

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1961

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

RAWALPINDI



PARTS I—V

GENERAL DESCRIPTION, GENERAL TABLES, HOUSING TABLES
POPULATION TABLES, AND VILLAGE STATISTICS

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY

OF

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FOREWORD

The "district" in Pakistan is the basic unit of administration and the focal point of all social, cultural, economic, administrative and developmental activities. This administrative reality was made the key-note of the publication programme of the 1960 Housing Census and 1961 Population Census. Accordingly, a separate report for each of the 62 Districts and 6 Agencies was included in that programme. The idea originated in June 1960 with my predecessor in office Mr. R. D. Howe, MBE, SQA, CSP, ably supported by his Deputy Mr. N. Shamsi. As initially conceived the District Census Report was to have been in 8 parts, namely:—

- Part I .. Geography and brief history of the administrative district.
- Part II .. General Information.
- Part III .. Housing and Household Statistics.
- Part IV .. Vital Statistics.
- Part V .. Cottage Industries.
- Part VI .. Population Statistics
- Part VII .. Village Lists.
- Part VIII .. Maps.

It was intended that the Village List should also include the complete location code number of every village and a fairly complete description of each block. Part VIII—Maps—was intended to include, besides the maps of the district, all urban area maps which have been collected and made up-to-date during the census operations. Recognizing that it was a very big task, Mr. Howe, while asking for the views of the Provincial Directors of Census, frankly said: "Admittedly, it is an ambitious project, but in my opinion the

labour involved will not be out of all proportion to the tremendous value of the end product."

The first reaction of the Provincial Directors was not favourable. They thought that the Zonal Officers did not have the time and necessary background to do justice to Part I—'Geography and brief history of the administrative district'. Meanwhile, Mr. S.M. Ikram, C.S.P. Member, Board of Revenue, West Pakistan, got interested in the District Census Reports and he hoped that "in spite of obvious difficulties the Distt. Census Reports should be enlarged and converted into handy and business-like District Decennial Gazetteers". Mr. Ikram's idea was pursued for some time but when it was found that the rewriting of Gazetteers involved far greater efforts outlay and much longer time than Census could afford, the Census Organisation reverted to the original plan of a brief narrative for Part I.

It was planned that the Zonal Census Officers would write short notes on the history, geography and a few administrative activities of the district after the Big Count was over in 1961. The Zonal Census Officers were actually busy in the field collecting the preliminary reports and consolidating them for inclusion in the provisional census results of Pakistan till the end of February, 1961. The work on the writing of the descriptive part was not therefore started until the middle of March 1961. I took over from Mr. Howe in the beginning of March 1961 and, although, initially, like Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan, Provincial Director of Census, West Pakistan, I was myself hesitating from a sense of inadequacy to undertake such a big project, it did not take me long to be

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convinced about the tremendous value of presenting the district in all its aspects in a handy volume for the use of planners, administrators and the general public. After much consideration and consultation the scope of the Reports (except for the Agencies) was narrowed down to the following five parts only—

- Part I .. General Description.
- Part II .. General Tables.
- Part III .. Housing Tables.
- Part IV .. Population Tables
- Part V .. Village Statistics.

For various administrative reasons the reports for Agencies will be much shorter without the Housing Tables and Village Statistics but they will contain information about different Tribes and their social and economic life.

It was actually Part I, General Description, which called for the greatest amount of labour, research and co-ordination by the Census Officers at various levels. As stated earlier, there were some views that this part should have been more or less an up-to-date version of the encyclopaedic District Gazetteer. As against it there were advocates in the Census Organization of cutting it to the bare bones and present only a short description of the geography, natural resources and the administrative system of the district. I found it necessary to strike a middle course between these two extreme views and after much consideration the "General Description" was planned to contain the following chapters—

- Chapter I .. History, Geography and Administration.
- Chapter II .. People and Their Environments.
- Chapter III .. Important Places.
- Chapter IV .. District Headquarter Town.

I must admit that the inclusion of the last three

chapters is my idea as I felt that this would constitute a special contribution of the Census Officers to the total information about the districts. Population Census is admittedly the most comprehensive national stock-taking that a country embarks upon from time to time. The main object of census is no doubt taking an accurate count of the people according to their various demographic and social characteristics. In the process of census taking, however, a mass of related and ancillary information is collected, directly or indirectly, by the census-taker. The 'Census Officer', to use the generic term, applied to all those who were appointed to take the census, travelled widely and observed closely all manner of men and lands, thereby gaining valuable knowledge of the physical features, agriculture, industry, public health, communications, housing and above all of the way of life and cultural pattern of the people. I had no doubt in my mind that these officers could pool their knowledge and write out a short account of the people and their environments, the important places they saw and the district headquarter town in which they worked with great deal of confidence and accuracy. Despite various limitations, particularly lack of reference material and shortage of time, the Zonal Census Officers wrote out the draft Reports in time.

The Part I—General Description—of these Reports is essentially a compilation rather than a fully original writing. The very nature of the assignment left hardly any choice but to make the well-documented and authoritative District Gazetteers the main source of this compilation. The sections on physical features, geography, geology, climate, river and mountain systems, flora, fauna, history are largely adaptations from the relevant District Gazetteers. These have, of course, been modified, revised and enlarged wherever necessary to make the information up-to-date and factual. The Zonal Officers also toured

the districts extensively and consulted revenue and executive officers as well as well-informed local people about facts and statistics given in every section. The sections on Agriculture, Irrigation, Communication, Industry, Administration, Medical and Health, Education and Land Reforms are mostly original writings but do not fail to include relevant information from District Gazetteers not rendered obsolete by passage of time. The section on the Basic Democracies is an entirely new feature giving a brief pen-picture of the revolutionary concept of national and local administration as working in practice. The reports drafted by the Zonal Officers were sent to the respective Deputy Commissioners for scrutiny and comments. The object of routing the reports through the Deputy Commissioners was to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the facts and figures. The Deputy Commissioners, busy as they were with their multifarious co-ordinating and developmental activities, found time not only to check the drafts but in almost all cases also to add their personal contributions in several sections, thereby making definite improvements in the text.

The chapter on "The People and their Environments" is an attempt at a sociological and demographic study of the district. This was added in September 1961 when the Zonal Officers had already left the scene. As no specific instruction was given to the Zonal Officers earlier in this regard, their treatment of the demographic features was casual and incidental. The Deputy Commissioners were, therefore, asked to rewrite the sections on races and tribes, dress, dwelling houses, food and health, betrothals and marriages, births and deaths, religion, customs and usages, main and subsidiary occupations, and cultural pattern of the people. In these sections the District Gazetteers again played an important part but from their intimate knowledge of the district the Deputy

Commissioners and their Revenue Assistants threw new and interesting light on the life and activity of its people. In several districts these sections have been entirely re-written.

The chapter on the "District Head-quarter Town" was added much later and the help of the Assistant Directors of Census in charge of and Sorting Centres was very much welcomed at that stage for writing a brief account of these towns. This chapter is, in fact, an original contribution of the Census Officers.

It was not found administratively feasible to include in these Reports all the maps that the Census Organisation had collected during the census operations. I quite realise that the inclusion of urban area maps would have enriched these volumes but due to the overriding considerations of economy and time these had to be left out. Maps are, however, an integral part of any report that claims to present a comprehensive picture of the district and keeping this point in view two maps of the district have been included in these Reports. One of the maps is in colour showing the district by sub-divisions/Tehsils and such details as railways, roads, canals, rivers, hills and mountains, district, sub-division and Thana headquarters and important places. The other map is in black and white showing the industrial establishments and agricultural products of the district in symbols and letters. There is one feature in the District Census Reports which, to our knowledge, has not been included in any previous census or gazetteer publications. I refer to the photographs of the people and the land in which they live and work. Simultaneously with my request to the Deputy Commissioners for the report on the "People and Their Environments", they were asked to take suitable photographs of the people, young and old, their activities in the field and at home, the typical landscapes and the places of historical importance and of scenic beauty.

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The photographs thus collected are in themselves a storehouse of information and provide ample material for a general study of demographic and economic characteristics of the country. For lack of space, we have been able to reproduce only a part of the photographs but we hope they are fairly representative of the people and their surroundings.

All the officers engaged in the original drafting of the various sections and chapters of Part I "General Description" of these reports gave commendable performance. It is no reflection on the merit of their work that despite their sincere and wholehearted work these drafts had to be thoroughly edited at the level of the Provincial Directors and Census Commissioner. The Provincial Directors have in their 'Introduction' related their experience in revising, enlarging or condensing, adjusting and checking the wealth of information already supplied in these draft reports. While doing so, they undertook extensive tours of the districts and brought their knowledge and experience to bear upon the final shape of the information given. I also felt it necessary to take extensive tours in the different sectors of our big and widely separated country and made demographic and economic investigation into representative facts. The District Census Reports of West Pakistan came under the thorough scrutiny of Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan, Provincial Director of Census, while I gave only general editorial guidance. So far as East Pakistan Reports are concerned, I am glad to take the responsibility of large scale editing of the various chapters and sections. I was emboldened to do so by the fact of my association with the district, and sub-divisional administration of that Province for nearly a quarter of a century and also by the knowledge I had acquired during my extensive tours of every single Census District of the Province in the year 1960 in connection with the organiza-

tion of the census.

For a small census organisation consisting of barely half a dozen officers at the top, publication of a District Census Report for each of the sixty-two districts and six agencies is undoubtedly a huge undertaking. We are painfully conscious of our shortcomings and limitations. None of my colleagues who produced the General Description of the Report claim to be a scholar "with a flair for penmanship"—a quality which Mr. Ikram desired in a writer of gazetteers—yet all of them took up the challenge cheerfully and did their very best to complete the job once undertaken. Ours is a modest effort which by no stretch of imagination can replace the excellent gazetteers. We were at one stage tempted to call Part I of the Report—a Brief Gazetteer—but we saw the peril in time and named it—General Description—which it really is. I would request the readers not to look for the details or merits of a gazetteer in these volumes but I do hope that until gazetteers are extensively rewritten, these will be found useful as up-to-date reference materials.

Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan shook off his initial hesitation and in spite of his full-time occupation as Secretary, Basic Democracies, West Pakistan, thoroughly revised the descriptive portions of the Reports. In particular, his intimate knowledge of the Frontier areas and the districts of Quetta and Peshawar Divisions has enriched the reports of these districts. Mr. H. H. Nomani, M.A., S.K., who has varied experience of the district administration of East Pakistan as District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner has also taken pains to go through the reports closely and given his valuable suggestions for their improvement. Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan and Mr. H. H. Nomani stood solidly by me at all times of stress and strain and I am deeply grateful to them for their valuable help.

I must also place on record my deep appreciation of the energetic, intelligent and painstaking editing of all the District Census Reports of East Pakistan by Mr. Bahauddin Ahmed, Joint Director of Census, East Pakistan. He brought to bear in his writing and compilation a sharp insight and wide research into the history, geography and lives of the people of the districts. Mr. Sheikh Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, Headquarter, West Pakistan, did an equally good job in the preliminary editing of these reports and in helping his Director by collecting reference material. I have also great pleasure in thanking Messrs P. A. Nazir, CSP, K.M.A. Samdani, CSP, A. Majid, PCS, B. Ahmed, EPCS, B. Alam, EPCS, Ghulam Husain, and A. K. Chowdhury, EPC, Zonal Census Officers who laid the foundation of this unpretentious but laborious work of census reporting. As Karachi did not form part of the West Pakistan Province until some time after the conclusion of enumeration the descriptive part of the Karachi report was compiled independently by Mr. Agha Mustafa Qasim Qizilbash, Deputy Director of Census, Karachi. He undertook a very laborious research in order to collect accurate and up-to-date information about the various aspects of Karachi life. His task was rendered all the more difficult by the fact that no separate gazetteer for Karachi as such had been written ever before. He continued to display devoted enthusiasm and gave much material help for this report even after his reversion to his parent department. I must thank him for his deep devotion to duty and his unfailing co-operation. I also highly appreciate the services of Mr. Mohammed Hafiz Shaikh, Officer on Special Duty, Census, who gave me material support in recasting and editing this report.

Mr. Ruhul Amin, Deputy Director of Machine Sorting Centre, Dacca, and Mr.

W.A. Abbasi, Assistant Director of Machine Sorting Centre, Karachi, showed a high degree of technical skill and organizing ability in producing the Housing Census Tables with such a mass of details. I highly value their contribution to the success of the District Census Reports and extend to them my heartiest thanks. Messrs Akhlaque Hosain Kazi and Jalaluddin Ahmed Chowdhury, Assistant Directors of Compilation Centres, Lahore and Dacca, played a similarly important role in giving the final shape to the Population Tables. Part IV of this report bears ample testimony to their ability and hard work. The Statistical Officers Mr. Haq Nawaz Shaikh at Lahore, and Mr. Riaz-ud-Din at Dacca also made substantial contribution to the accuracy of the Population Tables and Village Statistics by their steady, painstaking and intelligent statistical work. The Assistant Directors of Hand Sorting Centres who compiled the report for the district towns deserve my special thanks as they were asked to do something which was beyond the normal call of their duty and they did it without the slightest murmur. My special and grateful thanks are due to Colonel E. H. Slade, MBE, MC, FIS, who had been with the Census Organisation as Census Adviser till May, 1962, for his ungrudging help in planning the final get-up of the District Census Reports. I feel at a loss to think what I would have done without his active guidance in the preparation of the coloured and black and white district maps as well as in selecting the proper symbols for the local details included in the Village Statistics. Besides being a distinguished statistician, he was also an artist-cartographer. He drew out the master copies of the maps with his own hand and wrote out the instructions for their printing. He had to leave us before the Reports came out in print but I hope he will be satisfied with the result. We are immeasurably indebted to him for his wise

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counsel and help. I am also thankful to his successor, Mr. Lowell T. Galt, head of the United States Statistical Advisory Service to Pakistan, for his keen personal interests in these reports and his encouraging comments and suggestions.

I have no words to adequately thank the officers and staff of the Central and Provincial Governments, various Ministries and Departments, the districts and sub-divisional officers and a host of other public-spirited men and women of our country who gave unstinted support, help and encouragement in the planning, preparation and publication of these Reports. In particular, I gratefully acknowledge the substantial help that the Chief Secretaries of the two Provincial Governments gave us by agreeing to let us have the photographs of the districts through their official photographers free of cost and by letting the District Officers write out the chapter on the "People and Their Environments." I am particularly happy to record that all the District Officers, in many cases assisted by their Revenue Assistants and Additional District Magistrates, enthusiastically took up this additional and unscheduled responsibility. The Secretaries, Information Departments and the Directors of Information of both the Provincial Governments rendered invaluable service in the matter of obtaining suitable photographs from far-flung corners of the districts. The Directors of Land Records

and Surveys made our task easier by supplying up-to-date roads and places maps of the districts as well as area figures. The Surveyor-General of Pakistan has been equally generous with the supply of topographical and administrative maps. I also acknowledge with great pleasure our indebtedness to various newspaper articles, learned societies, journals, periodicals, university professors, social scientists, geographers and historians for the valuable information we collected from them for inclusion in the reports. I would also like to thank Mr. N. H. Khandker, Controller of Printing and Stationery, and Mr. Qasim Ali, Deputy Controller of Printing and Stationery, and the various printing presses, particularly the Ilmi Press, Lahore, for their technical know-how, unhesitating advice and prompt service at all stages of the printing of these Reports. Lastly, I must thank the staff of the Census Organisations in the Centre and the Provinces who worked untiringly to edit, check and verify these Reports statistically and aesthetically. The Statistical Section of my Office did a fine job in this regard and were ably assisted by a very good team of Draftsmen who produced the cover plates and the maps inside. In particular, I am grateful to Messrs Safdar Husain and A. Sattar, Statistical Officers and Messrs Hasan Akhtar and Din Mohammed, Investigators, for careful and painstaking checking of the narrative portions of all the districts.

A. RASHID, CSP.,
*Census Commissioner, Pakistan
and Ex Officio Joint Secretary.*

INTRODUCTION

The District Census Report of Rawalpindi District is one of the 51 similar reports being published separately for each District and Agency of West Pakistan.

In the last Census, the statistical results of the Census were published in various Provincial and Central Reports. Thus there were separate reports for the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and Bahawalpur, Sind & Khairpur and Baluchistan Provinces. These reports did not provide data in a handy volume separately for smaller geographical and administrative units namely; the districts with the result that the district statistics which were collected at much labour and expense were lost in the statistical totals for larger areas for the Province as a whole.

The integration of the former Provinces and States into the unified Province of West Pakistan has further underlined the need for statistics on district basis, as the individual identity of districts tends to get lost in the statistical totals contained in the Provincial Statistical Report. Further, the growing importance of developmental activities undertaken by Government for smaller administrative and geographical areas has made it imperative that data in much greater detail for districts should be made available to the administrators, planners and experts for the purpose of planning and development. The Provincial and All-Pakistan Reports do not meet this requirement to the desired extent.

The "Village Lists" published for the first time in 1951 provided limited information for all villages in each district giving the total population, the number of houses and other local details. These volumes proved very useful for the Government Departments and other non-official bodies and individual users.

The District Census Report now being brought out is a more ambitious project and attempts to present statistical data for the district which is often dull and lifeless against the living background of its geography, history and its people. It is hoped that this volume will acquaint the reader with the district as a geographic, administrative and human entity, against which its statistics will acquire a new meaning and help present the district in all its aspects.

This report is in five parts, namely—Part I—General Description, Part II—General Tables, Part III—Housing Tables, Part IV—Population Tables compiled from the Population Census, 1961, and Part V—Village Statistics.

In Part I, an attempt has been made to give a general picture of the district on the lines of the old District Gazetteers, though within a much shorter compass incorporating the changes which have taken place since the time the Gazetteers were last published. The General Description includes brief paragraphs on geography and geology, flora and fauna, climate, brief history, administrative set-up, Health, Education, Communications, Basic Democracies, Agriculture and Industries, Land Reforms, the population and its composition, ethnological and demographical features, cultural pattern of the people, important places of interest, etc. It also contains a brief description of the district headquarters city. Besides, this Part also contains maps and pictures which have been provided to enable the reader to have a clearer perspective of the district and its people.

Part II includes tables giving general information provided by sources other than Census. Inclusion of this Part was considered necessary in order to bring within one

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volume some general statistical information which, like the Census data, is commonly required by planners and administrators. The general information tables include data on Rainfall, Temperature, Irrigation, Industries, Dak Bungalows, Educational Institutions, Hospitals, Roads, Basic Democracies, etc. These tables were collected from the Government Departments at the Provincial Headquarters and other Divisional and District Offices of some Departments. The data supplied by the Departments has been checked only for purposes of editing. While efforts have been made to eliminate all errors, the Census Organization is not responsible for the accuracy of the data presented in these Tables. In some cases data in respect of particular Tables was either not supplied in time or not in the required form. Such tables perforce have had to be omitted from this volume. My thanks are due to the Heads of various Departments and Offices for their ungrudging and prompt response. All these tables were carefully scrutinized by Mr. Haq Nawaz, Statistical Officer of my office and gone over by Mr. S. M. Sharif, Deputy Director, before they were incorporated in this Report.

The Housing Tables which form Part III of this Report were entirely processed in the Machine Sorting Centre, Karachi. They were compiled and tabulated by mechanical operation on cent per cent basis for all urban areas, and on a 10 % samples basis in the case of rural areas. The Housing Tables provide invaluable information about the housing conditions in both urban and rural areas, the number of occupied and unoccupied houses, congested houses, size and structural characteristics of the housing units, size of family and the size of households, etc. All this work was done in the Machine Sorting Centre at Karachi under the able direction of Mr. W. A. Abbasi, Assistant Director,

Machine Sorting Centre, to whom my thanks are due for furnishing this part of the Report.

Part IV contains the Population Tables which are based on data collected during the Big Count in January, 1961. These Tables provide data about population for smaller administrative areas down to Tehsils by sex and religion, urban and rural population, the composition of the population by age, sex and marital status, literacy and by mother-tongue, birth-place and main economic activities. It may be noted that detailed cross-classification of the Non-Agricultural Labour Force by occupations and industry has been left to be done by machine-sorting and the results will be published separately in a set of tables especially designed for the purpose. The Population Tables have been extracted from the Provincial Tables pertaining to this District. They are based on the data collected on the Individual Census Schedules by a large army of Census field workers, viz., the Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, District Census Officers and Zonal, Deputy/Assistant Directors. The names of some officers of each category are given elsewhere in this Report. In the District of Rawalpindi the Census was taken by 3,108 Enumerators, 338 Supervisors, 36 Charge Superintendents and 4 District Census Officers. After the field work was over records were sent by the District Census Officers to the Hand Sorting Centre, Rawalpindi, which worked under the able guidance and control of Mr. Bashir Ahmed Khan. Here the schedules were unstapled and sorted and re-sorted according to different characteristics, in accordance with Sorting and Compilation instructions, issued from the office of the Census Commissioner, Pakistan. A large number of Sorters, Supervisors, Inspectors and Compilers worked on this tedious and difficult job under the inspiring leadership of Mr. Bashir Ahmad Khan. After the sorting

operations were over the Record Sheets which were prepared for each tabulating regions separately, were transferred to the Central Compilation Office at Lahore, where the data was compiled by Mr. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi, Assistant Director of Census (Compilation), West Pakistan. Thus the data contained in Part IV represents the cumulative efforts of a large army of workers, both paid and unpaid, to whom the Census Organization acknowledges a debt of deep gratitude, for without their efforts, there would have been no Census. I wish I could name all of them individually but that would require a volume in itself.

In Part V, a complete list of the villages of the district has been arranged by Tehsils, Qanungo Halqas and Patwar Circles. The Village Statistics give for each village, the Hadbast Number, area, total population by sex, total literates, total number of houses and households. Besides the above, local details showing the location, Schools, Post and Telegraph Offices, Railway Stations, Police Stations, Union Council Offices, Dak Bungalows, Dispensaries and Hospitals, etc. have been shown by appropriate symbols. The Village Statistics were originally compiled in the Hand Sorting Centre, Rawalpindi, from the summaries prepared by the Census Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. The figures of population were thoroughly checked after physical counting of the individual enumeration schedules at the Circle Sort. The data about houses and households are based on the summaries prepared by the Charge Superintendents on the results of Housing Census conducted in September, 1960. These figures were checked and adjusted, where necessary, with reference to the results of the Machine tabulation done in Census Commissioner's Office, Karachi. The literacy figures have been taken from the summaries prepared by the Census Supervisors and Charge Superintendents

after the "Big Count". The particulars of "Hadbast" numbers, and local details were obtained from the Deputy Commissioner. The area figures have been supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi, and are based on revenue records. The Village Statistics were thoroughly scrutinised by the Statistical Officer in my office before incorporation in this Report.

The data presented have been arranged by Tehsils and in each Tehsil the Villages have been grouped by Field Qanungo Circles and within each Field Qanungo Circle by Patwari Circles. A summary giving the total population of the district with its distribution by sexes to the nearest thousand by Tehsils and number of Qanungo Halqas, Patwari Circles and Villages has been given at the beginning. Similar summaries by Field Qanungo Circles within each Tehsil indicating separately figures of urban localities have also been added.

Part I—General Description was compiled by Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, West Pakistan. In preparing this Part he made extensive use of the District Gazetteer of Rawalpindi and various other published materials. The Census Commissioner was kind enough to spare enough time to edit this part of the Report and I am grateful to him for his guidance, inspiration and help in giving a final shape to it. In its present form and content this part is the result of the cumulative effort of Sh. Muhammad Sharif and myself, besides S. Sajjad Hussain Shah, my Stenographer, who typed several drafts of it. I am therefore, grateful to them all for their efforts.

The maps appearing in this volume were drawn in the Statistical Section of my office by Mr. Muhammad Saleem, Draftsman, under the close supervision and guidance of

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Mr. Haq Nawaz, Statistical Officer and of Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director. I am grateful to them for the hard work they have put in for the preparation of these maps. My thanks are also due to Sh. Niaz Ahmad of the Ilmi Press, Lahore, where these reports have been printed from the "master copies" prepared in my office, through the photo-offset process.

The photographs which appear in this volume have been obtained by the courtesy of the Director of Public Relations, West Pakistan, the Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi and Agha Hissamuddin Akbar, Information Officer, Rawalpindi, to whom we are highly indebted.

I must express my gratitude to Mr. Allauddin Ahmad, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi, S. Hasnat Ahmad, then Addl. Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi, (now Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot), Sardar Hamid Ullah, P.C.S., Addl. Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi, Mr. Muhammad Saeed, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Rawalpindi, and all Heads of Departments of the Government of West Pakistan, and all subordinate revenue staff, who have rendered invaluable services in the collection and compilation of the Village Statistics and other data presented in this volume.

I must also record my appreciation for the hard work put in by the Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of

Census, West Pakistan, Mr. Haq Nawaz, Statistical Officer, Mr. Muneer Ahmad, Statistical Assistant and the staff in my own office who have given unremitting pains in completing this volume for publication. It is hoped that this volume will be of benefit to the various Departments of Government and will also be useful as a reference material.

My thanks are also due to Mr. Lowell T. Galt, Statistical Adviser to the Government of Pakistan and Dr. James Maslowski, Adviser, Planning and Development Department, Government of West Pakistan, who were kind enough to visit the Compilation Centre and offer valuable advice and guidance at the crucial stages in which the data took the shape of comprehensible tables.

The idea of publishing comprehensive statistics for districts collected in the 1961 Census had its beginnings in the Village List of 1951. The proposal was first made by Mr. R. D. Howe, in February 1961. The idea was doggedly pursued and developed by Mr. A Rashid, his successor, and the format, lay-out and plan of the present volume is due entirely to his vision, planning and perseverance in getting this project translated from a mere idea into reality. I must confess that I faltered and hesitated at many stages in completing this assignment as being too ambitious for Census, but his unflagging interest and inspiration made the publication of this volume in its present shape possible.

ASLAM ABDULLAH KHAN, C.S.P.
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DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

RAWALPINDI

PART-I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

COMPILED BY

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RAWALPINDI DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1. AREA .. 2,022 sq. miles.
2. POPULATION .. 11,37,085 Persons
3. DENSITY .. 562 persons per Sq. mile.
4. SEX RATIO (FEMALES TO 1000 MALES) .. 925
5. LITERACY .. 27.51
6. CLIMATE .. Cold in Winter and hot in Summer.
7. MAIN CROPS .. Wheat, Bajra and Maize.
- MAIN LANGUAGES SPOKEN .. Punjabi, Urdu and English.
- TRIBES, IF ANY .. Rajput, Rawal, Janjua, Syed and Awan.
10. ECONOMY .. Agricultural and Labour
11. UNIVERSITY, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS
 - Colleges .. Eight
 - High Schools .. Seventy
12. COMMUNICATIONS
 - Metalled Roads .. 228 miles
 - Un-Metalled Roads .. 101 miles
 - Railway .. Pakistan Western Railway passes through the district.
 - Air Services .. Air service is run by the P. I. A.
13. INDUSTRIES .. Textile Mills, Food, Engineering, Hosiery, Soap and Glass Factories.
14. IMPORTANT PLACES .. Rawalpindi, Murree, Kahuta, Taxila, Biror Pher, Hotial, Sir-Kap-Ka-Kot, Kacha-Kot, Babar Khana, Sir Sukh-Ka-Kot, Bhallar-Tope, Karmal Mankala, Margalla, Nicholson, Rewat, Pharwala and Islamabad.
15. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
 - (a) Sub-Division .. Murree
 - (b) Tehsils .. Rawalpindi, Murree, Gujar Khan and Kahuta.
 - (c) Qanungo Halqas .. 12
 - (d) Union Councils .. 78
 - (e) Municipal Committees .. Rawalpindi and Murree
 - (f) Town Committees .. 2
 - (g) Villages .. 1,217

CHAPTER 1

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 NAME.

The district takes its name from the head-quarter town 'Rawalpindi', which means the abode of Rawals. The Rawals, a Jogi tribe, founded a village 'Rawal' at the site where we have the Rawal Dam today. When Jhanda Khan, a Ghakkar chief, founded a new town at the site of an old town known as Fatehpur Baori, he named it Rawalpindi. At the time of Alexander's invasion, the district was known by the name of Amarda. During the Mughal period, the area was known as Sind Sagar and most of the tract now included in the Rawalpindi district was then comprised in the Fatehpur Mahal. Rawalpindi emerged as a fiscal district during the Sikh rule.

1.2 LOCATION.

It lies between 32°-6' and 34°-1' north latitude, and 72°-47' and 73°-42' east longitude.

1.3 BOUNDARIES.

The district is bounded on the north by the Abbottabad and Haripur tehsils of Hazara district, on the west by the Campbellpur and Fatehjang tehsils of Campbellpur district, on the south by the Chakwal and Jhelum tehsils of Jhelum district, and on the east by the river Jhelum across which lies Chibbal and Punch in Azad Kashmir.

1.4 AREA.

The area of the district is 2,022 square miles. Its position in respect of area is 55th in Pakistan and 42nd in West Pakistan.

1.5 PHYSICAL FEATURES & TOPOGRAPHY.

The Rawalpindi district is divided into

three distinct portions according to general configuration. The first portion which is mountainous, consists of the Murree tehsil and the northern portion of the Kahuta tehsil, a country of high mountain ridges divided by deep narrow valleys, and here and there connected by short cross spurs. The second portion is the hilly and submontane area of the Rawalpindi tehsil, and extending through Kahuta and down west bank of the Jhelum into Gujar Khan tehsil till it reaches the northern border of Jhelum district. It includes the skirts of the Margalla range, all those sharp-toothed ridges of bare rock by which the Murree hills run far into the plains to the south, the steep hill on the western bank of the Jhelum, and the picturesque undulating country of pebbles or sandstone ridges, sandy plateaus and pleasant plains, which make up much of Rawalpindi tehsil. The third portion is the plain or Pothwar portion, and includes the whole of Gujar Khan tehsil, except the small corner on the east traversed by the hills on the bank of the Jhelum, and the south-east portion of the Kahuta tehsil. Although this tract is rough and gashed by many torrents, it is more level than any of the adjoining tracts within the district.

The physical features of the district exhibit a richness and variety which is continental in dimensions. Here are to be found mountains, forests, plateaus, valleys, ravines, torrents, streams, plains and all possible species of topography which the physical forces could produce during the course of ages. Nature has endowed the district with some of the most beautiful scenery in Pakistan.

and within the district there are also areas fantastic, dreary, tumbled upside down, where there can be no human habitation for miles around.

The district is shaped like a square. At the top rise the Murree hills. This range extends southward along the eastern border forming the Kahuta hills as far south as Baghan on the Jhelum River, and towards the west forming the Margalla range. The Murree hills form an offshoot of the Himalayan system. They rise in spurs rising to heights between 7,000 to 8,000 feet. The higher ranges are covered with a varied growth, the silver fir, the oak, the blue pine etc., while the lower hills are wooded with olive, acacia and myrtle. In between are pleasant valleys studded with hamlets. The topography is one of exquisite beauty.

South-west of the Murree and Kahuta hills stretches a rough high-lying plateau about 1,800 feet above sea level. The northern part of this plateau includes the tehsil of Rawalpindi, and a portion of the tehsil of Kahuta. It is drained by the Soan and its tributaries. The southern part of the plain forming the Gujar Khan tehsil is drained by the Kanahi, which flows southwards from the Kahuta hills. This part of the district is highly cultivated. The fields are massively embanked to retain moisture, and the numerous villages shelter a dense population. The area south of the Murree and Kahuta hills is known as the Pothwar—the land of wreaths and flowers.

1.6 GEOLOGY.

Geologically, the high hills of Murree and Kahuta tehsils are composed of tertiary sandstones, limestone and alluvial deposits. These sandstones apparently belong to the Sirmur and Siwalik series of the sub-Himalayan system. Some of the strata yield excel-

lent building material and are also quarried for road metal. Limestone is the characteristic of the Margalla range, and this is the main cause of the fertility of the villages which lie beneath it. It is found also—but in limited quantities—in the Murree tehsil. The alluvial deposits occur chiefly in the lower portions of the Kahuta tehsil. In Rawalpindi tehsil, limestone crops out everywhere along the low hills, and in the plains *Kankar* deposits are common. The pebble ridges, described as alluvial deposits in the Kahuta hills are the remarkable structural feature of the Kahuta and Rawalpindi tehsils, and most of the forests in the district are on pebble ridges. Large isolated boulders in many places seem to point to a glacial epoch in the Pothwar plain.

Formations belonging to different geological periods can be traced in the district. Some rocks in the Margalla hills belong to the cretaceous period—the oldest geological period. The main constituents of the deposits of this period are dark coloured sandstone and limestone. Most of the Margalla hills belong to the Eocene division of the tertiary period. The rock formation of this division consists of grey or dark-coloured limestone with layers of shale containing fossils. The Murree hills belong to the Miocene division of the tertiary period. The rock formation of this period is composed of red and purple sandstone and shale. The Pothwar plains were formed mainly during quarternary period. They are composed of alluvium (clay or silt) and gravel caps.

The clay of the district shows five distinct strata or layers. The lowest layers are of coarse pebbles with sand or clay. The next strata is that of alluvium deposit by older system of the Soan basin over the pebble bed. During this period the Soan was a mighty river—bigger than the present day Indus. The

next upper layer consists of the alluvium deposit of the present river system. Then comes the air-borne top layer of silt or clay called "Loess", and at the top is the gravely conglomerate and loose gravel caps deposit. Pebbles, Pebble beds, pebble mounds and pebble ridges form a conspicuous feature of the landscape. Large isolated boulders rising in many places also point to a glacial epoch in the Pothwar plains.

1.7 FLORA.

In view of its varied geographical features the district is rich in the variety of its flora, differing in character at different elevations. In the upper reaches of the Murree hills the main trees are *deodar* (*cedrus deodara*), *biar* (*pinus excelsa*), *paludar* (*abies smithiana*), *barangi* (*quercus lassiflora*) etc. The *Chil* (*pinus longifolia*) covers the lower hills from 3,000 upto 6,000 feet. The *Chil* timber of Panjar has a high reputation. In the lower hills the commoner trees are the *kao* (wild olive), *phulai* (*acacia modesta*), *tun* (*cedrala toona*), *drek* (*melia sempervirens*), *sinetta* (*dodona burmanniana*) etc. They grow for the most part in scattered clumps, and are usually thickest in the gorges and hill sides. Further down, and in the plains, the trees most frequently met with are the *shisham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), *tut* (*Morus Alba*), *drek* (*Melia Sempervirens*), *Phulahi*, (*acaciamodesta*), *Ber* (*Zizyphus Jujaba*), *Pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *Kikar* (*Acacia arbica*) etc. A conspicuous species of grass is *Dab* (*A. muricatus*). Some of the wild products of the plains include flower buds of the *Kachenar*, wild pomegranate seeds, blackberries, raspberries, cranberries, wild pears etc.

Along the field banks and in the cultivated range trees are rare, but in the ravines small stunted trees are common. *Biyar* is chiefly found in the Bhurban, Masot and Patriata-Phaphundi forests.

1.8 FAUNA

At one time tigers and leopards used to be very common in the forests of the district. About a hundred years ago, as many as 23 tigers and 91 leopards were killed in the district in 1865. These animals have now become more or less extinct. Jackals are quite common. There are a few wolves, and occasionally there may be a bear here and there. Foxes are common, and the piercing bark of the hills-fox is usually heard in the hills. Wild boars are quite common. Barking deer and wild goats are sometimes met with in the lower Murree hills. Hares are to be found on all the low hills and in most of the ravines. *Chikors* are found on all the hills down to the low spurs. Grey partridge are common, but black partridge are rare. Duck are found along the rivers and marshes. Geese and coulon are found in the Soan Valley. Quail come in enormous numbers in the spring and autumn.

1.9 RIVERS AND NULLAHS.

The Jhelum river skirts the district from its northernmost point near Dewal to its southern boundary, a distance of about 70 miles. It flows throughout between lofty mountains and precipitous rocks. It is interrupted by numerous rapids which render it incapable of navigation above Dangalli. Timber is floated down the river. The Soan takes its rise from within a few miles of the Murree hill-station. It flows down deep valleys for the first ten miles of its course, till it reaches the plains near the old ruined fortress of Pharwala, whence it takes a south-westerly course. It flows close to Rawalpindi town, and finally joins the Indus ten miles below Makhad. From the geological point of view the Soan river commands particular importance. It is believed that in the Gondwana age when the Indo-

Gangetic plain was still to be formed, the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahamaputra had a common course, and this ancient river known as the Siwalik or the Indo-Brahm followed at one stage the course which is at present the bed of the Soan.

The Harro river rises near Dunga Gali in Hazara District. It enters the Rawalpindi district near the village of Bhallar-top. It cuts across a small portion of the Rawalpindi tehsil, and then enters the Attock tehsil.

The Kurang river rises near Ghora Gali. It marches along the Murree-Rawalpindi road, and its waters have been dammed at Rawal. It joins the river Soan near Sihala.

The Leh stream rises from the Saidpur hills, passes through Rawalpindi town and then joins the Soan.

The Kanshi stream rises from the Kahuta hills, drains the Gujar Khan tehsil and joins the Jhelum near Bagham.

The Ling nullah rises from the Lehtrar hills, passes close to Kahuta town, and then joins the Soan.

The Sarin nullah rises from the Kahuta hills and then joins the Kanshi stream.

The Ghamlan nullah rises from the Panjar hills, passes close to Rawalpindi, and joins the Ling.

The Tamrah nullah rises from the Margalla hills, passes through Taxila, and ultimately joins the Haro. This stream was at one time referred to as the Tiger of the East.

1.10 MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

The different portions of the district vary greatly from each other. The highest point is at Murree, which is about 7,500 feet

above sea level. The greater part of the district is rough, rolling plain extending from the foot of the outer Himalayas towards the salt range; but here and there, the continuity of this rolling plain is broken by regular hills, and is cut up in all directions by ravines and *Nullahs*, locally known as *kas* or *Khudar*. This forms a very characteristic feature of many parts of the district, and extends in endless ramifications for miles and miles. The Murree and Kahuta hills are the outskirts of the Himalayas, and it is at the foot of these hills and in the valleys of Kahuta, Gujar Khan and Rawalpindi Tehsils, that the best unirrigated lands are generally to be found. The Murree and Kahuta hills gradually end in the low Bagham hills. From these hills, various streams run out westward into the plain, the most important being the Soan.

The main mountains in the district are the Murree and Kahuta hills. These hills consist principally of five main spurs, more or less parallel to each other. Out of these, the Murree spur on which the Murree hill-station is situated is the highest. Parallel to this spur is the Charehan spur, a few hundred feet lower. The next spur is the Paphundi spur which is about 7,000 feet high at the highest point. The other two spurs are in the Kahuta tehsil. The Narrar spur runs down westward from the plateau of the Narrar mountains, about 6,000 feet. Further south is a lower spur overlooking the Jhelum. Here the height is about 3,000 feet.

1.11 MARSHES AND LAKES.

The most important marsh in the district is at Khanna Dhak. It extends over 70 acres, and is a paradise for sportsmen. Another marsh is near the Sohan village. This is about 20 acres. A small marsh extending over an area of 8 acres is near Gangal. There is no important natural lake in the district.

An important artificial lake in the district is the Rawal dam. The dam has been built across the Kurang river, and is 80 feet high and 820 feet long. A lake has emerged with a surface area of about 3 square miles, and a storage capacity of about 53,000 square feet.

1.12 CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE.

The district is noted for its salubrious climate. The climate is cold in winter, and hot in summer in the plains but cool in the hills. The coldest month is January when the mean maximum temperature is 62°F and minimum 37°F. From February to May the temperature rises at the rate of 10°F per month. The highest temperature is reached in June when the temperature may touch the 115°F mark. The monsoons set in July, and the rain showers cool the atmosphere. The temperature ranges between 37 and 117 degrees, and this vast range of 80 degrees is responsible for making the climate healthy and bracing. In the hills the summer is cool and delightful. There is snowfall during the months of December and January on the hills. The delightfulness of the climate of Murree affords a welcome and graceful change from the sultriness of the plains in the other parts of West Pakistan.

The maximum and minimum mean temperature during the various months of Summer, Winter and Spring seasons is indicated below:—

	Maximum Mean	Minimum Mean	Average
Summer ..	97.6	74.4	86.0
Winter ...	74.5	44.6	59.5
Spring ..	76.7	54.1	65.4

1.13 RAINFALL.

The summer rains begin about the second week in July and end about the beginning of September. The eastern half of the district gets much more rain than the western, and rain often falls on one side of the Margalla

hills, and not on the other. The other rainy season, which is more peculiarly characteristic of this district, commences in January, and lasts to the beginning of March. It is to this winter rain that much of the success of wheat cultivation in Gujar Khan, Rawalpindi and Kahuta Tehsils is due. The valleys on the Soan bank get much more rain than those a few miles distant from it. In general, the rainfall is regular and sufficient throughout the district for the maturing of the crops of both harvests.

In Murree, the average rainfall is about 48 inches. The number of rainy days during a year is about 140. In the plains the mean annual rainfall is 36 inches. There are two distinct rainy seasons—the summer season from July to September and the winter season from December to April. The bulk of the monsoon-precipitation occurs in July and August. The mean annual rainfall is 27 inches in summer and about 9 inches in winter.

1.14 WINDS AND STORMS.

The morning winds blow from westerly to north-easterly direction in the winter and from north-east to south-east in the summer. In the afternoon, the dominant wind direction throughout the year is from south-west. There are generally no wind storms and cyclones except in the Murree hills where they are frequent. Sometimes during the winter, there is a strong biting cold wind. There are thunder-storms during the rainy season. Hail-storms are not generally common.

1.15 EARTHQUAKES.

The district lies in what is described as the "fairly active" seismic region. There is, however, no record of any major earthquake during the last 150 years. All major earthquakes which are felt in the district are generated in the Hindukush area at a depth of 100 to 150 miles below surface. Their

epicentre is about 200 to 300 miles away from Rawalpindi.

1.16 HISTORY.

Some stone implements discovered in the Soan valley have led the scholars to hold that there were human settlements in the region during the Stone Age. At the dim dawn of history the region saw the flowering of the Indus Valley Civilisation. Then sometime in the 15th century B.C. the Aryans marched across the country. A few centuries later came the Takkas. They were a people of the Turanian race, and were the descendants of Zohak, the Iranian king with two snake-like tumours on his shoulders. The Takkas were snake worshippers. They founded Taxila. One of their chiefs Raja Gaj founded Gajipur at the site of modern Rawalpindi.

In the sixth century, Darius of Iran annexed this region to his empire. The martial people of the district fought in the Persian armies against the Greeks. As a consequence of the Iranian-Greek wars, Alexander over-ran Iran, and one day in 326 B.C., crossed the Indus, and marched against Taxila. The district was then known as Amarda, and Raja Ambhi was its ruler. He allied himself with the Greek conqueror, and an army contingent from the district accompanied Alexander during the course of his expedition. When Alexander died at Babylon, Chandragupta led a revolt against the foreigners. The brain behind the campaign was Chankaya, a graduate of Taxila University. The Maurayas remained supreme for about a century. In 262 B.C., Ashoka adopted Buddhism as the State religion. The new faith did not prosper in Bharat, but it found a congenial soil in this region. In 190 B.C., the Bactrian Greeks under Demetrius conquered Taxila. The Greeks ruled over the district for about a century, when they had to give way before the onslaught of the Sakas. After the Sakas or the Parthians came the

Kushans. This was in the first century A.D. sometime about 78 A.D. The Kushan period was a period of great activity. It saw the flowering of Gandhara art. It also saw the expansion of the empire over Kashmir, Khasghar, Khotan, Kabul, and a considerable part of India, and in these campaigns, the soldiers from this district played a considerable role. The rise of the Sassanian power in Iran, and the Gupta power in India brought about the weakening of the Kushans. The empire west of the Indus was lost to the Sassanians, and the Guptas held sway upto the Ravi. In the Rawalpindi region, the Kushan rule persisted for another century. Then came the White Huns. They were a warlike people, who brought about devastation and destruction wherever they went. Being a warlike people, they could not adopt Buddhism as their religion and this led to the revival of Hinduism. From the Huns sprang Rajputs, and on the ruins of the Kushan empire Rajput principalities were set up in this region as elsewhere. When Hieun Tsang came to this part of the country in the seventh century, the ancient glory of Taxila and Gandhara was over; Buddhism was on the wane, and Brahmanism was on the ascendant. At that time this district was a principality of Kashmir.

In the 8th century, this region became a part of the Hindushahiya kingdom. Originally these kings had their capital at Kabul, but when Iran came under the influence of Islam, the Hindushahs shifted their capital to Hund, on the western bank of the Indus. Towards the end of the 10th century, the Kabul valley was won by Islam. At the dawn of the 11th century, Islam came to this region, and it came to stay. Mahmud of Ghazni crossed the Indus in 1008 A.D.; a battle was fought in the plains of the Chach; and that was the end of the Hindu Raj. Mahmud bestowed this district on Ghakkar Shah. The descendants of Ghakkar Shah—

the Ghakkars—held sway over this district for about 8 centuries—a record period. The Ghakkars established their capital at Pharwala. On account of its strategic position, this district played a considerable role in shaping the course of history. When Sultan Masud was dethroned at Ghazni, he sought refuge in this district. Two hundred years later, Shahab-ud-Din Ghori met his end at the border of this district. When the Mongols threatened the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent, the people of this district kept them at bay. When Taimur invaded India, he sought the friendship of the Ghakkars. When Babar came to India, he paid a visit to Pharwala to seek an alliance with the Ghakkars. A contingent of Babar's army belonged to this district, and it played a heroic role in the first battle of Panipat. This district played a conspicuous role in the consolidation of the Mughal power. But for the assistance of the people of this district, the Mughal rule in India may have ended with the flight of Humayun. It was the Ghakkars who kept Sher Shah in check. Sher Shah built the Rohtas fort in the Jhelum district to act as a centre of operations against the Ghakkars. Sultan Sarang, the Ghakkar chief, fell in action against Sher Shah at Rewat in 1542 AD, but still the Ghakkar power could not be suppressed. It was with Ghakkar assistance that Humayun regained his throne. The Ghakkars supported Akbar, and that foiled the attempts of Mirza Hakim—the step-brother of Akbar to gain a foot-hold. During the Mughal period, the Ghakkars were supreme not only in this region but they held high offices in the Mughal durbar at Agra and Delhi.

When the Mughal power decayed and Nadir Shah invaded India, he sought an alliance with the Ghakkars. When Ahmad Shah Abdali fought the battle of Panipat, and thereby smote the Maharatta power, the soldiers of this district were in the forefront.

Towards the end of the 18th century, dark clouds appeared on the horizon. In a battle with the Sikhs at Gujrat in 1765 A.D., the Ghakkar chief was slain. There was another battle near Rawalpindi, and ultimately the district came under the Sikh rule. The Sikh rule was not very long, and in March, 1849, it was at Rawalpindi that the Sikh army laid down its arms, and the country passed over to the British. This merely meant a change of masters, and during the struggle for freedom of 1857, the martial people of the district rose against the British domination. The attempt did not succeed, but the British did realise that if they wanted to rule, they must conciliate the martial people of the district. A cantonment was established at Rawalpindi, and subsequently it became the headquarters of the northern command. Originally Jhelum was the divisional headquarter, but it was later on shifted to Rawalpindi. The railway was brought to Rawalpindi in 1866. Municipal government began in the sixties when a Municipal Committee was constituted for Rawalpindi in 1867. In April 1885, H. H. the Amir of Kabul Abdul Rahman Khan visited Rawalpindi, where a grand durbar was held in his honour by Lord Dufferin, the then Viceroy. Towards the end of the 19th century, the Hindus began to adopt a militant attitude, and thereby the relations between the two communities got strained. In 1897, some Hindus distributed poisoned sweets amongst the Muslim congregation at the Juma mosque, whereby a number of Muslims died. That led to Hindu-Muslim riots in Rawalpindi city, and some other parts of the district. These were also the years of plague and cholera. In the beginning of the 20th century, Rawalpindi became for a time the refuge of Shah Shuja, the exiled Amir of Kabul and his brother Shah Zaman.

Heretofore the Rawalpindi district extended from the Jhelum to the Indus, and comprised seven tehsils. The district was thus unwieldy. In the beginning of the 20th century when a separate province was created for the NWFP, Rawalpindi district was divided into two districts, namely Attock and Rawalpindi.

After Great War I the district was a scene of disturbed conditions following in the wake of the Khilafat movement, the post-Jalianwala Bagh massacre disturbances, the Afghan war, and the Martial Law. During the Khilafat movement, Rawalpindi was the base of the Hijrat movement. In the post-Jalianwala Bagh disturbances, there was a good deal of agitation in the district. Telegraph wires between Rawalpindi and Murree were cut. Many Government buildings were put to fire, and there were many acts of violence. It was at Rawalpindi that on the 8th of August 1919, a treaty of peace was signed between Afghanistan and India as a consequence of the end of the Afghan War. This treaty *inter alia* gave effect to the Durand Line. During 1924 there were riots at Kohat. That had repercussions on the district, and in 1926 there were communal riots in the district. When the Pakistan resolution was passed in 1940, the Muslims of the district supported it wholeheartedly. When Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah visited the district in 1944, he was given a rousing welcome. Tara Singh, the Sikh leader belonged to this district, and the Sikhs of the district assisted by the Hindus adopted a militant attitude against the Muslims and Pakistan. That led to disturbed conditions in the district. There were communal disturbances in 1947, before Pakistan came into existence. At a simple ceremony at Rawalpindi, the Pakistan flag was unfurled by the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army on the 14th of August, when Rawalpindi became the General Headquarters of the Pakistan Army. It was at Rawalpindi that

Khan Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Premier of Pakistan, fell a victim to the bullet of a fanatic. But this martyrdom at Rawalpindi did not go in vain. The land sanctified by the blood of Khan Liaquat Ali Khan won the pride of place by becoming the interim capital of Pakistan in 1959. The history of the District after Independence is mainly concerned with development in the economic, social and educational sectors. There have been some administrative changes *viz.*, the transfer of some villages around Wah from Campbellpur to Rawalpindi District and more recently the transfer of the entire Chauntra Police Station of Tala-gang Tehsil to Rawalpindi. The entire District forms part of the Federal Capital region and is expanding at a galloping pace since it became the interim capital of Pakistan in October 1959.

1.17 ADMINISTRATION.

Subject to the supervision of the Commissioner Rawalpindi the district is under the executive charge of the Deputy Commissioner, who combines the functions of a District Magistrate and Collector. He is also responsible for the co-ordination of the functions of all nation-building departments in the district. On the judicial side, he is assisted by an Additional District Magistrate and seventeen Magistrates, while on the revenue side, he is assisted by a Revenue Assistant with a Tehsildar and a Naib-Tehsildar, in each tehsil. For revenue administration, the district is divided into four Tehsils, one of which *viz.*, Murree is a subdivision under a Sub-Division Magistrate. The other Tehsils are Rawalpindi, Gujar Khan and Kahuta, which have their tehsil headquarters at these respective places.

The police administration is vested in the Senior Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by one Additional and three Deputy Superintendent of Police, on the executive side. For police administration the district is divided into twenty-one police stations.

The judicial administration of the district is under the charge of a District and Sessions Judge, who is assisted by an Additional Sessions Judge, an Administrative Civil Judge and three Civil Judges.

The other departments functioning in the district with their heads of office are as follows:

1. Agriculture ..Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture.
2. Animal ..Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry.
3. Co-operative..Assistant Registrar Co-op. Societies.
4. P.W.D. ..Executive Engineer, Provincial.
5. Public Health..District Health Officer.
6. Medical ..Civil Surgeon and Medical Superintendent of Hospitals.
7. Industries ..Director of Industries.
8. Forests ..Chief Conservator of Forests
9. Education ..Inspector of Schools.
10. Food ..District Food Controller.
11. Fisheries ..Director of Fisheries. Assistant
12. Basic Demo- ..Assistant Director of cracies Basic Democracy and

Dy. Director of Basic Democracy at Divisional Level.

13. Excise & Taxation ..Excise and Taxation Officer.
14. Income-Tax ..Four Income-Tax Officers.
15. Central Excise & Custom. ..Assistant Collector.
16. Postal ..Controller of Post Offices.

1.18 BASIC DEMOCRACIES.

One of the most far-reaching and momentous reforms of the Revolutionary Regime was the introduction of Basic Democracies. The election to the Basic Democracies were held in early 1960. These institutions have created unprecedented social and political awakening among the masses, who are now eager to come to grips with the problem of poverty, illiteracy and disease in the rural areas. One of the principal aims of the Basic Democracies is the association of the people with the administration at each level and making the functionaries of Government accountable to the elected representatives of the people. The tiers of the Basic Democracies with their structure and composition is indicated in the table below :—

Name of Council	Number	Number of members			
		Elected	Appointed	Official	Total
1. District Council ..	1	—	22	22	44
2. Tehsil Councils ..	4	80	74	—	154
3. Union Councils ..	78	762	363	—	1125
4. Town Committees ..	2	17	8	—	25

The names and the number of Municipal Committees with their structure and com-

position is given below:—

Name of Municipal Committee	No. of Union Committees	Total Number of members		
		Elected	Appointed	Total
Rawalpindi ..	19	191	91	282
Murree ..	3	9	3	12

1.19 COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Railways.

The main line of the Pakistan Western Railway and the Grand Trunk Road parallel to the railway, runs through the District from north to south and forms the backbone of the system of communications. Rawalpindi, the provisional seat of the Government of Pakistan and the headquarters of the Pakistan Army, lies at a distance of 180 miles from Lahore.

(b) Roads.

Murree, a fine hill resort, 37 miles from Rawalpindi, is connected by an excellent metalled road. The system of communications in Rawalpindi and Gujar Khan Tehsils is very satisfactory while Kahuta Tehsil is lacking in metalled roads.

(c) Postal arrangements.

The District has a net-work of Post offices and postal facilities are good. There are 24 Post and Telegraph Offices, 15 Post Offices without Telegraph Branch and 177 Branch Post Offices. Rawalpindi has efficient telephone system.

(d) Air Service.

Rawalpindi is connected with Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi by Air Service run by the Pakistan International Airlines. There are regular flights from Chaklala to Gilgit and Chitral also.

1.20 IRRIGATION.

The Rawal Dam has been built on Kurang river about 5 miles from Rawalpindi on the road to Murree. It is a masonry Dam 80 feet high and 820 feet long. It will give the new Federal Capital Area a lake with a surface area of about 3 square miles and a storage capacity of about 53,000 cubic feet. The elevation level will be 1,755 feet. The Project provides also for the construction of two channels to irrigate 8,250 acres of land in the Rawalpindi area and a pipeline capable of delivering 16.5 million gallons of drinking water daily to Rawalpindi.

1.21 MEDICAL.

The civil hospitals are at Rawalpindi, Murree, Kahuta and Gujar Khan with a bed strength of 135, 51, 12 and 42 respectively. The other hospitals in Rawalpindi are the Central Govt. Hospital, Police Hospital, T.B. Hospital, Holy and Family Hospital, The Central Jail Hospital and the PWR Hospital and the Infectious Diseases Hospital. At Samli is the S. Mohd. Hussain Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium and at Ghora Gali (Murree) is the Lawrence College Hospital, and at Taxila the Mission Hospital.

