

TEMPORAL POPULATION GROWTH OF LAHORE

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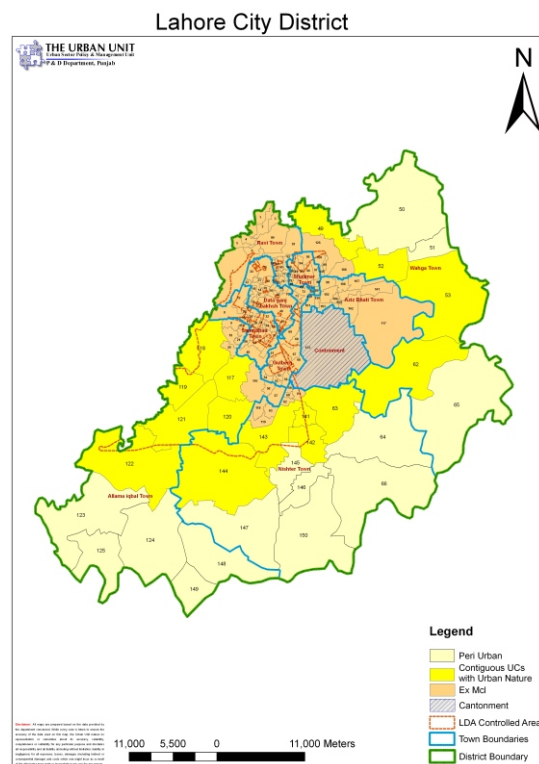
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Abstract: The word population refers to number of persons living within a geographical area at a given time. The demographic study is major determinant of any city's socio economic profile. To realize the forthcoming policy levers to manipulate the future size, structure and distribution of population, it is essential to understand factors responsible for population dynamics. Population studies of Lahore are exactly important from planning point of view, until and unless we do not know about a dual population size in detail we cannot do successful planning. Identification and analysis of population growth in Lahore, in advance will help in effectual infrastructure planning in urban areas of Lahore metropolis. In order to understand the manners of such population growth, which is crucial for sound environmental planning and resource management, current study of Lahore is carried out.

Introduction

Lahore is the largest city of the Punjab. According to the 1998 census of population the population of Lahore was 6,318,745 of which 81.17% was urban. It is the most advanced district in Punjab. The administrative structure has been changed after promulgation of Local Government Ordinance (2001). Districts, City Districts, Towns/Tehsile and Union Council's Administrations have been created. Lahore was declared as City District Government Lahore (CDGL) in 2001 and divided into six towns. In 2005, three more towns were added to CDGL. Now, Lahore City District comprises of following nine towns.

1. Aziz Bhatti Town
2. Data Ganj Baksh Town
3. Iqbal Town
4. Nishtar Town
5. Ravi Town
6. Shalamar Town
7. Gulberg Town
8. Samanabad Town
9. Wagha Town



Source: Demographic profile of Lahore
April 2008.

According to the 1998 census, Lahore had a population of 6.4 million in 1998, up from 2.7 million in 1981. Based upon the inter censal (1981-1998) annual growth rate, the current population of

Lahore is estimated at 7 million. The population in the project area covered by the Lahore RMTS was estimated to be around 8.7 million in 2006. The employment share has increased over the years as the active population has experienced rise. However, sectoral shift has observed during the last decades which have changed the district economic structure. The shift has been directed from agriculture sector (farm) to services and construction sector (non-farm).

District Population and Urbanization in Lahore

The total population of Lahore district was 1.135 Million according to 1951 population census. The district population increased to 1.625 Million in 1961 population census and posted increase of 43.04% during 1951-61 inter censal period (10 years). The annual growth rate of population during 1951-61 inter censal period was 3.7%, and posted increase during the next inter censal period 1961-72 to 4.1% annually. The district population increased to 2.587 Million according to the 1972 population census, posted increase of 59.2% during the inter censal period (8 years & 5^{1/2} months).

