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POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1961

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

LAHORE

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

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 Headquarter 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, subdivision 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 peoples young and old, their activities in the field and at home, the typical landscapes and the places of historical importance and of scenic beauty,

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 organization 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

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 Lahore 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 the 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 gepgraphic, 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, administative 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 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 the Report. In the District of Lahore the Census was taken by 4,677 Enumerators, 556 Supervisors, 56 Charge Superintendents and 3 District Census Officers. After the field work was over records were sent by the District Census Officers to the Hand Sorting Centre, Lahore which worked under the able guidance and control of Mr. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi, Assistant Director. 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. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi. After the sorting operations were over the Record Sheets which were prepared for each tabulating region separatively, 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, Lahore 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, Lahore 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 Mr. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi, Assistant Director, Sorting and Compilation, Lahore. In preparing this Part he made extensive use of the District Gazetteer of Lahore, the Monthly West Pakistan for Chapter 3, and various other published materials. The draft was seen by Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, West Pakistan, who added several useful suggestions. 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 efforts of Mr. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi, Mr. S. M. 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 Muhammad Saleem, Draftsman, under the close supervision and guidance of 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 and his staff and the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore to whom we are highly indebted.

I must express my gratitude to Agha Ahmad Raza, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, all Heads of Departments of the Government of West Pakistan, the Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur, the Revenue Assistant 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. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi, Assistant Director of Census, Hand Sorting Centre, Lahore, and Mr. Haq Nawaz, Statistical Officer and his 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.
Director of Census
West Pakistan.

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DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

LAHORE

PART-I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

COMPILED BY

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LAHORE

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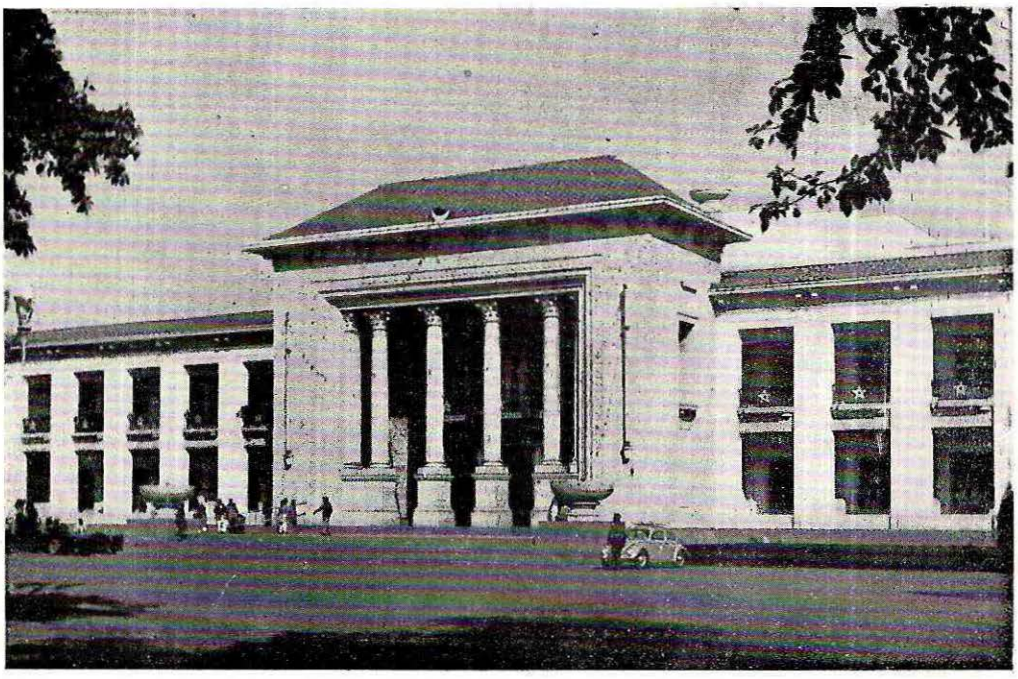

Provincial Assembly Building, Lahore.

LAHORE DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1.	AREA	.. 2,216 Sq. miles
2.	POPULATION	.. 24,79,687 persons
3.	DENSITY	.. 1,119 persons per sq. mile
4.	SEX RATIO (FEMALES TO 1000 MALES)	829
5.	LITERACY	.. 21 per cent
6.	CLIMATE	.. Cold in winter and hot in summer.
7.	MAIN CROPS	.. Wheat, Gram, Rice, Cotton and Sugarcane.
8.	MAIN LANGUAGES SPOKEN	.. Punjabi, Urdu and English.
9.	TRIBES, IF ANY	.. Jats, Arains, Rajputs, Syeds, Pathans, Mughals, Sheikhs, Kambohs and Gujjars.
10.	ECONOMY	.. Agricultural and Industrial.
11.	UNIVERSITY, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS	
	University	.. Two
	Colleges	..
	High Schools	..
12.	COMMUNICATIONS	
	Metalled Roads	.. 283 miles
	Un-Metalled Roads	.. 38 miles
	Railway	.. Headquarters of the Pakistan Western Railways.
	Air Service	.. Air Services all over Pakistan and with Delhi.
13.	INDUSTRIES	.. Textiles, Engineering, Hosiery, Electric Goods, Banarsi Zari, .. Films, Bicycle and Sewing Machines, Chemicals, Leather Goods and Carpets.
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CHAPTER 1

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 NAME.

The Lahore District derives its name from its headquarters city which, according to legend, was founded by Lava, one of the two sons of Rama of the Ramayana.

1.2 LOCATION.

The district, which is one of the four districts of Lahore Division, lies roughly between north latitudes 30°—38′ and 31°—44′ and east longitudes 73°—38′ and 74°—58′. It comprises of the whole plain country lying between the Ravi river on the north and the Sutlej on the south and has the shape of a regular quadrilateral tilted in the general north-east and south-west direction of the rivers.

1.3 BOUNDARIES.

The district is bounded on the north by the Sheikhupura District, on the south and east by the Indian districts of Ferozepur and Amritsar respectively, and on the west by the Montgomery District.

1.4 AREA.

The total area of the district is 2,216 square miles/14,18,240 acres. Its position in respect of area is 52nd in Pakistan and 39th in West Pakistan.

1.5 PHYSICAL FEATURES & TOPOGRAPHY.

The district of Lahore divides itself naturally into two divisions (*a*) the central uplands, including portions of all its three tehsils, and (*b*) the alluvial lands of the Ravi (both banks) and the Sutlej (right bank). There are no hills of any kind. The high upland tract occupies practically the full length of the Amritsar border (India) on the east side of the district, but gradually contracts towards the west as it approaches the Montgomery District border. In its natural condition before the extension of the Upper Bari Doab Canal, it had a uniform level surface with hardly any variety of feature from end to end. Its soil is inclined to be dry but, in parts near the Amritsar border, there is a good sandy loam. Before canal irrigation, there was little natural growth of any sort.

The lowlands which lie to the south are known as *Hithar*. The soil is, for the most part, a soft alluvial loam yielding readily to tillage but almost too sandy to be genuinely fertile. There is much sandy waste in which nothing grows but *Sarkanda* or river jungle reed, which is fairly abundant and comes in useful as cattle fodder and for various other purposes. Every here and there, tortuous *Nallas* or low-lying depressions of land mark the course of the river and its branches in former days.

1.6 GEOLOGY.

The soil of the district is entirely alluvial. The only mineral products of any value are *Kankar* and *Kallar*. *Kankar* is used for metalling roads, the smaller particles being burnt for lime. *Kallar* is a grey powdery substance produced intermittently from old village sites and similar places and is used both as manure and for the manufacture of crude saltpetre.

1.7 FLORA.

The flora of the district, in common with that of most districts in this part, has been greatly modified by human agency. Of the old open forests of small trees and shrubs, there remain only a few *Rakhs* or portions of forest which are kept as grazing grounds for goats, cattle, etc. The growth in the *Rakhs* is composed mainly of three kinds of trees—*Jand* (Prosopis Spicigera), *Karil* (Capparis aphylla), and *Wan* (Salvadora Oleoides). Occasionally *Reru* (Acacia Leucophhloea) and *Farash* (Tamarix articulata) are also found. *Pilchhi* (Tamarix dioica) is found on moist sandy soils along the rivers and is used for wicker-work, baskets, etc. Amongst trees, the most important are *Kikar* (Acacia Arabica), *Shisham* or *Tahli* (Dalbergia Sissoo), *Ber* (Zizyphus jujuba), *Tut* (Morus alba) *Sharinh* (Albizzia Lebbek), *Dharek* (Melia azebarach), *Phulai* (Acacia modesta), and *Nim* (Azedirachts Indica). *Pipal* (Ficus religiosa) and *Bohr* (Ficus Bengalensis) are planted for shade.

1.8 FAUNA.

Wolves and jackals are the only wild animals of any importance, the former being met with occasionally in the lowland wastes of Chunian tehsil; jackals abound everywhere. Chhanga Manga reserve, which is very thick, is the only area in which *Nilgai*, pig, peafowl and hares are found.

1.9 RIVERS AND NULLAHS.

(*a*) The Ravi.

The Ravi enters the district from Amritsar, by the village of Ichogil and after a course of about 63 miles leaves it on the borders of Montgomery District close to the village of Manga Hithar. The Ravi is the smallest of the five rivers of the former Punjab and from the narrowness of its channel and its numerous windings is the least useful of them all for navigation purposes. Before Independence, however, deodar wood was floated down from Chamba forests (now in India) as far as Lahore. There are two bridges over the river near Lahore, one the Railway Bridge and the other for the traffic of the Grand Trunk Road. Just above Lahore City the course of the stream is carefully directed by the Mahmud Booti Bund which keeps it to one channel and protects the City from the havoc of floods. It is said that about half a century ago, the river was unfordable at any time, hot weather or cold, but it is no longer so. Now it meets fully the calls made on it by the Bari Doab Canal. In rainy season its floods are heavy and of a very strong current. Alterations in its course are frequent and extensive. There are ferry services at Khudpur, Chung and Kariolwar.

(*b*) The Sutlej.

The river Sutlej flows along the south-eastern boundary of the district. The area falling on the left bank of the river was in adverse possession of India ever since Independence but as a result of an agreement between the Governments of Pakistan and India, Pakistan was delivered possession on the 17th January, 1961. At present there are no means of communication to reach the area lying across the river, but establishment of a ferry service is under consideration.

(*c*) Nullahs.

In the highlands of Bari Doab there occur at intervals drainage lines which are called *Rohi*.

(*d*) Hudiara Rohi.

The most important is the *Hudiara Rohi* which enters the district from the Amritsar border and ultimately drains into the Ravi shortly before it reaches the Montgomery border.

(*ii*) **Kasur Rohi.**

The Kasur rohi is the next best known. It enters the Kasur Tehsil from the Amritsar District. It has a deeper channel than the other and, when in flood, sends down a more rapid stream. In the recent past it has been playing havoc during rainy season. The nullah has recently been re-modelled and its course diverted into the Sutlej river.

1.10 CLIMATE.

The climate of the district is subject to large variations. From about the middle of December to the middle of March the air is very cold and boring and light to moderate rain occurs during January and February. The cessation of the winter rains is succeeded by a spell of very pleasant spring weather. In April the temperature rises fast and the two succeeding months are very hot. Dust-storms occur occasionally during the hot season, relieving temporarily the intensity of the heat. Towards the end of June monsoon conditions appear and during the following two-and-a-half months, spells of rainy weather alternate with intervals of sultry oppressive weather.

(*a*) **Temperature.**

The Table below gives the mean temperature in various seasons in the district:

	Maximum Mean	Minimum Mean	Average
Summer	101.7	78.8	90.2
Winter	74.7	44.5	59.6
Spring	84.7	59.4	72.0

In May-June maximum temperature rises to 115.0 or more for some days. The minimum in winter goes down to near freezing point occasionally.

(*b*) **Rainfall.**

The average rainfall throughout the year is 16 inches.

1.11 HISTORY.

The history of the Lahore District is that of its chief towns, Lahore and Kasur. Legend attributes the founding of Lahore to Lava and of Kasur to Kusa, both sons of Rama of the Ramayana. It is, however, not probable that Lahore was founded before the first century A.D. as it is neither mentioned in connection with Alexander nor described by Strabo or Pliny. The first certain record of Lahore, however, is that of Hwen Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim, who visited the city in 630 A.D. About this time it is probable that the capital of the kingdom of Lahore was transferred to Sialkot, as Alberuni speaks of Lahore as a province with its capital at Mandhukur.

At the end of the tenth century, the kingdom of Lahore was in the hands of a line of Brahman kings, and in 988 A.D. Jai Pal, the reigning monarch, was decisively beaten by Sabuktagin. Mahmud did not visit Lahore for more than twenty years after his first invasion of the Punjab though he defeated Jai Pal in 1001 and Anand Pal in 1008. In 1034 Lahore was seized by Nialtigin, the governor of Multan, who, however, was expelled. In 1036, Lahore became the capital of the Ghazanvide dominions east of the Indus. A final insurrection by the Hindus at Lahore was quelled by Mahmud, and the city was left in charge of Malik Ayaz, whom the Muslim tradition regards as the founder. During the reign of the first eight Ghazanvide princes, Lahore was governed by viceroys as the headquarters of a province, but during the reign of Masud III (1099-1114), it was made the seat of government of the empire. After Masud's death, Muhammad Bahlim, governor of Lahore, rebelled against Bahram Shah in 1119 but

was defeated and in 1153 Khusru Shah again transferred the seat of government to Lahore, where it remained till 1193.

The city was put to ransom by Muhammad Ghauri in 1181 and taken in 1186. From this time onwards Lahore was the centre of opposition to the authorities at Delhi while subject to the constant incursions of the turbulent Khokhars who devastated the country a round in 1205. On the death of Muhammad Ghauri in 1206, Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was crowned at Lahore. His lieutenant Kubacha lost the city to Taj-ud-Din Yalduz, but it was recovered by Qutb-ud-Din in the same year. From the death of Aaram Shah in 1211, the province of Lahore became the bone of contention between Altamish at Delhi, Nasir-ud-Din Kubacha at Multan, and Taj-ud-Din Yalduz at Ghazni. Yalduz in 1215 took Lahore from Nasir-ud-Din, but Altamish defeated him in the following year, and made himself master of the city in 1217. On the death of Altamish in 1236, Malik Ala-ud-Din Jani of Lahore broke out in revolt, and after he had been defeated and killed, Kabi-Khan-i-Ayaz of Lahore likewise rebelled in 1238 but submitted later.

During the following century, Lahore lay at the mercy of incessant Mongol raids. It was taken by the Mongols in 1241 and put to ransom in 1246. The city was rebuilt by Balban in 1270, but in 1285 the Mongols returned and Balban's son prince Muhammad was slain in an encounter on the banks of the Ravi, the poet Amir Khusru being captured at the same time. Muhammad's son Kai-Khusru was appointed governor of the Punjab in his stead, but was murdered in 1287. Under Ala-ud-Din Khilji, Ghazi Malik, afterwards the Emperor Tughlak Shah, received charge of the territories of Dipalpur and Lahore as a warden of the marches against the Mongols. The Khokhars took Lahore in 1342 and again in 1394, when it was recovered by Sarang Khan. In 1398, Lahore was taken by a detachment of Taimur's army and seems to have lain desolate till it was rebuilt by Mubarak Shah in 1422. Jasrath Khokhar attacked Lahore in the same year and again in 1431 and 1432 but without success. Shaikh Ali took the city in 1433 but had almost immediately to surrender it. In 1441 Bahlol Khan Lodhi was appointed to the fiefs of Lahore and Dipalpur and seized the opportunity of turning against his master, Muhammad Shah. Lahore seems to have enjoyed a period of peace under the Pathans, but in the reign of Ibrahim Lodhi, Daulat Khan Lodhi, Governor of Lahore, revolted and called in the aid of Babar. Lahore was plundered by Babar's troops in 1524, but in his final invasion in the following year he passed to the north through Sialkot.

Lahore had its golden time under the Moghul rule, became again a place of royal residence, and in the words of Abul Fazl grew to be "the grand resort of people of all nations". On the accession of Humayun, his younger brother, Kamran, took possession of Lahore and obtained the Punjab together with Kabul and Kandhar. During the struggle between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri, Lahore was the military headquarters of the Moghuls. Humayun entered the city triumphantly in 1554. In 1563, however, Lahore was seized by Hakim, Akbar's younger brother, who though expelled, made another assault in 1581, but was repelled by Akbar in person. Akbar held his Court in Lahore from 1584 to 1598. Sometimes after Jehangir's succession in 1605, Prince Khusru escaped from Agra, seized the suburbs of Lahore and beseiged the citadel with the connivance of the Sikh Guru, Arjan Dev. He was, however, quickly defeated. Jehangir fixed his Court at Lahore in 1622. He died at Rajauri in Kashmir in 1627 A.D. but was

buried at Lahore in accordance with his express wish.

Lahore was the scene of struggles between the rival claimants to the throne which ensued on the deaths of Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan, though between 1628 A.D. and 1657 it enjoyed an interval of peace and prosperity under the munificent rule of Ali Mardan Khan and Hakim Ali-ud-Din, more commonly known by his title of Wazir Khan. During the reign of Aurangzeb, Lahore had little connection with the political events of the time, due to the emperor's preoccupations in the south.

Almost immediately after the death of Aurangzeb, the Sikhs broke out into insurrection under a leader named Banda and, at length, seriously threatened Lahore. In 1712 A.D. emperor Bahadur Shah, son and successor of Aurangzeb, marched to Lahore to crush the rebellion but died before he could achieve any decisive success. A conflict ensued outside the walls of Lahore between his son Jahandar Shah and Azimush-Shan, in which the latter was defeated and drowned in the Ravi. Abdus Samad Khan defeated the rebels and took Banda prisoner. Under his son Zakriya Khan, the province had peace for twenty-one years (1717-38). He, however, found it prudent to submit to Nadir Shah who accepted ransom in lieu of plundering Lahore.

Ahmad Shah Durrani occupied Lahore in 1748 and again in his second invasion after some resistance from Mir Mannu (Muin-ul-Mulk), the new governor. Ahmad Shah's fourth invasion took place in 1755 and Lahore was occupied and placed under Prince Taimur, from whom, however, it was taken by the Sikhs under Jassa Singh. They were expelled by the Marhatas in 1758 who installed Adina Beg as governor. He died a few months later and the Marhata power was broken by Ahmad Shah's victory at Panipat in 1761. The Sikhs who again besieged Lahore were defeated in the following year, Kabuli Mal being left as governor. Kabuli Mal was ejected after Ahmad Shah's seventh invasion and the Sikhs again became masters of Lahore. From 1767 to 1797 the Sikhs ruled in Lahore unmolested, but in 1797 Shah Zaman put it to ransom. In the next year when he appeared again, he formally granted the chieftainship of Lahore to Ranjit Singh.

The overthrow of the Sikh power came about in the middle of the nineteenth century. The British Council of Regency at Lahore was established in December, 1846. On March 29, 1849, at the conclusion of the Second Sikh War, Dalip Singh resigned the government to the British.

In the 1857 Independence uprising, had the British not succeeded in disarming the troops at Mian Mir on the 13th of May, nothing could have saved the seizure by the patriots of the treasury and the arsenal there as well as at Ferozepur.

The district as originally constituted under the British, lay wholly in the Bari Doab, with the exception of a group of estates round Shahdara. In 1855, however, some three hundred estates were transferred from the Sheikhupura pargana in the Gujranwala District to Lahore. The trans-Ravi estates were then divided up. A few went to the Chunian and Lahore tehsils, but the great bulk were made into a separate tehsil with its headquarters at Sharakpur. In the same year a small group of estates was transferred to Gugera, but barring that and other similar transfers between Lahore on the one side and Montgomery and Ferozepur (now in India) on the other side, due mainly to river action, there was no great change in the constitution of the district until 1910, in which year the Sharakpur tehsil was transferred to the Gujranwala District.

In 1947, at the time of Independence, 182 villages in the Kasur Sub-Division went over to India as a result of the Radcliffe Award. There was an inter-tehsil adjustment in 1955 in which 151 villages were transferred from Chunian Tehsil to Kasur Tehsil. The latest change consisted of the formal transfer of 6 villages of Kot Mohibu, Kot Begum, Nain Sukh, Sagian Kalan War, Shahdara Parao and Shahdara, in 1960, from the Sheikhupura District and their merger in the Lahore Municipal Corporation limits.

There is no other district in Pakistan which can compare with Lahore in importance both political as well as cultural. In the political events leading to Independence, Lahore was always in the forefront. It was at Lahore on 23rd March 1940 that the then All-India Muslim League in its session held under the leadership of the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, unanimously adopted the historic Resolution on Pakistan. It was in Lahore in 1947 that the Hindus and Sikhs set a match-stick to the communal disturbances which later developed into the genocide of Muslims in India particularly in the East Punjab. The district of Lahore was the first to receive the influx of *Muhajirs* from India and bore the brunt of it with a spirit, of which history will remain proud. In 1955 when the former provinces of Punjab, N.-W.F.P., Sind, Baluchistan and the States of Bahawalpur, Khairpur and Baluchistan Union were formed into One-Unit, Lahore, until then the capital of the Punjab, was made the capital of the new Province of West Pakistan.

1.12 ADMINISTRATION

Subject to the control of the Commissioner, Lahore Division, the district is under the general charge of a Deputy Commissioner, who combines the functions of District Magistrate, and Collector. He is also responsible for the co-ordination of the functions of all nation-building departments in the district. He is assisted at the headquarters by two Additional Deputy Commissioners—one for general work and the other on the Consolidation of Holdings side. The former exercises the powers of District Magistrate, Collector and Joint Registrar, while the latter, in addition to having the powers of a Collector and District Rehabilitation Commissioner (Land) is in full charge of Consolidation work. On the judicial side he is assisted by an Additional District Magistrate, a City Magistrate, a Cantonment Magistrate, a Corporation Magistrate, a Railway Magistrate and 16 Extra Assistant Commissioners exercising magisterial powers, a Personal Assistant and a Treasury Officer. On the revenue side he is assisted by a Revenue Assistant at the headquarters with a Tehsildar and 2 Naib Tehsildars. For revenue administration, the district is divided into one Sub-Division and three tehsils, viz. Kasur Sub-Division and Lahore, Kasur and Chunian tehsils. The Sub-Division of Kasur is in the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer. He is assisted by a Revenue Assistant and two Extra Assistant Commissioners and at Chunian, which is included in the Sub-Division, there is an Extra Assistant Commissioner, who functions as Resident Magistrate. At each of the headquarters of Kasur and Chunian tehsils there is a Tehsildar and a Naib-Tehsildar.

The Police Force in the District is headed by a Senior Superintendent of Police, who is assisted at headquarters by an Additional Superintendent of Police, five Deputy Superintendents of Police and one Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police. There is also at Lahore an Asistant Superintendent of Police who is assigned the traffic work. In Kasur Sub-Division, there is an Additional Superintendent of Police, who has under him a Deputy Superintendent of Police each

at Kasur and Pattoki, the latter being for the Chunian tehsil. The district is divided into 31 police stations with five Inspectors, 32 Sub-Inspectors and 123 Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police.

The Principal Judicial Officer in the district is the District & Sessions Judge who is assisted by three Additional Sessions Judges, one of whom sits for twenty days at Sheikhupura. The other Civil Judges are one Senior Civil Judge, one Small Cause Court Judge, three Civil Judges 1st Class, two Second Class Civil Judges and one IV Class Civil Judge.

The set-up of other departments in the district with their Heads of Departments is indicated below :—

1.	Agriculture	Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture.
2.	Animal Husbandry.	Assistant Director.
3.	Co-operative	Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.
4.	Public Works Department Buildings and Roads	(*i*) Executive Engineer, 1st Lahore Provincial Division. (*ii*) Executive Engineer, 2nd Lahore Provincial Division.
5.	Public Works Department (Irrigation).	Executive Engineer (Irrigation).
6.	Public Health	District Health Officer.
7.	Medical	Medical Superintendent.
8.	Industries	(*i*) Assistant Director, Misc. & Cottage Industries; (*ii*) Assistant Director (Engineering); (*iii*) Assistant Director (Chemical & Food); and (*iv*) Industrial Development Officer.
9.	Forests	Divisional Forest Officer.
10.	Education	District Inspector/Inspectress of Schools.
11.	Food	District Food Controller.
12.	Fisheries	Assistant Warden of Fisheries.
13.	Basic Democracies.	Assistant Director, Basic Democracies.
14.	Civil Defence.	Civil Defence Officer.
15.	Labour	Labour Officer.
16.	Land Reclamation.	Land Reclamation Officer (General).
17.	Excise & Taxation.	Excise & Taxation Officer.
18.	Income Tax	Income Tax Officer.
19.	Central Excise & Customs.	Superintendent, Central Excise.
20.	Postal	Superintendent, Post Offices.
21.	Game Department.	Game Warden.
22.	Auqaf Department.	Administrator.
23.	Department of Manpower and Employment.	Manager, Employment Exchange.
24.	Public Relations Department	Assistant Director (Admn.).
25.	Rehabilitation & Settlement.	Deputy Settlement Commissioner.
26.	(i) West Pakistan Transport Board	General Manager.
	(ii) Lahore Ominibus Service	Regional Manager.
27.	West Pakistan Small Industries Corporation.	(*i*) Chief Zonal Officer. (*ii*) Administrative-cum-Development Officer.

1.13 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 problems 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 representative of the people. The various tires of the Basic Democracies with their structure and composition is indicated in the table below:—

TABLE

Name of Council	Number	Number of members	
		Elected	Appointed
1. District Council ..	1	12	11
2. Tehsil Councils ..	3	—	119
3. Union Councils ..	119	1146	546
4. Town Committees ..	6	63	30

The names and the number of Municipal Committees with their structure and composition is given bolow:—

Name of Municipality	No. of Union Committees.	Total Number of members	
		Elected	Appointed
1. Lahore ..	60	988	—
2. Kasur ..	8	80	38
3. Pattoki ..	4	16	8

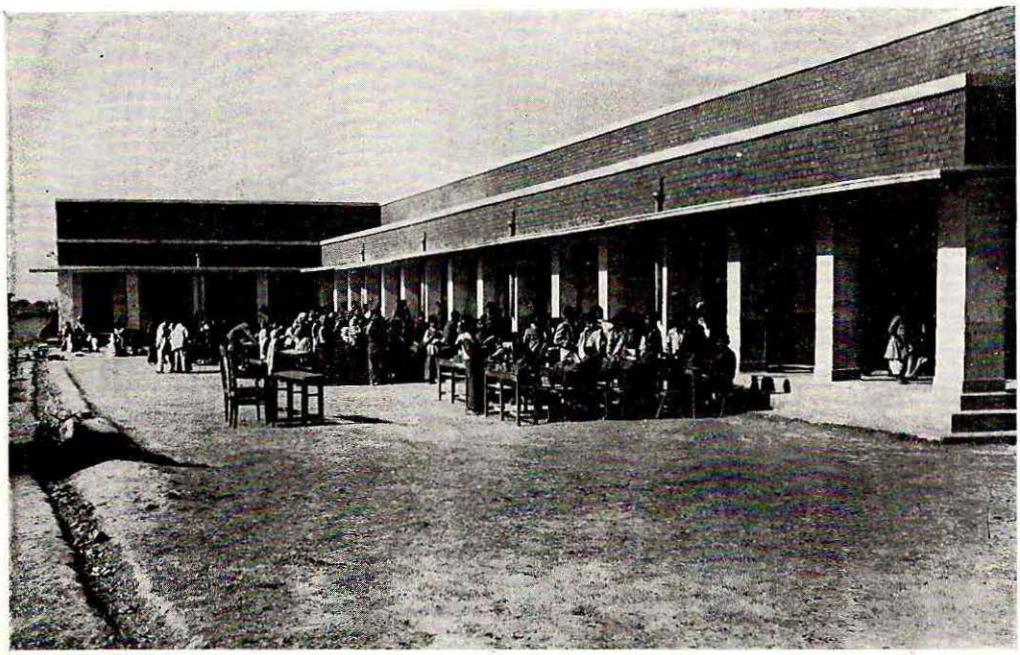
1.14 IRRIGATION.

(a) Canals.

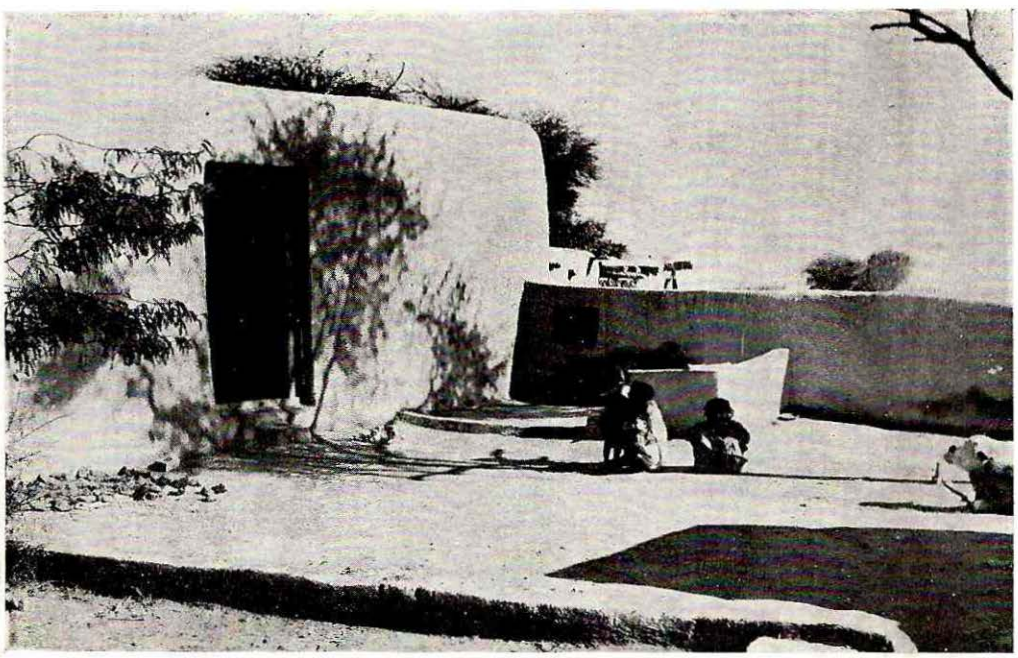
Due to scanty and irregular rainfall, agriculture in the district largely depends on canals and only partly on wells etc. The district is irrigated by the Lahore and Kasur Branches of the Central Bari Doab Canal, the Upper Bari Doab Canal and the Dipalpur Canal which takes off from Ferozepur Headworks in India.

The Lahore Branch of the Central Bari Doab Canal, which also comes from the Indian territory, enters Lahore Tehsil at village Bhano Chak and takes a course almost parallel to the north-western boundary of the Tehsil. Its distributaries largely serve the north-western part of the Tehsil.

The south-eastern part of the Lahore Tehsil is served by various distributaries of



A village primary school.



A typical dwelling house—only one door and no windows keep out heat and cold.

Ploughing the land.

Peasants resting for a while after hard work.

the Main Branch of the Upper Bari Doab Canal.

The Kasur Branch and the Dipalpur Canal irrigate the Kasur Sub-Division.

As all the canals which irrigate the district take off from Indian territory, the supply of water after Independence had been irregular and inadequate. As a result of the Water Treaty between the Governments of Pakistan and India, the water supply in the canals which is now drawn from the eastern rivers will discontinue and be replaced by a new irrigation system to be fed from the western rivers. The Ravi-Bedian Link Canal which has been excavated along the boundary line started functioning in April, 1961. At present it feeds the existing irrigation system.

(*b*) Other means of irrigation.

Other means of irrigation are the Persian Wheel wells and occasionally *Jhalars*. Wells are usually lined with brickwork. A *Jhatar* is merely the wheel of a well transferred to the bank of a canal, a pond, or a river stream. As long as there is sufficient water, their irrigating power is as good as or better than that of a well of the same depth.

1.15 AGRICULTURE.

The main crops during Rabi are wheat and gram and in Kharif rice, cotton and sugarcane. In addition to these main crops, there are subsidiary crops known as *Zaid Rabi* and *Zaid Kharif* and *Dobari*. The estimated areas under principal crops during 1960 is given below:

Crop	Area in acres
Wheat	2,26,200
Sugarcane	69,700
Cotton	66,400
Rice	69,700
Gram	32,800

(*i*) Crop husbandry practices.