There are as many as 31 dispensaries which function both in urban and rural areas of the district.

1.22 AGRICULTURE.

There are generally two crops in a year, except in the hilly portions. A *Rabi* crop is followed by a *Kharif* crop, and then the land lies fallow for a year until the *Rabi* sowing. This system is locally known as *Do-Fasli Do-Sala*. Wheat, bajra and maize are the common *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops. Wheat is grown in all the four Tehsils to subject to local conditions.

In Murree Tehsil, agriculture depends almost entirely on rainfall, and at some places on the mountain streams. The land-holdings in the Murree hills are extremely small. Maize is the staple *Kharif* crop, but recently potato cultivation has made considerable progress, and more and more area is being brought under potatoes. Due to the uneven terrain there are hardly any large tracts of flat land, and cultivation is generally possible only with terraced fields. In areas where water from the hills is available vegetables are also grown. Apple trees flourish in the higher regions of Murree Tehsil and other fruit trees like pears, plums, peaches are also grown. The area under fruit orchards is increasing every year. The walnut or *akhrot* is also common. In the other tehsils of the district, agriculture is mainly dependent on rainfall, and *Barani* cultivation is the rule. The main *Rabi* crops are wheat and barley while maize and bajra are grown in *Kharif*.

The people of this district do not generally take much pains in crop husbandry, because of the relatively unfavourable conditions for agriculture. The cultivators generally content themselves with sowing the seeds broadcast after shallow ploughing and leave the rest to Nature. The use of improved agricultural implements and fertilizers is not very common except for cash crops like potatoes and orchards.

1.23 INDUSTRIES

(i) Large Scale.

Before Independence Rawalpindi was industrially very undeveloped. Attock Oil

Company and Murree Brewery Company Limited were the only important concerns existing before Independence, but since partition the pace of industrialization has been rapid. The progress has been mostly in the private sector. The textile industry has made a marked progress during the last decade. There are four big cotton textile mills working at Rawalpindi. A brief description of some concerns is given below:—

(a) *Kohinoor Textile Mills*.—Kohinoor Textile Mills is the largest and is equipped with 50,000 spindles and 1,021 powerlooms employing on an average 4,500 workers.

(b) *Watan Cotton Textile Mills*.—Next is Watan Cotton Textile Mills which is fitted with 10,000 spindles and employs 613 workers.

(c) *Banday Textile Mills* and *Yusuf Textile Mills* are smaller units and mainly produce cotton cloth.

(d) *Silk Industry*.—There are two units: M/s. Hunza Central Asian Textile & Hosiery Mills who are running 50 silk powerlooms and 23 jacquards and employ fifty workers. M/s. Star Silk Mills have a capacity of 25 powerlooms. They produce 90,000 yards of cloth annually and employ 70 workers.

(e) *Woollen Mills*.—There are two big units: M/s. Watan Woollen Mills and Rahat Woollen Mills. M/s. Watan Woollen Mills are equipped with 2,500 spindles and M/s. Rahat Woollen Mills with 1,600 spindles. They produce knitting wool and Woollen yarn for the hosiery units.

(f) *Hosiery Industry*.—This industry is localized at Rawalpindi. Some important units are: M/s. Hunza Central Asian Textile & Hosiery Mills, Rawalpindi; M/s. National Golden Hosiery Factory, Old Fort, Rawalpindi; M/s. New Frontier Woollen & Textile Mills, A—286, Kashmiri Bazar, Rawalpindi; M/s. New Pindi Hosiery Factory, Old Fort, Rawalpindi; M/s. Shaheen Hosiery Factory, Dingin Khooee, Rawalpindi;

M/s. Quareshi & Sons, Asgharmall, Rawalpindi; M/s. Haque Hosiery Factory and Cloth Mills, Westridge, Rawalpindi; M/s. C.P. Hosiery Factory, Ratta Road, Rawalpindi; M/s. Chowdhery Textile & Hosiery Manufacturers Association, U/295 Cloth Market, Rawalpindi.

(g) Some minor industries are Beret cap making, Durree making, and Tie-making.

(h) *Engineering Industry*.—There are two small factories engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. There is a steady progress in the manufacture of fans. There are three units: M/s. Zaman Electrical Engineering Works, F.M. Malik & Co. and Kausar Industries. They are manufacturing ceiling, table and pedestal fans. There are five lock manufacturing units which are producing master locks.

(i) *Food Industry*.—M/s. Cereal Manufacturing Products, Dhamial are producing break-fast food such as Corn Flakes, Rice Crunches, Wheat Toasties, Wheat Puffs-Poridge.

There are ten units of fruit canning industry.

(j) *Flour Mills*.—There are two flour mills working at Rawalpindi, Alqamar Flour Mills and Kashmir Flour Mills.

(k) *Soap Industry*.—There are about twenty soap manufacturing units.

(l) *Glass Industry*.—Glass manufacturing industry is also localized in Rawalpindi. The notable concerns are M/s. Sethi Glass Factory, Capital Glass Works, National Glass Works and Shahid Glass Works.

(m) *Chemical Industry*.—M/s. Kurram Chemical Works are the largest exporters of Santonin. In addition there are four Pharmaceutical concerns which are engaged in the manufacture of syrups, tinctures etc.

(n) *Drinks Beverages*.—M/s. Murree Brewery Co. Ltd., is the oldest and the leading concern of its kind M/s. Coca Cola have installed a new plant on Peshawar Road.

(o) *Foot Wear*.—M/s. Pan Asiatic Rubber Works produce baby shoes and bed slippers etc.

(p) *Furniture and Fixture*.—There are about twenty units manufacturing furniture.

(ii) Small Scale.

Apart from the above large-scale industries several small and cottage industries also exist in the district. There are about 2,400 handlooms producing different kinds of cloth, bed-sheets, bed covers etc. Next comes the hosiery industry which has developed considerably since Independence and now has over 100 units manufacturing hosiery goods of large variety and providing employment to about, 2,500 workers in the district. There are twenty *Bidi* Factories which provide livelihood for about 2,000 workers.

Some of the other cottage industries are threadball making, manufacture of disinfectants like phenyle, polishes and paints. The manufacture of metal products and plastic, celluloid, stationery and jewellery is also done on cottage industry lines and there are five units providing employment to more than 200 workers.

The suburbs of Rawalpindi have some small scale and cottage industry units. Gujar Khan has about twenty oil mills. Amongst the handicrafts of Rawalpindi the typical products are *Namdass* and *Gabbas*, *Pashminas* and Walnut Wood Carvings, which is done by the Kashmiris.

There is a Cottage Industries Development Centre at Rawalpindi, for improving the quality of handicrafts. The centre is also imparting training in willow work.

CHAPTER 2

PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS

2.1 POPULATION.

The total population enumerated in 1961 was 11,37,085 out of which 5,90,686 were males and 5,46,399 females. The population enumerated in 1951 Census exclusive of Non-Pakistanis was 9,07,794 out of which 4,86,689 were males and 4,21,195 females. The

percentage increase during the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 works out to 25.26—the percentage increase amongst the males being 21.37 and among females 29.75. The sub-joined statement indicates the population growth in the district for the period 1901 to 1961 :—

STATEMENT

TOTAL POPULATION AND VARIATIONS FROM 1901 TO 1961

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Population ..	558699	547827	569224	634357	756231	908327	1137085
Increase/Decrease of Population over preceding Census.	—	—10872	21397	65133	150874	123096	228758
Percentage of increase/decrease over preceding Census.	—	—1.9	3.9	11.4	23.8	15.68	25.18

2.2 DENSITY.

The average density of population per square mile in the district works out to 562. The position of the district in order of population is 29th in Pakistan and 13th in West Pakistan. In order of density the district stands 23rd in Pakistan and 8th in West Pakistan.

	1961	1951	*Percentage (1961)
Total	11,37,085	90,8,327	100
Rural	7,30,462	6,20,376	64.24
Urban	40,6,623	2,8,7951	35.76

2.3 URBAN/RURAL DISTRIBUTION.

The urban/rural distribution of the population is shown below:—

*1951 data includes Non-Pakistanis also.

The areas classified as urban in the district in the 1961 Census were:—

Rawalpindi Municipality, Rawalpindi Cantonment, Wah Cantonment, Murree Municipality, Gujar Khan Town, Murree Cantonment and Kahuta Town.

In respect of urbanisation the district has registered an increase of 41.21 per cent over the 1951 urban population. The principal reasons for mobility are industrialisation, and greater educational and employment opportunities in urban areas.

2.4 LANGUAGES AND LITERACY.

The principal mother tongue of the district is Punjabi. The other important languages spoken in the district are Urdu, English and Pushtu. The percentage of people speaking these languages in the district is indicated in the table below:—

Languages	Percentage
Punjabi ..	93.96
Urdu ..	16.09
English ..	3.84
Pushtu ..	1.63

The number of literates recorded in the 1961 Census is 3,12,848 out of which 2,39,899 are males and 72,949 females which gives an over-all percentage of 27.51. Considering the literacy figures by sex, the percentage of literacy amongst males is 40.61 and females 13.35.

The position of the district in respect of literacy is 2nd both in Pakistan and in West Pakistan.

2.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS.

The educational levels of the literate sec-

tion of the population are further analysed below :—

	Total	Males	Females
Post-Graduates	1,440	1,247	193
Graduates	3,956	3,324	632
Under-Graduates	7,146	5,940	1,206
Matric Pass	29,737	6,292	3,445
Middle Pass	49,523	40,197	9,326
Primary Pass	1,22,021	95,695	26,326
Read upto 4th Class	23,950	16,965	6,940

The figures of persons holding professional or technical Certificates, Dipolmas and Degrees are as follows:—

	Total	Males	Females
Education	4507	3543	964
Mechanical	602	447	155
Engineering	807	803	4
Agriculture	113	98	15
Commerce	58	57	1
Law	156	156	—
Other professions	173	164	9

2.6 ETHNOGRAPHY.

Races and Tribes.

The important races and tribes inhabiting the district are Rajput, amongst whom the important sub-divisions are Bhatti, Rawal, Janjua and Chohan, Gujar, Awan, Mughal, Qureshi, Syed, Dhunds and Sattis who inhabit the Murree hills and the Gakhars who are descendants of a fine race of warriors. Some of the other minor tribes of the district are the Jat, Malyar and Pathan. Generally speaking no pronounced diversity of appearance exists amongst these different races. The people in general are not dark and are of a lighter complexion than in the rest of the Punjab. Well-built and of medium height, the sturdy and rugged looking people of Rawalpindi district are among the best soldiers in the Pakistan army. There are a few scattered Kashmiris who are distinguished

fairer complexion and good looks. The people in the Murree hills bear strong resemblance to the people of Hazara and Azad Kashmir and are more rugged in appearance than the people of the plains.

2.7 DRESS.

A long shirt and *shalwar* (baggy trousers) of coarse cotton or a militia cloth is the general dress for the men. A cotton sheet reaching to the ankles called *Chadar* is wrapped round the body. The *Chadar* is a multipurpose item of dress. It is used for covering the body; it is spread on the ground or on the *charpai* to sit on or lie down upon; it acts as a covering when asleep, it is used as a towel after ablutions; it also serves as a bag for carrying purchases from the market, and it is also sometimes used as a prayer-mat. The colour of the men's dress is generally white, khaki or grey. Leather shoes and socks are worn by well-to-do people. In the hilly region, where it is extremely cold, a long coat is generally worn, while the people in the plains generally carry a blanket. A large turban of muslin cloth is commonly worn. It is common for men-folk to carry a stick particularly in the Murree area. The women wear coloured *shalwars* and a long shirt and a *dopatta* (head-cover). The common material of the women's dress is cotton, while silken clothes are also worn on festive occasions and amongst the well-to-do classes. The usual ornaments like ear-rings, bangles and necklaces are worn by the women on occasion of festivals or marriages.

2.8 DWELLING HOUSES.

In the plain the houses in the villages are generally constructed of sun-dried bricks with flat roofs. Stone is used only in the hills. The roof rests on wooden beams and the outside walls of the houses are mud-

plastered. Every house has a *Sehan* or courtyard which is generally reserved for females. The interior of the house is clean and tidy. A cattle shed is generally attached to the main house and invariably there is a store-bin for grains attached to each house. In the plains the houses are clustered together in compact villages, but in the hills they are dotted all over the green hills with patches of cultivation round them.

2.9 FOOD.

Wheat and maize are the staple food-grains, while bajra is also used to a lesser extent. Meat and vegetables are eaten mainly in the towns by well-to-do people. Tea is universally popular. No visitor can depart without being offered a cup of tea. The bread (*Roti*) is generally baked in a *tandoor* (oven).

2.10 MARRIAGES.

Marriage is generally preceded by a betrothal ceremony in which women-folk along with some male members of the bridegroom's family go to the house of the girl's parents with suitable gifts in the form of clothes and a ring. The bride's parents feast the party and the match is concluded. The marriage ceremony follows shortly after, which is observed in much the same fashion as in other parts. At all marriages, particularly among the upper classes, heavy expenses are incurred on dowry for the bride and on feasts, to which all near relatives and friends and the members of the *Bradari* (circle of relation) are invited. The relatives offer gifts in cash (known as *Tambol*) to the parents of the bride and the bridegroom.

2.11 BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The birth of a child is welcomed with great rejoicing, while that of a female generally goes unnoticed. *Azan* is recited in the ear of the new born by the *Mullah*. Sweet-

meats are distributed on the birth of the child and within a week of the birth, the *Aqiqa* ceremony is held when the head of the child is shaved and a goat or sheep is slaughtered.

2.12 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE.

The history of the area which was overrun by invaders from Greeks to Aghans and was a prey to internal unrest and war between various tribes, has left its mark on the character of people. The restlessness, the love of adventure and war, the partisanship and blood feuds and factions, which exist amongst the people, may be traced back to the political history of the area. The people of Rawalpindi district are, however, well-known for their hospitality and generosity to guests and are only too happy to afford shelter and subsistence to any stranger who may be in need of either.

2.13 INFLUENCE OF RELIGION.

The people of the district are predominantly Muslim and most of them are Sunni but there are a few Shias also, particularly in the towns. The influence of *Pirs* is quite strong as is borne out from the fact that the shrines of the *Pir* of Golra Sharif, Dewal Sharif and Mohra Sharif are visited by a large number of devotees at the annual *Urs* of these saints. The people generally have a conservative outlook on life and are particular in the observance of religious ceremonies. A majority of the people especially in the rural areas offer prayers regularly and observe strict fasting during Ramzan. The people living in the hilly areas of Murree and Kahuta tehsils are more devout than those in the plains.

There are many shrines of respected saints in different parts of the district where a large number of people go to pay homage from all parts of the country. The most famous of the shrines are those of Shah Latif Bari at

Nurpur Shahan, of Pir Mehr Ali Shah in Golra, Pir Muhammad Qasim in Mohra Sharif and Mian Fazal Rabbani of Kalya Awan and Malik Siraj of Potha, who was a patriot of the Dhund tribes. The *Pir* of Dewal Sharif and Pir of Golra Sharif have a large following amongst the educated classes also.

2.14 OCCUPIATIONS.

The main occupation of the people is agriculture, but as agricultural holdings are very small, they have to depend on alternative sources of livelihood. Military service is a very popular calling and until recently there was hardly a household in which there was not a serving or an ex-servicemen. With the setting up of industries and greater urbanisation, the population has moved to the larger towns and the pattern of occupation is gradually undergoing a change. More and more people are now working in mills and factories, in trade and commerce and Government service. Artisans in the villages are moving towards the towns where wages are higher and occupation can be easily found. The people are industrious and hardy.

Women work side by side with men in reaping, harvesting and threshing of crops. Children also work on the farms but with the spread of education, more and more children are going to schools instead of helping their parents with household and farm work. The agricultural section of the population is employed in some form or other in farm operations all the year round. Except in the very hot weather, the cultivators rise just before dawn, milk the cows and goats and then go to the fields for ploughing. Ploughing is done throughout the year except in the months of November, December and January. In the hilly areas, the spade is more commonly used as an agricultural implement than the plough. When the sowing season starts, the cultivator

will be in his fields all the day. On return from the fields, the cultivator feeds and waters his cattle and prepares oil-cakes and fodder for the cattle. The women-folk generally mix the fodder for the cattle. They also prepare the cow dung-cakes which are used as fuel after drying.

2.15 CULTURAL PATTERN.

On account of the relatively unfavourable physical conditions such as poor soil and backward agricultural conditions, the villagers have to work hard in order to eke out a living from their meagre holdings. This leaves them with little time for the pursuit of cultural activities or recreations. Whatever cultural activity and forms of entertainment exist are related to fairs and occupations.

With the trend towards greater urbanisation and the contact of the people with other areas and other people through service in the Armed Forces, and in other Government departments the indigenous cultural pattern of the people is undergoing a slow change and the traditional customs and usages are slowly being replaced by a greater awareness of the outside world and adoption of more modern modes of behaviour and customs. The shifting of the Federal Capital from Karachi to Rawalpindi and the construction of the new Capital at Islamabad has accelerated this process as people from all over West Pakistan are coming into Rawalpindi district in search of employment opportunities which the rapid development of the area have to offer.

2.16 GAMES AND SPORTS.

The common games in the villages are *Chhuttan-Chhut*, *Chaunji-Trap*, *Chaugan* and *Gulli-danda*. The elders and more virile men prefer *Kabaddi*, wrestling, tent-pegging and *bini*. The elder folk usually pay a visit to the village *Chaupal* in the evenings and sit round a *hugqa* and gossip about the day's occurrences and exchange views on the topics of the day.

Horse and cattle fairs are held at many places at which tent-pegging, horse-racing, bullock-racing, *Kabaddi*, wrestling etc., are the popular sports and games. Music and dancing is also common on such occasions and people dance in groups to the accompaniment of beating of drums and *Surnai*. The common dance amongst the men is the *Bhangra*. Another popular dance is the *Summi*, which is associated with the popular romantic story of Dhole Raja and Shamsa Rani (*Summi*). The dance begins with a slow whirling and thumping of feet and clapping of hands to the beat of a drum. The rhythm becomes faster and the movement quicker until towards the end the tempo of the dancing and clapping of hands and thumping of feet reaches a climax somewhat like the Khattak dance. The common dances amongst the women-folk are the *Luddi*, the *Jhummar* and the *Giddi*. The common musical instruments are *Dhole*, *Tabla*, *Surnai*, *Bansri*, *Alghoza* (a kind of flute), *Ektar* and *Sitar* and *Chankara*. The most popular folk songs are *Mahia*, which are romantic tales of shepherds and herdsmen, *Dhola*, *Jugni* and *Bait*. Some of the other folk-songs are *Thal*, *Kikli* (a type of dance) and *Taranjan* (a song of the spinning wheel).

2.17 FAIRS AND MELAS.

The fairs in the district are generally of two kinds—those held at the shrines of Saints on the occasion of annual *Urs*, for example, the *Urs* of Bari Shah Latif at Nurpur Shahan or Shah Chiragh Hassan. On the occasion of these fairs, the offering of *Fatheha* at the *Mazar* of the saint is essential followed by distribution of food from the *Langer* attached to the shrine, and the singing of *Qawwalis* at night. The other fairs or *Melas* are held on the occasion of a festival like Eid or on the occasion of horse and cattle fairs. Over forty religious fairs are held in the district every year.

CHAPTER 3

IMPORTANT PLACES

3.1 TAXILA.

Rawalpindi district has many sites of ancient historical and archaeological interest of which Taxila is the most well-known. The site of the ancient city of Taxila has been identified with the ruins near Shah-dheri, which are scattered over a wide space extending about 3 miles from north to south, and 2 miles from east to west, just above the Margalla Pass. The remains of stupas and monasteries extend for several miles further on all sides, but the actual ruins of the city are confined within the above limits. These ruins are known by separate names, *Bir* or *Pher*, *Hatial*, *Sir-kap-ka-kot*, *Kacha-kot*, *Babar-khana* and *Sir-Sukh-ka-kot*.

(a) *Bir* or *Pher*.

The most ancient part of these ruins is the great mound on which stands the small village of *Bir* or *Pher*. The mound itself is 4,000 feet in length from north to south, and 2,000 feet in breadth, with a circuit of 10,800 feet, or rather more than two miles. The remains of the walls can be traced only in a few places both on the east and west sides, but the whole surface is covered with broken stones and fragments of bricks and pottery.

(b) *Hatial*.

Hatial is a strong fortified position on the west end of a spur of the Margala range, and immediately to the north-east of the *Bir* mound from which it is separated by the *Tabra* nullah.

(c) *Sir-Kap-Ka-Kot*.

The fortified city of *Sir-Kap* is situated on a large level mound immediately at the north foot of *Hatial*, of which it really forms a part.

It is half a mile in length from north to south, with a breadth of 2,000 feet and a circuit upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The walls are built entirely of squared stone with square towers. The east and north walls are straight, but the line of the west wall is broken. There are two large gaps in each of these walls, said to be the sites of the ancient gates.

(d) *Kacha-Kot*.

Kacha-kot, or the "mud fort", lies to the north of *Sir-kap*, in a strong isolated position and its walls are formed entirely of earth, and rise to height of 30 to 50 feet. There are no traces of any building within these walls. *Kacha-kot* was probably meant as a place of safety for elephants and other cattle.

(e) *Babar-Khana*.

Babar-khana is the name of the tract of land lying between the *Lundi* nullah on the north, and the *Tabra* and *Gau* nullah on the south. It includes *Kacha-kot*, and extends about one mile on each side of it to the east and west, embracing the great mound of *Serki-Pind* on the north-west, and the *Gangu* group of topes and other ruins on the east.

(f) *Sir-Sukh-Ka-Kot*.

The large fortified enclosure, called *Sir-Sukh*, is situated on the north-east corner of the *Babar-khana*, beyond the *Lundi* nullah. It is very nearly square in shape and has a circuit of nearly three miles. The walls are built of squared stones with square towers at intervals. Inside there are three villages named *Mirpur*, *Thupkia* and *Pind*, with a large ruined mound called *Pindora*.

The largest stupa among the ruins is situated on a high mound to the north of the Tabra nullah and is known as the "Chir Thup", or the "split tope". The entire Taxila ruins covering an area of six square miles, are more extensive and in much better preservation than those of any other ancient place. The great city of Sir-kap, with its fort of Hatial, and its detached work of Bir and Kacha-kot has a circuit of nearly 5 miles, and the large fort of Sir-Sukh with its out-work, is of the same size.

The site is now occupied by the villages of Shah-dheri, Dheri-Shahan, Ghila, Matawa and Mohra Shahwali.

3.2 BHALLAR-TOPE.

The great Bhallar-Tope is visible from this spot about six miles north of it. It stands in a most commanding position on the last spur of the long range of hills which forms the north boundary of the Haro valley. It is 43 feet in height above the rock on which it stands, but the original height must have been much greater. The remains of two large religious establishments were discovered in its neighbourhood.

3.3 KARMAL.

There are three neighbouring villages known as Karm, distinguished from each other as Karmal, Karm Gujar and Karm Parcha. The first is situated exactly one mile to the south of the Great Shahpur tope. Near the first and second of these villages there are several ruined topes and monasteries, besides some natural caves, once occupied by Buddhist monks. A monastery of the ruins connected with the history of the great King Asoka. General Cunningham traced the remains of 55 topes, 28 monasteries and 9 temples in this area.

3.4 MANKIALA.

About 14 miles south of Rawalpindi and three miles from Rewat lie the ruins of Mankiala. Raja Man or Manik, is said to have

built the great stupa to the south of this village. The old town is usually said to have been called Manikpur or Maniknagar, and it is so named in most versions of the legend of Rasalu according to which it was the residence of Rakshasas, or demons, in the old city to the north of the great tope. The legend of Rasalu runs as follows:—

Rasalu, son of Salivahana, Raja of Sialkot, was the enemy of the seven rakshasas who lived at Manikpur, or Udinagar, to the west of the Jhelum. Every day these rakshasas ate a man, the victim being drawn by lot from the people of Manikpur. One day Rasalu came to the city where he found a woman cooking her food, and alternately weeping and singing. Astonished at her strange behaviour, Rasalu addressed the woman, who replied: "I sing for joy, because my only son is to be married to-day, and I weep for grief because he has been drawn by lot as the victim of the rakshasas". "Weep no more", said Rasalu "and keep your son, for I will encounter the rakshasas." Accordingly Rasalu offered to take the place of the victim and went forth to meet the seven demons. He boldly attacked them and killed them all, except Thera, who is said to be still alive in a cavern of Gandgarh. This legend General Cunningham identifies with the Buddhist legend of Sakay's offering of his body to appease the hunger of seven tiger cubs. The scene of this legend is placed by Hiwen Tsang $33\frac{2}{3}$ miles to the south-east of Taxila, which is the exact bearing and distance of Mankiala from the ruined city near Shah-dheri. Among the ruins of Mankiala, General Cunningham describes 15 topes and as many monasteries. The Mankiala tope is also said to be the burial place of Alexander's horse Bucephalus.

3.5 MARGALLA.

At Margalla there is an old cutting through the hill crossing Lahore and Peshawar road. The road-way is paved with flags

of stone, while a stone slab inserted into the wall on the side contains an inscription which shows that the work was completed in 1083 A.H., corresponding with 1672 A.D. or about the time when the Emperor Aurangzeb marched to Hasan Abdal and sent his son Prince Sultan with an army against the Khattaks and other trans-Indus tribes. The pavement was no doubt a remarkable achievement in those days.

3.6 NICHOLSON MEMORIAL.

The memorial to General John Nicholson is situated about 15 miles from Rawalpindi on the way to Hasan Abdal with a fountain for drinking purposes. A tunnel, 900 feet long also pierces the hills about 100 feet to the north of the road.

3.7 REWAT.

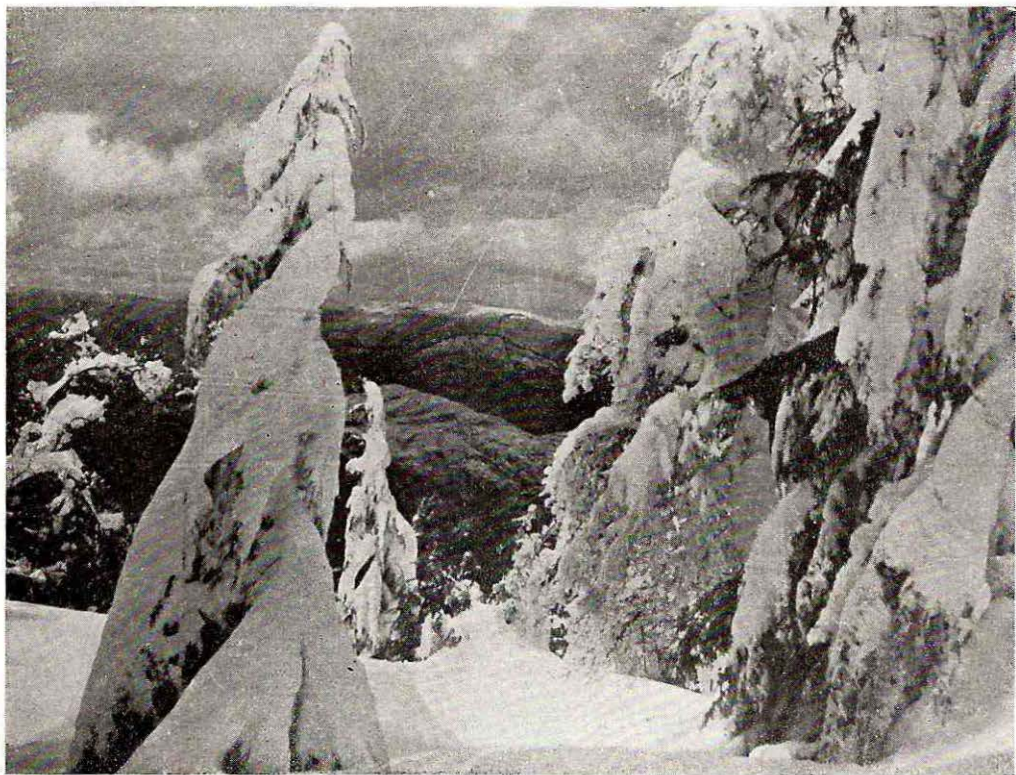
Rewat, the first camping ground in Rawalpindi towards Jhelum, owes its interest to the tomb of Sultan Sarang, the renowned Gakhhar Chief, which is not of any architectural interest nor of much antiquity, having been built in the middle of the 16th century. The tope of Mankiala is visible from here, some three miles to the south-east.

3.8 MURREE.

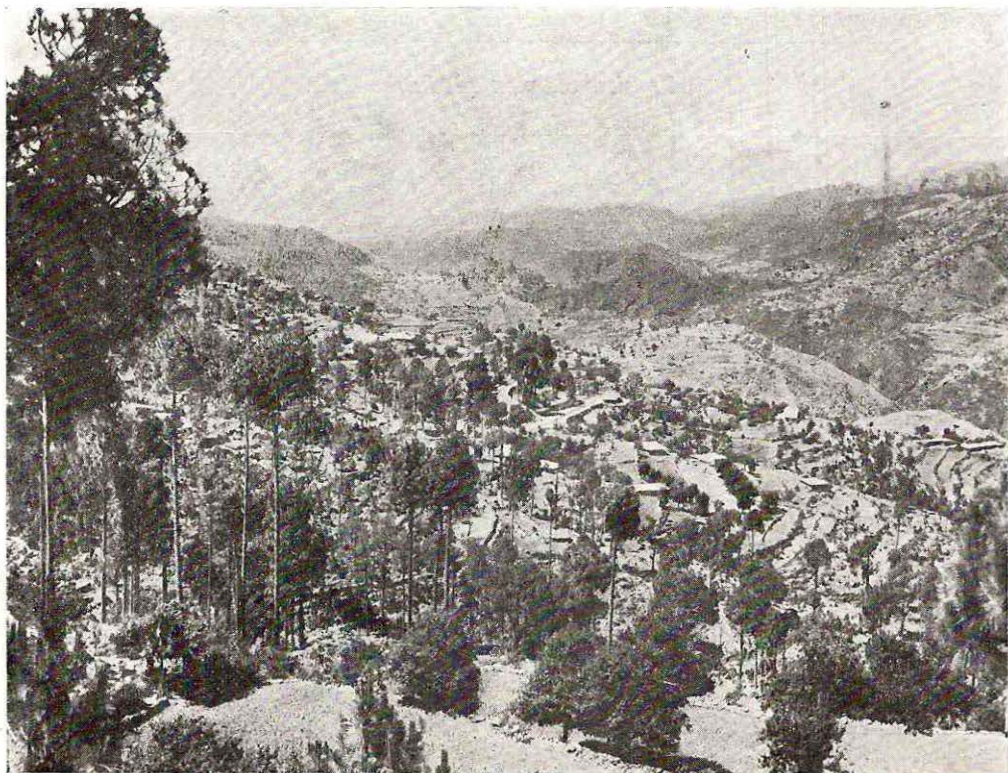
The hill station of Murree lies in north latitude 33° — $54'$, and east longitude 73° — $26'$ at an elevation of 7,517 feet above sea-level. It is the most accessible hill station in West Pakistan and is connected with fine metalled roads from Rawalpindi from where it is only 37 miles. Magnificent views of the snow-clad mountains of Kashmir can be had in the spring and autumn and gorgeous sunset and cloud effects are seen daily during the rainy season. The Kashmir Point is well wooded. The climate is very salubrious from April to October but the winters are very cold as there is heavy snow-fall. The coldest months are December, January and February when there

is snowfall and rain and the night temperature is much below the freezing point. The hottest months are June and July, but the maximum temperature rarely goes above 85 degrees. Rain falls in April and May occasionally but the heaviest rain is in July and August. Hail-storms are common in April and November, and heavy thunder-storms during the rains. The extremities of the summit on which Murree is situated are Pindi Point and Kashmir Point. Of these the latter is the higher; but the greatest height (7,517 feet) is attained by an eminence between them. They are connected by a road, about three miles long, which runs along the entire station, and the houses of the residents nestle against the hill among the trees on both sides.

The Murree Spur upon which the hill station is situated forms a lateral spur of the Himalayas, running down at right angles to the plains with a general direction from north-east to south-west, and flanked on either side by parallel lines of hill. On approaching Murree from the plains, the first point at which the range assumes the aspect of a mountain is at Tret, $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rawalpindi. From this point it rises rapidly, and at Pindi Point, reaches a height of 7,266 feet. From this point the ridge stretches due north-east for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles still rising, until, at Kashmir Point, the north eastern extremity, it reaches a height of 7,507 feet. Beyond Kashmir Point the Murree range sinks abruptly and branches off into the hills of Topa to the east, and Kuldana to the west. Both are richly wooded, and used to be favourite shooting resorts. The Murree ridge itself on its north-west side has a comparatively gentle slope, and is clothed with a dense forest of pines and chestnuts. The valley below is deep and irregular. The houses are scattered along both sides of the Murree hills from Pindi Point to Kashmir Point, but are most frequent upon the wooded or north-west slopes of the hill. They are connected by



An aerial view of Murree after snow-fall in winter.



A panoramic view of Murree Hills. In the misty background far below is the valley of Islamabad—the new Capital in the making.



A typical old man of Murree Hills.



A farmer of Pothohar area—who knows how long his fields will wait for rains on which they depend.

broad and easy roads, of which the principal is the Mall extending nearly from end to end of the station. All roads are metalled and almost all of them are open to motor traffic by special permission obtainable from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Murree or the Cantonment Executive Officer.

The site of the station was selected in 1850, and in 1851 troops were first quartered there. Barracks were erected in 1853. In 1857 the Dhunds attacked Murree but were unsuccessful. Uptil 1876, Murree was the Headquarter of the Punjab Government but was subsequently transferred to Simla. After Independence Murree has been the summer Headquarters of the Governor of Punjab and since 1955 of the Governor of West Pakistan. After the shifting of the Capital of Pakistan to Rawalpindi, the President spends a few days in Murree every year. A new Government House has been constructed at Kashmir Point which is remarkable for its chaste architecture and beautiful grounds. At the time of Independence the well-known hotels were the Cecil Hotel, and Bright-Lands Hotel, besides several smaller hotels. The shopping area on the Mall between General Post Office and the Station Headquarters and a large number of new private bungalows have also been constructed. Many Foreign Embassies have opened their offices in Murree after the shifting of the Capital to Rawalpindi. The Town Hall which has been recently constructed is the venue for official conferences.

Murree is connected by regular bus services with Lahore and Rawalpindi and other places. The bus services are run by the Government Punjab Transport Service, the Murree Hills Transport Service and the Pindi-Murree Transport Service. The Punjab Transport Service runs a station wagon service between Murree and Lahore daily during the summer. The Pakistan Inter-

national Airline also runs a station wagon service for its passengers.

There are many places of picnicking around Murree like Bhurban where there is a hotel and golf links; lower and upper Topa where there is a P. A. F. School, Garhial which has a Military Camp; Goragalli, where there is Lawrence College, Kuldana which has another Military Camp, and Sunny Bank.

The water supply of Murree was inadequate in the past but has now been supplemented by the construction of additional storage at Dunga Gali which is the main source of water supply for Murree. There are fruit orchards of apples, plums, grapes and other fruits around Murree particularly in Bhurban and Rewat and other surrounding villages.

The hill station is crowded during the summer when it is impossible to find accommodation either in hotels or in residential houses which are all booked long before the summer season starts. Visitors from Karachi generally come during the earlier part of the summer season while those from the former Punjab come after the middle of July. Murree has become an attractive shopping area where beautiful shops and houses have been constructed.

The winter population of Murree is 13,486—5,771 males and 7,715 females as recorded in February 1961 Census. The Summer population of Murree as recorded in the Housing Census of September, 1960 was 16,810—11,096 males and 5,724 females. The summer population goes as high as 16 to 17 thousands persons.

3.9 GUJAR KHAN.

Gujar Khan is at a distance of 30 miles from Rawalpindi on the road to Jhelum and is the Headquarter of the tehsil of that name. It has a Government Intermediate College, two High Schools for Boys and one for Girls.

There is a flourishing grain market here and it is a trading centre for the Pothwar area and a part of Azad Kashmir. A few Oil Mills are installed in the town. Hides and skins are also exported. It has a Town Committee with an elected Chairman. Its population is 11,529—6,092 males and 5,437 females—recorded in 1961 Census, against 8,503 in 1951, indicating an increase of 3,026 *i.e.*, 36 per cent. Recently it is showing signs of progress after the shifting of the Capital to Rawalpindi. The town is electrified. There is a small Carpet Weaving Centre run by the Government.

3.10 KAHUTA.

Kahuta is at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Rawalpindi and is connected by a metalled road. It stands at the junction of five roads, one leading to Sihala, the second runs north into the hills by Lehtrar and Kotli and on to Murree, a third strikes north-east by Panjar and crosses into Poonch; a fourth due east leads into the Jammu State, and the fifth runs south to Kallar.

Its population according to 1961 Census is 4,398. There is a Town Committee with an elected Chairman. The town is electrified. There is acute shortage of drinking water and the people have to fetch water from a distance of two or three miles. There are two Government High Schools, one for boys and the other for Girls. It has a dry climate and its height above sea-level is 2,200 feet. The average rainfall is 30 inches. Ghee, wool and hides are the main items of trade. These goods are either sold or bartered for salt, chillies, tea, tobacco and cotton stuffs.

3.11 PHARWALA.

Pharwala is interesting because it contains the ruins of the old fort, the headquarters of the Gakkhar power. Now only a few Gakkhars live there. The fort lies on the face

of a bare slope of rock, and below it rushes the Soan torrent which emerges from the hills.

3.12 ISLAMABAD.

The Government decided in 1959 to shift the Federal Capital from Karachi to Rawalpindi pending the construction of a new Capital at Islamabad.

The new Capital is a symbol of national integration, which embodies not only the concept of religion, but is also a system of values, moral, spiritual and social embodied in the single word 'Islam'.

The Islamabad site is situated in the Pothwar plateau to the north and north-east of Rawalpindi Town. It measures about 250 square miles and is bounded on the north by the Margalla range and on the north-east by the Murree Hills. It is an uneven table-land rising gradually from an elevation of 1,650 feet to 2,000 feet above sea-level. It enjoys a pleasant climate; plenty of water resources (Soan, Karang, Ling, Kas river and natural springs); good communications (Murree Road and the Grand Trunk Road) building material (lime and sand-stone from the Margalla Hills, Cement from Wah, marble from Peshawar etc.); power (from Rasul, Malakand and Warsak Hydel projects) and is strategically secure.

A five-year programme has been chalked out for the construction of Islamabad and an autonomous Capital Development Authority has been set up. It is estimated to cost Rs. 247 millions out of which Rs. 200 millions will be spent by the Central Government while the rest will be met either by private sector or the special programmes of the departments of the Central and two Provincial Governments.

The Capital Development Authority has fixed the following targets :—

- (a) Construction of the Secretariat buildings for the accommodation in the administrative sector of 9,000 Central Government servants.
- (b) Construction of the Presidential Palace, the Supreme Court and the Parliament in the administrative sector.
- (c) Construction of 7,200 houses for accommodating approximately 36,000 persons. Out of these, 6,500 houses will be for the families of the Central Government servants.
- (d) Development of 200 acres for the Diplomatic Enclave.
- (e) Establishment of light industries in an area of 60 acres.
- (f) Construction of all community buildings necessary for the functioning of the City (e.g. schools, dispensaries etc.)

- (g) Afforestation and development of open spaces.
- (h) Construction of the community facilities (roads, water supply, sewerage, drainage, power supply, telephones, and refuse disposal) for the area to be developed during the first Plan-period.
- (i) Construction of two main highways (total length 33 miles) to provide access to Islamabad.

The Capital Development Authority which has been created to undertake construction of the new Capital has acquired a total of 6,470 acres. Of these 3,720 will be utilised for urban development, 2,400 for Islamabad and Murree highways, 330 for the road leading to the National Health Centre and 20 acres for the establishment of a nursery. Designs for Urban lay-out and residential sector have been finished. The plan of the new Capital has been drawn up by the famous Greek Firm of architects, Messrs Doxiadis. The first allotment for residential purposes have been made.

CHAPTER 4

RAWALPINDI CITY

4.1 INTRODUCTORY.

Rawalpindi city is both the District and Divisional Headquarter. It is divided into two parts : the Municipal area and the Sadar. Whereas in some places the boundary between these areas is provided by the Pakistan Western Railway mainline, the two parts are generally demarcated by the old water course known as the Leh Nullah. There are seven bridges at different places on Leh to connect the Cantonment with the City. With the transfer of the seat of the Central Government in October, 1959, the city has developed further and is fast acquiring the character of a busy capital humming with activity.

4.2 NAME.

The old name of the city, which existed at the place now occupied by Rawalpindi city was Fatehpur Baori. It was completely destroyed during one of the Mughal invasions in the fourteenth century. It remained deserted for long till Jhanda Khan, Gakhhar Chief, restored it giving it the name of Pindi or Rawalpindi after the village Rawal which was at one time a flourishing place a few miles north of the town on the road to Murree.

Rawalpindi Cantonment was founded after the defeat of the Sikhs by the British in 1849. It was located on the land of villages now known as Marrir Hasan (which extended upto Gowalmandi) and the villages of Ghazipur where the present General Post Office is situated.

4.3 AREA AND LOCATION.

The area of Rawalpindi city including the Cantonment is about 55 square miles.

The city lies in north latitude $33^{\circ}-37'$ and east longitude $73^{\circ}-6'$ and is 1652 feet above sea-level. About 180 miles from Lahore on the Lahore-Peshawar road, at the foot of the Murree Hills, it is the gateway to the region and abound in scenic splendour. Murree, West Pakistan's Summer Capital, is about 37 miles away; Nathiagali 65 miles, and Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir Capital, 86 miles.

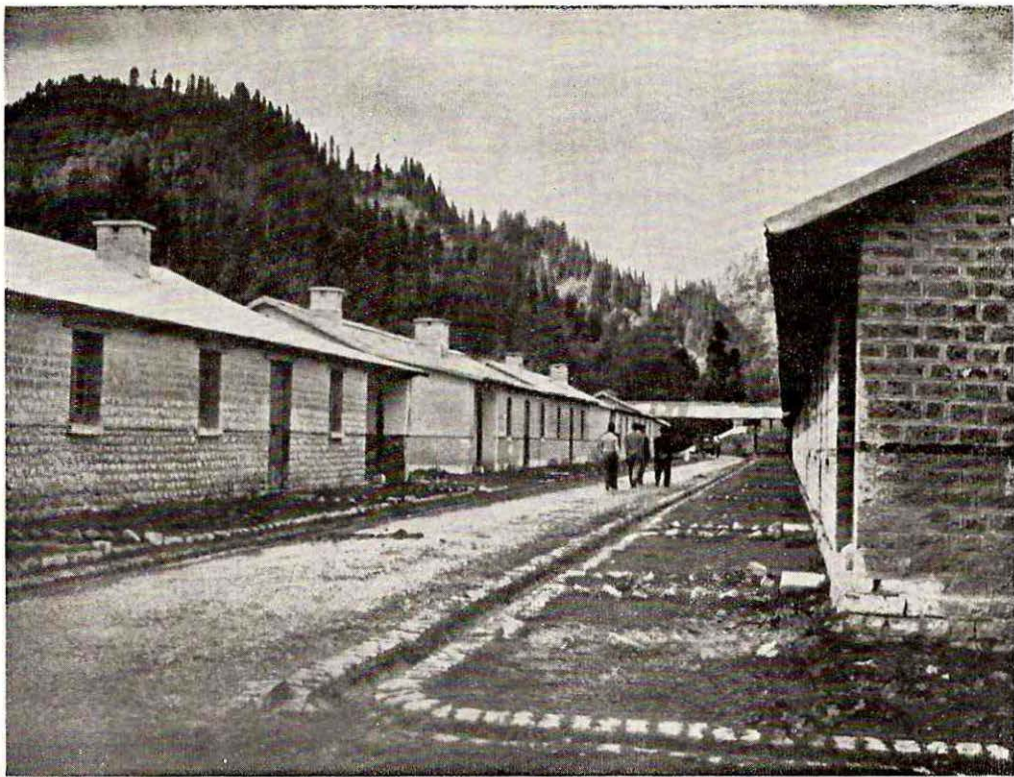
4.4 POPULATION.

The population of Rawalpindi as recorded in 1961 Census is 3,40,175: the males and females distribution being 1,95,467 and 1,44,708 respectively. The population of Rawalpindi Municipality is 1,97,370 and that of the Cantonment 1,42,805. The population of Rawalpindi in 1951 was 2,37,219 which shows an increase of 43 per cent during the last decade. its population in the 1901 census was 87,688 persons only. It is now the 6th big city in West Pakistan and 8th in Pakistan.

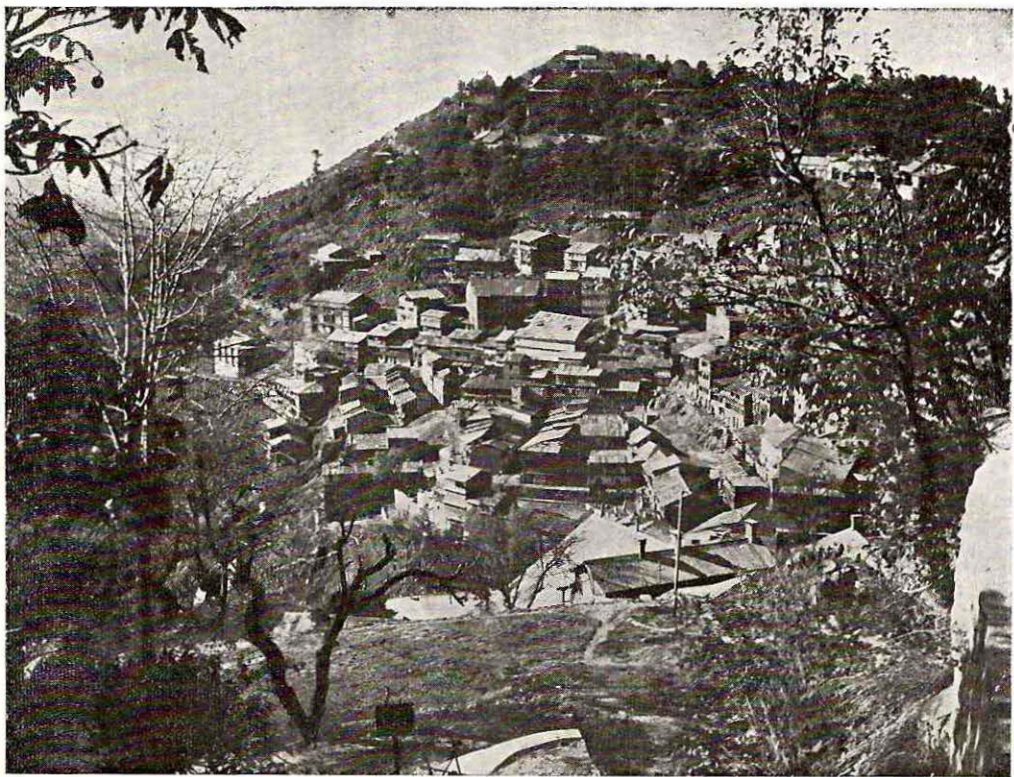
4.5 CLIMATE.

Rawalpindi experiences extremes of climate. The maximum temperature being as high as $116^{\circ}-118^{\circ}\text{F}$ in the summer and minimum temperature as low as $28^{\circ}-32^{\circ}\text{F}$ in the winter. The months of December, January and February are very cold and sometimes the night temperature falls below freezing point.

The range of mean temperatures of the months of October, November, December, January, February and March in 1960 was $39^{\circ}-74^{\circ}\text{F}$, and that of April, May, June,



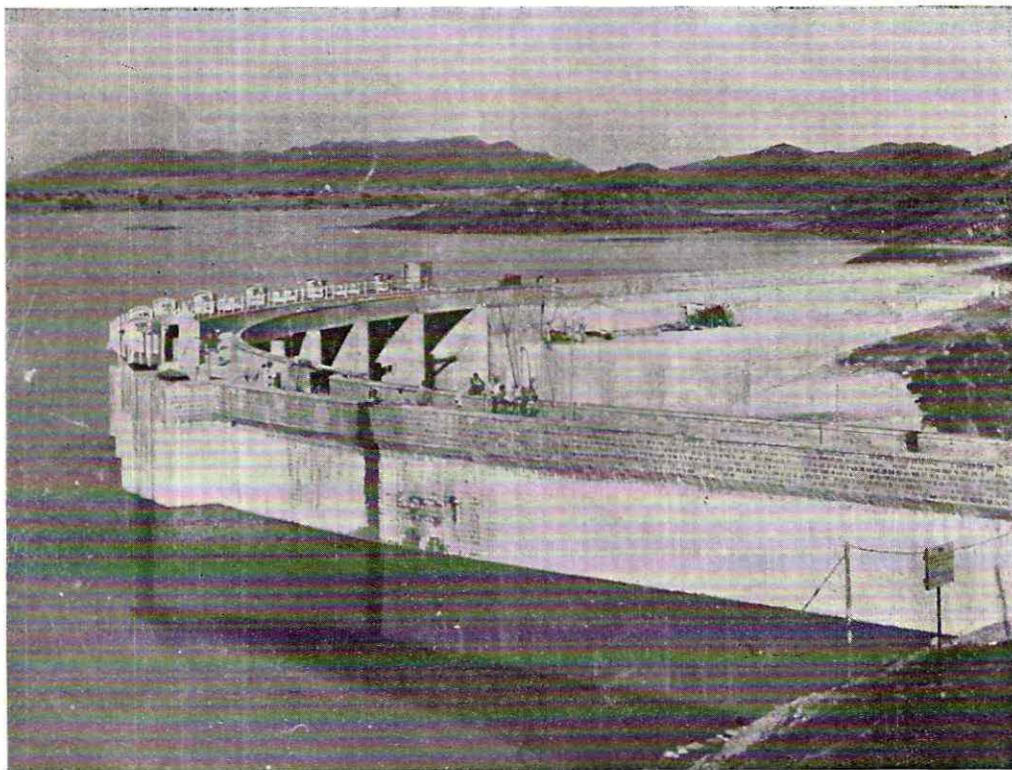
A view of the new hill station Ayubia.



Houses in Murree.



Ayub National Park, a popular picnic resort.



Rawal Dam is symbolic of development of Rawalpindi after it became interim Capital.

July, August and September 58°—102°F. The proximity of Murree hills exercises a moderating influence on Rawalpindi.

4.6 EDUCATION.

The city has many educational institutions. There are three Degree Colleges, two for boys and one for girls. one Government Intermediate College for boys and two for girls, twenty High Schools of which four (two for boys and two for girls) are maintained by the Government and the rest are run by private Institutions. In addition there is a Madrasa Uloom Islamia and many Primary and Middle Schools.

In 1961 Census 1,45,112 persons were recorded as literate which is about 42.66 per cent of the total population.

4.7 COMMUNICATIONS

There are many good roads connecting different parts of the city and all types of conveyance are available. Besides Government and private transport there is a large number of taxis, motor rikshaws and *tongas*. Trucks and Bullock-carts are used for the transport of goods.

Rawalpindi city lies on Karachi—Peshawar Main Line of Pakistan Western Railway. It lies also on the Grand Trunk Road running between Lahore and Peshawar and is connected by good metalled roads with all the tehsil headquarters. Motor Transport runs from Rawalpindi to Peshawar and Kohat, Rawalpindi to Muzaffarabad and other places in Azad Kashmir, to Murree, Abbottabad, Campbellpur, Talagang and the interior of Rawalpindi district. There are special excursion buses for sight-seeing to places like Murree, Nathiagali and Swat run by the Government Transport Service.

Rawalpindi is connected by air with Peshawar, Lahore, Lyallpur, Multan,

Quetta and Karachi and regular services of Pakistan International Airlines operate at Chaklala Airport. Air Services also connect Rawalpindi with Skardu, Gilgit, Chilas and Chitral.

4.8 MEDICAL.

There are nine important hospitals namely, District Headquarters Hospital, Central Government Hospital, Holy Family Hospital, Military Hospital, Combined Military Hospital, Cantonment General Hospital, T. B. Hospital, Infectious Diseases Hospital and Railway Hospital. There are many other smaller hospitals and dispensaries located in different parts of the city.

4.9 PLACES OF RECREATION.

There are two important picnic resorts around Rawalpindi—Ayub National Park to the south-east and Rawal Lake in Islamabad in the north.

The Ayub National Park, formerly Topi Park, is situated on Grand Trunk Road. and is one of the finest Public Parks in the country. It contains seven artificial canals covering a water surface area of 62 acres, retaining 20 crore gallons of water, in which plenty of edible fish is provided. The Park has 8 miles of roads, 12 miles of bridle path and 6,670 feet length of Serpentine Canal with boating facilities. A *Baradari* with waterfalls and fountains, restaurant, car park, Children Park a beautiful Open Air Theatre and other picnic facilities have been provided. Further extensions of the Park area to the extent of 2,300 acres is in progress. A Cinema House is under construction for the benefit of the visitors. A Zoo is also planned for this Park. It is proposed to install a children's train.

Rawal Lake lies at a fair altitude. The Dam and its surrounding area which has been beautifully developed has made it a popular holiday resort.

Within the City the Liaquat Gardens formerly called Company Bagh, is a place of recreation. Khan Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, was assassinated here in 1951. A Memorial commemorating the death of Quaid-e-Millat Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan is planned.

There are twelve Cinema houses in the city.

There are five common important clubs in the city namely, Rawalpindi Club, Departmental Club, The Rawalpindi Press Club, Liaquat Gardens Club, Cosmopolitan Club and Satellite Town Club.

Along the Mall there are two swimming pools; the Auckinleck Pool and the Pindi Club Pool, and the Army Sports Stadium. Race course is also situated in the Cantonment area. There is a fish museum in the Ayub National Park. The Cantonment also has an Army Museum. There is a spacious cricket ground on the Mall in front of Flashman's Hotel at the Murree Road crossing.

The Jamia Mosque, *Gurdawara Narankari* and Tank of *Mai Viro* are historical places.

4.10 COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Rawalpindi is a big commercial and industrial centre. There are many large scale industries operating at different parts of the city, important being Kohinoor Textile Mills, Hunza Textile Mills, Banday Textile Mills, Ismailjee & Co., Steel Re-rolling Mills, Iqbal Industries, Sheikh Oil and General Mills, Watan Woollen Mills and Rahat Woollen Mills. There are a few hosiery factories also namely Laduck, Atlas, Shaheen and Jameel. In other spheres there are Capital Glass Factory, National Glass Factory, Pak Asian Rubber Factory and Electric Works. Cloth, wool, hides and potatoes are the chief articles of export. Apart from the major industries of consumer goods and the textile mills, the city is known for fine basket making, wood-

work, *Shawls*, carpets and suit cases. Rawalpindi is also known for *desi* shoes, *Zarri chappals*, embroidery and wood-carving. Both dry as well as fresh fruits are available in abundance in the city.

The main commercial centres in the Cantonment area are Saddar Bazar, Edwardes Road, Dalhousie Road, The Mall, Adamjee Street, Been Street and R. A. Bazar. The newly-built double storey market in the Cantonment provides a modern shopping centre. The main shopping centres in the city are Raja Bazar, Sarafa Bazar, Moti Bazar, Naswari Bazar, Kalan Bazar, Narankari Bazar, Bohar Bazar, Bhabara Bazar, Gandam Mandi, Cloth Market, Fruit Market, Commercial Centre, Trunk Bazar and Liaquat Market.