The 1951 according to population census report urban population of Lahore was 0.849 millions. It increased up to 1.296 million according to 1961 population census. It posted increase of 52.65% during 1951-61 inter censal period at growth rate of 4.35% per annum. The urban population increased to 2.169 Million according to 1972 population census. It posted increase of 67.36% during the inter censal period at growth rate of 4.51% per annum. The urban population jumped to 2.953 Million over the 1972-81 inter censal period, and posted increase of 36.08% at annual growth rate of 3.71%. The urban population of Lahore increased to 5.143 Million according to 1998 population census. It posted increase of 74.2% during

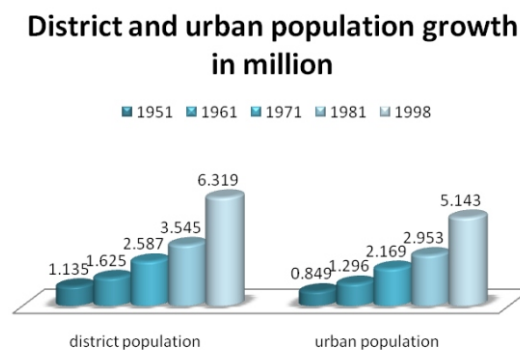
the 1981-98 inter censal period at an annual growth rate of 3.32.

Table No. 1: District and Urban Population Growth in Million

year	1951	1961	1971	1981	1998
District population in Million	1.135	1.625	2.587	3.54	6.319
Urban population in Million	0.849	1.296	2.169	2.953	5.143

Source: Demographic Profile of Lahore 2008. Urban Sector and Policy Management Unit.

Figure 1: District and Urban Population Growth in Million



Urban areas and Population Density of Lahore

The population for district and urban areas has been extracted from district census and city reports for respective years. To make the analysis possible, the district area has kept the same for 1981 and 1998 scenario, however, the area for urban could not work out for 1981 scenario due to data non availability.

The urban area has increased over the years in Lahore. The definitional issues have led to underestimation of urban population in 1998 population census. The urbanization has been underestimated by around 4% at national level, as 313 rural localities having urban

characteristics have not declared as urban [Arif 2003]. The population density of district has increased from 2,001 persons per sq. km in 1981 to 3,566 persons per sq. km. in 1998.

Table No. 2: Lahore District & Urban Area and Population Density

Years	Area (Sq. Km)		Population (000)		Density (persons/Sq. Km)	
	Dist.	Urban	Dist.	Urban	Dist.	Urban
1981	1772	-	3,546	2,953	2,001	-
1998	1772	417.00	6,318	5,143	3,566	12,333
2006	1772	831.75*	8,295**	6678***	4,681	8,029

Source: Population Census Organization 1981 & 1998 Govt of Pakistan and The Urban Unit, Planning & Development Department Govt of Punjab
 * estimated by The urban unit, planning & development department, Lahore** *** refers to estimated value of population based on 1998 population growth rate.

Age and Sex Distribution:

The population studies can not be understood without delineating the age and sex distribution. It is one of the important indicators used in population studies, to understand the age structure of certain area over time. The age structure has remained young for the district Lahore. In the district, proportion of young population under-15 years has changed from 43.0% in 1981 to 39.2% in 1998, which posted decrease of 3.8 percentage points. The proportion of younger population under-5 years has changed from 15.0% to 12.6% over the same period. The Urban Lahore posits the similar trend in the subsequent age groups, the proportion of population under-15 has declined to 38.01% from 42.0% posting decline of 3.99%. However, the younger population of under-5 has posted decline over the 1981-98 periods.

Table No. 3: Lahore Urban age and Sex distribution 1981-98

Age Groups	1981			1998		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Under-1	2.85	2.74	2.98	2.06	1.99	2.13
Under-5	14.62	13.92	15.42	11.96	11.57	12.39
Under-10	29.06	27.94	30.35	24.93	24.25	25.68
Under-15	42.32	41.03	43.81	38.01	37.01	39.03
15 to 49	-	-	53.40	51.15	51.46	50.80
15 to 64	54.40	55.38	53.28	58.82	59.51	58.04
18 & above	51.21	52.69	49.51	55.27	56.54	53.85
21 & above	43.33	44.84	41.59	47.70	49.08	46.17
65 & above	3.28	3.60	2.91	3.17	3.39	2.93
Age Dependency ratio	83.82	80.59	87.69	70.00	68.00	72.00

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is another way to analyze the sex composition in the population. The district data on sex ratio has shown a consistent decline from 115.90 in 1981 to 111.31 (males per 100 females) in 1998. The decline in sex ratio shows an improvement in female mortality relative to male mortality, additionally; it indicates a better coverage of females in successive censuses.