Cotton is sown usually in succession to wheat. The soil is softer and the stubble stalks easier to eradicate than in a field sown with *Chari*, which sends its roots deeper and because of being sown thick, takes more of nutrition from the earth. Cane flourishes best on the *Wadh* of Senji. The leaves dropped serve as manure and the ample watering applied keeps the soil soft. *Chari* is sown in succession to *Toria*. Maize is usually sown in succession to cane or cotton ; it fails if sown after wheat as it is attacked by ants. Gram cultivation is preferred in succession to *Chari* as the moisture of the last watering is available for sowing. Salt in the leaves of gram helps all crops sown in succession to it. *Senji* is grown in cotton fields to recoup the soil.

(*ii*) Types of agricultural implements used and nature of power employed.

The chief agricultural implement is the *Hal*. Improved ploughs introduced by the Department of Agriculture, and tractors are also now popular. The yoke employed locally is called *Panjali*. The levelling implement which is a flat beam of wood is known as *Sohaga*. The implements employed in weeding are the *Ramba*, *Wahola*, and *Kahi*. Miscellaneous implements such as *Datri*, *Toka* and *Tarengli* are also used. *Toka* is used for chopping and the *Tarengli* which is a wooden fork having 5 to 10 points is used in bringing stalks together under the thresher. After threshing is over, winnowing is done by means of the *Chhaj*—a tray of reeds, from which the mixed chaff is separated off by the wind.

(*iii*) Use of fertilizers.

Ammonium sulphate, for use as a fertilizer, has become very popular lately. It is distributed through the agency of the Department of Agriculture. It has helped a lot in increasing the average yield.

1.16 HORTICULTURE.

The commoner varieties of vegetables such as onions, radish, turnips and pumpkins are grown extensively everywhere and are hawked about or sent to the vegetable markets in towns and cities. Vegetables yield a fair price and their growing is carried to its highest pitch of excellence in the more fertile lands around Lahore City where manure is abundant. There, every acre is put under crop, in most places two to three times a year. The mixture of crops in a single field e.g. cane, cotton, chillies, tobacco, melons and sundry vegetables all growing simultaneously is quite bewildering.

Amongst fruits, oranges are safe and are more popularly grown. Mangoes, though profitable, are precarious. Pears, peaches, mulberries, *loquats* are all grown, but fruit of high quality is imported from outside.

1.17 WATER-LOGGING AND SALINITY.

The menance of water-logging has raised its head in the Raiwind area and threatens to assume serious proportions. The chief cause is the diversion of water by India into the Hudiara Nala. The problem is receiving fullest attention of the Government, as elsewhere, and the scheme for extensive tube-well sinking is in progress.

1.18 FORESTRY.

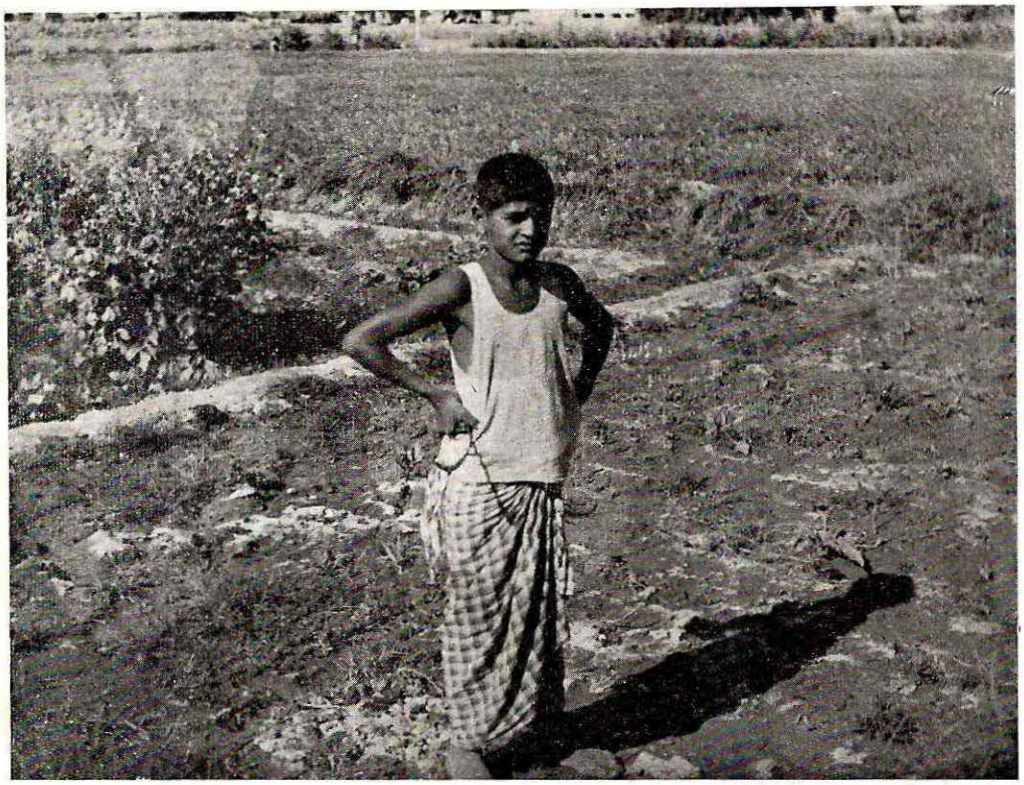
There are both reserved and unclassed forests in the district. In the Chunian Tehsil the reserved forest of Chhanga Manga comprises an area of 12,139 acres. This is one of the biggest irrigated forests in the world having been started in 1870 when *Shisham* was sown originally, but mulberry came in naturally and forms nearly 70 per cent of trees. It is situated 44 miles south-west of Lahore towards Karachi on the Lahore-Karachi railway line. The plantation is worked on a coppice with standard system, with 15 years rotation and the yield in logs and fuel is removed by means of a portable 16″ gauge tramway and country carts to the railway station of Chhanga Manga. *Shisham* logs are exported to Lahore by firms for use in manufacture of furniture and as fuel. Mulberry logs are in great demand by Sialkot firms for the manufacture of tennis-racquets etc. and mulberry fuel goes to Lahore and other parts of the province. The Chhanga Manga irrigated plantations find employment for a large number of persons throughout the year engaged for silt clearing, irrigation, road clearing and improvement works and during winter employed on felling trees.

The other important forests are the Kot Lakhpat irrigated plantation covering an area of about two thousand of acres and at Shahdara. The Shahdara plantation is situated on both banks of the Ravi running to about 7 miles from Lahore and covering an area of about two thousand acres. These are wooded or covered with *Munj-kana* and *Pilchhi* and are also worked on a 15 years rotation. *Shisham* logs and fuel are sold to Lahore traders who cart them to Lahore market.

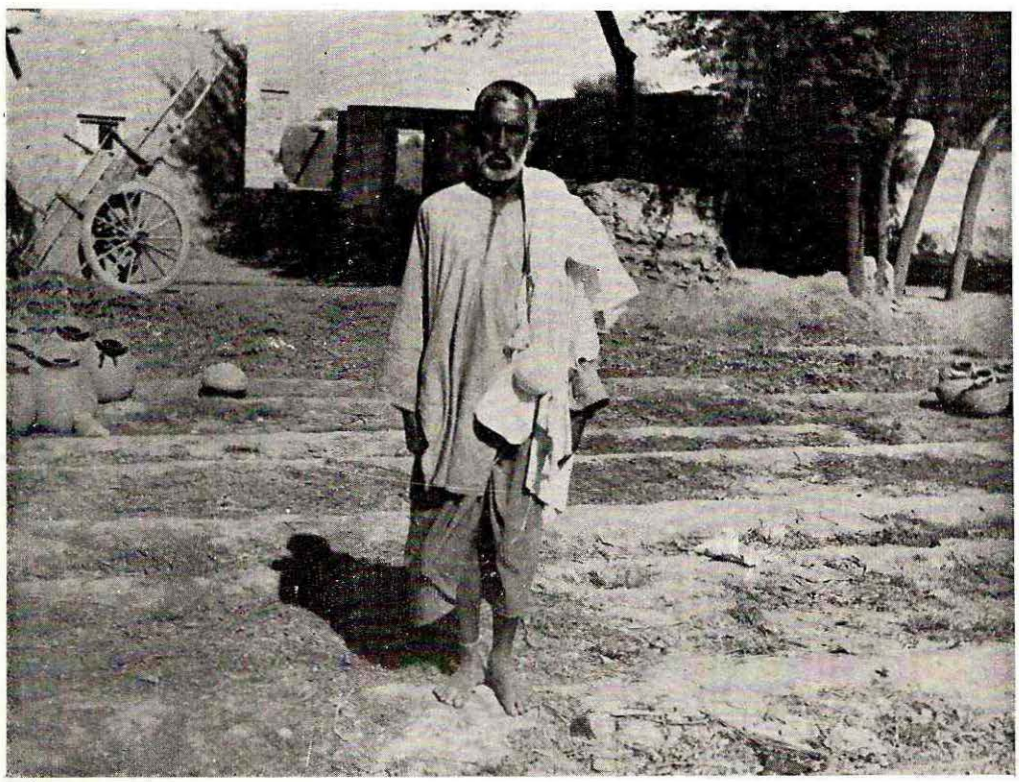
The ordinary *Rakhs*, whether reserved or unclassed, are chiefly used for grazing purposes. Dead and wind-fallen trees only are sold from there. Grazing is allowed to villagers for their cattle on payment.

1.19 MEDICAL.

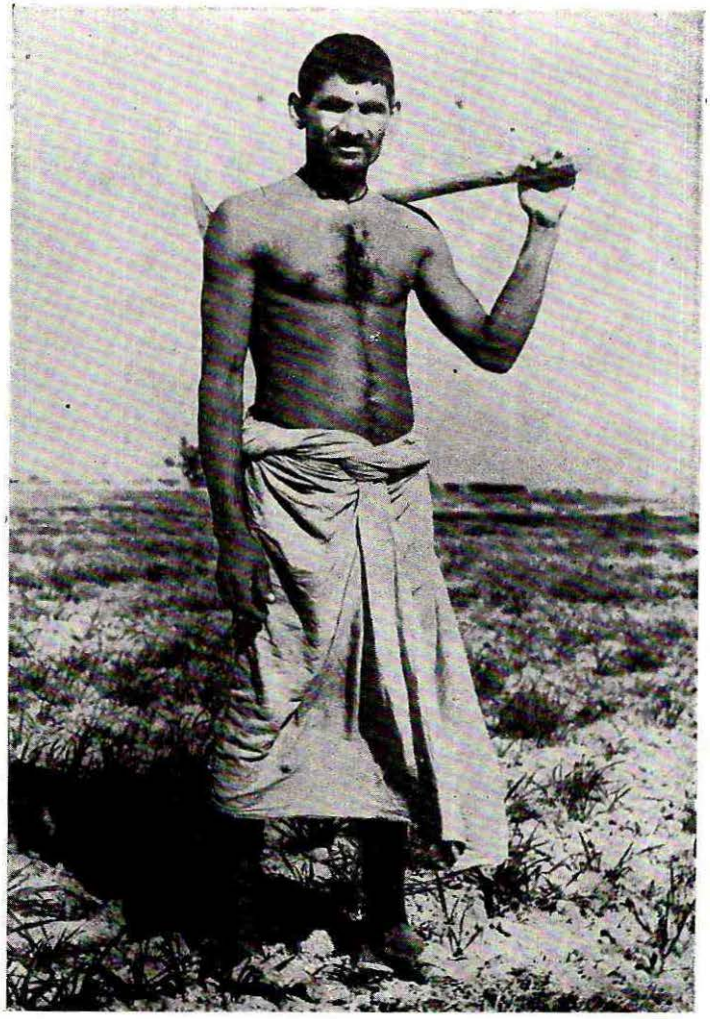
Besides a large number of hospitals and dispensaries in all localities of Lahore City run by private practitioners, Lahore is well served by Government Hospitals, physicians and surgeons. The Mayo Hospital with 800 beds strength located in the heart of the city is the biggest of all, has highly qualified doctors and physicians and is equipped with modern scientific surgical equipment plants and operation theatres, and laboratories,



A boy below ten years.



An old peasant.



Working in the field.

to which people from all corners of the country come for treatment. The Hospital was founded in 1885 and opened in 1888 by Lady Dufferin. It has several wards in the double storeyed building, separate for men, women and children. It has a separate infectious diseases ward and the emergency casualty ward to render aid day and night. In the main building is situated another hospital called the Albert Victor Hospital which accommodates Government officers and other gentry on payment. Both these are associated with the King Edward Medical College, Lahore for clinical instruction. There is another Family Ward meant for middle classes. It has resident staff including House Surgeons and a Nursing Superintendent. The Physicians, the Gynaecological and Opthalmic Surgeons are also Professors in the Medical College.

The other important hospitals in Lahore together with their bed strength shown in brackets are: The Lahore General Hospital at Kot Lakhpat (800); Lady Willingdon Hospital and the Lady Aitchison Hospital, for Women (100 beds each); the Services Hospital for Government officials and the Government Mental Hospital on Gulberg Road; Sir Ganga Ram Hospital on Queens Road (400); United Christian Hospital Ferozepur Road (156); Jankidevi Jamiat Singh Maternity Hospital, Abbot Road (45); and Gulab Devi Tuberculosis Hospital in Model Town (97).

Besides there are hospitals for Police, Jail, Railway and Canal Departments located at their respective Centres. In the suburbs there are Civil Hospitals at Kasur and Chunian. 25 rural dispensaries are spread throughout the district which are maintained by the District Council.

1.20 COMMUNICATIONS.

(*a*) Railways.

Lahore is the headquarters of the Pakistan Western Railway (till recently the North Western Railway). The various railway lines within the district are:-

(*i*) Karachi—Peshawar Main Line.

The main Karachi—Peshawar Railway line runs through the district and the heart of Lahore City. The portion of the main line between Lahore and Karachi was opened in 1865. The Lahore—Peshawar portion of this line was originally constructed on the metre gauge, but was subsequently converted to 5′—6″ gauge and opened in October, 1878. There are two bridges over Ravi near Lahore, one for railway and the other for the Grand Trunk Road traffic. The stations lying in the district, as one comes from Karachi are: Wan Radha Ram, Pattoki, Chhanga Manga, Bhoe Asal, Kot Radha Kishan, Prem Nagar, Raiwind Junction, Jia Bagga, Kahna Kacha, Kot Lakhpat, Walton Training School, Lahore Cantonment, Lahore Junction, Bagh Badami, and Shahdara.

(*ii*) Lahore—Jallo Line.

The line which was opened in 1862 connected Lahore with Delhi, but as a result of Partition at the time of Independence, only the section upto Wagah came to the share of Pakistan. Lahore, Moghulpura, Harbanspura and Jallo are the only stations which lie on this line in the Lahore district.

(*iii*) Raiwind—Gandasinghwala Line.

The line was opened in 1883 and connected Lahore with Bhatinda (now in India) via Raiwind and Kasur. The portion falling to Pakistan's share now terminates at Gandasinghwala and the stations lying on this line in the district beginning from Raiwind, are Raja Jang, Raokhanwala, Athilpur, Kasur and Gandasinghwala.

(iv) **Kasur—Lodhran Line.**

This line was opened in 1910. The stations which lie in the district of Lahore as one enters it from Lodhran side are Kanganpur, Kul Mokal, Usmanwala, Dholan, Khudian Khas, Bhila Hithar, and Kasur.

(v) **Shahdara—Shorkot, Shahdara—Lyallpur, and Shahdara—Chak Amru Branch Lines.**

In addition to the above, three Branch Lines take off for Shorkot, Lyallpur and Chak Amru respectively from Shahdara Junction, which is the only station lying in the Lahore District.

(b) **Roads.**

There is a net-work of roads in the district. In Lahore Tehsil there is no village that may be at a distance of more than eight miles from the Railway or a metalled road.

There are 3 main highways in the district. The Grand Trunk Road (Pakistan Highway) enters the Lahore District at Wagha on the Amritsar border and traversing for 19.84 miles leaves the district near Shahdara. A section of 42.47 miles of the Lahore—Ferozepur Road fell to the lot of Pakistan. It goes up to beyond Gandasinghwala, on the southern border and has an approaching link (8 miles). Fifty-nine miles of the Lahore—Multan—Quetta highway lie in the Lahore District. It passes out of the district at Wan Radha Ram. The other metalled roads in the district are:—

Metalled

	Name	Milage
1.	Lahore—Harike Road from Lahore Cantt. to Indo-Pakistan boundary.	16
2.	Chunian—Chhanga Manga Road	9
3.	Kasur—Bhikiwind Border Road	3
4.	Chunian—Kanganpur Road	8
5.	Kasur—Khudian—Dipalpur Road which leaves the district beyond a few miles of village Thieng	37
6.	Raiwind—Lulliani Road	11
7.	Kotorana Link Road connecting Ravi with Niazbeg village.	4
8.	Thakarke Link Road connecting Ravi with Manga Mandi.	1
9.	Halla — Pattoki — Chunian Changa Manga Road conecting Halla with Chhanga Manga.	17
10.	Niazbeg—Raiwind Road	15
11.	Bhai Pheru—Mangtanwala Road.	6

Unmetalled

1.	Thakarke Link Road	5
2.	Raiwind to Chhanga Manga	19
3.	Raiwind to Manga Mandi	10

Taking into account the link approaches of the main roads, the district has a total metalled mileage of 283.73. The mileage of unmetalled roads is 38.34 miles.

There are also fair-weather roads along the canal banks which are very well maintained. These can be used only after obtaining a permit from the Irrigation Authorities, being primarily meant for inspection purposes by officers.

1.21 **AIRLINES.**

Lahore is the biggest airport after Karachi in West Pakistan, and is linked by air services operated by Pakistan International Airlines with Karachi, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur, Multan, Sargodha, Quetta and Peshawar. There is also an air service between Lahore and Delhi operated by an Indian Airline. There is a regular daily service between Lahore and Dacca also.

1.22 INDUSTRIES.

Next to Karachi, and barring Lyallpur in so far as Textile industry only is concerned, Lahore is, on the whole, the biggest industrial centre in Pakistan. Ever since Independence, there has been a steady expansion in the industrial sector and neither Government nor public enterprise have been shy. Mostly the industries are concentrated at Lahore.

With the resettlement in Lahore of thousands of skilled artisans up-rooted from India, fine arts have especially established their stronghold here. These artisans engage themselves in the industries such as: Muradabadi metalware, Banarsi Cloth manufacture, Zari manufacture, Kashmiri and Silk embroidery, Walnut Wood carving work, Brass and ivory carving, Lacquer work, Fancy metal work, bangles and blown glass.

(*i*) Engineering Industry.

Pakistan's two biggest engineering enterprises *viz.*, the Pakistan Western Railways Workshops and the Batala Engineering Company are located in Lahore. Ten thousand workers are employed in the Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon, and Electrical Shops of the Railways and work day and night. The BECO which is the biggest private limited engineering concern in Pakistan is engaged in the production of heavy engineering machinery and is equipped with two electric melting furnaces.

There are hundreds of small engineering units which are engaged in the production of small tools, implements and accessories. There are also a good number of nickel and chromium electroplating units.

(*ii*) Textiles and Handloom Industry.

Lahore has three small-sized textile spinning and weaving mills, besides a wool spinning plant. All of them produce mostly medium and coarse varieties of cloth. There are about 40,000 handlooms in Lahore which turn out a large variety of fabrics in traditional and modern designs. These include bed sheets, table covers, tapestry and curtain cloth. Exquisite designs and fine workmanship is the hallmark of these products. Some of the handloom industry units produce scarves, hand-towels, handkerchiefs etc. There are about 388 power looms in Lahore working exclusively on cotton and about 735 on rayon and artificial silk.

(*iii*) Electrical Goods.

The industry is of recent growth. Products manufactured include electric power motors upto 50 h.p. capacity, transformers, electric fans of all types including exhaust fans and a wide range of electrical accessories and appliances such as kettles, irons, switch-gears, etc. There are also units for assembly of conventional and transistorised radios and electric motors. A large number of electric fans installed in the Masjid-e-Nabvi were manufactured by a Lahore firm and donated.

(*iv*) Packages Ltd.

Packages Limited is famous for manufacturing all kinds of card-board packages of all sizes and designs. It is situated on the Ferozepur Road.

(*v*) Pak Electron Ltd.

The Pak Electron Ltd., produces a variety of electrical accessories including heaters, etc. It is also situated on the Ferozepore Road, Lahore.

(*vi*) Banarsi Zari Industry.

The industry which was introduced by *Muhajir* artisans is largely confined to the City of Lahore, but is carried on a fairly extensive scale. The craftsmanship is excellent. Brocades products have intricate designs.

(*vii*) Bicycles and Sewing Machine Industry.

The bicycle industry of Pakistan is largely confined to Lahore. There are 3 units *viz.*

the Pakistan Cycle Industrial Co-operative Society which produces the Rustam and Sohrab brands, and the other two units manufacture Eagle and Sartaj Brands. These factories suffice to meet the demand of consumers all over Pakistan. There are several units engaged in the production of sewing machines, the Sartaj Industries being the most well-known. Machines produced have a ready market. There are a number of units manufacturing perambulators, tricycles, baby push-chairs and spare parts for cycles.

(*viii*) Chemicals Industry.

In the field of chemical industry, Lahore produces a large variety of products like drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, injectibles, cosmetics, glass and glass-ware, paints and varnishes, inks and rubber products, and polishes and disinfectants. One brand of hair-dye produced in Lahore has an international market.

(*ix*) Leather Industry.

Lahore is one of the chief centres for leather products. Pakistan's two biggest footwear manufacturing concerns *viz.* Bata and Servis are located here. They meet the demand all over the country and produce a wide range of quality footwear. As far as indigenous craft is concerned, there has been a revolution of taste and it has been completely modernised. It is fascinating to see an otherwise illiterate workman designing and making patterns which both in beauty and comfort compare successfully with any produced in the more developed countries. Bata also produces rubber goods including rubber tyres and tubes for cycles. Servis (Pakistan) Registered, in addition to footwear, manufacture tarpaulins and coated fabrics.

(*x*) Carpet Industry.

Lahore has been among the pioneers in the carpet industry but can now claim to be the biggest centre in Pakistan. There are about 1,500 looms which produce carpets which are not only superior in quality and finish but are also comparatively less expensive. Carpets of any design can be made to order. To give a fillip to the industry, the Government have established a number of institutions for the training of skilled labour. A sizable export trade for this industry has developed.

(*xi*) Printing and Publishing Industry.

Lahore which took the lead in this industry in this part of the sub-continent, is today its biggest centre. The two largest printing presses in West Pakistan—The West Pakistan Government Printing Press and the Ferozesons Press are located here. The former is equipped with best and latest models of rotaries. The Civil & Military Gazette Press and the Pakistan Times Press are among the oldest presses. There has been a recent addition of another big modern press in the Nawa-i-Waqt Press. There are 65 printing units in Lahore some of which specialize in fine printing. The Taj Company has the monoply of publishing authentic text of the Holy Quran in a wide variety of superior editions. There is also a Central Government Press at Lahore. Lahore is the chief centre of newspaper and magazine industry in Pakistan. Lahore has almost a monopoly in the publication of text books. Besides the private publishers these are also published by the West Pakistan Government Press, the University of the Panjab and the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education.

(*xii*) Hosiery Industry.

This is a small-scale industry which produces a wide range of products like socks, stockings, vests, underwears, sweaters, mufflers, and jerseys, etc. There are more than 500 big and small units producing all types of knitting wear and hosiery items either on power-looms or on hand-driven machines, the most well-known of them being Shish Mahal.

(*xiii*) **Calico-Dyeing and Printing Industry.**

Apart from roller cotton cloth printing, there are a large number of units engaged in block printing, screen and hand printing. The West Pakistan Government run a training institution in calico-dyeing and printing at the Shahdara Government Demonstration Weaving Factory.

(*xiv*) **Food Processing Industry.**

A sizeable food-processing industry exists in Lahore. It includes modern roller flour mills, rice husking factories, and factories like B. P. and others which produce bread, biscuits and other confectionery. There are four main units for soft drinks: Shahi Bottlers producing Coca Cola, Orange and Shahi Soda and also HICO ice-creams, 7 Up, Sinalco and Lahore Beverages the producers of Vimto and Winkola. There are a number of units producing jams, squashes, pickles and hydrogenated oils. A plant for Pepsi-Cola is in the process of installation.

(*xv*) **Film Industry.**

In filmdom, Lahore was already a grown up baby when Independence came. There was rapid development and Lahore now has 5 modern Film Producing and Processing Studios and a few more are planned. For some time past there has been a slump in film production on account of the shyness of capital which is being diverted to other industries which promise better dividends.

(*xvi*) **Mofussil Industries.**

Outside Lahore, Kasur is famous for the manufacture of handloom products including cloth, bed-sheets, and a variety of other products. Kasur is also an export market for finished leather and wood products such as toys etc.

1.23 LAND REFORMS.

Under Martial Law Regulation No. 64, thirtyone big land-owners submitted declaration forms of their holdings, of which 24 were found to be within the prescribed limit. From the remaining 7 declarants, an area equal to 4,926 acres was resumed. 698 acres out of this is the subject matter of civil litigation and has, therefore, been resumed provisionally. An area of 402 acres was resumed under the orders of the Deputy Land Commissioners of other districts. Out of the resumed land 3,134 acres have been given away to the sitting tenants and 90 acres under the upgrading scheme. The total number of tenants who have become proprietors is 559. Of the remaining resumed area, 530 acres have been disposed of by auction, and 300 acres in village Bhoptian in Lahore Tehsil have been earmarked for a model village.

Payment of compensation to the land owners affected is in progress.

CHAPTER 2

PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS

2.1 POPULATION.

The total population enumerated in 1961 was 24,79,687 out of which 13,55,492 were males and 11,24,195 were females. The population enumerated in 1951 Census, excluding Non-Pakistanis, was 18,95,061 out of which 10,38,878 were males and 8,56,183 were females. The percentage increase during the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 works out to 30.84—the percentage of increase amongst the males 30.46 and amongst the females 31.29. The sub-joined statement indicates the population growth in the district for the period 1901 to 1961:—

STATEMENT

TOTAL POPULATION AND VARIATION FROM 1901 to 1961

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Population	8,90,238	8,86,388	10,01,956	12,12,974	15,13,040	8,95,228	24,79,687
Increase Decrease of Population over preceding Census.		—3,850	1,15,568	2,11,018	3,00,066	3,82,188	5,84,459
Percentage of increase decrease over preceding Census.		—0.4	13.0	21.1	24.7	25.3	30.84

2.2 DENSITY.

The average density of population pee square mile in the district works out to 1,119 persons. The position of the district in respect of population is 12th in Pakistan and 3rd in West Pakistan. In order of density the district stands 6th in Pakistan and 2nd in West Pakistan.

2.3 URBAN/RURAL DISTRIBUTION.

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

	1961	1951	Percentage 1961
Total	24,79,687	18,95,228	100.0
Rural	10,14,631	9,14,407	40.9
Urban	14,65,056	9,80,821	59.1

The areas classified as urban in the district in 1961 Census were:— Lahore Municipality; Lahore Cantonment; Kasur Municipality, Lulliani Town; Pattoki Municipality; Phai Pheru; Raja Jang Town; Kot Radha Kishen Town; Chunian Town; Kahna Nau; Raiwind Town; Khudian Town; and Badhana;

In respect of urbanisation the district has registered an increase of 49.37 per cent over the 1951 urban population which shows the extent of mobility of the population. The principal reasons for mobility are industrialisation, and greater educational and employment opportunities in urban localities.

2.4 LANGUAGES AND LITERACY.

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

Language	Percentage
Punjabi	91.7
Urdu	27.7
English	7.4

The number of literates recorded in the 1961 Census is 5,20,845 out of which 3,71,528 are males and 1,49,317 females, which gives an over-all percentage of 21.00. Considering the literacy figures by sex, the percentage of literacy amongst males is 27.41 and females 13.28.

The position of the district in respect of literacy in Pakistan is 6th and in West Pakistan 3rd.

2.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS.

The educational levels of the literate sections of the population is further analysed below:—

	Total	Males	Females
Post Graduates	4,315	3,524	791
Graduates	10,483	8,631	1,852
Under Graduates	18,270	14,251	4,019
Matric Pass	67,365	55,239	12,126
Middle Pass	94,981	69,603	25,378
Primary Pass	2,00,997	1,40,238	60,759
Read upto 4th class	39,729	26,392	13,337

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

	Total	Males	Females
Education	9,700	7,281	2,419
Medicine	6,307	5,449	858
Engineering	2,349	2,295	54
Agriculture	308	302	6
Commerce	158	157	1
Law	658	641	17
Other professions	162	147	15

2.6 PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS.

(*a*) Races and Tribes.

The principal castes and tribes of the district are Jats, Arains, Rajputs, Syeds, Pathans, Mughals, Sheikhs, Kambohs and Gujjars. The refugees from East Punjab settled in this district also belong largely to these tribes the only addition being the Meos. Besides these principal tribes and castes, there are the *Mueens* or village artisans also. They include Christians, *Lohars* (blacksmiths), *Tarkhans* (carpenters), *Kumhars* (potters), *Mochis* (cobblers), *Machhis* (water-carriers), barbers and weavers etc. These *Mueens* are found in all villages and are generally paid in kind at the time of each harvest. In urban areas, these people carry on their respective business as trade or industry.

(*i*) Jats.

The Jats are numerically the strongest tribe and also the most important. As an agriculturist, the Jat is moderately good. They have plenty of land, which under irrigation gives excellent produce in return for very little trouble on the cultivator's part. Among the Jats some of the sub-castes are the Manjha, Sandhus, Sindhu, Bhular, Gill and Dhillon.

(*ii*) Arains.

The next numerous tribe is the Arains, who are settled mostly along either bank of the

Ravi at the upper half of its course through the district. There is a considerable Arain population in Lahore City. The Arain is a peace loving man devoted to his land, which he works out to a high pitch of cultivation by tilling and manuring. They specialise in the market-garden style of farming and most of the vegetable-gardens in and around Lahore are owned by them.

(*iii*) **Rajputs.**

The Rajputs are the next important tribe; the predominent section being the Bhattis, but Khokhars, Chohans and Puniars are also found. The Khokhars occupy a settlement along the bank of Ravi outside Lahore comprising 16 estates of which Niazbeg is the biggest.

(*iv*) **Kambohs.**

Another tribe is the Kamboh who resemble Arains and are probably of the same stock.

(*v*) **Gujjars.**

Gujjars are numerous and are fairly hard-working.

(*vi*) **Mughals, Qureshis and Syeds.**

The Mughals, Qureshis and Syeds are mainly found in the urban areas.

(*vii*) **Khojas.**

There are a few Khoja traders.

(*viii*) **Dogars.**

The Dogars occupy the low-lands near the Sutlej, where they are said to have come from Pakpattan.

The population of the district has undergone a change with the migration of Muslim refugees after Partition. The refugees who have settled down in Lahore district are mainly from East Punjab.

2.7 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND COMPLEXION.

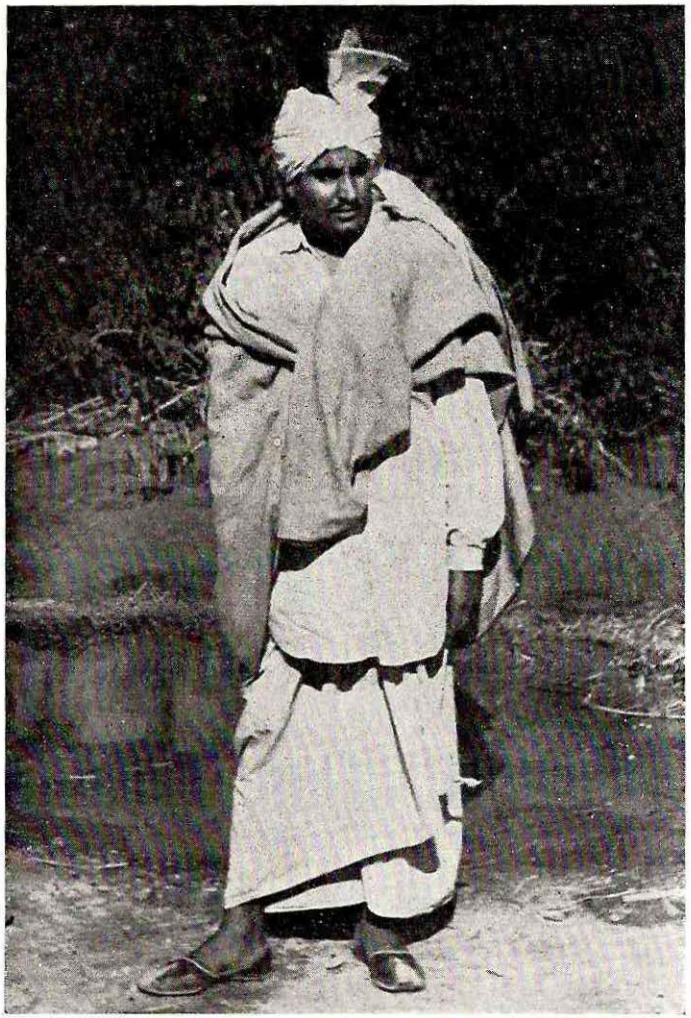
The people of rural areas are stout and sturdy as compared to those residing in urban areas. The Pathans, Syeds and Mughals have fair complexion as also the Khojas. The complexion of rural people, in general, is that described as wheaten, while the *Mueens* like *Mochis*, *Telis*, etc., are darker.