The main classes of businessmen are Automobile Dealers and Engineers, Commission Agents, Fruit Merchants, Furniture Dealers, General Merchants, Cloth Merchants, Chemists & Druggists, Booksellers, Timber & Iron Merchants, Karyana and Ghee Merchants.

4.11 BANKS.

Most of the banks have their branches in the cantonment as well as in the city. The State Bank, the National Bank, Habib Bank, the United Bank and the Muslim Commercial Bank are in the Cantonment area. In the city are the United Bank, the National Bank, Habib Bank, Australasia Bank and the Muslim Commercial Bank.

4.12 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

There are numerous Hotels and Restaurants in the Cantonment as well as in the City. The well known hotels in the Cantonment area are Flashman's, Kashmir, Keys Byrne, Metropole, Mrs. Davies, Grand Dawn, Kamran, Gatmell's and Empire hotels.

The important Restaurants are Shezan, Kamran, Silver Grill and Super's.

Some of the well known hotels and restaurants, in the city are Evergreen Hotel and Restaurant, Majestic Hotel and Restaurant, Marina Hotel and Restaurant, Pindi Hotel and Restaurant, Mughal Serai Hotel and Restaurant and Mezban Hotel and Restaurant.

4.13 DWELLING HOUSES.

The City is full by businessmen, small shop-keepers, skilled and unskilled labourers, Government servants, employees of private firms and professional persons like Doctors, Lawyers, *Hakims*, etc. Most of the houses in the city cover an area of 5 to 10 Marlas. A large number of bungalows have been built in the new residential colonies. About four miles from Sadar there is the important residential area known as Satellite Town on the Murree Road.

4.14 GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The Central Government Offices are spread all over the city. The Pakistan Secretariat is located at four different places, Secretariat No. I near the Railway Station ; Secretariat No. II on the crossing of Murree Road and Mackeson Roads ; Secretariat No. III near the District Courts and Secretariat No. IV in Chaklala.

The Provincial Government Offices including the Office of the Divisional Commissioner, and the Regional heads of Nation Building Departments are mostly located near the District Courts.

The Municipal Office with its Town Hall is on the City Saddar Road.

The Offices of the Capital Development Authority and Survey of Pakistan are in the Satellite Town on the Murree Road.

The Army General Head Quarters Offices, Radio Pakistan and General Post Office are located in the Cantonment areas.

The new Telegraph Office on the Mall is an example of modern architecture.

4.15 REST HOUSES.

The city has many Rest Houses, important being the Pakistan House, West Pakistan House on Mayo Road, East Pakistan House on Peshawar Road and Central Government Officers Guest House on 94-D Satellite Town. There are two State Guest Houses located in the Koh-i-Noor Colony and Bachan Niwas Building.

The State Bank of Pakistan has also a Guest House.

4.16 CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Municipal Committee.

Municipal administrations is carried on by a Municipal Committee which has 38 members; 19 are Chairmen of the Union Committees, 9 official members who represent the Nation Building departments and 10 are appointed. It is one of the six Class I Municipalities in the Province.

(b) Cantonment Board.

The Rawalpindi Cantonment including Chaklala is administered by the Cantonment Board with the Station Commandar as its *ex-officio* President.

4.17 WATER SUPPLY.

The present water supply dates back from 1887 when the Municipal Water Works were taken over by the Central Government and handed over to the M.E.S. This is commonly known as the Rawal Water Supply. There is a shortage of drinking water in the city. Most of the wells in the city are percolation wells and dry up during drought. With the construction of the Rawal Dam there is plenty of water available at the Dam site, and plans are under consideration to expand the water supply installations.

4.18 LANGUAGES.

Pothohari was the original language of the city. But as the city grew more and

more people from far off places and of different languages came and settled here. Punjabi is the main spoken language of the district. Urdu and English are also spoken by the educated people.

4.19 NEWSPAPERS.

Six daily newspapers appear from Rawalpindi. The Pakistan Times is the only daily

newspaper in English. The Urdu dailies are Kohistan, Nawa-i-Waqat, Jang, Tameer and Hilal. Besides Karachi and Lahore papers are received by Pakistan International Airline in the morning.

There are 13 Printing Presses in the city including the Government Press of Pakistan in Westridge.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

RAWALPINDI

PART-II

GENERAL TABLES

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS
WEST PAKISTAN
LAHORE

PART II

II-1

TABLE I—TEMPERATURE (YEAR 1960)

	Months		Mean 8 A.M.	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Range	Mean Humidity 8 A.M.	Mean cloud 8 A.M.	Rainfall in inches	
1	January	..	39.2	61.8	36.6	25.2	91	3.3	3.21	1
2	February	..	49.9	74.2	46.4	27.8	83	2.0	0.01	2
3	March	..	55.6	71.1	51.1	20.0	79	4.7	4.26	3
4	April	..	66.5	82.3	57.1	25.2	58	3.0	2.99	4
5	May	..	83.6	98.1	68.6	29.5	33	1.4	0.38	5
6	June	..	90.6	105.9	77.5	28.5	34	2.0	0.22	6
7	July	..	84.4	96.5	77.8	18.7	70	3.9	6.14	7
8	August	..	82.5	94.0	77.1	16.9	78	4.1	7.00	8
9	September	..	78.3	93.6	70.9	22.7	67	1.5	3.50	9
10	October	..	66.3	89.7	58.8	30.7	59	0.5	Trace	10
11	November	..	50.5	77.0	44.6	32.4	68	2.1	Trace	11
12	December	..	39.1	69.6	36.6	33.0	80	2.7	1.40	12
13	Mean		65.54	84.486	66.925	25.88	66.66	2.6	2.42	13

Source: Meteorological Department.

TABLE 2—RAINFALL (INCHES)

Months		1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	
1	July ..	6.96	9.08	11.69	11.69	3.80	8.33	1
2	August ..	9.23	19.14	5.26	16.88	7.37	12.36	2
3	September ..	5.36	6.81	3.86	4.00	0.76	1.15	3
4	October ..	0.83	0.60	0.22	1.00	0.69	0.22	4
5	November ..	Nil	0.09	0.04	Nil	1.66	0.03	5
6	December ..	1.64	1.78	0.10	0.05	0.24	0.44	6
7	January ..	1.40	1.33	5.94	2.89	2.45	4.02	7
8	February ..	4.41	3.76	2.10	2.32	3.65	1.56	8
9	March ..	9.41	4.94	3.62	2.88	3.17	0.61	9
10	April ..	1.29	0.51	1.40	3.61	0.45	1.72	10
11	May ..	0.73	0.90	0.36	2.05	0.64	1.21	11
12	June ..	1.44	1.95	1.52	1.50	2.81	0.68	12
13	July to September ..	21.55	35.03	20.81	32.57	11.93	21.84	13
14	October to December ..	2.47	2.47	0.36	1.05	2.59	0.69	14
15	January to March ..	15.22	10.03	11.66	8.09	9.27	6.19	15
16	April to June ..	3.46	3.36	3.28	7.16	3.90	3.61	16

TABLE 2—RAINFALL (INCHES)

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Months	
1	13.81	6.57	6.22	15.93	3.51	10.42	19.62	July	1
2	7.16	8.99	15.71	14.47	8.53	11.23	8.16	August	2
3	2.76	5.56	5.41	1.35	1.61	5.48	8.09	September	3
4	0.85	2.96	0.79	1.88	5.15	0.94	3.46	October	4
5	0.01	0.15	Nil	Nil	3.10	0.14	3.66	November	5
6	0.53	0.05	1.05	1.14	3.05	6.26	1.13	December	6
7	6.37	0.52	0.93	3.41	0.42	3.61	".."	January	7
8	5.24	0.01	2.21	1.50	0.45	5.14	".."	February	8
9	2.38	2.75	6.02	4.67	4.06	2.40	".."	March	9
10	0.08	1.30	1.78	4.56	1.30	1.46	".."	April	10
11	1.46	1.82	0.12	2.13	0.70	2.56	".."	May	11
12	0.68	0.79	4.29	1.42	0.50	2.10	".."	June	12
13	23.73	21.12	27.34	31.75	13.65	27.13	35.87	July to September	13
14	1.39	3.16	1.84	3.02	11.30	7.34	8.25	October to December	14
15	13.99	3.28	9.16	9.58	4.93	11.15	".."	January to March	15
16	2.22	3.91	6.19	8.11	2.50	6.19	".."	April to June	16

".." Denotes not available.

Source : Season and Crops Report, Government of West Pakistan.

TABLE 3—ACRES UNDER CROPS

	Year		Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	Other Cereals	
1	1947-48	..	416	253350	4912	31265	73553	21106	344	1
2	1948-49	..	731	240007	7358	32603	75484	18399	76	2
3	1949-50	..	1312	251322	8205	32071	71134	12960	50	3
4	1950-51	..	966	242481	7182	36694	73090	12152	55	4
5	1951-52	..	845	273322	6381	37688	69482	6122	60	5
6	1952-53	..	1217	253393	7962	49425	72059	2882	—	6
7	1953-54	..	657	243906	7308	50942	75193	5213	4	7
8	1954-55	..	844	259567	5961	46974	75813	13812	386	8
9	1955-56	..	764	253338	5293	54594	78862	13720	10	9
10	1956-57	..	606	257745	6484	46630	71820	13281	236	10
11	1957-58	..	641	267306	5329	51190	80675	13117	112	11
12	1958-59	..	492	285344	6049	64212	76886	11362	350	12
13	1959-60	..	670	280023	4878	64726	73798	9224	25	13

TABLE 3—ACRES UNDER CROPS

	Mung and Mash	Peas, Moth and other Pulses	Oil- seeds	Sugar- cane	Cotton	Indigo	Total Area Cropped	Total Area of Crops Failed	Year	
1	78632	20502	10352	37	338	—	601260	55550	1947-48	1
2	76504	18686	9759	39	249	—	590434	87112	1948-49	2
3	74157	21413	11937	52	233	—	593232	72649	1949-50	3
4	73452	20472	8843	49	376	—	588355	51989	1950-51	4
5	73588	23309	8448	51	872	—	623387	94657	1951-52	5
6	64129	16455	6215	70	650	—	586727	120497	1952-53	6
7	63881	16712	8278	56	447	—	579390	40992	1953-54	7
8	65798	16566	8475	51	421	—	595374	74986	1954-55	8
9	72684	17653	12275	54	420	—	603329	36724	1955-56	9
10	57288	19482	13806	39	219	—	591098	33359	1956-57	10
11	67716	17525	16173	35	335	—	638315	122377	1957-58	11
12	54798	15931	18096	48	280	—	643606	32012	1958-59	12
13	64985	20259	16958	52	122	—	660038	34512	1959-60	13

Source : Season and Crops Report, Government of West Pakistan.

TABLE 4—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOWING THE POSITION AS FROM 1947 TO 1960.

Particular	Year	Credit			Supply and Sale	Production and labour	Thrift	
		Central	Primary Agri-cultural	Primary Non-Agri-cultural				
1 Number of Societies	1947	2	496	38	13	12	43	1
2	1948	2	495	37	15	13	44	2
3	1949	2	494	37	15	48	45	3
4	1950	2	493	37	17	30	49	4
5	1951	2	496	39	18	30	51	5
6	1952	2	507	38	19	34	57	6
7	1953	2	506	35	20	36	63	7
8	1954	2	517	35	19	36	65	8
9	1955	2	519	31	20	36	68	9
10	1956	2	526	27	22	36	52	10
11	1957	2	531	27	21	65	71	11
12	1958	2	533	26	21	55	52	12
13	1959	2	539	26	21	68	76	13
14	1960	2	569	26	23	40	57	14
15 Number of Members	1947	698	13985	1480	5272	662	802	15
16	1948	698	13684	1143	5870	720	707	16
17	1949	967	13651	1268	4844	1652	799	17
18	1950	701	13282	1025	5905	1435	1717	18
19	1951	714	13468	1069	5184	1395	957	19
20	1952	723	13807	1027	5068	1360	1990	20
21	1953	761	14459	1324	5666	1279	2049	21
22	1954	801	15161	1356	3948	1267	2202	22
23	1955	808	15310	1369	4072	1359	2264	23
24	1956	823	16622	1368	4124	1346	1733	24
25	1957	839	15434	1198	4025	2117	1719	25
26	1958	858	15642	1156	3567	2433	1163	26
27	1959	851	15998	1158	3806	2217	1948	27
28	1960	871	17346	1222	5405	1469	921	28

TABLE 4—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOWING THE POSITION AS FROM 1947 TO 1960.

	Consolidation (Area in acres)	Better farming (Area in acres)	Stock breed- ing (number of cattles)	Moral improve- ment	Miscel- laneous	Year	Particular		
1	(—)	—	(87469) 220	(2453) 64	55	23	1947	Number of Societies	1
2	(—)	—	(87469) 220	(2453) 65	55	24	1948		2
3	(—)	—	(95975) 232	(2546) 66	55	24	1949		3
4	(—)	—	(97184) 239	(2420) 66	55	24	1950		4
5	(—)	—	(102077) 245	(2796) 66	55	25	1951		5
6	(—)	—	(102600) 255	(2698) 65	56	26	1952		6
7	(—)	—	(98031) 287	(2680) 64	56	31	1953		7
8	(—)	—	(98608) 298	(2485) 64	57	33	1954		8
9	(—)	—	(99637) 306	(2442) 64	59	29	1955		9
10	(—)	—	(81894) 306	(2493) 64	56	29	1956		10
11	(—)	—	(78083) 307	(2521) 63	56	34	1957		11
12	(—)	—	(77708) 302	(2438) 63	56	18	1958		12
13	(—)	—	(87357) 308	(24700) 73	56	37	1959		13
14	(—)	—	(80657) 311	(2682) 64	57	38	1960		14
15	(—)	—	(87469) 3802	(2453) 1727	1367	2201	1947	Number of Members	15
16	(—)	—	(87469) 3805	(2453) 1772	1397	2232	1948		16
17	(—)	—	(95974) 3547	(2546) 1745	1393	2215	1949		17
18	(—)	—	(97184) 3860	(2420) 1794	1324	2172	1950		18
19	(—)	—	(102077) 4027	(2796) 1806	1387	2238	1951		19
20	(—)	—	(102600) 4405	(2698) 1769	1384	2244	1952		20
21	(—)	—	(98031) 5117	(2680) 1793	1330	2438	1953		21
22	(—)	—	(98608) 5192	(2485) 1764	1316	2203	1954		22
23	(—)	—	(99637) 5583	(2442) 1780	1338	2333	1955		23
24	(—)	—	(81894) 5564	(2493) 1600	1310	2324	1956		24
25	(—)	—	(78083) 5405	(2521) 1529	1292	3226	1957		25
26	(—)	—	(77708) 5477	(2438) 1581	1314	2003	1958		26
27	(—)	—	(87357) 5254	(24700) 1297	1254	3085	1959		27
28	(—)	—	(80657) 5348	(2682) 1567	1292	4824	1960		28

Source : Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

TABLE 5—FORESTS

			1947-48		1948-49		1949-50		1950-51	
			Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)
1	Reserved	..	47212	—	47212	—	47212	—	47212	—
2	Protected	..	11825	—	11825	—	11825	—	11825	—
3	Unclassed	..	495	33621	495	33621	495	33621	495	33621
4	Section 38	..	5584	—	6500	—	6639	—	7289	—
5	Chos Act	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	..	65116	33621	66032	33621	66171	33621	66821	33621

			1955-56		1956-57		1957-58	
			Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)
1	Reserved	..	47212	—	47212	—	41349	—
2	Protected	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Unclassed	..	495	—	495	—	495	—
4	Section 38	..	33621	—	33621	—	33621	—
5	Chos Act	..	9218	—	8730	—	5658	—
	Total	..	90546	—	90058	—	81123	—

TABLE 5—FORESTS

1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		
Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	
1 47212	—	47212	—	47212	—	47212	—	Reserved 1
2 11825	—	11825	—	11825	—	11825	—	Protected 2
3 495	33621	495	33621	495	33621	495	33621	Unclassed 3
4 8974	—	8974	—	9212	—	9212	—	Section 38 4
5 —	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	Chos Act 5
68506	33621	68506	33621	68744	33621	68744	33621	Total

1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		
Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	
1 41349	—	41094	—	41034	—	Reserved 1
2 —	—	—	—	17661	—	Protected 2
3 495	—	495	—	495	—	Unclassed 3
4 33621	—	33621	—	33621	—	Section 38 4
5 3656	—	3272	—	3272	—	Chos Act 5
79121	—	78482	—	96083	—	Total

Source : Forest Department.

TABLE 6—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Name of the Industry	Number of small Industries establishment	Total labour employed	Average labour per factory	Total production (value only)	Average annual production per factory (value only)
I	Food ..	9	49	5.4	749652	83294.6
	1. Fruit Preservation ..	3	20	6.6	73234	24411.7
	2. Grain Milling ..	4	21	5.2	647278	161819.3
	3. Bakery ..	1	6	6.0	25000	25000
	4. Misc. Food Products	1	2	2.0	4140	4140
II	Drinks and Beverages	1	9	9.0	500	500
	1. Manufacture of soft drinks	1	9	9.0	500	500
III	Tobacco ..	6	104	17.3	208503	10495
	1. Bidi Manufacturing	5	100	20	148503	2970
	2. Misc. Tobacco Products	1	4	4	60000	60000
IV	Textiles ..	161	1649	10.2	5013569	31140
	1. Small Textile Industries	103	895	8.68	1923094	18670.8
	2. Carpets and Rugs ..	2	30	15	78000	39000
	3. Calendaring finishing of cloth	1	20	20	30000	30000
	4. Narrow Fabrics including Nalapranda	1	72	72	200000	200000
	5. Knitted goods	48	561	11.68	2404051	50084.4
	6. Thread & thread-ball	3	26	8.6	239799	79933
	7. Woollen Textile ..	1	3	3	4125	4125
	8. Misc. Textile Industries	2	42	21	134500	67250
V	Footwear Apparel Readymade textile leather Products etc	17	178	10.5	647670	38098.2
	1. Leather products ..	1	3	3	28500	28500
	2. Readymade Garments including Embroidery Goods.	16	175	10.9	619170	38698.1

TABLE 6—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—Contd.

Serial No.	Name of the Industry	Number of small Industries establishment	Total labour employed	Average labour per factory	Total production (value only)	Average annual production per factory (value only)
VI	Furniture, fixture & Wood Products	4	129	32.2	196562	49140.5
	1. Furniture and Fixture	2	49	24.5	104562	52281
	2. Cane Products ..	2	180	90.0	92000	46000
VII	Printing and Publishing	6	100	16.66	726135	121022.3
	1. Printing Presses ..	4	76	19.0	294535	73633.7
	2. Paper stationery ..	2	24	12.0	431600	215800
VIII	Chemicals ..	21	58	2.7	573808	27324.19
	1. Perfumes and cosmetics	1	1	1.0	8612	8612
	2. Soap ..	7	17	2.4	237388	33912.5
	3. Disinfectants ..	3	7	2.3	36400	12133.5
	4. Chemical Preparations including Unani Dawakhana	7	19	2.7	165517	23645.2
	5 Misc. Chemicals including Candles Ink etc.	3	15	5.0	125891	41963.3
IX	Light Engineering	23	137	5.9	374385	16277.6
	1. Electroplating & E. P. N. S. Wire	2	10	5.0	30500	15250
	2. Heating and cooking equipments	1	1	1.0	6000	6000
	3. Stamps and caps	1	".."	".."	".."	".."
	4. Cutlery ..	1	4	4.0	37000	37000
	5. Building Hardware	3	5	1.6	14938	4979.3
	6. Locks and Padlocks	2	13	6.5	26908	13454
	7. Sanitary fittings ..	1	5	5.0	2500	2500
	8. Brass & Copper utensils	1	15	15.0	113184	113184
	9. Trunks and suit-cases ..	7	24	3.4	110424	15774.8
	10. Tin Products ..	1	15	15.0	2534	2534
	11. Misc. Metal Products N. O. S.	3	45	15.0	30397	10132.5

".." Denotes not available.

TABLE 6—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—Contd.

Serial No.	Name of the Industry	Number of small Industries establishment	Total labour employed	Average labour per factory	Total production (value only)	Average annual production per factory (value only)
X	Machinery Except Electrical Machinery	13	88	6.7	214027	16463.6
	1. Textile Machinery ..	1	10	10.0	3200	3200
	2. Machine tools ..	1	1	1.0	2000	2000
	3. Pumps & Compressor	4	41	10.2	79017	19754.5
	4. Household Machine ..	1	5	5.9	10260	10260
	5. Sewing Machine ..					
	(a) Part manufacturing	2	19	9.5	45600	22800
	(b) Assembling	1	8	8.0	61350	61350
	6. Misc. Machinery ..	3	5	1.6	12600	4200
	N. O. S.					
XI	Electrical Machinery Apparatus & Appliances	5	69	13.8	66740	13348
	1. Electrical appliances except electric fans	2	3	1.5	17900	8950
	2. Electric fans ..	1	15	15.0	24720	24720
	3. Misc. Electrical Products	2	51	25.5	24120	12060
XII	Transport Equipment	3	18	6.0	73880	24626.6
	1. Auto Parts ..	2	13	6.5	64000	32000
	2. Tri-cycle ..	1	5	5.0	9880	9880
XIII	Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances	2	7	3.5	18000	9000
	1. Scientific Instruments ..	1	".."	1.0	7500	7500
	2. Optical Goods (etc.) ..	1	7	7.0	10500	10500
XIV	Plastic Products and Stationery Articles	8	56	7.0	207306	25913.2
	1. Plastic goods ..	7	49	7.0	139306	19900.8
	2. Rubber stamps ..	1	7	7.0	68000	68000
XV	Miscellaneous Industries	5	64	12.8	166810	33362
	1. Ice manufacturing ..	1	3	3.0	7902	7902
	2. Brushes all sorts ..	2	29	14.5	41571	20785.5
	3. Nokelties (etc.) ..	1	19	19.0	35000	35000
	4. Slates ..	1	20	20.9	82337	82337

Source: Small Scale Industries Department.

TABLE 7—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS

Particulars	Name of Towns & Villages	System of supply AC or DC.	Urban/Rural	Remarks
1. Rawalpindi Sub-Division under XEn. Rawalpindi	1. Rawalpindi	.. AC3 phase 400 volts	Urban	
	2. Taxila Town	.. Ditto	Do.	
	3. Garhi Afghana	.. Ditto	Rural	
	4. Malpur	.. Ditto	Do.	
	5. Budho	.. Ditto	Do.	
	6. Pind Gadwal	.. Ditto	Do.	
	7. Babra & Dhak Hokran	.. Ditto	Do.	
	8. Wah	.. Ditto	Do.	
	9. Nikoo	.. Ditto	Do.	
	10. Lesar Shafu	.. Ditto	Do.	
	11. Kotha Kalan	.. Ditto	Do.	
	12. Mergah	.. Ditto	Do.	
	13. Sihala	.. Ditto	Do.	
	14. Kahuta	.. Ditto	Do.	
	15. Cara Saydan	.. Ditto	Do.	
	16. Kotana Village	.. Ditto	Do.	
	17. Rawat Village	.. Ditto	Do.	
	18. Ledran Village	.. Ditto	Do.	
	19. Sagri	.. Ditto	Do.	
	20. Kalyan Sharif	.. Ditto	Do.	
	21. Mandra	.. Ditto	Do.	
	22. Hakim Ehatta	.. Ditto	Do.	
	23. Bhai Khan	.. Ditto	Do.	
	24. Sohawa	.. Ditto	Do.	
	25. Nasarabad	.. Ditto	Do.	
	26. Sheikhpur	.. Ditto	Do.	
	27. Noon	.. Ditto	Do.	
	28. Golra Sharif	.. Ditto	Do.	
	29. Sang Jani	.. Ditto	Do.	
	30. Tarnol	.. Ditto	Do.	
	31. Tret	.. Ditto	Do.	
	32. Charra Pani	.. Ditto	Do.	
	33. Company Bagh	.. Ditto	Do.	
	34. Samli	.. Ditto	Do.	
	35. Ghora Gali	.. Ditto	Do.	
2. Murree Sub-Division under XEn, Rawalpindi	36. Murree	.. A.C. single phase	Urban	
	37. Chitta Mour	.. Ditto	Do.	
	38. Tret	.. Ditto	Do.	

Source: WAPDA.

TABLE 8—REST HOUSES

Serial No.	Department to which the Rest-house belongs	Name of Place	Accommodation	Remarks
1	P. W. D.	Basali	.. 2 Set	
2	Ditto	Taxila	.. 1 Do.	
3	Ditto	Sangjani	.. 2 Do.	
4	Police	Bharakahu	.. 2 Do.	
5	P. W. D.	Gujarkhan	.. 2 Do.	
6	Ditto	Chahari	.. 2 Do.	
7	Ditto	Misa Kiswal	.. 2 Do.	
8	Ditto	Kahuta	.. 2 Do.	
9	Janglat	Punjar	.. 2 Do.	
10	Ditto	Lehtrar	.. 2 Do.	
11	P. W. D.	Kallar Syedian	.. 1 Do.	
12	Janglat	Dangalli	.. 2 Do.	
13	Ditto	Salgran	.. 2 Do.	
14	Janglat	Goragali	.. 8 Do.	
15	P. W. D.	Rewat	.. 8 Do.	
16	Ditto	Charan	.. 8 Do.	
17	Janglat	Patriata	.. 1 Do.	
18	Ditto	Kottli	.. 1 Do.	
19	P. W. D.	Trat	.. 8 Do.	
20	Police	Karor	.. 1 Do.	
21	Janglat	Bhan Dakhlicharian	.. 1 Do.	

Source : P. W. D., B & R and D. Cs.

TABLE 9—POLYMETRICAL TABLE OF DISTANCES IN THE RAWALPINDI DISTRICT

1	Rawalpindi	..	Rawalpindi.							1
2	Rewat	..	11	11						2
3	Mandra	..	21	10	10					3
4	Gujar Khan	..	30	19	9	9				4
5	Kahuta	..	23	22	44	47				5
6	Murree	..	38	49	59	68	61			6
7	Wah Cantt.	..	20	31	41	50	43	58	Wah Cantt.	7
8	Taxila	..	18	29	39	48	41	56	2 Taxila.	8

Source : P. W. D., B & R and D. Cs.

TABLE 10—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT

<i>Sub-office</i>	<i>Branch Office</i>
Kahuta	Baghar Musalmanan Dobiran Rajgan Hanaser Hothla Maira Mator Mowara Narb Panjor Sai Salambar Sow Soon Thoha Khalsa
Doberan Kallan	Banahal Nala Musalmanan Pind Bainso Sakrana
Choha Khalsa	Mohra Nagrial Manyanda Mangloora
Kallar	Balakhar Chanam Takal Chowk Pindori Chakrali Badhal Darkali Mamoori Darkali Sher Shahi Dhamali Daryala Saygan Samot Kallarian Kanooha Talkhalsa Sayali Umarkhan
Kohala	Bakot Birof Darwaza Dana Sihalar Malkot Moolya Riyala
Mandra	Bhata Malyaran Dera Saydan Harnal Jhang Mohri Pothi

TABLE 10—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT—*Contd.*

<i>Sub-office</i>	<i>Branch Office</i>
Mandra—contd.	Kallyain Awan Kama Dargal Tharjial Kallan Sang Tupkian Kuri Dalal Paimal
Nara	Bagh Jhamiri Qarat Khalol Lahri Salgaran
Sihala	Kirpa Chirah Dadochha Bhawn Bhimbar Tarar Moghal
Sagri	Arazi Bishandot Jhamat Tel Chhani Alai Sher Lodhra Mangot Brahmanan Mohra Darogha Pind Jhatla Takhatpari Rewat
Rawalpindi	Lahtrar Bala Birga Kehror Kallan Basand Iriyari
Barian Camp	Seer
Bassali	Bagh Sangra Banda Haraka Jatha Hathial Jabbar Darvesh Trahia Takhti
Chak Beli Khan	Dhanda Dhok Gujri Mahutr Mohra Pandori Raika Maira Rupper Kalan

TABLE 10—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT—Contd.

Sub-office	Branch Office
Chakri	Dheri Ghila Kalan Mial Mohra Parial
Chauntra	Adyala Bhal Chak Amral Dhalla Gorakhpur Khasala Kalan Nakrali Udhwal
Daultala	Adhi Bajrana Kanyal Chak Naban Dhong Dokhua Nata Gujar Mal Natha Chhattar Nirali Naban Janjua Thakra Mohra Usman Zada Adra
Dewal	—
Dhanda	Dani Baigal Waghal
Gharial	—
Ghoragali	Bansra Gali Danali
Golra	Badhana Kalan Jhangi Sayedan Shah Allah Ditta
Gujar Khan	Barki Badhal] Bhadana Bhag Pur Bhai Khan Changa Bangial Changa Maira Dhong Deo Isran Dora Badhal Dara Kayal Ghik Badhal Ghungrila Hayatsar Hamid Jhangi Jand Mehlu Jand Najjar Karuli Kangar Kurram Baloch Kazian

TABLE 10—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT—Contd.

Sub-office	Branch Office
Gujar Khan—Contd.	Khala Bat Khinger Mamdhal Mohra Bhuttian Mandhal Missa Kaswal Mohra Burj Mankiala Brahmna Bhagam Pandori Ratala Thathi
Gulyana	—
Jatli	Bhair Kalyal Bhair Ratyal Data Bhat Darkali Khurd Devi Jhangi Pheroo Moghal
Kotli	Kahuti Bazar Malot Sattian
Kuldana	—
Kuntrila	Kharali Miana Sattal Sasral
Lawrence College	—
Lora (Hazara Distt.)	Nagri Tootial Rahi Phalla
Lower Topa	—
Murree	Ausia Bagla Ban Dewal Dhirkot Ghel Gulehragali Jhika Gali Kakrai Kashmiri Bazar Masiari Mohra Sydan Mohra Sharif Phagwari Phapril Potha Sanj
Murree Clifdon	—
Murree Governor's Camp (seasonal)	—

TABLE 10—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT—Contd.

Sub-office	Branch Office
Murree	—
Murree Pindi Point	—
Sunny Bank	Daryagali Massote
Samli Sanatorium	—
Rawalpindi Head Office	Bhanatti Bhangril Baracow Chhatar Chahhan Dhamial Gokina Hardo Tulsa Jhang Syedan Khanna Dak Kolian Hamid Kuri Maira Khurd Malpur Malukal Nurpur Shahan Phulgran Pind Baigwal Pindora Raniai Saidpur Shakar Parian Sangjani Tarlail Tanch Tali Mohri Wani

Source : Superintendent Post Offices.

TABLE II—RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	MALE					FEMALE						
	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS												
UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES												
Arts and Science	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veterinary Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate and 2nd Grade Colleges	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	3
Total	3	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	2	—	1	4
SCHOOLS												
High Schools	3	27	3	16	3	52	4	—	4	5	5	18
Middle Schools	—	82	4	3	—	89	—	23	—	1	3	27
Primary Schools	—	417	21	10	4	452	—	180	14	—	3	197
SPECIAL SCHOOLS												
Art	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Normal & Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	526	28	29	7	593	4	203	18	6	11	242

Source : Education Department.

TABLE 12—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Name of Hospitals/ Dispensaries	Class	When opened	Expdr. during 1960	Average daily attendance during 1960		Number of patients treated during 1960	
				Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1. T.B. Sanatorium Samli ..	I	1928	531207	243	17	496	7113
2. Civil Hospt., Rawalpindi ..	I	".."	".."	".."	".."	".."	".."
3. D. H. Q. ..	I	1956	197441	184.20	654.08	2697	41133
4. Civil Hospt., Kahuta ..	I	".."	9160	6.37	104.90	278	16404
5. Civil Hospt., Murree ..	I	1935	32200	28.14	91.83	931	18155
6. Civil Dispy., Kallar ..	I	Not Known	5840	3.72	60.54	240	12725
7. Police Hospt., Rawalpindi ..	II	1927	12744	8.61	28.67	214	7558
8. P.T.S. Dispy. Sihal ..	II	1960	—	—	17.63	—	3305
9. Lawrence College Disp. ..	II	".."	3110	7.34	34.25	353	5287
Rawalpindi.							
10. T.B. Hospt. Disp., Rawalpindi	III	".."	Closed during 1959			Closed during 1960	
11. Civil Hospt., Gujar Khan ..	III	".."	23730	22.58	106.05	835	18742
12. Infectious Diseases Hospt., Rawalpindi.	III	".."	6490	0.94	—	57	—
13. City Branch Dispy. No. 1, Rawalpindi.	III	1932	14706	—	231.03	—	28360
14. City Branch Dispy. No. 2, Rawalpindi.	III	".."	14983	—	359.33	—	44911
15. Civil Dispy., Daultala ..	III	".."	4160	0.43	33.98	41	6066
16. Civil Dispy., Sukhoo ..	III	".."	6630	0.30	80.97	92	11903
17. Civil Dispy., Natore ..	III	".."	5630	0.33	85.37	28	12689
18. Civil Dispy., Kuri ..	III	".."	5770	1.41	62.80	63	10239
19. Civil Dispy., Kotli ..	III	".."	5730	1.28	55.24	65	6379
20. Civil Dispy. Nurpur Shahan	III	".."	6560	0.31	45.20	53	10186
21. Civil Dispy., Golra ..	III	".."	7800	0.59	53.40	37	8610
22. Civil Dispy., Basali ..	III	".."	5090	0.24	38.09	59	5134
23. Civil Dispy., Dholah ..	III	".."	4120	1.33	21.97	66	3727
24. Civil Dispy., Phagwari ..	III	".."	4590	0.38	41.69	11	6900
25. Civil Dispy., Qazian ..	III	".."	7990	0.46	38.94	50	7544
26. Civil Dispy., Punjar ..	III	".."	4040	0.28	35.40	27	5448
27. Civil Dispy., Mankiala ..	III	".."	4020	0.12	37.13	14	5868
28. Civil Dispy., Karor ..	III	".."	3540	0.42	38.44	43	4249
29. Civil Dispy., Kuntriala ..	III	".."	5390	—	34.01	..	6505
30. Civil Dispy., Mandra ..	III	1958	5400	0.51	55.12	55	17309
31. Civil Dispy., Murree Bazar	III	1957	4770	—	39.53	—	8461
32. Civil Dispy., Jaika Gali ..	III	1957	4770	—	34.94	—	7907
33. Sunny Bank Dispy., Murree	III	1954	4770	—	19.50	—	6275
34. Rural Dispy. Tret., ..	III	1957	5300	0.62	46.35	35	9034
35. Subsidized Dispy., Gulehra Gali.	IV	1960	1040	—	19.81	—	880
36. Subsidized Dispy., Guliana ..	IV	1960	2550	—	26.73	—	2624
37. Subsidized Dispy., Potha ..	IV	1960	1170	—	27.39	—	2150
38. Subsidized Dispy., Dewal ..	IV	1960	1900	—	53.89	—	4615
39. RED CROSS Dispy., Bohar Bazar.	IV	1958	9460	—	260.72	—	22096

,.. " Denotes not available

TABLE 12—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—Contd.

Name of Hospitals/ Dispensaries	Class	When opened	Expdr. during 1960	Average daily attendance during 1960		Number of patients treated during 1960	
				Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
40. RED CROSS Dispy., Dhok Badhal.	IV	1958	5920	0.15	28.72	56	6245
41. RED CROSS Dispy., Sayed	IV	1958	980	—	14.00	—	2740
42. Mission Leper Hospt. Rawal- pindi.	IV	".."	90770	131.63	11.29	15	39
43. Holy Family Hospt., Rawal- pindi.	IV	".."	1022050	184.20	234.83	6331	28167
44. Mission Hospt., Taxila	V	".."	300000	16.39	84.58	6000	26536

".." Denotes not available.

Source : Health Department.

TABLE 13—VILLAGE ROADS

Name of Roads	Pacca	Kacha	Length Miles and Furlongs
Murree Barian	6—4	—	6—4
Murree Brewery	2—7	—	2—7
Gujra Khan Pir Pelai	—	16—6	16—6
Rewat Kallar	—	16—0	16—0
Kanial Mandra	—	11—0	11—0
Rewat Basali	—	7—0	7—0
Taxila Hari Pur	—	5—1	5—1
Taxila Jullian	3—4	—	3—4
Golra Sharif	6—4	—	6—4
Cherah Karar	—	10—2	10—2
Lehtrar Kotli	—	12—3	12—3
Total	19—3	78—4	97—7

Source : P.W.D., B. & R. Department.

TABLE 14—ROADS

Class of Roads	Name of Roads	Length (miles)		
		Metalled	Un-metalled	Total
I	G. T. Roads	.. 55.00	—	55.00
I	Links	.. 0.91	—	0.91
I	R. M. K. Roads	.. 64.20	—	64.20
I	Links	.. 2.44	—	2.44
I	Tarnal Khushalgarh Road	.. 7.00	—	7.00
I	Rawalpindi Kahuta Road	.. 0.41	—	0.41
I	Links	—	—	—
II	Murree Barian Road	.. 6.42	—	6.42
	Civil Station Roads	.. 1.52	—	1.52
II	Murree Brewrey Road	.. 2.84	—	2.84
II	Said Pur Noorpur Roads	.. 15.00	—	15.00
II	Links	.. 0.33	—	0.33
II	Bansara Gali Bye Pass	.. 3.53	—	3.53
II	Ghora Gali Lora Road	.. —	2.00	2.00
II	Lower Topa Ban Gulehra Gali	.. —	16.00	16.00
II	Gujar Khan Pir Palia Road	.. —	16.67	16.67
II	Rewat Kallar Road	.. —	16.00	16.00
II	Kanial Mandra Road	.. —	11.08	11.08
II	Rewat Basali Road	.. —	7.08	7.08
II	Taxila Haripur Road	.. —	15.17	15.17
II	Taxila Julkian Road	.. 3.50	—	3.50
II	Links	.. 2.50	—	2.50
II	Kahuta Panjar Azad Pattan	.. 20.02	—	20.02
II	Galara Road	.. 6.50	—	6.50
II	Rawalpindi Chakari Road	.. 11.50	4.50	16.00
II	Rawalpindi Lehtrar Road	.. 25.00	—	25.00
II	Chirah Karar Road	.. —	10.16	10.16
II	Lehtrar Kotali Road	.. —	12.38	12.38
Total		.. 228.62	111.04	339.66

Source : P. W. D., B. & R. Department.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

RAWALPINDI

PART-III

HOUSING TABLES-1960

COMPILED BY

W. A. ABBASI

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF MACHINE SORTING CENTRE

KARACHI

NOTES

1. The figures included here represent the total count of houses and structures in urban areas and estimates prepared on the basis of 10% sample of total count for rural areas.

2. For the above reason, the number of houses and households appearing in these tables may not agree with those Village Statistics Part V.

3. Population figures given in Part III were collected in September—October, 1960, on household basis as part of the Housing Census and may be treated as estimates only. These figures are not necessarily comparable with the population figures in Part IV of this report which were obtained from actual enumeration of each individual in January, 1961.

**TABLE I—HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS, PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD BY SEX
AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD & HOUSE
1960**

Locality	Houses			House-holds	*Person in the House-holds			Persons per house-holds	Person per house
	Total	Residential	**Non residential but inhabited		Total	Male	Female		
1 Rawalpindi District	235090	234327	763	218086	1190805	640260	550545	5.5	5.1
2 Rawalpindi Tehsil	23805	123198	607	118446	638015	352397	285618	5.4	5.2
3 Muree Tehsil	33463	33365	98	24452	135670	72530	63140	5.5	4.1
4 Kahuta Tehsil	29931	29911	20	28572	161474	83639	77835	5.7	5.4
5 Gujar Khan Tehsil	47891	47853	38	46616	255646	131694	123952	5.5	5.3

Footnote :—(1) *Normal residents.

(2) **Represents the number, only of the cases so reported. It is likely that such cases are also included under residential houses.

**TABLE 2—HOUSES HOUSEHOLDS, PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSE
URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960**

Locality	Houses			House-holds	*Persons in the House-holds			Persons per house-holds	Persons per house
	Total	Resi-dential	**Non-resi-dential but in-habited		Total	Males	Females		
1 Rawalpindi District	77798	77205	593	73272	400036	229401	170635	5.5	5.2
	Class I—10,000 and over								
2 Rawalpindi City	69300	68753	547	66888	366447	209590	156857	5.5	5.3
	Class II—25,000 to 99,999								
	Nil								
	Class III—10,000 to 24,999								
3 Murree Municipality and Cantonment	5681	5643	38	3473	16679	11021	5658	4.8	3.0
4 Gujar Khan Town	1747	1739	8	1931	11610	6140	5470	6.0	6.6
	Class IV—Below 10,000								
5 Kahuta Town	1070	1070	—	980	5300	2650	2650	5.4	5.0

Footnote :—1. *Normal residents.

2. **Represents the number, only of the cases so reported. It is likely that such cases are also included under residential houses.

3. Figures of Wah Cantonment are included in Rawalpindi City.

TABLE 3—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

Left hand spread

	Locality	Popula- tion	Total	Residential Houses			Vacant fully construc- ted	Vaccant under construc- tion	
				Occupied Static Private	Occupied institu- tional	Occupied Mobile			
1	Rawalpindi District	1190805	234327	212017	488	154	20893	775	1
2	Rawalpindi Tehsil	638015	123198	113517	388	154	8559	580	2
3	Murree Tehsil	135670	33365	24142	95	—	9063	65	3
4	Kahuta Tehsil	161474	29911	28362	—	—	1459	90	4
5	Gujar Khan	255646	47853	45996	5	—	1812	40	5

TABLE 3—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

Right hand spread

	Non-Residential Structures includ- ing offices, ware- houses, shops, schools, etc.		Persons in residential Houses			Persons in non-resi- dential but inhabi- ted struc- tures other than Mobile	Locality	
	Inhabited	Un-Inhabi- ted	Occupied Static Private	Occupied institutional	Occupied Mobile			
1	763	30961	1182087	5051	606	3061	Rawalpindi District	1
2	607	20000	630810	4263	606	2336	Rawalpindi Tehsil	2
3	98	4827	134574	677	—	419	Murree Tehsil	3
4	20	2858	161434	—	—	40	Kahuta Tehsil	4
5	38	3276	255269	111	—	266	Gujar Khan Tehsil	5

**TABLE 4—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—URBAN LOCALITIES
BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960**

	Locality	Popula- tion	Residential Houses						
			Total	Occupied Static Private	Occupied Institu- tional	Occupied Mobile	Vacant fully construc- ted		Vacant under construc- tion
1	Rawalpindi District	395266	76242	67148	438	144	7875	637	1
			Class I—1,00,000 and over						
2	Rawalpindi City	366447	68753	62109	388	144	5542	570	2
			Class II— 25,000 to 99,999						
			Nil						
			Class III—10,000 to 24,999						
3	Murree Municipality and Cantonment	16679	5643	3363	45	—	2190	45	3
4	Gujar Khan Town	11610	1739	1580	5	—	134	20	4
			Class IV—Below 10,000						
5	Kahuta Town	5300	1070	960	—	—	90	20	5

Footnote :—Figures of Wah Cantonment are included in Rawalpindi City.

**TABLE 4—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—URBAN LOCALITIES
BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960**

	Non-Residential Structures including offices, warehouses, shops, schools, etc.		Persons in residential Houses			Persons in non-residential but inhabited Structures other than Mobil	Locality	
	Inhabited	Un-Inhabited	Occupied static Private	Occupied institutional	Occupied Mobile			
1	593	20112	387378	4891	586	2411	Rawalpindi District	1
				Class I—1,00,000 and over				
2	547	16563	359522	4263	586	2076	Rawalpindi City	2
				Class II—25,000 to 99,999				
				Nil				
				Class III—10,000 to 24,999				
3	38	2300	15893	517	—	269	Murree Municipality and Cantonment	3
4	8	1208	11433	111	—	60	Gujar Khan Town	4
				Class IV—Below 10,000				
5	—	410	5300	—	—	—	Kahuta Town	5

TABLE 5—HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960*Left hand spread*

	Locality	House-holds	Households by number of persons					
			1	2	3	4	5	
1	Rawalpindi District	.. 218086	14717	20498	24134	30192	31408	1
2	Rawalpindi Tehsil	.. 118446	10170	11790	13394	16051	15974	2
3	Murree Tehsil	.. 24452	1327	2234	2832	3313	3532	3
4	Kahuta Tehsil	.. 28572	1149	2518	2767	3936	4656	4
5	Gujar Khan Tehsil	.. 46616	2071	3956	5141	6892	7246	5

TABLE 5—HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960*Right hand spread*

	Households by number of persons					Average number of persons per house-holds	Locality	
	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
1	29452	23538	16370	10263	17514	4.5	Rawalpindi District	1
2	14936	12041	8725	5583	9782	5.4	Rawalpindi Tehsil	2
3	3425	2704	1779	1163	2143	5.5	Murree Tehsil	3
4	4176	3437	2307	1408	2218	5.7	Kahuta Tehsil	4
5	6915	5356	3559	2109	3371	5.5	Gujar Khan Tehsil	5

TABLE 6—HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD—URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960

	Locality	House-holds	Households by number of persons										Average number of persons per Household	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over		
1	Rawalpindi District	73272	7895	7700	8130	9053	9090	8563	6865	5362	3600	7104	5.5	1
			Class I—10,000 and over											
2	Rawalpindi City	66888	6934	6944	7440	8319	8362	7863	6247	4919	3325	6535	5.5	2
			Class II—25,000 to 99,999											
			NIL											
			Class III—10,000 to 24,999											
3	Murree Municipality and Cantonment	3473	698	516	404	385	365	278	257	181	104	285	4.8	3
4	Gujar Khan Town	1931	123	150	196	209	233	272	211	172	121	244	6.0	4
			Class IV—Below 10,000											
5	Kahuta Town	980	50	90	90	140	130	150	150	90	50	40	5.4	5

Footnote :—Figures of Wah Cantonment are included in Rawalpindi City.

TABLE 7—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE—1960

	Locality	Households	Households by tenure			
			Owned	Rented	Free	
1	Rawalpindi District	.. 218086	156028	40352	21706	1
2	Rawalpindi Tehsil	.. 118446	64432	37825	16189	2
3	Murree Tehsil	.. 24452	19915	1759	2778	3
4	Kahuta Tehsil	.. 28572	27513	120	939	4
5	Gujar Khan Tehsil	.. 46616	44168	648	1800	5

TABLE 8—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE—URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960

	Locality	Households	Households by tenure			
			Owned	Rented	Free	
1	Rawalpindi District	.. 73272	19576	38214	15482	1
	Class I—1,00,000 and over					
2	Rawalpindi City	.. 66888	17649	36107	13132	2
	Class II—25,000 to 99,999					
	Nil					
	Class III—10,000 to 24,999					
3	Murree Municipality and Cantonment	.. 3473	325	1519	1629	3
4	Gujar Khan Town	.. 1931	842	538	551	4
	Class IV—Below 10,000					
5	Kahuta Town	.. 980	760	50	170	5

Figures of Wah Cantonment are included in Rawalpindi City.

