "urban characteristics" although they remain outside any institutional arrangement for provision of basic civic services.
- Fourthly, ribbons of development along highways, between major urban centers and industrial satellite areas have developed, largely due to accessibility to transport links, availability of skills and services, and tax and tariff incentives. In Karachi this growth was linked to Nooriabad and Hub. In Lahore, Gujranwala and Sheikhpura these developed along the Lahore-Gujranwala and Lahore-Sheikhpura roads. Similar developments can also be seen along the other major cities throughout the country. Review of occupational structure show that people residing in rural areas in these districts have a strong occupational interface with the urban areas. A separate, but related, phenomenon is apparent in the more rural context as well, where the population settlement pattern that has emerged shows a very high density of population along the major road corridors. In 1981, one of the least urbanized districts (12.3% urban) of the Punjab, Narowal, had 60% of the population living within 4-km belts along the



highways and in the towns. This has enabled easier access to higher level services in urban areas and will possibly play a significant role in the transformation of rural areas to urban.

The cumulative effect of these factors is evident in certain urban districts/divisions. Intense urbanization, connectivity and integration of services and industries across city boundaries and, contiguity of city boundaries have resulted in the emergence of clearly identifiable urban regions. Some of these urban regions follow the classical pattern where urban systems comprising of peri-urban areas, satellites or small towns have formed around primary cities; Karachi, has an urban system of well over 10 million, and, Huderabad and Multan with 2.5 million each. In other cases, contiguous districts comprising of major cities, medium sized and small towns, peri-urban areas and ribbons, have formed urban regions. Today the central Punjab urban region – Lahore, Sheikhpura, Faisalabad, Gujranwala districts (and Chiniot tehsil, Jhand district) – have a combined population of 19 million; this alone accounts for over 25% of the provincial population. This system includes three of Punjab's five one-million-plus cities and a number of medium and small towns. Different stages of this phenomenon are apparent in NWFP (Peshawar-Nowshera-Risalpur-Mardan) and in northern Punjab (Rawalpindi-Taxila-Wah).

There is an urgent need to recognize and understood the significance, magnitude and nature of the phenomenon of urbanization. The realization of political rights and participation in the political process; the relationship of, and responsibilities between, the citizen and the state and related institutional structures; the nature of break down of existing societal structures and the forging of new and complex ones; the composition of the revenue base and criteria for resource allocations and, the effect on the nature of poverty, empowerment, gender, governance, culture and marginality – by urbanization – is key to developing an understanding of the political process.

## **Appendix 2**

### **DEFINITION OF URBAN IN DIFFERENT CENSUS REPORTS OF PAKISTAN**

#### **Census Report 1951:**

A city or town is regarded as urban if it has a minimum of 5,000 inhabitants. All incorporated municipalities have however, been treated as urban for census purposes even if they have fewer than 5,000 inhabitants.

#### **Census Report 1961:**

Urban areas include municipalities, civil stations, cantonments and any other collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons. This definition was made applicable even to some places having less than 5,000 inhabitants but having distinct urban characteristics confirming to certain criteria.

#### **Census Report 1972:**

Urban areas include municipal corporation, municipal committees, cantonment boards and town committees. Other places having a concentration of population of at least 5,000 persons in continuous collection of houses, where the community sense was well developed and the community maintained public utilities such as roads, street lightening, water supply, sanitary arrangements, etc. were also treated as urban areas. These places were generally centers of trade and commerce, with a population mostly of non-agriculturist and having comparatively higher rates. As a special case, a few areas having the above urban characteristics but population less than 5,000 persons were also treated as urban.