2.8 FOOD.

The staple food of the city people is wheat, rice and pulses. Inferior grains are not generally eaten. Meat is frequently eaten specially in the cities. Wheat *atta* is made in the form of *chapatis* which are baked on an iron plate placed on the fire hearth. Pulses and vegetables are quite common items of diet. Spices, salts and *ghee* (butter oil) are added to them for flavour. The chief meals are taken just before mid-day and in the evening before sun-set, but the city-folk generally have three meals—one early in the morning, the other at midday and the third after sun-set. The ordinary food of the villagers consists of *Roti* made from *atta* of wheat, gram, barley, maize or *jowar*. In the villages the morning meal is usually taken with skimmed *Lassi* (butter milk). The evening meal is eaten with *Dal* of *Mash*, *Moth* or gram. *Khichri* made from rice and *Moth* or *Moong* is frequently taken. The staple food of the ordinary villager is wheat or in periods of scarcity, gram and maize or *jowar*. The special dish for guests in rural areas consist of *Halva*, *Sewaiyan* (vermicelli) chicken, mutton or sometimes beef, while in urban areas *Pulao*, *Zarda*, *Biryani* and *Korma* are served. The quality and variety of food varies with the economic position of the families both in rural and urban areas. Tea is almost universally popular in the cities and is regularly taken at breakfast and in the evening, while in rural areas it is becoming increasingly common as a beverage and is also served to visitors.

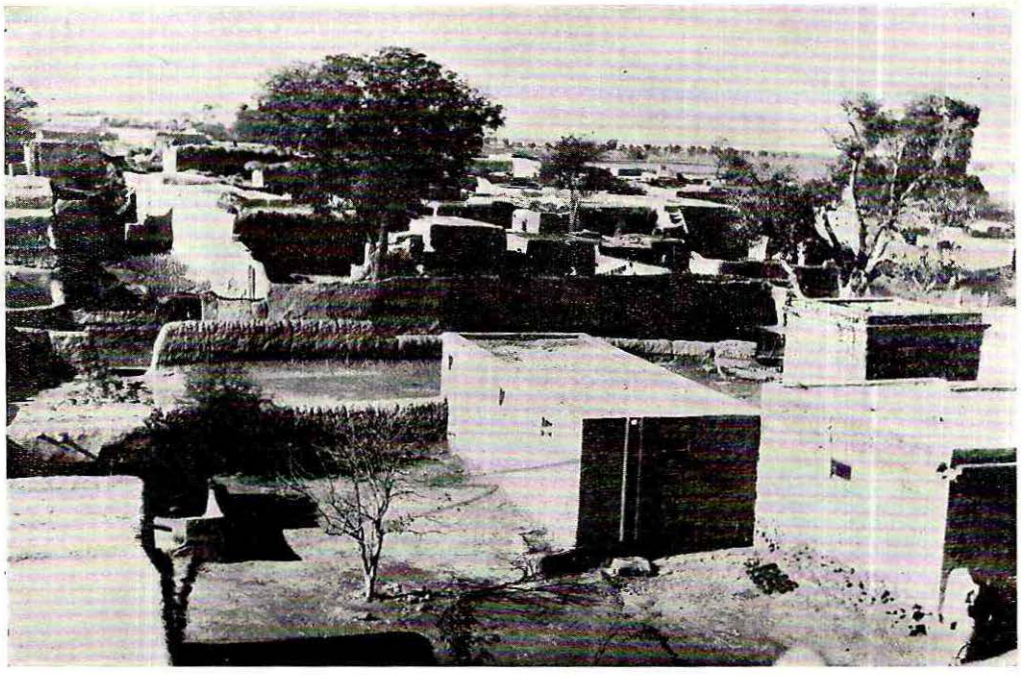
2.9 DRESS.

In the urban areas, semi-western dress is generally donned by educated people while indigenous dress is worn at home. The local dress consists of a *Kurta* without collar covered by a waist-coat or *Kurti* and



An adult male in typical dress of the district

A young farmer going to join a fair—cannot do withont a stick on such occasions.



General view of a village.

Usual means of transport.

a loose loin cloth or trousers. A long piece of cloth called *Chaddar* is usually thrown over the shoulders. *Achkan* and *Sherwani* are worn on formal occasions by most people, but quite a large number of *Muhajirs* wear it as a normal dress. In the villages, a *Kurta* with a *Tehband* (sheet round the legs), *Safa* or *Pagri* (turban) and a *Dopatta* (cloth round the shoulders) is the common dress. The *Pagri* still carries a sign of respectability and many people in the cities and most people in the villages have this as the sole head-dress. The women's clothes are generally more colourful, the popular shades being red and yellow. The important items of the women's clothing are *Shalwar, Kamiz* and *Dopatta* or *Chaddar* to cover their heads and upper part of the body. *Phulkari* is a silk embroidered shawl often fancied by the rural womenfolk. *Saree* is only worn by women of the upper classes in the cities on formal occasions. The common foot-wear in the village is shoes of rough leather usually made by the village shoe-maker (*Mochi*). Boots are worn by those living in cities and towns while women-folk wear sandal, or slippers. While *purdah* is not generally observed by village women except in the upper rural society, it is very common amongst the lower middle and upper middle classes in towns, but rare amongst women of upper class society in the towns.

Ornaments of gold worn by the well-to-do women, are ear-rings, finger rings, necklace and *Paunchis* or bangles; silver ornaments are not generally in use in cities, except amongst younger girls who wear them for the novelty of their designs, and are confined still to rural areas. Most men and women in cities wear wrist watches.

2.10 DWELLING HOUSES.

In the villages, the houses are made of mud and wood, with flat roofs, which are made of beams and joints of roughly hewn timber laid over with earth. Access to the roof is provided by a flight of steps or a wooden ladder. Generally the houses are single-storeyed. Inside the house, there are two or three partitions (rooms) for different members of the family to sleep, with small courtyards with a *Deohri* (main outer gate). The rooms generally have one or two doors with a few ventilators. Pucca houses built of bricks belong to the well-to-do zamindars. The zamindars have separate *Havelis* for cattle built near wells in their fields, otherwise the cattle are kept generally in the same house in one corner. In another corner is the family cooking place, sheltered from sun and rain. The poorer classes live in reed-huts. The houses are built close together and form a compact block approached from narrow and zigzag lanes. Almost every village has its common guest house called *Taqia* which combines the functions of a meeting place and a resort for rest and recreation both for the villagers and passersby. With the advent of Union Councils efforts are being made to improve sanitation in the villages.

In the urban areas the houses are a mixture of old and modern styles of architecture. Sanitary arrangements are better as compared to the villages. The houses are mostly pucca-built of bricks and cement. Many new residential colonies like Gulberg and Samnabad have been built in Lahore.

2.11 RELIGION.

The religion of the people is Islam, but there is a small community of Christians also who number 1,25,240. Most of the Muslims belong to the Sunni Sect, but there is a substantial number of Shias in Lahore City. The various Sects differ only slightly in their beliefs in fundamentals and the differences are only on minor points. In every village and in every Mohalla in towns and cities there is generally a mosque where people gather five times a day to offer prayers.

2.12 **INFLUENCE OF PIRS.**

Pirs are held in esteem and respect by villagers who pay quarterly, half-yearly or annual visits to their *Mureeds* (disciples) and get *Nazranas* in the form of cash, or clothes according to the economic status of the follower. Besides the living *Pirs*, the people have great faith in the *Pirs* who died centuries ago and attend their shrines at the time of their annual *Urs*. The hold of *Pirs* is gradually dying away.

2.13 **CULTURAL PATTERN AMUSEMENTS AND SPORTS.**

The rural and urban population differ in their cultural pattern. People in the villages rise at dawn and work in their fields till late in the evening and have little leisure time. Squatting around a *Huqqa* is a common pastime in villages either in the village *Chauk* or a *Taqia*. Local games like *Guli-Danda*, long jump, *Kabaddi* etc., are played by boys, while girls play *Guddi-Gudda* (dolls) At night the villagers occasionally assemble to hear recitation in a loud voice and a special tone from the classic romances like *Heer Waris Shah*, *Mirza Sahiban* or *Jangnama*. The women-folk in villages sing and dance only on the occasions of marriage within their houses and at the time of *Tarenjan* (working together on their respective spinning-wheels at night) till very late in the night. Wrestling is a common recreation and pastime amongst men.

In the towns and cities, the people work for fixed hours and rest thereafter. Cricket is the most popular game while hockey, football and volley-ball are also played by college and school students. Tennis is restricted to the more well-to-do people. Kite-flying is also fairly popular in the cities while cards and chess are the chief indoor games.

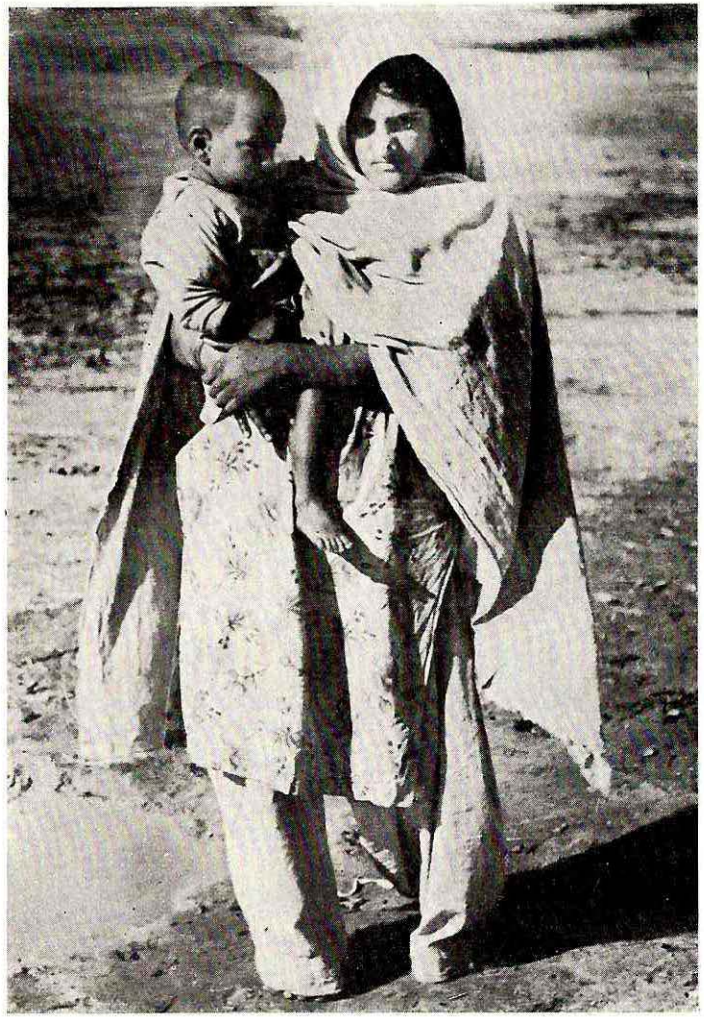
2.14 **BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**

The birth of a male child is considered an occasion of great rejoicing and is followed by the distribution of sweets to friends and relatives who come to offer congratulations to the parents. Soon after the birth of a child, the *Mullah* or an elderly male member of the family recites *Azan* into the ears of the child. Money is also given to the *Mueens* (village artisans) on the birth of a male child at the time of circumcision ceremony, which is either performed soon after the birth or less commonly after a few years. Circumcision is performed by a barber both in the villages and in towns and cities. *Aqiqa* ceremony is performed both for a male and a female child. One goat is sacrificed in the case of a girl and two in the case of a boy.

On the death of a person, neighbours, relatives and friends assemble at the house of the deceased to console the bereaved family. Just after the death, the face of the deceased is turned towards the *Ka'aba* and the dead-body is kept in a proper posture. The corpse is bathed, and wrapped in a coffin of new cotton sheet. Camphor and rose water are sprinkled over the body which is placed on a *Charpai* and those present have a last look. The dead body accompanied by the mourners is then carried to the grave-yard where *Namaz-e-Janaza* is offered before it is lowered into the grave. The death is mourned for three days, when *Qul* ceremony is performed. The women-folk mourn with great vehemence. On the 40th day, called *Chaliswan*, meals are served to friends, relatives and the poor.

2.15 **MARRIAGES.**

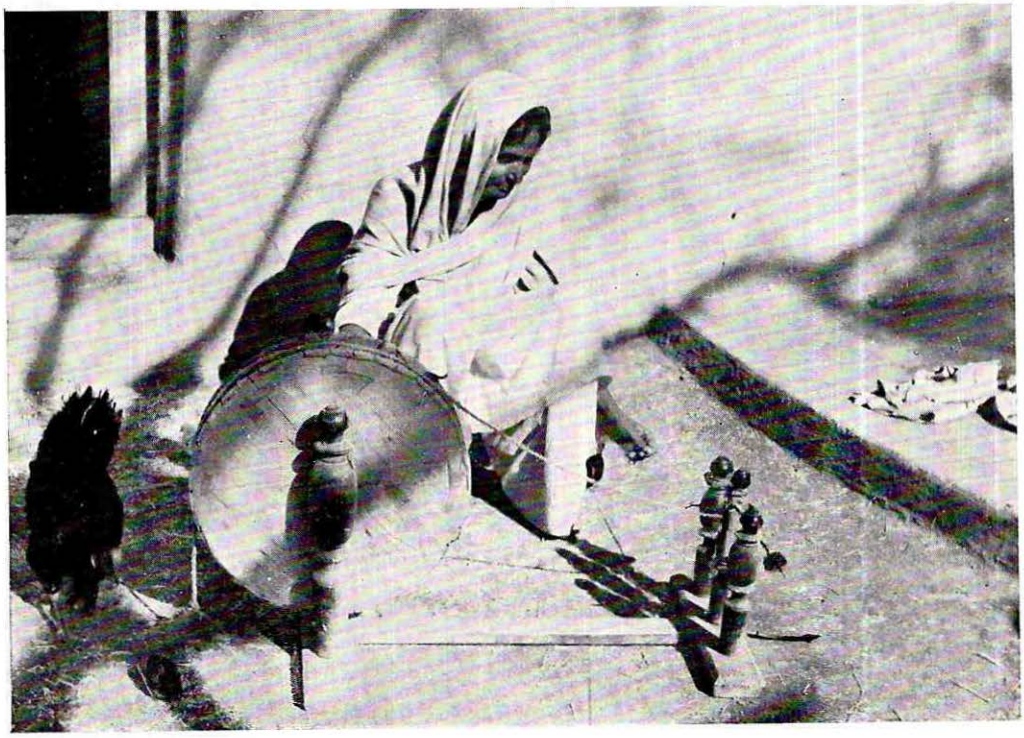
Betrothal always precedes a marriage. The proposal is initiated by near relatives of the boy or girl and the women of both the sides take leading part in finalising the proposal. The wedding may take place any time after the betrothal. Marriage between the same sections of tribe or caste is customary, but inter-marriage between people of different tribes and castes in cities and towns is becom-



A mother with her baby.

A peasant girl below ten years.

Picking cotton.



Village cottage industry—Spinning

ing more frequent. The usual age of marriage for boys is 18 to 25 years and that for girls from 16 to 20 years. On the wedding day, the relatives and friends of the boy assemble and proceed in procession to the girl's house. The marriage procession is generally headed by a musical band. The marriage party is received by the relatives and friends of the parents of the girl. The party is then entertained. Thereafter the *Nikah* ceremony (Marriage Service) is performed by the *Nikah Registrar* and a feast is given to the party. Alms are distributed to *fakirs* (beggars) and village *Mueens* are fed. Then the party returns to the house of the bridegroom with the bride put in a *Doli* (palanquin.) She stays for a couple of days and then returns to her father's house. The final bringing home of the bride is called *Muklawa*. In villages the dowry given to a girl by her parents is very insignificant as a rule, except when the boy and the girl are of a higher social status. In the towns the dowry is in the shape of ornaments, clothing, utensils and furniture etc.

2.16 MAIN AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.

Agriculture is the main occupation and source of livelihood for the villagers. Women help the men in agricultural operations besides household work including spinning of cotton to meet the domestic needs of clothes. No subsidiary occupation of any importance is carried on in villages. Some farmers ply their bullock carts on hire for transportation of commercial goods, fodder or fuel-wood. Within the agricultural community, social rank is differentiated according to the tenure status and the size of holding. The larger the land holding, the higher is the social rank. Thus the landlords constitute the village elite. There are, but a few, among villagers who have got employment in Government offices; even petty Government servants are looked up to in the villages. *Mueens* form the professional or skilled sections of the rural society. They include village artisans like the blacksmith, the carpenter, the shoe-maker, the water-carrier, the washerman, the tailor, the *Teli*, barber, the watchman, and the *Begaris*. They get customary remunerations since they render all sorts of services to the farmer throughout the year both at the farm and on occasions of marriages, births, deaths, etc. They are paid not in cash but in kind both at the time of *Rabi* and *Kharif* crop seasons and also fodder.

Most of the people keep milch cattle and some carry milk daily to the city. Those who still remain unemployed seek employment in factories in cities or towns. Children are generally engaged for grazing the cattle. There are a few who carry on petty business like small-scale shop keeping and some among the *Mueens* are also engaged in *tonga* driving. Business, unless it is carried on on a considerable scale, is not liked by the villagers.

In the towns the occupations of people vary. A large number of people work in Government offices, private firms, mills, factories, workshops and commercial and business houses. Skilled as well as unskilled labour is employed in factories. A considerable number of people are engaged in running shops of all kinds from grocery to jewellery. Others deal in trade and commerce. In the field of transport, the strength of tonga drivers, taxi-drivers and motor-rikshaw drivers, besides bus and lorry-drivers, is considerable and is growing. In Lahore City, where the work of the construction of buildings is expanding, many masons, carpenters and other labourers are engaged on daily wages or on contract basis. Some people are engaged in fine arts and printing. The important industrial concerns employing large number of workers are the Railway Workshops, Mughalpura; Bata Shoe Company, Fan-manufacturing factories, Hosiery works and

the Batala Engineering Company in Lahore City.

There are a large number of Banks and Insurance Companies which employ a large number of people in the clerical line. There is an ever-increasing number of lawyers and advocates appearing in the Lower Civil Criminal Courts as well as High Court and the Supreme Court who serve the litigant public.

2.17 **FESTIVALS & FAIRS.**

The two chief festivals are the two *Eids*—*Eid-ul-Fitr* marks the end of the month of *Ramzan*; and the *Eid-uz-Azha* which is held on the tenth of *Zil-Haj* in commemoration of Hazrat (Saint) Ibrahim's readiness to sacrifice his son Hazrat Ismail. A cow, a sheep, or a goat is sacrificed by those who can afford and the meat is given away in alms and also distributed amongst relatives and friends.

The other religious festivals celebrated both in villages and cities and towns are *Shab-e- Meraj* and *Shab-e-Barat*. Celebrations on these occasions include preparation and exchange of sweet dishes, gifts and presents and charity to the poor. *Shab-e-Meraj* and *Shab-e-Barat* celebrations also include illuminations and praying throughout the night. *Eid-e-Meelad-un-Nabi* which is observed to celebrate the birthday of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon Him) is celebrated with great enthusiasm in Lahore City, and is the occasion for elaborate illuminations at night. *Moharram* is in commemoration of the martyrdom of Imam Hussain and male members of his family as well as his followers. On the 10th of that month *Tazias* are taken out. The *Tazias* of Lahore are noted for their splendour.

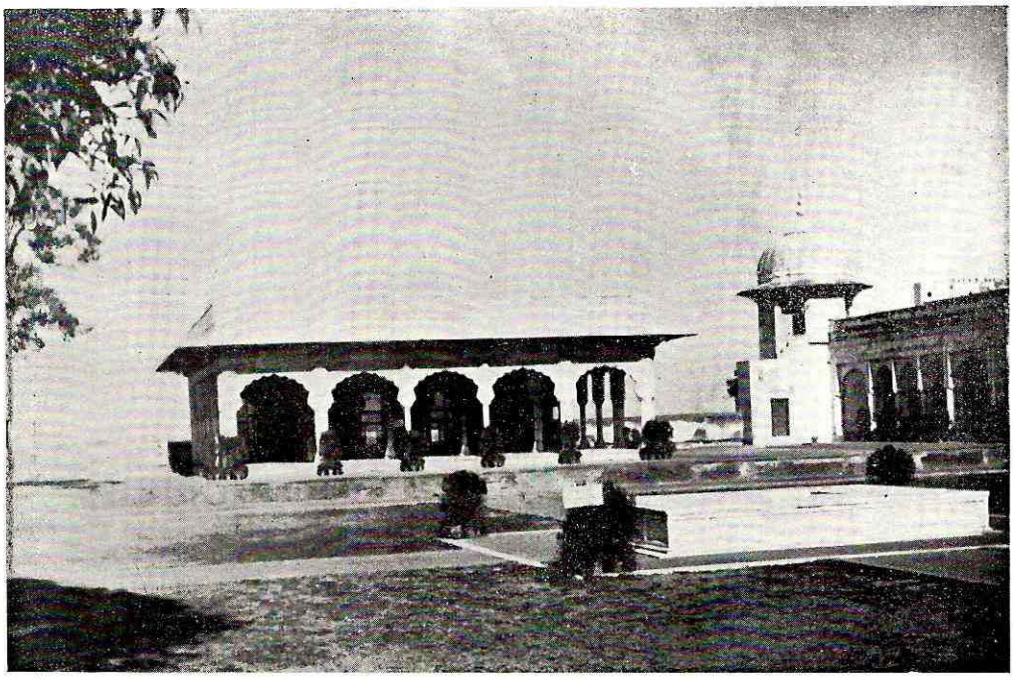
The *Urs* of Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh, and those of Hazrats Mian Mir and Shah Muhammad Ghaus in Lahore are also festive occasions celebrated in memory of these holy saints.

Qadman-ka-Mela is held in February outside the Delhi, Lohari and Shahalmi gates in Lahore; while *Chiraghan-ka-Mela* is held in the Shalimar Gardens on the last Saturday and Sunday of March every year.

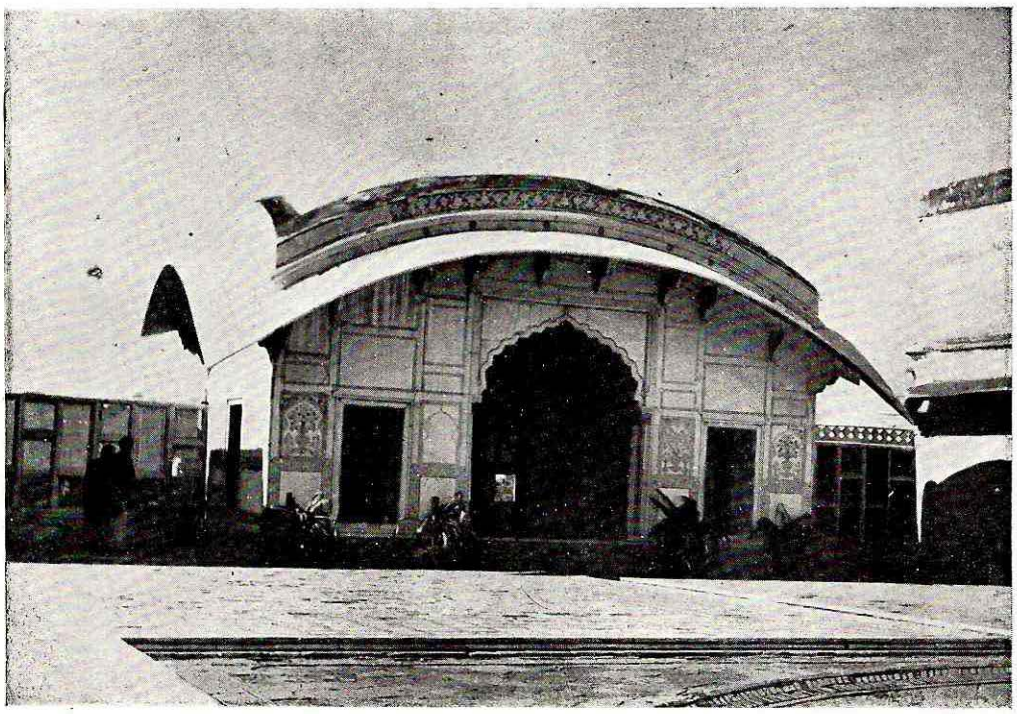
The *Chehlum* (40th day) of the martyrdom of Imam Husain is observed by the Shias in the Lahore City.

The *Urs* of Hazrat Bulle Shah is celebrated at Kasur and a *Mela* is also held on this occasion.

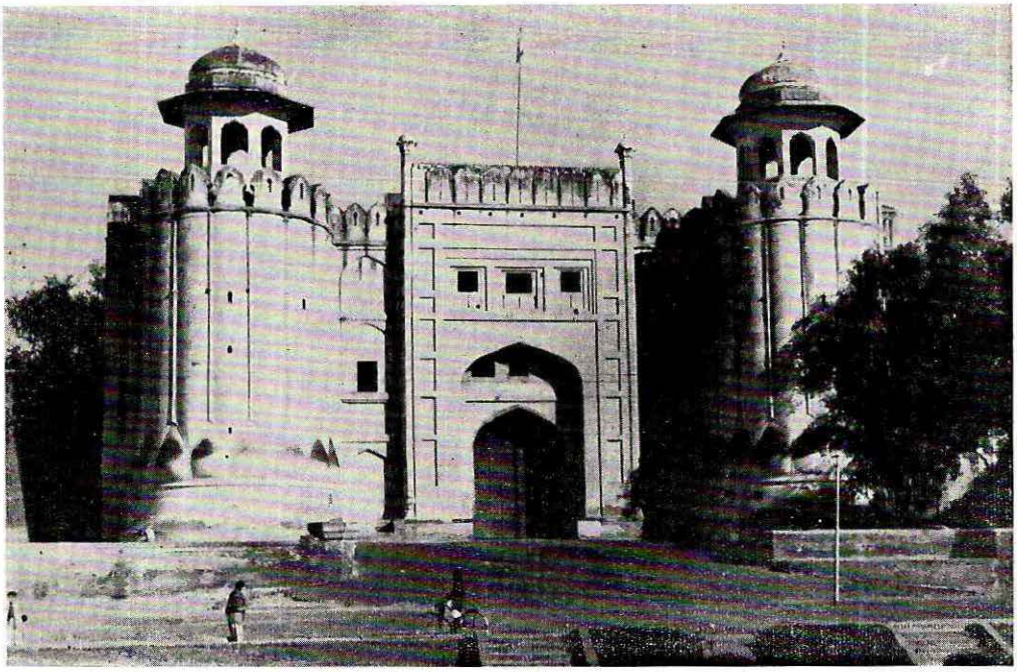
The annual event of most considerable importance held in Lahore is the Horse and Cattle Show which is usually held in the middle of February every year. It has been organised uptil now by the General Officer Commanding and the Army authorities but will in future be organised by the Civil authorities. The Horse and Cattle Show is remarkable as the best breeds of horses, cows and buffalows, sheep, camels, poultry etc., are brought for a competition at which handsome prizes are given to the competitors. It is held in the Fortress Stadium in the Cantonment and generally lasts from 4 to 5 days during which it extends to either 2 or 3 sessions. The Dignitaries from all over the world have visited these shows including some of the important events are Mass Band. Display of all bands of Pakistan Army, Tent-pegging, Dancing Horses, Polo matches and Trick Horse Riding by expert riders. A Torch Light Tattoo is also arranged by the Army and the Police Rangers which attracts large crowds. The display by dancing horses and camels made to dance to the accompaniment of drum-beating attracts much attention.



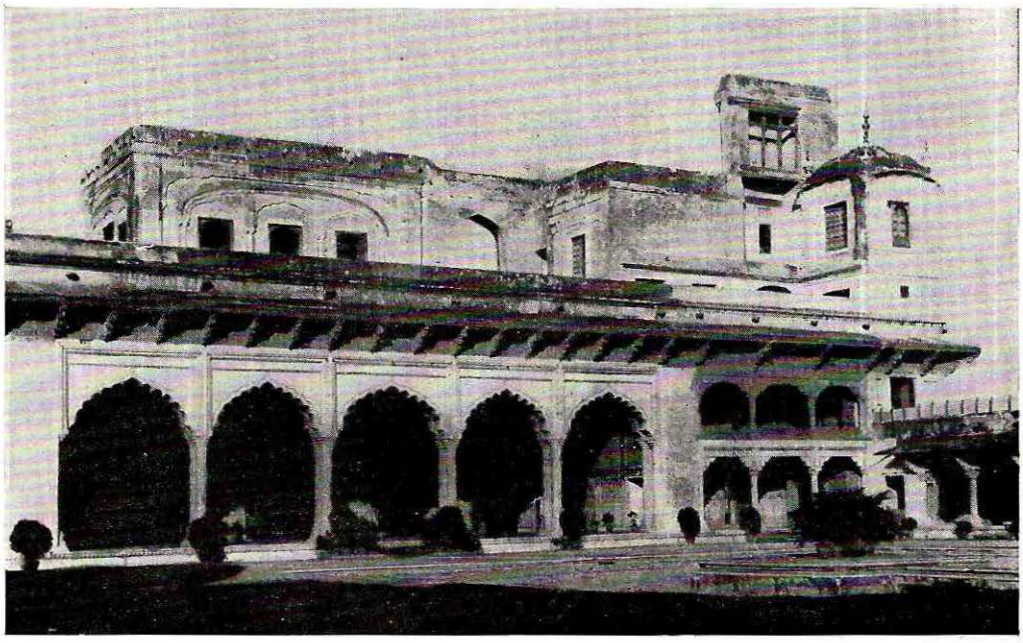
Diwan-e-Khas, Lahore Fort.



Naulakha, Lahore Fort.



Alamgiri Gate, Lahore Fort.



Shish Mahal, Lahore Fort.

CHAPTER 3

IMPORTANT PLACES

The principal antiquities are those in Lahore City itself. Lahore was under the enlighted rule of the Muslims for about seven centuries and has the distinction of being the cradle of their social, political and religious activities. The Muslim rulers, their courtiers and nobles filled the city with architectural marvels, which are masterpieces of design and workmanship. Although many political and economic storms have swept over them, none could dim their breath-taking splendour and their legendary beauty. They have stood the test of time. Thus Lahore is essentially a Mughal city, for most of its remains with a few exceptions like the mosque of Maryam Zamani, the tombs of Malik Ayaz and Syed Ishaq, the shrines of Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh and Hazrat Miran Shah which are of the transitional period between Pathans and Mughals, are of Mughal days and style. The principal historical monuments are the Fort, the Badshahi Masjid, the Shalimar Gardens, Tombs of Jehangir, Nur Jahan, Anarkali and of Asif Jah.

3.1 THE FORT AND PALACES.

(*a*) The Fort.

The Lahore Fort was constructed by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1566 A.D., and additions were made to it by his son Jehangir, his grandson Shahjahan and great-grand-son Aurangzeb during their times. The site of the Fort during recent excavations carried out there revealed cultural layers showing its continued human occupation dating back to the ancient Hindu period of early Christian Era. A fort is stated to have existed here during the Ghazanvide period (1021—1186 A.D.) and a mud fort has been mentioned to have existed here by the historians in Pathan period (1186—1555 A.D.). Aurangzeb built the main gate facing the Hazuri Bagh, which separates the Fort from the Badshahi Masjid.