**TABLE 9—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING
NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER
HOUSEHOLD—1960**

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms					
		Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5	
Rawalpindi District									
	Total	All sizes	.. 218086	87798	75930	29725	13279	5273	1
1		1 Person	.. 14717	10794	2752	620	283	99	2
2		2 Persons	.. 20498	12430	5813	1421	484	162	3
3		3 Persons	.. 24134	12226	8206	2332	804	252	4
4		4 Persons	.. 30192	13441	11181	3596	1167	460	5
5		5 Persons	.. 31408	12548	12005	4097	1652	655	6
6		6 Persons	.. 29452	10471	11357	4547	1864	541	7
7		7—9 Persons	.. 50171	13572	19392	9196	4392	1838	8
9		10 & over Persons	.. 17514	2316	5224	3916	2633	1266	9
10	Owned	All sizes	.. 156028	54837	57264	24744	10376	4331	10
11		1 Person	.. 6789	4572	1453	454	169	61	11
12		2 Persons	.. 13041	7213	4137	1140	330	27	12
13		3 Persons	.. 16247	7453	5854	1921	605	201	13
14		4 Persons	.. 21979	8890	8441	3140	884	367	14
15		5 Persons	.. 23417	8537	9254	3463	1292	531	15
16		6 Persons	.. 22532	7347	8861	3838	1495	445	16
17		7—9 Persons	.. 38483	9338	15187	7644	3495	1550	17
18		10 & over Persons	.. 13540	1487	4077	3144	2106	1029	18
19	Rented	All sizes	.. 40352	20474	12985	3190	2047	614	19
20		1 Person	.. 4750	3780	730	110	56	22	20
21		2 Persons	.. 4751	3258	1158	168	107	11	21
22		3 Persons	.. 5017	2980	1583	248	129	21	22
23		4 Persons	.. 5547	2939	1971	318	202	54	23
24		5 Persons	.. 5313	2506	1992	388	263	73	24
25		6 Persons	.. 4588	1968	1779	434	260	67	25
26		7—9 Persons	.. 7813	2600	2957	992	669	213	26
27		10 & over Persons	.. 2573	443	815	532	361	153	27
28	Free	All sizes	.. 21706	12487	5681	1791	856	328	28
29		1 Person	.. 3178	2442	569	56	58	16	29
30		2 Persons	.. 2706	1959	518	113	47	24	30
31		3 Persons	.. 2870	1793	769	163	70	30	31
32		4 Persons	.. 2666	1612	769	138	81	39	32
33		5 Persons	.. 2678	1505	759	246	97	31	33
34		6 Persons	.. 2332	1156	717	275	109	29	34
35		7—9 Persons	.. 3875	1634	1248	560	228	75	35
36		10 & over Persons	.. 1401	386	332	240	166	84	36

**TABLE 9—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING
NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER
HOUSEHOLD—1960**

Households by number of rooms					Households having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per household	Locality and tenure		
6	7	8	9	10 and over					
Rawalpindi District									
1	2967	1015	711	362	599	427	2.1	Total	1
2	37	15	5	41	5	66	1.4		2
3	100	28	7	11	14	28	1.6		3
4	156	48	28	12	7	63	1.7		4
5	181	62	41	7	16	40	1.8		5
6	214	61	51	13	39	73	2.0		6
7	396	76	63	44	53	40	2.1		7
8	879	328	191	103	171	109	2.4		8
9	1004	397	325	131	294	8	3.2		9
10	2333	748	507	226	403	259	2.2	Owned	10
11	14	11	2	20	2	31	1.5		11
12	71	16	4	1	1	1	1.6		12
13	114	40	14	3	1	41	1.8		13
14	139	49	31	2	6	30	1.9		14
15	161	35	26	4	29	65	2.0		15
16	326	60	52	35	40	33	2.1		16
17	671	220	134	62	129	53	2.4		17
18	837	317	244	99	195	5	3.3		18
19	456	158	126	103	109	90	1.8	Rented	19
20	13	2	2	19	1	15	1.3		20
21	23	6	2	6	3	9	1.7		21
22	33	8	3	3	3	6	1.6		22
23	36	8	8	4	5	2	1.7		23
24	38	22	12	7	9	3	1.8		24
25	49	11	5	5	6	4	1.9		25
26	165	55	46	35	31	50	2.3		26
27	99	46	48	24	51	1	3.1		27
28	178	109	78	33	87	78	1.7	Free	28
29	10	2	1	2	2	20	1.3		29
30	6	6	1	4	10	18	1.4		30
31	9	—	11	6	3	16	1.6		31
32	6	5	2	1	5	8	1.6		32
33	15	4	13	2	1	5	1.7		33
34	21	5	6	4	7	3	1.8		34
35	43	53	11	6	11	6	2.1		35
36	68	34	33	8	48	2	3.1		36

**TABLE 9—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING
NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER
HOUSEHOLD—1960—Contd.**

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms						
	Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5		
Rawalpindi Tehsil									
37	Total	All sizes	.. 118446	54300	37971	13299	6597	2750	37
38		1 Persons	.. 10170	7985	1629	284	123	57	38
39		2 Persons	.. 11790	7847	2862	618	291	84	39
40		3 Persons	.. 13394	7704	4075	1056	321	135	40
41		4 Persons	.. 16051	8171	5520	1467	544	204	41
42		5 Persons	.. 15974	7318	5563	1692	806	319	42
43		6 Persons	.. 14936	5992	5743	1750	812	228	43
44		7—9 Persons	.. 26349	7818	9824	4419	2239	955	44
45		10 & over Persons	.. 9782	1465	2755	2013	1461	768	45
46	Owned	All sizes	.. 64432	24915	21910	9256	4198	1975	46
47		1 Persons	.. 3329	2455	608	159	58	31	47
48		2 Persons	.. 5320	3189	1473	430	153	54	48
49		3 Persons	.. 6561	3422	2087	741	165	109	49
50		4 Persons	.. 8826	4051	3182	1078	310	136	50
51		5 Persons	.. 9014	3791	3155	1172	504	235	51
52		6 Persons	.. 8914	3187	3579	1191	493	155	52
53		7—9 Persons	.. 16145	4076	6079	3127	1502	707	53
54		10 & over Persons	.. 6323	744	1747	1358	1013	548	54
55	Rented	All sizes	.. 37825	19651	12014	2846	1843	558	55
56		1 Persons	.. 4406	3584	613	96	42	21	56
57		2 Persons	.. 4392	3108	1004	133	97	9	57
58		3 Persons	.. 4721	2884	1463	200	110	18	58
59		4 Persons	.. 5233	2827	1835	289	180	50	59
60		5 Persons	.. 5007	2405	1851	356	248	65	60
61		6 Persons	.. 4305	1902	1660	378	234	60	61
62		7—9 Persons	.. 7380	2508	2824	914	601	192	62
63		10 & over Persons	.. 2381	433	764	480	331	143	63
64	Free	All sizes	.. 16189	9734	4047	1197	556	217	64
65		1 Persons	.. 2435	1946	408	29	23	5	65
66		2 Persons	.. 2078	1550	385	55	41	21	66
67		3 Persons	.. 2112	1398	525	115	46	8	67
68		4 Persons	.. 1992	1293	503	100	54	18	68
69		5 Persons	.. 1953	1122	557	164	54	19	69
70		6 Persons	.. 1717	903	504	181	85	13	70
71		7—9 Persons	.. 2824	1234	921	378	136	56	71
72		10 & over Persons	.. 1078	288	244	175	117	77	72

**TABLE 9—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING
NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER
HOUSEHOLD—1960—Contd.**

	Households by number of rooms					House- holds having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	Locality and tenure	
	6	7	8	9	10 and over				
								Rawalpindi Tehsil	
37	1608	613	385	305	476	142	2.0	Total	37
38	25	4	3	30	3	26	1.3		38
39	33	14	6	10	10	15	1.5		39
40	49	25	5	11	3	10	1.8		40
41	82	19	14	7	13	10	1.7		41
42	117	59	36	13	39	12	1.9		42
43	214	64	41	42	40	10	2.0		43
44	535	174	110	90	131	54	2.3		44
45	552	254	170	102	237	5	3.3		45
46	1060	388	223	178	310	19	2.2	Owned	46
47	4	1	1	10	1	1	1.4		47
48	10	5	3	1	1	1	1.6		48
49	12	18	3	3	—	1	1.3		49
50	47	8	7	2	5	—	1.8		50
51	69	35	15	4	29	5	2.0		51
52	162	49	32	33	30	3	2.1		52
53	355	92	58	51	95	3	2.5		53
54	401	180	104	74	149	5	3.4		54
55	399	141	98	96	95	84	1.8	Rented	55
56	13	1	1	19	1	15	1.3		56
57	19	5	2	5	2	8	1.4		57
58	29	7	1	2	2	5	1.5		58
59	31	7	5	4	3	2	1.7		59
60	33	20	10	7	9	3	1.8		60
61	42	10	4	5	6	4	1.9		61
62	143	50	41	33	27	47	2.2		62
63	89	41	34	21	45	—	3.0		63
64	149	84	64	31	71	39	1.7	Free	64
65	9	2	1	1	1	10	1.3		65
66	4	4	1	4	7	6	1.4		66
67	8	—	1	6	1	4	1.5		67
68	4	4	2	1	5	8	1.5		68
69	15	4	11	2	1	4	1.7		69
70	10	5	5	4	4	3	1.8		70
71	37	32	11	6	9	4	2.0		71
72	62	33	32	7	43	—	3.3		72

**TABLE 9—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING
NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER
HOUSEHOLD—1960—Contd.**

Locality and tenure		Households		House holds by number of rooms					
		Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5	
Murree Tehsil									
73	Total	All sizes	.. 24452	9211	10367	3165	1072	227	73
74		1 Person	.. 1327	885	323	79	22	2	74
75		2 Persons	.. 2234	1312	734	106	32	26	75
76		3 Persons	.. 2832	1322	1165	254	57	23	76
77		4 Persons	.. 3313	1409	1446	331	105	13	77
78		5 Persons	.. 3532	1363	1653	374	79	45	78
79		6 Persons	.. 3425	1247	1443	544	149	23	79
80		7—9 Persons	.. 5646	1421	2775	950	350	39	80
81		10 & over Persons	.. 2143	252	828	527	278	56	81
82	Owned	All sizes	.. 19915	7016	8904	2687	862	157	82
83		1 Person	.. 584	368	152	42	11	—	83
84		2 Persons	.. 1583	943	526	62	20	21	84
85		3 Persons	.. 2220	1039	943	198	40	—	85
86		4 Persons	.. 2806	1182	1234	297	83	10	86
87		5 Persons	.. 2980	1088	1456	325	61	40	87
88		6 Persons	.. 3009	1069	1304	478	127	20	88
89		7—9 Persons	.. 4910	1163	2529	841	281	22	89
90		10 & over Persons	.. 1823	164	760	444	239	44	90
91	Rented	All sizes	.. 1759	534	753	207	152	32	91
92		1 Person	.. 281	151	108	12	7	1	92
93		2 Persons	.. 281	96	143	27	9	2	93
94		3 Persons	.. 210	73	93	21	15	2	94
95		4 Persons	.. 213	55	111	22	17	2	95
96		5 Persons	.. 221	67	113	17	13	5	96
97		6 Persons	.. 165	44	58	33	20	3	97
98		7—9 Persons	.. 273	41	98	46	49	10	98
99		10 & over Persons	.. 115	7	29	29	22	7	99
100	Free	All sizes	.. 2778	1661	710	271	58	38	100
101		1 Person	.. 462	366	63	25	4	1	101
102		2 Persons	.. 370	273	65	17	3	3	102
103		3 Persons	.. 402	210	129	35	2	21	103
104		4 Persons	.. 294	172	101	12	5	1	104
105		5 Persons	.. 331	208	84	32	5	—	105
106		6 Persons	.. 251	134	81	33	2	—	106
107		7—9 Persons	.. 463	217	148	63	20	7	107
108		10 & over Persons	.. 205	81	39	54	17	5	108

**TABLE 9—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING
NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER
HOUSEHOLD—1960—Contd.**

Households by number of rooms						Households having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	Locality and tenure	
6	7	8	9	10 & over					
Murree Tehsil									
73	224	36	44	20	61	25	1.9	Total	73
74	1	1	2	11	1	—	1.5		74
75	14	3	—	1	3	3	1.6		75
76	3	—	1	1	3	3	1.7		76
77	5	1	3	—	—	—	1.8		77
78	4	1	2	—	—	11	1.8		78
79	17	—	1	1	—	—	1.9		79
80	37	15	3	1	14	5	2.1		80
81	107	15	32	5	40	3	3.0		81
82	168	23	32	14	42	10	2.0	Owned	82
83	—	—	1	10	—	—	1.6		83
84	10	1	—	—	—	—	1.5		84
85	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7		85
86	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8		86
87	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.8		87
88	10	—	—	1	—	—	1.9		88
89	52	11	1	—	10	—	2.1		89
90	96	11	30	3	32	—	3.0		90
91	40	10	11	5	9	6	2.3	Rented	91
92	—	1	1	—	—	—	1.6		92
93	2	—	—	1	—	1	1.9		93
94	2	—	1	1	1	1	2.1		94
95	3	—	3	—	—	—	2.2		95
96	4	1	1	—	—	—	2.1		96
97	6	—	1	—	—	—	2.4		97
98	16	4	2	1	3	3	2.9		98
99	7	4	2	2	5	1	3.7		99
100	16	3	1	1	10	9	1.6	Free	100
101	1	—	—	1	1	—	1.3		101
102	2	2	—	—	3	2	1.5		102
103	1	—	—	—	2	2	1.8		103
104	2	1	—	—	—	—	1.5		104
105	—	—	1	—	—	1	1.5		105
106	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.5		106
107	5	—	—	—	1	2	1.9		107
108	4	—	—	—	3	2	2.3		108

**TABLE 9—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING
NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER
HOUSEHOLD—1960—Contd.**

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms					
		Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5	
Kahuta Tehsil									
109	Total	All sizes	.. 28572	8781	10169	5294	2498	990	109
110		1 Person	.. 1149	679	320	80	20	20	110
111		2 Persons	.. 2518	1319	689	380	80	20	111
112		3 Persons	.. 2767	1159	1019	349	110	30	112
113		4 Persons	.. 3936	1319	1618	649	200	70	113
114		5 Persons	.. 4656	1489	1958	639	390	110	114
115		6 Persons	.. 4176	1179	1459	959	369	150	115
116		7—9 Persons	.. 7152	1487	2547	1679	879	370	116
117		10 & over Persons	.. 2218	150	559	559	450	220	117
118	Owned	All sizes	.. 27513	8382	9869	5124	2388	970	118
119		1 Person	.. 1019	609	290	80	—	20	119
120		2 Persons	.. 2418	1279	679	340	80	20	120
121		3 Persons	.. 3617	1109	969	329	100	30	121
122		4 Persons	.. 3826	1269	1578	649	190	60	122
123		5 Persons	.. 4546	1429	1918	639	380	110	123
124		6 Persons	.. 4016	1149	1379	919	359	150	124
125		7—9 Persons	.. 6903	1398	2507	1619	839	360	125
126		10 & over Persons	.. 2168	140	549	549	440	220	126
127	Rented	All sizes	.. 120	30	30	50	—	—	127
128		1 Person	.. —	—	—	—	—	—	128
129		2 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	—	—	129
130		3 Persons	.. 30	—	10	20	—	—	130
131		4 Persons	.. 20	20	—	—	—	—	131
132		5 Persons	.. 10	10	—	—	—	—	132
133		6 Persons	.. 30	—	20	10	—	—	133
134		7—9 Persons	.. 10	—	—	10	—	—	134
135		10 & over Persons	.. 20	—	—	10	—	—	135
136	Free	All sizes	.. 939	369	270	120	110	20	136
137		1 Person	.. 130	70	30	—	20	—	137
138		2 Persons	.. 100	40	10	40	—	—	138
139		3 Persons	.. 120	50	40	—	10	—	139
140		4 Persons	.. 90	30	40	—	10	10	140
141		5 Persons	.. 100	50	40	—	10	—	141
142		6 Persons	.. 130	30	60	30	10	—	142
143		7—9 Persons	.. 239	89	40	50	40	10	143
144		10 & over Persons	.. 30	10	10	—	10	—	144

**TABLE 9—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING
NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER
HOUSEHOLD—1960—Contd.**

Households by number of rooms					House- holds having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	Locality and tenure		
6	7	8	9	10 and over					
Kahuta Tehsil									
109	370	140	140	—	20	170	2.3	Total	109
110	—	—	—	—	—	30	1.5		110
111	20	—	—	—	—	10	1.7		111
112	40	—	10	—	—	50	1.9		112
113	10	20	20	—	—	30	2.0		113
114	40	—	10	—	—	20	2.1		114
115	40	—	10	—	—	10	2.3		115
116	80	60	20	—	10	20	2.5		116
117	140	60	70	—	10	—	3.5		117
118	370	130	120	—	20	140	2.3	Owned	118
119	—	—	—	—	—	20	1.5		119
120	20	—	—	—	—	—	1.7		120
121	40	—	—	—	—	40	1.8		121
122	10	20	20	—	—	30	2.0		122
123	40	—	10	—	—	20	2.1		123
124	40	—	10	—	—	10	2.3		124
125	80	50	20	—	10	20	2.5		125
126	140	60	60	—	10	—	3.5		126
127	—	—	10	—	—	—	2.7	Rented	127
128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		128
129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		129
130	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7		130
131	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0		131
132	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0		132
133	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3		133
134	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0		134
135	—	—	10	—	—	—	5.5		135
136	—	10	10	—	—	30	2.1	Free	136
137	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.6		137
138	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.8		138
139	—	—	10	—	—	10	2.1		139
140	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2		140
141	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7		141
142	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2		142
143	—	10	—	—	—	—	2.5		143
144	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3		144

**TABLE 9—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING
NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER
HOUSEHOLD—1960—Contd.**

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms						
	Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5		
Gujar Khan Tehsil									
145	Total	All sizes	.. 46616	15505	17424	7967	3112	1306	145
146		1 Person	.. 2071	1245	481	176	118	20	146
147		2 Persons	.. 3956	1952	1528	317	81	32	147
148		3 Persons	.. 5141	2041	1947	673	316	64	148
149		4 Persons	.. 6892	2542	2597	1149	318	173	149
150		5 Persons	.. 7246	2378	2831	1392	377	181	150
151		6 Persons	.. 6915	2053	2712	1294	534	140	151
152		7—9 Persons	.. 11024	2845	4246	2149	924	474	152
153		10 & over Persons	.. 3371	449	1082	817	444	222	153
154	Owned	All sizes	.. 44168	14523	16582	7677	2928	1229	154
155		1 Person	.. 1857	1140	404	172	100	10	155
156		2 Persons	.. 3720	1802	1459	308	77	32	156
157		3 Persons	.. 4849	1883	1855	653	300	62	157
158		4 Persons	.. 6521	2388	2447	1116	301	161	158
159		5 Persons	.. 6877	2229	2725	1327	347	166	159
160		6 Persons	.. 6593	1942	2599	1250	516	120	160
161		7—9 Persons	.. 10525	2700	4072	2058	873	461	161
162		10 & over Persons	.. 3226	439	1021	793	414	217	162
163	Rented	All sizes	.. 648	259	188	87	52	24	163
164		1 Person	.. 63	45	9	2	7	—	164
165		2 Persons	.. 78	54	11	8	1	—	165
166		3 Persons	.. 56	23	17	7	4	1	166
167		4 Persons	.. 81	37	25	7	5	2	167
168		5 Persons	.. 75	24	28	15	2	3	168
169		6 Persons	.. 88	22	41	13	6	4	169
170		7—9 Persons	.. 150	51	35	22	19	11	170
171		10 & over Persons	.. 57	3	22	13	8	3	171
172	Free	All sizes	.. 1800	723	654	203	132	53	172
173		1 Person	.. 151	60	68	2	11	10	173
174		2 Persons	.. 158	96	58	1	3	—	174
175		3 Persons	.. 236	135	75	13	12	1	175
176		4 Persons	.. 290	117	125	26	12	10	176
177		5 Persons	.. 294	125	78	50	28	12	177
178		6 Persons	.. 234	89	72	31	12	16	178
179		7—9 Persons	.. 349	94	139	69	32	2	179
180		10 & over Persons	.. 88	7	39	11	22	2	180

**TABLE 9—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING
NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER
HOUSEHOLD—1960—Contd.**

	Households by number of rooms					House- holds having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	Locality and tenure	
	6	7	8	9	10 and over				
	Gujar Khan Tehsil								
145	765	226	142	37	42	90	2.2	Total	145
146	10	10	—	—	1	10	1.7		146
147	33	11	1	—	1	—	1.7		147
148	64	23	12	—	1	—	2.0		148
149	84	22	4	—	3	—	2.0		149
150	53	1	3	—	—	30	2.1		150
151	125	12	11	1	13	20	2.2		151
152	191	79	58	12	16	30	2.4		152
153	205	68	53	24	7	—	3.1		153
154	735	207	132	34	31	90	2.2	Owned	154
155	10	10	—	—	1	10	1.6		155
156	31	10	1	—	—	—	1.7		156
157	62	22	11	—	1	—	2.0		157
158	82	21	4	—	1	—	2.7		158
159	52	—	1	—	—	30	2.1		159
160	114	11	10	1	10	20	2.2		160
161	184	67	55	11	14	30	2.4		161
162	200	66	50	22	4	—	3.1		162
163	17	7	7	2	5	—	2.3	Rented	163
164	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5		
165	2	1	—	—	1	—	1.7		165
166	2	1	1	—	—	—	2.3		166
167	2	1	—	—	2	—	2.2		167
168	1	1	1	—	—	—	2.3		168
169	1	1	—	—	—	—	2.3		169
170	6	1	3	1	1	—	2.7		170
171	3	1	2	1	1	—	3.4		171
172	13	12	3	1	6	—	2.0	Free	172
173	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0		173
174	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		174
175	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		175
176	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9		176
177	—	—	1	—	—	—	2.1		177
178	10	—	1	—	3	—	2.4		178
179	1	11	—	—	1	—	2.3		179
180	2	1	1	1	2	—	3.1		180

TABLE 10—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms					
		Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5	
Rawalpindi District									
1	Total	All sizes	.. 73272	34544	21889	7508	4606	1784	1
2		1 Person	.. 7805	6320	1084	190	93	29	2
3		2 Persons	.. 7700	5267	1758	331	194	42	3
4		3 Persons	.. 8130	4834	2402	504	214	52	4
5		4 Persons	.. 9053	4779	2971	659	387	110	5
6		5 Persons	.. 9000	4167	3204	860	493	155	6
7		6 Persons	.. 8563	3488	3025	1011	596	191	7
8		7—9 Persons	.. 15827	4702	5557	2523	1515	619	8
9		10 & over Persons	.. 7104	987	1888	1430	1114	586	9
10	Owned	All sizes	.. 19576	5717	6111	3287	2033	982	10
11		1 Person	.. 816	587	145	44	19	11	11
12		2 Persons	.. 1153	670	292	100	50	17	12
13		3 Persons	.. 1482	680	490	183	75	21	13
14		4 Persons	.. 2048	887	650	263	144	47	14
15		5 Persons	.. 2268	765	813	336	193	71	15
16		6 Persons	.. 2703	804	949	452	257	105	16
17		7—9 Persons	.. 5656	1096	1911	1171	678	351	17
18		10 & over Persons	.. 3450	228	861	738	617	359	18
19	Rented	All sizes	.. 38214	19006	12535	3060	2017	584	19
20		1 Person	.. 4401	3491	700	90	56	12	20
21		2 Persons	.. 4441	2998	1108	168	107	11	21
22		3 Persons	.. 4777	2820	1523	238	119	21	22
23		4 Persons	.. 5168	2660	1891	298	202	54	23
24		5 Persons	.. 5023	2316	1922	378	243	73	24
25		6 Persons	.. 4368	1848	1699	414	260	67	25
26		7—9 Persons	.. 7563	2460	2897	972	669	203	26
27		10 & over Persons	.. 2473	413	795	502	361	143	27
28	Free	All sizes	.. 15482	9821	3243	1161	556	218	28
29		1 Person	.. 2588	2242	239	56	18	6	29
30		2 Persons	.. 2106	1599	353	63	37	14	30
31		3 Persons	.. 1871	1334	389	83	20	10	31
32		4 Persons	.. 1837	1232	430	98	41	9	32
33		5 Persons	.. 1799	1086	469	146	57	11	33
34		6 Persons	.. 1492	836	377	145	79	19	34
35		7—9 Persons	.. 2608	1146	749	380	167	65	35
36		10 & over Persons	.. 1181	346	232	190	136	84	36

TABLE 10—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960

Households by number of rooms					House- holds having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	Locality and tenure		
6	7	8	9	10 and over					
Rawalpindi District									
1	1247	515	381	242	389	167	2.0	Total	1
2	27	5	5	21	5	26	1.3		2
3	40	18	7	11	12	18	1.5		3
4	56	18	8	12	7	23	1.6		4
5	71	22	21	7	16	10	1.7		5
6	94	41	31	13	19	13	1.9		6
7	126	36	33	24	23	10	2.1		7
8	409	158	111	73	101	59	2.4		8
9	424	217	165	81	204	8	3.3		9
10	633	278	217	106	193	19	2.6	Owned	10
11	4	1	2	—	2	1	1.5		11
12	11	6	4	1	1	1	1.7		12
13	14	10	4	3	1	1	1.9		13
14	29	9	11	2	6	—	2.0		14
15	41	15	16	4	9	5	2.3		15
16	66	20	22	15	10	3	2.4		16
17	211	80	64	32	59	3	2.8		17
18	257	137	94	49	105	5	3.8		18
19	446	158	106	103	109	90	1.9	Rented	19
20	13	2	2	19	1	15	1.3		20
21	23	6	2	6	3	9	1.5		21
22	33	8	3	3	3	6	1.6		22
23	36	8	8	4	5	2	1.7		23
24	38	22	12	7	9	3	1.8		24
25	49	11	5	5	6	4	1.9		25
26	155	55	36	35	31	50	2.3		26
27	99	46	38	24	51	1	3.1		27
28	168	79	58	38	87	58	1.7	Free	28
29	10	2	1	2	2	10	1.2		29
30	6	6	1	4	10	8	1.4		30
31	9	—	1	6	3	16	1.4		31
32	6	5	2	1	5	8	1.5		32
33	15	4	3	2	1	5	1.6		33
34	11	5	6	4	7	3	1.8		34
35	43	23	11	6	11	6	2.1		35
36	68	34	33	8	48	2	3.2		36

TABLE 10—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms						
	Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5		
Class I—100,000 and over									
Rawalpindi City									
37	Total	All sizes	66888	31985	19860	6645	4118	1631	37
38		1 Person	6934	5738	870	144	73	27	38
39		2 Persons	6944	4860	1523	268	171	34	39
40		3 Persons	7440	4538	2147	426	191	45	40
41		4 Persons	8319	4455	2723	578	334	104	41
42		5 Persons	8362	3922	2916	763	426	139	42
43		6 Persons	7863	3245	2796	891	532	168	43
44		7—9 Persons	14491	4341	5149	2241	1370	566	44
45		10 & over Persons	6535	886	1736	1334	1021	548	45
46	Owned	All sizes	17649	5136	5488	2932	1839	916	46
47		1 Person	752	547	129	39	18	11	47
48		2 Persons	1014	592	264	80	43	14	48
49		3 Persons	1326	625	429	161	65	19	49
50		4 Persons	1793	764	585	229	120	46	50
51		5 Persons	2041	724	708	303	154	65	51
52		6 Persons	2421	710	862	392	233	95	52
53		7—9 Persons	5096	959	1733	1029	633	328	53
54		10 & over Persons	3206	215	778	699	573	33	54
55	Rented	All sizes	36107	18433	11654	2776	1823	52	55
56		1 Person	4107	3345	583	76	42	18	56
57		2 Persons	4172	2908	984	133	97		57
58		3 Persons	4521	2744	1403	200	110	11	58
59		4 Persons	4904	2588	1765	269	180	59	59
60		5 Persons	4767	2255	1791	346	228	68	60
61		6 Persons	4155	1802	1610	378	234	60	61
62		7—9 Persons	7160	2388	2764	904	601	185	62
63		10 & over Persons	2321	403	754	470	331	133	63
64	Free	All sizes	13132	8416	2718	937	456	187	64
65		1 Person	2075	1846	158	29	13	59	65
66		2 Persons	1758	1360	275	55	31	11	66
67		3 Persons	1593	1169	315	65	16	8	67
68		4 Persons	1622	1103	373	80	34	8	68
69		5 Persons	1554	943	417	114	44	9	69
70		6 Persons	1287	733	324	121	65	13	70
71		7—9 Persons	2235	994	652	308	136	56	71
72		10 & over Persons	1008	268	204	165	117	77	72

1. Figures of Wah Cantonment are included in Rawalpindi City.

TABLE 10—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960—Contd.

Households by number of rooms					House- holds having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	Locality and tenure		
6	7	8	9	10 and over					
Class I—100, 000 and over									
Rawalpindi City									
37	1128	473	335	225	346	142	2.0	Total	37
38	26	4	3	20	3	26	1.3		38
39	33	14	6	10	10	15	1.5		39
40	49	15	5	11	3	10	1.6		40
41	62	19	14	7	13	10	1.7		41
42	87	39	26	13	19	12	1.9		42
43	114	34	31	22	20	10	2.0		43
44	365	144	100	70	91	54	2.4		44
45	392	204	150	72	187	5	3.5		45
46	590	258	193	98	180	19	2.6	Owned	46
47	4	1	1	—	1	1	1.5		47
48	10	5	3	1	1	1	1.7		48
49	12	8	3	3	—	1	1.9		49
50	27	8	7	2	5	—	2.0		50
51	39	15	15	4	9	5	2.2		51
52	62	19	22	13	10	3	2.4		52
53	195	72	58	31	55	3	2.9		53
54	241	130	84	44	99	5	3.8		54
55	389	141	88	96	95	84	1.8	Rented	55
56	13	1	1	19	1	15	1.3		56
57	19	5	2	5	2	8	1.4		57
58	29	7	1	2	2	5	1.5		58
59	31	7	5	4	3	2	1.7		59
60	33	20	10	7	9	3	1.8		60
61	42	10	4	5	6	4	1.9		61
62	133	50	31	33	27	47	2.2		62
63	89	41	34	21	45	—	3.0		63
64	149	74	54	31	71	39	1.7	Free	64
65	9	2	1	1	1	10	1.2		65
66	4	4	1	4	7	6	1.4		66
67	8	—	1	6	1	4	1.4		67
68	4	4	2	1	5	8	1.5		68
69	15	4	1	2	1	4	1.6		69
70	10	5	5	4	4	3	1.8		70
71	37	22	11	6	9	4	2.1		71
72	62	33	32	7	43	—	3.3		72

TABLE 10—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960—contd.

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms					
		Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5	
Murree Municipality and Cantonment									
Class III—10,000 to 24,999									
73	Total	All sizes	.. 3473	1520	1166	378	312	57	73
74		1 Person	.. 698	466	173	39	12	2	74
75		2 Persons	.. 516	273	175	36	12	6	75
76		3 Persons	.. 404	183	156	44	7	3	76
77		4 Persons	.. 385	140	167	41	25	3	77
78		5 Persons	.. 365	135	154	44	19	5	78
79		6 Persons	.. 278	98	94	45	29	3	79
80		7—9 Persons	.. 542	143	178	91	70	19	80
81		10 & over Persons	.. 285	82	69	38	38	16	81
82	Owned	All sizes]	.. 325	94	123	50	32	7	82
83		1 Person	.. 15	9	2	2	1	—	83
84		2 Persons	.. 25	14	7	2	—	1	84
85		3 Persons	.. 32	10	14	8	—	—	85
86		4 Persons	.. 38	13	15	7	3	—	86
87		5 Persons	.. 33	10	17	5	1	—	87
88		6 Persons	.. 42	10	15	9	7	—	88
89		7—9 Persons	.. 85	24	32	12	11	2	89
90		10 & over Persons	.. 55	4	21	5	9	4	90
91	Rented	All sizes	.. 1519	374	703	187	142	32	91
92		1 Person	.. 251	121	108	12	7	1	92
93		2 Persons	.. 221	66	113	27	9	2	93
94		3 Persons	.. 180	53	93	21	5	2	94
95		4 Persons	.. 193	35	111	22	17	2	95
96		5 Persons	.. 181	37	103	17	13	5	96
97		6 Persons	.. 125	24	48	23	20	3	97
98		7—9 Persons	.. 263	31	98	46	49	10	98
99		10 & over Persons	.. 105	7	29	19	22	7	99
100	Free	All sizes	.. 1629	1052	340	141	38	18	100
101		1 Person	.. 432	336	63	25	4	1	101
102		2 Persons	.. 270	193	55	7	3	3	102
103		3 Persons	.. 192	120	49	15	2	1	103
104		4 Persons	.. 154	92	41	12	5	1	104
105		5 Persons	.. 151	88	34	22	5	—	105
106		6 Persons	.. 111	64	31	13	2	—	106
107		7—9 Persons	.. 194	88	48	33	10	7	107
108		10 & over Persons	.. 125	71	19	14	7	5	108

TABLE 10—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960—contd.

Households by number of rooms					House- holds having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	Locality and tenure		
6	7	8	9	10 and over					
Murree Municipality Cantonment									
Class III—10,000 to 24,999									
73	64	16	14	10	21	15	2.0	Total	73
74	1	1	2	1	1	—	1.5		74
75	4	3	—	1	3	3	1.7		75
76	3	—	1	1	3	3	1.8		76
77	5	1	3	—	—	—	2.0		77
78	4	1	2	—	1	1	2.0		78
79	7	—	1	1	—	—	2.2		79
80	23	5	3	1	4	5	2.6		80
81	17	5	2	5	10	3	3.0		81
82	8	3	2	4	2	—	2.4	Owned	82
83	—	—	1	—	—	—	2.1		83
84	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.8		84
85	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9		85
86	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0		86
87	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9		87
88	—	—	—	1	—	—	2.5		88
89	2	1	1	—	—	—	2.4		89
90	6	1	—	3	2	—	3.8		90
91	40	10	11	5	9	6	2.4	Rented	91
92	—	1	1	—	—	—	1.7		92
93	2	—	—	1	—	1	2.0		93
94	2	—	1	1	1	1	2.1		94
95	3	—	3	—	—	—	2.3		95
96	4	1	1	—	—	—	2.3		96
97	6	—	1	—	—	—	2.6		97
98	16	4	2	1	3	3	3.0		98
99	7	4	2	2	5	1	3.8		99
100	16	3	1	1	10	9	1.6	Free	100
101	1	—	—	1	1	—	1.3		101
102	2	2	—	—	3	2	1.5		102
103	1	—	—	—	2	2	1.6		103
104	2	1	—	—	—	—	1.6		104
105	—	—	1	—	—	1	1.7		105
106	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		106
107	5	—	—	—	1	2	2.1		107
108	4	—	—	—	3	2	2.1		108

TABLE 10—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960—Contd.

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms					
		Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5	
Class III—10,000 to 24,999—Contd.									
Gujar Khan Town									
109	Total	All sizes	.. 1931	619	553	315	206	96	109
110		1 Person	.. 123	86	21	7	8	—	110
111		2 Persons	.. 150	74	40	17	11	2	111
112		3 Persons	.. 196	83	59	24	16	4	112
113		4 Persons	.. 209	94	51	30	18	3	113
114		5 Persons	.. 233	80	74	43	18	11	114
115		6 Persons	.. 272	75	95	45	25	20	115
116		7—9 Persons	.. 504	108	160	91	65	34	116
117		10 & over Persons	.. 244	19	53	58	45	22	117
118	Owned	All sizes	.. 842	177	240	165	112	59	118
119		1 Person	.. 29	21	4	3	—	—	119
120		2 Persons	.. 44	14	11	8	7	2	120
121		3 Persons	.. 84	25	27	14	10	2	121
122		4 Persons	.. 87	30	20	17	11	1	122
123		5 Persons	.. 84	21	28	18	8	6	123
124		6 Persons	.. 120	24	42	21	17	10	124
125		7—9 Persons	.. 245	33	76	50	34	21	125
126		10 & over Persons	.. 149	9	32	34	25	17	126
127	Rented	All sizes	.. 538	179	158	87	52	24	127
128		1 Person	.. 43	25	9	2	7	—	128
129		2 Persons	.. 48	24	11	8	1	—	129
130		3 Persons	.. 56	23	17	7	4	1	130
131		4 Persons	.. 61	27	15	7	5	2	131
132		5 Persons	.. 65	14	28	15	2	3	132
133		6 Persons	.. 78	22	31	13	6	4	133
134		7—9 Persons	.. 140	41	35	22	19	11	134
135		10 & over Persons	.. 47	3	12	13	8	3	135
136	Free	All sizes	.. 551	263	155	63	42	13	136
137		1 Person	.. 51	40	8	2	1	—	137
138		2 Persons	.. 58	36	18	1	3	—	138
139		3 Persons	.. 56	35	15	3	2	1	139
140		4 Persons	.. 61	37	16	6	2	—	140
141		5 Persons	.. 84	45	18	10	8	2	141
142		6 Persons	.. 74	29	22	11	2	6	142
143		7—9 Persons	.. 119	34	49	19	12	2	143
144		10 & over Persons	.. 48	7	9	11	12	2	144

TABLE 10—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960—Contd.

Households by number of rooms					Households having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per household	Locality and tenure		
6	7	8	9	10 and over					
Class III—10,000 to 24,999—Contd.									
Gujar Khan Town									
109	55	26	32	7	22	—	2.6	Total	109
110	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.6		110
111	3	1	1	—	1	—	2.0		111
112	4	3	2	—	1	—	2.2		112
113	4	2	4	—	3	—	2.3		113
114	3	1	3	—	—	—	2.3		114
115	5	2	1	1	3	—	2.5		115
116	21	9	8	2	6	—	2.9		116
117	15	8	13	4	7	—	3.9		117
118	35	17	22	4	11	—	3.0	Owned	118
119	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.7		119
120	1	—	1	—	—	—	2.5		120
121	2	2	1	—	1	—	2.6		121
122	2	1	4	—	1	—	2.7		122
123	2	—	1	—	—	—	2.5		123
124	4	1	—	1	—	—	2.7		124
125	14	7	5	1	4	—	3.3		125
126	10	6	10	2	4	—	4.0		126
127	17	7	7	2	5	—	2.5	Rented	127
128	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8		128
129	2	1	—	—	1	—	2.1		129
130	2	1	1	—	—	—	2.3		130
131	2	1	—	—	2	—	2.4		131
132	1	1	1	—	—	—	2.4		132
133	1	1	—	—	—	—	2.3		133
134	6	1	3	1	1	—	2.8		134
135	3	1	2	1	1	—	3.7		135
136	3	2	3	1	6	—	2.0	Free	136
137	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		137
138	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5		138
139	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		139
140	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		140
141	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.9		141
142	—	—	1	—	3	—	2.5		142
143	1	1	—	—	1	—	2.2		143
144	2	1	1	1	2	—	3.6		144

TABLE 10—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960—Contd.

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms					
		Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5	
Kahuta Town									
Class IV—Below 10,000									
145	Total	All sizes	.. 980	420	310	170	70	—	145
146		1 Person	.. 50	30	20	—	—	—	146
147		2 Persons	.. 90	60	20	10	—	—	147
148		3 Persons	.. 90	30	40	10	—	—	148
149		4 Persons	.. 140	90	30	10	10	—	149
150		5 Persons	.. 130	30	60	10	30	—	150
151		6 Persons	.. 150	70	40	30	10	—	151
152		7—9 Persons	.. 290	110	70	100	10	—	152
153		10 & over Persons	.. 40	—	30	—	10	—	153
154	Owned	All sizes	.. 760	310	260	140	50	—	154
155		1 Person	.. 20	10	10	—	—	—	155
156		2 Persons	.. 70	50	10	10	—	—	156
157		3 Persons	.. 40	20	20	—	—	—	157
158		4 Persons	.. 130	80	30	10	10	—	158
159		5 Persons	.. 110	10	60	10	30	—	159
160		6 Persons	.. 120	60	30	30	—	—	160
161		7—9 Persons	.. 230	80	70	80	—	—	161
162		10 & over Persons	.. 40	—	30	—	10	—	162
163	Rented	All sizes	.. 50	20	20	10	—	—	163
164		1 Person	.. —	—	—	—	—	—	164
165		2 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	—	—	165
166		3 Persons	.. 20	—	10	10	—	—	166
167		4 Persons	.. 10	10	—	—	—	—	167
168		5 Persons	.. 10	10	—	—	—	—	168
169		6 Persons	.. 10	—	10	—	—	—	169
170		7—9 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	—	—	170
171		10 & over Persons	.. —	—	—	—	—	—	171
172	Free	All sizes	.. 170	90	30	20	20	—	172
173		1 Person	.. 30	20	10	—	—	—	173
174		2 Persons	.. 20	10	10	—	—	—	174
175		3 Persons	.. 30	10	10	—	—	—	175
176		4 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	—	—	176
177		5 Persons	.. 10	10	—	—	—	—	177
178		6 Persons	.. 20	10	—	—	10	—	178
179		7—9 Persons	.. 60	30	—	20	10	—	179
180		10 & over Persons	.. —	—	—	—	—	—	180

TABLE 10—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960—Contd.

[illegible]

TABLE II—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM—1960

Locality and Tenure	Total Persons	Number of persons per room						Persons having no rooms	Average No. of persons per room		
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 and over				
Rawalpindi District											
1	Total	1190805	20707	186719	281209	235723	141221	323202	2024	2.7	1
2	Owned	885857	14804	143005	218523	179136	103792	225356	1241	2.6	2
3	Rented	200423	3713	29003	42439	38618	25265	60865	520	2.7	3
4	Free	104525	2190	14711	20247	17969	12164	36981	263	2.8	4
Rawalpindi Tehsil											
5	Total	638015	11375	96037	141050	125036	77598	186195	724	2.7	5
6	Owned	372441	6695	58881	87181	75646	43763	100153	122	2.7	6
7	Rented	188032	3199	26146	39389	36182	24246	58400	470	2.8	7
8	Free	77542	1481	11010	14480	13208	9589	27642	132	2.8	8
Murre Tehsil											
9	Total	135670	1321	16601	31095	30097	17864	38521	171	2.9	9
10	Owned	114033	679	13110	26429	26135	16046	31584	50	2.9	10
11	Rented	8155	378	1989	2240	1486	594	1418	50	2.1	11
12	Free	13482	264	1502	2426	2476	1224	5519	71	3.0	12
Kahuta Tehsil											
13	Total	161474	2947	28653	47235	29830	17633	34547	629	2.6	13
14	Owned	156188	2717	27893	45896	28852	17193	33068	569	2.6	14
15	Rented	739	—	190	60	309	80	100	—	3.1	15
16	Free	4547	230	570	1279	669	360	1379	60	2.7	16
Gujar Khan Tehsil											
17	Total	255646	5064	45428	61829	50760	28126	63939	500	2.5	17
18	Owned	243195	4713	43121	59017	48503	26790	60551	500	2.5	18
19	Rented	3497	136	678	750	641	345	947	—	2.3	19
20	Free	8954	215	1629	2062	1616	991	2441	—	2.4	20

**TABLE 12—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM—URBAN LOCALITIES BY
SIZE OF POPULATION—1960**

Locality and Tenure	Total Persons	Number of persons per room						Per- sons having no rooms	Average No. of persons per room	
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 and over			
Rawalpindi District										
Total	400036	7831	65179	88950	75155	45147	116899	875	2.7	
Owned	134010	2947	26441	33838	25949	12953	31760	122	2.7	
Rented	191322	3623	27854	41000	37030	23786	57509	520	2.7	
Free	74704	1261	10884	14112	12176	8408	27630	233	2.9	
Class I—100,000 and over										
Rawalpindi City										
Total	366447	6840	58395	80970	69692	42133	107693	724	2.7	
Owned	121972	2699	23946	30698	24028	11715	28764	122	2.6	
Rented	180879	3139	25237	38220	35203	22927	55683	470	2.7	
Free	63596	1002	9212	12052	10461	7491	23246	132	2.9	
Class II—25,000 to 99,999										
Nil										
Class III—10,000 to 24,999										
Murree Municipality and Cantonment.										
Total	16679	552	3603	3712	2575	1231	4885	121	2.4	
Owned	2115	20	602	355	371	152	615	—	2.7	
Rented	7206	348	1899	2130	1186	514	1079	50	2.0	
Free	7358	184	1102	1227	1018	565	3191	71	2.8	
Gujar Khan Town										
Total	11610	399	2621	2678	2188	1163	2561	—	2.3	
Owned	5633	198	1523	1365	1030	506	1011	—	2.3	
Rented	3027	136	658	650	581	305	697	—	2.2	
Free	2950	65	440	663	577	352	853	—	2.6	
Class IV—Below 10,000										
Kahuta Town										
Total	5300	40	560	1590	700	620	1760	30	2.9	
Owned	4290	30	370	1420	520	580	1370	—	3.0	
Rented	210	—	60	—	60	40	50	—	2.3	
Free	800	10	130	170	120	—	340	30	2.8	

Figures of Wah Cantonment are included in Rawalpindi City.

TABLE 13—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOF—1960

Locality		House-holds	Houses and structures	Principal material used in house							
				Walls							
				Concrete Baked/bricks/stone & Cement.	Stone & Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G. I./Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo	Thatched	Others
Rawalpindi District											
1	Total	218086	213422	113781	89842	8877	248	346	32	2	140
2	Owned	156028	154555	64281	83722	6356	49	33	6	2	96
3	Rented	40352	38499	34163	2395	1624	128	153	26	—	10
4	Free	21606	20368	15337	3725	897	71	160	—	—	34
Rawalpindi Tehsil											
5	Total	118446	114666	74653	33910	5467	111	288	31	2	50
6	Owned	64432	63457	29950	30328	3096	29	31	5	2	6
7	Rented	37825	36067	32303	1933	1606	50	139	26	—	10
8	Free	16189	15142	12400	1649	765	32	118	—	—	34
Murree Tehsil											
9	Total	24452	24335	4047	19985	118	126	58	1	—	—
10	Owned	19915	19855	1355	18417	71	9	2	1	—	—
11	Rented	1759	1746	1261	384	9	78	14	—	—	—
12	Free	2778	2734	1431	1184	38	39	42	—	—	—
Kahuta Tehsil											
13	Total	28572	28382	7453	20569	340	10	—	—	—	10
14	Owned	27513	27353	6983	20020	330	10	—	—	—	10
15	Rented	120	120	70	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Free	939	909	400	499	10	—	—	—	—	—
Gujar Khan Tehsil											
17	Total	46616	46039	27628	15378	2952	1	—	—	—	80
18	Owned	44168	43890	25993	14957	2859	1	—	—	—	80
19	Rented	648	566	529	28	9	—	—	—	—	—
20	Free	1800	1583	1106	393	84	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 13—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOF—1960

Principal material used in house								Mobile	Locality	
Roofs										
Con- crete brete bricks/ stone.	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbes tos	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud thatch	Others				
Rawalpindi District										
1	23858	4149	5474	173108	1543	4736	400	154	Total	1
2	5069	1758	762	141220	1367	4082	287	10	Owned	2
3	12732	1260	2388	21649	115	312	43	—	Rented	3
4	6057	1131	2324	10239	61	342	70	144	Free	4
Rawalpindi Tehsil										
5	22454	3552	2606	81502	1140	2900	358	154	Total	5
6	4173	1193	391	53987	967	2490	246	10	Owned	6
7	12451	1253	1316	20658	112	234	43	—	Rented	7
8	5830	1106	899	6857	61	176	69	144	Free	8
Murree Tehsil										
9	281	42	2812	19661	3	1534	2	—	Total	9
10	35	30	327	18147	—	1315	1	—	Owned	10
11	188	3	1070	406	3	76	—	—	Rented	11
12	58	9	1415	1108	—	143	1	—	Free	12
Kahuta Tehsil										
13	210	210	20	27663	229	30	20	—	Total	13
14	190	210	10	26664	229	30	20	—	Owned	14
15	10	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	Rented	15
16	10	—	10	889	—	—	—	—	Free	16
Gujar Khan Tehsil										
17	913	345	36	44282	171	272	20	—	Total	17
18	671	325	34	42422	171	247	20	—	Owned	18
19	83	4	2	475	—	2	—	—	Rented	19
20	159	16	—	1385	—	23	—	—	Free	20

**TABLE 14—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOF
URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960**

Locality	House-holds	Houses and structures	Principal material used in house								Others	
			Walls									
			Concrete baked/bricks/stone & Cement.	Stone & Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G. I./Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo	Thatched			
Rawalpindi District												
1	Total	73272	69187	61114	4348	2923	228	346	32	2	50	1
2	Owned	19576	18542	15920	1824	722	29	33	6	2	6	2
3	Rented	38214	36391	32764	1786	1524	128	153	26	—	10	3
4	Free	15482	14254	12430	738	677	71	160	—	—	34	4
Class I—1,00,000 and over												
Rawalpindi City												
5	Total	66888	63188	56551	3161	2860	101	288	31	2	50	5
6	Owned	17649	16724	14805	1147	709	19	31	5	2	6	6
7	Rented	36107	34379	31094	1554	1506	50	139	26	—	10	7
8	Free	13132	12085	10652	460	645	32	118	—	—	34	8
Class II—25,000 to 99,999												
Nil												
Class III—10,000 to 24,000												
Murree Municipality and Cantonment.												
9	Total	3473	3446	2629	614	18	126	58	1	—	—	9
10	Owned	325	325	87	225	1	9	2	1	—	—	10
11	Rented	1519	1506	1201	204	9	78	14	—	—	—	11
12	Free	1629	1615	1341	185	8	39	42	—	—	—	12
Gujar Khan Town												
13	Total	1931	1593	1514	33	45	1	—	—	—	—	13
14	Owned	842	743	718	12	12	1	—	—	—	—	14
15	Rented	538	456	439	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	15
16	Free	551	394	357	13	24	—	—	—	—	—	16
Class IV—Below 10,000												
Kahuta Town												
17	Total	980	960	420	540	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
18	Owned	760	750	310	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
19	Rented	50	50	30	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
20	Free	170	160	80	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	20

Figures of Wah Cantonment are included in Rawalpindi City.

**TABLE 14—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOF
URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960**

Principal material used in house										Mobile	Locality
Roofs											
Concrete Baked/ bricks/ stone.	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud thatch	Others					
											Rawalpindi District
1	20911	2830	4764	39543	235	630	130	144	Total	1	
2	3441	499	162	14128	89	186	37	—	Owned	2	
3	12512	1240	2348	19801	95	252	43	—	Rented	3	
4	4858	1091	2254	5614	51	192	50	144	Free	4	
										Class I—1,00,000 and over	
										Rawalpindi City	
5	20416	2803	2276	36668	231	522	128	144	Total	5	
6	3294	494	81	12569	88	162	36	—	Owned	6	
7	12361	1233	1306	19100	92	234	43	—	Rented	7	
8	4761	1076	889	4989	51	126	49	144	Free	8	
										Class II—25,000 to 99,999	
										Nil	
										Class III—10,000 to 24,999	
										Murree Municipality and Cantonment	
9	261	12	2482	590	3	96	2	—	Total	9	
10	15	—	77	215	—	17	1	—	Owned	10	
11	188	3	1040	256	3	16	—	—	Rented	11	
12	58	9	1365	119	—	63	1	—	Free	12	
										Gujar Khan Town	
13	234	15	6	1325	1	12	—	—	Total	13	
14	132	5	4	594	1	7	—	—	Owned	14	
15	63	4	2	385	—	2	—	—	Rented	15	
16	39	6	—	346	—	3	—	—	Free	16	
										Class IV—Below 10,000	
										Kahuta Town	
17	—	—	—	960	—	—	—	—	Total	17	
18	—	—	—	750	—	—	—	—	Owned	18	
19	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	Rented	19	
20	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	Free	20	

Figures of Wah Cantonment are included in Rawalpindi City.

TABLE 15—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960

(Households sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figures in italics).

	Locality	Houses and struc- tures	Number of Houses according to type									
			Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 8	Type 9	
1	Rawalpindi District ..	21342	26917	85786	85131	8434	147	5172	1068	154	563	1
2		4664	938	3271	281	147	4	8	14	—	1	2
3	Murree Tehsil ..	24335	255	3711	18545	283	2	1442	95	—	2	3
4		117	6	28	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Rawalpindi Tehsil ..	114666	25234	48705	31040	4966	145	3311	690	154	421	5
6		3780	846	2693	115	101	4	7	13	—	1	6
7	Kahuta Tehsil ..	28382	250	7183	20340	289	—	240	20	—	60	7
8		190	10	90	80	10	—	—	—	—	—	8
9	Gujar Khan Tehsil ..	46039	1178	26187	15206	2946	—	179	263	—	80	9
10		577	76	460	3	36	—	1	1	—	—	10

**TABLE 16—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE
URBAN LOCALITY BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960**

(Households sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figures in italics)

	Locality	Houses and structure	Number of Houses according to type									
			Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 8	Type 9	
1 2	Rawalpindi District	69187 4085	23170 829	37564 2991	4132 101	3020 107	147 4	457 8	370 14	144 —	183 1	1 2
			Class I—I,00,000 and over									
3 4	Rawalpindi City	63188 3700	22697 806	33490 2683	3018 85	2798 101	145 4	374 7	341 13	144 —	181 1	3 4
			Class II—25,000 to 99,999									
			Nil									
			Class III—10,000 to 24,999									
5 6	Murree Municipality and Cantonment	3446 27	225 6	2392 18	543 3	183 —	2 —	74 —	25 —	— —	2 —	5 6
7 8	Gujar Khan Town	1593 338	248 47	1262 280	31 3	39 6	— —	9 1	4 1	— —	— —	7 8
			Class IV—Below 10,000									
9 10	Kahuta Town	960 20	— —	420 10	540 10	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	9 10

Figures of Wah Cantonment are included in Rawalpindi City.

TABLE 17—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960

	Locality	Number of families*	Person in families	Average number of persons per family	Families by type						
					One person only	Husband and wife with out sons or daughters	Husband and/or wife with own sons and/or daughters only	Husband and/or wife with or without own sons and/or daughters but having parents and/or daughters-in-law.	Families with other relative	Family with non-relatives	
1	Rawalpindi District	217171	995785	4.6	23240	15130	94801	84000	61663	19827	1
2	Rawalpindi Tehsil ..	117708	528993	4.5	16065	8713	50867	42063	28320	9663	2
3	Murree Tehsil ..	24317	113276	4.7	2321	1730	11254	9012	6541	1810	3
4	Kahuta Tehsil ..	28572	137433	4.8	1698	1808	12389	12677	8482	899	4
5	Gujar Khan Tehsil	46574	216083	4.6	3156	2879	20291	20248	18320	7455	5

*A Census family includes husband and/or wife, with or without own sons and/or daughters and/or parents and/or daughters-in-law.

TABLE 18—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960

Locality	Number of families *	Persons in families	Average number of persons per families	Families by type						
				One per son only	Husband and wife without sons or daughters	Husband and/or wife with own sons and/or daughters only	Husband and/or wife with or without own sons and/or daughters but having parents and/or daughter-in-law.	Families with other relatives	Families with Non-relatives	
1 Rawalpindi District	72497	317384	4.4	13390	5381	29305	24421	17188	8787	1
Class I—1,00,000 and over										
2 Rawalpindi City ..	66180	291733	4.4	11799	4967	26631	22783	15473	7795	2
Class II—25,000 to 99,999										
Nil										
Class III—10,000 24,999										
3 Murree Municipality.. and Cantonment.	3418	11458	3.4	1312	242	1234	630	707	750	3
4 Gujar Khan Town ..	1919	9613	5.0	199	102	890	728	768	152	4
Class IV—Below 10,000										
5 Kahuta Town ..	980	4580	4.7	80	70	550	280	240	90	5

*A Census family includes husband and/or wife, with or without own sons and/or daughters and/or parents and/or daughters -in-law.

Figures of Wah Cantonment are included in Rawalpindi City.

TABLE 19—FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY—1960*Left hand spread*

	Locality	*Families	Families by number of persons per family					
			1	2	3	4	5	
1	Rawalpindi District	.. 217171	23240	28136	26866	31733	31278	1
2	Rawalpindi Tehsil	.. 117708	16065	14776	14288	16560	15692	2
3	Murree Tehsil	.. 24317	2321	3093	3202	3287	3625	3
4	Kahuta Tehsil	.. 28572	1698	3746	3298	4566	4705	4
5	Gujar Khan Tehsil	.. 46574	3156	6521	6078	7320	7256	5

TABLE 19—FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY—1960*Right hand spread*

	Families by number of persons per family					Average number of persons per family	Locality	
	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
1	27808	20722	13061	7307	7020	4.6	Rawalpindi District	1
2	14171	10767	7175	4123	4091	4.5	Rawalpindi Tehsil	2
3	3312	2404	1282	976	815	4.7	Murree Tehsil	3
4	3876	2917	1938	899	929	4.8	Kahuta Tehsil	4
5	6449	4634	2666	1309	1185	4.6	Gujar Khan Tehsil	5

*A Census family includes husband, and/or wife, with or without own sons and/or daughters and/or parents and/or daughters-in-law.

TABLE 20—FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY—URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960

Locality	Families by number of persons per family											Average number of persons per family
	*Families	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	
1 Rawalpindi District	72497	13390	8486	8234	9285	8831	7818	6307	4410	2672	3064	4.43
Class I—100,000 and over												
2 Rawalpindi City	66180	11799	7753	7595	8558	8120	7168	5832	4068	2435	2852	4.4
Class II—25,000 to 99,999												
Nil												
Class III—10,000 to 24,000												
3 Murree Municipality & Cantonment	3418	1312	376	345	330	328	235	206	113	87	86	3.4
4 Gujar Khan Town	1919	199	207	204	247	253	245	179	169	100	116	5.0
Class IV—Below 10,000												
5 Kahuta Town	980	80	150	90	150	130	170	90	60	50	10	4.7

Footnote :—*A Census family includes husband, and/or wife, with or without own sons and/or daughters and/or parents and/or daughters-in-law.

Figures of Wah Cantonment are included in Rawalpindi City.

Copy No. 1

[To be handed over to the Supervisor after Housing Census and then to be secured back and retained by Enumerator until after 3-2-1961].



HOUSING CENSUS REGISTER, 1960

Admn. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block
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Instructions to the Enumerators.

1. Study again the summarized House Numbering Procedure which you received with the list of your duties for the first phase of the Census.
2. Read these instructions repeatedly until you are completely familiar with them.
3. Study the Dummy interview sheet carefully and see if there are any particular types of houses/households in your block which are not included therein, or if there is any aspect of it which you do not understand, so that you may get your difficulties resolved in the Training Classes.
4. Always carry your letter of appointment and introduce yourself by means of it, explaining to each Householder briefly the objects of the Census and the fact that all true information gained in the Census is strictly confidential in respect of all persons and can never be used in any manner against their interests.
5. Remember that the "Household" is the smallest unit in the Housing Census and enter the necessary information about each and every Household on a separate line in the Housing Census Schedule.
6. Ensure that every Building in your Block has been numbered.
7. Carry out completely the Housing Census and Cottage Industry Enquiry. The Housing Census Schedule to be completed in duplicate and only one copy of the Cottage Industry Enquiry Form.
8. The entries are required to be made of the total number of each sex regardless of age, who are "normal residents". At this stage no effort will be made to include figures of floating population like visitors to households, homeless folks, etc., Hotels, Serais, Boarding Houses and Hostels will however, report the average number of their total occupants (staff, permanent guests and temporary visitors) as their normal inhabitants. Persons living regularly in Boats, Tents, etc. will be included where they are found.
9. Be ready at all times for a visit of inspection by your Circle Supervisor.
10. **DEFINITIONS**—(a) *Household* is a collection of persons living and eating in one mess with their dependents, relations, servants and lodgers who normally reside together.
(b) *Normal Resident or Usual Inhabitant* is a person to whom the house is his or her permanent home or regular lodging place. *Floating Population* means homeless folks or regular itinerants, visitors to households, etc.
(c) *Room* is broadly a compartment of House large enough to be slept in.
(d) *Cottage Industry*: For purposes of this enquiry, a "Cottage Industry" is one which is carried on wholly or mainly with the help of the members of a household working whole-time or part-time on a handicraft or in manufacturing articles of utility, decorative or artistic value for sale mainly outside the village or *Mohalla* where they are manufactured. This will exclude repair and maintenance services, and will normally exclude village artisans such as the Lohar, Tarkhan, Kumhar, etc., unless they do special work so as to fall within the above definition.

DO NOT DETACH ANY PAPER FROM THIS REGISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 150 HOUSEHOLDS IN YOUR BLOCK STITCH IN EXTRA SHEETS, WHICH WILL BE SUPPLIED BY YOUR SUPERVISOR, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE REGISTER AFTER PAGE EIGHT. KEEP THIS REGISTER NEAT & CLEAN.

I have made the entries of all households in my block.

I have checked 5% of the entries in this register.

I have checked _____ entries in this register.

Signature of Enumerator
and Date

Signature of Supervisor
and Date

Signature of Charge Superintendent and Date

(ii)

HOUSING

Line No.	Building/ House No.	TYPE OF STRUCTURE			Household No.	Does the household live in— 1. Owned or 2. Rented or 3. Free house.	Name of Head of Household.
		Material of wall.	Material of roof.	Mobile:—			
		1. Concrete or Baked Bricks/Stone in Cement. 2. Stone in mud. 3. Earth/Kutch Bricks. 4. G. I./Asbestos sheets. 5. Wood. 6. Bamboo. 7. Thatch. 8. Others.	1. Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks. 2. Baked tiles 3. G.I./Asbestos sheets. 4. Wood. 5. Bamboo Thatch. 6. Mud Thatch. 7. Others.	1. Boat 2. Tent 3. Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
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21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
Page Total	No. of occupied (Residential) Houses (), No. of unoccupied Structures (),						

(iii)

Page
Total

(iv)

METHOD OF RECORDING PARTICULARS IN THE ENUMERATOR'S REGISTER FOR THE HOUSING CENSUS

1. You have been given two copies of this Register, one of which (Copy No. 1) contains Cottage Industry Schedule which is also to be completed while taking the Housing Census. Even if there is no Cottage Industry in your Block the Cottage Industry Form should still be returned with the word "BLANK" written across it.

2. Your "Location Code" should be completed on each copy of the Housing Census Schedule and on the Cottage Industry Form at home before going out in your Block to fill up the Schedule & Form. This copy of the Housing Census Schedule and the Cottage Industry Form (Copy No. 1) should be completed while out in the Block carrying out the actual Housing Census. The second copy (Copy No. 2) of Housing Census Schedule may be filled up at home by copying out neatly in ink on it each evening the entries you have made on the original (Copy No. 1), during the day.

Column (2) of Housing Census Schedule : The "Census House Number" given to the building or house should be recorded in this column. In a building there can be many houses. In such a case the building number should be recorded first, underneath the No. of the building, the No. of the house therein should be recorded separately. It should be remembered that in case more than one households are living in the same house, the particulars of each of the households will be recorded on a different line by writing "Do" in this column.