Migration Trends

There are two types of migrants trend dominate in Lahore District in 1981 data, intra-provincial and international migration. The intra provincial, sometimes inter-District migration contributes half of the migrant population. The international migration contributes 38% to migrant population. However, inter-provincial migration has contributed marginally to migration.

Table No. 4: Lahore Migrant Distribution 1998 (Percentages)

Life Time Migrants, Lahore, 1998			
Description of in-migrants	Percentage		
	All Areas	Urban	Ex-MCL
Migrants from the same province	71.7	70.5	69.97
Migrants from other provinces	10.1	10.7	10.24
Migrants from AK/NA	1.3	1.4	1.33
Migrants from other countries	16.9	17.4	18.46
Migrants from places not reported	*	*	-

Source: Demographic profile of Lahore 2008. Urban sector and Policy management unit.

The 1998 data postulates the similar trend as observed in 1981. However, the extent of intra-provincial has increased to 52% in District as well as urban areas. The international migration has gone down to 20% in 1998 from 37% in 1981. The errors in the census have increased non-reporting to 21%.

Lahore Employment Status by Gender

The district Lahore has posted similar trends as exhibited in all the employment categories in urban. The above discussed decline in Government employment may be attributed to Structural Reform Programmes and privatization at national level that resulted in displacement of government employees through golden hand shake schemes.

Table No.:5

Employment category	District		
	1981	1998	Change
Self Employed	38.39	52.6	+14.11
Employee (Gov)	21.90	14.4	-7.50
Employee (Non Gov)/ Employees Auto+ Private	31.16	29.3	-1.86 ¹
Employer	2.73	2.5	-0.23
Unpaid Family Helper	5.80	1.1	-4.70

Unemployment

Almost one-fifth of the economically active population in 1998 was unemployed compared to 7.85 % in 1981. Low unemployment rate in 1981 may be attributed to the mass exodus of workers to oil rich countries (Zafar 2002). According to National Manpower Report (1993), 25% of incremental active population works in these countries. The workers abroad send money to their homeland and raised their income levels as well had magnanimous impact on poverty levels.

Table No. 6: Lahore Unemployment Rates

Sex	District			Urban		
	1981	1998	Change	1981	1998	Change
Both sex	7.85	20.7	+12.85	8.93	20.3	+11.37
Male	7.77	21.4	+13.63	8.92	21.0	+12.08
Female	9.46	2.20	-7.26	9.24	2.40	-6.84

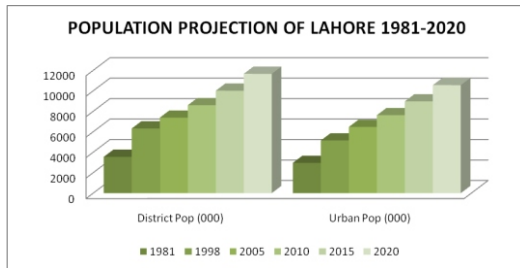
Source: Population Census Organization 1981 & 1998 Govt of Pakistan

Population Projections

Population projections are based on certain assumptions regarding the development of major components of population change, namely fertility, mortality and migration, and show the changes in the size and age structure of the population within a specific time span. Since demographic processes evolve gradually in time and their full impact on the situation of the population often is not apparent until several decades later, official population projections frequently cover longer periods of 30 to 50 years. Thus, it is possible to disclose as yet invisible but pre-programmed future changes and to deliver important early indicators to politicians, the economy and society.

Years	District		Urban	
	Pop (000)	Growth Rate (%)	Pop (000)	Growth Rate (%)
1981	3545	-	2953	-
1998	6319	3.46	5143	3.32
2005	7376	2.23	6467	3.33
2010	8592	3.10	7614	3.32
2015	10009	3.10	8965	3.32
2020	11660	3.10	10555	3.32

Source: Demographic profile of Lahore 2008. Urban sector and Policy



management unit.

The non-availability of data on population and economic output has made projections difficult and even impossible on some indicators. However, we have made projections on population for 2010 and 2020, by supposing that growth rate of population remains constant throughout the entire period. The growth rate of population calculated in 1998 population census has been taken as constant.

Conclusion

The demographic diagnostic through different indicators of Lahore have led us to conclusions which would help the policy makers to shape and review their decisions. The diagnostic have helped us to reach the following findings:-

- Increase in district and urban Population
- Increase in population density
- Population remains young in district and urban
- Decline in economic dependency ratio in district and urban

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