(*b*) Palaces.

The frontage of the fort and the palace extends on the north side of the city overlooking the Ravi towards Shahdara—the Ravi in the time of Jehangir flowed under the fort walls. It extends from east to west for about 500 feet. To the extreme east, are the foundations of Akbari Mahal or Palace of Akbar; next comes a portion ascribed to Jehangir, flanked by two towers like abutments; and lastly, a curtain wall between two hexagonal towers of unequal size, said to have been built by Shahjahan with additions by Aurangzeb and the Sikhs.

(*c*) Arz Begi.

Rising about half way up the Palace front, there is in this enclosure a ruined building on arches immediately beneath a marble pavilion with perforated lattice work. This was the *Arz Begi* where the *Umera* or Nobles of the Court used to assemble in the morning to receive the emperor's commands.

(*d*) Hathi Pol Gateway.

Entering the main gate of the Fort, there is another gateway of marble called the *Hathi Pol* (Elephant Way). On the left of this inner gate is an approach up a staircase of broad-steps to the *Harem*, now destroyed. Over this gate-way, there is a Persian inscription dated 1041 *Hij.* showing that it was built under orders of Emperor Shahjahan. The road to the right by which the Fort is reached is of British days.

(e) Dewan-e-Aam.

In the centre is the *Takht* or the Throne-room of Shahjahan, the red sand-stone railing surrounding which is the only existing example of its kind. In this *Dewan-e-Aam* or the Hall of Audience, the Emperor daily sat in State; and as he took his seat the musicians stationed in the *Naqar-khana* opposite struck up a martial strain, while a glittering pageant of men, horses and elephants, graphically described by Bernier, passed in review before him; but notwithstanding the time wasted on these displays, a large amount of business was got through and the Emperor with all his love of show and splendour, never remitted his vigilance over the internal government. The work of Akbar at the extreme of the Fort has disappeared, but the quadrangle of Jehangir, however, can be traced.

(f) The Khwabgah.

The *Khwabgah* of Shahjahan is an elegant little pavilion of marble arches and open lattice work immediately over the *Arz Begi* already noticed. In this pavilion, protected by curtains hanging from rings in the walls, the Emperor slept, and on rising showed himself at the marble windows to the Nobles gathered below. Like the rest of the buildings in the Fort, this was made to serve a British purpose, and at one time did duty as garrison church, but all vestiges of the church have been removed and the building restored to its original form. The upper frieze is an inlay of cornelian etc., and is gracefully designed.

(g) The Moti Masjid.

Returning westward through the barracks, and passing the *Takht* there is an archway which is the entrance to the *Moti Masjid* (Pearl Mosque). This is a small beautiful mosque with marble domes, half hidden by surrounding walls, which was formerly the private chapel of the ladies ofthe Imperial *Harem*. This is believed to have been built under the orders of Emperor Jehangir in about 1027 A.H. It stands on a raised platform which is approached by a flight of steps. The whole edifice has been veneered with marble from inside and the parapet is treated with beautiful pietra dura decoration. The bulblike domes are also veneered with marble and have lotus crestings. The central dome, bigger in size, stands on a raised platform and is ornamented with a band of moulding.

During the Sikh period, the mosque, like other mosques of the Punjab, was the victim of the Sikh's atrocious policies of reducing the mosques into powder magazines. It was, however, used as a treasury and, for this purpose, the doors and arches of the main hall were closed with bricks, while the marble floor of the courtyard was dug out to build a cellar. The pinnacle and turrets were also deprived of their precious inlaid stones.

(h) The Samman Burj.

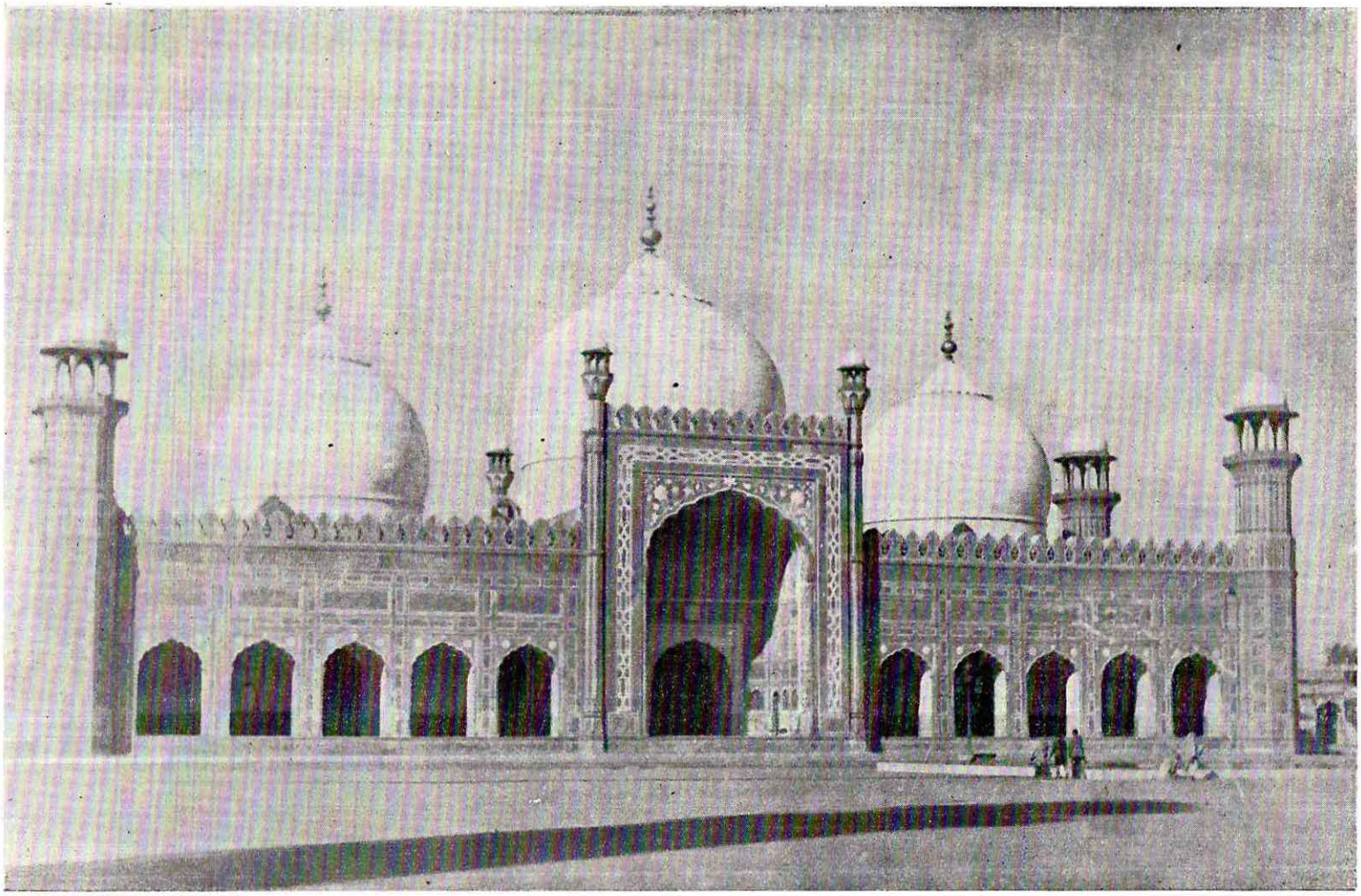
Samman is an abbreviation of the Arabic word *Musamman* (octagonal.) Turning to the left after passing the *Moti Masjid* comes the building to which applied the name of *Samman Burj*. There is a small costly marble pavilion inlaid with flowers, wrought in precious stones and known by the name of *Naulakha*. This delicate and beautiful work belongs to the time of Aurangzeb. The inlay is remarkable for excessive minuteness and finish of execution.

(i) The Shish Mahal.

In the north eastern corner of the Fort is the *Shish Mahal* or the Palace of Mirrors. It is a much more striking object and the iridescent sheen of its myriad fragments of looking-glass of different colours set in arabesque pattern of white cement are enchantingly attractive. This is the work of both Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. It is historically interesting as the scene of the formal transfer of the sovereignty of the Punjab to the British Government.

General Post Office, Lahore.

General view of Shahalam Market, Lahore.



Badshahi Mosque, Lahore.

In the small rooms leading to the upper tower are four specimens of wooden ceilings made in goemetrical patterns, gaily painted and guilt, which produce a remarkable effect of intricacy and richness.

(*j*) **The Armoury.**

In the *Bari Khwabgah* of Shahjahan is the armoury, which contains a heterogeneous assortment of the weapons and uniforms worn by the Sikh army. Mediaeval and modern times are here curiously blended; the round brass bassinet with neck-guard of chain nail, the mace of battle-axe similar to those depicted in the Bayeux tapestry being side by side with modern muskets and rifles and the cuirasses emblazoned with the Gallic cock, which the French Guard of Ranjit Singh wore in amulation of the French cuirassiers. The silver plated helmets and breast-plates of the Italian and French officers employed by the Sikh ruler are also shown. Specimens of revolving rifles made many years before the perfection of the principle in Europe and the battle-axe of Guru Gobind Singh—the first warrior Guru of Sikhs, are also exhibited. Besides, there is a number of matchlocks, the barrels of some of which are fine examples of intricate and ornamental twisting, and many varieties of sword and dagger.

3.2 **BADSHAHI MASJID.**

To the west of the Alamgiri gate of the Fort is the *Badshahi Masjid* (Imperial or Royal Mosque) built by Emperor Aurangzeb after he had won the civil war with his elder brother Dara, for the kingship. Dara had collected the material for building the tomb of Hazrat Mian Mir, his religious preceptor, but Aurangzeb used the material for raising the mosque. It is a magnificent structure of human determination and an artistic piece of an ideal conception of Mughal architecture. It was built in 1084 A.H./1674 A.D. under the general supervision of Fidai Khan Koka, a foster brother of Aurangzeb. It is built on a raised platform which is approached by a flight of steps. The beautiful and stately gateway to the east measuring 70 feet long, made of red marble opens on a large and spacious courtyard (530′ x 527′) covered with small flat bricks arranged to make several prayer seats. It is the biggest mosque in the world and in fact a recurrence to that of the exemplary mosque of Al-Walid at Mecca. The handsome and stately domes, veneered with marble slabs and crowned with pinnacles have been fixed on the roof of the main hall. The other noticeable features are its four tall and lofty minarets standing on each corner of the quadrangle with an outer circumference of 67 feet rising 175′—4″ high above their plinth excluding the pinnacles which alone measure 5′—3″. These minarets are very conspicuous and enhance the beauty and grandeur of the mosque. The diameter of the central dome which is bigger than the rest two is 62′—10″ and its pinnacles 24′ high. The small domes are 49′—3″ in outer diameter and their pinnacles 19′ high.

3.3 **RELICS OF THE HOLY PROPHET.**

Some relics of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him), his sacred daughter Fatimah and Hazrat Ali, said to have been brought into India by Tamerlane, were kept originally in the Fort, but during the British rule these were made over to the Anjuman-e-Islamia at Lahore for custody on behalf of the Muslim community. These are exhibited in a glass casket placed in a corridor (gallery) in the mighty gate of the mosque approached by a flight of steps on the right side of the entrance.

3.4 **TOMB OF ALLAMA IQBAL.**

Under the shadow of the *Badshahi Masjid* in the *Hazuri Bagh* on the south-east of the main gateway stands the small but imposing tomb of Allama Iqbal—the poet laureate of Pakistan, whose death anniversary is celebrated throughout Pakistan on the 21st of April every year.

3.5 SMADH OF RANJIT SINGH.

Adjacent to the *Hazuri Bagh* and in the front of the Iqbal Park (formerly Minto Park) stands with its rounded roof and projecting balconies the mausoleum of Ranjit Singh. Its ceilings are elaborately decorated with tracery in stucco, inlaid with small convex mirrors and marble arches. In the centre is a raised stone platform on which is a marble lotus flower, surrounded by seven smaller ones. The central flowers cover the ashes of the Maharaja, the others those of four wives and seven slave girls who perished on his funeral pyre. In small niches in the side walls are to be seen images of the ordinary Hindu gods, to abolish which was one of the original objects of the Sikh faith. On the side of the mausoleum are two other domed buildings containing similar but less costly memorials of Kharak Singh and Nau Nihal Singh.

3.6 BEGUM SHAHI MASJID.

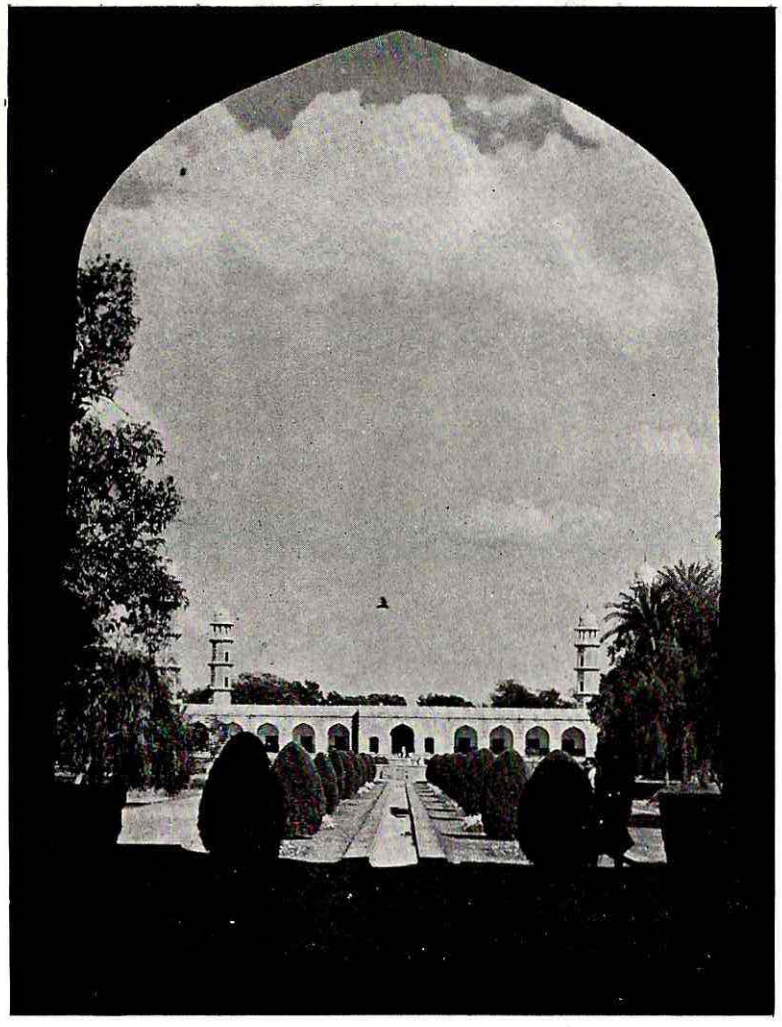
This mosque was built by Begum Maryam Zamani—mother of Emperor Jehangir in 1023 A.H/1614 A.D. It is situated near the Masti Gate about 100 yards outside the eastern wall of the Fort. It is a remarkable specimen showing the gradual development of the art of building of the period between the Pathans and the Mughals—a massive building representing a curious but interesting picture of a style of the transitionary period; the large domes and the bulky arches are the best example, of the Pathan style whilst the gateways, the balconies and the side rooms indicate the Mughal influence. The interior of the walls is painted with colourful designs which is unrivalled in Pakistan and in India for its delicacy and lively variety. It has a spacious courtyard with a fountain for ablution.

3.7 MASJID NILA GUMBAD.

The *Masjid Nila Gumbad* occupies a distinctive historical place among Lahore's ancient monuments and is one of the principal mosques in the city. The area in which it lies is called the *Nila Gumbad* area, near the Anarkali bazar and opposite the Medical College.

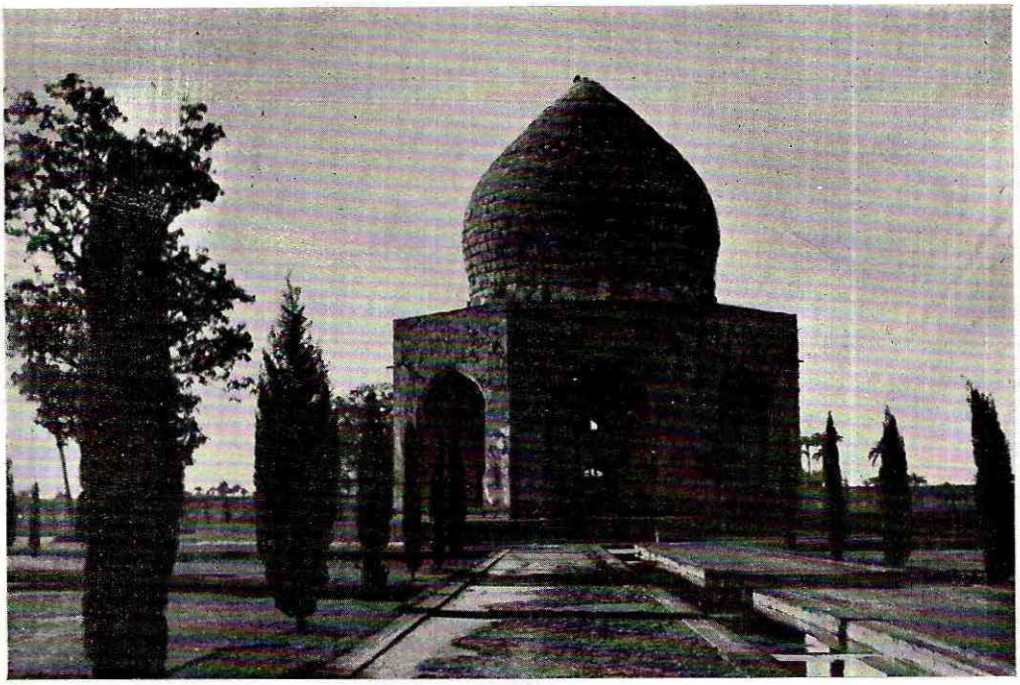
3.8 TOMB OF JEHANGIR.

The tomb of Mughal Emperor Jehangir is in Shahdara on the right bank of the Ravi, three miles north-west of Lahore. The mausoleum is a majestic structure of surpassing beauty. Its four high minarets with their graceful cupolas of white marble are visible for miles around. Entrance is through a massive and lofty gate of red stone leading to a square enclosure called *Caravan Serai.* The long path extends upto the middle of the vast green ground and then turns to the right and terminates at a high gateway. Passing through it, comes the beautiful garden in front about 600 yards square, lined with paved water courses and small tanks dotted with fountains. The marble tomb is an ideal resting place of the cultured Mughal Emperor and is rightly termed as the Taj Mahal of Pakistan. It is approached by four corridors leading from the garden, three of which are closed by perforated marble screens. The roof of the main platform has a central arch having a marble pavilion bordered by marble railings. Within main platform are ranges of vaulted compartments with ornamented panels. The central chamber contains the marble grave-stone; the sarcophagus elaborately inlaid with *pietra dura* floral decoration and the 99 attributes of *Allah* (God) inscribed on the two sides, and on the top is an *Ayat* from the Holy Quran. At the head is a Persian inscription of which the following is a translation: "The illuminated resting-place of His Majesty, the asylum of pardon, Nur-ud-Din Jehangir Badshah, A.H. 1037 (A.D. 1628)" giving the date of the erection of the sarcophagus and the date of Emperor's death as A.H. 1036 (A.D. 1627). The mausoleum is said to have been built by his devoted and favourite



Tomb of Jehangir, Lahore.

Wazir Khan Mosque, Lahore.



Tomb of Asaf Jah, Lahore.

Ravi River.

widow Queen Nur Jehan and his successor son Shah Jehan.

3.9 **TOMB OF ASIF JAH.**

In another yard near the enclosure of Jehangir's tomb rests his faithful minister Asif Jah—father-in-law of Shah Jahan and who helped him wearing the Golden Crown after the death of Jehangir. This small and simple tomb shows a decayed plaster covering out of which the precious stones were pulled out by the Sikhs.

3.10 **TOMB OF NUR JEHAN.**

A few paces away from this place is the tomb of Nur Jehan, the devoted Queen of Jehangir. She was of exceptional beauty, a politician, a poetess and a mighty Queen. Her mausoleum is in a poor state. It seems she could look into the future, for there were her own verses, carved upon a wall of the mausoleum, which depict its real present nature, devoid of all natural and man-made beauty.

3.11 **TOMB OF ANARKALI.**

The tomb of *Anarkali* is situated in the main compound of the Civil Secretariat of the West Pakistan Government. According to our account *Anarkali* (Pomegranate blossom) was the title given to Nadira Begum or Sharif-un-Nisa who was a favourite slave girl of the Emperor Akbar and on being suspected of returning a smile from Jehangir, son of the Emperor, then Prince Salim, in the presence of the Emperor during a festival, was buried alive. This story lacks authenticity. The edifice was erected by Jehangir in 1600 A.D. and the marble tomb which once stood beneath the dome is now in a side chamber. On the grave-stone are inscribed the 99 attributes of *Allah* (God) and a poignant Persian couplet said to have been composed by Jehangir himself, the translation of which is:

"Ah! could I behold the face of my beloved once more;
I would give thanks unto my God unto the day of resurrection."

The tomb which formerly stood in romantic surroundings was converted into a residence during the Sikh rule, and later into a Church. It is at present used as a Historical Record Room.

The prinicpal bazar in the city called the *Anarkali Bazar* is named after her.

3.12 **WAZIR KHAN'S BARADARI.**

This picturesque building, the four cupolas of which are prominent objects near the Museum in the Old Anarkali area, was a garden house having twelve arches—three on each side of the square plan. It is now utilised as the Punjab Public Library.

3.13 **THE MUSEUM.**

The building in the late Mughal style is situated next to the Tollinton Market on the west and opposite the University Hall. It was built from a fund raised throughout the province. The object was to provide a Provincial Institution containing a museum, library, and lecture rooms with sufficient capacity for instructional expansion into a Technical College. In one of its blocks is located the National College of Arts. The central gallery contains fine specimens of carved Mughal doorways and wood-work, representative collection of Indian paintings dating from the Indo-Persian, Mughal, Sikh time and examples of modern times. Two galleries run east and west of the central gallery—that on the west being devoted to models, raw products, etc. and that on the east to Art and Industries of all kinds amongst which may be noted fine collections of musical instruments, *Huqqas*, jewellery, textiles, pottery and a small collection of armour. At the end of the east gallery is the gallery running parallel to the centre containing the famous collection of Graeco-Bactrian Gandhara small sculptures, the history of which is contained in a handbook entitled the "Buddha Story in Stones" issued by the Curator of the Museum. Parallel to the sculpture gallery

is a smaller gallery in which are shown some interesting collections of Tibetan painted banners, statutes, carved curios, Nepalese brass work, a case of manuscripts and a case containing finds of gold and silver ornaments and *objects d'art* from Taxila.

3.14 **THE ZAMZAMA.**

In front of the entrance to this building there stands on raised platform two old Sikh canons while the famous gun *Zamzama*, known by the Sikhs as the *Top Bhangian* is placed in front of the University Hall in the middle of the Mall Road. This gun is the largest specimen of casting in the sub-continent and was made in A.D. 1761 by Shah Wali Khan, Wazir of Ahmad Shah Durrani, who used it in the battle of Panipat. After the departure of Ahmed Shah, the gun was left in the possession of the Sikh Sardars of *the Bhangi Misl* (whence its name *Bhangianwali Top*) and came to be regarded by them as a talisman of supremacy. Ranjit Singh eventually possessed himself of it and it was employed by him at the siege of Multan in A.D. 1818. From that date until removal in 1860, it was placed at the Delhi Gate of the City of Lahore. The inscription on the gun opens as follows:-

"By order of the Emperor (Ahmed Shah) Dur-i-Duran Shah Wali Khan the Wazir made this gun named Zamzama, the taker of strongholds."

3.15 **THE CHAUBURJI**

At the end of the Old Mall (Lower Mall) on the right hand side of the Multan Road is a fine gateway, commonly called the *Chauburji* for its four minarets, once the entrance into the garden of Zeb-un-Nisa a learned daughter of Aurangzeb, who in her shady retreat on the banks of the Ravi composed a volume of mystical poems, which are still read and admired, known as *Diwan-i-Makhfi*. It has now only three minarets left, and is a protected monument.

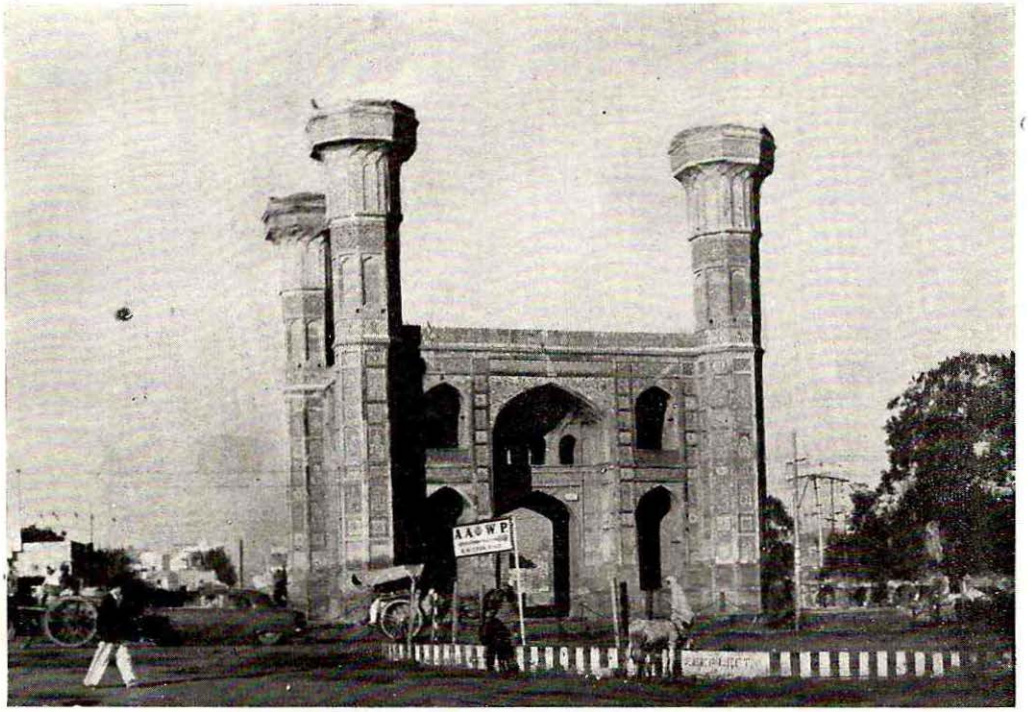
3.16 **MASJID WAZIR KHAN.**

This mosque of outstanding beauty and surpassing elegance, is situated in the old city on the side of the tomb of Syed Muhammad Ishaq, commonly known as Miran Badshah of Gazrum who came to Lahore during the time of the Tughluqs, died and was buried here. The mosque was built in 1044 A.H./ 1634 A.D. by Hakim Ali-ud-Din, a Pathan of Chiniot Tehsil in Jhang District, who rose to the position of Wazir in the reign of Shahjahan and is generally known as Wazir Khan. It is a marvellous specimen of tile work; the building is entirely covered with arabesque painting in tile mosaic. The floral patterns which have been used extensively on the walls, the arches and on the interior of the domes, are the superb example of decoration in Persian style.

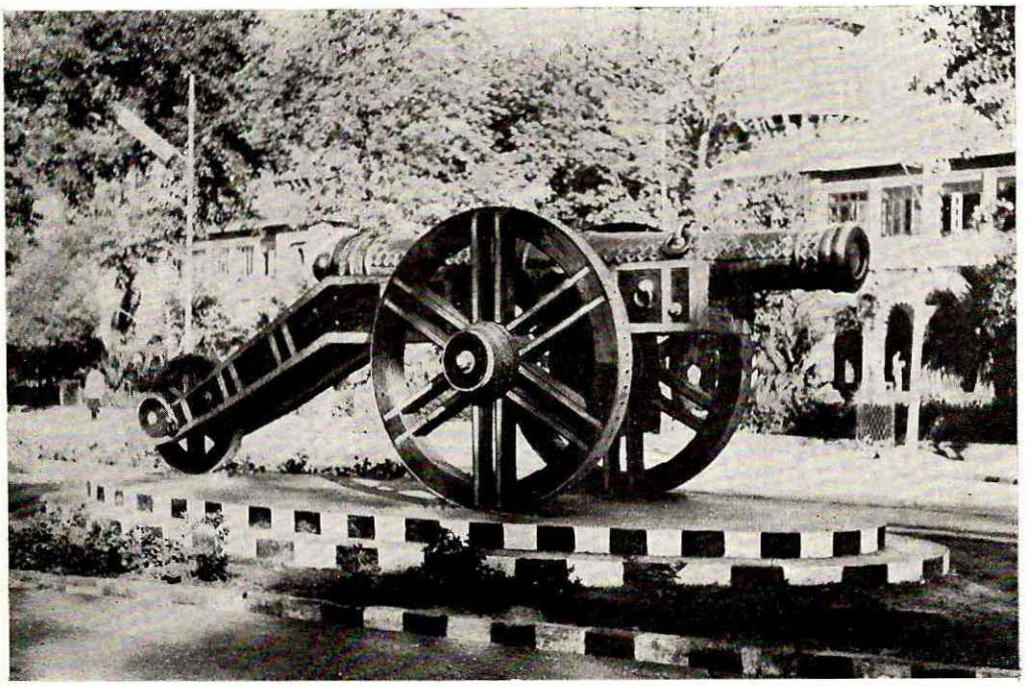
The mosque has been built on a raised platform which is approached by a flight of steps. The building has been divided into five compartments, each opening upon the spacious courtyard and is surmounted by a dome. A high minaret has been fixed at each corner of the quadrangle, from where the best view of the city proper is obtained. Two chronograms inscribed on the front of the gateways give the date of the foundation of the mosque—one, *Sijdagah-e-Ahle- Fazl* (the worshipping place of the learned) and another, *Bani Masjid Wazir Khan* (the founder of the mosque is Wazir Khan).

3.17 **MASJID DAI ANGA.**

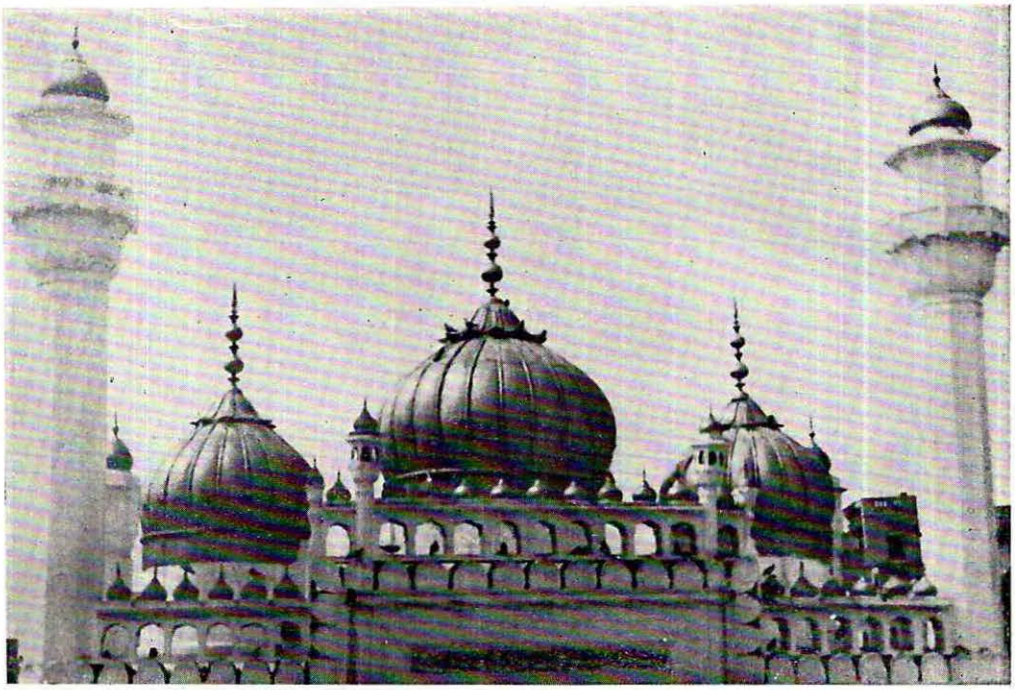
The mosque of Dai Anga is another remarkable specimen of tile mosaic work which was built in 1045 A.H./1635 A.D. by Zebun Nisa Anga, a nurse to Emperor Shahjahan. It was once the most frequented mosque of the Mughal period, but has now decayed considerably. The spaces, specially some part of the walls and the interior of the domes, where this work of decoration still remains, are exceptionally exquisite and beautiful. The floral and geometric designs as well as the Quranic inscriptions on the walls and domes give this holy edifice great



Chauburji, Lahore.