Column (3) : Enter the number of one of the eight types of material used in walls and in case where more than one material has been used in different portions of the house, enter the number of the principal material used in outer walls of the Major portion of the house.

Column (4) : Enter the relevant number as in column 3.

Column (5) : If a household is living in a boat or in tent, etc., then put the relevant No. (1, 2 or 3) in this column. Columns (3) & (4) will then be blank.

Column (6) : Give serial number to the households residing in the same house whose particulars are to be recorded on different lines.

Column (7) : If the household is living in "owned", "rented" or "free" house enter the relevant No. (1, 2 or 3) in this Column. In the case of servant quarters, etc., allowed free of rent, write the No. of Free (*i.e.* 3).

Column (8) : Name of the head of the household has to be entered for all occupied houses. For institution, hotel, etc., enter its name. For any unoccupied dwelling write "Vacant Residential" or "Under Construction residential" etc. For non-residential buildings write Mosque, Primary School, Office, Warehouse, Shop, "Vacant Shop" etc., "Under Construction Shop" etc., as the case may be.

Column (9) to (16) : Write the number in the appropriate column.

Column (17) to (18) : For making entries in columns 17 and 18 the head of the household should be specifically asked to state separately the total number of males and females included in the household. This will serve as a check on any possible discrepancy due to the under-reporting of females which must be continually guarded against.

Column (19) : Write the number of rooms occupied by the household (See instruction 10 (c) ante for definition of "room").

Columns (20) to (25) : Write the number in the appropriate column.

DETAILS ABOUT HOUSE-TYPE

- Type (1) :** Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones, Wood, Bamboo, Thatched and Others. Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stone and Baked tiles.
- Type (2) :** Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones. Roof of G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.
- Type (3) :** Wall of Earth/Katcha Bricks. Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stones, Baked tiles. G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.
- Type (4) :** Wall of G.I. Asbestos sheets, Wood, Bamboo, Thatched and Others. Roof of Baked tiles, G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.
- Type (5) :** Wall of Bamboo, Thatched and Others. Roof of Wood, Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.
- Type (6) :** Wall of Earth Katcha Bricks and G.I. Asbestos sheets. Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.
- Type (7) :** Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones and Wood. Roof of Bamboo, Thatched and Mud Thatched.
- Type (8) :** Mobile.
- Type (9) :** Others and Unclassified.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

RAWALPINDI

PART-IV

POPULATION TABLES

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF

THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE

TABLE I—POPULATION BY SEX AND AREA SHOWING POPULATION OF FEMALES AND MALES AND PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE—1951 AND 1961

Locality	Land Area (Sq. Miles) 1961	1961			
		POPULATION			Females per 1000 males
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	
1 Rawalpindi District ..	2022	1137085	590686	546399	925
2 Murree Tehsil ..	252	117870	56753	61117	1077
3 Rawalpindi Tehsil ..	752	640732	352209	288523	819
4 Kahuta Tehsil ..	456	146346	69193	77153	1115
5 Gujar Khan Tehsil ..	562	232137	112531	119606	1063

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

Locality	URBAN POPULATION					
	1961			1951	Variation 1951—61	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Number	Per cent
1 Rawalpindi District ..	406623	230879	175744	287951	118672	41.21
2 Murree Tehsil ..	13486	5771	7715	9406	4080	43.38
3 Rawalpindi Tehsil ..	377210	216778	160432	270042	107168	39.69
4 Kahuta Tehsil ..	4398	2238	2160	..	..	..
5 Gujarkhan Tehsil ..	11529	6092	5437	8503	3026	35.59

Footnote :—Includes 32823 Population of Ordnance Factory, Wah.

TABLE I—POPULATION BY SEX AND AREA SHOWING POPULATION OF FEMALES AND MALES AND PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE—1951 AND 1961

	1951				Increase in Population 1951—61		Persons per square mile		Locality
	POPULATION			Females per 1000 males	Number	Per cent	1961	1951	
	Both Sexes	Males	Females						
1	907794	486689	421105	865	229291	25.26	562	449	Rawalpindi District
2	99670	53432	46238	865	18200	18.26	468	396	Murree Tehsil
3	474549	268125	206424	770	166183	35.02	852	631	Rawalpindi Tehsil
4	123801	61505	62296	1013	22545	18.21	321	271	Kahuta Tehsil
5	209774	103627	106147	1024	22363	10.66	413	373	Gujar Khan Tehsil

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

RURAL POPULATION						Locality	
1961			1951	Variation 1951-61			
Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Number	Per cent		
1	730462	359807	370655	620376	110086	17.75	Rawalpindi District
2	104384	50982	53402	90273	14111	15.63	Murree Tehsil
3	263522	135431	128091	*204949	58573	28.58	Rawalpindi Tehsil
4	141948	66955	74993	123810	18138	14.65	Kahuta Tehsil
5	220608	106439	114169	201344	19264	9.57	Gujar Khan Tehsil

TABLE 3—CITIES/DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TOWNS SHOWING POPULATION, SEX AND RELIGION, 1961 AND POPULATION BY RELIGION—1961

City/District Head- quarter Town	Religion and per cent Muslims	Population 1961			Popu- lation 1951	Increase 1951-1961 Both Sexes	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent
Rawalpindi City							
(Including Municipality and Cantonment)	(a) All Religions	340175	195467	144708	236877	103297	34.61
	(b) Muslims	335030	192760	142270	233842	101188	43.27
	Per cent	98.49	98.62	98.32	98.72	97.96	—
	(c) Caste Hindus	52	29	23	20	32	160.00
	(d) Scheduled Caste	156	85	71	92	64	89.57
	(e) Christians	4932	2589	2343	2921	2011	68.85
	(f) Other Religions	5	4	1	2	3	150.00

TABLE 4—CITIES/DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TOWNS SHOWING POPULATION BY SEX, AREA AND DENSITY (Persons per Sq. Mile).

City/District Headquarters Town	Number of Persons, 1961			Number of Persons, 1951		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
1 Rawalpindi City	340175	195467	144708	237219	144273	92946
2 Municipality	197370	108661	88709	153070	87430	65640
3 Cantonment	142805	86806	55999	84149	56843	27306

TABLE 4—CITIES/DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TOWNS SHOWING POPULATION BY SEX, AREA AND DENSITY (Persons per Sq. Mile).

	Increase 1951—61 (—Decrease)		Approx- imate Area Sq. miles	Persons per Sq. mile (Approximate)		Females per 1000 males		Position in size order 1951	City/District Headquarter Town	
	Number of persons	Per cent		1961	1951	1961	1951			
1	102956	43	18.0	18899	13179	740	644	4	Rawalpindi City	1
2	44300	29	—	—	—	816	751		Municipality	2
3	58656	70	—	—	—	645	480		Cantonment	3

TABLE 5—DECENNIAL CHANGES IN POPULATION—1901 TO 1961

showing variation in Number of Persons and Percent

	1941			1951			1961			Locality.	
	Popula- tion	Vari- ation	Percent	Popula- tion	Vari- ation	Per cent	Popula- tion	Vari- ation	Per cent		
1	785231	150874	23.8	908327	123096	15.68	1137085	228758	25.18	Rawalpindi District	1
2	2422	442	22.32	9406	6984	288.35	13486	4080	43.38	Murree Municipality and Cantonment	2
3	410	—40	8.9	5706	5296	1291.7	6532	826	14.48	Murree Cantt.	3
4	185042	65758	55.13	237219	52177	28.20	340175	102956	43.40	Rawalpindi City	4
5	118178	42408	56.0	153070	34895	29.5	197370	44300	28.94	Rawalpindi Municipality	5
6	66867	23350	53.7	84149	17282	25.8	142605	58656	69.70	Rawalpindi Cantt.	6
7	..	..	..	32823	..	..	37035	4212	12.83	Wah Cantt.	7
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4398	..	..	Kahuta Town	8
9	..	..	..	8503	..	..	11529	3026	35.59	Gujar Khan Town	9

**TABLE 6—POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND SEX
1951 AND 1961—ALL RELIGIONS**

Locality Ages and Sex	1961					
	Population	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
Rawalpindi District						
Both Sexes—All Ages ..	1137085	622532	447009	63419	4125	1
MALES						
All Ages ..	590686	348177	219254	21447	1808	2
0—9 ..	178650	178650	..	..	..	3
10—19 ..	123903	116308	7487	83	25	4
20—39 ..	159110	48083	106147	4142	738	5
40—59 ..	90057	4187	77470	7642	758	6
60 & over ..	38966	949	28150	9580	287	7
FEMALES						
All Ages ..	546399	274355	227755	41972	2317	8
0—9 ..	173285	173285	..	..	..	9
10—19 ..	112188	86071	25637	312	168	10
20—39 ..	157807	12461	139050	5049	1247	11
40—59 ..	72414	2195	52661	16910	648	12
60 & over ..	30705	343	10407	19701	254	13

Footnote:— (..)1951 comparative data not available due to change in area.

**TABLE 6—POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS BROAD AGE GROUPS AND SEX
1951 AND 1961—ALL RELIGIONS**

1951					Localities	
Population	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Ages and Sex	
					Rawalpindi District	
1	Both Sexes—All Ages	1
					MALES	
2	All Ages	2
3	0—9	3
4	10—19	4
5	20—39	5
6	40—59	6
7	60 & over	7
					FEMALES	
8	All Ages	8
9	0—9	9
10	10—19	10
11	20—39	11
12	40—59	12
13	60 & over	13

TABLE 7—POPULATION BY AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS

5—Year groups by Marital Status, Sex and Urban/Rural, 1961

Locality and Marital Status		Sex	All Ages	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29
Rawalpindi District										
1	All Areas	T	1137085	30608	141749	179578	131284	104807	90504	87971
2		M	590686	15234	71411	92005	70188	53715	46240	43222
3		F	546399	15374	70338	87573	61096	51092	44264	44749
4	Never Married	T	622532	30608	141749	179578	126512	75867	33777	16627
5		M	348177	15234	71411	92005	68738	47570	26605	13421
6		F	274355	15374	70338	87573	57774	28297	7172	3206
7	Married	T	447009	—	—	—	4712	28412	55062	68907
8		M	219254	—	—	—	1433	6054	18818	28674
9		F	227755	—	—	—	3279	22358	36244	40233
10	Widowed	T	63419	—	—	—	33	362	1224	1866
11		M	21447	—	—	—	13	70	682	929
12		F	41972	—	—	—	20	292	542	937
13	Divorced	T	4125	—	—	—	27	166	441	571
14		M	1808	—	—	—	4	21	135	198
15		F	2317	—	—	—	23	145	306	373
16	Urban Part	T	406623	11107	48711	58617	45116	41052	42020	36830
17		M	230879	5334	24412	30663	24693	23035	25138	22030
18		F	175744	5773	24299	27954	20423	18017	16882	14800
19	Never Married	T	226654	11107	48711	44022	58617	31410	17592	7543
20		M	131525	5334	24412	30663	24306	20354	14541	6497
21		F	95129	5773	24299	27954	19716	11056	3051	1046
22	Married	T	162604	—	—	—	1071	9566	23767	28427
23		M	91887	—	—	—	384	2665	10188	15019
24		F	70717	—	—	—	687	6901	13579	13408
25	Widowed	T	16258	—	—	—	11	45	515	715
26		M	7007	—	—	—	2	12	357	457
27		F	9251	—	—	—	9	33	158	258
28	Divorced	T	1107	—	—	—	12	31	146	145
29		M	460	—	—	—	1	4	52	57
30		F	647	—	—	—	11	27	94	88
31	Rural Part	T	730462	19501	93038	120961	86168	63755	48484	51141
32		M	359807	9900	46999	61342	45495	30680	21102	21192
33		F	370655	9601	46039	59619	40673	33075	27382	29949
34	Never Married	T	395878	19501	93038	120961	82490	44457	16185	9084
35		M	216652	9900	46999	61342	44432	27216	12064	6924
36		F	179226	9601	46039	59619	38058	17241	4121	2160
37	Married	T	284405	—	—	—	3641	18846	31295	40480
38		M	127367	—	—	—	1049	3389	8630	13655
39		F	157038	—	—	—	2592	15457	22665	26825
40	Widowed	T	47161	—	—	—	22	317	709	1151
41		M	14440	—	—	—	11	58	325	472
42		F	32721	—	—	—	11	259	384	679
43	Divorced	T	3018	—	—	—	15	135	295	426
44		M	1348	—	—	—	3	17	83	141
45		F	1670	—	—	—	12	118	212	285

TABLE 7—POPULATION BY AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS

5—Year groups by Marital Status, Sex and Urban/Rural, 1961.

	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & over	Sex	Locality and Marital Status	
1	71856	66586	53975	44144	40120	24232	69671	T	Rawalpindi District All Areas	1
2	34332	35316	29622	24471	22064	13900	38966	M		2
3	37524	31270	24353	19673	18056	10332	30705	F		3
4	6163	3877	2220	1711	1456	995	1292	T	Never Married	4
5	4840	3217	1628	1034	882	643	949	M		5
6	1323	760	592	677	574	352	343	F		6
7	62486	58742	45203	36432	30879	17617	38557	T	Married	7
8	28042	30613	25640	21376	19053	11401	28150	M		8
9	34444	28129	19563	15056	11826	6216	10407	F		9
10	2698	3403	6001	5649	7457	5445	29281	T	Widowed	10
11	1251	1280	2039	1873	1960	1770	9580	M		11
12	1447	2123	3962	3776	5497	3675	19701	F		12
13	509	464	551	352	328	175	541	T	Divorced	13
14	199	206	315	188	169	86	287	M		14
15	310	258	236	164	159	89	254	F		15
16	28573	26354	19952	14601	12260	7042	14388	T	Urban Part	16
17	15732	16715	13033	9326	7798	4328	8642	M		17
18	12841	9639	6919	5275	4462	2714	5746	F		18
19	2449	1922	796	740	628	618	499	T	Never Married	19
20	1950	1585	512	383	338	340	310	M		20
21	499	337	284	357	290	278	189	F		21
22	25059	23270	17143	12155	9562	4788	7796	T	Married	22
23	13102	14554	11603	8215	6844	3331	5982	M		23
24	11957	8716	5540	3940	2718	1457	1814	F		24
25	950	1041	1838	1615	1949	1590	5989	T	Widowed	25
26	624	527	828	677	566	640	2317	M		26
27	326	514	1010	938	1383	950	3672	F		27
28	115	121	175	91	121	46	104	T	Divorced	28
29	56	49	90	51	50	17	33	M		29
30	59	72	85	40	71	29	71	F		30
31	43283	40232	34023	29543	27860	17190	55283	T	Rural Part	31
32	18600	18601	16589	15145	14266	9572	30324	M		32
33	24683	21631	17434	14398	13594	7618	24959	F		33
34	3714	2055	1424	971	828	377	793	T	Never Married	34
35	2890	1632	1116	651	544	303	639	M		35
36	824	423	308	320	284	74	154	F		36
37	37427	35472	28060	24277	21317	12829	30761	T	Married	37
38	14940	16059	14037	13161	12209	8070	22168	M		38
39	22487	19413	14023	11116	9108	4759	8593	F		39
40	1748	2362	4163	4034	5508	3855	23292	T	Widowed	40
41	627	753	1211	1196	1394	1130	7263	M		41
42	1121	1609	2952	2838	4114	2725	16029	F		42
43	394	343	376	261	207	129	437	T	Divorced	43
44	143	157	225	137	119	69	254	M		44
45	251	186	151	124	88	60	183	F		45

**TABLE 8—POPULATION BY AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS
AGE 60 AND OVER, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL**

	Locality	Sex	Aged 60 and over	60—69	70—79	80—89	90—99	100 and over	
1	Rawalpindi District	T	69671	37716	18013	9309	3230	1403	1
2		M	38966	21200	10120	5036	1855	755	2
3		F	30705	16516	7893	4273	1375	648	3
4	Urban Part	T	14388	8614	3517	1703	419	135	4
5		M	8642	5269	2156	913	213	87	5
6		F	5746	3345	1361	790	202	48	6
7	Rural Part	T	55283	29102	14496	7606	2811	1268	7
8		M	30324	15931	7964	4123	1638	668	8
9		F	24959	13171	6532	3483	1173	600	9
10	Rawalpindi City	T	12451	7467	3061	1460	356	107	10
11		M	7683	4683	1935	812	189	64	11
12		F	4768	2784	1126	648	167	43	12

Footnote:—Rawalpindi City figures are included in the Urban Part Totals also.

TABLE 9—CHILDREN AGED 0—14, COMPLETED MONTHS YEARS SHOWING SINGLE MONTHS TO 11 MONTHS, SINGLE YEAR TO 9 YEARS AND THE AGE GROUPS 10—11 AND 12—14.

Urban and Rural Parts of Localities

Locality Age-groups	WHOLE LOCALITY			URBAN PARTS			RURAL PARTS		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Rawalpindi District									
All Ages 0 to 9	351935	178650	173285	118435	60409	58026	233500	118241	115259
Infants under 1 year	30608	15234	15374	11107	5334	5773	19501	9900	9601
Under 1 month	2204	1122	1082	724	386	338	1480	736	744
1 month	3372	1705	1667	1054	514	540	2318	1191	1127
2 months	3213	1639	1574	1034	497	537	2179	1142	1037
3 months	3142	1605	1537	1142	563	579	2000	1042	958
4 months	2610	1344	1266	860	421	439	1750	923	827
5 months	2260	1196	1064	1077	557	520	1183	639	544
6 months	4716	2182	2534	1510	686	824	3206	1496	1710
7 months	1887	896	991	875	393	482	1012	503	509
8 months	2299	1149	1150	780	337	443	1519	812	707
9 months	1927	969	958	832	406	426	1095	563	532
10 months	1943	964	979	808	397	411	1135	567	568
11 months	1035	463	572	411	177	234	624	286	338
Children 1—4 years	141749	71411	70338	48711	24412	24299	93038	46999	46039
1 year	31068	15128	15940	11602	5448	6154	19466	9680	9786
2 years	35717	18511	17206	12079	6204	5875	23638	12307	11331
3 years	39252	19557	19695	13051	6544	6507	26201	13013	13188
4 years	35712	18215	17497	11979	6216	5753	23733	11999	11734
Children 5—9 years	179578	92005	87573	58617	30663	27954	120961	61342	59619
5 years	37181	19185	17996	11532	5865	5667	25649	13320	12329
6 years	38475	19688	18787	13579	6890	6689	24896	12798	12098
7 years	32590	16072	16518	10691	5300	5391	21899	10772	11127
8 years	36740	19219	17521	12514	7159	5355	24226	12060	12166
9 years	34592	17841	16751	10301	5449	4852	24291	12392	11899
Children 10—14 years	131284	70188	61096	45116	24693	20423	86168	45495	40673
10—11 years	50860	26833	24027	18684	10160	8524	32176	16673	15503
12—14 years	80424	43355	37069	26432	14533	11899	53992	28822	25170

TABLE 10—POPULATION BY PLACES OF ENUMERATION AND BIRTH—1961
BY SEX

Place of Birth	PLACE OF ENUMERATION					
	Rawalpindi District			Rawalpindi City		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1. All Places ..	1137085	590686	545399	340175	95467	144708
2. East Pakistan ..	2347	1473	874	1554	1002	552
3. Rajshahi Division ..	217	168	49	114	86	28
4. Khulna Division ..	243	131	112	89	65	24
5. Dacca Division ..	1355	789	566	935	543	392
6. Chittagong Division ..	532	385	147	416	308	108
7. West Pakistan ..	1042728	535840	506888	267322	152475	114847
8. Hazara District ..	17024	10107	6917	11202	6977	4225
9. Mardan District ..	1564	984	580	1143	740	403
10. Peshawar District ..	7698	4426	3272	6793	3867	2926
11. Kohat District ..	2015	1393	622	1568	1111	457
12. Dera Ismail Khan District ..	694	450	244	499	353	146
13. Bannu District ..	298	200	98	221	152	69
14. Campbellpur District ..	18137	10386	7751	12013	7046	4967
15. Rawalpindi District ..	936550	473901	462649	191025	106781	84244
16. Jhelum District ..	11240	6694	4546	7862	5101	2761
17. Gujrat District ..	8142	4973	3169	5877	3754	2123
18. Sargodha District ..	2791	1736	1055	2346	1442	904
19. Mianwali District ..	1229	749	480	900	568	332
20. Lyallpur District ..	2126	1174	952	1647	936	711
21. Jhang District ..	426	278	148	376	245	131
22. Lahore District ..	6926	3625	3301	5431	2838	2593
23. Gujranwala District ..	3844	2177	1667	2119	1220	899
24. Sheikhupura District ..	611	335	276	477	252	225
25. Sialkot District ..	11013	6462	4551	6921	4124	2797
26. Dera Ghazi Khan District ..	64	41	23	38	28	10
27. Muzaffargarh District ..	45	32	13	30	17	13
28. Multan District ..	1740	944	796	1566	856	710
29. Montgomery District ..	1267	693	574	1027	572	455
30. Bahawalpur District ..	271	182	89	247	165	82
31. Bahawalnagar District ..	17	12	5	10	6	4
32. Rahimyar Khan District ..	35	27	8	32	24	8
33. Jacobabad District ..	37	17	20	37	17	20
34. Sukkur District ..	38	22	16	30	16	14
35. Larkana District ..	1	1	—	1	1	—
36. Nawabshah District ..	5	2	3	1	—	1
37. Khairpur District ..	7	2	5	3	—	3
38. Hyderabad District ..	393	213	180	252	140	112
39. Dadu District ..	2	2	—	—	—	—
40. Tharparkar District ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
41. Sanghar District ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Thatta District ..	64	47	17	60	46	14
43. Quetta/Pishin District ..	805	470	335	627	375	252
44. Sibi District ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
45. Loralai District ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

**TABLE 10—POPULATION BY PLACES OF ENUMERATION AND BIRTH—1961
BY SEX—Contd.**

Place of Birth	PLACE OF ENUMERATION					
	Rawalpindi District			Rawalpindi City		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
46. Zhob District	—	—	—	—	—	—
47. Chagai District	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. Kalat District	4	3	1	3	3	—
49. Mekran District	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. Kharan District	15	12	3	5	4	1
51. Karachi District	4831	2576	2255	4288	2289	1999
52. Lasbela District	4	1	3	—	—	—
53. Frontier Regions	753	491	262	645	409	236
54. Pakistanis born in Kashmir 19724	11866	7858	13736	8663	5073	
55. Other parts of Pak/India Sub-continent	71343	40998	30345	56830	32916	23914
56. Other Muslims Countries	325	187	138	227	137	90
(i) Afghanistan ..	230	149	81	165	107	58
(ii) Arabian Peninsula ..	17	8	9	14	6	8
(iii) Indonesia ..	5	1	4	2	—	2
(iv) Iran ..	30	13	17	21	11	10
(v) Iraq ..	15	5	10	8	5	3
(vi) Others. ..	28	11	17	17	8	9
57. Other Countries in Asia	225	124	101	157	92	65
(i) Burma ..	145	77	68	90	52	38
(ii) Ceylon ..	4	2	2	3	1	2
(iii) China ..	41	22	19	37	19	18
(iv) Tibet ..	18	16	2	18	16	2
(v) Others ..	17	7	10	9	4	5
58. Other Muslims Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—
59. Other Countries	393	198	195	349	182	167

TABLE II—POPULATION BY MAIN RELIGIOUS GROUPS—1951 AND 1961

Locality	ALL RELIGIONS		MUSLIM		CASTE HINDUS	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1 Rawalpindi District ..	1137085	874971	1125148	871736	60	22
2 Murree Tehsil ..	117870	99670	117664	99660	..	2
3 Rawalpindi Tehsil ..	640732	441726	629172	438613	52	20
4 Kahuta Tehsil ..	146346	123801	146338	123801	8	..
5 Gujar Khan Tehsil ..	232137	209774	231974	209662	..	..

Footnote :—(..) 1951 Tehsil data for Christians and Others not available.

TABLE II—POPULATION OF MAIN RELIGIOUS GROUPS 1951 AND 1961

SCHEDULED CASTE		CHRISTIANS		OTHERS		Locality	
1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951		
1	156	92	11653	3119	68	2	Rawalpindi District
2	—	—	200	..	6	..	Murree Tehsil
3	156	92	11290	..	62	..	Rawalpindi Tehsil
4	—	—	—	..	—	..	Kahuta Tehsil
5	—	—	163	..	—	..	Gujar Khan Tehsil

TABLE 12—ANALYSIS OF SMALLER RELIGIOUS GROUPS 1951 and 1961

(This Table analyses the totals shown under "OTHERS" in Table II)

Locality	BUDDHISTS		PARSIS		OTHERS	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1 Rawalpindi District ..	58	1	10	1	—	—

TABLE 13—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX—1961

Main Religious Groups

Locality	ALL RELIGIONS		MUSLIMS		CASTE HINDUS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Rawalpindi District ..	590686	546399	584432	540716	32	28

TABLE 13—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX—1961

Main Religious Groups

SCHEDULED CASTE		CHRISTIANS		OTHERS		Locality
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
85	71	6104	5549	33	35	Rawalpindi District

TABLE 14—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX, 1961

Smaller Religious Groups

(N.B.—This Table analyses the column headed "OTHERS" in Table 13)

Locality	BUDDHISTS		PARSIS		OTHERS (a)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Rawalpindi District ..	25	33	8	2	..	..

Footnote :—(a) Including persons reporting other religions or no religion or who did not state their religion,

TABLE 15—DISABLED PERSONS BY SEX, AGE GROUPS AND NATURE OF DISABILITY

Locality and Age Groups				Totally Blind		Deaf & Dumb		Crippled		
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	Rawalpindi District	All Ages	..	770	691	1085	688	1151	614	1
2		0—9	..	80	60	183	120	199	109	2
3		10—19	..	101	74	265	202	239	132	3
4		20—39	..	141	138	299	180	305	180	4
5		40 and over	..	448	419	338	186	408	193	5

TABLE 16—POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUES AND SEX—1961

Mother Tongue				Rawalpindi District,					
				1961—Number			1961—Percentage		
				Both Sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	TOTAL	..	..	1137085	590686	546399	100	100	1
	Dravidian Family								
2	Brahui	..	..	84	58	26	0.01	0.01	2
3	South Indian Languages	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Indo-European Family								
	Dardic Branch								
4	Kafir Tongues	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Kashmiri	..	..	11264	8245	3019	1.40	0.55	5
6	Kohwar	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	Kohistani	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	7
	European Branch								
8	English	..	..	417	230	187	0.04	0.03	8
	Indo-Aryan Branch								
9	Bengali	..	..	1931	1134	797	0.19	0.15	9
10	Gujrati	..	..	289	159	130	0.03	0.02	10
11	Hindi	..	..	23	16	7	—	—	11
12	Marathi	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	Punjabi	..	..	1050919	539234	511685	91.29	93.65	13
14	Rajasthani	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	14
15	Sindhi	..	..	60	40	20	—	—	15
16	Urdu	..	..	58126	32940	25186	5.58	4.61	16
	Iranian Branch								
17	Baluchi	..	..	25	21	4	—	—	17
18	Persian	..	..	212	124	88	0.02	0.02	18
19	Pushtu	..	..	12952	7954	4998	1.35	0.92	19
	Semitic Branch								
20	Arabic	..	..	13	10	3	—	—	20
21	Other Languages and Languages not stated			770	521	249	0.09	0.04	21

TABLE—17—PERSONS WHO COMMONLY SPEAK ONE OR MORE OF THE MAIN LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN 1951 AND 1961.

Includes both the persons who claimed the language as their Mother Tongue (see Table—16) and those who reported it as an additional language commonly spoken. Since many people can speak more than one language the totals do not agree with the total population.

Population and Languages			RAWALPINDI DISTRICT					
			1961			1951	Percentage	
			Males	Females	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951
1	Population	..	590686	546399	1137085	874971		
2	Bengali	..	1473	904	2377	835	0.21	0.10
3	Punjabi	..	550178	518195	1068373	844550	93.96	96.52
4	Pushto	..	11709	6827	18536	11040	1.63	1.26
5	Sindhi	..	611	219	830	214	0.07	0.02
6	Urdu	..	127459	55491	182950	136565	16.09	15.61
7	Baluchi	..	63	15	78	82	0.01	0.01
8	Brauhi	..	126	38	164	—	0.01	—
9	Persian	..	7001	3189	10190	2666	0.90	0.30
10	Arabic	..	2647	1138	3785	1164	0.33	0.13
11	English	..	35720	7986	43706	24632	3.84	2.82

TABLE—17—PERSONS WHO COMMONLY SPEAK ONE OR MORE OF THE MAIN LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN 1951 AND 1961.

Includes both the persons who claimed the language as their Mother Tongue (see Table—16) and those who reported it as an additional language commonly spoken. Since many people can speak more than one language the totals do not agree with the total population.

RAWALPINDI CITY						Population and Languages	
1961			1951	Percentage			
Males	Females	Both Sex	Both Sexes	1961	51 19		
1	195467	144708	340175	236877		Population	
2	990	544	1534	805	0.45	0.34	Bengali
3	164685	122085	286770	210038	84.30	88.67	Punjabi
4	8738	5164	13902	9558	4.09	4.04	Pushto
5	128	35	163	147	0.05	0.06	Sindhi
6	71498	40634	112132	102001	32.96	43.06	Urdu
7	36	9	45	73	0.01	0.03	Baluchi
8	39	8	47	—	0.01	—	Brauh i
9	3736	819	4555	2919	1.34	1.23	Persian
10	1065	269	1334	838	0.39	0.35	Arabic
11	23084	6401	29485	17280	8.67	7.29	English

TABLE 18—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX —ALL RELIGIONS—1961**All Localities**

N.B.—Definition of literacy in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding". In the 1951 Census it was "Able to read clear print" and therefore included persons who could read the Holy Quran without understanding

Locality	Population 1961			Literate Persons 1961			Literate persons per cent of Total Population 1961		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1 Rawalpindi District	1137085	590686	546399	312848	239899	72949	27.51	40.61	13.35
2 Murree Tehsil	117870	56753	61117	28502	23706	4796	24.18	41.77	7.85
3 Rawalpindi Tehsil	640732	352209	288523	207285	152302	54983	32.35	43.24	19.06
4 Kahuta Tehsil	146346	69193	77153	29605	24870	4735	20.23	35.94	6.14
5 Gujar Khan Tehsil	232137	112531	119606	47456	39021	8435	20.44	34.68	7.05

TABLE 19—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX, ALL RELIGIONS—1961

Cities and Towns

(For Definition of literacy see Head-note to Table 18)

City or Town	Population 1961			Literate Persons 1961			Literate Persons per cent of total Population 1961		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Class I—1,00,000 and over									
1 Rawalpindi City	340175	195467	144708	145112	102095	43017	42.66	52.23	29.73
Class II—25,000 to 99,999									
2 Wah Cantonment	37035	21311	15724	17370	12243	5127	46.90	57.45	32.61
Class III—10,000 to 24,999									
3 Murree Municipality and Cantonment	13486	5771	7715	5598	4492	1106	41.51	77.84	14.34
4 Gujar Khan Municipality	11529	6092	5437	4804	3331	1473	41.67	84.68	27.09
Class IV—Below 10,000									
5 Kahuta Town	4398	2238	2160	1422	1209	213	32.33	54.02	9.86

TABLE 20—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX, 1961

Locality	ALL LITERATES			MUSLIMS		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1 Rawalpindi District ..	312848	239899	72949	310099	238274	71825
2 Rawalpindi City ..	145112	102095	43017	142794	100739	42055

TABLE 21—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE, BY AGE AND SEX FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREA—1961

N.B.—“Able to write” includes all persons who can read and write. “Able to read” includes those who cannot write but read with understanding. “Able to read Holy Quran” includes only those persons who can read only the Holy Quran but without understanding.

Locality Age and Sex			ALL PERSONS			URBAN AREAS				
			All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	
Rawalpindi District										
1	All Ages	Total	1137085	406623	730462	153958	20348	40155	192162	1
2		Males	590686	230879	359807	109546	13824	10097	97412	2
3		Females	546399	175744	370655	44412	6524	30058	94750	3
4	0—4	Total	172357	59818	112539	—	—	—	59818	4
5		Males	86645	29746	56899	—	—	—	29746	5
6		Females	85712	30072	55640	—	—	—	30072	6
7	5—9	Total	179578	58617	120961	12107	12371	1466	32673	7
8		Males	92005	30663	61342	7419	8326	350	14568	8
9		Females	87573	27954	59619	4688	4045	1116	18105	9
10	10—14	Total	131284	45116	86168	28749	3645	3734	8988	10
11		Males	70188	24693	45495	17675	2582	613	3823	11
12		Females	61096	20423	40673	11074	1063	3121	5165	12
13	15—19	Total	104807	41052	63755	16637	773	4681	18961	13
14		Males	53715	23035	30680	8221	524	742	13548	14
15		Females	51092	18017	33075	8416	249	3939	5413	15
16	20—24	Total	90504	42020	48484	23578	580	4997	12865	16
17		Males	46240	25138	21102	17530	342	933	6333	17
18		Females	44264	16882	27382	6048	238	4064	6532	18
19	25 and over	Total	458555	160000	298555	72887	2979	25277	58857	19
20		Males	241893	97604	144289	58701	2050	7459	29394	20
21		Females	216662	62396	154266	14186	929	17818	29463	21

TABLE 21—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE, BY AGE AND SEX URBAN AND RURAL AREA—1961

N.B.—“Able to write” includes all persons who can read and write. “Able to read” includes those who cannot write but read with understanding. “Able to read Holy Quran” includes only those persons who can read only the Holy Quran but without understanding.

RURAL AREAS					Locality	
	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	Age and Sex	
Rawalpindi District						
1	116348	22194	56396	535524	Total	All Ages
2	100021	16508	18578	224700	Males	
3	16327	5686	37818	310824	Females	
4	—	—	—	112539	Total	0—4
5	—	—	—	56899	Males	
6	—	—	—	55640	Females	
7	9808	10479	2193	98481	Total	5—9
8	8136	8745	543	43918	Males	
9	1672	1734	1650	54563	Females	
10	32606	6301	6586	40675	Total	10—14
11	24816	3502	906	16271	Males	
12	7790	2799	5680	24404	Females	
13	19338	1237	6965	36215	Total	15—19
14	16612	965	957	12146	Males	
15	2726	272	6008	24069	Females	
16	11194	769	6295	30226	Total	20—24
17	9674	556	976	9896	Males	
18	1520	213	5319	20330	Females	
19	43402	3408	34357	217388	Total	25 and over
20	40783	2740	15196	85570	Males	
21	2619	668	19161	131818	Females	

TABLE 22—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE BY AGE AND SEX**Cities and Selected Towns**

N.B.—“Able to write” includes all persons who can read and write. “Able to read” includes those who cannot write but can read with understanding. “Able to read Quran” includes only those persons who can read only the Holy Quran but without understanding.

City or Town			Total Popula- tion	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	
Age and Sex								
Rawalpindi City								
1	All Ages	Total	340175	131371	13741	31731	163332	1
2		Males	195467	93755	8340	7928	85444	2
3		Females	144708	37616	5401	23803	77888	3
4	0—4	Total	49195	—	—	—	49195	4
5		Males	24536	—	—	—	24536	5
6		Females	24659	—	—	—	24659	6
7	5—9	Total	48860	9692	8553	1194	29421	7
8		Males	25801	5823	5240	263	14475	8
9		Females	23059	3869	3313	931	14946	9
10	10—14	Total	37817	23026	2335	2807	9649	10
11		Males	21078	13855	1444	366	5413	11
12		Females	16739	9171	891	2441	4236	12
13	15—19	Total	35130	22015	636	3586	8893	13
14		Males	20111	14705	432	542	4432	14
15		Females	15019	7310	204	3044	4461	15
16	20—24	Total	34864	19292	491	3824	11257	16
17		Males	21138	14165	292	681	6000	17
18		Females	13726	5127	199	3143	5257	18
19	25 and over	Total	134309	57346	1726	20320	54917	19
20		Males	82803	45207	932	6076	30588	20
21		Females	51506	12139	794	14244	24329	21

TABLE 23—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY, 1951 AND 1961

N.B.— (i) Number of persons able to read and write is shown in ordinary types ; those able to read with understanding but not write are in italics.

(ii) Definition of literacy for 1951 Census was "Able to read in clear print" and therefore included persons able to read the Holy Quran only and that possibly without understanding. In the 1961 Census, the definition was "Able to read with understanding".

Left hand spread

Locality	BENGALI		PUNJABI		PUSHTO		SINDHI		URDU	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1 Rawalpindi District ..	333	20	1756	8439	570	261	151	27	274448	118614
2	15	71	44	11357	21	96	13	—	36884	10251
3 Rawalpindi City ..	148	18	682	6677	341	134	69	24	131290	47307
4	8	71	1	30	—	147	—	—	13226	16370

TABLE 23—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY, 1951 AND 1961

N.B.— (i) Number of persons able to read and write is shown in ordinary types ; those able to read with understanding but not write are in italics.

(ii) Definition of literacy for 1951 Census was "Able to read in clear print" and therefore included persons able to read the Holy Qur'an only and that possibly without understanding. In the 1961 Census, the definition was "Able to read with understanding".

Right hand spread

BALUCHI		PERSIAN		ARABIC		ENGLISH		Locality
1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1 30	—	18944	13219	11324	1423	7349	30439	Rawalpindi District
2 17	—	1458	418	30932	7992	3267	7092	
3 20	—	9454	5320	7517	177	47576	14666	Rawalpindi City
4 —	—	1178	1172	11540	1145	2860	4290	

TABLE 24—STUDENTS WHO WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, ETC., AT THE TIME OF 1961 CENSUS—ALL RELIGIONS—ALL AREAS

			Primary Grades Passed						Middle		
Locality Age and Sex			All Grades	0—4	0—(x)	1	2	3	4	5—8	9
Rawalpindi District											
1	T	127938	84955	25706	17559	15470	13929	12291	33148	11339	1
2	M	89905	57210	15699	12363	10510	9695	8943	25265	8440	2
3	F	38033	27745	10007	5196	4960	4234	3348	7883	2899	3
All Areas (5 and over)											
4	T	64606	46815	17317	8400	7733	7027	6338	15449	5534	4
5	M	51023	34828	10985	6704	6108	5660	5371	13948	4780	5
6	F	13583	11987	6332	1696	1625	1367	967	1501	754	6
Rural Parts All Ages 5 and over											
7	T	30911	30528	13293	7381	5444	3205	1205	383	383	7
8	M	22623	22297	8276	5987	4407	2613	1014	326	326	8
9	F	8288	8231	5017	1394	1037	592	191	57	57	9
5—9											
10	T	27535	16287	4024	1019	2289	3822	5133	11029	4525	10
11	M	22730	12531	2709	717	1701	3047	4357	9997	3950	11
12	F	4805	3756	1315	302	588	775	776	1032	575	12
10—14											
13	T	6057	—	—	—	—	—	—	4037	626	13
14	M	5580	—	—	—	—	—	—	3625	504	14
15	F	477	—	—	—	—	—	—	412	122	15
15—19											
16	T	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
17	M	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
18	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
20—24											
19	T	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
20	M	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
21	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
25 & over											
Rawalpindi City											
22	T	52459	30315	7727	4982	6656	5849	5101	15295	4808	22
23	M	31315	16888	4205	2516	3743	3394	3030	9712	2946	23
24	F	21144	13427	3522	2466	2913	2455	2071	5583	1862	24
All Ages (5 and over)											
25	T	20760	20035	6442	4128	4873	3040	1552	725	725	25
26	M	11555	11059	3478	2038	2756	1811	976	496	496	26
27	F	9205	8976	2964	2090	2117	1229	576	229	229	27
5—9											
28	T	21915	10280	1285	854	1783	2809	3549	10625	3720	28
29	M	13125	5829	727	478	987	1583	2054	6644	2056	29
30	F	8790	4451	558	376	796	1226	1495	3981	1464	30
10—14											
31	T	8968	—	—	—	—	—	—	3945	363	31
32	M	6031	—	—	—	—	—	—	2572	194	32
33	F	2937	—	—	—	—	—	—	1373	169	33
15—19											
34	T	583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
35	M	413	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
36	F	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
20—24											
37	T	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
38	M	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
39	F	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39

TABLE 24—STUDENTS WHO WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, ETC., AT THE TIME OF 1961 CENSUS—ALL RELIGIONS—ALL AREAS.
Grades passed

	School Grades Passed			Grade 9 or Matric passed	College Degrees, etc., Passed					Locality Age and Sex		
	6	7	8		All De- grees	Inter	Degrees	Higher Degrees	Others Includ- ing oriental			
1	8362	6892	6555	8202	1633	1206	350	77	—	T	Rawalpindi District	1
2	6571	5217	5037	6320	1110	806	248	56	—	M	All Areas	2
3	1791	1675	1518	1882	523	400	102	21	—	F	(5 and over)	3
4	4209	3291	2415	2164	178	126	38	14	—	T	Rural Parts	4
5	3914	3027	2227	2089	158	117	32	9	—	M	All Ages	5
6	295	264	188	75	20	9	6	5	—	F	5 and over	6
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T	5—9	7
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M		8
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F		9
10	3354	2236	914	219	—	—	—	—	—	T	10—14	10
11	3122	2065	860	202	—	—	—	—	—	M		11
12	232	171	54	17	—	—	—	—	—	F		12
13	855	1055	1501	1945	75	66	9	—	—	T	15—19	13
14	792	962	1367	1887	68	59	9	—	—	M		14
15	63	93	134	58	7	7	—	—	—	F		15
16	—	—	—	—	67	46	11	10	—	T	20—24	16
17	—	—	—	—	57	44	7	6	—	M		17
18	—	—	—	—	10	2	4	4	—	F		18
19	—	—	—	—	36	14	18	4	—	T	25 & over	19
20	—	—	—	—	33	14	16	3	—	M		20
21	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	F		21
22	3581	3146	3760	5433	1396	1031	305	60	—	T	Rawalpindi City	22
23	2292	1908	2566	3805	910	655	211	44	—	M	All Ages 5	23
24	1289	1238	1194	1648	486	376	94	16	—	F	(5 and over)	24
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T	5—9	25
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M		26
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F		27
28	3031	2251	1623	1010	—	—	—	—	—	T	10—14	28
29	1949	1410	1029	652	—	—	—	—	—	M		29
30	1082	841	594	358	—	—	—	—	—	F		30
31	550	895	2137	4443	580	484	78	18	—	T	15—19	31
32	343	498	1537	3153	306	251	44	11	—	M		32
33	207	397	600	1290	274	233	34	7	—	F		33
34	—	—	—	—	583	411	149	23	—	T	20—24	34
35	—	—	—	—	413	295	102	16	—	M		35
36	—	—	—	—	177	116	47	7	—	F		36
37	—	—	—	—	233	136	78	19	—	T	25 & over	37
38	—	—	—	—	191	109	65	17	—	M		38
39	—	—	—	—	42	27	13	2	—	F		39

TABLE 25—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE-GROUPS AND SEX, FOR ALL RELIGIONS AND ALL AREAS—1961

Percentages

Locality and Age		All Students			Type of Educational Institutions at which attending				
					Schools or Colleges (General)				
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females		
Rawalpindi District									
1	All Ages.	Population	.. 1137085	590686	546399	..	..	..	1
2		Students	.. 127938	89905	38033	118428	82391	36037	2
3		Percentage	.. 11.25	15.22	6.96	10.42	13.95	6.60	3
4	5—9	Population	.. 179578	92005	87573	..	..	..	4
5		Students	.. 57637	38772	18865	54281	36310	17971	5
6		Percentage	.. 32.10	42.14	21.54	30.23	39.47	20.52	6
7	10—14	Population	.. 131284	70188	61096	..	..	..	7
8		Students	.. 53343	38122	15221	49421	35095	14326	8
9		Percentage	.. 40.63	54.31	24.91	37.64	50.00	23.45	9
10	15—19	Population	.. 104807	53715	51092	..	..	..	10
11		Students	.. 16021	12299	3722	14051	10523	3528	11
12		Percentage	.. 15.29	22.90	7.28	13.41	19.59	6.91	12

TABLE 26—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, COLLEGE, TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR MAK TABS, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE-GROUPS AND SEX—1961

Attendance—Urban

Locality and Age	All Students			Type of Educational			
				Schools or Colleges (General)			
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	
Rawalpindi District							
1	All Ages 5 and over	63332	38882	24450	58102	34614	23488
2	5—9 ..	26726	16149	10577	25097	14918	10179
3	10—14 ..	25808	15392	10416	23644	13676	9968
4	15—19 ..	9964	6719	3245	8779	5637	3142
5	20—24 ..	598	428	170	459	299	160
6	25 and over	236	194	42	123	84	39

TABLE 26—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOL, OR COLLEGE, TECHNICAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OR MAK TABS, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE GROUPS AND SEX—1961

Attendance—Urban

Institutions at which attending							Locality and Age
Technical Institutions			Maktabas				
Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Sex	
Rawalpindi District							
1	970	932	38	4260	3336	924	Ages 5 and over
2	2	1	1	1627	1230	397	5—9
3	20	17	3	2144	1699	445	10—14
4	696	675	21	489	407	82	15—19
5	139	129	10	—	—	—	20—24
6	113	110	3	—	—	—	25 and over

TABLE 27—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR MAK TABS, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE GROUPS AND SEX—1961

Attendance—Rural

Locality and Age		All Students			Type of Educational			
					Schools or Colleges (General)			
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	
Rawalpindi District								
1	All ages 5 and over	.. 64606	51023	13583	60326	47777	12549	1
2	5—9	.. 30911	22623	8288	29184	21392	7792	2
3	10—14	.. 27535	22730	4805	25777	21419	4358	3
4	15—19	.. 6057	5580	477	5272	4886	386	4
5	20—24	.. 67	57	10	60	50	10	5
6	25 and over	.. 36	33	3	33	30	3	6

TABLE 27—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, COLEGES, TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR MAK TABS, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE GROUPS AND SEX—1961

Attendance—Rural

Institutions at which attending							Locality and Age	Sex
Technical Institutions			Maktabs					
Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females			
Rawalpindi District								
1	167	155	12	4113	3091	1022	All ages 5 and over	1
2	1	1	—	1726	1230	496	5— 9	2
3	19	17	2	1739	1294	445	10—14	3
4	137	127	10	648	567	81	15—19	4
5	7	7	—	—	—	—	20—24	5
6	3	3	—	—	—	—	25 and over	6

TABLE 28—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL//COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED 1951—1961 ALL RELIGIONS AND ALL AREAS.

Locality and Age		Sex	NUMBER OF PERSONS—1961				NUMBER OF PERSONS—1951				
			Total Popu- lation	Attending	Left	All Educated persons	Total Popu- lation	Attending	Left	All educated persons	
1	Rawalpindi District										
2	All ages 5 and over		T	964728	105267	186672	291939	741599	94457	92715	187172
3		M	504041	76437	150090	226527	400867	74361	87291	161652	
4		F	460687	28830	36582	65412	340732	20096	5424	25520	
5	5—9	T	179578	38633	5592	44225	104701	30554	4	30558	
6		M	92005	27341	4994	32335	54817	24644	2	24646	
7		F	87573	11292	598	11890	49884	5910	2	5912	
8	10 and over	T	785150	66634	181080	247714	636898	63903	92711	156614	
9		M	412036	49096	145096	194192	346050	49717	87289	137006	
10		F	373114	17538	35984	53522	290848	14186	5422	19608	
11	10—14	T	131284	49676	20165	69841	..	..	..	..
12		M	70188	36085	11648	47733	..	..	..	..
13		F	61096	13591	8517	22108	..	..	..	..
14	15—19	T	104807	16021	19823	35844	..	..	..	..
15		M	53715	12299	12907	25206	..	..	..	..
16		F	51092	3722	6916	10638	..	..	..	..
17	20—24	T	90504	665	33166	33831	..	..	..	..
18		M	46240	485	26410	26895	..	..	..	..
19		F	44264	180	6756	6936	..	..	..	..
20	25 and over	T	458555	272	107926	108198	..	..	..	..
21		M	241893	227	94131	94358	..	..	..	..
		F	216662	45	13795	13840	..	..	..	..
22	Rawalpindi City										
23	All Ages 5 and over		T	290980	45660	91816	137476	..	..	..
24		M	170931	27710	70615	98325	..	..	..	..
25		F	120049	17950	21201	39151	..	..	..	..
26	5—9	T	48860	14909	3082	17991	..	..	..	..
27		M	25801	8432	2507	10939	..	..	..	..
28		F	23059	6477	575	7052	..	..	..	..
29	10 and over	T	242120	30751	88734	119485	..	..	..	..
30		M	145130	19278	68108	87386	..	..	..	..
31		F	96990	11473	20626	32099	..	..	..	..
32	10—14	T	37817	20967	4032	24999	..	..	..	..
33		M	21078	12643	2504	15147	..	..	..	..
34		F	16739	8324	1528	9852	..	..	..	..
35	15—19	T	35130	8968	13047	22015	..	..	..	..
36		M	20111	6031	8882	14913	..	..	..	..
37		F	15019	2937	4165	7102	..	..	..	..
38	20—24	T	34864	583	18311	18894	..	..	..	..
39		M	21138	413	13662	14075	..	..	..	..
40		F	13726	170	4649	4819	..	..	..	..
41	25 and over	T	134309	233	53344	53577	..	..	..	..
42		M	82803	191	43060	43251	..	..	..	..
		F	51506	42	10284	10326	..	..	..	..

Footnote :—(1) Excludes the following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in Table 24 but not claiming to be literates :—

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	19004	11431	7573
10—11	3667	2037	1630

(2) The figures in column 7—9 for 5—9 age group are for 0—9 age group for 1951. It is assumed that few, if any children—5 were included in 1951 Tables as " received education ".

TABLE 28—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED 1951/1961—ALL RELIGIONS AND ALL AREAS.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION OF GROUPS							Locality and Age	
1961			1951					
Attending	Left	Educated	Attending	Left	Educated	Sex		
Rawalpindi District								
All ages 5 and over								
1	10.91	19.35	30.26	12.74	12.50	25.24	T	1
2	15.16	29.78	44.94	18.55	21.78	40.33	M	2
3	6.26	7.94	14.20	5.90	1.59	7.49	F	3
4	21.51	3.12	24.63	29.19	0.00	29.19	T	4
5	29.72	5.43	35.15	44.96	0.00	44.96	M	5
6	12.90	0.68	13.58	11.85	0.00	11.85	F	6
7	8.49	23.06	31.55	10.03	14.56	24.59	T	7
8	11.92	35.21	47.13	14.39	25.22	39.59	M	8
9	4.70	9.64	14.34	4.88	1.86	6.74	F	9
10	37.84	15.36	53.20	..	..	..	T	10
11	51.41	16.60	68.01	..	..	..	M	11
12	22.25	13.94	36.19	..	..	..	F	12
13	15.29	18.91	34.20	..	..	..	T	13
14	22.90	24.03	46.93	..	..	..	M	14
15	7.28	13.54	20.82	..	..	..	F	15
16	0.73	36.65	37.38	..	..	..	T	16
17	1.05	57.11	58.16	..	..	..	M	17
18	0.41	15.26	15.67	..	..	..	F	18
19	0.06	23.54	23.60	..	..	..	T	19
20	0.09	38.92	39.01	..	..	..	M	20
21	0.02	7.37	7.39	..	..	..	F	21
Rawalpindi City								
All Ages and over								
22	15.69	31.56	47.25	..	..	..	T	22
23	16.21	41.31	57.52	..	..	..	M	23
24	14.95	17.66	32.61	..	..	..	F	24
25	30.51	6.31	36.82	..	..	..	T	25
26	32.68	9.72	42.40	..	..	..	M	26
27	28.09	2.49	30.58	..	..	..	F	27
28	12.70	36.65	49.35	..	..	..	T	28
29	13.28	46.93	60.21	..	..	..	M	29
30	11.83	21.27	33.10	..	..	..	F	30
31	55.45	10.66	66.11	..	..	..	T	31
32	59.98	11.88	71.86	..	..	..	M	32
33	49.73	9.13	58.86	..	..	..	F	33
34	25.53	37.14	62.67	..	..	..	T	34
35	29.99	44.16	74.15	..	..	..	M	35
36	19.56	27.73	47.29	..	..	..	F	36
37	1.67	52.52	54.19	..	..	..	T	37
38	1.96	64.63	66.59	..	..	..	M	38
39	1.24	33.87	35.11	..	..	..	F	39
40	0.18	39.71	39.89	..	..	..	T	40
41	0.23	52.00	52.23	..	..	..	M	41
42	0.08	19.9	20.05	..	..	..	F	42

TABLE 29—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED, 1961—ALL RELIGIONS—URBAN AREAS

Locality and Age			Number of Persons—1961				Percentage of Total Popu- lation of groups—1961				
			Sex	Total Popula- tion	Attend- ing	Left	All Edu- cated persons	Attend- ing	Left	Educated	
Rawalpindi District											
1	All Ages 5 and over	T	..	346805	56208	108956	165164	16.21	31.42	47.63	1
2		M	..	201133	34837	83996	118833	17.32	41.76	59.08	2
3		F	..	145672	21371	24960	46331	14.67	17.13	31.80	3
4	5—9	T	..	58617	20610	3578	24188	35.16	6.10	41.26	4
5		M	..	30663	12603	3004	15607	41.10	9.80	50.90	5
6		F	..	27954	8007	574	8581	28.64	2.05	30.69	6
7	10—14	T	..	45116	24800	7104	31904	54.97	15.75	70.72	7
8		M	..	24693	14893	5165	20058	60.31	20.92	81.23	8
9		F	..	20423	9907	1939	11846	48.51	9.49	58.00	9
10	15—19	T	..	41052	9964	6621	16585	24.27	16.13	40.40	10
11		M	..	23035	6719	1742	8461	29.17	7.56	36.73	11
12		F	..	18017	3245	4879	8124	18.01	27.08	45.09	12
13	20—24	T	..	42020	598	22419	23017	1.42	53.35	54.77	13
14		M	..	25138	428	16959	17387	1.70	67.46	69.16	14
15		F	..	16882	170	5460	5630	1.01	32.34	33.35	15
16	25 and over	T	..	160000	236	69234	69470	0.15	43.27	43.42	16
17		M	..	97604	194	57126	57320	0.20	58.53	58.73	17
18		F	..	62396	42	12109	12150	0.07	19.41	19.48	18

Footnote :—Excludes following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in Table 27 but not claiming to be literates:—

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	6116	3546	2570
10—11	1008	499	509

TABLE 30—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED—1961—ALL RELIGIONS—RURAL AREAS

Locality and Age			Number of Persons—1961				Percentage of Total Population of groups—1961			
			Total Population	Attending	Left	All Educated persons	Attending	Left	Educated	
Sex										
Rawalpindi District										
1	All Ages 5 and over	T ..	617923	49059	77716	126775	7.94	12.58	20.52	1
2		M ..	302908	41600	66094	107694	13.73	21.82	35.55	2
3		F ..	315015	7459	11622	19081	2.37	3.69	6.06	3
4	5—9	T ..	120961	18023	2014	20037	14.90	1.66	16.56	4
5		M ..	61342	14738	1990	16728	24.03	3.24	27.27	5
6		F ..	59619	3285	24	3309	5.51	0.04	5.55	6
7	10—14	T ..	86168	24876	13061	37937	28.87	15.16	44.03	7
8		M ..	45495	21192	6483	27675	46.58	14.25	60.83	8
9		F ..	40573	3684	6578	10262	9.06	16.17	25.23	9
10	15—19	T ..	63755	6057	13202	19259	9.50	20.71	30.21	10
11		M ..	30680	5580	11165	16745	18.19	36.39	54.58	11
12		F ..	33075	477	2037	2514	1.44	6.16	7.60	12
13	20—24	T ..	48484	67	10747	10814	0.14	22.16	22.30	13
14		M ..	21102	57	9451	9508	0.27	44.79	45.06	14
15		F ..	27382	10	1296	1306	0.04	4.73	4.77	15
16	25 and over	T ..	298555	36	38692	38728	0.01	12.96	12.97	16
17		M ..	144289	33	37005	37038	0.02	25.65	25.67	17
18		F ..	154266	3	1687	1690	0.00	1.10	1.10	18

Note :—Excludes following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in Table 27 but not claiming to be literates:—

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	12888	7885	5003
10—11	2659	1538	1121

TABLE 31—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED) ALL RELIGIONS 1961

Includes Students attending Educational Institutions at the time of the Census
as well as persons who have left School/College.