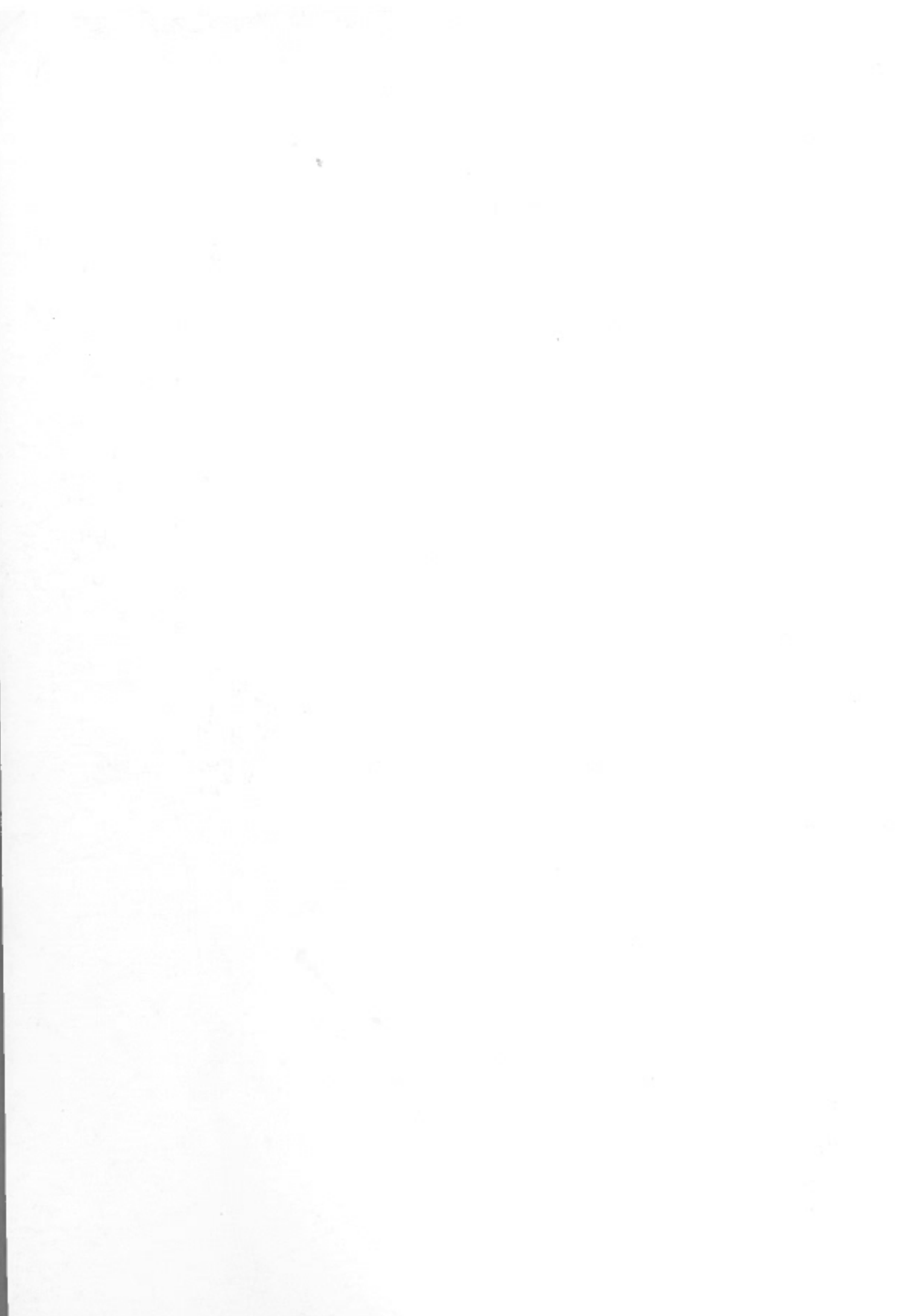
**Census Report 1981:**

All localities which were either metropolitan corporation, municipal corporation, municipal committee, town committee or cantonment at the time of census were treated as urban.

**Census Report 1998:**

All localities which were either metropolitan corporation, municipal corporation, municipal committee, town committee or cantonment at the time of census were treated as urban.

Source: *Government of Pakistan, Population Census Organization*



The census process and results are very important in the political context of Pakistan. There are a number of reasons for this. The number of seats in the national assembly for each province are allocated on the basis of population. The number of seats in the provincial assemblies are also allocated on a population basis and their numbers are important as members of the provincial assembly elect the senate. In addition, election constituencies in Sind were designated as urban and rural although this practice has now been discontinued. The nature of these constituencies could change simply if peri-urban areas were made or not made part of urban constituencies.

The National Finance Commission is responsible for allocating funds to the provinces from the collective revenue pool. This allocation is also made on the basis of the population of each province.

**Arif Hasan** is an architect/ planner in private practice in Karachi. He studied architecture at the Oxford Polytechnic and on his return to Karachi in 1968, established an independent practice which slowly evolved into dealing with urban planning and development issues in general and of Asia and Pakistan in particular.

He has been a consultant and advisor to many local and foreign CBOs, national and international NGOs, government agencies, and bilateral and multilateral donor agencies. Since 1982, he has been the Principal Consultant to the Orangi Pilot Project and is the founder Chairman of the Urban Resource Centre, Karachi, since its inception in 1989. Both institutions have received international recognition and are being replicated both nationally and in a number of other countries.

Arif Hasan has taught at Pakistani and European universities, served on juries of international architectural and development competitions, and is the author of numerous research papers and a number of books on development and planning dealing with Asian cities in general and Karachi in particular. He has been a member of the Steering Committee of the Aga Khan Award for two cycles and a member of its Master Jury. He is currently on the board of several international journals and research organizations including the Bangkok based Asian Coalition for Housing Rights. He has received a number of prestigious awards for his work including the UN Year for the **Shelterless Memorial Award** of the Japanese Government (1990), the **Prince Claus Award** of the Netherlands Government (2000), and the **Hilal-i-Imtiaz** of the Government of Pakistan (2001). Recently, he has been given a **Life Time Achievement Award** by the Institute of Architects, Pakistan (2003). The Orangi Project-Research and Training Institute, of which Arif Hasan is Chairman, received the British Housing Foundation's **World Habitat Award** in 2002.