The Zamzama.



Sunehri Mosque, Lahore.

Tomb of Noor Jehan, Lahore.

elegance and grandeur. On the top of the central gateway the *Kalima* has been transcribed. This mosque was also converted into a powder magazine during the Sikh period but in the British regime it was purchased by an Englishman, who used it as an office, The Department of Archaeology, however, came forward and the building was declared as a "protected monument." It is situated near the railway station.

3.18 MASJID KUCHA DOGRAN.

This earliest historic mosque of Lahore dates back to the early part of the 16th century A.D. It was built during the Lodhi period by a courtier of Nawab Mahabat Khan, Viceroy of Lahore. This mosque is situated in a locality called Kucha Dogran between Lohari Gate and the now dismantled Shahalmi Gate in the vicinity of Chowk Mati. The characteristic feature of this mosque is that it has been built one storey below the surface of the main street. It is an extensive building having big halls of prayer and several side rooms and cells which were in those days used by students. The main hall has lofty domes and wide arches. A flight of steps which goes downwards has been provided for entrance. The hall, the rooms and the cells have so nicely been built that in spite of the fact of being one storey below the surface of the main street, they are airy and well lighted. A complete drainage system has been devised to throw off the refuse. The building is a unique specimen of the architectural remains of the pre-Mughal period in Lahore.

3.19 SUNEHRI MASJID.

The *Sunehri Masjid* (Golden Mosque) is situated in the Kashmiri Bazar. It was built in 1163 A.H./1753 A.D. by Nawab Syed Bhikari Khan, Deputy Governor of Lahore, during the reign of Muhammad Shah. It is erected on a raised platfrom—about one storey above the level of the ground. It is a remarkably handsome and graceful building, especially its three large golden domes are the most prominent part of the mosque, but there is nothing of architectural interest in the mosque itself.

3.20 MASJID NAWAB IMAM-UD-DIN.

This imposing building is situated in a locality called *Mohalla Chele Ka Hammam.* It was built in 1266 A.H./1849 A.D. by Nawab Imam-ud-Din Khan, Governor of Kashmir. It is also built on a high platfrom which is approached by a flight of steps. The stately domes and the picturesque arches of the mosque are its notable features. There are several inscriptions, some of which give also the date of its foundation.

3.21 TOMB OF MIRAN SHAH.

Mirza Shah Hussain Zanjani, popularly known as Miran Shah, was an Iranian saint who travelled widely in search of learning and finally settled down in Lahore to propagate Islam. He left in his spiritual lineage no less a celebrity than Khwaja Moin-ud-Din Chishti of Ajmer, who passed a fairly long period in seclusion and meditation at this tomb and it was here that he saw the divine light.

The mausoleum of the saint is situated at the far end of Misri Shah in a locality named after a well, Chah Miran, which Mirza Shah Hussain himself dug. He was amongst the most celebrated saints of this sub-continent, and was born in the fifth century A.H. at Zanjan, a village in Iran. The saint came here primarily for sight-seeing, but an urge to spread Islam asserted itself more than the urge to roam and ramble. He made Lahore his permanent abode and spent the rest of his life in the service of Islam. Soon after his arrival in Lahore, the saint started attracting people of all faiths and was equally respected by Hindus and Muslims. A few days before his death, he told his disciples that a stranger would lead his funeral prayer. On the other hand, Data Ganj Bakhsh was commissioned by his master to migrate to Lahore. The

young saint expressed his surprise over the order, for he thought Hazrat Mirza Shah Hussain Zanjani's presence in Lahore was admirably serving the cause of Islam. When Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh reached Lahore, he saw a funeral procession and on enquiry was told that it was that of saint Zanjani's who had died the previous night; consequently Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh led the *Janaza* prayers.

3.22 TOMB OF HAZRAT DATA GANJ BAKHSH.

The tomb of Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh is situated in the Bilal Gunj area. He was a great *Sufi* saint. At thet ime he reached Lahore the *Sufi* saint of Lahore Hazrat Miran Shah had breathed his last and Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh led his funeral prayes. Data Sahib preached Islam; was a spiritual leader who showed some miracles. He was respected by Muslims and Hindus alike. Hazrat Mueen-ud-Din Chishti of Ajmer (India) led his *Chila* (40 days of seclusion) at this place also. The *Mazar* is situated on a raised platform which is reached from the main bazar below from flights of steps on three sides. Attached to the shrine is a grand mosque. It is still a place of homage for people from all parts of the country. The shrine together with its attached properties has been taken over by the Auqaf Department and they have set up two portions separately for men and women who visit for *Fateha Khwani.* The annual *Urs* is held in the month of *Safar* which is celebrated for two days and is a popular event of Lahore. A large number of people from the villages join the festival and for their benefit long stalls of sweet-meats and other fruits are set up in the Bazar.

The *Eid-Milad-un-Nabi* is also celebrated with great eclat in Lahore City when public and private buildings and shops are illuminated at night and congregations are held in mosques and other places to elaborate upon the *Seerat-i-Nabvi.*

2.23 TOMB OF HAZRAT MAIN MIR.

The name of this saint is Mullan Shah but is generally known as Mian Mir Sahib. Dara Shikoh, brother of Aurangzeb, who was put to death by Aurangzeb, was a disciple of this saint. The mausoleum which lies in the Cantonment area near the Cantonment railway station, three miles from Lahore on the Lahore-Multan railway line, is of white marble and red Agra sandstone, with a mosque in the courtyard. The area of Cantonment till 1906 was called Mian Mir after this famous saint and the Cantt. railway station as Mian Mir railway station till recently. This area was originally a village named Haslimpur which was purchased by Dara Shikoh and bestowed on his religious preceptor, and was renamed as Mian Mir. This *Mazar,* together with its attached properties, has also been taken over by the Auqaf Department for management. The annual *Urs* of the saint is celebrated with great festivity when people in thousands come to pay homage to the departed saint.

3.24 INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Industries Department set up a show-room for the display of the products of the province at the provincial headquarters at Lahore in 1951. This show-room, situated off the Mall, in Bank Square, is known as the Industrial and Commercial Museum.

The collections of the Museum have been growing steadily during the last ten years. They are grouped under agriculture, agricultural implements, hand-tools, models of machinery manufactured in Pakistan, models of some improved agricultural and animal husbandry appliances, mineral specimens, animal products, agricultural products, chemical and pharmaceutical products, forest products, electrical and mechanical appliances, con sumer goods, art-ware and handicrafts. The Museum Art Group has put up half-a-

dozen full-fledged exhibitions, one every year, which have been widely acclaimed by students, artists and art critics alike.

3.25 KASUR.

Kasur, the tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters town is most important after Lahore. Built upon the high bank which marks the termination of the *Majha* and looking down upon the low-lands of the Sutlej *Hithar*, it is 35 miles from Lahore on the south and 16 miles from Ferozepur (India) to its north. It is a place of great antiquity and is identified by the historians as one of the places visited by the Chinese Pilgrim. Hwen Tsang in the 7th century A.D., but it does not appear in history until late in the Muslim period when it was settled by a *Pathan* colony from the east of the Indus. These immigrants entered the town either in the reign of Babar or in that of his grandson Akbar and founded a considerable principality with territory on both sides of the Sutlej. When the Sikhs rose to power, they met great opposition from the Pathans of Kasur. The chiefs of the *Bhangi* confederacy stormed the town in 1763 and again in 1770 and although they succeeded in holding the entire principality for a while, the Pathan leaders re-established their independence in 1794 and resisted also many subsequent attacks. The town of Kasur was incorporated in the kingdom of Lahore by Ranjit Singh in 1807 and has been a municipality since 1885.

The town is an collection of fortified hamlets, called *Kots*, small in themselves, but together forming a considerable run. These are known as Kot Khwaja Hussain; Qila Pukhta, Kot Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din Khan; Kot Badar-ud-Din Khan; Kot Azam Khan and Kot Fateh Khan; Kot Hakim Khan; Kot Usman Khan; Piran Ka Kot and Kot Abdul Ghani Khan.

It is connected with Lahore by road and also by rail, which takes off from the Raiwind Junction and runs up to Lodhran. In pre-Independence days Kasur was also connected by rail with Amritsar and Ferozepur (now in India) on one hand and Lahore on the other, and was a big brisk trade centre in grain and cotton. Since Independence, however, it has declined in trade, but is still popular for harnesses, shoes and for leather and leather goods and also for finished wooden goods like toys, etc. The town has a Municipal Committee and an Intermediate College.

In the heart of the town lies the *Mazar* of a saint named Baba Bullhe Shah, a renowned Punjabi poet of his time whose annual *Urs* is celebrated on the 27th *Jamadi-us-Sani*.

3.26 CHUNIAN.

Chunian is the next important old small town in the Lahore district. Like Kasur it is also situated upon the high bank of the old bed of the Beas. The town was formerly divided into three separate fortified hamlets, one of which is now entirely in ruins, while the other two have completely coalesced.

It is the tehsil headquarter town, is a Town Committee, and has a few cotton ginning factories and a Rest House. It is 10 miles from the Chhanga Manga railway station and 38 miles from Lahore.

3.27 SHAHDARA.

Shahdara is situated on the right bank of the Ravi four miles from Lahore and is the headquarters of Ferozwala Tehsil of Sheikhupura District. It is a railway junction from where branch lines take off to Sialkot, Narowal and Sheikhupura. It lies on the National Highway and is connected with Lyallpur, Sheikhupura and Gujranwala. It is famous for the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Jehangir and the gardens surrounding it which have been described earlier. The tombs of Nur Jehan and Asif Jah also lie here.

A *Baradari* said to have been built by Prince Kamran, brother of Emperor

Humayun, when Viceroy of Lahore, stands in ruins on the right bank of Ravi at Shahdara. There is a Spinning and Weaving Mill and a Match Factory. Shahdara is becoming an important industrial town as a number of small-scale industries of various kinds have been set up here.

3.28 CANTONMENT.

The Lahore Cantonment is situated towards the east of Lahore City. It has a railway station which lies on the main Karachi-Lahore railway line of the P.W.R. Till 1906 Lahore Cantonment was called Mian Mir after the name of the famous saint buried there. In 1851-52 the British Government moved its troops from the Old Anarkali buarters to this place. There are two Cinema Halls and good a number of markets. The Civil Airport is also located here.

Immediately on entering the Cantonment from the Lahore City, there is the Fortress Stadium on the left side which was erected some years back andthe where Annual National Horse and Cattle Show is held which event has assumed international importance.

The foundation of the Cantonment was laid in the year 1850. The stone at the junction of the Wellington Mall and the Featherston Roads reads:—

"THIS PILLAR HAS BEEN ERECTED TO MARK THE SPOT ON WHICH SIR CHARLES NAPIER G.C.B. STOOD WHEN MIAN MEER WAS FIXED AS THE CANTONMENT FOR LAHORE 1850."

CHAPTER 4

LAHORE CITY

4.1 NAME.

Lahore, besides being the tehsil, district and divisional headquarters, is the capital of the province of West Pakistan. Before the integration of the States and various Provinces of West Pakistan into One Unit, it was the capital of the former Punjab and prior to that and before Independence was the capital of undivided Punjab. It appears in the Muslim writings under the varied forms of Lohar, Loher, Lahawar, Lehowa, Lohawar and Rahwar; in the chronicles of Rajputana it is mentioned under the name of Lohkot, and in the *Deshvi-Bhaga*, it is called Laypur and by the passage of time, it became to be known as Lahore.

4.2 LOCATION AND AREA.

Lahore, stands majestically on the left bank of the river Ravi about a mile or so from its present course. It has an elevation of 702 feet above the sea-level, and comprises an area of 115·13 square miles. The original or the old city, however, covered an area of about one square mile only. It was formerly surrounded by a brick wall rising to a height of 30 feet and strengthened by a moat and other defences. The moat was filled in and the wall razed. A garden now occupies the site of the trench and wall, encircling the city on every side except the north. A metalled road runs around the old city from the outer side of the rampart and access to the walled city is by 13 gates—starting from the east of the Fort, these are Raushnai Gate, Masti Gate, Kashmiri Gate, Khizri Gate, Yakki Gate, Delhi Gate, Akbari Gate, Mochi Gate, Shahalmi Gate (destroyed during 1947 disturbances), Lohari Gate, Mori Gate, Bhati and Taxali Gates.

4.3 ENVIRONS OF THE CITY.

(*a*) Old Abadis.

Most of the old *abadis* lie to the east and south of the city, namely Baghbanpura, Mughalpura, Misri Shah, Chah Miran, Naulakha, Garhi Shahu, Qila Gujjar Singh, Mozang, Ichhra, Nawan Kot, Qila Lachhman Singh, Krishen Nagar, Sant Nagar, Ram Nagar, and Raj Garh. Anarkali which lies to the south of the old city originally contained a cantonment of the troops of Ranjit Singh when he invaded Lahore in 1800 A.D., but it was shifted to the Mian Mir area (the present Cantonment) by the British in 1851-52 on account of the place having become unhealthy and insanitary. Model Town, Garden Town, and Muslim Town are newly built *abadis* of pre-Partition days.

(*b*) New Abadis and Colonies.

Since Independence new colonies planned by the Lahore Improvement Trust and the Department of Urban Development have come up. These new suburbs are known as Samanabad, Shadbagh Bahawalpur House and the Wahdat and the Poonch House Colonies. The aristocratic Gulberg Colony has many fine specimens of latest architectural designs and planning. The University Campus near the canal on the Ferozpur Road is in the process of construction.

4.4 CLIMATE.

The climate of Lahore is subject to large variations. From the middle of December to the middle of March the air is dry and cold and light to moderate rain occurs at intervals with cold-weather storms preceded by a wave of high temperature. Thus the rapid changes are a characteristic feature of the temperature conditions of the season. In cold weather, sometimes, sharp frost occurs at night-fall and before sun-rise. In April the temperature rises fast and the succeeding two months are very hot and dry. Hot westerly winds prevail frequently in the day time and heat is then trying in the extreme. Temperatures of upwards of 110 in the shade are of frequent occurrence in the 2nd half of May and during June, the highest hitherto being recorded at 120 degrees. Dust storms occur occasionally during the hot season, relieving temporarily the intensity of heat. Towards the end of June, monsoon conditions appear resulting in alternate intervals of sultry oppressive weather and rains. The spring season although short-lived is very pleasant.

4.5 MOSQUES.

Mosques of archaeological and historical background have been described in Chapter 3. There is hardly any Mohalla in the old city as well as surrounding *abadis* which does not have a mosque. However the two newly constructed mosques worth mentioning are the Muslim Mosque (outside the Lohari Gate) built from bricks and red stone with a lofty minaret. The other mosque with marble flooring, skirting and arches and embellished with other ornamental and architectural touches has been built in the Governor's House.

4.6 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

In the matter of educational institutions, Lahore leads all other towns in the Province. Besides the University of the Panjab, there are two Medical Colleges—the King Edward Medical College and the Fatima Jinnah Medical College (exclusively for women). The former celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1961 and is one of the oldest medical colleges in the sub-continent. The other colleges for professional and technical and general education are the Law College, College of Animal Husbandry, deMontmorency College of Dentistry, Hailey College of Commerce, Womens College of Home and Social Sciences, the University Oriental College, Government College of Engineering and Technology since raised to the status of a University of Engineering; Aitchison College, Queen Mary College for Women and the Lady Maclagan Training College (for women teachers), Central Training College for Teachers (men), Dyal Singh College run by the Dyal Singh Trust Society; M.A.O. College run by the Anjuman-e-Islamia, Government College for Boys; Lahore College for Women, Islamia College, Forman Christian College, APWA Women's College and Islamia College for Women and Kinnaird College for Women.

The other institutions which impart technical education are the Y.M.C.A. for accountancy, shorthand and typewriting; the S.C. College for Shorthand; National College of Arts; and the Radio Institute for radio technology. Besides, there is the Tibbia College which imparts training in *Unani* medicine.

There are also many Higher and Secondary Schools for boys and girls. There is a large uumber of private coaching institutions.

4.7 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

Lahore has for long been the nerve centre of plolitical, social, educational and cultural activities. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan called

it people the *Zinda-Dilan-e-Punjab* and the Quaid-i-Azam called it the "Heart of Pakistan". There is a very large number of social and cultural bodies, the most important of which are the Alhamra (Pakistan Art Council); the Tarikhi Majlis; the Lahore Art Group; the Cosmopolitan Cultural Association; the Rotary Club; the Lions Club, the Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam; the Anjuman-e-Islamia; the Red Cross; the Youth Movement; the Y.M.C.A.; the Y.W.C.A.; the Writers Guild; the West Pakistan Tuberculosis Association and the All Pakistan Deaf and Dumb Welfare Society.

4.8 RECREATION PLACES.

There is a large number of clubs, like the Gymkhana Club in the Bagh-e-Jinnah: the Cosmopolitan Club, the Rotary and Lions Clubs and the Masonic Lodge. On a hillock in the Bagh-e-Jinnah is an Open Air Theatre. There are over 20 Cinema Halls in the city at different places. The city has also one of the most important Radio Stations of Radio Pakistan. It was here that the Radio Pakistan commenced its broadcasts. The University Grounds on the Lower Mall towards *Chauburji* are the venue of inter-college sports tournaments and contests.

4.9 JINNAH GARDENS.

Just in front of the Governor's House, on the right hand side of the Mall, people converge to a place, cool and bewitching, by cars, scooters, tongas and on foot to relax and to stroll. This is the famous Lawrence Gardens renamed as Jinnah Gardens after Independence. The idea of laying out a garden at this place, then a desolate wilderness, was conceived in 1860 by a private body known as the Agri-Horticultural Society of Indians and the garden was named as the Agri-Horticultural Garden. In later years, the garden was renamed Lawrence Gardens after the name of the then Lt.-Governor of the Punjab. In 1868 the land farther side of the mound was purchased and in 1876, Mr. E. Spooner was appointed its first Superintendent who worked hard to develop the place into a smiling green pleasure spot. Its open grassy lawns and flower beds present a panoramic view. On these lawns people relax and enjoy their evenings. It is irrigated by tube-wells and a cutting from the Lahore Branch of the Bari Doab, called *Hansali*. The garden is the venue for receptions and parties to dignitaries.

About 200 species of different flowering shrubs, and one hundred and fifty other greens and scarlets, ornamental creepers, palms, ferns and pot plants are grown in this garden. Roses of at least 150 species blossom here. Rare species are Nigrette, Black Prince, and Green Rose. Besides, 125 species of trees are found here. The distinguished of these are *Tectonia grandis*, *Chorisia insignis*, *Ficus elastica*, *Cyressus funebries* (weeping cypress), *Chil*, gum tree and *Dalbergia sisso*.

The Sikander, Fazli and Open Air Theatre mounds are cool and enchanting hillocks. There are beautiful fragrant flowers and *Keekar* trees providing cool shady nooks to relax. The Open Air Theatre is now under the charge of the Bureau of National Reconstruction which frequently arranges cultural shows. Recently Sikander and the Fazli Mounds have been fitted with fluorescent tube lights. A waterfall has been added to the Fazli Mound.

The loveliest and the most attractive corner of the garden is the *Gulistan-e-Fatima*. Previously it was a rose park. But after Independence it was developed into a small garden and named Gulistan-e-Fatima after Miss Fatima Jinnah, the sister of the Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. It is a lush a green plot sub-divided into two. Its first portion is decorated with roses and a dozen

varieties of other flowers. There are benches to sit on and relax. In the centre, there is a sumplike square. On each of its corners sits a peacock trimmed out of a green hedge. The main gate serves as an entrance to its second portion. Right in the heart of this plot a fountain plays, its water received by a rectangular tank. On its western side there is a terrace on which a shelter is constructed and creepers go winding round its pillars. On each of its four corners there sits a peacock made of cement mixed with red brick powder and marble chips. This portion is also electrified and at night presents a picture of rare beauty and attractiveness.

Another valuable addition to the garden is a newly-constructed mosque. The mosque is small, simple in design but graceful. It has a good ventilation and lighting system. Taps for ablution are provided on its back side. It has a canopied minaret on its left fore-end which is climbed by a flight of 52 steps. From its top, one can get a wonderful panoramic view of the green lawns and flower-beds.

The Lawrence and Montgomery Halls form a part of the gardens. These are majestic buildings. The style of both the buildings is classical. The Lawrence Hall fronts the Mall while the Montgomery Hall faces the central avenue of the gardens. In front of this Hall, sprouts a fountain girdled by flower-beds. The Lawrence Hall was built in 1861-62 as a memorial to Sir John Lawrence, the first Governor of Punjab, who subsequently became Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Its designer was Mr. G. Stone. The Montgomery Hall was built in 1866 in honour of Sir Robert Montgomery and was designed by Mr. J. Gurdon.

The Gymkhana, Cosmopolitan Club and the Ladies Club add substantially to the charm of the gardens. There are separate parks for ladies and children. For children, swings, slippings and other amusements are provided.

4.10 SHALIMAR GARDENS.

The Shalimar Gardens, situated on the Grand Trunk Road, 3 miles east of Lahore City beyond the railway station and Baghbanpura were laid out by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jehan in 1667 A.D. These are built in Persian style and are enclosed by a high plastered wall with domes at its various corners. These unparalleled and exquisite gardens, containing a marble pavilion standing amidst lovely tanks, dotted with gushing fountains and bordered with cyprus trees are a dreamland which was designed by Ali Mardan Khan, the celebrated engineer who was posted as the Mughal Viceroy of the Punjab. The garden was laid in seven terraces, of which only three covering an area of about 40 acres remain, the remaining four having been destroyed. It took seventeen months and four days at a cost of six lakhs of rupees to complete the garden. The parallelogram bounding all is sub-divided into squares and in the centre is a reservoir bordered by an elaborately indented coping and studded with fountains. The water flows through marble chutes in the form of a waterfall lit from behind by lamps placed in decorative pigeon holes; giving a very pleasing spectacle. Touched by the exquisite loveliness of this garden Zeb-un-Nisa, the poetess daughter of Emperor Aurangzeb, wrote:

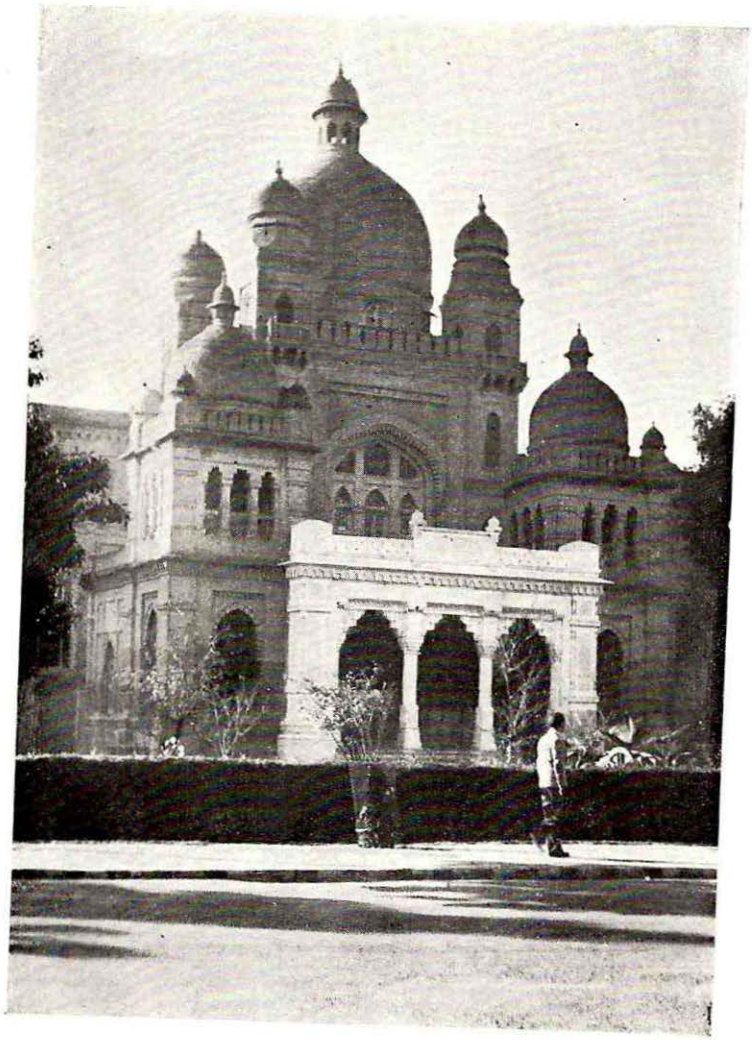
"O Waterfall! For whose sake are you weeping?

In whose sorrowful reflection hast thou wrinkled thy brows?

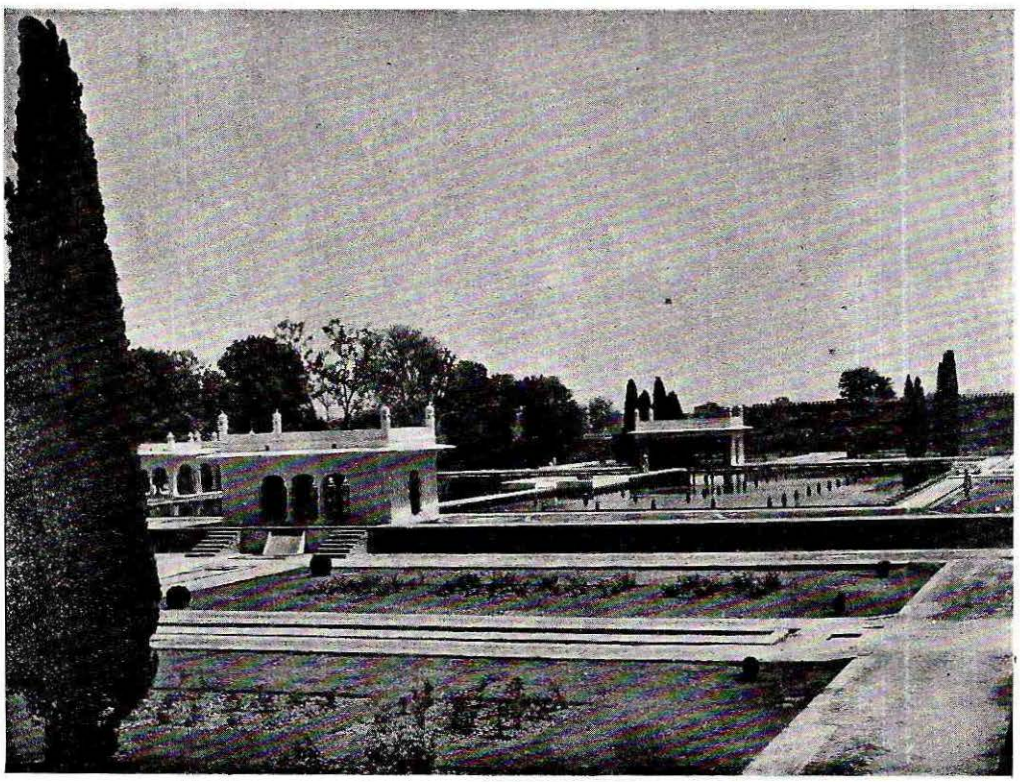
What pain was it that impelled thee, like myself, the whole night,

To strike thy head against stone and to shed tears?"

During the troublesome times of Ahmed Shah the gardens were neglected and some of the



Lahore Museum.



Shalimar Gardens, Lahore.

decorative works were defaced and removed. Ranjit Singh also laid his ruthless hands upon the marble pavilions at the central reservoir, using them to adorn the Rambagh at Amritsar, and substituting structures of brick and whitewash in their place.

4.11 MELA CHIRAGHAN.

This popular and gay fair known as *Mela Chiraghan* is celebrated in the Shalimar Gardens on the last Saturday and Sunday of March every year heralding the advent of spring on one hand and in the memory of two souls—Madho (a Brahman boy who was converted to Islam) and a saint, Lal Hussain buried about a quarter mile away from the Shalimar Gardens to the north of Baghbanpura. People in their thousands come out, gaudily dressed in traditional pattern, dancing and singing to the tunes of their familiar instruments to pay homage to the saint. They sing *Qawwalis* and devotional songs and light lamps at the *mazar*.

The story of Madho Lal Hussain goes that Hussain, a poor weaver's son who came to be known as Lal (red) Hussain for wearing dress of that colour grew up to be a reputed saint. Lal Hussain began a life of devotion and piety. Before long, however, he drifted to the an unconventional *Darvesh*. He composed Punjabi *Kafis* of mystic content and literary excellence. He was widely acknowledged as possessing great spiritual powers. He was the contemporary of Akbar the Great and the reigning Mughal dynasty also recognised him as a *Sufi*. Prince Salim is even said to have deputed a court official to record Lal Hussain's daily activities. It is said that Lal Hussain took fancy to a Brahman boy of Shahdara named Madho. The attachment grew and became mutual. Attempts to separate the two only came to grief. Madho's parents, too, could not keep their son away from the Muslim saint, but it is believed the boy was converted to the Muslim faith. Thereafter, they drew closer and closer to each other and the saint came to be known as Madho Lal Hussain. He died at the age of 63 in 1599 A. D., and was buried at Shahdara to which place Madho belonged. After his grave was washed away by the Ravi floods, Madho disinterred his body and buried it at its present site. The grief-stricken Madho outlived his religious preceptor by more or less half a century and when he died, he too was buried by the side of Lal Hussain.

These gardens also form the venue of Garden Parties by the citizens of Lahore in honour foreign dignitaries visiting Lahore from other countries.

4.12 IQBAL PARK

Near the Fort is the spacious Iqbal Park, which formerly was known as the Minto Park. It was here that the historic Resolution for the creation of Pakistan was adopted in 1940 by the Muslim League. To commemorate the Pakistan Day, a Pakistan Day Memorial is being constructed here.

4.13 GOL BAGH.

The Gol Bagh, opposite the Lahore Corporation Hall, which was a fine recreation place, has now been cut into three portions due to the two parallel roads connecting the Mall with the Lower Mall straight from the *Zamzama*. However, the portion just in front of the Town Hall with a fountain, and grassy flower beds all round, still presents a pleasing appearance.

4.14 PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Library was established in November 1884. It is befittingly housed in a historic building constructed by Wazir Khan, a Mughal Governor of the Punjab, who also built the famous Wazir Khan Mosque. The building originally was a structure in the midst of a vast garden of which only a palm tree survives now. It is a public library for reference, comprising of official publications

as well as general literature, both Oriental and Occidental.

Pakistan's heritage is varied—Arab, Persian, Turk, Indian and, last but not the least British. If there is any one place, where this fact can be grasped and appreciated in the depth and width of its full meaning, that place is the Punjab Public Library—the oldest and the largest institution of its kind in the country, which contains over a million and a quarter books ranging from the Indo-European to the Semitic-Tartar languages.

The Library has a separate section for official reports, gazettes, gazetteers, and State publications. This is a unique record of the period of the British rule. Some copies here are the only ones available in the whole world. There are also about 4,000 rare Arabic and Persian manuscripts. The Sanskrit, Hindi and Gurmukhi sections includes such invaluable items that scholars from India sometimes travel upto here to settle difficult points in their researches. It has valuable references on Egyptology, Judaism, Buddhism and Christianity. The History, Philosophy and Science Sections of the Library are rich. About 2,000 volumes are added annually and thus the Library is kept up-to-date.

Recently, the Provincial Government transferred four thousand volumes of the Islamiat Department books to this Library. This collection includes exhaustive sections of Arabic lexicons, Quranic Commentaries, and latest Islamic publications from Egypt, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Iran.

4.15 MODERN BUILDINGS.

Among the modern buildings are the Assembly Chambers, the Supreme Court and High Court Building, the General Post Office, the Panjab University, the Town Hall, the Government College, the Telegraph Office, Office of the Post Master-General, Islamia College, Dyal Singh Trust College and Library, the State Bank of Pakistan, the West Pakistan Regional Laboratories, the Stadium, the Pipals—residential quarters of the members of the Provincial Assembly. The offices of the Income-Tax and Customs Department are housed in a double-storeyed newly-constructed building on Nabha Road in Old Anarkali. Just to the east of it a multi-storeyed building has been constructed in the compound of the Accountant-General's Office for Audit Department, which is a fine specimen of modern architecture. Last but not the least are the Circuit House building on Race Course Road; and the West Pakistan Transport Board building on the Egerton Road in which is also housed the Tourist Bureau, a Branch of the Habib Bank and some airline offices.