Locality and Age Sex			Whole Popula- tion aged 5 and over	Illiterate aged 5 and over	Literate		Highest Grade Passed in General or Professional Education				
					No formal educa- tion	Edu- cated	0 & 1	2	3	4	
Rawalpindi District											
1	All Ages	Total	964728	651880	20909	291939	23782	30326	23905	38046	1
2		Males	504041	264142	13372	226527	17188	19591	16965	29423	2
3		Females	460687	387738	7537	65412	6594	10735	6940	8623	3
4	5—9	Total	179578	134813	540	44225	17327	14466	7381	3405	4
5		Males	92005	59379	291	32335	12551	10810	5205	2481	5
6		Females	87573	75434	249	11890	4776	3656	2176	924	6
7	10—14	Total	131284	59983	1460	69841	4367	12253	9063	11999	7
8		Males	70188	21613	842	47733	2988	6057	6179	8553	8
9		Females	61096	38370	618	22108	1379	6196	2884	3446	9
10	15—19	Total	104807	66822	2141	35844	867	752	1744	3783	10
11		Males	53715	27393	1116	25206	714	495	1129	2559	11
12		Females	51092	39429	1025	10638	153	257	615	1224	12
13	20—24	Total	90504	54383	2290	33831	359	821	1048	3149	13
14		Males	46240	18138	1207	26895	301	664	710	2319	14
15		Females	44264	36245	1083	6936	58	157	338	830	15
16	25 & over	Total	458555	235879	14478	108198	862	2034	4669	15710	16
17		Males	241893	137619	9916	94358	634	1565	3742	13511	17
18		Females	216662	198260	4562	13840	228	469	927	2199	18
Rawalpindi City											
19	All Ages	Total	290980	145868	7636	137476	7272	10629	9460	14036	19
20		Males	170931	68836	3770	98325	3977	7100	5890	9049	20
21		Females	120049	77032	3866	39151	3295	3529	3570	4987	21
22	5—9	Total	48860	30615	254	17991	5229	7036	3189	1742	22
23		Males	25801	14738	124	10939	2501	4835	1917	1141	23
24		Females	23059	15877	130	7052	2728	2201	1272	601	24
25	10—14	Total	37817	12456	362	24999	1194	2097	3318	4238	25
26		Males	21078	5779	152	15147	1814	1165	1893	2452	26
27		Females	16739	6677	210	9852	380	932	1425	1786	27
28	15—19	Total	35130	12479	636	22015	246	316	638	1513	28
29		Males	20111	4974	224	14913	188	215	392	822	29
30		Females	15019	7505	412	7102	58	101	246	691	30
31	20—24	Total	34864	15081	889	18894	253	246	528	1396	31
32		Males	21138	6681	382	14075	224	163	357	890	32
33		Females	13726	8400	507	4819	29	83	171	506	33
34	25 & over	Total	134309	75237	5495	53577	350	934	1787	5147	34
35		Males	82803	36664	2888	43251	250	722	1331	3744	35
36		Females	51506	38573	2607	10326	100	212	456	1403	36

TABLE 31—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED) ALL RELIGIONS 1961

Includes Students attending Educational Institution at the time of Census
as well as persons who have left School/College.

Highest Grade Passed in General or Professional Education											Percentage educated aged 5 and over	Locality and Age		
5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Intermediate	Degree	Higher Degree	Oriental	Sex				
Rawalpindi District														
1	39097	25686	19192	32486	17037	29737	7140	3956	1440	103	30.26	Total	All Ages	1
2	29268	21258	15746	25815	14382	2622	5940	3324	1247	88	44.94	Males		2
3	9829	4428	3446	6671	2655	3445	1206	632	193	15	14.20	Females		3
4	1646	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.63	Total	5—9	4
5	1288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.15	Males		5
6	358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.58	Females		6
7	12460	8547	5920	3489	1261	482	—	—	—	—	53.20	Total	10—14	7
8	8905	6644	4567	2591	904	345	—	—	—	—	68.01	Males		8
9	3555	1903	1353	898	357	137	—	—	—	—	36.19	Females		9
10	5397	3745	3961	6045	4370	4110	897	147	24	2	34.20	Total	15—19	10
11	3367	2904	2996	4204	3234	2955	544	89	14	2	46.93	Males		11
12	2030	841	965	1841	1136	1155	353	58	10	—	20.82	Females		12
13	4093	3120	2659	5473	3881	6948	1500	648	127	5	37.38	Total	20—24	13
14	2762	2633	2258	4052	3427	6116	1126	437	86	4	58.16	Males		14
15	1331	487	401	1421	454	832	374	211	41	1	15.67	Females		15
16	15501	10274	6652	17479	7525	18197	4749	3161	1289	96	23.60	Total	25 & over	16
17	12946	9077	5925	14968	6817	16876	4270	2798	1147	82	39.01	Males		17
18	2555	1197	727	2511	708	1321	479	363	142	14	7.39	Females		18
Rawalpindi City														
19	15505	11699	8588	17571	11949	21476	5010	3204	1027	50	47.25	Total	All Ages	19
20	10155	8352	6108	12442	9528	18200	3945	2663	880	36	57.52	Males		20
21	5350	3347	2480	5129	2421	3276	1065	541	147	14	32.61	Females		21
22	795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.82	Total	5—9	22
23	545	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.40	Males		23
24	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.58	Females		24
25	4586	3718	2658	1907	896	387	—	—	—	—	66.11	Total	10—14	25
26	2755	2307	1667	1230	595	269	—	—	—	—	71.86	Males		26
27	1831	1411	991	677	301	118	—	—	—	—	58.86	Females		27
28	2338	2031	1922	3991	4077	3983	817	121	22	—	62.67	Total	15—19	28
29	1578	1347	1230	2642	2999	2914	502	72	12	—	74.15	Males		29
30	760	684	692	1349	1078	1069	315	49	10	—	47.29	Females		30
31	1810	1542	1205	2940	2508	4692	1172	512	90	—	54.19	Total	20—24	31
32	1130	1190	953	1955	2070	3888	855	338	62	—	67.59	Males		32
33	680	352	252	985	438	804	317	174	28	—	35.11	Females		33
34	5976	4408	2803	8733	4468	12414	3021	2571	915	50	39.89	Total	25 & over	34
35	4147	3508	2258	6615	3864	11129	2583	2258	806	36	52.23	Males		35
36	1829	900	545	2118	604	1285	433	318	109	14	20.05	Females		36

TABLE 32—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES—1961

- Note:—1. CERTIFICATES include only those awarded by recognized educational Institutions to persons who have passed "Middle" or 8th Class and after at least 6 months full-time instruction in one of the special fields.
2. DIPLOMAS AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES include only recognized professional diplomas or Professional Bachelor's, Master's or Doctor's Degrees in one of the Special fields.

Locality	Sex	Holders of Certificates in the fields of—			
		Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture
Rawalpindi District					
	Both Sexes	3116	345	289	53
	Males	2421	246	287	41
	Females	695	99	2	12
Rawalpindi City					
	Both Sexes	1431	253	158	27
	Males	1010	169	156	16
	Females	421	84	2	14

TABLE 33—OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY AGE AND SEX

Locality	Sex	All Re- ligions All Ages	Muslims by Age-groups					
			All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	40—59	60 & over
Rawalpindi District								
	Both Sexes	.. 150932	150846	8172	17055	53337	45163	27119
	Males	.. 112734	112684	4800	10830	40946	35876	20232
	Females	.. 38198	38162	3372	6225	12391	9287	6887

TABLE 32—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES —1961

Note:—1. CERTIFICATES include only those awarded by recognized educational Institutions to persons who have passed "Middle" or 8th Class and after at least 6 months full-time instruction in one of the special fields.

2. DIPLOMAS AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES include only recognized professional diplomas or Professional Bachelor's, Master's or Doctor's Degrees in one of the Special fields.

Holders of Diplomas and Professional Degrees in the fields of—							Locality	
Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	Commerce	Law	Other Professions	Sex	
Rawalpindi District								
1 1391	257	518	60	58	156	173	Both Sexes	1
2 1122	201	516	57	57	156	164	Males	2
3 269	56	2	3	1	..	9	Females	3
4 809	180	264	28	45	130	115	Both Sexes	4
5 628	140	263	26	44	130	107	Males	5
6 181	40	1	2	1	..	8	Females	6
							Rawalpindi City	

TABLE 33—OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY AGE AND SEX

Non-Muslims by Age-groups						Locality	
All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	40—59	60 & over	Sex	
Rawalpindi District							
1 86	4	23	35	18	6	Both Sexes	1
2 50	1	17	19	9	4	Males	2
3 36	3	6	16	9	2	Females	3

TABLE 34—ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION FOR ALL RELIGION AND ALL AREAS

Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force Aged 10 and over			Persons aged 10 years and over not in Civilian Labour Force			Depen- dents aged below 10 years
			Total	Working	Not working but looking for work	Total	Women doing house- hold work only	Depen- dents aged 10 years or over and others	
Rawalpindi District									
	T	1137085	337923	312424	25499	447227	248851	198376	351935
	M	590686	209088	265440	24648	121948	—	121948	178650
	F	546399	47835	46984	851	325279	248851	76428	173285
Murree Tehsil									
	T	117870	29864	27518	2346	48472	31472	17000	39534
	M	56753	27762	25443	2319	9487	—	9487	19504
	F	61117	2102	2075	27	38985	31472	7513	20030
Rawalpindi Tehsil									
	T	640732	200860	188121	12739	245856	131835	114021	194016
	M	352209	178374	166019	12355	74435	—	74435	99400
	F	288523	22486	22102	384	171421	131835	39586	94616
Kahuta Tehsil									
	T	146346	40451	36146	4305	58267	27739	30528	47628
	M	69193	30812	26592	4220	14517	—	14517	23864
	F	77153	9639	9554	85	43750	27739	16011	23764
Gujar Khan Tehsil									
	T	232137	66748	60639	6109	94632	57805	36827	70757
	M	112531	53140	47386	5754	23509	—	23519	35882
	F	119606	13608	13253	355	71123	57805	13318	34875

TABLE 35—ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION FOR CITIES AND SELECTED TOWNS

Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force Aged 10 and over			Persons aged 10 years and over Not in Civilian Labour Force			Depen- dents aged below 10 years
			Total	Working	Not working but looking for work	Total	Women doing house- hold work only	Depen- dents aged 10 years or over and Others	
Rawalpindi City									
1	T	340175	100238	95646	4592	141882	66747	75135	98055
2	M	195467	96451	91952	4499	48679	—	48679	50337
3	F	144708	3787	3694	93	93203	66747	26456	47718

TABLE 36—ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION FOR RURAL PARTS OF LOCALITIES

Locality	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force Aged 10 and over			Persons aged 10 years and over not in Civilian Labour Force			Depend- ents aged below 10 years	
		Total	Working	Not working but looking for work	Total	Women doing house- hold work only	Depen- dents aged 10 years or over and others		
Rawalpindi District—Rural									
T	730462	216072	197130	18942	280890	167917	112973	233500	1
M	359807	172922	154699	18223	68644	—	68644	118241	2
F	370655	43150	42431	719	212246	167917	44329	115259	3
Murree Tehsil—Rural									
T	104384	26433	24146	2287	42354	28230	14124	35597	4
M	50982	24433	22168	2265	8552	—	8552	17997	5
F	53402	2000	1978	22	33802	28230	5572	17600	6
Rawalpindi Tehsil—Rural									
T	263522	86938	80379	6559	91843	57712	34131	84741	7
M	135431	68585	62290	6295	23641	—	23641	43205	8
F	128091	18353	18089	264	68202	57712	10490	41536	9
Kahuta Tehsil—Rural									
T	141948	39083	34821	4262	56825	27010	29815	46040	10
M	66955	29780	25600	4180	14105	—	14105	23070	11
F	74993	9303	9221	82	42720	27010	15710	22970	12
Gujar Khan Tehsil—Rural									
T	220608	63618	57784	5834	89868	54965	34903	67122	13
M	106439	50124	44641	5483	22346	—	22346	33969	14
F	114169	13494	13143	351	67522	54965	12557	33153	15

TABLE 37—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS, AGE-GROUPS AND SEX, 1961

Locality Economic Status		AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS						
		All Ages		0—9		10—11		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	Rawalpindi District ..	590686	546399	178650	173285	26833	24027	1
2	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.	290088	47835	—	—	2679	978	2
3	(i) Cultivators ..	115555	31428	—	—	1246	658	3
4	(ii) Other Agriculturists ..	11505	1528	—	—	201	17	4
5	(iii) Non-Agriculturists ..	163028	14879	—	—	1232	303	5
6	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.	300598	498564	178650	173285	24154	23049	6
7	Rawalpindi City ..	195467	144708	50337	47718	8542	6930	7
8	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.	96451	3787	—	—	545	75	8
9	(i) Cultivators ..	1272	86	—	—	3	—	9
10	(ii) Other Agriculturists ..	647	35	—	—	6	—	10
11	(iii) Non-Agriculturists ..	94523	3666	—	—	536	75	11
12	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.	99016	140921	50337	47718	7997	6855	12

Locality Economic Status		AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS						
		25—34		35—44		45—54		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	Rawalpindi District ..	77554	82273	64938	55623	46535	37729	1
2	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.	65540	10579	57137	9238	42614	6921	2
3	(i) Cultivators ..	18937	6418	21941	5997	20288	4671	3
4	(ii) Other Agriculturists ..	2498	399	1831	291	1293	217	4
5	(iii) Non-Agriculturists ..	44105	3762	33365	2950	21033	2033	5
6	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.	12014	71694	7801	46385	3921	30808	6
7	Rawalpindi City ..	32248	22930	24866	13348	14607	8249	7
8	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.	26954	945	20335	804	12907	543	8
9	(i) Cultivators ..	121	19	234	24	214	12	9
10	(ii) Other Agriculturists ..	104	6	124	4	62	5	10
11	(iii) Non-Agriculturists ..	26729	920	19977	776	12631	526	11
12	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.	5294	21985	4531	12544	1700	7706	12

TABLE 37—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS, AGE-GROUPS AND SEX, 1961.

AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS							Locality Economic Status
12—14		15—19		20—24			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	43350	37069	53715	51092	46240	44264	Rawalpindi District
2	11818	2997	32749	5359	34686	5711	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.
3	4743	2068	10444	3654	8979	3550	(i) Cultivators
4	920	73	2193	195	1564	179	(ii) Other Agriculturists
5	6155	856	20112	1510	24143	1982	(iii) Non-Agriculturists
6	31537	34072	20966	45733	11554	38553	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.
7	12536	9809	20111	15019	21138	13726	Rawalpindi City
8	2932	151	10708	303	14265	613	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.
9	34	1	195	5	121	17	(i) Cultivators
10	29	1	96	8	108	3	(ii) Other Agriculturists
11	2869	149	10417	290	14036	593	(iii) Non-Agriculturists
12	9604	9658	9403	14716	6873	13113	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.

AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS					Locality Economic Status
55—59		60 & over			
Males	Females	Males	Femal es		
1	13900	10332	38966	30705	Rawalpindi District
2	12016	1703	30849	4349	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.
3	6935	1145	22042	3267	(i) Cultivators
4	296	64	709	93	(ii) Other Agrciulturists
5	4785	494	8098	989	(iii) Non-Agriculturists
6	1884	8629	8117	26356	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.
7	3399	2211	7683	4768	Rawalpindi City
8	2727	123	5078	230	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.
9	38	2	312	6	(i) Cultivators
10	45	1	73	7	(ii) Other Agriculturists
11	2644	120	4693	217	(iii) Non-Agriculturists
12	672	2088	2605	4538	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.

**TABLE 38—OCCUPATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961
PERSONS AGED 10 AND OVER**

Left hand spread

1 2 3	Locality		Total Agri- cultural Labour Force	Cultiva- tors and Agri- cultural Labou- rers	Orchard and Nursery Wor- kers	Malis	Market Garde- ners	Dairy Farmers & Poul- try Keepers	1 2 3
	Rawalpindi District		Total	160016	146983	4348	1527	673	829
			Males	127060	115555	3943	1423	618	684
			Females	32956	31428	405	104	55	145

**TABLE 38—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961
PERSONS AGED 10 AND OVER**

Right hand spread

1 2 3	Herd- men & Animal Bree- ders	Bee Keepers	Silk- worm Keepers	Other Breeder	Drivers of Farm Tractors & Machines	Hunters & Trappers	Other Agricul- turists	Locality		1 2 3
	Rawalpindi District							Total		
	4274	281	156	443	271	231	—	Males		
	3662	195	101	399	261	219	—	Females		
	612	86	55	44	10	12	—			

Census of Pakistan, 1961

ENUMERATOR'S BOOKLET

THIS CENSUS, or NATIONAL STOCK-TAKING is being conducted to secure information of the highest value to the general public, the business community and Government. YOU are the key man in it.

We count on you to give evidence of your good citizenship by doing this job efficiently, so as to ensure a Census of the highest quality.

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

Pocket Instructions for Enumerators

General :

1. Read, mark and learn this Booklet so that you may be ready to assist respondents who have any difficulty in choosing their answer.

2. Fill in the Location Code at the top of each schedule at home before you start Enumeration. The following is an example of how these 5 boxes should be filled up by an imaginary Enumerator whose Block Location Code number is 334060312.

Admin. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block
33	4	06	03	12

3. The remainder of each schedule is to be completed in the field at the actual time of enumeration. Please write clearly and definitely, using your presentation Ball-point pen.

4. Be sure to include all persons enumerated in Cols. 8 to 16 of the Housing Census Schedule who are still present. Also satisfy yourself that all *INFANTS* and all additions made in the household until the time of Enumeration are properly reported. People usually forget to get all the *female members* enumerated, so take special care to see that *every female* in the household is enumerated.

5. Always introduce yourself by showing your letter of Appointment which you should carry with you.

(ii)

6. Should any person object to answering any Census question you should explain that the information collected is **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**, that it will not be communicated to any person whatsoever, and that no use will be made of it, which can in any way injure the respondents interests.

7. Spoiled Schedules should *not* be removed from the pad, but should be clearly cancelled with a cross on both sides. If a wrong entry is made by mistake under any question, it may be neatly cancelled by a cross (x) and the right entry made.

Whom to Count:

8. The object is to *include in the Census* all persons who are normally residents of Pakistan and all visitors to Pakistan during the Enumeration Period. The Census is to be complete and the motto should be "catch every person", but *no one should be counted more than once*.

9. Therefore *visit each and every house* during the Enumeration Period, missing no place in your Block. Write a schedule for every person you find there who is a Normal Resident, and also for visitors, travellers and wanderers in accordance with these instructions.

10. *A Normal Resident* in a house is a person who has his or her present regular residence of lodging place there. If you have any doubt as to whether a person is truly a normal resident, you should fill in a schedule for him or her and make a note to consult your Supervisor.

11. *Absent members of the household.*—The object of the *Preliminary Questions* is to ensure that persons who are temporarily away from their present normal residence for part

of the Enumeration Period, are enumerated in the locality in which they normally reside. This will be part of your job.

Persons who are absent from their Normal Residence during the *whole* Enumeration Period will be counted at the place where they have gone and you need not worry about them.

12. *Temporary visitors* who have not already been enumerated, should be enumerated where they are found no matter where they come from, unless they will be back at their normal place of residence in Pakistan at some later time during the Enumeration Period. If you enumerate them you must warn them not to allow themselves to be enumerated again. But if you do *not* enumerate them you should ask them to get themselves enumerated at their normal place of residence when they return there before 31st January, 1961.

Post Enumeration check:

13. In addition to normal Supervision and Checking during the Enumeration Period, a percentage of the Enumeration Schedules will be completely checked soon after the "BIG COUNT" in order to assess the accuracy of the Census. Every Census Officer should try to ensure that no defect is discovered in his work at that stage.

Questions.

How to write answers.

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS :

House No.

Write in the box.

Household No.

Write in the box.

(within the house).

(This will nearly always be "1" save in cities).

Have you been enumerated already?	If "NO" ask question (a).
(a) Is this your present REGULAR residence or lodging place?	If "YES" carry out enumeration in full. If "NO" ask question (b).
(b) Will you be BACK in your normal residence before 31st JANUARY, 1961?	If "NO" or doubtful, carry out enumeration. If "YES" do not fill in this form, but carefully warn the person that it is his/her duty to see that a form is made out at his/her normal residence.

Q. 1. NAME ?

Write it out.

If a tribesman put name of tribe, clan and section of tribe after the person's name in the Quetta and Kalat Divisions and in the area between the Durand Line and the settled Districts in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, put name of Tribe.

Explanation.—Statistically names have no significance and the record of names will

be later destroyed. The reason for the recording of the name is to assist you in obtaining correct information and in preventing double counting. If a child has not been named enter "Son of———" "Daughter of———". If any person is hesitant to let you know the names of female members of his household, do not insist upon knowing the name but write down "Wife of———", "Daughter of———" and so on. Similarly if the respondent is a woman, do not insist upon knowing the name of her husband or any such person whose name she is reluctant to give in view of any prevailing custom.

Relationship to
HEAD OF
HOUSE-
HOLD ?

Write it out.

Explanation.—For Head, write "Head". For wife or husband, son or daughter of Head, enter "wife", "Husband", "son", "daughter" as the case may be.

For non-relatives enter "Servant", "Guest", "Friend" and so on, as the case may be.

Q. 2. SEX ?

Ring round "male".
or "female".

Explanation.—Every person will be classed either as male or female. Eunuchs will be recorded as males.

Q. 3. AGE ?

Write the number of years completed on the 31st January, 1961.

For infants under one year.

Write number of completed months in box "Under one year", i.e., 0 to 11.

(iv)

Explanation.—Enter age in *completed years*, except for children less than 12 months old *e.g.*, a person who will be 20 years 10 months on 31st January, 1961, should be entered as 20 years and not 21 years. For a child less than 12 months old, enter number of *completed months*. Enter “0” months when under 1 month. If age is not known, try to ascertain the age as accurately as possible by reference to any past event which may be remembered. The estimation of age is of great importance and calls for intelligence and diligence on the part of the Enumerator. It will generally help in the estimation of ages to enumerate the children in a household starting from the youngest child.

Q. 4. MARITAL STATUS?

Single.	Ring round “1” under ‘Single.’
Married.	Ring round “2” under ‘Married’.
Widowed.	Ring round “3” under ‘Widowed.’
Divorced.	Ring round “4” under ‘Divorced’.

Explanation.—“Single” applies only to persons who have never been married.

“Married” includes all persons who are at present married, all persons habitually living together as man and wife and all persons living apart but still married and not widowed or divorced.

“Widowed” applies to a person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not married again.

“Divorced” applies to both divorcer and divorcee if not remarried.

Q. 5. WERE YOU
BORN IN THIS
DISTRICT?

If not, WHERE?

If yes, ring round
“Born in”.

For other places in
Pakistan write
name of the Dis-
trict.

If born in “Azad
Kashmir” or “Oc-
cupied Kashmir”
the word “Azad
Kashmir” or “Oc-
cupied Kashmir”
should be written
along with the
name of District.

If born in India,
write “India” along
with the name of
District.

Elsewhere write name
of COUNTRY
ONLY.

Explanation.—Birth place means the country or district in which the person was born according to present political boundaries which may differ from those existing at the time of birth.

Q. 6. ARE YOU A
PAKISTANI ?

If a Powindah; ask
are you an Afghan
Powindah ?

If a Kashmiri:

Are you a na-
tional of “Azad
Kashmir” or
“Occupied Kash-
mir”?

If yes, ring round
“PAK”.

If yes, write “AF-
GHAN” and put
“Powindah” after
it.

Write one of them.

If not what is your NATIONALITY? Write it out.

Explanation.—Write down exactly what the respondent says. People know quite well whether they regard themselves as Pakistani or not and it is their opinion that has to be recorded.

For non-Pakistanis record the name of the country of which they claim to be Nationals.

Afghan Powindahs.—If an Afghan does not know whether he is a Powindah, ask him how long he is staying in Pakistan. If he is only here for the winter, treat him as a Powindah.

Q. 7. RELIGION? Ring round the appropriate number.

Explanation.—Accept respondent's own classification. The last blank box is intended for persons who claim a religion other than those recorded on the schedule, when the religion claimed should be written in the blank box. If a person claims no religion, write "None" in the blank box.

Q. 8. DISABLED? If totally blind, ring round "1" under "Blind".

If deaf and dumb, ring round "2" under "Deaf and Dumb".

If crippled ring round "3" under "Crippled".

Explanation.—A person will be treated as blind if he cannot count the Enumerator's

fingers held up about one foot in front of his face with or without spectacles, and as "Crippled" if he is permanently unable to use one or both of his arms and or legs. A person who is deaf but *can* speak, or dumb but *can* hear will *not* be counted as "deaf and dumb".

IF NOT DISABLED PUT A CROSS IN THIS BOX

Q. 9. MOTHER TONGUE? Ring round the appropriate number under languages.

Explanation.—One of the last blank columns is intended for persons whose mother tongue is not one of those named on the schedule; when that is the case write the name of the language in the blank heading and then ring the number underneath. Every person must have a mother tongue. In the case of a young child who is as yet unable to speak, or of a deaf-mute, the language to be entered would be that principally spoken at the present time in the home by the parents or guardians. A person cannot have more than one mother tongue and for this reason there should be *only one* entry in this column.

Q. 10. OTHER LANGUAGES YOU CAN EASILY SPEAK? Ring round the appropriate number under languages.

Explanation.—The respondent should not claim to speak any language unless he can easily converse in it. If he claims to be able to speak languages which are not provided on the schedule write the names in the blank columns and ring the number in the appropriate box. The language already ringed as mother tongue in the preceding question should *NOT* be ringed again in this question which deals only with *OTHER* languages spoken.

Q. 11. LITERACY?

- (i) Are you able to *read and write* a simple letter? If so, in what languages? Ring round the number under appropriate languages against "Write and Read only".
- (ii) Are you able to *read with understanding*, but not write? If so, in what languages? Ring round the number under appropriate languages against "Read only".
- (iii) Are you able to read the Holy Quran *without understanding*? If yes, put a \checkmark mark under Arabic in box 9 against "Read only."

IF CANNOT READ OR WRITE AT ALL DRAW A CROSS RIGHT THROUGH THESE BOXES.

Explanation.—A ring round 9 under Arabic against "Read only" will mean that the respondent can read Arabic and the Holy Quran *with* understanding. A \checkmark in this box will clearly mean ability only to read the Holy Quran *without* understanding. Languages already ringed for "Write and Read" should *not* be ringed again for "Read only".

Q. 12. SCHOOL OR COLLEGE ATTENDANCE?

Are you *NOW* ATTENDING A SCHOOL OR COLLEGE OR AN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION?

If attending a school or college of General or Professional Education ring round "G".
If attending an Institution of

Technical Education ring round "T".

If attending a Maktab ring round "M".

IF A PERSON IS NOT AT PRESENT ATTENDING ANY SCHOOL OR COLLEGE, PUT A CROSS IN THE BOX "NOW GOING TO SCHOOL OR COLLEGE."

Explanation.—For the purpose of Census a person is regarded as regularly attending school or college, or a technical institution regardless of any temporary break in attendance due to sickness or holiday, etc. The terms "School" and "College" cover institutions imparting General or Professional Education below and above matriculation standard respectively without regard to the names of the institutions.

Technical Institutions include Polytechnics, Technical High Schools, etc.

Maktab or Madrasa includes places where the Holy Quran and often elementary Urdu or other local languages are taught by an Imam, Maulvi or other teacher.

Q. 13. EDUCATION?

(This applies both to those who are now attending School/College, and to those who have completed education).

Highest Grade Passed in Gen. or Prof. Education
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 M. Int. D. H.D. O. Cert. Dip.

FIELD

Educ.	Med.	Engin.	Agri.	Com.	Law	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(i) WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU HAVE PASSED IN SCHOOL OR COLLEGE?

(a) *For below Matriculation :*

Ring round the appropriate number, from 1 to 9 for the highest class completed at School.

(b) *For Matriculation and above.*

Ring "M" for Matriculate.

Ring "Int" for Intermediate Passed.

Ring "D" for Degree Holder.

Ring "HD" for Higher Degree such as Master's or Doctor's Degree, and

Ring "O" for others including Oriental Degrees.

(ii) In which *FIELD OF PROFESSIONAL (INCLUDING TECHNICAL) EDUCATION*, if any, have you passed?

Ring round "1" under "Educ." for Education.

Ring round "2" under "Med." for Medicine.

Ring round "3" under "Engin" for Engineering.

Ring round "4" under "Agri" for Agriculture.

Ring round "5" under "Com." for Commerce.

Ring round "6" for Law.

Ring round "7" for Others.

Cert.—If passed "middle" or the 8th class in School or higher, and hold a Certificate awarded by a recognised Educational Institution after at least 6 months full time attendance in the field of Educ., Med., Engin. or Agri., ring "Cert" and the number of the appropriate Professional (including Technical) field, as well as the highest grade in general education. *E.g.*, a certificated Nurse who has passed "middle" or the 8th class would have 3 rings round "8", "Cert" and "2" under "Med." field. Certificates will not be recorded if general education has not passed "middle" or the 8th class.

Dip.—If passed Matriculation or higher and hold a recognised Diploma, ring "Dip" and the number of the Professional (including Technical) Field, as well as the highest grade in general education, *e.g.*, a Diplomaed Teacher who has passed Matric, will have 3 rings round "M", "Dip" and "1" under Education Field. No Diploma will be recorded unless the holder has passed Matric or higher in general education.

Field.—The Professional (including Technical) Field should only be ringed in the case of those who hold a recognised Professional (or Technical) Certificate or Diploma, or a Professional Bachelor's, Master's or Doctor's Degree.

(viii)

INDIVIDUAL POPULATION

(Front)

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

		Admin. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block									
1 & 2	Name				House No.	House- hold No.									
	Relationship					Males Females									
AGE		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced										
3 & 4	Years Under one year Months	1	2	3	4										
5 & 6	Born in	PAK													
7 & 8	Mus. 1	Caste Hindu 2	Sch. C. 3	Budh. 4	Chr. 5	Parsi 6	Blind 1	Deaf & Dumb 2	Crip- pled 3						
		Bengali	Punjabi	Pushto	Sindhi	Urdu	Baluchi	Brauhi	Persian	Arabic	English				
9	Mother Tongue	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
10	Other Languages	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
11	Write and Read	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Read only	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
12 & 13	Now going to School or College	Highest grade passed in Gen. or Prof. Education										Cert. Dip.			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	M.	Int.	D.	HD.	O.
	G T M	FIELD		Educ.		Med.	Engin.	Agri.	Com.	Law	Other				
		1		2		3	4	5	6	7					
14	Own Agricultural land in Pakistan.	Yes.										No.			

Turn over for persons 10 years of age and over.

CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1961

(Back)

FOR PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE ONLY

15	Working 1	Not working but looking for work 2	Neither working nor looking for work 3	
16	Main Occupation (kind of work) T			
17	Name and type of Industry, business or service			
18	Owner Cultivator 1	Tenant 2	Family help 3	Agricultural Labour 4
19	Employer 1	Employee 2	Independent worker 3	Unpaid family help 4
20	Subsidiary Occupation, if any			
21	DETAILS OF PERSONS NEITHER WORKING NOR LOOKING FOR WORK (15—3)			
	Women doing house- hold work only 1	Pensioners, rent receivers, etc. 2	Inmates of Prisons Asylums etc. 3	Dependents and others 4
22	ONLY FOR WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED			
	Total No. of children born alive		Total years remained Wed.	

(x)

IF A PERSON HAS NOT PASSED ANY
GRADE AT ALL PUT A CROSS
IN THE BOX

Q. 14. OWNERS
OF AGRICUL-
TURAL LAND.
DO YOU OWN
AGRICULTUR-
AL LAND IN
PAKISTAN?

Ring round "Yes" or
"No" as appro-
priate.

Explanation.—(1) Agricultural land *includes* land producing crops and also banjar. It *excludes* building sites and land reserved for residential purposes such as 'Abadideh'.

(2) Owner of Agricultural land *includes* one shown as such in the Revenue records (khewat or khata). But it also *includes* Lease purchasers, Mortgagees with possession, Refugees and other persons who have been given provisional or permanent allotment of Agricultural land and Grantees of land in Colonies on instalment payment or other bases (including those who became owners after Land Reforms).

(3) Owner *excludes* those who are mortgagees *without* possession and adult sons of landowners who work their parents' land, with or without their own ploughs. It *excludes* also all occupancy and other tenants and share croppers.

REMAINING QUESTIONS ARE TO BE
ASKED ONLY OF PERSONS TEN (10)
YEARS OLD AND ABOVE.

Q. 15. ECONOMI-
CALLY ACTIVE
UN-EMPLOYED
AND INACTIVE.

Are you *WORK-
ING FOR PROFIT*
or to *EARN*
WAGES or
SALARY or do you

If "Yes", ring
round (1).

HELP ANY
MEMBER OF
YOUR FAMILY
ON THE
FARM, ETC.?

If not working
at present, are
you *LOOKING
FOR WORK* for
salary or wages
or profit, etc.

If "yes", ring
round (2).

If "No", ring
round (3).

Explanation.—(1) If the respondent is *not* a tiller of the soil, this question should be put with specific reference to "*WORKING*" or "*NOT WORKING BUT LOOKING FOR WORK*" *during the last week, i.e., a non-agricultural worker* who has not been working, but looking for work during the last week will be ringed "2", but if he has done any work for profit, etc., during the week, he will be ringed "1".

(2) "Inactive" is a person who is not working to earn his livelihood nor is he in search of any work. Students and Housewives doing *only household duties* are to be treated as "Inactive". But persons who are helping any member of their family in his profession or trade, even if they are not paid for such work in cash or kind, are to be classed as "Working". Persons not working and living on rent or pension *only* are also to be treated as inactives. Beggars and Prostitutes are also to be classed as inactives, because, although they do earn, they are not helping in the production of economic goods.

(3) In the case of "Inactives" questions 16 to 20 will *not* be asked but the details of their categories will be ascertained from Question No. 21 and recorded accordingly.

Questions 16 to 20 to be asked only of persons who are "*WORKING*" OR "*LOOKING FOR WORK*", *i.e., who are ringed (1) or (2) in Q. No. 15.*

**Q. 16. WHAT IS
YOUR MAIN
OCCUPATION?**

(what kind of
work do you do)?

If a TILLER OF
THE SOIL, ring
round "T" and
move on to Q. 18.
Otherwise write
the OCCUPA-
TION.

Explanation.—A tiller of the soil is one who himself works on the land or gets it cultivated under his direct personal supervision. Information regarding "Main Occupation" is required only if the person is "WORKING" or, if not working is "LOOKING FOR WORK". It is essential that a person's occupation be recorded in such a way that it may provide an adequate description of the work he is doing, or is looking for. In the case of a person looking for work for the first time, enter "NONE YET".

For your guidance a list of descriptions of occupations which are not acceptable without qualification is given below. This list is not comprehensive but gives an idea of the precision required.

Administrative Officer.—State whether Government Administrative, City Council Administrative Officer, etc.

Clerk.—State whether accounts clerk, correspondence clerk, stores clerk, solicitor's clerk, tally clerk, timekeeper, etc.

Driver.—State whether lorry driver, bus driver, taxi driver, car driver, tractor driver, railway engine driver, crane driver, bulldozer driver, etc.

Conductor.—State whether bus conductor, band conductor, railway conductor, etc.

Engineer.—State whether civil engineer, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, mining engineer, motor engineer, etc.

Factory Worker.—State the exact nature of work done and the kind of factory.

Inspector.—State whether fire inspector, health inspector, labour inspector, police inspector, traffic inspector, ticket inspector, railway inspector, vehicle inspector, etc.

Labourer.—State whether dock labourer, earth moving labourer, godown labourer, transport labourer, etc.

Manager.—State whether finance manager, personnel manager, general sales manager, textile retail manager, owner or partner (stating nature of business), etc.

Mechanic.—State whether motor mechanic, radio mechanic, lift mechanic, etc.

Owner Proprietor.—State nature of business owned.

Salesman.—State whether retail shop salesman, insurance salesman, ticket salesman, newsboy, street vendor, wholesale commodities salesman, broker, auctioneer, etc.

The description should be appropriate to the actual work done irrespective of educational, professional, or technical qualifications achieved by a person. Vague, incomplete and ambiguous descriptions like "service" "Labourer" "Mulazmat" should be avoided.

**For PERSONS NOT RINGED "T" IN
QUESTION NO. 16.**

**Q. 17. NAME AND
TYPE OF INDUS-
TRY, BUSINESS
OR SERVICE?**

Write it out.

Explanation.—Enter the name of the Industry, Business or Service in which the person is working.

(xii)

The entry has to be made *only* if the person is working, or if not working, has been previously working and is at present looking for work. In the case of a person who is looking for work for the first time, enter "X" against this question.

Industry refers to the activity of the firm, establishment or department in which the person is employed or to the kind of business the person operates. The following are examples of Industry/Business descriptions:—

Stock-raising, forestry and logging, fishery, biscuit making, clothes making, furniture making, brick manufacturing, pineapple canning, cotton ginning, cotton textiles, jute textiles, woollen textiles, tannery, leather products, blacksmithy, motor repairing, road making, fish retailing, boot and shoe retailing, banking, insurance, architecture, advertising, cinema, restaurants, hotels, laundries, hair-dressing, etc.

Railway transport, motor taxi service, motor cycle rikshaw service, air transport, postal services, primary school, technical school, university, Governmental medical services, private medical services, social welfare services, legal services, domestic services, armed services, etc.

The list is not comprehensive but it should indicate the variety of descriptions and the degree of precision required.

Q. 18. AGRICULTURAL STATUS? *Only for persons ringed "T" in question No. 16.*

(i) Do you OWN ALL OR PART OF THE LAND you till? *If yes, ring round "1" under "owner cultivator".*

(ii) TENANT—Do you pay rent in cash or kind for ALL OR PART OF the land you till? *If yes, ring round "2" under "Tenant".*

(iii) Are you UNPAID FAMILY HELP? *If yes, ring round "3" under "Family help".*

(iv) Are you an AGRICULTURAL LABOURER working for others for wages in cash or kind? *If yes, ring round "4" under "Agricultural Labour".*

Explanation.—All persons classed as Tillers in Q. 16 *must* have a ring round one or more of the numbers in this question. For instance a man who owns a little land which he cultivates himself, who also has some land on rent, and who in his spare time works for reward in agriculture for others, will have rings round numbers 1, 2 and 4.

Q. 19. STATUS IN BUSINESS, TRADE, INDUSTRY OR SERVICE? *For persons Not ringed "T" in question 16.*

(i) In your main occupation do you EMPLOY OTHERS? *If yes, ring round "1" under "Employer".*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| (ii) or Are you an
EMPLOYEE? | If yes, ring round "2"
under "Employee". |
| (iii) or An INDE-
PENDENT
worker? | If yes, ring round "3"
under "Independent
worker". |
| (iv) or UNPAID FA-
MILY HELP? | If yes, ring round "4"
under "Unpaid
family help". |

Explanation.—Every non-agriculturist who is economically active must be classified under one and *only one* of the above categories.

Note that the whole question concerns the main occupation given in question No. 16. Persons who employ others in their profession or business will be classed as "Employer". No one will be classed as "Employer" merely because he employs domestic servants. For example, a cook is classed as an employee in his occupation, but if he is cooking for, let us say, a civil servant, the latter will *not* be shown as an employer on that account. Similarly a Company Director for instance, although he may have power to appoint and discharge Company staff, will not be classed as "Employer", because he himself is an employee of the Company. An independent worker is his own master in his trade or business who does not employ others. An unpaid family help is a member of the family who assists directly in the trade or business of another member but receives no separate payment in cash or kind.

Q. 20. HAVE YOU
ANY SUBSIDIARY
MEANS OF
LIVELIHOOD?
IF SO, WHAT?

Write it out.

IF A PERSON HAS NO SUBSIDIARY
OCCUPATION, PUT A CROSS IN
THE BOX.

Explanation.—Enter the name of Subsidiary Occupation in full, or at least, in sufficient detail to ensure identification from the Main Occupation.

In order to claim "Subsidiary Occupation", a person must be following two occupations, the second being pursued in addition to or alternatively to the "Main Occupation".

This may be either a secondary source of income pursued throughout the whole year or an alternative means of livelihood adopted at times when the main occupation cannot be followed. This distinction, however, need not be recorded, and it is only necessary for the Enumerator to say what, if any, is the secondary or alternative means of livelihood of the respondent.

In rural areas the Subsidiary Occupation (if any) of cultivators will generally be one of the agricultural occupations such as poultry, bee-keeping, etc., or a cottage industry. Service on roads or in the militia may be a normal subsidiary occupation in some areas. When Cottage Industries are given as subsidiary occupation, they should be described as "Home weaving", "Home pottery making", "Home mat making", etc.

Q. 21. DETAILS OF INACTIVES?

*Only those persons
who are ringed as
"3" in question No.
15 should be asked:*
Ring round number
"1".

- (i) Do you work
as HOUSE
WIFE, *i.e.*,
perform house-
hold duties
only?

- (ii) Do you receive
any kind of
RENT, PEN-
SION, etc.?

Ring round number
"2".

(xiv)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (iii) Are you an
INMATE OF
MENTAL
ASYLUM,
JAIL or other
such Institution
or are you a
beggar? | Ring round number
"3". |
| (iv) DEPENDENT
and others. | Ring round number
"4". |

Explanation.—More than one of the numbers in this Question may have to be ringed.

**Q. 22. ONLY FOR
WOMEN WHO
ARE OR HAVE
BEEN MARRIED?**

- (i) *During your
whole married
life:*

How many
CHILDREN
have been born
ALIVE alto-
gether?

Write under "Chil-
dren born" total
number of children
born alive to her.

- (ii) *During your
whole life:*

How many
years you
REMAINED
MARRIED
altogether?

Write under "Years
Wed" total number
of years.

Explanation.—Include any infant born alive who may have died since.

If a woman has been married more than once the two questions should cover the whole period she remained married from the date

of her first marriage. For example a woman married for the first time and after 5 years was divorced. Some years later she remarried and her (new) husband died 10 years later, since when she has remained a widow. In this case "Total years remained wed" is $5+10=15$ years.

After filling up a Schedule for each member of the household, you should check again that no one in the household (particularly daughters-in-law) has been over-looked. Also that no one normally resident in the household is temporarily absent and expected back before the 31st of January 1961.

Progress Reports:

Carry out the enumeration of your area progressively every day. Don't leave the work to be done towards the end of the Enumeration Period. In order to ensure this, report regularly to your Supervisor in the prescribed forms regarding the percentage of the work completed on the dates shown in the Calendar. The first round of your visits to all the houses in your Block should be completed during the 1st two weeks. Then during the next three days carry out a 2nd round and enumerate the Households that might have been left out during the 1st round, and also those normal residents who were temporarily absent, but have since returned and have not been enumerated elsewhere. Two days before the last date (*i.e.*, 29th January 1961) make an announcement in your Block that persons left out may kindly report to you at an agreed place and get themselves enumerated. Continue the checking for omissions during the last two days and then on the actual Census Night (Night of the 31st January) you must make a rapid and thorough examination of the whole Block. All new arrivals, travellers, wanderers,

homeless folk and others who are found then anywhere within your area must be questioned and, if they have not been enumerated before, a slip must be prepared for each of them.

The End of the Work :

When you are sure that you have properly enumerated every person in your Block, and your last check-up has been completed as above, you should recount all your valid schedules in each Pad and check the totals which you will have recorded on the back covers thereof, showing males, females and literate persons separately. These totals on the back covers should then be added up and the grand totals recorded in your Report Sheet reproduced as a detachable form at the end of this Booklet. This Report Sheet should then be removed and handed over to your Supervisor along with the used and partially used pads of Schedules and the Supervisors receipt should be obtained in the form below:

Copy No. 1 of the Housing Census Register should also be handed over to the Supervisor at this time which should be before 3rd February 1961.

SUPERVISOR'S RECEIPT

Mr. (name).....
the Enumerator of Census Block No.....
has today (3rd February 1961 or earlier) handed me.....pads of Individual
Census Schedules properly completed to
cover.....(No.) Persons.

Date.....

Signature of Circle Supervisor.

ENUMERATOR'S REPORT FORM

I....., hereby certify
that I have taken the Census in the whole of
Block No.-----in accordance
(Write the Code No.)

with the official instructions.

Herewith are handed over.....
(No.) pads of completed Enumeration Slips
containing records concerning.....
males andfemales, viz.,.....
(total) persons of whom.....are
literate.

Date.....

Signature of Enumerator.

DUTIES OF THE CENSUS OFFICER UNDER CENSUS ORDINANCE, 1959

1. To ask all authorised questions from all persons in the limits of the area for which he has been appointed.

[Sec. 7(1)].

2. Not to ask any improper or unauthorised question, nor ask any authorised question, in an offensive manner. Therefore he should always be most courteous in the discharge of his duties.

[Sec. 13(b)].

3. Not to disclose any information collected by him during the Census to any unauthorised person as all such information is to be regarded as confidential.

[Secs. 10 and 13(b)].

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

RAWALPINDI

PART-V

VILLAGE STATISTICS

COMPILED BY

KHAN BASHIR AHMED KHAN

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

RAWALPINDI

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INTRODUCTION

The village is the basic unit of revenue administration and the need for basic statistics for villages is quite obvious as all planning depends on such statistics. They are also indispensable for carrying out sample surveys over limited areas and form the basis of continuous collection of statistics on different aspects of rural life and economy. The village was taken as the basic unit of enumeration if its population was 600 or it was a continuous collection of about 150 houses on an average. Where the village approximated to this size, it was constituted into a Block. A large number of villages had to be split up into a number of Blocks, but the boundaries of Census Block did not go beyond the limits of a revenue estate. All statistics pertaining to a village concerning land administration are given by "Mauza" or revenue estate and the importance of this territorial unit in our administrative set-up is unique. A "Mauza" may be defined as a parcel or parcels of land having a separate name in the revenue records and known limits. The unit of revenue administration is the revenue estate or "deh" which is usually identical with the village or "mauza". A revenue estate is a unit of area—

- (a) for which a separate record-of-rights has been made, or
- (b) which has been separately assessed to land revenue or would have been so assessed, if the land revenue had not been leased, compounded for, or redeemed, or
- (c) which the Local Government may by general rule or special order declare it to be an estate.

The Village Statistics contained in this part have been compiled from Block-wise figures contained in the Summaries prepared by the Census Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. Except for data on houses and households they are based on the results of the "Circle Sort" which was carried out in the Hand Sorting Centres after the physical counting of the individual enumeration schedules. The literacy figures, however, have been lifted from the Summaries prepared by the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents.

The plan of presentation is that for each village, the Hadbast number, its name in English and Urdu and area in acres, the total population by males and females, and the number of literates in each village has been recorded.

The last two columns pertain to number of houses and households. This information is based on the Housing Census which was carried out in September, 1960. The data was collected in the first instance from the Summaries prepared after the Housing Census by the Charge Superintendents. These figures have been checked with the results of the Machine tabulation in the case of urban localities, but since only 10 per cent sample was taken for the villages, the data of villages has been extracted directly from the Household Summaries. The number of houses refers only to the "occupied" houses, while the number of households refers to the community unit the members of which live together and eat from a common kitchen. The definitions of "houses" and "households" are given in the Explanatory Note.

(ii)

The "Hadbast" numbers are the numbers assigned to a revenue estate at the time of the settlement operations. They are allotted serially within the tehsil at the time of settlement. Hence the arrangement of villages in each tehsil does not follow the serial order of Hadbast numbers, but within each Patwar Circle they have been arranged serially. Where no survey and settlement operations have been carried out, this column is left blank. The area figures have been supplied by the Deputy Commissioners and are based on revenue records. Local details regarding Schools, Colleges, Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, Railway Stations, Police Stations, Rest Houses, Union Council Offices, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Electricity, Tube-wells, etc., have been indicated by appropriate symbols against each village. A list of these symbols is appended. These details have been obtained from Deputy Commissioners and from the concerned Departments. The data has been presented by tehsils within each district. In each tehsil, the villages have been grouped by Field Qanungo Circles and within each Field Qanungo Circle

by Patwar Circles. The name of the Field Qanungo Circle has been separated from the text by double lines and the village in which the Patwari's headquarter is located is shown in bold print.

The Village Statistics for this district were compiled in the Hand Sorting Centre, Rawalpindi under the supervision of Bashir Ahmad Khan, Assistant Director of Census, Incharge of Hand Sorting Centre, Rawalpindi. After compilation, the lists were sent by the Officer-in-Charge, Hand Sorting Centre, to the Deputy Commissioner concerned for verification and completion of figures relating to "Hadbast" numbers, area and local details. After this verification, the Village Statistics were sent to my office, where they were further checked, adjusted and consolidated before publication.

A summary giving the total population of the district and distribution by sexes to the nearest thousand has been given in the beginning. Similar summaries by tehsils and by Field Qanungo Circles within each tehsil have also been added.

ASLAM ABDULLAH KHAN, C.S.P.
*Director of Census,
West Pakistan.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. Population in the Village Statistics includes persons who claimed nationality other than Pakistani.

2. Tehsil figures include those of urban areas within its jurisdiction.

3. Figures for Municipal and Town Committees as well as other urban localities are given separately under respective Tehsils within which they are located.

4. Household is a collection of persons living and eating in one mess with their dependents, relatives, servants and lodgers who normally reside together.

5. House is a structurally separate set of living premises, with an entrance from outside the building or from a common half way or courtyard or staircase.

6. Number of literate figures have been taken from Charge Superintendents Abstracts (Provisional results of Census published in February 1961). These may not tally with the final figures published in Part IV of District Census Report.

7. Urban Localities are grouped separately at the top of the Village Statistics of each Tehsil. The areas of Urban localities and their Haddast numbers, being not available, have not been shown separately.

The symbols to denote local details are : —

(1) College or University	..	کالج یا یونیورسٹی	..	
(2) Primary School	..	پرائمری سکول	..	
(3) Middle School	..	مڈل سکول	..	
(4) High School	..	ہائی سکول	..	
(5) Post Office	..	ڈاکخانہ	..	
(6) Telegraph Office	..	تار گھر	..	
(7) Dispensary	..	ڈسپنسری	..	
(8) Hospital	..	ہسپتال	..	
(9) Dak/Inspection Bungalow or Circuit House	..	ڈاک بنگلہ	..	
(10) Union Council or Committee	..	یونین کونسل یا کمیٹی	..	
(11) Police out-post or Thana	..	پولیس چوکی یا تھانہ	..	
(12) Railway Station	..	ریلوے اسٹیشن	..	
(13) Historical Monuments or site	..	آثار قدیمہ	..	
(14) Tube Well	..	ٹیوب ویل	..	
(15) Electricity	..	بجلی	..	

