

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. The shapes are primarily triangles and polygons, creating a dynamic, layered effect. The central area is white, providing a clean space for the text.

# Factors Influencing Census Results

# Political Influence

## The determination of legislature bodies seats

The determination of legislature bodies seats, constituencies and their delineation depend upon census results published officially the last time. These are protected by the constitution of Pakistan. These constitutional protections persuade the interested people, particularly the politicians to exploit the local people from whom such a class of people could get votes during election, to exaggerate the number.

## Listing operation in 1990

The fifth census which was due in March 1991 had a listing operation six months preceding the enumeration. The listing operation gave extremely unexpected trend in some pockets located mostly in Hyderabad, Sanghar, Larkana, Dadu, Khairpur districts of Sindh province, Baluchistan province as a whole and FATA areas. For evaluation two independent exercises are carried out in Sindh and Baluchistan. Checking process in the area is confined to some selective pockets, having high distortion rate in the listing operation.

## Ethnic rift in listing operation in Sindh and Baluchistan

One of major cause of delay of fifth census was the ethnic rift between different population groups to show their dominance over each other. During the 1990 house listing operation such rift existed between Sindhi versus Urdu speaking in Sindh, and Pashto versus Balochi speaking in Baluchistan.

## Serious distortions in 1991 Census

For the 1991 census house listing operation was carried out from 22 November to 16 December 1990. Some serious distortions were observed in some districts especially in Sindh, Baluchistan and FATA, Resulting 9.93% average annual growth rate in Sindh, 7.81% in Baluchistan, 6.3% in FATA, 2.81% in Punjab and 3.61% in KPK. Against the growth rate observed from 1972 to 1981 in Sindh was 3.6% in Baluchistan, 7.1% in FATA, 1.5% in KPK and in Punjab 2.7% per year. 18 out of 31 census districts in Sindh, 18 out of 24 in Baluchistan, 5 out of 7 in FATA, 4 out of 28 in in KPK and 1 out of 56 in Punjab experienced abnormal growth rate i.e. a rate that could not be explained by any demographic change

## Reduction of political influences

If the census has to be undertaken after a few years then in order to reduce the effect of political influence the government may detach the census results officially published from three incentives which are determination and allocation of legislative seats, national financial award and allocation of civil servant quota to different provinces on the pattern India has done after suffering similar problems now we are facing in PAKISTAN.

# Seasonal Migrants

Seasonal migrants here mean people who shifted their normal residence for short duration may be for less than one year. For reasons other than acquiring education ,marriage, movement with the head of household, business, service, transfer , return home and health.

It is generally believed that most of the people living in Snow-bound areas climb down the mountains just before the fall of snow. Such people usually go back to their place when the snow melts and shrubs again get green leaves. For census purpose usually the month of March is the most suitable time for enumeration of people when their movement is minimal and weather is pleasant throughout the country except Snow- bound areas. While migrating down the hills usually one or two members of the family remain in the house such family enumerated at both place of their origin as members temporarily absent and at place of destination as members actually present their.

In Pakistan the census data tabulated as de-jure count only.

#### De-jure:

In a de jure census count, all persons normally resident in the area are counted including permanent residents who are temporarily away but excluding temporary residents and visitors.

#### De-Facto

de facto census that counts people present in the area including temporary residents and visitors but excluding permanent residents who are away.

#### Specific area:

the third problem associated with of seasonal migrants is the demand of local people ,politicians and local administration who want that census data of their area should include such people

## Snow bounded areas

Areas which are not available due to heavy snowfall.

Baluchistan, FATA and NWFP

## Inaccessibility:

Due inaccessibility forces to delay the census until melting of snow, more specifically the clearance of various approaches to such area, which takes several weeks.

## Demographic changes:

During this period many changes in demographic profile of the areas take place, Head counting on de-jure basis can be achieved if the events are reported correctly with reference to the census period but memory lapses and lack of interest do come into the way of data collection

# Difficult terrain

## Areas located in mountain region

Problem was also arisen in some areas due to difficult terrain where enumerators failed to complete their work within stipulated period. Such areas located in mountainous region of NWFP, FATA and Baluchistan.

## Areas located in desert

Problem was also arisen in some areas due to difficult terrain where enumerators failed to complete their work within stipulated period. Such areas are in desert of Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan.

## No adequate way of communication

In such kind of area there is no adequate infrastructure for traveling, communication and staying.



# Geo-political areas

## No go areas

Yet problem arisen in collecting data in no go areas. In these areas there is political reasons . Especially in the largest city of Karachi due to geo-political reasons.

## Serpentines layout streets

Most of the streets are narrow with serpentine layout, which generally impose coverage and security problems in enumeration.

## Census extended in 1998

Due to such reasons in 1998 Census operation was extended for a month.

# Management

## Transferred problem

Census planning was initiated in 1987 and census last publication was released towards the end of 2001. during this period of 14 years 9 heads of PCO and 12 Secretaries of Statistics Division were transferred . Their average was 16.5 and 14 months respectively. Some spent just 3,4 month as head of either of these two organization.

## Politically charge

Census is a highly technical as well as political subject especially in Pakistan where it is constitutionally linked with political gains. Most of the heads could not contribute effectively for improvement in census work which was fully politically charged after it was delayed from its scheduled time.

# Coverage

## Improvement in census year by year.

There is a continuous improvement in census coverage and contents quality over time. In 1998 census some areas of NWFP, FATA, Sindh and Punjab are left out from enumeration. In 1998 all areas except Allai area of Batagram were left from enumeration. Allai area was covered 350 sq km. The estimated population of left area was 3500 persons in 1951, 9550 in 1961, 24430 in 1972, 33950 in 1981 and 52960 in 1998.

## Under and over counting individual.

Coverage errors mean under/over counting of individuals. Some previous surveys indicated that there was miss reporting in under/over counting of individuals and household and variation in content reporting from the actual.

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Thank you