Lahore will have its first sky scrapers when the WAPDA House and the Govt. Servants' Benevolent Fund building on the the Charing Cross are completed. WAPDA's flats on Lawrence road are a modern architectural addition to the city.

4.16 COMMERCIAL & BUSINESS CENTRES.

The Mall, called *Thandi Sarak* by the common man, is not only the select shopping centre for the elite, but is also the nerve centre of social and cultural activities of the educated and cultured sections of the society. The portion between the Governors' House and the Panjab University and the Museum is a busy shopping centre during the day and hums with activity in the evenings. There is the Bagh-e-Jinnah, with its enchanting parks, clubs and the Open Air Theatre, There are also the Park Luxury and Indus Hotels and Hico, Lords, Galaxy, the Shezans Oriental and Continental and Gardenia restaurants. Pak Tea House, Coffee House, Cheneys restaurants are the rendezvous of literary people and are the scenes of discussions in the evenings. Alhamra, opposite the Bagh-e-Jinnah is the venue of exhibitions of fine arts and for staging plays by the Pakistan Art Council.

There are big concerns dealing in automobiles, like Ali Autos., Lahore Autos, Shahnawaz Ltd., Rana Motors and the Motor House; large medical stores like Fazal Din's, Healthways, Plomers and Smith & Campbell ; and departmental stores like H. Karim Bakhsh, Rankens', Lahore Central Cooperative Stores and the Delhi House. Bokhara Palace, dealers in carpets, H. M. Hayat the drapers, the Bata and Servis Shoe Shops also lie on the Mall. In the by-lanes are the busy shopping centres like the Beadon Road and the Hall Road the latter having monopoly for radios etc. Near Anarkali area is the cluster of shops known as Commercial Buildings, which draw the largest crowds due to the assortment of merchandize available from gold jewellery to pins. All the big commercial banks and insurance companies have their offices on the Mall. Down to the west is the Bank Square. The High Court, the General Post Office, Central Telegraph Office, the State Bank of Pakistan, and the National Bank of Pakistan are all on the Mall.

The traffic is directed by automatic electric signals and the road is provided with neon lights on both sides. Plying of *tongas* is prohibited, at certain hours.

Next in importance is the Anarkali Bazar which provides facilities to the buying public for its proximity of shops of all sorts and in it are situated the Bano Bazar, the Bakhshi Market, big cloth shops like, the Bombay Cloth House, Idrees Barry & Co. etc. This is a very busy centre especially in the evening.

Brandreth Road is famous for Diesel Oil Engines, Pumps, hardware items and tools of all sorts. The Shahalam Market is the wholesale market for all kinds of general merchandise. The Nila Gumbad area is the central place for firms dealing in motor accessories, cycles, motor cycles and baby-cycles, etc. The Urdu Bazar (formerly Mohni Road) is famous for dealers in books, old and new, for schools and colleges and stationery items on wholesale and retail basis, while on the Ganpat road are situated big firms of wholesale dealers in paper and board of all sorts, like the Dawn Paper Mart and the Punjab Paper House, etc.

The Kashmiri Bazar and the Dabbi Bazar are the other centres of business in cloth, footwear, caps and *Tilla* and *Zari* work. Close by here lies the main cloth market known as Azam Market. In the city, Akbari Mandi is the wholesale market for foodgrains, dried fruits and other edibles etc. In Sua Bazar are the wholesale and retail traders in gold and silver ornaments and *Zari* and *Tilla* work. Near the *Sunehri Masjid* lies the small market where shops of utensil dealers are situated.

Salvaged articles can be had from the Lunda Bazar and the *Kabaris*' shops in Bilalganj area.

The Vegetable Market situated in the Gowalmandi area has now been shifted to Badami Bagh and so also will be the timber market from the bank of the old Ravi bed on Ravi Road, and the Fruit Market from its present place in the Naulakha area opposite the *Domoria Pul* to the Badami Bagh area.

The Badami Bagh area is the big dumping place for fuel wood and here lies the workshop of the Batala Engineering Company the biggest engineering company and also the godowns of oil companies like the Caltex, etc.

In the Old Anarkali area is situated the Municipal Tollinton Market within which are located a number of shops of vegetable dealers, fruit dealers and shops of general merchandise, beaf and mutton shops making it a very busy centre of trade. Close to it lies in a compact block, a market dealing in fowls and eggs, the biggest in Lahore City.

The Hide & Wool Market is near the *Mazar* of Hazrat Shah Muhammad Ghaus outside Delhi gate.

4.17 **HOTELS.**

There is a large number of hotels and restaurants located all over the city. The most important of these are the Oberoi Falettis on Egerton Road, the Nedous (now called the Park Hotel) on the Mall, the newly-constructed Ambassador on the Davis Road, the Princes Hotel on Montgomery Road, Braganza Hotel near the Railway Station ; the Lahore Hotel on McLeod Road; Delhi Muslim and De-Palace Hotels in Anarkali; and Waldorf and Zonobi's Hotels in Gulberg.

4.18 **ROADS.**

There is a network of well-maintained metalled roads connecting all places in and around the city. The Mall is the most important and has been widened recently to permit smooth and uninterrupted flow of traffic, with side roads on both sides from the Charing Cross up to Anarkali for pedestrians and cyclists. The other important roads are the Upper Mall, the Lower Mall, the Circular Road, McLeod Road, Empress Road, Davis Road, Queens Road, Egerton Road, Ravi Road, Brandreth Road, Mayo Road, Temple Road, Multan Road, Ferozepur Road, Gulberg Road (formerly Jail Road), Lawrence and Race Course Roads, etc.

4.19 **TRANSPORT.**

The Lahore Omnibus Service ply a fleet of 339 buses on as many as 29 routes in the city, which cover whole of the city, and some of these buses reach the suburbs like Wagah, Jallo Mor, Kahna Kachha, Manga Mandi, Ghawindi Border, Pakistan Mint, Lahore Cantonment, Mughalpura, Model Town, Badami Bagh, Shahdara up to Begum Kot, Sanda Kalan and the Lahore General Hospital at Kot Lakhpat. Besides, there are about 4,000 tongas which ply in the city. The commercial goods, foodgrains, fuel, etc. are transported from one place to the other in country carts and *Rehras* (pulled by a horse or a bullock) and trucks. Motor rickshaws and baby-taxies have increased in number and are freely available besides being economical.

4.20 **PRESS.**

Lahore is the centre of journalism and has a very powerful Press. There are about 50 newspapers and magazines which appear from here. The English dailies are The Pakistan Times and the Civil & Military Gazette. The most important Urdu dailies are the Nawa-i-Waqt, the Imroze, the Kohistan and the Afaq. Among the literary monthly magazines, the Adabi Dunya, the Adab-e-Latif and the Humayun are rendering yeoman's service, Naqoosh and Nai Tahreeren are also well-known Urdu literature publications.

There are about 70 printing presses in the city. The most important among them are the Punjab Government Printing Press, the Ferozesons, the Ilmi Press, the Punjab University Press, the Urdu Press, the Nawa-i-Waqt Press, the United Printing Press, the Himayat-i-Islam Printing Press, the Khurshid Alam Printing Press, Government of Pakistan Press, Haji Ghulam Muhammad Art Press, Din Mohammadi Press, the Asian Art Press, the Allied Press, the Civil & Military Gazette Press, the Albalagh Press, and the Aftab-i-Alam Press.

4.21 **LANGUAGE.**

Punjabi is the principal language spoken in the city but Urdu is also spoken by a large section of the population as a second language, and by refugees from India as their mother tongue. English is the official language in Government offices and Courts and the medium of instruction in colleges. Sindhi and Pushto are spoken by a limited number of persons who came from former Sind and N.-W.F.P. after Integration. Kashmiri and Ladakhi is also spoken to much lesser extent by the people belonging to the respective places who have settled here. Some old families residing in *Mohallahs* inside Mochi and Bhati Gate areas speak Persian in their homes.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

LAHORE

PART-II

GENERAL TABLES

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF

THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE

TABLE I—TEMPERATURE (YEAR 1961)

	Months	Mean 8 A.M.	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Range	Mean Humidity 8 A.M.	Mean Cloud 8 A.M.	
1	January ..	42.8	66.1	40.0	26.1	91.0	2.4	1
2	February ..	54.0	79.1	49.8	29.3	78.0	1.8	2
3	March ..	61.6	79.0	55.6	23.4	68	3.9	3
4	April ..	73.9	90.5	63.3	27.2	45	1.8	4
5	May ..	86.0	104.4	73.2	31.2	36	0.9	5
6	June ..	90.7	107.7	81.2	26.4	45	1.6	6
7	July ..	85.7	97.4	80.7	16.7	76	4.0	7
8	August ..	84.9	97.3	80.3	17.0	79	3.9	8
9	September ..	83.0	98.6	76.2	22.4	66	0.9	9
10	October ..	72.0	93.8	62.8	31.0	63	0.2	10
11	November ..	56.4	81.8	48.8	33.0	69	0.6	11
12	December ..	43.7	71.8	39.7	32.1	85	2.2	12
13	Mean ..	69.5	88.9	62.6	26.3	66.6	1.9	13

Source:—Meteorological Department.

TABLE 2—RAINFALL (IN INCHES)

	Months	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	
1	July	.. 0.05	8.38	5.82	5.22	3.29	6.67	1
2	August	.. 3.45	7.68	3.05	4.30	2.71	2.10	2
3	September	.. 1.16	0.16	0.74	10.14	Nil	Nil	3
4	October	.. 0.46	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	4
5	November	.. Nil	0.08	Nil	Nil	0.99	Nil	5
6	December	.. 0.15	0.87	0.07	Nil	Nil	0.02	6
7	January	.. 0.44	0.32	2.35	0.82	0.17	1.12	7
8	February	.. 1.23	1.39	0.78	0.04	0.20	0.08	8
9	March	.. 1.43	0.25	1.85	0.50	1.15	Nil	9
10	April	.. 0.40	Nil	0.07	0.75	0.04	0.18	10
11	May	.. Nil	Nil	0.12	1.84	0.04	0.07	11
12	June	.. 1.04	0.94	0.09	0.26	1.15	1.18	12
13	July to September	.. 4.66	16.22	9.61	19.66	6.00	8.77	13
14	October to December	0.61	0.95	0.07	Nil	0.99	0.13	14
15	January to March	.. 3.10	1.96	4.98	1.36	1.52	1.20	15
16	April to June	.. 1.44	0.94	0.28	2.85	1.23	1.43	16

TABLE 2—RAINFALL (IN INCHES)

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Months	
1	4.44	3.26	1.71	5.94	2.41	2.97	7.00	July	1
2	4.95	1.45	3.89	5.00	7.99	3.81	7.07	August	2
3	3.79	12.95	4.50	0.65	0.07	14.20	2.58	September	3
4	Nil	0.23	10.73	1.83	0.25	0.43	0.46	October	4
5	0.01	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.19	0.02	1.21	November	5
6	0.22	Nil	0.09	Nil	0.86	2.69	Nil	December	6
7	0.82	0.23	1.18	2.58	0.10	1.55	".."	January	7
8	1.53	0.11	0.03	0.09	0.01	0.97	".."	February	8
9	0.24	1.15	1,42	1.61	0.20	0.50	".."	March	9
10	0.17	0.23	0.07	0.74	0.07	0.28	".."	April	10
11	0.02	0.56	Nil	0.24	Nil	0.56	".."	May	11
12	2.07	0.52	1.62	0.72	1.11	0.67	".."	June	12
13	13.18	17.66	10.10	11.59	10.47	20.98	16.65	July to September	13
14	0.23	0.23	10.82	1.83	1.30	3.14	1.67	October to December	14
15	2.59	1.49	2.63	4.28	0.31	3.02	".."	January to March	15
16	2.26	1.31	1.69	1.70	1.18	1.51	".."	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 ..	31306	194933	11093	1811	18871	37449	12726	1
2	1948-49 ..	34296	231087	26638	2012	58143	74196	0682	2
3	1949-50 ..	50981	198508	12993	2516	36012	34343	49994	3
4	1950-51 ..	45416	226630	15082	1689	40590	56785	52205	4
5	1951-52 ..	39149	230583	11727	1952	23635	53078	910	5
6	1952-53 ..	34899	191839	15946	2081	39562	32512	28485	6
7	1953-54 ..	36641	226795	17397	2589	53110	68583	28883	7
8	1954-55 ..	39706	310552	18818	1443	21094	131635	3718	8
9	1955-56 ..	41447	316573	18636	1808	24516	126121	167	9
10	1956-57 ..	44577	318180	15490	3981	31191	99459	29295	10
11	1957-58 ..	51663	313918	19031	2226	32353	99866	458	11
12	1958-59 ..	53319	364764	19173	1105	27309	121060	1686	12
13	1959-60 ..	64467	249340	28582	2022	26903	56564	1916	13

TABLE 3—ACRES UNDER CROPS

	Mung and Mash	Peas, Moth and other Pulses	Oilseeds	Sugar-cane	Cotton	Indigo	Total Area Cropped	Area of Crops Failed	Year	
1	525	2699	7163	27153	91665	14	722227	80394	1947-48	1
2	1735	1751	36272	21662	55329	".."	873579	51864	1948-49	2
3	5478	1855	11181	23427	101495	".."	806810	47198	1949-50	3
4	1448	5169	12405	21836	128500	".."	873030	91927	1950-51	4
5	1262	72376	9534	23449	115564	".."	789387	85182	1951-52	5
6	1711	1538	9130	31443	120985	".."	725824	56606	1952-53	6
7	1487	3791	14731	37495	127371	".."	892619	37578	1953-54	7
8	1947	3898	25033	47268	119545	2	1022092	57762	1954-55	8
9	1345	1843	28126	40598	133295	".."	1069075	123555	1955-56	9
10	748	23025	25893	35358	106693	".."	1012293	48669	1956-57	10
11	756	2099	24374	52538	93036	".."	1018980	52336	1957-58	11
12	615	1814	36135	53612	84056	".."	1109731	69847	1958-59	12
13	1549	3997	36633	48950	86568	5	1074663	56711	1959-60	13

".." Denotes not available.

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

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

	Particulars	Year	Credit			Supply and Sale	Production and labour	Thrift	
			Central	Primary Agricultural	Primary Non-agricultural				
1	Number of Societies ..	1947	2	547	118	14	3	43	1
2		1948	2	547	118	17	3	43	2
3		1949	2	548	118	32	4	68	3
4		1950	2	547	120	34	4	69	4
5		1951	2	556	123	37	5	70	5
6		1952	2	564	125	49	6	68	6
7		1953	2	581	137	69	14	68	7
8		1954	2	596	143	91	28	43	8
9		1955	2	599	145	92	30	44	9
10		1956	2	608	143	85	30	45	10
11		1957	2	625	160	91	30	43	11
12		1958	2	640	169	95	31	44	12
13		1959	2	689	181	100	33	45	13
14		1960	2	660	203	100	34	47	14
15	Number of Members	1947	1183	15034	24911	1184	124	670	15
16		1948	1183	15034	24911	1600	124	670	16
17		1949	1236	15029	28147	2028	153	1197	17
18		1950	1247	15286	32072	2288	144	1122	18
19		1951	1266	15887	32236	2583	156	1243	19
20		1952	1146	16804	33671	4651	172	1313	20
21		1953	1235	18143	35056	5876	358	1399	21
22		1954	1299	19125	36196	9684	617	670	22
23		1955	1298	20050	36868	11652	610	768	23
24		1956	1175	20765	42676	12062	612	847	24
25		1957	1732	21501	42588	12133	616	794	25
26		1958	1902	23121	45162	12751	639	843	26
27		1959	1969	24153	46191	8805	689	625	27
28		1960	2001	26819	49306	9859	700	692	28

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

	Consolidation (area in acres)		Better farming (area in acres)		Stock breeding (number of cattle)		Moral improvement	Miscellaneous	Year	Particulars	
1	..	(..)	8	(..)	9	(..)	67	7	1947	Number of Societies	1
2	..	(..)	8	(..)	9	(..)	68	7	1948		2
3	63	(*1019*)	8	(..)	5	(..)	66	100	1949		3
4	66	(*1019*)	8	(..)	9	(..)	68	111	1950		4
5	69	(*1019*)	8	(..)	9	(*451*)	68	114	1951		5
6	71	(*1019*)	9	(*560*)	9	(*453*)	68	119	1952		6
7	79	(*1019*)	12	(*560*)	9	(*460*)	68	121	1953		7
8	84	(*1915*)	12	(*800*)	9	(*750*)	70	16	1954		8
9	90	(*2090*)	10	(*800*)	9	(*1015*)	73	16	1955		9
10	94	(*3851*)	10	(*800*)	9	(*3112*)	63	14	1956		10
11	98	(*3523*)	10	(*800*)	9	(*3609*)	64	18	1957		11
12	101	(*6383*)	11	(*800*)	10	(*2862*)	64	19	1958		12
13	105	(..)	8	(*800*)	11	(*2026*)	63	24	1959		13
14	107	(*3029*)	10	(*800*)	11	(*141*)	63	21	1960		14
15	..	(..)	160	(..)	405	(..)	3637	2113	1947	Number of Members	15
16	..	(..)	160	(..)	405	(..)	3511	933	1948		16
17	5490	(*1019*)	159	(..)	375	(..)	3316	7327	1949		17
18	5813	(*1019*)	155	(..)	403	(..)	3485	7729	1950		18
19	6142	(*1019*)	152	(..)	330	(*451*)	3527	2826	1951		19
20	6536	(*1019*)	163	(*560*)	361	(*453*)	3705	8215	1952		20
21	7889	(*1019*)	220	(*560*)	373	(*460*)	3955	7841	1953		21
22	8592	(*1915*)	322	(*800*)	368	(*750*)	3981	3750	1954		22
23	9446	(*2040*)	182	(*800*)	367	(*1015*)	4126	3886	1955		23
24	10052	(*3851*)	182	(*800*)	367	(*3112*)	3450	2738	1956		24
25	11209	(*3523*)	182	(*800*)	355	(*3609*)	3562	3774	1957		25
26	12377	(*6383*)	207	(*800*)	373	(*2862*)	3684	3829	1958		26
27	13224	(..)	152	(*800*)	372	(*2026*)	3137	3811	1959		27
28	13394	(*3029*)	185	(*800*)	370	(*141*)	2790	4249	1960		28

Source : Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

TABLE 5—FORESTS

	Forests	1947-48		1948-49		1949-50		1950-51		
		Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forests Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forests Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	
1	Reserved ..	15867	..	15867	..	15867	..	15867	..	1
2	Unclassed ..	7683	..	7683	..	7683	..	7683	..	2
3	Protected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	3
4	Section 38 ..	..	..	..	..	272	..	272	..	4
	Total	23550	..	23550	..	23822	..	23870	..	

	Forests	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 ..	15867	..	22841	..	22841	..	1
2	Unclassed ..	48	..	48	..	48	..	2
3	Protected ..	5209	..	..	..	..	..	3
4	Section 38 ..	272	..	272	..	272	..	4
	Total ..	21396	..	23161	..	23161	..	

TABLE 5—FORESTS

	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		Forests	
	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forests Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)		
1	15867	..	15867	..	15867	..	15867	..	Reserved	1
2	8111	..	6974	..	6974	..	5909	..	Unclassed	2
3	48	..	48	..	48	..	48	..	Protection	3
4	272	..	272	..	272	..	272	..	Section 38	4
	24298	..	23161	..	23161	..	23396	..	Total	

	1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		Forests	
	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	**22841**	..	**22841**	..	**22841**	..	Reserved	1
2	48	..	48	..	48	..	Unclassed	2
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	Protected	3
4	272	..	272	..	272	..	Section 38	4
	23161	..	23161	..	23161	..	Total	

Source: Forest Department.

TABLE 6—ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS

Name of Sub-Division with Division	Name of Towns & Villages	System of supply AC or DC	Urban/Rural	Remarks
1. Xen 2nd Lahore Division	1. Lahore	AC 3 phase 400V DC 3 phase 440V	Urban Rural	
2. S.D.O. Kasur Sub-Divn: (under Xen Ist Lahore)	2. Village Kasur Bagh ..	Ditto	Do.	
	3. Bangla	AC single phase	Do.	
	4. Danlawala ..	AC 3 phase 400V	Do.	
	5. Faqiriawala ..	Ditto	Do.	
	6. Bahadur Pur ..	Ditto	Do.	
	7. Kalon ..	Ditto	Do.	
	8. Nurpur ..	Ditto	Do.	
	9. Village Mean ..	Ditto	Do.	
	10. Tolanwala ..	Ditto	Do.	
	11. Village Lulliani ..	Ditto	Do.	
	12. Pathan Wala ..	Ditto	Do.	
	13. Dafta ..	Ditto	Do.	

Source:—WAPDA.

TABLE 7—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT

Sub-Office	*Branch Office*
Batapur	Bhasin Jallo Narwar Qila Jiwan Singh Thaipura Wagah
Model Town	Amar Sidhu Chandrai Kamahan Kot Lakhpat Lidhar
Ichhra	Chung Dholanwal Muslim Town Nawankot Pakki Thatti Rakh Khamba Shahpur Niaz Beg
Harbanspura	Fatehgarh Lakhoder Salamatpura Usmanpura Chaudrian
Mughalpura	Barki Bowali Camp Chawind Chawindi Heir Hadiara Jhaman Karbath Kohbrian M.D. Form Bengali Minhala Nurpur Padhana Thethar Asal Guruke
Kahna Kachha	Kahna Kohna Kachha Lakhoki Shahzade
Raiwind	Bhamba Bhuchoki Majha Jia Bagga

TABLE 7—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT

Sub-Office	*Branch Office*
Raiwind—*Contd.*	Kot Mahtab Khan
	Kamas
	Manak
	Premnagar
	Ramkot
	C.I. Raiwind
Kot Radha Kishen	Bhagian Kalan
	Bhoya Asal
	Clarkabad
	Ghandian Autar
	Handal
	Sayedanwala
	Kot Radha Kishen Village
Walton	Husnainabad
Gardeeabad	Manga
Bhai Pheru	Gagga Saral
	Mudke
Chhanga Manga	Budhoki
	Balloki
	Gillanwala
	Hanjarwala
	Herchoki
	Jhambar
	Khanke Mor
	Sarai Moghal
	Wan Khara
Chunian	Muhammadipur
	Sada Autar
Kasur	Bhila Hithar
	Bhedian Kalan
	Burj Kalan
	Bedian
	Chattianwala
	Daftuh
	Jaura
	Kullewala
	Khara
	Kutlahi Kalan
	Lakhneke
	Saraich
	Ladhe Uche
	Morigate Kasur
	Mahalam Kalan

TABLE 7—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT

Sub-Office	*Branch Office*
Kasur—*Contd.*	Matta Mir Mohd. Orara Pandoki Pathanwala Qadiwind Rukhanwala Ram Thaman Raja Jang Sattoki Sehjra Sarhali Kalan Kotli Rai Abubakar
Pattoki	Alipur Chak—6 Bhair Chak—46 Burj Mahalam Beherawal Chak—45 Dholan Chak—7 Halla Hussain Khanwala Hajra Kalan Jaggowal K. Plot Nizampura Purani Mandi Pattoki Rosa Tibba Sehjowal Shelkhan Sur Singh Kalan Wan Radha Ram
Khudian	Dholan Jhelan Jodh Singhwala Kanganpur C.R. Khudian Kacha Pacca Mokal Shamkot Talwandi Usmanwala Landianwala Dost Pura
Kasur Tehsil	Nil
Kasur Mandi	Nil
Lulliani	Nil
Narang	Chak Dhidho Dinga Dalla Wagha Gorala

TABLE 7—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT

Sub-Office	*Branch Office*
Narang—*Contd.*	Jandiala Kalsan
	Kirto
	Passianwala
	Qila Harnamsingh
	Ratta Gujran
	Sohawa
Shahdara Bagh	Ayya Nagar Kalan
	Babakwal
	Chak 44
	Kala Khatai R.S.
	Kala Khatai
	Kot Abdul Malik
	Labanwala
	Rice Form Kala Shah
	Sri Rampura
	Sidhanwali
	Shahdara Town
Lahore G.P.O	Burj Atari
	Dhamki
	Faizpur Khud
	Halloki
	Sahd Natheke

Source: Superintendent Post Offices.

TABLE 8—RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	Males						Females					
	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS												
UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES												
Arts & Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	1	..	1						
Medicine	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Education	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Engineering	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary, Science	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate & 2nd Grade College	2	..	9	..	..	11	1	..	3	..	..	4
Total	7	..	9	1	..	17	3	..	3	..	..	6
High Schools	7	13	2	43	..	65	11	..	..	15	..	26
Middle Schools (English)	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	7	3	15	..	25
Middle Schools (Vernacular)	..	32	1	3	..	36	..	..	2	5	..	7
Primary Schools	1	318	126	28	..	473	2	79	69	45	5	200
SPECIAL SCHOOLS												
Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal & Training	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	363	129	76	..	579	13	86	74	80	5	258

Source: Education Department.

TABLE 9—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Name of Hospitals and Dispensaries	When opened	Class	Average daily attendance during 1960		Number of patients treated during 1960	
			Indoor Patients	Outdoor Patients	Indoor	Outdoor
1. Mayo Hospital Lahore ..	11/1871	I	72126	275996	19895	222032
2. Lady Willington Hospital, Lahore.	1928	I	9	4000	3540	14851
3. Lady Aitchison Hosp. Lahore	1887	I	22	107	7819	39115
4. Services Hospital, Lahore ..	11/1956	I	..	22270	..	80275
5. Lahore General Hos. Lahore	1/1959	I	30288	9564	6750	15059
6. Civil Hospital, Chunian ..	".."	I	".."		824	24526
7. Civil Hospital Lulliani ..	".."	I	".."		59	8738
8. Govt. House Disp. Lahore ..	".."	I	".."		..	16760
9. Wahdat Colony Male D. LHR.	1956	I	".."		..	35745
10. Civil Dispensary Bhai Pheru	".."	III	".."		254	25669
11. Civil Dispensary Manga ..	".."	III	".."		52	7745
12. Wahdat Colony Female Disp. Lahore.	1958	I	".."		..	10636
13. Civil Dispensary Kanganpur	".."	III	".."		146	10834
14. Police Hosp. Qila Gujjar Singh	".."	II	".."		630	13930
15. Border Police Hosp. Lahore	".."	II	".."		658	18232
16. P.C.B.W.B. Hosp. Lahore ..	".."	II	".."		145	7650
17. Govt. College Boarding House Lahore.	".."	II	".."		..	11508
18. P. C. Fort Disp. Lahore ..	".."	II	".."		201	4941
19. Chuburji Male Disp. Lahore	".."	II	".."		..	12160
20. Chuburji Female Disp. Lahore	".."	II	".."		93	10284
21. Irrigation Workshop Disp. Mughalpura.	".."	II	".."		..	9970
22. Engineering College Disp. Lahore.	".."	II	".."		..	8147
23. Canal Disp. Khudian ..	".."	II	".."		..	4880
24. Forest Disp. Changa Manga	".."	II	".."		91	11776
25. Canal Disp. Belloke ..	".."	II	".."		..	821
26. Canal Disp. Bedian ..	".."	II	".."		..	8315
27. I. D. Hosp. Ballal Gunj ..	".."	III	".."		..	2140
28. Civil Hosp. Kasur ..	".."	III	".."		843	31584
29. Female Hosp. Ali Razabad ..	1950	III	".."		35	16775
30. Civil Disp. Shahdra ..	".."	III	".."		85	19936
31. T.B. Institute Hira Mandi ..	1949	III	".."		..	17634
32. Civil Disp. Pattoki ..	".."	III	".."		106	23356
33. Sanda Kalan Disp. Lahore ..	".."	III	".."		29	14302
34. Kashmiri Bazar Disp. Lahore	".."	III	".."		..	10284
35. Qila Gujjar Singh, Disp. .. Lahore	".."	III	".."		..	15107
36. Wachowali Disp. Lahore ..	".."	III	".."		24	23960
37. Mozang Male Disp. Lahore ..	".."	III	".."		..	27506
38. Mozang Female Disp. Lahore	".."	III	".."		..	13276
39. Hira Mandi Disp. Lahore ..	".."	III	".."		..	29118
40. Ichhra Disp. Lahore ..	".."	III	".."		..	11090

".." denotes Not Available.

TABLE 9—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Name of Hospitals and Dispensaries	When opened	Class	Average daily attendance during 1960		Number of patients treated during 1960	
			Indoor Patients	Outdoor Patients	Indoor	Outdoor
41. Misri Shah Disp. Lahore ..	".."	III	".."	..	..	9930
42. Faruq Gunj Disp. Lahore ..	1957	III	".."	..	..	26430
43. Tehzab Ahta Disp. Lahore	1956	III	".."	..	..	4561
44. Garhi Shahu Disp. Lahore ..	1953	III	".."	..	..	..
45. Nawan Kot Disp. Lahore ..	".."	III	".."	..	..	12331
46. Baghbanpura Disp. Lahore	".."	III	".."	..	..	9741
47. Mochi Gate ..	1955	III	".."	..	..	11692
48. Fateh Garh ..	".."	III	".."	..	..	5831
49. Town Hall ..	".."	III	".."	..	..	7963
50. Belal Ganj ..	1951	III	".."	..	..	6029
51. Shad Bagh ..	1955	III	".."	..	..	6430
52. Kot Khawaja Saeed ..	".."	III	".."	..	..	4049
53. Begum Kot ..	".."	III	".."	..	..	2930
54. Gulburg ..	1952	III	".."	..	..	3708
55. Female Disp. Kasur ..	".."	III	".."	..	..	23163
56. Civil Disp. Raiwind ..	".."	III	".."	..	9	20512
57. Civil Disp. Khudian ..	".."	III	".."	..	11	17060
58. Mobile Disp. Lahore Corp. ..	1951	III	".."	..	..	9880
59. Delhi Gate Disp. Lahore ..	1950	III	".."	..	..	5472
60. Civil Disp. Kahna Nau ..	".."	III	".."	..	102	32206
61. Civil Disp. Ali Razabad ..	".."	III	".."	..	..	22603
62. Rural Disp. Basin ..	".."	III	".."	..	67	13500
63. Rural Disp. Kamahan ..	".."	III	".."	..	1	11611
64. Rural Disp. Hudiara ..	".."	III	".."	..	13	9072
65. Rural Disp. Jaura ..	".."	III	".."	..	114	12146
66. Rural Disp. Kathloi Kalan ..	1953	III	".."	..	11	15465
67. Rural Disp. Sehjra ..	".."	III	".."	..	9	11011
68. Rural Disp. Mokal ..	1949	III	".."	..	8	6599
69. Rural Disp. Gehlan ..	".."	III	".."	..	40	12044
70. Rural Disp. Halla ..	".."	III	".."	..	8	8074
71. Rural Disp. Kot Nasir Khan	".."	III	".."	..	..	14661
72. Rural Disp.Wagah ..	1955	III	".."	..	..	11800
73. Rural Disp. Her ..	1957	III	".."	..	..	3969
74. Rural Disp. Mohlan Kalan ..	".."	III	".."	..	..	11328
75. D. B. Disp. Chung ..	".."	III	".."	..	..	13252
76. D. B. Disp. Hanjaan Kalan ..	".."	III	".."	..	..	7425
77. D.B. Disp. Shamsabad ..	".."	III	".."	..	..	5240
78. D.B. Disp. Chak No. 66 (Dina Nath).	".."	III	".."	..	..	4596
79. D. B. Disp. Ibrahimabad ..	".."	III	".."	..	..	8400
80. D.B. Disp. Samnabad ..	1959	III	".."	..	..	5140

".." denotes not Available

TABLE 9—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Name of Hospitals and Dispensaries	When opened	Class	Average daily attendance during 1960		Number of patients treated during 1960	
			Indoor Patients	Outdoor Patients	Indoor	Outdoor
81. D.B. Disp. Salamatpura ..	".."	III	".."		..	7737
82. D.B. Disp. Sant Nagar ..	1957	III	".."		..	..
83. Lahori Gate Lahore ..	1955	III	".."		..	..
84. Sham Nagar ..	1956	III	".."		..	..
85. Kotli Grari ..	1954	III	".."		..	..
86. Karishan Nagar ..	1951	III	".."		..	..
87. Dharmpura ..	1958	III	".."		..	..
88. Faiz Bagh ..	1955	III	".."		..	13965
89. T. B. Clinic Lahore ..	".."	I	".."		..	21189
90. Govt. Mobile Disp. Lahore	".."	I	".."		..	..
91. Janki Devi Disp. Lahore ..	".."	IV	".."		1223	9897
92. Gulab Devi T.B. Hosp. Lahore	".."	IV	".."		..	..
93. Mission Disp. Landa Bazar Lahore.	".."	IV	".."		..	303
94. Ferozesons Street Hosp. Lahore.	".."	IV	".."		..	..