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI DISTRICT

Summary Table by Tehsils

Tehsil		Population 1961 (000s)			Number of			Page No.
		Both sexes	Males	Females	Qanungo Halqas	Patwari Circles	Villages	
Rawalpindi District	..	1139	593	546	12	225	1217	
Rawalpindi Tehsil	..	642	354	288	4	83	453	V-7
Murree	„ ..	118	57	61	2	24	146	V-27
Kahuta	„ ..	146	69	77	2	44	239	V-34
Gujar Khan	„	233	113	120	4	74	379	V-45

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI DISTRICT

Summary Table by Qanungo Halqas and Urban Localities

Qanungo Halqa and Urban Locality				Population 1961 (000s)			Number of		Page No.
				Both sexes	Males	Females	Patwari Circles	Villages	
RAWALPINDI TEHSIL				642	354	288	83	453	V-7
Urban localities	..	..	..	379	218	161	..	..	V-7
Taxila	..	..	..	95	50	45	22	132	V-7
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	75	40	35	25	126	V-13
Korri	..	..	..	41	21	20	14	57	V-18
Rewat	..	..	..	52	25	27	22	138	V-21
MURREE TEHSIL				118	57	61	24	146	V-27
Urban localities	..	..	..	14	6	8	..	..	V-27
Kotli	..	..	..	41	20	21	13	61	V-27
Murree	..	..	..	63	31	32	11	85	V-29
KAHUTA TEHSIL				146	69	77	44	239	V-34
Urban localities	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	V-34
Kahuta	..	..	..	62	29	33	23	123	V-34
Nara	..	..	..	80	38	42	21	116	V-39
GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL				233	113	120	74	379	V-45
Urban localities	..	..	..	12	6	6	..	..	V-45
Qazian	..	..	..	55	26	29	19	98	V-45
Gujar Khan	..	..	..	56	27	29	17	86	V-49
Mandra	..	..	..	54	26	28	19	116	V-54
Jatli	..	..	..	56	28	28	19	79	V-59

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Rawalpindi Tehsil راولپنڈی تحصیل	642333	353168	289165	—	—	—
	Rawalpindi Tehsil (Rural) راولپنڈی تحصیل (دیہاتی)	263830	135641	128189	—	—	—
	Rawalpindi Tehsil (Urban) راولپنڈی تحصیل (شہری)	378503	217527	160976	148076	62109	66888
1	Rawalpindi Municipality راولپنڈی میونسپلٹی	198163	109102	89061	75285	28060	31758
2	Rawalpindi Cantt. راولپنڈی چھاؤنی	143059	86930	56129	57365	25694	26613
3	Wah Cantt. واہ چھاؤنی	37281	21495	15786	15426	8355	8517

TAXILA QANUNGO HALQA ٹیکسلا قانونگو حلقہ

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
88	Dhari Shahan (Taxila) ڈھری شاہان (ٹیکسلا)	750	2273	1190	1083	367	374	374
82	Ban بن	841	728	397	331	48	138	138
83	Dhok Saido ڈھوک سیدو	1343	940	511	429	42	210	211
84	Pind Gondal پنڈ گوندل	930	369	208	161	12	108	108
85	Jhugian جھوگیان	533	91	52	39	15	112	122
86	Sarai Khola سرائے کھولا	499	519	288	231	96	184	185
87	Ghilla گھیلا	1636	6518	3491	3027	1565	939	939
41	Thalian ٹھلیان	2986	999	506	493	96	202	202
39	Gheriba غریبا	1294	481	242	239	15	112	112
40	Kot Kolian کوٹ کولیان	2173	481	268	213	25	96	96

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
42	Katarian کٹاریاں	1206	287	163	124	13	55	55
48	Bijnial بیجنیال	4130	744	372	372	213	203	203
45	Gharbal غربال	1359	365	192	173	49	121	121
43	Rakh Pind Ranjha رکھ پند رانجھ	245	491	262	229	52	130	130
44	Mohri Khattran موہری کھٹڑاں	1383	490	247	243	65	87	87
46	Pind Nasrullah پند نصرالہ	1596	576	301	275	45	149	149
47	Phamra پھامڑہ	970	190	91	99	9	71	71
63	Janghisayedan جنگھی سیدان	2607	696	341	355	48	128	128
49	Noon نون	2768	998	502	496	55	183	183
61	Chhailow چھیلو	774	404	195	209	42	78	78
62	Thala Saidan ٹھلہ سیدان	791	300	155	145	9	54	54
64	Bhadana Kalan بھڈانہ کلاں	2618	1430	728	702	110	267	267
72	Wani ونی	3545	1480	771	709	107	282	282
68	Nogazi نوگزی	997	851	421	430	56	162	162
69	Berkat برکت	687	417	209	208	109	73	73
70	Chahan چھان	594	178	104	74	13	32	32
71	Haklah حکلہ	932	38	24	14	6	4	4
76	Sang Jani سنگ جانی	2876	1554	811	743	213	259	268
65	Ternowl ترنول	1299	838	434	404	174	152	152
66	Pind Pirian پند پڑیاں	1084	360	188	172	49	157	157
67	Dora ڈورہ	651	575	319	256	72	90	90
73	Dhok Paur ڈھوک پور	985	672	346	326	24	116	116
74	Ahal Paswal اہل پَسوال	2563	249	137	112	19	47	47
75	Saria Madho سرائے مادھو	788	252	143	109	24	56	56

7656

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
77	Bidhana Khurd بھڈانہ خورد	1956	399	221	178	56	69	69
81	Thatha Khalil ٹٹھہ خلیل	5641	2141	1046	1095	98	387	387
78	Dhok Jhandoo ڈھوک جھنڈو	2811	656	355	301	7	117	117
79	Chhoker چھوکر	2070	571	304	267	44	101	101
80	Pind Nosheri پنڈ نوشیری	996	527	280	247	15	86	86
90	Usman Kattar عثمان کھٹڑ	1467	1564	846	718	270	300	300
91	Ghari Sikandar گھڑھی سکندر	220	1157	608	549	11	33	33
92	Bhaler Top بھلار ٹوپ	1833	402	206	196	154	356	356
93	Salar Ghah سلاڑ گاہ	1081	898	472	426	160	159	159
94	Mohra Maradoo موہرا مرادو	432	215	105	110	27	30	30
95	Gango Juma گانگو جمعہ	538	1008	522	486	61	209	209
96	Gango Bahdur گانگو بہادر	1154	633	333	300	180	103	103
102	Khoram Gujar خورم گوجر	1736	1047	562	485	229	199	199
89	Mohara Shah Wali Shah موہڑہ شاہ ولی شاہ	2007	2776	1436	1340	296	504	504
97	Majawar مجاور	153	565	298	267	150	93	93
98	Bhidargahi بھڈر گاہی	175	389	205	184	123	61	61
99	Karamwal کرموال	1419	611	317	294	19	163	163
100	Shahpur شاہ پور	444	205	110	95	15	32	32
101	Khoram Peracha خورم پراچہ	1437	1439	743	696	118	283	283
103	Bal بل	250	25	12	13	17	5	5

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
107	Shah Allah Ditta شاہ اللہ دتہ	2712	1286	635	651	236	259	259
105	Sarai Kharbuza سرائے خربوزہ	3974	1250	639	611	107	212	212
106	Johad جوہد	662	424	213	211	3	66	66
108	Pind Sanghral پنڈ سنگرال	601	393	196	197	25	91	91
109	Seri Saral سری سرال	1874	718	379	339	73	169	169
110	Maira Beri میرا باری	2088	944	487	457	24	178	178
111	Baran Dari بارانداری	155	52	26	26	—	10	10
112	Bhakker Akkoo بھکر عکو	662	450	254	196	48	81	81
113	Bhakker Fateh Bukhsh بھکر فتح بخش	806	150	72	78	—	29	29
121	Bhaika Sydan بھیکہ سیدن	844	529	266	263	138	119	119
123	Dhermian دھرمیان	482	188	98	90	44	34	34
124	Sihala سمالہ	532	153	81	72	13	30	30
125	Saniari Sandhori سنیاری سندھوری	746	204	101	103	—	40	40
126	Kalenjer کالنجر	914	282	132	150	5	48	48
130	Ropar روپڑ	150	245	132	113	15	45	45
127	Dheri Qila ڈھیری قلعہ	203	73	31	42	—	20	20
129	Bar Khanzada بار خانزادہ	756	376	187	189	48	60	60
131	Koka کوکہ	691	508	269	239	40	80	80
122	Gholra گولڑہ	654	1862	988	874	453	360	360
114	Dharek Mohri دھریک موہری	988	1032	553	479	98	205	205
115	Maira Sambal Akku میرا سنبل اکو	1254	1446	730	716	121	299	299
116	Maira Sambal Jafer میرا سنبل جعفر	1421	1670	871	800	214	320	320

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VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
135	Sorian سوران	2311	641✓	317	324	63	115	115
117	Badia Rosmat Khan بادیه رسمت خان	152	487✓	267	220	51	104	104
118	Badia Qadir Bukhsh بادیه قادر بخش	294	294✓	143	151	32	53	53
133	Chahan چہان	2585	840✓	424	416	71	172	172
134	Lunda Mastal لندا مستال	507	401✓	207	194	13	74	74
137	Dawar ڈاور	715	467✓	232	235	20	192	192
138	Dinna Hardo دینہ ہردو	617	209✓	109	100	26	33	33
139	Dhok Najjoo ڈھوک نجو	117	611✓	331	280	91	71	71
140	Dhok Ghazni ڈھوک غزنی	132	80✓	47	33	4	9	9
141	Dhok Desraj ڈھوک دیسراج	130	400	205	195	19	127	127
142	Pindorah پنڈورہ	333	955	546	409	74	103	103
144	Nerallakhurd نرالہ خورد	328	567✓	292	275	35	158	158
145	Bakkarthola بکر ٹھولہ	379	150✓	82	68	18	13	13
146	Chak Tabu چک تابو	417	277✓	147	130	6	45	45
152	Malka ملکہ	466	79✓	32	47	8	20	20
128	Gandhian گاندھیان	1738	119✓	59	60	7	21	21
147	Thothal ٹھوٹال	338	214✓	114	100	4	38	38
148	Baniyan بانیاں	271	339✓	165	174	23	50	50
149	Dhok Jiwan ڈھوک جیون	1251	641✓	341	300	58	104	104
150	Mohra Telyan موہترہ تیلیاں	101	262✓	143	119	13	54	54
151	Gidder Kotha گڈر کوٹھہ	418	516✓	275	241	26	117	117
153	Malhas ملہاس	151	106✓	55	51	3	17	17
154	Asami Bulla اسامی بولا	145	131✓	76	55	17	14	14
155	Bagh Bhattan باغ بھٹان	168	116✓	55	61	12	20	20

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
156	Chak Mamori چک معموری	232	101✓	43	58	2	20	20
157	Beecho بیچو	264	318✓	167	151	21	62	62
166	Bagh Kalan باغ کلاں	489	663✓	338	325	47	120	120
158	Saidpur سید پور	2139	2126✓	1102	1024	204	464	464
159	Dhalar دھلاڑ	1640	740✓	383	357	29	180	180
160	Kokina کو کینہ	1083	973✓	504	469	128	193	193
161	Ratta Hotar رتہ هوتار	584	204✓	116	88	12	36	36
162	Bhal بھال	160	57✓	31	26	4	8	8
163	Hamman ہمان	226	71✓	37	34	4	10	10
164	Bar Tamna بار ٹمنہ	227	229✓	124	105	31	40	40
165	Chak Bakral چک بکڑال	351	266✓	133	133	10	49	49
479	Lahar Sarfo لوہر سرفو	1740	2574	1343	1231	518	527	527
474	Jalala جالالہ	1751	693	385	308	90	149	149
476	Ghazi Kohli غازی کوہلی	1280	781	399	382	153	145	145
477	Sagra Brahma ساگرہ برہما	2548	686	361	325	130	95	95
484	Badho بدھو	1475	1667	815	852	406	340	340
485	Gadwal گدوال	659	641	353	288	125	117	117
486	Pind Kamala Banian پنڈ کمالا بانیان	642	786	406	380	47	122	122
492	Pajar پجائڑ	844	792	414	378	28	145	145
493	Mal Pur مل پور	441	597	306	291	81	105	105
488	Wah واہ	3245	3019	1695	1324	713	598	598
478	Gatia گھٹیا	1092	736	390	346	36	117	117
487	Bhabra بھابڑہ	581	518	280	238	52	84	84
490	Labthatho لب ٹٹھو	2644	1229	644	585	219	200	200
489	Wailko ویلکو	1271	889	444	445	103	161	161
491	Bhoti Pind بھوٹی پنڈ	1475	974	508	466	121	214	214
494	Garehi Afganana گڑھی افغاناں	1545	1749	930	819	437	303	303

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
480	Mehsian	346	408	206	202	34	56	56
481	Sakho	401	547	283	264	54	102	102
482	Kolyan	1587	577	303	274	92	116	118
483	Sammun	1036	565	291	274	65	85	112
495	Gohdo	346	783	395	388	109	147	147

RAWALPINDI QANUNGO HALQA راولپنڈی قانونگو حلقہ

7	Misriot	میسریوٹ	1785	664	341	323	30	154	154
1	Maira Khinger	میرا گھنگر	611	464	248	216	81	91	91
2	Maira Khurd	میرا خورڈ	296	304	157	147	60	44	44
3	Maira Kalan	میرا کلاں	1885	667	341	326	59	140	140
4	Kalas	کالس	598	73	40	33	1	13	13
6	Kolian Par	کولیاں پڑ	3993	341	169	172	4	75	75
8	Bandah Nagial	بندہ نگیاں	990	399	197	202	41	87	87
9	Hayal Dhamial	حیال دھمیاں	459	398	196	202	47	52	52
10	Hayal Ranial	ھیال رنیاں	501	475	240	235	59	66	66
11	Dhok Abdullah	ڈھوک عبد اللہ	563	109	60	49	3	27	27
12	Dhok Karam Bukhsh	ڈھوک کرم بخش	114	27	14	13	—	6	6
14	Kalri	کری	622	95	52	43	2	20	20
15	Kalial	کلیاں	1211	484	243	241	22	118	118
16	Jarahi	جرہی	535	361	188	173	30	63	63
25	Dhamial	دھمیاں	83	841	433	408	207	165	165
17	Dhaman	دھامان	970	322	175	147	36	54	54
18	Khathana	کٹھانہ	196		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
19	Jhawre	جھاوڑے	162	19	10	9	—	5	5
20	Kotha Khurd	کوٹھہ خورڈ	234		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
/ 21	Mohri Ghazan موہڑی غزن	683	46	25	21	4	14	14
/ 22	Jaurian جڑیان	372	174	83	91	28	27	27
/ 23	Mohra Faqiran موہڑا فقیران	226	39	25	14	7	11	11
/ 24	Malakpur ملک پور	130	42	22	20	7	11	11
/ 26	Mohra Barian موہڑہ بریان	294	87	44	43	—	12	12
/ 27	Mohra Chhpar موہڑہ چھپر	170	216	119	97	41	33	33
31	Jatal جٹال	1161	602	311	291	34	119	119
28	Lokhan لکھن	1275	824	419	405	33	146	146
29	Chak Jalal Din چک جلال دین	1243	293	147	146	13	54	54
30	Girja Dhok گرجا ڈھوک	1287	1542	774	768	162	287	287
33	Ranial رنیال	2268	1156	569	587	76	229	229
34	Peang Larh پینگ لڑ	350	259	128	131	4	54	54
35	Kohala Khurd کوہالہ خورد	336	225	117	108	56	43	43
36	Kohala Kalan کوہالہ کلان	479	366	192	174	65	62	62
37	Kohala Mafi کوہالہ معافی	607	162	79	83	40	32	32
32	Pind Dadoo پنڈ دادو	431	218	108	110	32	40	40
38	Pealow پیلو	788	269	138	131	6	54	54
55	Sheikhpur شیخ پور	3435	1539	772	767	113	281	281
50	Narhala نرہالہ	190	51	26	25	4	12	12
51	Roopa روپہ	570	81	45	36	15	14	14
52	Kak کاک	537	229	120	109	12	60	60
53	Lakhow لکھو	789	273	138	135	27	53	53
54	Chakrah چکرہ	317	392	210	182	79	79	79

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
58	Chur Harpal چوہڑ ہرپال	1834	343	194	149	26	74	74
56	Siham سیہام	1966	84	44	40	—	15	15
59	Bokra بوکڑہ	1440	227 ✓	126	101	1	45	45
172	Sohan سوہان	1145	2124 ✓	1128	996	335	377	377
173	Khanna Kak کہنہ کاک	754	1319 ✓	690	629	176	214	21
190	Jaba Teli جابہ تیلی	365	175 ✓	92	83	24	35	35
✓ 191	Pindori پنڈ وڑی	395	346 ✓	187	159	24	72	72
205	Dhok Sharrafo ڈھوک شرفو	97	249 ✓	128	121	27	48	48
206	Bohan بوہان	276		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
207	Sahana سہانہ	439	227 ✓	116	111	60	38	38
Rawalpindi* راولپنڈی								
176	Dhok Noor ڈھوک نور	152	325	160	165	36	74	74
177	Dhok Sofoo ڈھوک سوفو	295	304	179	125	15	66	66
178	Dhok Mangtal ڈھوک منگٹل	640	1740	971	769	167	358	358
185	Chak Lala چکلالہ	1620	2157	1182	975	270	458	458
186	Kot Jabbi کوٹ جبی	569	389	206	183	36	69	69
187	Gangal گنگال	1989	2523 ✓	1316	1207	492	466	466
272	Koral کورال	898	247	130	117	18	58	58
188	Khanna Dak کہنہ ڈاک	1518	1820	1052	768	306	327	327
174	Tahlian تاہلیان	710	1127	588	539	28	129	129
192	Sakarrial شکرریال	581	998	517	481	98	231	231
264	Tarlai Kalan ترلای کلان	1404	1994	1074	920	366	422	422

*Rawalpindi patwar circle is partly urban and partly rural. Rawalpindi itself is urban and its population and housing data are included in Rawalpindi Municipality.

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
208	Chatta Bakhtawar چھٹہ بختاور	471	183 ✓	85	98	20	37	37
262	Tramri ترامری	75	15 ✓	10	5	6	4	4
263	Chappar Mier Khanal چھپر میر خنال	872	246 ✓	130	116	2	47	47
265	Gurha Sardar گڑھا سردار	383	153 ✓	85	68	1	22	22
266	Suhdar سوہدر	215	84 ✓	45	39	3	13	13
268	Tarlai Khurd ترلائی خورد	763	305 ✓	174	131	36	55	55
287	Kothah Kalan کوٹھہ کلان	4969	3747 ✓	2027	1720	511	753	753
288	Morgah مورگاہ	1699	5569	3245	2324	148	1535	1535
291	Gorakhpur گورکھ پور	2820	782	401	381	97	151	151
289	Shah Pur شاہ پور	1736	264	142	122	25	52	52
290	Drihgal دھرگل	2002	454	240	214	39	117	117
345	Gahli گلی	2350	442	226	216	3	82	82
292	Adialah اڈیالہ	6636	1101	550	551	132	237	237
5	Chakali Madad چک علی مدد	566	83	46	37	4	12	12
293	Khasala Kalan خصالہ کلان	1784	662	332	330	95	150	150
294	Khasala Khurd خصالہ خورد	2050	584	309	275	77	134	134
296	Dhalla ڈھالہ	2858	842	446	396	22	182	182
297	Bodial بودیال	1437	322	165	157	37	76	76
298	Jhawrian جھاوریان	870	186	95	91	6	44	44
299	Sood سود	898	262	135	127	8	55	55
269	Alipur علی پور	579	860 ✓	423	437	—	182	182
261	Khadar Pur کھدر پور	640	520 ✓	281	239	58	87	87
254	Saknal سکنال	230	201 ✓	111	90	23	35	35

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VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-

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VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
256	Tamaa طمعه	529	372✓	194	178	24	66	66
260	Farash فراش	443	861✓	429	432	130	175	175
258	Panjgaran پنجگران	379	577✓	285	292	64	117	117
259	Peratal پراٹال	359	221✓	117	104	57	32	32
267	Shaker Parian شکر پڑیاں	1276	952✓	483	469	389	193	193
	✍️ 🏠							
119	Mudersah مدرسه	239	132✓	69	63	40	30	30
120	Korak کورک	273	133✓	68	65	23	19	19
132	Thatha Gujran ٹھٹھ گوجران	540	227✓	116	111	12	43	43
145	Maida Halim میدا حلیم	815	530✓	267	263	36	94	94
168	Ojiri Bakhshi اوچڑی بخشی	690	375✓	187	188	48	78	78
169	Ojiri Kalan اوچڑی کلاں	650	1095✓	615	480	297	184	184
	✍️							
170	Ojiri Khurd اوچڑی خورد	277	428✓	240	188	174	74	74
171	Ojiri Garanthi اوچڑی گرنتھی	149	70✓	37	33	20	10	10
197	Noorpur Shahan نورپور شاہان	2148	2219✓	1196	1023	318	518	518
	✍️ 🏠 🏠 🏠 +							
194	Mochi Mohra موچی موہڑا	92	110✓	68	42	4	19	19
198	Sambal Korak سمبال کورک	2060	1680✓	902	778	61	281	281
196	Katarian کٹاریاں	1206	480✓	249	231	16	206	206
201	Bahrial بہڑیاں	648	413✓	221	192	63	80	80
201	Mulpur مل پور	5718	1988✓	1018	970	439	341	341
199	Tyal تیال	1090	547✓	291	256	136	110	110
200	Lakhwal لکھوال	741	150✓	76	74	26	39	36
202	Rawal راول	485	512✓	378	134	13	70	70
195	Gaghrot گھگروٹ	312	174✓	97	77	29	26	26

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VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
193	Poonah Fakiran پونہ فقیران	500	307✓	158	149	55	18	18
203	Chak Bera Singh چک بیڑا سنگھ	508	248✓	146	102	36	30	30
204	Chak Shah Dad چک شاہ داد	860	1013✓	523	490	198	182	182
209	Majuhan مچوہان	661	177✓	80	97	47	36	36
210	Kartal Bhakral گھڑتل بھکڑال	223	30✓	15	15	1	7	7
211	Mohr Jijan موہر جیجان	278	71✓	37	34	2	15	15
212	Mohra Noor موہڑہ نور	2481	1257✓	671	586	143	245	245
213	Koot Hathial کوٹ ہتھیال	1913	1303✓	670	633	268	255	255
214	Jang Bangial جنگ بنگیال	332	166✓	83	83	46	30	30
215	Mandlah ماندلا	250	310✓	169	141	46	55	55
216	Subban سوہن	476	318✓	158	160	97	57	57
221	Mangial منگیال	697	326✓	162	164	17	60	60
218	Shahdra شاہدرہ	2006	1239✓	640	599	231	250	250
220	Phulgran پھلگران	5934	2009✓	1030	979	127	310	310
219	Shahpur شاہپور	332	10✓	5	5	—	2	2
189	Sakrila سکریلہ	1043	137✓	69	68	5	179	179
227	Athal اتھال	1014	616✓	307	309	3	140	140

KORRI QANUNGO HALQA کوری قانونگو حلقہ

225	Korri کوری	1741	1688✓	865	823	521	330	330
224	Reharra رہارڑہ	995	351✓	177	174	34	55	55
226	Mulot ملوٹ	2158	833✓	406	427	104	125	125
229	Pind Balwal پنڈ بلوال	7633	1516✓	754	762	224	333	333
228	Maira Bagwal میرا بیگوال	2997	757✓	365	392	121	149	149
230	Sahali سہالی	1529	420✓	203	217	80	78	78

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VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
239	Tamar تمر	8509	3755 ✓	1896	1867	525	700	700
234	Kajnah کجنہ	2873	758 ✓	390	360	78	125	125
241	Hernow Thada Pani ہرنو تھڈا پانی	2271	1234 ✓	615	619	225	200	200
251	Arra آڑا	1116	382 ✓	171	211	43	60	60
237	Darkalla درکالا	991	681 ✓	338	343	50	100	100
242	Charah چراہ	7474	3984 ✓	1997	1987	653	800	800
246	Bhimber Tarar بھمبر ترار	2096	1232 ✓	603	629	158	234	234
248	Sagga ساگا	355	91 ✓	47	44	15	19	19
240	Gurah Must گوڑہ مست	821	557 ✓	298	259	123	103	103
249	Pind Malkan پنڈ ملکان	1329	825 ✓	385	440	108	155	155
243	Pindori Hathyal پنڈوری ہتھیال	141	52 ✓	29	23	9	11	11
244	Chhani Mak Hussan چھنی مک حسن	171	149 ✓	77	72	40	20	20
245	Pindori Saydan پنڈوری سیدن	212	132 ✓	64	68	48	20	20
445	Sihala سمالہ	4864	2307 ✓	1188	1119	467	400	400
280	Gagri گاگڑی	1353	766 ✓	396	370	108	120	120
449	Hon Dhamial ہون دھمیاں	610	370 ✓	188	182	69	60	60
252	Kerpah کرپاہ	3690	2555 ✓	1257	1298	53	500	500
253	Jhangi Sayyadan جھنگی سیدان	547	324 ✓	158	166	352	72	72
255	Mohrian موہریاں	2533	989 ✓	500	489	131	200	200
249	Gaggyot جگئیوٹ	1176	1485 ✓	716	769	211	300	300
261	Nowgazi نوگزی	144	244 ✓	128	116	60	50	50
257	Ghora Baz گھوڑا باز	321	33 ✓	17	16	5	8	8
274	Derwala دروالہ	1427	395 ✓	208	187	28	75	75
250	Pejah پیجا	954	258 ✓	120	138	27	50	50
275	Kathreal کھڑیل	515	223 ✓	110	113	8	45	45

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VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
273	Kangotta Sayedan کنگوٹہ سیدان	903	303 ✓	139	164	55	60	60
275	Thalyala تھلیالہ	556	499 ✓	263	236	65	90	90
276	Pind Daia پنڈ داہیہ	271	313 ✓	157	156	7	60	60
277	Sher Dhamial شیر دھمیاں	433	310 ✓	163	147	31	55	55
285	Lohi Bhirr لوہی بھیر	2441	853 ✓	427	426	160	164	164
270	Bura Bangial بورابنگیاں	904	469 ✓	252	217	14	89	89
281	Chucha چچا	233	261 ✓	127	134	27	60	60
282	Bhoker بھوکر	209	304 ✓	155	149	35	54	54
283	Pinwal پنوال	231	230 ✓	113	117	39	56	56
284	Pahgh پاھگ	1253	301 ✓	154	147	27	74	74
348	Humak ھمک	3431	1919 ✓	1011	908	476	315	315
347	Bumbla Kaint بمبلا کینٹ	940	358 ✓	183	175	81	63	63
349	Niazian نیازیان	690	254 ✓	136	118	118	50	50
451	Hardo Gahar ھردو گھر	1021	287 ✓	123	164	50	52	52
448	Chochkal چوچکال	255	207 ✓	81	126	36	50	50
449	Kangota کنگوٹہ	605	410 ✓	227	183	72	70	70
450	Jandala جندالہ	480	305 ✓	135	170	43	60	60
452	Ladhyot لدھوٹ	831	297 ✓	148	149	60	58	58
457	Saidoh سیدوہ	447	412 ✓	198	214	57	75	75
458	Chak Kamdar چک کامدار	853	187 ✓	94	93	23	32	32
459	Jabbi Gakhran جبی گکھراں	243	98 ✓	49	49	20	20	20
460	Nara Saidan نارا سیدان	403	256 ✓	132	124	51	50	50
453	Mughal مغل	4390	2260 ✓	1133	1127	334	443	443
454	Khanpur خانپور	214	60	31	29	2	16	16
455	Dahoocha دوھوچہ	1033	470 ✓	206	264	166	107	107
456	Chitroh چتروہ	601	417 ✓	224	193	45	78	78

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
REWAT QANUNGO HALQA ریوات قانونگو حلقہ								
444	Rewat ریوات	3028	1940 ✓	989	951	434	394	394
350	Kortannah کورتانہ	339	161 ✓	81	80	4	34	34
351	Bhangrail Khurd بھنگریل خورد	206	138 ✓	75	63	3	26	27
352	Bhangrail Kalan بھنگریل کلان	373	203 ✓	101	102	45	46	46
301	Nakarali نکڑالی	1773	932	490	442	109	203	203
300	Kahama Bajar کھامابجاڑ	2299	328	176	152	16	75	75
302	Gangal گنگال	1962	734	391	343	52	156	156
303	Mian Ahmad میان احمد	1185	380	203	177	40	83	83
307	Terahia تراہیا	1069	273	135	138	48	60	60
304	Dhapar ڈھپر	1188	283	142	141	36	61	61
305	Jabar Miana جبر میانہ	823	225	112	113	54	37	37
306	Thatab Gidpur تھتاب گدیور	1370	381	191	190	46	71	71
308	Chapper چپر	967	261	122	139	33	56	56
309	Ampur ایم پور	202	175	92	83	25	38	38
310	Ghograh گھوگرہ	802	208	111	97	76	42	42
311	Gandhia گاندھیاں	375	90 ✓	47	43	16	21	21
314	Banda بندہ	3663	1266	601	665	216	308	308
312	Jharbi جھربی	951	357	186	171	32	90	90
313	Shaikh Zada شیخزادہ	210	150	78	72	12	28	28
319	Kala Bangail کالا بنگیال	547	29	17	12	2	7	7
345	Kattarian کٹاریاں	1334	422	216	206	66	79	79
347	Khinger Khurd کھنگر خورد	126	327	174	153	40	77	77
346	Bhatian Noodian بھٹیان نوڈیاں	397	385	184	201	67	86	86

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VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
333	Mohra Phiphra موہڑہ پھپھڑہ	111	163	75	88	29	43	43
334	Larri Mulianah لڑی ملیانہ	1801	354	170	184	17	71	71
335	Lilea Kamalpur للہ کمال پور	1026	299	144	155	91	68	68
336	Hoshbal ہوشبال	356	166	91	75	38	39	39
337	Mohra Gar موہڑہ گاڑ	416	155	77	78	25	31	31
332	Waryaman وردامان	1156	313	157	156	72	59	59
327	Feroynzi فروزی	467	94	44	50	24	23	23
328	Dhok Hamid ڈھوک حمید	232	109	64	45	9	28	28
329	Mealam میلیم	884	352	189	163	14	76	76
330	Ralla ریلہ	1215	135	75	60	16	32	32
331	Mohra Amin Shah موہڑہ امین شاہ	101	52	20	32	17	11	11
373	Uttan Ghariali اتن گڑیالی	331	56	21	35	—	10	10
372	Pial پیال	508	503	256	247	56	111	111
343	Kharkkan کھڑکن	1440	623	311	312	62	121	121
338	Mohra Langar موہڑہ لانگر	533	91	45	46	23	23	23
339	Sangrah سانگرہ	504	157	72	85	47	37	37
340	Mohra Lagial موہڑہ لگیال	599	67	31	36	11	17	17
341	Bagh باغ	69	492	247	245	73	128	128
342	Sohawah سوهاوہ	900	256	114	142	34	51	51
344	Derra ڈیرہ	2265	152	80	72	3	32	32
353	Takht Parri تخت پڑی	5259	2019	996	1023	390	428	428
354	Pind Jahattalah پنڈ جہاٹلہ	1484	970	438	532	239	221	221
359	Kootlah کوٹلہ	766	494	234	260	17	112	112
355	Serbandi سربنڈی	387	216	98	118	30	43	43

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
356	Jabba جابہ	1263	513	263	250	22	123	123
337	Dawari ڈاوری	121	50	23	27	14	14	14
358	Pind Mubarak پند مبارک	94	17	8	9	2	5	5
360	Samble سیمبل	214	89	42	47	15	20	20
361	Gahal گاہل	253	62	32	30	3	12	12
362	Soad سود	566	145	71	74	21	30	30
370	Jhatta Huthial جٹھہ ہتھیال	1101	446	208	238	160	98	98
363	Ghai Mirbaz گائی میر باز	695	142	79	63	25	29	29
364	Khigar Kalan کھیگر کلان	747	334	159	175	103	83	83
365	Mohrah Maina موہڑہ سینا	280	390	183	207	84	52	52
366	Khabal کھبال	107	58	22	36	7	11	11
367	Notha Bania نوٹھہ بانیا	349	129	59	70	21	29	29
368	Dhaki Kalan ڈھکی کلان	417	191	98	93	26	41	41
369	Mandhal مندھال	327	303	155	148	64	67	67
371	Dhodian ڈوہڈیاں	276	345	162	183	87	73	73
379	Jabar Darvesh جبر درویش	561	621	289	332	137	135	135
374	Bhadana Gujran بھڈانہ گجراں	1052	188	105	83	11	38	38
375	Bhanganl Suain بنگیال ساوان	911	399	177	222	43	81	81
376	Kalria کالریا	800	558	287	271	95	122	122
377	Safair سفیر	581	508	238	270	43	84	84
378	Mohar Yaran موہڑ یاران	376	66	31	35	15	12	12
380	Smlal سملال	540	636	322	314	101	143	143
316	Buhra Budhal بوڑھ بدھال	545	135	71	64	5	31	31
317	Kurri Malyaran کوری ملیاران	569	656	327	329	160	143	143

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
318	Kurri Thasari کوری ٹھاسری	1126	254	109	145	38	52	52
320	Jasial جیسال	533	129	64	65	25	27	27
321	Mulokrah ملوکڑہ	564	156	75	81	28	29	29
322	Tamna تمنہ	263	132	66	66	22	27	27
323	Tabgati تبغتی	135	181	81	100	44	39	39
383	Mari Danishmandan ماڑی دانشمندان	103	664	314	350	154	115	115
381	Khadeer Pur کھدیڑپور	112	117	53	64	14	59	59
382	Mal Koka مل کوکھ	389	173	76	97	39	46	46
384	Mair Nagrial میرنگریال	768	211	112	99	21	42	42
385	Sarah Dhary سراہدرے	860	264	118	146	22	71	71
386	Mohra Hans موہڑہ ہنس	251	141	67	74	13	50	50
387	Maljanjal مل جنجال	1662	590	302	288	78	99	99
388	Goursi گورسی	839	121	62	59	36	21	21
389	Majahad Gangal مجاہد گنگال	587	228	107	121	85	60	60
390	Marri Bangial ماڑی بنگیال	147	624	303	321	141	131	131
391	Khai Dhamial کھائی دھمیاں	481	250	107	143	77	51	51
392	Awan آوان	931	532	248	284	104	110	110
393	Salhal سلہال	586	73	35	38	15	14	14
394	Basali بسالی	3170	1941	935	1006	606	407	407
398	Bahekwal بھکوال	519	426	196	230	110	84	84
396	Tambratyal تمبراتیاں	1063	376	177	199	94	78	78
401	Chak Khas چک خاص	644	621	291	330	96	87	87
397	Harakka ہرکھ	695	630	282	348	131	126	126
395	Lohsar لوہسر	673	308	139	169	29	59	59
399	Chak Thaba چک تھابہ	113	109	48	61	19	56	56
400	Bhamli بھاملی	91	146	69	77	27	34	34

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
402	Maira Bharta میرا بھرتہ	1007	802	404	398	137	151	151
403	Kaliam Saidan کلیام سیدان	384	114	53	61	11	25	25
404	Kalyan Telli کلیان تلی	1319	1003	500	503	210	192	192
405	Channi Alam Sher چنی عالم شیر	381	387	177	210	129	73	73
406	Top Kalyal توپ کلیال	821	393	191	202	125	86	86
407	Shamat Teli شمت تیلی	925	829	386	443	126	160	160
413	Sagri Khurd ساگری خورد	260	1574	738	836	496	284	284
414	Sagri Kalan ساگری کلان							
408	Manga مانگا	225	320	161	159	48	59	59
409	Ramial رمیال	502	571	279	292	132	94	94
410	Darihala Bangial دریالہ بنگیال	193	154	73	81	26	32	32
415	Mohra Nabi Shah موہڑہ نبی شاہ	57	67	35	32	13	27	27
416	Manakiala مانکیالہ	1134	1036	521	515	199	205	205
417	Dhakala ڈھکالہ	399	421	194	227	40	77	77
423	Bagga Sheikhan بگاشیخان	1706	1143	564	579	153	232	232
420	Kirpal کریال	886	834	380	454	166	155	155
421	Bagga Singral بگا سنگرال	528	362	181	181	56	78	78
422	Gohra Baktha گوڑہ بختہ	716	423	223	200	102	81	81
426	Panjgran پنجران	738	602	293	309	136	110	110
412	Tota طوطا	94	94	43	51	14	13	13
418	Dadhar Mirza دھدر مرزا	751	396	196	200	102	75	75
419	Bagga Miana بگامیانہ	330	502	246	256	66	78	78
424	Ojhar Hala اوچڑہالہ	541	340	171	169	94	64	64
425	Dawari ڈاوری	73	160	67	93	34	33	33
427	Ladhara لودھرہ	426	433	210	223	14	84	84

VILLAGE STATISTICS - RAWALPINDI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
436	Dhadar Najar دھدر نجار	881	804	360	444	220	145	145
433	Gagar Sonal گگر سونال	466	203	91	112	44	38	38
436	Mohra Juma موہرہ جمعہ	117	73	35	38	38	12	12
438	Mohra Bans موہرہ بنس	640	334	159	175	114	68	68
437	Arazi Sohal اراضی سوہال	71	175	87	88	66	37	37
437	Malikpur Azizal ملک پور عزیزال	1207	284	126	158	66	60	60
438	Mohra Bhata Mangot موہرہ بھٹا منگوٹ	260	347	187	160	57	70	70
446	Shadi Dhamian شادی دھمیان	527	491	238	253	167	113	113
428	Moman مومن	390	150	67	83	32	30	30
431	Junial جونیاں	338	252	121	131	72	50	50
440	Abanchak ابن چک	421	216	96	120	52	49	49
438	Suhd Gangal سود گنگال	391	479	228	251	187	108	108
439	Mohra Amid موہڑہ امید	439	265	126	139	87	56	56
443	Chur Chak چوہر چک	67	126	61	65	29	22	22
441	Titarmang ٹٹارمنگ	144	99	41	58	21	29	29
442	Mori Khambal موری کھمبال	144	197	85	112	66	40	40
447	Sheikhpur شیخ پور	916	100	43	57	11	18	18

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VILLAGE STATISTICS - MURREE TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Murree Tehsil مری تحصیل	118251	56943	61308	—	—	—
	Murree Tehsil (Rural) مری تحصیل دیہاتی	104450	51029	53421	—	—	—
	Murree Tehsil (Urban) مری تحصیل شہری	13801	5914	7887	5356	3263	3473
1	Murree Municipal Committee. مری میونسپل کمیٹی	6991	4339	2652	2444	1994	2140
2	Murree Cantt. مری چھاؤنی	6810	1575	5235	2912	1269	1333

KOTLI QANUNGO HALQA کوٹلی قانونگو حلقہ

Hadbast No.	Name of the village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	House	House-holds
137	Kotli کوٹلی	1939	1770	841	929	392	437	437
119	Sar Mandal سر منڈل	399	740	430	310	239	169	169
120	Blawara بلاوڑہ	572	617	282	335	97	131	131
121	Rakh Blawra راکھ بلاوڑہ	752	Uninhabited				بے چراغ	
123	Rakh Badanian راکھ بدھنیاں	623	Uninhabited				بے چراغ	
125	Badian بدھیاں	731	417	199	218	107	94	94
67	Salkhetar سلکھتر	702	335	178	157	49	66	66
64	Silla سیلہ	230	55	29	26	4	14	14
65	Dohala دوہالہ	292	50	26	24	10	15	15
66	Bobri Petha بوبری پتھہ	699	254	121	133	50	49	49
68	Rakh Salkhatar راکھ سلکھتر	678	Uninhabited				بے چراغ	
148	Chak Biagwal چک بگوال	1723	705	325	380	92	141	141
149	Rakh Chaka راکھ چکہ	2734	Uninhabited				بے چراغ	
150	Rakh Anguri راکھ انگوری	347	Uninhabited				بے چراغ	
151	Anguari انگوری	584	348	176	172	90	72	72
152	Jaman جمان	533	453	224	229	107	83	83

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MURREE TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
153	Rakh Jaman رکھ جمآن	895			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
155	Khattar کھاتر	1439	455	227	228	74	92	92
90	Charhan چرھان	4930	9271	4563	4708	2380	1424	1424
91	Rakh Charhan رکھ چرھان	2005			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
92	Rakh Bagla رکھ بگلہ	912			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
93	Rakh Bhamrote رکھ بھمروٹ	480			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
94	Rakh Sangseri رکھ سنگسیری	365			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
95	Rakh Patriata رکھ پتربیاٹہ	4026			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
103	Chhajana چھجانا	3011	2266	1022	1244	369	710	710
110	Rakh Chhajana رکھ چھجانہ	1827			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
104	Wahlal واہلال	1998	1881	896	985	238	350	350
105	Chalawara چھلاورہ	1168	941	463	478	198	200	200
111	Malot Satian ملوٹ ستیان	3636	2270	1005	1265	569	703	703
112	Jawa جاوا	406	257	108	149	39	52	52
113	Rakh Jawa رکھ جاوا	670			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
114	Anwalla انوالا	2257	1144	539	605	29	239	239
106	Dhangaran ڈھنگران	467	406	200	206	157	95	95
107	Dherkot Khatwalan ڈھیر کوٹ خت والان	334	599	294	305	11	127	127
108	Dherkot Satian ڈھیر کوٹ ستیان	868	955	453	502	187	212	212
109	Rakh Dher Kot رکھ ڈھیر کوٹ	1359			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
117	Bhan بھن	632	626	275	351	18	157	157
115	Santh Sailla سنتھ سیلا	812	440	191	249	11	91	91
116	Kothian کوٹھیان	329	270	143	127	35	92	92
121	Kornalan کورنلان	1849	1046	490	556	158	284	284
129	Durnolan ڈرنولان	2300	2314	1097	1217	624	400	400

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MURREE TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
124	Barhad برہڈ	1939	1281	602	679	809	250	250
128	Rakh Darnolan رکھ درنولان	579		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
130	Rakh Kanwas رکھ کنواس	636		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
132	Ariar اڑیار	4006	3044	1386	1658	481	720	720
131	Rakh Ariari رکھ اریاری	1759		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
136	Kror کروڑ	3001	1877	934	943	334	395	395
133	Kala Basand کالا بسند	2208	1814	853	961	334	390	390
134	Rakh Kala Basand رکھ کالا بسند	1225		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
135	Rakh Chawan رکھ چوان	350		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
146	Mahile ماہلی	3293	826	396	430	89	163	163
128-A	Rakh Anbali رکھ انبالی	927		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
138	Dakhain دخین	2283	1020	452	568	207	218	218
139	Rakh Sambly رکھ سامبلی	608		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
140	Samliar سملیار	621	229	98	131	18	79	79
141	Rakh Garatian رکھ گرائیان	2630		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
142	Jand Garan جند گران	312	47	24	23	2	14	14
143	Garatian گرائیان	112	78	37	41	4	10	10
144	Jandala جندالا	744	141	72	69	18	27	27
145	Channaery چنیری	81	102	52	50	10	30	30
147	Rakh Mengal رکھ مینگل	49		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		

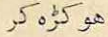




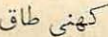












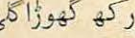




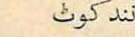

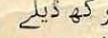
MURREE QANUNGO HALQA مری قانونگو حلقہ

1	Dewal دیول	1570	2716	1336	1380	792	500	500
2	Ausia اوسیه	1094	2013	928	1085	653	432	432
3	Rakh Dewal رکھ دیول	657		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
4	Rakh Gethal رکھ گتھال	448		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MURREE TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
11	Numb Budrial نمب بڈریال	202	309	146	163	147	107	107
7	Phagwari پھگواڑی	485	528	271	257	143	110	110
5	Rakh Pail رکھ پیل					Uninhabited	بے چراغ	
6	Numb Romal نمب رومال	2207	3448	1725	1723	1042	596	596
8	Dehla ڈھلا	958	1281	657	624	196	203	203
20	Fatot فتوت	429	303	162	141	86	62	62
9	Rewat روات	524	1036	533	503	270	286	286
10	Uchha اوچھہ	810	1213	602	611	242	215	215
12	Rakh Uecha رکھ اوچھہ	609				Uninhabited	بے چراغ	
13	Mlot Dhuda ملوت ڈھڈہ	477	619	310	309	122	135	135
14	Bandi بندی	218	364	174	190	44	79	79
15	Khia کھیا	470	1192	550	642	220	208	208
17	Mohra Iswal موہڑہ ایسوال	508	1085	525	560	250	182	182
24	Potha پوٹھہ	1523	2190	1012	1178	389	449	449
18	Aliot علیوت	826	1862	910	952	258	344	344
19	Rakh Potha رکھ پوٹھہ	632				Uninhabited	بے چراغ	
21	Rakh Kahuti رکھ کھوٹی	752				Uninhabited	بے چراغ	
22	Khatti کھٹی	565	385	181	204	24	83	83
23	Sehna سہنا	1089	986	442	544	124	231	231
32	Sher Bagla شیر بگلا	814	1600	759	841	228	246	246
25	Khohi کھوٹی	797	887	426	461	143	167	167
26	Rakh Ghaie رکھ گھائی	1583				Uninhabited	بے چراغ	
27	Rakh Birgiran رکھ بیرگران	548				Uninhabited	بے چراغ	
28	Bher Garati بھیر گرائی	1028	1768	880	888	364	373	373
29	Rakh Hukraker رکھ ہکراکر	400				Uninhabited	بے چراغ	

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MURREE TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
30	Hokra Ker  هوکڑہ کر	1569	1600	759	841	228	399	477
43	Sandhian  سندیاں	959	1345	696	649	229	272	272
44	Tapa Ker  تپہ کر	185	346	179	167	96	60	65
35	Ura  اوڑہ	142	310	164	146	53	72	72
36	Rakh Khani Tak  رکھ خانی تک	301	Uninhabited				بے چراغ	
37	Khani Tak  کھنی طاق	456	1027	520	507	212	188	188
38	Bun Kotle  بن کوئل	428	796	379	417	117	149	149
39	Daria Gali  دریا گلی	295	551	289	262	99	114	114
40	Rakh Moasat  رکھ مواسٹ	475	Uninhabited				بے چراغ	
41	Moasot  مواسوٹ	998	2752	1349	1403	495	528	528
51	Ghora Gali  گھوڑا گلی	460	1351	718	633	316	250	250
44	Rakh Darjara  رکھ دارجارہ	235	Uninhabited				بے چراغ	
45	Dhar Tawa  دھر تاوا	1714	2834	1526	1308	560	80	80
46	Pithli  پٹھلی	1529	1905	969	936	692	400	400
47	Numb Bera Mal  نمب بھڑہ مل	258	603	313	290	125	105	105
48	Rakh Ghoragali  رکھ گھوڑا گلی	125	Uninhabited				بے چراغ	
49	Rakh  رکھ	230	Uninhabited				بے چراغ	
52	Samali Tacali  سمالی ٹکالی	733	1668	827	841	326	310	310
54	Taret  ٹریٹ	263	569	311	258	132	113	113
53	Nund Kot  نند کوٹ	925	940	507	433	228	187	187
55	Aokras  اوکڑاس	324	267	143	124	22	57	57
56	Rakh Daleh  رکھ ڈیلے	1178	Uninhabited				بے چراغ	
57	Daleh  ڈیلے	510	585	280	305	42	95	95
58	Rakh Hoteran  رکھ هوتیراں	1464	Uninhabited				بے چراغ	
59	Baroha  بروہہ	661	423	223	200	37	68	68
60	Rakh Baroha  رکھ بروہہ	899	Uninhabited				بے چراغ	

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MURREE TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
61	Karlot کرلوٹ	733	320	160	160	74	66	66
62	Chhattar چھتر	439	159	88	71	65	28	28
63	Hatran Bechragh ہتران بچہرگ	156	70	45	25	21	17	17
70	Rakh Manga رکھ مانگا	1278		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
71	Manga مانگا	2579	1258	623	635	117	354	354
76	Namble نمبل	820	2637	1328	1309	161	567	567
72	Rakh Namble رکھ نمبل	1254		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
73	Samil Behramal سائل بہرامل	1015	534	251	283	156	102	102
74	Sanuio سنیوہ	1007	1340	644	696	257	250	250
75	Rakh Sanuio رکھ سنیوہ	138		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
77	Rachhut رچھوٹ	563	532	289	243	74	102	102
78	Dena Awin دینہ آوین	479	294	154	140	65	110	110
79	Lakot لکوٹ	653	651	304	347	83	143	143
88	Rakh Rachhut رکھ رچھوٹ	925		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
80	Mossari موسیٹری	759	1831	924	907	521	358	358
81	Bara Hoter بڑا ہوتر	754	1470	757	713	499	303	303
82	Rakh Barahoter رکھ بارہوٹر	286		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
83	Arwari ارواڑی	293	434	238	196	90	88	88
84	Saml Bhyya سنمل بھیا	438	400	193	207	91	79	79
85	Phaphril پھپھریل	507	496	267	229	145	96	96
86	Rakh Phapehril رکھ پھپھریل	683		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
87	Ghora گھوڑا	346	485	222	263	85	104	104
89	Sain ساین	577	388	174	214	174	91	91
96	Ghal گھل	1770	2043	999	1044	450	400	400
97	Behgal بہگل	117	120	59	61	13	23	23
98	Dhandi ڈھانڈی	301	325	149	176	52	78	78

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MURREE TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
99	Mahwala	ماہوالہ	357	234	114	120	22	53
100	Phanti	پھنٹی	537	633	299	334	103	145
101	Bandhar	بندھڑ	179	290	132	158	34	66
102	Kabri	کابری	743	505	232	273	83	132

Murree (R)

Rakh Karlot Satgran

" Nand Koti

" Salgran

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHUTA TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Kahuta Tehsil کھوٹہ تحصیل	146625	69356	77269	—	—	—
	Kahuta Tehsil (Rural) کھوٹہ تحصیل (دیہاتی)	142227	67118	75109	—	—	—
	Kahuta Tehsil (Urban) کھوٹہ تحصیل (شہری)	4398	2238	2160	1565	96	98
1	Kahuta Town Committee	4398	2238	2160	1565	96	98

KAHUTA QANUNGO HALQA کھوٹہ قانونگو حلقہ

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
256	Chahat Kahuta چاہات کھوٹہ	38	243	126	117	76	46	46
257	Batalia بٹالیا	1080	728	343	385	106	128	128
4	Kamra کامرہ	1501	1063	511	552	163	209	209
3	Bhattian بھٹیان	1271	659	317	342	153	128	128
6	Thoon تھون	4087	1534	699	835	205	318	318
10	Prindla پرندلا	2205	862	411	451	95	150	150
12	Chhaint چھینٹ	514	253	120	133	35	176	176
1	Biaga بیاگہ	1077	688	337	351	131	117	117
2	Sangryan سانگریان	1524	917	437	480	205	197	197
14	Kamkot Pir Bux کمکوٹ پیر بخش	208	146	71	75	14	98	98
15	Kamkot Haider کمکوٹ حیدر	857	498	244	254	78	289	289
16	Bhangal بھانگل	1038	770	371	399	140	165	165
18	Ghanoian گنوئیان	816	483	234	249	74	90	90
28	Lehtrar Pain لہترار پان	1188	481	249	232	98	86	86
41	Sang سنگ	2671	1364	662	702	169	163	163
27	Lehtrar Bala لہترار بالا	1280	993	485	508	296	181	181

42 - Rabi A.B.
 33 - R.A. Shalla
 33 - R.A. Jaurat
 40 - R.A. Samah
 30 - Rabi. Dam
 41 - 225. R.
 222. R. To
 K.A.