".." denotes Not Available

Source : Health Department.

TABLE 10—VILLAGE ROADS

Name of Roads	Pacca	Kacha	Length Miles Furlong
Chunian Kanganpur ..	7—5	..	7—5
Chunian Changa Manga ..	9—0	..	9—0
Kasur Bhikhiwind ..	3—0	..	3—0
Raiwind Lulliani ..	10—6	..	10—6
Halla Pattoki ..	8—0	..	8—0
Pattoki Chunian ..	9—0	..	9—0
Raiwind ..	..	9—5	9—5
Niaz Beg Raiwind ..	15—3	..	15—3
Total	62—6	9—5	72—3

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

TABLE 11—ROADS

Class of Roads	Name of Roads	Length (miles)		
		Metalled	Un-Metalled	Total
I	Grand Trunk Road Wagha side ..	16.47	..	16.47
I	Links and Approaches ..	3.27	2.53	5.80
I	L.F.L. Road Art No. S ..	42.47	..	42.47
I	Links and Approaches ..	8.09	..	8.09
I	Lahore Harike Road art: No. 31 ..	15.65	..	15.65
I	G.T. Roads mile 147/0 to 170/0 ..	6.00	..	6.00
I	Link and Approaches ..	5.08	1.63	6.71
I	Lahore Multan Quetta ..	59.00	..	59.00
II	Chunian Kanganpur ..	7.56	..	7.56
II	Chunian Changa Manga ..	9.00	..	9.00
II	Kasur Bhikiwind ..	3.00	..	3.00
II	Raiwind Lulliani Road ..	10.72	..	10.72
II	Roads Around Assembly Chambers ..	0.47	..	0.47
II	Kasur Khudian Depalpur ..	37.35	..	37.35
II	Halla Pattoki Road ..	8.00	..	8.00
II	Pattoki Chunian ..	9.00	..	9.00
II	Thakerke Link ..	1.38	5.37	6.75
II	Karatana Ferry Service Link ..	3.87	..	3.87
II	Bhaipheru Mangtanwala ..	5.75	..	5.75
II	Raiwind Manga ..	..	9.60	9.60
II	Niaz Beg Raiwind ..	15.38	..	15.38
II	Lahore Bye-pass ..	13.9	..	13.9
III	Raiwind C.M. ..	..	19.21	19.21
	Total	268.90	38.34	307.24

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

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

LAHORE

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			Households	*Persons in the Households			Persons per household	Persons per house	
		Total	Residential	** Non-residential but inhabited		Total	Males	Females			
1	**Lahore District**	**456989**	**454675**	**2314**	**447501**	**2428253**	**1316200**	**1112053**	**5.4**	**5.3**	1
2	Lahore Tehsil	273672	271699	1973	274864	1559161	854672	704489	5.7	5.7	2
3	Chunian Tehsil	88987	88813	174	84141	423131	223944	199187	5.0	4.8	3
4	Kasur Tehsil	94330	94163	167	88496	445961	237584	208377	5.0	4.7	4

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 HOUSEHOLD BY SEX AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSE URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE OF POPULATION—1960

	Locality	Houses			Households	*Persons in the Households			Persons per household	Persons per house	
		Total	Residential	**Non-residential but inhabited		Total	Males	Females			
1	**Lahore District**	**235320**	**233446**	**1874**	**242626**	**1399003**	**768148**	**630855**	**5.8**	**5.9**	1
	Class I—100,000 and over										
2	Lahore City ..	203883	202101	1782	212667	1241124	683840	557284	5.8	6.1	2
	Class II — 25,000 to 99,999										
3	Kasur Municipality ..	14124	14086	38	13973	74215	39699	34516	5.3	5.3	3
	Class III — 10,000 to 24,999										
4	Lulliani Town ..	2589	2589	—	2333	12534	6696	5838	5.4	4.8	4
5	Pattoki Municipality ..	2309	2285	24	2278	12093	6500	5593	5.3	5.2	5
6	Kot Radha Kishan Town ..	2001	1995	6	1855	11047	5776	5271	6.0	5.5	6
7	Raja Jang Town ..	2301	2301	—	2174	10879	5719	5160	5.0	4.7	7
8	Chunian Town ..	2432	2422	10	2143	10869	5706	5163	5.1	4.5	8
	Class IV—Below 10,000										
9	Raiwind Town ..	1693	1688	5	1561	7570	4152	2418	4.8	4.5	9
10	Khudian Town ..	1497	1494	3	1428	7146	3800	3346	5.0	4.8	10
11	Kahna Nau ..	1342	1337	5	1272	6476	3496	2980	5.1	4.8	11
12	Badhana ..	1149	1148	1	942	5050	2764	2286	5.4	4.4	12

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 for Bhai Pheru are included in the rural portion of Chunian Tehsil since its inclusion among the urban areas was decided upon at a later stage for Population Census.

TABLE 3—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

Left hand spread

	Locality	Population	Residential						
			Total	Occupied Static Private	Occupied Institutional	Occupied Mobile	Vacant fully constructed	Vacant under construction	
1	**Lahore District..**	**2428253**	**454675**	**421159**	**759**	**341**	**31128**	**1288**	1
2	Lahore Tehsil ..	1559161	271699	252792	713	330	16894	970	2
3	Chunian Tehsil..	423131	88813	82372	15	2	6216	208	3
4	Kasur Tehsil ..	445961	94163	85995	31	9	8018	110	4

TABLE 3—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

Right hand spread

	Non-Residential structures including offices, warehouses, shops, schools etc.		Persons in residential Houses			Persons in non-residential but inhabited structures other than Mobile	Locality	
	Inhabited	Un-Inhabited	Occupied Static Private	Occupied Institutional	Occupied Mobile			
1	**2314**	**61412**	**2396143**	**19563**	**2044**	**10503**	**Lahore District**	1
2	1973	42512	1529198	19196	2006	8761	Lahore Tehsil	2
3	174	8167	422404	101	2	624	Chunian Tehsil	3
4	167	10733	444541	266	36	1118	Kasur Tehsil	4

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

	Locality	Population	Residential Houses						
			Total	Occupied Static Private	Occupied Institutional	Occupied Mobile	Vacant fully constructed	Vacant under construction	
1	**Lahore District**	**1399003**	**233446**	**219463**	**729**	**341**	**11925**	**988**	1
			Class I—1,00,000 and over						
2	Lahore City ..	1241124	202101	191741	653	330	8494	883	2
			Class II,—25,000 to 99,999						
3	Kasur Municipality	74215	14086	12435	29	1	1568	53	3
			Class III—10,000 to 24,999						
4	Lulliani Town ..	12534	2589	2298	—	8	273	10	4
5	Pattoki Municipality	12093	2285	2048	4	2	225	6	5
6	Kot Radha Kishan Town	11047	1995	1839	2	—	149	5	6
7	Raja Jang Town..	10879	2301	2057	—	—	226	18	7
8	Chunian Town ..	10869	2422	2092	1	—	327	2	8
			Class IV—Below 10,000						
9	Raiwind Town ..	7570	1688	1502	39	—	143	4	9
10	Khudian Town ..	7146	1494	1283	—	—	207	4	10
11	Kahna Nau ..	6476	1337	1240	—	—	94	3	11
12	Badhana ..	5050	1148	928	1	—	219	—	12

Footnote :—Figures for Bhai Pheru are included in the rural portion of Chunian Tehsil since its inclusion among the urban areas was decided upon at a later stage for Population Census.

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 Mobile	Locality	
	Inhabited	Un-Inhabited	Occupied Static Private	Occupied Institutional	Occupied Mobile			
1	**1874**	**44699**	**1369161**	**19213**	**2044**	**8585**	**Lahore District**	1
			Class I—1,00,000 and over					
2	1782	35936	1212679	18695	2006	7744	Lahore City	2
			Class II—25,000 to 99,999					
3	38	4594	73364	243	2	606	Kasur Municipality	3
			Class III—10,000 to 24,999					
4	—	353	12500	—	34	—	Lulliani Town	4
5	24	701	11984	19	2	88	Pattoki Municipality	5
6	6	527	10996	23	—	28	Kot Radha Kishan Town	6
7	—	339	10879	—	—	—	Raja Jang Town	7
8	10	803	10830	2	—	37	Chunian Town	8
			Class IV—Below 10,000					
9	5	613	7313	228	—	29	Raiwind Town	9
10	3	564	7142	—	—	4	Khudian Town	10
11	5	200	6430	—	—	46	Kahna Nau	11
12	1	69	5044	3	—	3	Badhana	12

TABLE 5—HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960

Left hand spread

	Locality	Households	Households by number of persons					
			1	2	3	4	5	
1	**Lahore District** ..	**447501**	**27964**	**41883**	**54023**	**64984**	**65637**	1
2	Lahore Tehsil ..	274864	18740	24532	30149	36055	37872	2
3	Chunian Tehsil ..	84141	4333	8362	11647	14271	13995	3
4	Kasur Tehsil ..	88496	4891	8989	12227	14658	13770	4

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 household	Locality	
	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
1	**58264**	**45932**	**32580**	**21093**	**35141**	**6.5**	**Lahore District**	1
2	35456	28978	21433	14721	26928	5.7	Lahore Tehsil	2
3	10768	8227	5350	3245	3943	5.0	Chunian Teshil	3
4	12040	8727	5797	3127	4270	5.0	Kasur Tehsil	4

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	**Lahore District**	**242626**	**16455**	**21893**	**26460**	**30968**	**32300**	**30931**	**25703**	**19223**	**13371**	**25322**	**5.8**	1
	Class I—1,00,000 and over													
2	Lahore City	212667	14622	18939	22555	26515	27877	26975	22730	17259	12030	23165	5.8	2
	Class II—25,000 to 99,999													
3	Kasur Municipality	13973	848	1422	1852	2033	1950	1825	1447	945	613	1038	5.3	3
	Class III—10,000 to 24,999													
4	Lulliani Town	2333	79	213	285	377	392	335	240	141	94	177	5.4	4
5	Pattoki Municipality	2278	206	216	253	315	324	287	228	135	118	196	5.3	5
6	Kot Radha Kishan Town	1855	80	116	195	232	265	255	233	159	127	193	6.0	6
7	Raja Jang Town	2174	79	237	316	400	376	280	194	111	81	100	5.0	7
8	Chunian Town	2143	161	214	275	340	314	301	187	120	90	141	5.1	8
	Class IV—Below 10,000													
9	Raiwind Town	1561	133	176	219	232	246	184	133	98	57	83	4.8	9
10	Khudian Town	1428	89	168	218	207	208	194	110	95	54	85	5.0	10
11	Kahna Nau	1272	65	118	188	194	218	173	117	82	54	63	5.1	11
12	Badhana	942	93	74	104	123	130	122	84	78	53	81	5.4	12

Footnote :—Figures for Bhai Pheru are included in the rural portion of Chunian Tehsil since its inclusion among the urban areas was decided at a later stage for Population Census.

TABLE 7—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE—1960

	Locality		Households	Households by tenure			
				Owned	Rented	Free	
1	**Lahore District**	..	**447501**	**259031**	**111535**	**76935**	1
2	Lahore Tehsil	..	274864	123812	102858	48194	2
3	Chunian Tehsil	..	84141	69298	2053	12790	3
4	Kasur Tehsil	..	88496	65921	6624	15951	4

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

	Locality		Households	Households by tenure			
				Owned	Rented	Free	
1	**Lahore District**	..	**242626**	**87013**	**108428**	**47185**	1
	Class I—1,00,000 and over						
2	Lahore City	..	212667	70778	100890	40999	2
	Class II—25,000 to 99,999						
3	Kasur Municipality	..	13973	8059	4242	1672	3
	Class III—10,000 and 24,999						
4	Lulliani Town	..	2333	671	156	1506	4
5	Pattoki Municipality	..	2278	1069	621	588	5
6	Kot Radha Kishan Town	..	1855	1166	464	225	6
7	Raja Jang Town	..	2174	927	625	622	7
8	Chunian Town	..	2143	1386	473	284	8
	Class IV—Below 10,000						
9	Raiwind Town	..	1561	556	662	343	9
10	Khudian Town	..	1428	752	208	468	10
11	Kahna Nau	..	1272	1172	80	20	11
12	Badhana	..	942	477	7	458	12

Footnote :—Figures for Bhai Pheru are included in the rural portion of Chunian Tehsil since its inclusion among the urban areas was decided upon at a later stage for Population Census.

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	
	Lahore District								
1	Total	**All sizes** ..	**447501**	**292439**	**96133**	**30215**	**13802**	**5887**	1
2		1 Person ..	27964	24450	2413	442	217	73	2
3		2 Persons ..	41883	34751	5304	1003	330	156	3
4		3 Persons ..	54023	42479	8282	1992	649	247	4
5		4 Persons ..	64984	48341	11935	2803	1037	344	5
6		5 Persons ..	65637	44190	15318	3655	1381	463	6
7		6 Persons ..	58264	36260	14545	4041	1774	604	7
8		7—9Persons ..	99605	51684	28597	10255	4612	2087	8
9		10 & over Persons ..	35141	10284	9739	6024	3802	1913	9
10	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**259031**	**163769**	**58276**	**18816**	**8705**	**3834**	10
11		1 Person ..	12503	10968	1171	192	87	32	11
12		2 Persons ..	22137	18261	2960	552	181	79	12
13		3 Persons ..	31130	24417	4824	1163	373	142	13
14		4 Persons ..	38314	28272	7241	1700	617	188	14
15		5 Persons ..	39360	25386	10094	2348	856	296	15
16		6 Persons ..	34401	20860	8875	2440	1117	369	16
17		7—9 Persons ..	59625	29781	17403	6575	2934	1372	17
18		10 & over Persons ..	21561	5824	5708	3846	2540	1356	18
19	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**111535**	**72647**	**24060**	**7744**	**3459**	**1512**	19
20		1 Person ..	9100	7931	844	165	69	23	20
21		2 Persons ..	11304	9202	1528	307	108	44	21
22		3 Persons ..	13229	10186	2108	544	195	82	22
23		4 Persons ..	14950	10845	2867	710	263	104	23
24		5 Persons ..	15062	10291	3257	874	336	123	24
25		6 Persons ..	14051	8806	3392	1021	420	185	25
26		7—9 Persons ..	25025	12735	7299	2587	1238	563	26
27		10 & over Persons ..	8814	2633	2765	1536	830	388	27
28	Free	**All sizes** ..	**76935**	**56925**	**13797**	**3655**	**1638**	**541**	28
29		1 Person ..	6361	5551	398	85	61	18	29
30		2 Persons ..	8442	7288	816	144	41	33	30
31		3 Persons ..	9664	7876	1350	285	81	23	31
32		4 Persons ..	11720	9224	1827	393	157	52	32
33		5 Persons ..	11215	8513	1967	433	189	44	33
34		6 Persons ..	9812	6594	2278	580	237	50	34
35		7—9 Persons ..	14955	9150	3895	1093	440	152	35
36		10 & over Persons ..	4766	1827	1266	642	432	169	36

TABLE 9—HOUSEHOLD 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				
								Lahore Distirct	
1	**3566**	**1553**	**1207**	**872**	**1367**	**460**	**1.6**	Total	1
2	64	31	23	137	57	57	1.2		2
3	153	41	29	14	38	64	1.3		3
4	141	68	38	17	40	70	1.3		4
5	178	109	69	45	42	81	1.4		5
6	281	125	87	22	66	49	1.5		6
7	362	142	111	235	139	51	1.6		7
8	1070	450	327	184	265	74	1.9		8
9	1317	587	523	218	720	14	1.8		9
10	**2267**	**979**	**801**	**553**	**866**	**165**	**1.7**	Owned	10
11	12	16	6	—	5	14	1.2		11
12	41	22	13	6	12	10	1.2		12
13	86	40	16	5	28	36	1.3		13
14	105	64	38	30	25	34	1.4		14
15	175	76	61	10	38	20	1.5		15
16	241	83	57	212	119	28	1.7		16
17	700	293	211	141	194	21	1.9		17
18	907	385	399	149	445	2	2.9		18
19	**878**	**404**	**293**	**136**	**268**	**134**	**1.6**	Rented	19
20	19	8	11	6	7	17	1.2		20
21	54	14	7	5	17	18	1.3		21
22	39	23	16	9	7	20	1.4		22
23	52	36	23	13	14	23	1.4		23
24	75	37	20	11	20	18	1.5		24
25	95	50	41	18	14	9	1.6		25
26	289	106	90	30	49	21	1.9		26
27	255	130	85	44	140	8	2.6		27
28	**421**	**170**	**113**	**183**	**233**	**161**	**1,5**	Free	28
29	33	7	6	131	45	26	1.4		29
30	58	5	9	3	9	36	1.2		30
31	16	5	6	3	5	14	1.3		31
32	21	9	8	2	3	24	1.3		32
33	31	12	6	1	8	11	1.3		33
34	26	9	13	5	6	14	1.5		34
35	81	51	26	13	22	32	1.6		35
36	155	72	39	25	135	4	2.5		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	
	Lahore Tehsil								
37	Total	**All sizes** ..	**274864**	**168343**	**61055**	**21822**	**11005**	**4788**	37
38		1 Person ..	18740	16127	1692	341	174	66	38
39		2 Persons ..	24532	19767	3385	692	269	130	39
40		3 Persons ..	30149	22723	5179	1282	490	208	40
41		4 Persons ..	36055	25809	6964	1870	750	271	41
42		5 Persons ..	37872	25251	8359	2375	1006	367	42
43		6 Persons ..	35456	20552	9334	2874	1339	464	43
44		7—9 Person ..	65132	31249	18886	7554	4834	1656	44
45		10 & over Persons ..	26928	6865	7256	4834	3237	1626	45
46	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**123812**	**67990**	**29662**	**12092**	**6464**	**2883**	46
47		1 Persons ..	5649	4770	617	127	61	28	47
48		2 Persons ..	8908	6919	1397	314	135	56	48
49		3 Persons ..	12443	9028	2355	596	242	109	49
50		4 Persons ..	15713	10778	3269	953	401	123	50
51		5 Persons ..	17467	10953	4166	1310	533	217	51
52		6 Persons ..	16781	8879	4704	1560	780	248	52
53		7—9 Persons ..	31959	13517	9481	4387	2242	1009	53
54		10 & over Persons ..	14892	3146	3673	2845	2070	1093	54
55	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**102858**	**67059**	**22100**	**7080**	**3198**	**1420**	55
56		1 Person ..	8491	7404	792	153	63	21	56
57		2 Persons ..	10329	8411	1385	287	97	43	57
58		3 Persons ..	11886	9153	1866	502	175	81	58
59		4 Persons ..	13603	9938	2536	630	247	98	59
60		5 Persons ..	13760	9463	2946	762	305	117	60
61		6 Persons ..	13019	8213	3129	913	377	170	61
62		7—9 Persons ..	23331	11979	6797	2352	1138	516	62
63		10 & over Persons ..	8439	2498	2649	1481	796	374	63
64	Free	**All sizes** ..	**48194**	**33294**	**9293**	**2650**	**1343**	**485**	64
65		1 Person ..	4600	3953	283	61	50	17	65
66		2 Persons ..	5295	4437	603	91	37	31	66
67		3 Persons ..	5820	4542	958	184	73	18	67
68		4 Persons ..	6739	5093	1159	287	102	50	68
69		5 Persons ..	6645	4835	1247	303	168	33	69
70		6 Persons ..	5656	3460	1501	401	182	46	70
71		7—9 Persons ..	9842	5753	2608	815	360	131	71
72		10 & over Persons ..	3597	1221	934	508	371	159	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				
								Lahore Tehsil	
37	**3102**	**1308**	**1070**	**777**	**1265**	**329**	**1.7**	Total	37
38	57	24	21	133	56	49	1.3		38
39	142	34	27	14	34	38	1.3		39
40	105	43	33	14	27	45	1.4		40
41	149	72	52	24	39	55	1.4		41
42	238	94	61	21	56	44	1.5		42
43	275	113	105	233	130	37	1.8		43
44	933	399	283	140	245	47	2.0		44
45	1203	529	488	198	678	14	3.0		45
46	**1886**	**788**	**678**	**468**	**791**	**110**	**1.9**	Owned	46
47	10	14	5	—	5	12	1.2		47
48	35	17	11	6	11	7	1.4		48
49	54	18	12	2	15	12	1.4		49
50	84	31	21	9	22	22	1.5		50
51	144	47	35	10	32	20	1.6		51
52	165	54	52	211	112	16	1.9		52
53	592	261	175	99	177	19	2.2		53
54	802	346	367	131	417	2	3.2		54
55	**828**	**390**	**286**	**128**	**250**	**119**	**1.6**	Rented	55
56	18	6	11	2	6	15	1.2		56
57	49	14	7	5	16	15	1.3		57
58	38	20	16	9	7	19	1.4		58
59	48	35	23	13	14	21	1.4		59
60	68	37	20	11	17	14	1.5		60
61	88	50	40	18	13	8	1.6		61
62	269	101	86	28	46	19	1.9		62
63	250	127	83	42	131	8	2.6		63
64	**388**	**130**	**106**	**181**	**224**	**100**	**1.6**	Free	64
65	29	4	5	131	45	22	1.5		65
66	58	3	9	3	7	16	1.3		66
67	13	5	5	3	5	14	1.3		67
68	17	6	8	2	3	12	1.4		68
69	26	10	6	—	7	10	1.4		69
70	22	9	13	4	5	13	1.6		70
71	72	37	22	13	22	9	1.7		71
72	151	56	38	25	130	4	2.8		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		Households by number of rooms					
		Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5	
	Chunian Tehsil								
73	Total	**All sizes**	**84141**	**61129**	**16907**	**3982**	**1162**	**517**	73
74		1 Person ..	4333	4036	221	41	21	2	74
75		2 Persons ..	8362	7160	1020	122	28	14	75
76		3 Persons ..	11647	9607	1519	394	62	25	76
77		4 Persons ..	14271	11071	2520	498	116	32	77
78		5 Persons ..	13995	10555	2731	535	108	35	78
79		6 Persons ..	10768	7279	2642	527	162	74	79
80		7—9 Persons ..	16822	9850	4979	1319	388	173	80
81		10 & over Persons	3943	1571	1275	546	277	162	81
82	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**69298**	**49559**	**14480**	**3421**	**976**	**510**	82
83		1 Person ..	3218	2992	176	29	16	1	83
84		2 Persons ..	6808	5789	874	104	22	14	84
85		3 Persons ..	9678	7936	1312	312	57	24	85
86		4 Persons ..	11733	9043	2123	420	97	31	86
87		5 Persons ..	11468	8534	2310	468	99	33	87
88		6 Persons ..	8797	5810	2277	441	117	71	88
89		7—9 Persons ..	14184	8166	4286	1149	322	167	89
90		10 & over Persons	3412	1289	1122	498	246	160	90
91	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**2053**	**1283**	**525**	**144**	**70**	**9**	91
92		1 Person ..	184	165	10	2	3	—	92
93		2 Persons ..	239	187	42	3	5	—	93
94		3 Persons ..	299	212	73	9	3	—	94
95		4 Persons ..	300	196	86	9	5	—	95
96		5 Persons ..	361	219	100	31	5	2	96
97		6 Persons ..	224	129	63	23	7	1	97
98		7—9 Persons ..	396	165	141	55	27	5	98
99		10 & over Persons	50	10	10	12	15	1	99
100	Free	**All sizes** ..	**12790**	**10287**	**1902**	**417**	**116**	**7**	100
101		1 Persons ..	931	879	35	10	2	1	101
102		2 Persons ..	1315	1184	104	15	1	—	102
103		3 Persons	1670	1459	134	73	2	1	103
104		4 Persons ..	2238	1832	311	69	14	1	104
105		5 Persons ..	2166	1802	321	36	4	—	105
106		6 Persons ..	1747	1340	302	63	38	2	106
107		7—9 Persons ..	2242	1519	552	115	39	1	107
108		10 & over Persons	481	272	143	36	16	1	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					House-holds having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per house-hold	Locality and tenure	
	6	7	8	9	10 and over				
								Chunian Tehsil	
73	**176**	**87**	**48**	**40**	**25**	**68**	**1.4**	Total	73
74	1	1	1	—	1	8	1.1		74
75	1	2	—	—	1	14	1.2		75
76	14	1	2	—	10	13	1.2		76
77	7	1	3	—	—	23	1.3		77
78	9	3	13	—	1	5	1.3		78
79	52	25	4	—	1	2	1.5		79
80	48	27	9	24	2	3	1.6		80
81	44	27	16	16	9	—	2.2		81
82	**168**	**62**	**45**	**40**	**20**	**31**	**1.4**	Owned	82
83	—	1	1	—	—	2	1.1		83
84	—	2	—	—	—	3	1.2		84
85	14	—	1	—	10	12	1.2		85
86	4	—	3	—	—	12	1.3		86
87	8	2	13	—	1	—	1.3		87
88	50	25	4	—	—	2	1.5		88
89	44	16	8	24	2	—	1.6		89
90	43	16	15	16	7	—	2.2		90
91	**6**	**2**	—	—	**4**	**10**	**1.5**	Rented	91
92	1	—	—	—	1	2	1.2		92
93	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.3		93
94	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.4		94
95	2	1	—	—	—	1	1.4		95
96	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.5		96
97	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.6		97
98	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.9		98
99	—	—	—	—	2	—	3.0		99
100	**7**	**23**	**3**	—	**1**	**27**	**1.3**	Free	100
101	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.1		101
102	—	—	—	—	1	10	1.1		102
103	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.2		103
104	1	—	—	—	—	10	1.2		104
105	1	1	—	—	—	1	1.2		105
106	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		106
107	2	11	1	—	—	2	1.4		107
108	1	11	1	—	—	—	1.7		108

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms					
		Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5	
	Kasur Tehsil								
109	Total	**All sizes** ..	**88496**	**62967**	**18171**	**4411**	**1635**	**582**	109
110		1 Person ..	4891	4287	500	60	22	5	110
111		2 Persons ..	8989	7824	899	189	33	12	111
112		3 Persons ..	12227	10149	1584	316	97	14	112
113		4 Persons ..	14658	11461	2451	435	171	41	113
114		5 Persons ..	13770	8384	4228	745	267	61	114
115		6 Persons ..	12040	8429	2569	640	273	66	115
116		7—9 Persons ..	17651	10585	4732	1382	484	258	116
117		10 & over Persons ..	4270	1848	1208	644	288	125	117
118	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**65921**	**46220**	**14134**	**3303**	**1265**	**450**	118
119		1 Person ..	3636	3206	378	36	10	3	119
120		2 Persons ..	6421	5553	689	134	24	9	120
121		3 Persons ..	9009	7453	1157	255	74	9	121
122		4 Persons ..	10868	8451	1849	327	119	34	122
123		5 Persons ..	10425	5899	3618	570	224	46	123
124		6 Persons ..	8823	6171	1894	439	220	50	124
125		7—9 Persons ..	13482	8098	3636	1039	370	196	125
126		10 & over Persons ..	3257	1389	913	503	224	103	126
127	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**6624**	**4305**	**1435**	**520**	**191**	**83**	127
128		1 Person ..	425	362	42	10	3	2	128
129		2 Persons ..	736	604	101	17	6	1	129
130		3 Persons ..	1044	821	169	33	17	1	130
131		4 Persons ..	1047	711	245	71	11	6	131
132		5 Persons ..	914	609	211	81	26	4	132
133		6 Persons ..	808	464	200	85	36	14	133
134		7—9 Persons ..	1298	609	361	180	73	42	134
135		10 & over Persons ..	325	125	106	43	19	13	135
136	Free	**All sizes** ..	**15951**	**12442**	**2602**	**588**	**179**	**49**	136
137		1 Person ..	830	719	80	14	9	—	137
138		2 Persons ..	1832	1667	109	38	3	2	138
139		3 Persons ..	2174	1875	258	28	6	4	139
140		4 Persons ..	2743	2299	357	37	41	1	140
141		5 Persons ..	2404	1876	399	94	17	11	141
142		6 Persons ..	2409	1794	475	116	17	2	142
143		7—9 Persons ..	2871	1878	735	163	41	20	143
144		10 & over Persons ..	688	334	189	98	45	9	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				
								Kasur Tehsil	
109	**288**	**158**	**89**	**55**	**77**	**63**	**1.3**	Total	109
110	6	6	1	4	—	—	1.1		110
111	10	5	2	—	3	12	1.1		111
112	22	24	3	3	3	12	1.2		112
113	22	36	14	21	3	3	1.3		113
114	34	28	13	1	9	—	1.5		114
115	35	4	2	2	8	12	1.4		115
116	89	24	35	20	18	24	1.6		116
117	70	31	19	4	33	—	2.1		117
118	**218**	**129**	**78**	**45**	**55**	**24**	**1.3**	Owned	118
119	2	1	—	—	—	—	1.1		119
120	6	3	2	—	1	—	1.2		120
121	18	22	3	3	3	12	1.2		121
122	17	33	14	21	3	—	1.3		122
123	23	27	13	—	5	—	1.6		123
124	26	4	1	1	7	10	1.7		124
125	64	16	28	18	15	2	1.6		125
126	62	23	17	2	21	—	2.2		126
127	**44**	**12**	**7**	**8**	**14**	**5**	**1.6**	Rented	127
128	—	2	—	4	—	—	1.3		128
129	4	—	—	—	1	2	1.2		129
130	1	2	—	—	—	—	1.3		130
131	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.4		131
132	7	—	—	—	3	—	1.6		132
133	7	—	1	—	—	1	1.7		133
134	18	5	4	2	3	1	2.0		134
135	5	3	2	2	7	—	2.3		135
136	**26**	**17**	**4**	**2**	**8**	**34**	**1.3**	Free	136
137	4	3	1	—	—	—	1.2		137
138	—	2	—	—	1	10	1.1		138
139	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		139
140	3	3	—	—	—	2	1.2		140
141	4	1	—	1	1	—	1.3		141
142	2	—	—	1	1	1	1.3		142
143	7	3	3	—	—	21	1.5		143
144	3	5	—	—	5	—	1.9		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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms					
		Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5	
	Lahore District								
1	Total	**All sizes** ..	**242626**	**143290**	**55062**	**20669**	**11023**	**4917**	1
2		1 Person ..	16455	14161	1533	352	177	63	2
3		2 Persons ..	21893	17250	3245	683	290	126	3
4		3 Persons ..	26460	19503	4655	1282	509	217	4
5		4 Persons ..	30968	21580	6200	1723	757	304	5
6		5 Persons ..	32300	20696	7425	2205	1031	373	6
7		6 Persons ..	30931	17821	7981	2661	1314	494	7
8		7—9 Persons ..	58297	26449	17200	7119	3732	1687	8
9		10 & over Persons ..	25322	5830	6823	4644	3213	1653	9
10	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**87013**	**39440**	**23043**	**10680**	**6325**	**2894**	10
11		1 Person ..	3122	2457	411	132	67	22	11
12		2 Persons ..	5773	4036	1141	302	141	49	12
13		3 Persons ..	7973	5177	1737	553	253	112	13
14		4 Persons ..	10003	6076	2396	800	387	148	14
15		5 Persons ..	11188	6007	3041	1058	546	216	15
16		6 Persons ..	11464	5277	3441	1340	767	259	16
17		7—9 Persons ..	24401	8382	7714	3829	2144	982	17
18		10 & over Persons ..	13089	2028	3162	2666	2020	1106	18
19	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**108428**	**70609**	**23280**	**7554**	**3430**	**1512**	19
20		1 Person ..	8841	7722	804	155	69	23	20
21		2 Persons ..	10944	8912	1488	297	108	44	21
22		3 Persons ..	12809	9846	2048	544	185	82	22
23		4 Persons ..	14450	10525	2727	680	263	104	23
24		5 Persons ..	14592	9951	3157	844	336	123	24
25		6 Persons ..	13731	8616	3312	991	420	185	25
26		7—9 Persons ..	24375	12473	7009	2527	1228	563	26
27		10 & over Persons	8686	2564	2735	1516	831	388	27
28	Free	**All sizes** ..	**47185**	**33241**	**8739**	**2435**	**1268**	**511**	28
29		1 Person ..	4492	3982	318	65	41	18	29
30		2 Persons ..	5176	4302	616	84	41	33	30
31		3 Persons ..	5678	4480	870	185	71	23	31
32		4 Persons ..	6515	4979	1077	243	107	52	32
33		5 Persons ..	6520	4738	1227	303	149	34	33
34		6 Persons ..	5736	3928	1228	330	127	50	34
35		7—9 Persons ..	9521	5594	2477	763	360	142	35
36		10 & over Persons ..	3547	1238	926	462	372	159	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				
								Lahore District	
1	**3226**	**1323**	**1117**	**462**	**1197**	**340**	**1.6**	Total	1
2	64	21	23	7	17	37	1.2		2
3	133	41	29	14	38	44	1.3		3
4	121	38	38	17	30	50	1.4		4
5	158	69	59	25	42	51	1.5		5
6	261	105	67	22	66	49	1.6		6
7	302	112	101	45	59	41	1.7		7
8	980	390	307	124	255	54	2.1		8
9	1207	547	493	208	690	14	3.1		9
10	**1977**	**819**	**721**	**273**	**736**	**105**	**2.2**	Owned	10
11	12	6	6	—	5	4	1.4		11
12	41	22	13	6	12	10	1.5		12
13	66	20	16	5	18	16	1.6		13
14	85	34	28	10	25	14	1.7		14
15	155	56	41	10	38	20	1.8		15
16	181	63	57	22	39	18	2.0		16
17	620	253	191	81	184	21	2.4		17
18	817	365	369	139	415	2	3.5		18
19	**848**	**374**	**283**	**136**	**268**	**134**	**1.6**	Rented	19
20	19	8	11	6	7	17	1.2		20
21	34	14	7	5	17	18	1.3		21
22	39	13	16	9	7	20	1.4		22
23	52	26	23	13	14	23	1.4		23
24	75	37	20	11	20	18	1.5		24
25	95	40	31	18	14	9	1.6		25
26	279	106	90	30	49	21	1.9		26
27	255	130	85	44	140	8	2.6		27
28	**401**	**130**	**113**	**53**	**193**	**101**	**1.5**	Free	28
29	33	7	6	1	5	16	1.2		29
30	58	5	9	3	9	16	1.3		30
31	16	5	6	3	5	14	1.3		31
32	21	9	8	2	3	14	1.4		32
33	31	12	6	1	8	11	1.4		33
34	26	9	13	5	6	14	1.5		34
35	81	31	26	13	22	12	1.7		35
36	135	52	39	25	135	4	2.8		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—*Contd.*