69 - Rakh Balaikhar
 31 - Rakh Bagga
 19 - Rakh Danoi
 23 - Rakh A. Ghottian
 17 - " C. Bhargal
 38 - " C. Dholatar
 22 - Rakh Sajian
 13 - " G. CHHAINT
 210 - Rakh Chanam
 263 - Rakh G. Pharwala
 5 - R.C. Broota
 4 - Rak. C. Paurandla
 9 - Rakh Kamrag
 44 - Rakh A. Koral
 47 - Rak. A. Slumban
 V-35

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHUTA TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
29	Dhamnuta دھمنوٹہ	282	99	49	50	18	87	87
32	Bagga بگا	928	470	222	248	92	87	87
34	Jantra جنترہ	1738	457	230	227	95	161	161
36	Jhilla جھلہ	1437	875	440	435	146	119	119
39	Mohra Bcero موہڑہ بجیرو	285	261	125	136	42	113	113
43	Keral کیرال	1553	473	219	254	106	171	171
20	Danoi دنوئی	1286	769	339	430	277	171	171
21	Sangian سنگیاں	252	157	74	83	61	185	185
24	Khoian کمہوئیاں	907	557	259	298	146	109	109
25	Saur سوڑ	1525	908	394	514	141	71	71
26	Marhinian مرہنیاں	514	250	109	141	66	53	53
45	Chanjoian چنچوئیاں	358	238	104	134	63	49	49
46	Salamber سلاٹمبر	1072	341	145	196	29	70	70
168	Bhalakhar بھلاکھر	3706	1906	936	970	368	378	378
124	Sahee صحی	327	94	48	46	19	17	17
217	Phagwari Gala پھگواڑی گاہ	456	314	165	149	40	65	65
171	Saroja سروہا	1869	1364	677	687	1209	259	259
170	Jochhamahdot جوچھ ہمدوٹ	1140	660	327	333	82	141	141
172	Jaswal جسوال	40	107	61	46	17	20	20
175	Kallar Saidan کلسیدن	559	1679	873	806	409	285	285
173	Kallar Sagwal کالر سگوال	280	197	92	105	37	147	147
174	Hanglora ہنگلورا	462	565	280	285	65	100	100
176	Kallarbadhal کالر بدھال	709	645	303	342	61	120	120
177	Tota طوطا	1067	422	203	219	81	88	88
178	Kombilisadiq کمبیلی صادق	869	462	217	245	104	92	92

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHUTA TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
179	Darkali Mamoori درکالی مموری	5452	4539	2090	2449	810	900	900
181	Looni لونی	1467	612	315	297	16	150	150
180	Darkalisher Shahi درکالیشیر شاہی	999	728	340	388	19	150	150
182	Mairasagal میراساگل	816	929	439	490	24	149	147
187	Arazikhas اراضی خاص	610	929	484	445	251	174	173
183	Nandna Jatal نندنہ جٹال	1280	1164	514	650	98	246	246
184	Basanta بسنتا	1733	495	231	264	264	103	103
185	Chanali چنیالی	175	40	22	18	7	21	21
186	Gidargala گڈرگلا	292	99	44	55	21	20	20
188	Bishondot بشندوٹ	4105	2134	968	1166	295	401	401
189	Araziwandi اراضی ونڈی	37	10	5	5	1	2	2
190	Jochala جوچہالہ	54	47	21	26	9	8	9
191	Sahibdharmyal صاحب دھرمیال	215	274	122	152	37	58	58
192	Mohranajjal موہڑہ نجال	98			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
193	Taril ٹریل	791	552	253	299	121	100	100
194	Garatah Saidan گرائٹھ سیدان	268	131	58	73	44	25	26
195	Mohra Bakhtan موہڑہ بختان	854	694	331	363	183	144	144
196	Ghazanabad غزن آباد	819	232	131	101	35	103	103
198	Nagial نگیال	464	120	63	57	18	22	22
200	Chharri Akku چھری اکو	124	153	71	82	15	30	30
201	Nothiha نتھیہ	640	488	222	266	41	101	101
202	Derakhalsa ڈیرہ خالصہ	1199	996	464	532	174	195	195















VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHUTA TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
203	Miana Mohra میانہ موہڑہ	408	328	164	164	29	147	147
204	Chhapper چھپر	191	387	156	231	40	79	79
205	Pandori پنڈوری	433	496	230	266	81	60	60
206	Mohra Ropial موہڑہ روپیال	641	280	116	164	35	181	181
207	Gangothi گنگوٹھی	720	290	134	156	49	68	68
208	Gangothi Brahmanan گنگوٹھی برہمنان	232	84	45	39	14	64	64
209	Arazi Bhaisahib Singh اراضی بھائی صاحب سنگھ	49	15	8	7	2	3	3
211	Chanam چنام	656	720	327	393	165	93	93
212	Pakhral پکھرال	776	386	165	221	90	89	89
214	Gaff گف	2268	659	295	364	38	38	38
213	Nanda Mangral نندہ منگرال	2020	713	339	374	100	105	105
215	Saljaur سلجور	968	178	87	91	89	35	35
216	Bimagangal بماگنگال	1192	517	261	256	347	134	134
223	Thoha Khalsa تھوہا خالصہ	4970	2680	1214	1466	130	542	542
230	Bhaurahayal بھورہ خیال	570	399	192	207	49	55	55
227	Bhauranasib بھورہ نصیب	735	299	151	148	59	105	105
228	Bhauraqibli بھورہ قبلہ	276	80	35	45	17	57	57
229	Bhauranauroz بھورہ نوروز	778	285	132	153	69	65	65
231	Kaka کا کا	643	171	86	85	37	46	46
232	Kot کوٹ	1582	466	232	234	91	90	95
235	Janjur جنجور	807	290	121	169	26	60	60









VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHUTA TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
233	Saie ساعی	900	520	246	274	96	102	102
234	Bamlot بملوٹ	1376	377	187	190	49	69	69
236	Gagari گگاڑی	484	169	72	97	29	31	31
237	Asloha اسلوھا	649	553	250	303	73	115	115
238	Dhianpur دھیان پور	577	380	190	190	69	69	69
263	Sarot سروٹ	1171	687	334	353	266	135	135
258	Kalana کلانہ	272	464	215	249	62	84	101
259	Paikہ پیکہ	217	338	168	170	66	52	52
260	Kharang Khurd کھرانگ خورڈ	56	62	25	37	8	17	17
261	Dakhali دکھالی	1368	605	296	309	144	105	105
262	Kharang Kalan کھرانگ کلان	651	287	114	173	36	60	60
264	Sihali Ferozal سہالی فروزل	526	264	127	137	80	42	42
267	Hothla هوتله	1433	1026	504	522	61	200	200
265	Jagiot moni جیگوٹ مانی	213	23	9	14	4	5	5
266	Papin پاپین	111	97	53	44	11	19	20
268	Jagiot Khalsa جیگوٹ خالصہ	813	150	67	83	15	30	30
270	Pharwala پھروالا	424	121	61	60	12	24	25
271	Narala نرالا	740	312	149	163	48	60	60
272	Dangor ڈنگور	337	152	75	77	40	30	30
273	Aliot علیوٹ	1422	662	323	339	180	106	110
278	Luna لونہ	1575	715	317	398	148	160	160
274	Anyali انیالی	1135	561	256	305	901	104	104
275	Usmanpur عثمان پور	640	173	84	89	3	93	93
276	Kalial کلیال	270	317	137	180	34		
277	Thatti Sayyadan ٹھٹی سیدان	355	142	67	75	21	25	25

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHUTA TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
279	Bhaun  بھون	1763	603	290	313	126	118	118
289	Sadyot  سدیوٹ	567	177	89	88	58	35	35
197	Tarikhi  ترکیھی	252	148	72	76	16	30	30
199	Chabakarpal  چبہ کریپال	240	137	62	75	19	62	62
280	Bhauni  بھونی	640	151	67	84	14	60	60
281	Thala  تھلہ	538	132	63	69	17		
282	Admal  ادمال	947	362	176	186	67	88	88
284	Arazi Gujral  اراضی گجرال	58	68	30	38	13		
283	Gar Arazi Gujral  گار اراضی گجرال	898	286	124	162	30	125	125
285	Dheri Maroo  ڈھیری مارو	323	277	126	151	39		
286	Mohra Hayat  موڑہ حیات	80	41	11	30	1	21	21
287	Bhamrot  بھمروٹ	80	48	21	27	4		
288	Mohra Kammon  موڑہ کمون	114	56	25	31	8	9	9
290	Mohra Faizullah  موڑہ فیض اللہ	63	42	20	22	6	8	8

NARA QANUNGO HALQA ناره قانونگو حلقہ

107	Nara  ناره	2907	2255	1676	1179	862	438	438
103	Kathil Hun  کتھل ہن	607	400	171	229	126	87	87
104	Bhagaun  بھگون	1002	780	369	411	168	177	177
105	Balhar  بلہار	322	173	83	90	16	32	32
106	Brothi  بروٹی	129	141	75	66	18	27	27
108	Panjwar  پنجوار	455	283	138	145	8	76	76
8	Narar  نارڑ	4833	6013	2722	3291	887	1043	1045
58	Punjar  پنجاڑ	781	789	371	418	210	170	170

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHUTA TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
49	Kaluian	کاوٹیان	640	296	142	154	47	62
50	Brathian	برائٹیان	99	136	57	79	22	30
51	Soha	سوها	404	396	175	221	63	81
52	Kulteha	کلتھا	222	178	75	103	36	34
55	Aurtrinna	اورترینہ	197	225	102	123	76	48
59	Dhanlahri	دھنلاہری	506	146	77	69	31	29
60	Johar	جوہڑ	135	133	58	75	10	29
61	Rajrot	راجروٹ	612	258	129	129	20	51
62	Bandeha	بندھا	138	200	95	105	33	30
63	Saletha	سلٹھا	1403	659	294	365	124	150
71	Beor	بیور	2955	1052	490	562	330	186
66	Baryoha	بریوہا	1029	379	229	150	67	92
68	Jewra	جیوڑہ	2952	1082	497	585	212	205
69	Dhot	ڈھوٹ	186	140	59	81	21	65
70	Dewan Ghar	دیوان گڑھ	812	157	75	82	38	36
73	Gaura	گوڑہ	739	149	63	86	30	34
74	Karot	کروٹ	393	116	53	63	35	23
75	Kanand	کناند	577	76	41	35	6	18
78	Las	لس	381	125	72	53	3	23
85	Brahampur	برہن پور	141	28	15	13	4	5
86	Plah	پلاہ	391	210	106	104	45	40
84	Khalol	کھلول	412	483	238	245	90	95
81	Janhathal	جنھتھل	2093	889	450	439	95	170
82	Seri	سیری	747	398	180	218	64	68
88	Chanor	چنور	654	287	145	142	24	63
89	Batli	بٹلی	447	259	122	137	40	52
90	Baryah	بریہا	658	302	156	146	54	56
91	Kahangarh	کاھنگڑہ	795	332	162	170	65	68

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHUTA TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
113	Sail Seheri سیل سہری	1060	562	285	277	82	107	107
97	Mawara موآڑہ	1112	1308	581	727	317	318	318
92	Kathwal Durgadas کتھوال درگاداس	272	184	87	97	24	45	45
93	Baghar Barahmanan بگہار برہمنان	277	116	59	57	20	24	24
94	Sambal سنہیل	470	537	227	310	79	152	152
95	Ail آیل	348	312	132	180	62	63	63
96	Tarnochh ترنوچھ	507	312	142	170	62	69	69
98	Gorhat گورھٹ	1081	678	292	386	120	167	167
99	Nala Brahmanan نلہ برہمنان	900	314	156	158	28	60	60
100	Baghar Muslimanan بگہار مسلمانان	636	673	321	352	142	131	131
109	Bund بند	718	770	370	400	72	160	160
110	Lahri Brahmanan لہڑی برہمنان	382	198	107	91	35	35	35
114	Salgran ساگران	1641	819	397	422	128	160	160
115	Lahri Muslimanan لہڑی مسلمانان	2199	1772	856	916	342	331	331
116	Sehar صحر	2560	1516	728	788	203	282	282
118	Mamyal ممیال	580	708	333	375	109	137	137
117	Ghoie گھوئے	1217	448	186	262	8	94	94
119	Mamyam ممیام	852	954	466	488	209	193	193
122	Kandiari کنڈ یاری	1217	603	289	314	63	111	111
123	Dodehli دودھلی	985	455	213	242	51	82	82
125	Blandi بلانڈی	84	121	52	69	19	28	28
221	Saintha سینتھا	346	347	164	183	61	73	73
126	Pindbainso پنڈ بینسو	1955	1615	751	864	188	318	318


VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHUTA TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
127	Nala Musalmanan نله مسلمانان	3601	3527	1656	1871	576	588	588
133	Banahal بناہل	4816	2680	1293	1387	320	542	566
135	Sakrana سکرانہ	2762	1656	773	883	339	417	417
144	Samot سموٹ	2689	2152	978	1174	643	515	574
142	Sahali Tumar Khan سہالی تمبر خان	1765	573	289	284	74	123	123
143	Kahli Dhamnoha کاہلی دھمنوہا	3121	992	468	524	115	145	145
148	Pandora Hardo پنڈورا ہردو	932	512	253	259	61	104	104
136	Balimah بالی ماہ	1732	608	303	305	69	103	103
139	Dangalidoda Haqani دانگلی دودھ حقانی	249	55	28	27	3	11	11
140	Danglishah Khaki دانگلی شاہ خاکی	84	46	21	25	4	8	8
141	Palamallahan پلاسلان	731	184	96	88	2	39	39
145	Chakiali Hardo چکیالی ہاردو	640	352	172	180	43	65	65
146	Marigala Hayal مری گلا حیل	640	376	176	200	28	75	75
147	Brota بروٹا	640	445	232	213	23	93	93
151	Manyanda منیانده	1620	1163	565	598	280	255	260
138	Mali Mohabat مالی مہبت	116	51	25	26	12	7	7
149	Brandi برانڈی	180	103	48	55	4	25	25
150	Anchoha انچوہا	940	629	293	336	330	148	148
152	Mari Gala Mangral میری گلا منگرال	1280	829	400	429	69	162	162
154	Tikal ٹیکال	1827	2579	1212	1367	496	512	512
153	Marigala Chullo میری گلا چلو	642	262	127	135	49	48	49

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHUTA TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
155	Sahotbanyal سهوت بنیال	764	627	280	347	89	137	137
158	Choha Khalsa چوها خالصہ	3063	3090	1476	1614	154	577	579
156	Pehrhali پہڑالی	915	724	343	381	79	138	139
157	Marigala Khalsa میریگالا خالصہ	555	198	94	104	54	34	35
159	Sahot Sadran سهوت سدران	30	74	33	41	17	19	19
160	Doberan Kalan ڈوبران کلان	3295	1840	846	994	265	292	292
220	Sakot سکوت	1375	793	370	423	164	278	278
163	Dhamali دھمالی	1025	549	250	299	193	114	114
160	Sahotbadhal سهوت بدھال	1845	1759	837	922	301	370	377
162	Sapda Khambal سپدا کھمبال	710	332	152	180	58	62	66
217	Bhaimehrall بھیم ہرال	640	454	202	252	61	98	98
219	Palalasaiddan پالالہ سیدان	342	260	134	126	20	55	60
166	Kanoha کنوہہ	2254	2062	985	1077	507	400	400
164	Saithwani سیٹھ وانی	274	255	123	132	80	54	54
165	Chak Saithwani چک سیٹھ والی	156	337	149	188	112	61	61
218	Bhai Mehrali بھائی مہر علی	377	454	202	252	61	98	98
167	Chak Mirza چک مرزا	937	857	415	442	67	147	147
226	Mator مشور	2513	1823	839	984	549	370	370
101	Bamnial بمنیال	483	209	111	98	50	46	46
102	Latori Saidan لٹوری سیدان	222	298	109	189	89	83	83
120	Bagla بگلہ	290	823	370	453	151	151	151
121	Kharian کھرائین	380	40	14	26	11	10	10
224	Maira میر	1765	1486	645	841	330	283	283

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KAHUTA TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
242	Hansar  هانسر	1209	726	350	376	206	178	178
240	Dariotsammu دھیر یوٹ سمو	221	72	30	42	14	18	18
243	Gogyati گو گیائی	226	84	41	43	17	19	19
239	Mauri موڑی	903	608	291	317	149	114	114
244	Baruta بروٹھہ	767	329	155	174	131	69	69
245	Tapyali ٹپپالی	825	302	139	163	139	82	82
246	Daryoha دریوہا	609	370	173	197	70	65	67
250	Bara بارہ	596	240	105	135	87	50	54
248	Manhand من ہند	811	517	245	272	236	94	94
249	Duberaں ڈیبراں	351	188	81	107	78	45	45
251	Kadiyot کدیوٹ	984	735	365	370	232	131	131
252	Sambalgah سمبلگاہ	1111	604	307	297	164	106	106
253	Daryot Waris دریوٹ وارث	741	243	116	127	51	49	51
254	Nathot نتھوٹ	739	572	291	281	58	85	85

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Gujar Khan Tehsil گوجرخان تحصیل	232300	112647	119653	—	—	—
	Gujar Khan Tehsil (Rural) گوجرخان تحصیل (دیہاتی)	220726	106518	114208	—	—	—
	Gujar Khan Tehsil (Urban) گوجرخان تحصیل (شہری)	11574	6129	5445	4443	1580	1931
1	Gujar Khan Municipality گوجرخان میونسپلٹی گج گج گج گج گج گج	11574	6129	5445	4443	1580	1931

QAZIAN QANUNGO HALQA قاضیان قانونگو حلقہ

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
55	Qazi Chota قاضی چھوٹا گج گج گج گج گج گج	310	1218	560	658	352	193	193
54	Jhaik Qadir Bux جھیک قادر بخش	596	299	150	149	47	77	77
56	Qazi Jhaik قاضی جھیک	331	54	27	27	19	10	10
57	Borgi Karam Chand بورگی کرم چند	1417	745	357	388	66	115	115
65	Jaga Paka جگا پکا	549	274	129	145	36	58	58
66	Rokiah روکیاہ	1281	520	222	298	69	103	103
4	Bigam بگم گج گج گج گج گج گج	8729	3545	1752	1793	441	656	656
1	Kamalpur کمال پور	593	89	50	39	1	21	21
2	Chak Land چک لند	633	77	41	36	3	14	14
5	Hardo Sorakhi ہردو سوراکی	1029	137	73	64	8	27	27
6	Miana Potha میانہ پوٹھا گج گج گج گج گج گج	1544	261	125	136	87	51	51
7	Rampur رام پور	703	79	41	38	9	15	15
8	Joraki جورکی	200	93	36	57	3	18	18
9	Sehr سہر	954	452	189	263	40	90	90

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
10	Nala Jang نلہ جنگ	327	97	47	50	7	22	22
11	Rohan روہن	268	43	17	26	5	10	10
12	Khanpur خان پور	1948	517	229	288	43	127	127
13	Mallot Pir Mohammad ملوٹ پیر محمد	137	18	12	6	—	2	2
14	Mallot Keswal ملوٹ کسوال	204	263	128	135	48	55	55
15	Mallot Kalal ملوٹ کلال	1751	421	208	213	52	92	92
16	Gasroor گسرور	1231	654	308	346	85	145	145
17	Thathi تھاتھی	728	317	142	175	33	73	73
18	Palina پلینہ	2179	742	368	374	195	161	161
21	Baliyam Pandori بلیام پندوری	1586	1057	529	528	185	208	208
22	Kotiam کوٹيام	764	128	62	66	18	32	32
28	Sohawah Mirza سواہوہ مرزا	2186	1890	920	970	319	364	364
19	Harnoh ہرنوح	474	121	56	65	11	28	28
20	Malikpur ملک پور	1533	832	385	447	117	156	156
27	Mamdot ممدوٹ	65	14	8	6	—	2	2
29	Golin گولین	749	825	382	443	144	137	137
30	Bewal بیول	656	776	373	403	133	158	158
32	Dhamyal دھمیاں	920	625	271	354	78	128	128
33	Kanial کنیاں	1186	1375	659	716	319	305	305
34	Sohi Hafiz سوہی حافظ	499	712	304	408	63	132	132
39	Chakrali Badhal چکڑالی بدھال	1770	1493	699	794	39	277	277
35	Sangni سنگنی	1049	544	258	286	80	107	107
36	Chaper چہپر	202	183	95	88	19	33	33
37	Sohi Chimian سوہی چیمیان	1240	1035	491	544	189	222	222

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
42	Tal Khalsa تال خالصہ ✍️ 🏠	2613	1314	668	646	166	236	236
41	Arazi Chur Mall اراضی چوہڑ مل	564	567	272	295	15	120	120
43	Kambili Mirza کمبیلی مرزا	1220	681	320	361	15	146	146
47	Bhag Sana بھاگسانہ	435	208	105	103	22	35	35
46	Changa Bangial چنگا بنگیال ✍️ 🏠	4076	2387	1156	1231	577	526	526
45	Kor Nasib کور نصیب ✍️ ✍️ ✍️ 🏠 ✚	478	160	77	83	41	28	28
71	Harar ہرار	457	148	64	84	21	39	39
72	Mal Malyar مال ملیار	295	538	255	283	28	116	116
49	Maira Shamas میرا شمس ✍️	1935	1519	723	796	210	344	344
38	Manak Rai منک رائی	368	427	198	229	80	89	89
40	Chakrali Chulo چکرا لی چلو	567	902	407	495	129	196	196
50	Narali Jubair نرالی جبر	1655	1189	585	604	203	253	253
48	Daryala Sehgan دریالہ سیگن ✍️ 🏠	1267	672	336	336	148	146	146
51	Narali Kiswal نرالی کسوال	941	728	342	386	104	144	144
53	Manjotha منجوتھہ	1532	909	439	470	120	192	192
26	Baner Keswal بنیر کسوال	553	465	232	233	92	106	106
31	Hafial ہفیال	1685	1025	499	526	80	205	205
52	Arazi Korak اراضی کورک	285	21	11	10	2	3	3
59	Panjgran پنجران	1098	387	192	195	46	84	84
23	Palthiam پلتھیم	152	185	99	86	42	37	37
24	Rattala رتالہ ✍️ 🏠	1415	1045	508	537	444	175	175
25	Miani Borgi میانی بورگی	1305	678	327	351	54	142	142

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
42	Tal Khalsa تال خالصہ ✍️ 🏠	2613	1314	668	646	166	236	236
41	Arazi Chur Mall اراضی چوہڑا مل	564	567	272	295	15	120	120
43	Kambili Mirza کمبیلی مرزا	1220	681	320	361	15	146	146
47	Bhag Sana بھاگسانہ	435	208	105	103	22	35	35
46	Changa Bangial چنگا بنگیال ✍️ 🏠	4076	2387	1156	1231	577	526	526
45	Kor Nasib کور نصیب ✍️ ✍️ ✍️ 🏠 +	478	160	77	83	41	28	28
71	Harar ہرار	457	148	64	84	21	39	39
72	Mal Malyar مال ملیار	295	538	255	283	28	116	116
49	Maira Shamas میرا شمس ✍️	1935	1519	723	796	210	344	344
38	Manak Rai منک رائی	368	427	198	229	80	89	89
40	Chakrali Chulo چکرائی چلو	567	902	407	495	129	196	196
50	Narali Jubair نڑالی جبر	1655	1189	585	604	203	253	253
48	Daryala Sehgan دریالہ سیگن ✍️ 🏠	1267	672	336	336	148	146	146
51	Narali Kiswal نڑالی کسوال	941	728	342	386	104	144	144
53	Manjotha منجوتھہ	1532	909	439	470	120	192	192
26	Baner Keswal بنیر کسوال	553	465	232	233	92	106	106
31	Hafial ہفیاں	1685	1025	499	526	80	205	205
52	Arazi Korak اراضی کورک	285	21	11	10	2	3	3
59	Panjgran پنجران	1098	387	192	195	46	84	84
23	Palthiam پلتھام	152	185	99	86	42	37	37
24	Rattala رتالہ ✍️ 🏠	1415	1045	508	537	444	175	175
25	Miani Borgi میانی بورگی	1305	678	327	351	54	142	142

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
58	Haji Borgi حاجی بورگی	370	126	68	58	14	33	33
60	Gopalpur گوپال پور	100	26	11	15	2	6	6
63	Dangdeo دنج ڈیو	2171	1586	744	842	95	348	348
61	Dhok Sultan Alam ڈھوک سلطان عالم	206	50	27	23	74	13	13
62	Dang deo دنج ڈویو	808	593	253	340	266	122	122
64	Miani Dheri میانی ڈھیری	336	344	169	175	10	78	78
67	Bhadana بھدانه	610	1091	539	552	63	184	184
68	Bahgana بہجانہ	474	403	185	218	50	74	74
69	Bhattian بھٹیاں	429	402	199	203	27	80	80
70	Thala ٹھالا	447	60	30	30	3	12	12
73	Pakka Khanpur پکا خان پور	641	355	160	195	26	68	68
74	Bhagpur بھگ پور	839	243	131	112	35	55	55
130	Araf Kanial عارف کنیال	330	154	63	91	21	37	37
131	Mutuaa Gujar متوا گجر	624	226	122	104	23	34	34
132	Gujara گوجرا	124	214	98	116	51	39	39
141	Jand Najjar جند نجر	1734	2234	1071	1163	439	468	468
133	Arazi Bohra آراضی بوہرا	102	40	20	20	10	10	10
134	Arazi Dhodi آراضی ڈھوڈھی	59	59	27	32	26	8	8
135	Malala ملالا	814	473	251	222	64	84	84
136	Kori Jajwal کورئی ججوال	189	101	40	61	7	18	18
137	Kori Sarfraz کورئی سرفراز	164	104	44	60	21	29	29
138	Kori Karm Bakhsh کورئی کرم بخش	174	82	44	38	13	23	23
139	Kori Hajam کورئی حجام	270	153	73	80	14	33	33
140	Kori Haider کورئی حیدر	269	222	114	108	28	46	46
142	Jand Gujar جند گوجر	1034	655	281	374	140	157	157
151	Missa Keswal مسہ کسوال	1254	680	296	384	116	144	144

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
149	Aher اھر چیمپ	1835	1047	502	545	231	227	227
150	Mutial متیال	767	220	104	116	32	56	56
152	Bhai Khan بھائی خان	1211	973	502	471	157	172	172
153	Pindora پنڈورا	418	208	94	114	31	43	43
154	Mohra Haili موہڑہ ہیلی	537	299	144	155	36	59	59
155	Nagial Pehlwan نگیال پہلوان	664	289	132	157	47	51	51
144	Jand Mehlo جند سہلو	1164	945	466	479	191	221	221
143	Jamatha جمتھا	675	576	271	305	119	111	111
145	Jabo Kasi جابو کاسی	516	589	259	330	63	152	152
146	Rangtal رنگتال	1171	616	283	333	47	143	143
147	Jattal Darab جٹال دراب	986	220	101	119	27	48	48
148	Jattal Surkhru جٹال سرخرو	480	133	59	74	9	33	33

GUJAR KHAN QANUNGO HALQA

گوچر خان قانونگو حلقہ

200	Gujar Khan*							
156	Naghaial Umer Khan نگیال عمر خان	855	800	409	391	163	131	145
157	Jhanda جھنڈا	335	1165	628	537	303	245	245
160	Babib Kanial بابیب کنیال	211	180	89	91	48	46	46
161	Chohan Najar چوہاں نجر	132	374	175	199	104	68	68
162	Berki Beldar برکی بیلدار	149	867	419	448	316	135	135
163	Berki Badhal برکی بدھال	835	1239	602	637	267	228	228
199	Karauli کڑولی	297	1530	770	760	158	267	267

*Gujar Khan Patwari circle is partly urban and partly rural. Gujar Khan itself is urban and its population and housing data are included in Gujar Khan Municipality.

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
201	Dolmi Tamaa ڈولمی تما	479	382	176	206	48	65	65
202	Dolmi Dhamial ڈولمی دھمیاں	395	387	190	197	42	68	68
28	Dungi ڈونگی	316	652	359	293	99	149	149
124	Bochial بوچل	1956	1007	504	503	81	201	201
127	Dhari دھاری	767	297	142	155	28	55	55
129	Duhaman ڈھمن	683	83	44	39	11	16	16
159	Mutua Bangayarah موٹو بنگیارہ	365	738	373	365	188	135	135
165	Pherwal Dolal پھروال دولال	1407	729	335	394	58	159	159
123	Hachari Bangial ہچاری بنگیاں	914	475	230	245	36	93	93
124	Hachari Dolal ہاچری ڈولال	651	375	184	191	22	78	78
125	Mahmud Badwa محمود بدوا	280	63	36	27	7	21	21
164	Pharwal Saru Khan پھروال سرو خان	411	275	133	142	38	52	52
196	Pherwal Bhangial پھروال بنگیاں	722	280	126	154	27	62	62
197	Sandal Khingir سیندل کھنگر	271	498	233	265	35	86	862
109	Supiyali Bigial سپیالی بگیاں	1021	764	372	392	80	146	146
198	Chhihal چھیہال	376	213	90	123	22	35	35
203	Bawalial باولیاں	441	164	82	82	4	33	33
204	Dolmi Khatrial ڈولمی کھٹریاں	153	433	206	227	27	85	85
205	Supiyali Khinger سپیالی کھنگر	887	801	410	391	163	163	163

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
206	Mankiala Barahman مانکياله برهمڻ	55	249	127	122	71	57	57
207	Supiyali Faramsial سپيالي فارمسيال	568	136	73	63	3	23	23
208	Barki Barahmnan برکي برهمڻ	174	48	25	23	6	7	7
245	Dehra Bakhshian ڏهره بخشياڻ	1495	757	367	390	132	149	149
210	Logahoon لگهون	1232	344	175	169	65	63	63
211	Karonab Jagial کرنب جگيال	668	209	105	104	33	44	442
246	Kahali Khinger کاھلي کھنگر	1376	639	301	338	105	122	122
247	Banis Damiwal بنس دميوال	171	296	135	161	77	59	59
248	Guliana Banis گليانه بنس	499	379	176	203	83	70	70
249	Guliana Bhagral گليانه بهگڙال	1207	962	432	530	283	148	148
250	Guliana Lhodra گليانه لودهڙا	368	625	289	336	243	130	130
251	Guliana Hayal گليانه هايال	1097	1070	488	582	423	212	212
252	Guliana Maliar گليانه مليار	872	1080	520	560	306	147	147
253	Maradial مرديال	1467	635	310	325	98	126	126
254	Jiru Rattial جيرو رتيال	4563	2455	1173	1282	624	502	502
268	Parhal پرھال	146	125	58	67	26	27	27
258	Mohri Bersial موھڙي برسيال	967	595	280	315	53	107	107

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
255	Dokuhli دو کوہلی	394	341	167	174	107	72	72
257	Silhal Khinger سیلہال کھنگر	876	489	215	274	69	103	103
259	Mohra Khatrial موہڑہ کھٹریال	652	498	216	282	221	117	117
265	Ghariba غریبا	114	99	44	55	15	21	21
266	Dalial Mirna دالیال میرنہ	266	211	104	107	34	48	48
261	Kah'al Dara کھیال دارہ	2080	834	400	434	98	92	92
260	Khalabat کھلا بٹ	804	398	195	203	52	179	179
262	Jarmat Khurd جرمت خورد	940	607	282	325	99	129	129
264	Mamdal Khinger ممدل کھنگر	1692	1146	539	607	276	248	248
263	Jarmut Kalan جرمت کلان	1942	1045	528	517	210	181	181
267	Dora Badhal دورہ بدھال	2612	2067	1009	1058	401	297	297
256	Dharyala Khaki دریالہ خاکی	1389	785	399	386	183	313	313
271	Kuntrila کنتریلہ	3532	3515	1662	1853	531	724	724
270	Kohli Hameed کوہلی حمید	343	213	113	100	25	52	52
272	Mohra Sheikhan موہڑہ شیخان	228	180	93	87	26	35	35
273	Susral سسرال	739	739	366	373	—	154	154
269	Gahk Badhal گہگ بدھال	731	847	400	447	—	190	190
273	Garmala گرمالا	647	776	354	422	—	144	144
275	Chhina چینا	910	814	358	456	—	167	167
279	Chechi Bahadar چیمچی بہادر	836	487	245	242	—	104	104

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJARN KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
280	Bokra بوکرہ	517	856	394	462	—	184	184
277	Kant Khalil کینٹ خلیل ✍️	821	708	335	373	232	163	163
276	Chakery Vakilan چکری وکیلاں	1013	674	333	341	112	141	141
278	Kant Ladha کینٹ لدھا	555	234	116	118	31	51	51
295	Kant Malok کینٹ ملوک	957	192	104	88	37	46	46
296	Kant Maliar کینٹ ملیار	79	158	85	73	36	35	35
297	Kant Pirbux کینٹ پیربخش	1100	665	316	349	147	129	129
282	Kharali کهرالی	1865	1424	699	725	283	280	280
281	Chak Bhagwal چک بھگوال	1956	1129	521	608	231	245	245
284	Kersal کرسال	658	597	286	311	71	140	140
283	Kabeel کابیل	1108	520	243	277	94	100	100
285	Jhatial Miana جھتیاں میانہ ✍️	403	372	187	185	65	91	91
286	Saba Sher Khan صبا شیر خان	1032	365	184	181	25	75	75
287	Mohra Noor موہڑہ نور	318	371	188	183	34	74	74
288	Bardiana باردینہ	407	490	244	246	72	111	111
299	Lodhe لودھی	1660	738	369	369	103	137	137
241	Lalhal للمہال	1150	710	316	394	157	147	147
244	Purtali پرتالی	1343	433	207	226	81	120	120
298	Adra Usmanzada آدرہ عثمان زادہ ✍️ ✍️ ✍️	759	1163	564	599	358	222	222
327	Chak Naban چک نابان	2997	1049	518	531	232	246	246
292	Mohra Kanial موہڑہ کنیال ✍️	384	656	302	354	170	151	151
293	Qutbal قطبال	701	386	172	214	143	80	80
294	Hosang ہوسانگ	1008	568	274	294	142	115	115

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
MANDRA QANUNGO HALQA مندرہ قانونگو حلقہ								
115	Mandra مندرہ مندرہ	389	896	504	392	264	150	150
104	Ramial رمیال	647	446	225	221	6	113	113
105	Jaggi Narali جگی نڑالی	707	184	96	88	27	43	43
106	Arjan ارجن	494	731	325	406	195	109	109
107	Jaliari Gujri جلیاری گوجری	856	397	178	219	66	90	90
174	Mudi Kalan مودی کلان	135	68	37	31	12	17	17
77	Mahnder مہندر	1421	1311	633	678	185	225	225
44	Darial دریل	1468	629	313	316	102	119	119
75	Omanka اومانکا	974	166	77	89	32	31	31
76	Malikwal ملک وال	234	174	85	89	23	33	33
85	Kuri Dolal کری دولال	1121	840	390	450	234	173	173
81	Arazi Hasnal اراضی حسنل	882	244	124	120	26	45	45
82	Wasla Bungial واسلا بنگیال	734	544	252	292	42	110	110
83	Kujo کجو	183	164	79	85	33	34	34
84	Kerpali کیرپالی	312	65	30	35	10	9	9
108	Kund کنڈ	583	375	185	190	49	78	78
112	Satho ستھو	496	170	95	75	32	39	39
113	Tariatal Kalial تریالا کلیال	371	196	88	108	17	41	41
114	Tupiali Khurd تیپالی خورد	300	196	104	92	10	42	42
86	Noor Dolal نور دولال	1118	874	392	482	162	175	175
87	Kurzada Sawan کرزادہ سوان	754	240	110	130	26	51	51
88	Bhata Maliar بہاتہ ملیار	1354	1385	636	749	260	268	268

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
89	Kurzada Maliaran کرزادہ ملیاران	994	721	346	375	42	148	148
92	Sanghori سنگوری	744	454	211	243	95	99	99
91	Mothu Khinger موٹھو کھنگر	263	105	46	59	5	23	23
93	Phida Kala پھڈا کالا	147	209	88	121	18	51	51
94	Banth بانٹھ	405	362	170	192	54	82	82
109	Jhag جھاگ	166	262	123	139	12	57	57
110	Jaliari Bhai Khan جلیاری بھائی خان	1037	915	423	492	122	185	185
111	Natha Dolal نتھا دلال	843	292	150	142	43	52	52
101	Kalian Awan کلیان آوان	472	1047	483	564	298	159	159
90	Mohra Roshan Ali موہڑہ روشن علی	198	181	88	93	29	38	38
95	Chamba Papin چنبہ پاپین	104	182	81	101	35	33	33
96	Joliari Papin جلیاری پاپین	571	593	287	306	146	114	114
97	Hardo Jogi ہردو جوگی	1280	450	212	238	126	89	89
98	Mohna Mehr Bux موہنا مہر بخش	220	219	101	118	51	40	40
99	Kutale Ferozal کٹالی فروزل	237	329	150	179	85	49	49
100	Begwal Dergahi بیگوال درگاہی	284	161	65	96	24	31	31
102	Jaswal جسوال	68	247	101	146	46	91	91
103	Tabkian طبکیان	596	442	197	245	89	102	102
119	Sorra سورڑا	683	268	131	137	50	42	42
78	Kamand Rial کمندریال	467	637	302	335	48	123	123
80	Kolial کلیال	1354	666	311	355	68	119	119

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
117	Sooj Bahadar سوچ بہادر	313	223	97	126	19	42	42
118	Hakeen Chhatta حکین چٹھہ	218	203	96	107	37	41	41
120	Therjial Khurd تھر جیال خورد	1105	611	304	307	68	129	129
166	Chungrila کھنگریلہ	734	439	185	254	54	91	91
121	Therjial Kalan تھر جیال کلاں	1583	642	303	339	94	117	117
122	Hachary Kalyal ہاچری کالیال	538	397	171	226	75	82	82
167	Cherbian چربیال	241	115	63	52	21	20	20
168	Nodeel نو دیل	603	318	166	152	29	68	86
169	Sunjot سنجوت	238	195	89	106	16	55	55
170	Notheh Kalial نو تھہ کالیال	262	310	159	151	15	58	58
175	Bajnial بجنیال	2806	1918	875	1043	424	383	383
116	Bucha بوچہ	990	526	261	265	64	103	103
171	Arazi Mohri اراضی موہڑی	348	53	27	26	11	6	6
172	Jorian جوڑیاں	81	41	16	25	6	8	8
173	Kakri Murid کاکری مرید	344	478	219	259	101	88	88
185	Harnal ہرنال	165	312	162	150	54	51	51
183	Sang سانگ	1938	1304	621	683	228	282	282
178	Paimal پیمال	2281	788	398	390	125	150	150
180	Pind Bala پنڈ بالا	347	374	175	199	73	91	91
181	Chihir Hardu چہر ہردو	535	604	285	319	23	147	147
182	Sogadat سوگادت	405	521	248	273	98	122	122
184	Haryal ہریال	1059	549	244	305	77	101	101

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
176	Dera Pothi ڈیرہ پوٹھی پنڈ	2372	1742	787	955	574	303	303
177	Pind Paian پنڈ پین	1361	120	64	56	34	23	23
194	Jhangi Jalal جھنگی جلال	861	377	176	201	52	79	79
186	Rakh Gakhran رکھ گکھراں	228	50	28	22	1	9	9
187	Rakh Tara Garh رکھ تارا گڑھ	640	114	54	60	43	24	24
188	Deodawar ڈھیودوار	227	284	137	147	32	56	56
189	Pari Ferozal پیری فروزل	1443	759	350	409	91	137	137
190	Parial پریال	401	188	96	92	24	40	40
191	Khalsa خالصہ	191	61	33	28	—	12	12
192	Bukrial بکریال	26	16	6	10	—	4	4
193	Jhangi Taju جھنگی تاجو	621	372	194	178	34	62	62
195	Jhangi Hamid جھنگی حمید پنڈ	649	473	225	248	9	90	90
219	Mohra Kanial موہڑہ کنیال پنڈ	1304	699	345	354	68	138	138
214	Krunb Keswal کرنب کسوال پنڈ	543	642	308	334	32	131	131
212	Krunb Ilyas کرنب الیاس	1311	495	242	253	20	106	106
213	Krunb Usman کرنب عثمان	482	231	106	125	12	57	57
215	Krunb Baluch کرنب بلوچ	538	367	173	194	22	88	88
216	Bagwal Mehr Khan بھگوال مہر خان	868	288	132	156	18	64	64
217	Dudwal ددوال	585	255	131	124	14	54	54
228	Jattal جٹال	2035	597	286	311	132	127	127
179	Mohra Shera موہڑہ شیرا	670	331	165	166	49	65	65

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
223	Sakroota سکروٹہ	322	93	41	52	15	24	24
224	Sakrila Sakroota سکریلہ سکروٹہ	656	140	66	74	40	25	25
225	Bera Joat بیراجوٹ	297	31	13	18	8	7	7
226	Jajja ججہ	884	500	226	274	118	98	98
227	Jamal جمال	264	99	42	57	21	16	16
232	Derkala درکالہ	1187	352	160	192	77	82	82
229	Mangot منگوٹ	1308	789	366	423	101	169	169
230	Goura گوہڑ	230	589	280	309	139	112	112
233	Bhangali Khinger بھنگالی کھنگر	535	276	132	144	54	63	63
236	Sarahedre سراحدریے	415	172	80	92	40	38	38
237	Khamb کھیمب	421	110	50	60	34	26	26
239	Mongar مونگر	224	106	53	53	27	22	22
234	Bhangali Gujar بھنگالی گوجر	403	837	381	456	206	192	192
235	Manadi Janjel منادی جنجل	659	424	201	223	124	86	86
305	Mumnihala ممنیہالہ	516	117	52	65	10	21	21
306	Bhat بھٹ	1226	85	40	45	16	17	17
307	Changal چنگال	1739	860	407	453	137	175	175
240	Sukho سکھو	1204	1317	665	652	311	254	254
218	Chak Barahmanan چک برہمنان	543	317	148	169	82	66	66
220	Jole جول	582	391	183	208	80	87	87
221	Sanpal سنپال	304	161	71	90	10	34	34
222	Chak Dolat چک دولت	4030	791	376	415	84	166	166
238	Aqub اعقوب	292	810	400	410	168	178	178
242	Paswal پسوال	227	47	22	25	2	9	9

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
243	Kurnali کرنالی	2098	2280	1160	1120	40	434	434
66	Dokhua دوکھوہا	928	960	489	471	19	155	155
309	Rajoa رجوعہ	3235	1037	501	536	27	216	216
308	Ranjali رانجالی	2535	996	488	508	27	188	188
310	Farash فراش	270	288	140	148	8	62	62
311	Hajo ہاجو	406	326	166	160	9	78	78

JATLI QANUNGO HALQA جاتلی قانونگو حلقہ

322	Jatli جاتلی	972	1287	617	670	484	244	244
303	Bher Rattial بھیررتیال	1371	1462	663	799	351	273	285
323	Hasal حسال	836	422	191	231	62	74	75
324	Madari مداری	419	239	112	127	103	49	50
333	Chak Bahadur چک بہادر	447	646	329	317	65	123	137
289	Narali نرالی	4841	3840	1823	2017	667	818	840
300	Daulatala دولتالہ	2599	4266	2201	2065	755	811	822
	✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂							
301	Daungi Kalan ڈونگی کلاں	614	587	287	300	100	104	106
325	Nata Chhatar نتاچھتر	722	950	476	474	222	194	194
312	Bandot بندوٹ	1439	848	409	439	72	194	194
313	Chak Sabaz چک سبز	838	190	97	93	3	42	42
314	Ratri راتری	1083	263	124	139	14	70	70
316	Gahia Chhapper گاہیا چھپر	1185	231	115	116	9	40	40
315	Data Bhat دتہ بھٹ	2868	1087	528	559	143	167	169
359	Dhok Gazi ڈھوک غازی	338	113	57	56	9	53	53
361	Mari Bher ماڑی بھیر	1261	602	293	309	89	130	130
318	Darkali Kalan درکالی کلاں	4334	1361	637	724	177	239	239

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
317	Darkali Khurd درکالی خورد	1643	1038	506	532	120	197	197
319	Bher Kalail بھیر کلیل	1691	1687	785	902	277	329	340
304	Banis بنس	1470	659	330	329	150	126	126
320	Bher Hathial بھیر ہتھیل	1342	179	92	87	27	42	42
321	Bher Abir بھیر ابیر	728	316	159	157	56	57	58
326	Natagujarmal ناتہ گوجرمل	1397	861	422	439	46	182	190
290	Miana Mohra میانہ موہڑہ	330	262	128	134	60	49	49
291	Bejeranah بجرا نہ	1478	935	464	471	156	158	161
328	Mastala مستالہ	1879	891	453	438	134	165	165
331	Ahdi اھدی	2158	1562	735	827	347	349	361
329	Taratti تراٹی	702	689	332	357	175	138	138
330	Dhaung دھونگ	3069	1904	929	975	305	381	417
334	Bhambal Miana بھمبال میانہ	1952	1086	552	534	165	197	205
332	Pind Thikarian پنڈ ٹھیکریان	854	172	86	86	36	35	36
335	Kak کاک	1063	735	354	381	144	121	121
336	Nauteh Alam Sher نوتھہ عالم شیر	931	395	213	182	59	82	82
353	Jhangi Pheru جھنگی پھرو	501	719	339	380	156	132	139
342	Kasran کاسران	1671	842	428	414	136	182	188
339	Khisa کھیسہ	573	130	64	66	7	27	27
340	Dhau ڈاو	1265	859	456	403	63	167	182
341	Niku نکو	654	207	106	101	15	36	45
343	Kalas کالس	539	283	143	140	38	55	56
344	Thatta Khurd ٹھٹہ خورد	485	385	183	202	90	73	74

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
346	Sayyad سید سید	3032	1859	859	1000	589	396	399
345	Kaunt کانٹ	1508	941	461	480	246	216	216
347	Thatta Kalan ٹھٹھہ کلاں	935	655	350	305	31	134	134
351	Rahman رحمان	1887	645	332	313	201	141	141
337	Rayyau رائیو	1059	685	351	334	129	155	155
338	Chechi Noor چیچی نور	1094	388	206	182	43	78	78
348	Bhalesar بھلیسر	493	321	160	161	47	80	80
349	Boken بوکن	627	448	237	211	129	96	96
350	Malhal ملہال	439	241	124	117	38	45	45
362	Mughal مغل	2002	599	301	298	67	120	121
356	Dhok Kaku دھوک کاکو	681	176	84	92	21	29	31
357	Dhok Panah دھوک پناہ	1787	591	274	317	73	120	120
358	Gohara Gujran گھوڑا گوجران	580	276	140	136	25	58	58
360	Dhok Kalail دھوک کلیال	296	170	74	96	11	33	33
363	Bajar باجر	483	208	110	98	31	35	39
355	Devi دیوی	5801	2142	1011	1131	765	434	469
354	Jawal جوال	246	151	70	81	21	30	30
371	Goursi گورسی	681	690	357	333	240	146	148
352	Sood Podan سود پودان	513	296	140	156	133	57	59
367	Mihad Wal مہد وال	415	250	131	119	34	51	51
368	Phamra Phakial پھامراں پھکیال	629	172	97	75	62	30	30
369	Sarja سرجہ	494	78	36	42	19	14	14
370	Phamra Gujran پھامراں گوجران	655	376	190	186	112	74	74
372	Mohra Khera موہڑہ خیرا	114	116	54	62	22	24	24
375	Panj Garan Khurd پنچ گراں خورد	1002	369	173	196	133	72	72

VILLAGE STATISTICS - GUJAR KHAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
374	Panj Garan Kalan پنج گراں کلاں	851	578	278	300	280	100	117
373	Tanwin طانونیں	538	758	378	380	297	120	136
376	Bhawley Khurd باہولے خورد	615	420	202	218	111	67	85
377	Bhawley Kalan باہولے کلاں	549	472	238	234	233	70	89
378	Kaleriala کالریالہ	1799	688	362	326	133	105	153
379	Machhia ماچھیہ	2249	820	405	415	130	154	162
364	Chechi Zulfu چیچی زولفو	598	154	86	68	14	28	28
365	Chauhan چوہان	457	118	59	59	8	27	27
366	Thikarian ٹھیکریاں	1153	608	321	287	94	109	109
380	Chakki چکی	486	324	170	154	32	62	62
381	Easer ایسر	368	102	60	42	7	20	20
382	Kala Gujran کالا گجراں	870	394	193	201	49	80	80
384	Tarkwal ترکوال	5613	1597	835	762	164	319	365
383	Nauteh Gul Beg نوتہ گل بیگ	941	545	274	271	49	125	132

CENSUS ORGANISATION, WEST PAKISTAN

A—Enumeration Period

DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Hazara	181	Mr. Saleem Abbas Gillani, Assistant Commissioner, Mansehra.
	182	Mr. Muhammad Usman P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Batagram.
	183	Sardar Khurshid Alam Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Abbotabad.
	184	Mr. Muhammad Yunus Khan Sethi, Assistant Commissioner, Haripur.
		(i) Syed Munir Hussain, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.
		(ii) Mr. Masud Zaman Khan, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.
Mardan	191	Mr. Muhammad Usman Hashmi, Assistant Commissioner, Swabi.
	192	Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.
Peshawar	201	Captain Ashraf Hussain, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda.
	202	Sardar Hizbullah Khan, P.C.S., City Magistrate, Peshawar.
	203	Mr. A.U. Saleem, Chief Officer, Municipal Committee, Peshawar,
	204	Mr. Abdul Jalil Khan, Executive Officer, Peshawar Cantonment.
	205	Mr. Muhammad Hamyaun, Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera.
		(i) Sh. Muhammad Hussain, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.
		(ii) Mr. Masood Nabi Noor, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.
		(i)

(ii)

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Kohat	221	(i) Mr. Sher Zaman Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.
		(ii) Mr. Ishfaq Ahmad, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.
	222	Captain Muhammad Asad, C.S.P., Assistant Commissioner, Hangu.
		Mr. Muhammad Masud Zaman, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
Malakand Agency	621	(i) Mr. Nasrum Minallah, C.S.P. Additional Political Agent, Chitral.
		(ii) Capt. Ashraf Hussain, P.C.S., Additional Political Agent, Chitral.
		(iii) Mr. Qumar Idris, C.S.P., Additional Political Agent, Chitral.
	631	Mr. Wajihuddin Ahmed, C.S.P., Political Agent, Malakand Agency.
Mohmand Agency	641	Mr. Sarfraz Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, Mohmand.
Khyber Agency	651	Mr. Farid Ullah Shah, P.C.S., Political Agent, Khyber.
Kurram Agency	661	Mr. Wali Muhammad Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, Kurram.
Dera Ismail Khan	241	Mr. Abdul Razaq Khan Abbasi, P.C.S. Assistant Commissioner, Tank.
	242	Pir Muti Ullah Shah, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.
		Khan Fakhru-uz-Zaman Khan, P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.
Bannu	231	Mr. Nisar Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bannu.
		(i) Arbab Nur Mohd. Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.
		(ii) Mr. Mohd. Humayun Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.
		(iii) Raja Habib-ur-Rehman Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
North Waziristan	671	(i) Capt. Sibghat Ullah Khan, P.C.S. Political Agent, North Waziristan.
		(ii) Khan Saad Ullah Khan, P.C.S. Political Agent, North Waziristan.
		(iii) Khan Zaffar Ali Khan, P.C.S.. Political Agent, North Waziristan
South Waziristan	681	Mr. Izzat Bakhsh Awan, P.C.S., Political Agent, South Waziristan.
Campbellpur	211	(i) Mr. Muhammad Yunus Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant Campbellpur.
		(ii) Khan Tariq Ismail Khan, P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Campbellpur.
Jhelum	212	Mr. K.Z. Durrani, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pindigheb.
	271	Sh. Muhammad Tuffail, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pind Dadan Khan.
	272	S. Sardar Ali Gardezi, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Chakwal.
	273	Rai Ghulam Mehdi, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Jhelum.
Rawalpindi	281	Mr. A.R. Siddiqui, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Murree.
	282	Sh. Hamid Ullah Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Rawalpindi.
	283	(i) Khan Sher Bahadur Khan, Administrator, Rawalpindi Municipality.
		(ii) Sh. Altaf Hussain, Chief Officer, Rawalpindi Municipality.
	284	Mr. Z.K. Mahmud, Executive Officer, Rawalpindi Canton- ment.
Gujrat	291	Sardar Zaka-ullah Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Gujrat.
Sargodha	261	Mr. Saeed Ahmad, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Khushab.
	262	Ch. Ashfaq Ali Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Sargodha.

(iv)

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Sargodha—Contd.	263	Rana Aftab Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Administrator, M.C., Sargodha.
	264	Malik Muhammad Saddiq, Executive Officer, Sargodha Cantt.
Lyallpur	351	Mr. Muhammad Anwar Zahid, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Toba Tek Singh.
	352	Malik Amir Bux, P.C.S., Colony Assistant, Lyallpur.
	353	Malik Alam Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Lyallpur.
	354	(i) Major Muhammad Ashraf, Administrator, M.C., Lyallpur.
		(ii) S.A. Majid, P.C.S., Chief Officer, M.C., Lyallpur.
		(iii) Mr. Sardar Muhammad, Chief Census Officer, M. C., Lyallpur.
Jhang	361	Ch. Muhammad Hassan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Jhang.
Mianwali	251	Mr. Rafiq Abdullah Akhund, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Bhakkar.
	252	Raja Muhammad Mumtaz, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Mianwali.
Sialkot	301	S. Altaf Hussain, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Sialkot.
	302	Mr. Abdul Halim, Chief Officer Municipal Committee, Sialkot.
	303	Malik Muhammad Latif, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Narowal.
Gujranwala	311	Sh. Bashir Ahmad, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Gujranwala.
	312	Ch. Muhammad Jalil Khan, P.C.S., City Magistrate, Gujranwala.
Sheikhupura	321	Sh. Abdul Aziz, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Sheikhupura.

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Lahore	331	S. Ejaz Hussain Shah, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Lahore.
	332	(i) Hakim Muhammad Husain, Chief Census, Officer, Lahore Corporation.
		(ii) Mr. M.A. Saleem, Social Welfare Officer, Lahore Corporation.
		(iii) Mian Manzoor Ahmad, Junior Assistant Secretary, Lahore Corporation.
		(vi) Moulvi Ghulam Nabi, Tax Supdt., Lahore Corporation.
		(v) Mr. Mahboob Ali, Assessor, Lahore Corporation.
		(vi) Mr. M.A. Rashid, Junior Assistant Secretary, I, Lahore Corporation
	333	Mr. A.M. Khan Executive Officer, Lahore Cantt.
	334	Syed Shahid Hussain, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur.
Montgomery	341	Hafiz Muhammad Ishaq, P.C.S., Colony Assistant, Montgomery.
	342	Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Khan, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pakpattan.
	343	Khan Iftikhar Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Montgomery.
	344	Malik Muhammad Yar Bundial, P.C.S., Chairman Municipal Committee, Montgomery.
Multan	371	Ch. Muhammad Rafiq, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Khanewal.
	372	Malik Mahboob Khan, P.C.S., Colony Assistant, Multan.
	373	Malik Sikandar Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, II, Multan.
	374	Khan Abdul Rauf Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, I, Multan.

(vi)

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Multan—Contd.	375	(i) Lt.-Colonel Aziz-ullah Khan, Administrator, M.C., Multan.
		(ii) Mr. Muhammad Saddiq, Chief Census Officer, M. C., Multan.
Muzaffargarh	401	Mr. Shafiq Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Alipur.
	402	Ch. Muhammad Amjad Ali, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Muzaffargarh.
	403	Mr. K.M. Cheema, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Leiah.
Dera Ghazi Khan	411	Agha Ali Hassan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, D.G. Khan.
	412	Mr. Anis-ud-Din Ahmad, C.S.P., Political Assistant, D.G. Khan.
	413	Mr. Amir Hussain, Sub-Divisional Officer, Rajanpur.
Bahawalnagar	381	Sh. Abdul Rashid, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Bahawalnagar.
	382	Mr. Atta Muhammad Chishti, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Chishtian.
Bahawalpur	391	Sardar Asghar Ali, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Hasilpur.
	392	Mr. M.Y. Bajwa, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Bahawalpur.
	393	Captain M.H. Khan, Chairman Municipal Committee, Baha- walpur.
	394	(i) Sh. Abdul Qadir, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Ahmadpur East.
		(ii) Mr. M.Y. Bajwa, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner (General), Baha- walpur.
	395	Ch. Khurshid Ahmad, Cholistan Development Officer, Bahawalpur.
Rahimyar Khan	421	Agha Hassan Raza, P.C.S., Assistant Colonization Officer, Liaquatpur.

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Rahimyar Khan — <i>Contd.</i>	422	Mr. Muhammad Amir Ansari, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Rahimyar Khan.
	423	(i) Sh. Atta Ullah Qureshi, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Sadiqabad.
		(ii) Mr. Muhammad Amir Ansari, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Rahimyar Khan.
Sukkur	431	Mr. Muhammad Hasham M. Qazi, P.C.S., Deputy Collector, Assistant Commissioner, Rohri.
	432	Qazi Muhammad Zakir Hussain, Administrator Municipal Committee, Sukkur.
	433	Mr. Muhammad Rahim, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Shikarpur.
Jacobabad	441	Mir Shahdad Khan Talpur, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Kandkot (Kashmore).
	442	Mr. Baihal Shah A. Syed, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner Jacobabad.
	531	Mr. Yousaf Ali Khan, C.S.P., Assistant Political Agent, Nisarabad.
Larkana	451	Mr. Abdul Rahim Juanjo, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Kambar.
	452	Mr. Muhammad Bux M. Shaikh, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Larkana.
Khairpur	461	Mr. Karam Ullah Memon, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Khairpur.
	462	Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Dawach, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Mirwah.
Nawabshah	471	(i) Mr. Aziz Hussain Ansari, P.C.S.
		(ii) Mr. Arshad Ali Shah, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Naushahro.

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District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Nawabshah —Contd.	472	Mr. K.M.Z. Huesain C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Nawabshah.
Sanghar	481	Mr. S.A.W. Maini, C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Shahdadpur.
	482	Agha Nur-ullah, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Sanghar.
Tharparkar	491	Mr. Shahjahan S. Karim, C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Mirpur Khas.
	492	Mr. Imdad Ali Shah Bukhari. Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Nara Valley at Mirpur Khas.
	493	Mir Murid Abbas Talpur, Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Desert Sub-Division at Mithi.
Hyderabad	501	Qazi Muhammad Qassim, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Hala.
	502	(i) M.Q.H. Khan, Administrator, M.C., Hyderabad.
		(ii) Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan, Chief Census Officer, M.C., Hyderabad.
	503	Mr. Muhammad Ali Alvi, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Tando Muhammad Khan.
Thatta	511	Mr. Gohar Ali Baluch, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Shahbunder.
	512	Amir Yusaf Ali Khan, C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Thatta.
Dadu	521	Mr. Anwar Hussain Siddiqui, Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Schwan.
	522	Mr. Ghaus Bux Menon, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Dadu.

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Sibi	532	Sh. Ahmad Hussain, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Marri- bugti
	533	Shahzida Sultan Hamid, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Shahrig.
Loralai	541	Mr. Taj Muhammad Khan, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki Sinjawi.
	542	Mr. Jahandar Shah, P.C.S. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan.
	543	Mr. Abdur Rahman, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Bori/Musakhel.
Zhob	551	Mr. Sultan Ali, P.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.
	552	Mr. Gul Muhammad Khan, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fort Sandeman.
	553	Mr. Abdul Hafeez Khan, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob at Hindu Bagh.
Quetta	561	Arbab Muhammad Ali Khan, P.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.
	562	Malik Manzoor Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
	563	Mr. Abdul Karim Khan, Executive Officer, M.C. Quetta.
	564	Mr. A.A. Sadiq, Executive Officer, Quetta Cantt.
Chagai	591	Mr. Saleh Muhammad, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chagai.
Kalat	571	Mr. Atta Muhammad Khan, Nazim Dhadar.
	572	Haji Rasul Bux, Nazim Bagh.
	573	Mr. Faqir Muhammad Baluch, Nazim Sarawan at Mastung.
	574	Mr. Muhammad Shafi, Nazim Jhalawan at Khuzdar.

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District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Kharan	601	Nawabzada Jahangir Shah, Deputy Commissioner, Kharan.
Mekran	611	Mirza Nusrat Ullah Khan, Nazim Katch, Mekran.
	612	Mr. Muhammad Rafiq Khan, Sub-Divisional Officer, Gwadur.
Lasbela	581	Mr. Khuda Jan Muhammad Nazim Lasbela.
Karachi	691	Mr. Muhammad Amin Zubedi, Deputy Collector, Karachi.
	692	Mr. Mohd Sharif, Land Manager, Karachi Municipal Corporation.
	693	Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, Chief Assessor & Collector, Karachi.
	694	Mr. Muhammad Aslam, District Census Officer.
	695	Mr. Mohd. Salim Bahadur Khan, Executive Officer, Drigh & Malir Cantts.

B. POST—ENUMERATION PERIOD
OFFICERS-IN-CHARGE, HAND SORTING CENTRES

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|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. PESHAWAR | .. Mr. A.U. Saleem,
Assistant Director of Census. |
| 2. RAWALPINDI | .. Mr. Bashir Ahmad Khan,
Assistant Director of Census. |
| 3. LYALLPUR | .. Mr. Sardar Muhammad,
Assistant Director of Census. |
| 4. LAHORE | .. Mr. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi,
Assistant Director of Census. |
| 5. MULTAN | .. Mr. A. Hamid,
Deputy Director of Census. |
| 6. BAHAWALPUR | .. Agha Ahmad Shah,
Assistant Director of Census |
| 7. HYDERABAD | .. (i) Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan,
Assistant Director of Census.
(ii) Mr. A. Hamid,
Deputy Director of Census. |
| 8. QUETTA | .. Hakim Ghulam Hussain,
Deputy Director of Census. |
| 9. KARACHI | .. Mr. Agha Mustafa Qasim Qizilbash,
Deputy Director of Census. |