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms					
		Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5	
	Class I—1,00,000 and over								
	Lahore City								
37	Total	**All sizes** ..	**212667**	**125872**	**47599**	**18100**	**9755**	**4392**	37
38		1 Person ..	14622	12739	1265	287	142	53	38
39		2 Persons ..	18939	15058	2681	585	245	108	39
40		3 Persons ..	22555	16701	3897	1092	424	192	40
41		4 Persons ..	26515	18608	5202	1442	644	267	41
42		5 Persons ..	27877	17963	6314	1896	884	326	42
43		6 Persons ..	26975	15715	6894	2248	1110	426	43
44		7—9 Persons ..	52019	23772	15195	6327	3336	1498	44
45		10 & over Persons	23165	5316	6151	4223	2970	1522	45
46	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**70778**	**30960**	**18624**	**9014**	**5493**	**2531**	46
47		1 Person ..	2380	1903	292	93	50	17	47
48		2 Persons ..	4370	3038	847	252	114	35	48
49		3 Persons ..	6069	3882	1355	425	202	98	49
50		4 Persons ..	7708	4593	1875	639	315	121	50
51		5 Persons ..	8850	4644	2421	875	457	181	51
52		6 Persons —	9218	4220	2765	1067	631	214	52
53		7—9 Persons ..	20582	6929	6382	3312	1889	860	53
54		10 & over Persons ..	11601	1751	2687	2351	1835	1005	54
55	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**100890**	**65942**	**21480**	**6964**	**3170**	**1411**	55
56		1 Person ..	8293	7296	718	140	62	21	56
57		2 Persons ..	10079	8242	1338	274	96	43	57
58		3 Persons ..	11656	8996	1823	497	163	78	58
59		4 Persons ..	13262	9748	2418	608	246	98	59
60		5 Persons ..	13485	9275	2869	756	302	116	60
61		6 Persons ..	12799	8094	3069	894	376	169	61
62		7—9 Persons ..	22971	11842	6612	2337	1131	514	62
63		10 & over Persons ..	8345	2449	2633	1458	794	372	63
64	Free	**All sizes** ..	**40999**	**28960**	**7495**	**2122**	**1092**	**450**	64
65		1 Person ..	3949	3540	255	54	30	15	65
66		2 Persons ..	4490	3778	496	59	35	30	66
67		3 Persons ..	4830	3823	719	170	59	16	67
68		4 Persons ..	5545	4267	909	195	83	48	68
69		5 Persons ..	5542	4044	1024	265	125	29	69
70		6 Persons ..	4958	3401	1060	287	103	43	70
71		7—9 Persons ..	8466	4991	2201	678	316	124	71
72		10 & over Persons ..	3219	1116	831	414	341	145	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.*

	Households by number of rooms					House-holds having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per house-holds	Locality and tenure	
	6	7	8	9	10 and over				
	Class I—1,00,000 and over								
								Lahore City	
37	**2910**	**1199**	**1025**	**423**	**1109**	**283**	**1.8**	Total	37
38	54	14	21	3	16	28	1.2		38
39	121	34	25	14	33	35	1.3		39
40	103	32	33	13	27	41	1.4		40
41	137	60	50	23	39	43	1.5		41
42	225	90	40	21	56	42	1.6		42
43	261	100	94	43	50	34	1.7		43
44	880	353	270	108	234	46	2.1		44
45	1129	516	472	198	654	14	3.1		45
46	**1756**	**735**	**661**	**247**	**678**	**79**	**2.3**	Owned	46
47	9	4	5	—	5	2	1.4		47
48	34	17	10	6	11	6	1.5		48
49	52	17	12	2	15	9	1.6		49
50	74	29	21	9	22	10	1.7		50
51	132	45	35	10	32	18	1.9		51
52	152	52	51	21	32	13	2.0		52
53	555	227	175	68	166	19	2.4		53
54	748	344	352	131	395	2	3.6		54
55	**793**	**360**	**276**	**128**	**248**	**118**	**1.6**	Rented	55
56	16	6	11	2	6	15	1.2		56
57	29	14	7	5	16	15	1.3		57
58	38	10	16	9	7	19	1.4		58
59	48	25	23	13	14	21	1.4		59
60	68	37	20	11	17	14	1.5		60
61	88	40	30	18	13	8	1.6		61
62	256	101	86	28	46	18	1.9		62
63	250	127	83	42	129	8	2.6		63
64	**361**	**104**	**98**	**48**	**183**	**86**	**1.5**	Free	64
65	29	4	5	1	5	11	1.2		65
66	58	3	8	3	6	14	1.3		66
67	13	5	5	2	5	13	1.3		67
68	15	6	6	1	3	12	1.3		68
69	25	8	5	—	7	10	1.4		69
70	21	8	13	4	5	13	1.5		70
71	69	25	19	12	22	9	1.7		71
72	131	45	37	25	130	4	2.8		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	
	Class II—25,000 to 99,999								
	Kasur Municipality								
73	Total	**All sizes** ..	**13973**	**8197**	**3448**	**1200**	**566**	**230**	73
74		1 Person ..	848	658	123	30	19	4	74
75		2 Persons ..	1422	1056	276	47	17	10	75
76		3 Persons ..	1852	1328	361	82	48	9	76
77		4 Persons ..	2033	1377	438	129	46	17	77
78		5 Persons ..	1950	1219	458	146	67	21	78
79		6 Persons ..	1825	1029	488	161	89	27	79
80		7—9 Persons ..	3005	1305	958	397	165	79	80
81		10 & over Persons ..	1038	225	346	208	115	63	81
82	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**8059**	**4255**	**2208**	**828**	**395**	**159**	82
83		1 Person ..	352	258	61	19	9	2	83
84		2 Persons ..	730	519	155	27	11	7	84
85		3 Persons ..	960	657	196	53	31	5	85
86		4 Persons ..	1114	717	257	80	31	11	86
87		5 Persons ..	1093	626	288	94	45	16	87
88		6 Persons ..	1106	574	317	114	64	16	88
89		7—9 Persons ..	1930	752	668	279	111	54	89
90		10 & over Persons ..	774	152	266	162	93	48	90
91	Rented	**All sizes** —	**4242**	**2807**	**884**	**295**	**127**	**50**	91
92		1 Person ..	294	240	35	9	2	2	92
93		2 Persons ..	496	392	78	16	4	1	93
94		3 Persons ..	654	491	117	26	16	1	94
95		4 Persons ..	659	472	133	36	10	5	95
96		5 Persons ..	601	409	122	39	17	4	96
97		6 Persons ..	528	336	119	38	19	9	97
98		7—9 Persons ..	813	413	218	95	43	18	98
99		10 & over Persons ..	197	54	62	36	16	10	99
100	Free	**All sizes** ..	**1672**	**1135**	**356**	**77**	**44**	**21**	100
101		1 Person ..	202	160	27	2	8	—	101
102		2 Persons ..	196	145	43	4	2	2	102
103		3 Persons ..	238	180	48	3	1	3	103
104		4 Persons ..	260	188	48	13	5	1	104
105		5 Persons ..	256	184	48	13	5	1	105
106		6 Persons ..	191	119	52	9	6	2	106
107		7—9 Persons ..	262	140	72	23	11	7	107
108		10 & over Persons ..	67	19	18	10	6	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-holds	Locality and tenure	
	6	7	8	9	10 and over				
				Class II—25,000 to 99,999					
								Kasur Municipality	
73	**161**	**61**	**33**	**20**	**55**	**2**	**2.4**	Total	73
74	5	4	1	4	—	—	3.1		74
75	10	2	2	—	2	—	2.3		75
76	11	4	3	3	3	—	2.3		76
77	12	5	4	1	3	1	2.3		77
78	21	7	3	—	8	—	2.5		78
79	17	4	1	1	7	1	2.3		79
80	49	17	11	7	17	—	2.4		80
81	36	18	8	4	15	—	2.9		81
82	**105**	**38**	**24**	**11**	**36**	—	**1.7**	Owned	82
83	2	1	—	—	—	—	1.4		83
84	6	2	2	—	1	—	1.5		84
85	7	2	3	3	3	—	1.6		85
86	7	3	4	1	3	—	1.6		86
87	11	6	3	—	4	—	1.8		87
88	11	4	—	—	6	—	1.8		88
89	31	10	6	5	14	—	2.1		89
90	30	10	6	2	5	—	2.8		90
91	**37**	**11**	**7**	**8**	**14**	**2**	**1.6**	Rented	91
92	—	2	—	4	—	—	1.4		92
93	4	—	—	—	1	—	1.3		93
94	1	2	—	—	—	—	1.4		94
95	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.4		95
96	7	—	—	—	3	—	1.5		96
97	5	—	1	—	—	1	1.6		97
98	13	4	4	2	3	—	1.9		98
99	5	3	2	2	7	—	2.8		99
100	**19**	**12**	**2**	**1**	**5**	—	**1.6**	Free	100
101	3	1	1	—	—	—	8.3		101
102	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.7		102
103	3	—	—	—	—	—	7.9		103
104	3	2	—	—	—	—	7.7		104
105	3	1	—	—	1	—	7.7		105
106	1	—	—	1	1	—	6.8		106
107	5	3	1	—	—	—	6.2		107
108	1	5	—	—	3	—	4.9		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								
	Lulliani Town								
109	Total	**All sizes** ..	**2333**	**1941**	**302**	**53**	**25**	**4**	109
110		1 Person ..	79	68	9	—	1	—	110
111		2 Persons ..	213	200	11	2	—	—	111
112		3 Persons ..	285	261	18	3	3	—	112
113		4 Persons ..	377	338	29	5	2	1	113
114		5 Persons ..	392	342	43	5	2	—	114
115		6 Persons ..	335	279	44	8	3	—	115
116		7—9 Persons ..	475	355	99	14	6	—	116
117		10 & over Persons ..	177	98	49	16	8	3	117
118	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**671**	**524**	**112**	**19**	**13**	**1**	118
119		1 Person ..	28	25	3	—	—	—	119
120		2 Persons ..	68	63	4	—	1	—	120
121		3 Persons ..	80	73	3	3	1	—	121
122		4 Persons ..	97	84	12	—	—	1	122
123		5 Persons ..	106	86	18	1	1	—	123
124		6 Persons ..	98	76	16	3	3	—	124
125		7—9 Persons ..	143	97	36	6	4	—	125
126		10 & over Persons ..	51	20	20	6	3	—	126
127	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**156**	**136**	**18**	**2**	—	—	127
128		1 Person ..	6	4	2	—	—	—	128
129		2 Persons ..	12	12	—	—	—	—	129
130		3 Persons ..	25	23	2	—	—	—	130
131		4 Persons ..	26	23	3	—	—	—	131
132		5 Persons ..	25	23	1	1	—	—	132
133		6 Persons ..	25	23	2	—	—	—	133
134		7—9 Persons ..	25	21	4	—	—	—	134
135		10 & over Persons ..	12	7	4	1	—	—	135
136	Free	**All sizes** ..	**1506**	**1281**	**172**	**31**	**13**	**3**	136
137		1 Person ..	45	39	4	—	1	—	137
138		2 Persons ..	133	125	7	1	—	—	138
139		3 Persons ..	180	165	13	—	2	—	139
140		4 Persons ..	254	231	14	5	2	—	140
141		5 Persons ..	261	233	24	3	1	—	141
142		6 Persons ..	212	180	26	5	—	—	142
143		7—9 Persons ..	307	237	59	8	2	—	143
144		10 & over Persons ..	114	71	25	9	5	3	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.*

	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 III—10,000 to 24,999					
								Lulliani Town	
109	4	—	—	—	—	4	1.2	Total	109
110	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		110
111	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		111
112	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		112
113	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.1		113
114	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		114
115	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2		115
116	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3		116
117	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		117
118	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	Owned	118
119	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		119
120	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		120
121	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		121
122	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		122
123	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		123
124	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		124
125	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		125
126	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.0		126
127	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	Rented	127
128	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		128
129	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0		129
130	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		130
131	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		131
132	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		132
133	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		133
134	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		134
135	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5		135
136	2	—	—	—	—	4	1.2	Free	136
137	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		137
138	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		138
139	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		139
140	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.1		140
141	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		141
142	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2		142
143	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3		143
144	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		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	
	Class III—10,000 to 24,999—*Contd.*								
	Pattoki Municipality								
145	Total	**All sizes** ..	**2278**	**1190**	**550**	**243**	**155**	**58**	145
146		1 Person ..	206	174	17	5	5	—	146
147		2 Persons ..	216	157	33	13	6	2	147
148		3 Persons ..	253	177	46	19	7	1	148
149		4 Persons ..	315	199	78	22	9	3	149
150		5 Persons ..	324	167	96	27	22	6	150
151		6 Persons ..	287	144	79	30	22	10	151
152		7—9 Persons ..	481	158	153	78	49	21	152
153		10 & over Persons ..	196	14	48	49	35	15	153
154	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**1069**	**353**	**316**	**169**	**116**	**51**	154
155		1 Person ..	46	32	7	3	4	—	155
156		2 Persons ..	73	39	20	7	3	2	156
157		3 Persons ..	95	48	25	15	5	—	157
158		4 Persons ..	140	75	38	15	7	3	158
159		5 Persons ..	152	53	55	16	17	5	159
160		6 Persons ..	132	45	39	22	15	10	160
161		7—9 Persons ..	276	53	98	51	37	17	161
162		10 & over Persons ..	155	8	34	40	28	14	162
163	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**621**	**403**	**132**	**51**	**21**	**5**	163
164		1 Person ..	60	51	3	2	1	—	164
165		2 Persons ..	64	50	8	2	2	—	165
166		3 Persons ..	88	66	17	3	1	—	166
167		4 Persons ..	85	58	23	3	—	—	167
168		5 Persons ..	92	64	17	8	2	1	168
169		6 Persons ..	91	54	25	6	6	—	169
170		7—9 Persons ..	118	56	33	19	7	3	170
171		10 & over Persons ..	23	4	6	8	2	1	171
172	Free	**All sizes** ..	**588**	**434**	**102**	**23**	**18**	**2**	172
173		1 Person ..	100	91	7	—	—	—	173
174		2 Persons ..	79	68	5	4	1	—	174
175		3 Persons ..	70	63	4	1	1	1	175
176		4 Persons ..	90	66	17	4	2	—	176
177		5 Persons ..	80	50	24	3	3	—	177
178		6 Persons ..	64	45	15	2	1	—	178
179		7—9 Persons ..	87	49	22	8	5	1	179
180		10 & over Persons ..	18	2	8	1	5	—	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.*

	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.*								
								Pattoki Municipality	
145	**41**	**11**	**8**	**4**	**8**	**10**	**2.0**	Total	145
146	1	—	—	—	—	4	1.2		146
147	1	—	—	—	1	3	1.4		147
148	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.4		148
149	2	1	—	—	—	1	1.6		149
150	3	1	2	—	—	—	1.8		150
151	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.9		151
152	13	4	2	1	1	1	2.4		152
153	17	5	4	3	6	—	3.7		153
154	**36**	**9**	**7**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**2.5**	Owned	154
155	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5		155
156	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.7		156
157	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.8		157
158	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.8		158
159	3	1	2	—	—	—	2.3		159
160	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.3		160
161	13	3	2	1	1	—	2.8		161
162	16	5	3	3	4	—	3.9		162
163	**2**	**1**	—	—	**2**	**4**	**1.6**	Rented	163
164	1	—	—	—	—	2	1.2		164
165	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.3		165
166	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3		166
167	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.4		167
168	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5		168
169	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		169
170	—	—	—	—	—		1.9		170
171	—	—	—	—	2	—	3.2		171
172	**3**	**1**	**1**	—	**1**	**3**	**1.4**	Free	172
173	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.1		173
174	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.3		174
175	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		175
176	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		176
177	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5		177
178	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		178
179	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.7		179
180	1	—	1	—	—	—	2.1		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—*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.*								
	Kot Radha Kishan Town								
181	Total	**All sizes** ..	**1855**	**911**	**596**	**190**	**76**	**45**	181
182		1 Person ..	80	58	13	6	2	—	182
183		2 Persons ..	161	79	28	5	1	1	183
184		3 Persons ..	195	118	55	14	3	3	184
185		4 Persons ..	232	134	70	20	5	3	185
186		5 Persons ..	265	157	81	19	6	—	186
187		6 Persons ..	255	125	90	19	10	3	187
188		7—9 Persons ..	519	197	198	57	33	24	188
189		10 & over Persons ..	193	43	61	50	16	11	189
190	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**1166**	**487**	**396**	**152**	**64**	**37**	190
191		1 Person ..	42	29	7	5	1	—	191
192		2 Persons ..	68	43	19	3	1	1	192
193		3 Persons ..	95	47	32	10	2	2	193
194		4 Persons ..	145	83	40	16	4	2	194
195		5 Persons ..	158	82	55	16	4	—	195
196		6 Persons ..	154	65	58	14	8	3	196
197		7—9 Persons ..	360	120	140	44	30	18	197
198		10 & over Persons ..	144	18	45	44	14	11	198
199	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**464**	**268**	**148**	**30**	**10**	**5**	199
200		1 Person ..	23	19	3	—	1	—	200
201		2 Persons ..	28	20	7	1	—	—	201
202		3 Persons ..	67	47	16	3	1	—	202
203		4 Persons ..	60	33	21	4	1	1	203
204		5 Persons ..	67	45	19	2	1	—	204
205		6 Persons ..	66	33	27	4	1	—	205
206		7—9 Persons ..	117	51	44	13	3	4	206
207		10 & over Persons ..	36	20	11	3	2	—	207
208	Free	**All sizes** ..	**225**	**156**	**52**	**8**	**2**	**3**	208
209		1 Person ..	15	10	3	1	—	—	209
210		2 Persons ..	20	16	2	1	—	—	210
211		3 Persons ..	33	24	7	1	—	1	211
212		4 Persons ..	27	18	9	—	—	—	212
213		5 Persons ..	40	30	7	1	1	—	213
214		6 Persons ..	35	27	5	1	1	—	214
215		7—9 Persons ..	42	26	14	—	—	2	215
216		10 & over Persons ..	13	5	5	3	—	—	216

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 III—10,000 to 24,999—*Contd.*								
	Kot Radha Kishan Town								
181	**16**	**7**	**2**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**1.9**	Total	181
182	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.5		182
183	—	2	—	—	—	—	1.5		183
184	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.6		184
185	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		185
186	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.6		186
187	6	—	—	1	1	—	1.9		187
188	4	2	1	1	—	2	2.1		188
189	4	2	1	—	5	—	2.7		189
190	**13**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**2**	**2.0**	Owned	190
191	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5		191
192	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.6		192
193	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.7		193
194	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		194
195	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.7		195
196	4	—	—	1	1	—	2.0		196
197	3	2	1	1	—	1	2.2		197
198	4	2	1	—	5	—	3.1		198
199	**2**	—	—	—	—	**1**	1.6		199
200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	Rented	200
201	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		201
202	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		202
203	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		203
204	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		204
205	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.7		205
206	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.8		206
207	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		207
208	**1**	**2**	—	**1**	—	—	**1.5**	Free	208
209	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.7		209
210	—	1	—	—		—	1.5		210
211	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		211
212	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		212
213	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.5		213
214	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		214
215	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5		215
216	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8		216

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.*								
	Raja Jang Town								
217	Total	**All sizes** ..	**2174**	**1430**	**430**	**175**	**80**	**34**	217
218		1 Person ..	79	72	6	1	—	—	218
219		2 Persons ..	237	202	30	1	1	—	219
220		3 Persons ..	316	272	31	10	1	1	220
221		4 Persons ..	400	274	93	29	4	—	221
222		5 Persons ..	376	238	90	35	11	—	222
223		6 Persons ..	280	153	59	45	16	6	223
224		7—9 Persons ..	386	175	89	49	37	21	224
225		10 & over Persons ..	100	44	32	5	10	6	225
226	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**927**	**700**	**159**	**29**	**22**	**6**	226
227		1 Person ..	20	17	3	—	—	—	227
228		2 Persons ..	89	78	10	1	—	—	228
229		3 Persons ..	122	104	12	4	—	1	229
230		4 Persons ..	178	151	19	5	3	—	230
231		5 Persons ..	162	132	22	4	3	—	231
232		6 Persons ..	125	87	28	8	1	1	232
233		7—9 Persons ..	179	112	45	5	7	2	233
234		10 & over Persons ..	52	19	20	2	8	2	234
235	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**625**	**226**	**185**	**129**	**50**	**27**	235
236		1 Person ..	20	17	2	1	—	—	236
237		2 Persons ..	73	61	10	—	—	—	237
238		3 Persons ..	96	82	10	4	—	—	238
239		4 Persons ..	116	31	64	21	—	—	239
240		5 Persons ..	104	16	51	29	8	—	240
241		6 Persons ..	75	5	17	32	15	5	241
242		7—9 Persons ..	115	2	23	40	26	19	242
243		10 & over Persons ..	26	12	8	2	1	3	243
244	Free	**All sizes** ..	**622**	**504**	**86**	**7**	**8**	**1**	244
245		1 Person ..	39	38	1	—	—	—	245
246		2 Persons ..	75	63	10	—	1	—	246
247		3 Persons ..	98	86	9	2	1	—	247
248		4 Persons ..	106	92	10	3	1	—	248
249		5 Persons ..	110	90	17	2	—	—	249
250		6 Persons ..	80	61	14	5	—	—	250
251		7—9 Persons ..	92	61	21	4	4	—	251
252		10 & over Persons ..	22	13	4	1	1	1	252

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					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.*								
								Raja Jang Town	
217	**9**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1.6**	Total	217
218	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		218
219	—	1	—	—	—	2	1.2		219
220	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2		220
221	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		221
222	1	—	—	—	1	—	1.6		222
223	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8		223
224	5	4	2	2	1	1	2.2		224
225	2	—	—	—	1	—	2.2		225
226	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1.4**	Owned	226
227	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5		227
228	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		228
229		—	—	—	—	1	1.2		229
230	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		230
231	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.3		231
232	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		232
233	—	3	1	2	1	1	1.7		233
234	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.2		234
235	**5**	**1**	—	—	—	**2**	**2.2**	Rented	235
236	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		263
237	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.1		237
238	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		238
239	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9		239
240	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3		240
241	1	—	—	—	—	—	3.0		241
242	4	1	—	—	—	—	3.5		242
243	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0		243
244	**3**	**1**	**1**	—	**1**	—	**1.3**	Free	244
245	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0		245
246	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3		246
247	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		247
248	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		248
249	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		249
250	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		250
251	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.6		251
252	1	—	—	—	1	—	2.2		252

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.*								
	Chunian Town								
253	Total	**All sizes** ..	**2143**	**892**	**621**	**261**	**178**	**79**	253
254		1 Person ..	161	106	34	6	6	2	254
255		2 Persons ..	214	130	58	9	12	2	255
256		3 Persons ..	275	160	64	25	15	4	256
257		4 Persons ..	340	174	94	26	27	9	257
258		5 Persons ..	314	149	97	28	16	9	258
259		6 Persons ..	301	43	105	77	40	14	259
260		7—9 Persons ..	397	111	131	63	92	22	260
261		10 & over Persons ..	141	19	38	27	23	17	261
262	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**1386**	**478**	**417**	**204**	**130**	**70**	262
263		1 Person ..	85	53	19	6	2	1	263
264		2 Persons ..	122	66	35	7	9	2	264
265		3 Persons ..	162	86	38	17	12	4	265
266		4 Persons ..	205	98	57	15	20	8	266
267		5 Persons ..	187	80	57	22	12	8	267
268		6 Persons ..	213	1	80	69	32	11	268
269		7—9 Persons ..	302	81	102	50	25	20	269
270		10 & over Persons ..	110	13	29	18	18	16	270
271	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**473**	**270**	**123**	**33**	**30**	**4**	271
272		1 Person ..	44	34	7	—	2	—	272
273		2 Persons ..	65	47	14	1	3	—	273
274		3 Persons ..	71	46	16	6	2	—	274
275		4 Persons ..	85	48	23	6	5	—	275
276		5 Persons ..	79	45	23	3	3	1	276
277		6 Prsons ..	53	25	18	7	1	1	277
278		7—9 Persons ..	58	19	18	6	10	2	278
279		10 & over Persons ..	18	6	4	4	4	—	279
280	Free	**All sizes** ..	**284**	**144**	**81**	**24**	**18**	**5**	280
281		1 Person ..	32	19	8	—	2	1	281
282		2 Persons ..	27	17	9	1	—	—	282
283		3 Persons ..	42	28	10	2	1	—	283
284		4 Persons ..	50	28	14	5	2	1	284
285		5 Persons ..	48	24	17	3	1	—	285
286		6 Persons ..	35	17	7	1	7	2	286
287		7—9 Persons ..	37	11	11	7	4	—	287
288		10 & over Persons ..	13	—	5	5	1	1	288

TABLE 10—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLDS—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 III—10,000 to 24,999—*Contd.*								
								Chunian Town	
253	**45**	**16**	**20**	**6**	**7**	**18**	**2.2**	Total	253
254	—	1	1	—	1	4	1.6		254
255	—	2	—	—	—	1	1.6		255
256	2	1	2	—	—	2	1.7		256
257	5	—	3	—	—	2	1.9		257
258	6	2	1	—	1	5	1.9		258
259	10	5	4	—	1	2	2.8		259
260	15	8	7	3	1	2	2.6		260
261	7	2	2	3	3	—	3.4		261
262	**37**	**13**	**18**	**6**	**5**	**8**	**2.4**	Owned	262
263	—	1	1	—	—	2	1.6		263
264	—	2	—	—	—	1	1.8		264
265	2	—	1	—	—	2	1.9		265
266	3	—	3	—	—	1	2.0		266
267	5	1	1	—	1	—	2.2		267
268	9	5	4	—	—	2	3.2		268
269	11	3	6	3	1	—	2.7		269
270	7	1	2	3	3	—	3.6		270
271	**4**	**1**	—	—	**2**	—	**1.7**		271
272	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.9	Rented	272
273	—	—	—	—			1.4		273
274	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.6		274
275	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.7		275
276	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.5		276
277	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.9		277
278	2	—	—	—	—	1	2.3		278
279	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3		279
280	**4**	**2**	**2**	—	—	**4**	**1.9**	Free	280
281	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.5		281
282	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		282
283	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.6		283
284	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9		284
285	1	1	—	—	—	1	1.8		285
286	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.2		286
287	2	—	1	—	—	1	2.4		287
288	—	1	—	—	—	—	3.2		288

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 IV—Below 10,000								
	Raiwind Town								
289	Total	**All sizes** ..	**1561**	**712**	**552**	**147**	**74**	**36**	289
290		1 Person ..	133	80	42	5	1	2	290
291		2 Persons ..	176	106	56	7	3	2	291
292		3 Persons ..	219	118	78	11	3	5	292
293		4 Persons ..	232	125	78	18	7	1	293
294		5 Persons ..	246	112	97	17	12	6	294
295		6 Persons ..	184	66	69	33	7	5	295
296		7—9 Persons ..	288	87	110	40	31	8	296
297		10 & over Persons ..	83	18	22	16	10	7	297
298	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**556**	**212**	**187**	**76**	**40**	**18**	298
299		1 Person ..	20	14	4	1	—	1	299
300		2 Persons ..	41	25	15	—	—	1	300
301		3 Persons ..	58	33	16	6	—	1	301
302		4 Persons ..	83	38	28	13	3	—	302
303		5 Persons ..	88	37	33	8	4	4	303
304		6 Persons ..	85	29	27	17	5	4	304
305		7—9 Persons ..	134	28	55	20	20	4	305
306		10 & over Persons ..	47	8	9	11	8	3	306
307	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**662**	**327**	**258**	**45**	**16**	9	307
308		1 Person ..	81	42	33	2	1	—	308
309		2 Persons ..	83	52	27	3	1	—	309
310		3 Persons ..	112	59	43	5	2	3	310
311		4 Persons ..	102	64	35	2	1	—	311
312		5 Persons ..	103	46	47	6	3	1	312
313		6 Persons ..	58	19	28	9	1	1	313
314		7—9 Persons ..	102	37	39	14	6	2	314
315		10 & over Persons ..	21	8	6	3	1	2	315
316	Free	**All sizes** ..	**343**	**173**	**107**	**26**	**18**	9	316
317		1 Person ..	32	24	5	1	—	1	317
318		2 Persons ..	52	29	14	4	2	1	318
319		3 Persons ..	49	26	19	—	1	1	319
320		4 Persons ..	47	23	15	3	3	1	320
321		5 Persons ..	55	29	17	3	5	1	321
322		6 Persons ..	41	18	14	7	1	—	322
323		7—9 Persons ..	52	22	16	6	5	2	323
324		10 & over Persons ..	15	2	7	2	1	2	324

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 IV—Below 10,000					
								Raiwind Town	
289	**12**	**12**	**7**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**1.9**	Total	289
290	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.5		290
291	—	—	1	—	1	—	1.6		291
292	1	1	—	1	—	1	1.7		292
293	—	1	1	1	—	—	1.7		293
294	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.8		294
295	—	3	1	—	—	—	2.1		295
296	6	4	—	1	—	1	2.3		296
297	2	2	4	—	2	—	3.2		297
298	**6**	**10**	**5**	**1**	**1**	—	**2.2**	Owned	298
299	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5		299
300	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5		300
301	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.7		301
302	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.8		302
303	1	1	—	—	—	—	2.0		303
304	—	2	1	—	—	—	2.3		304
305	2	4	—	1	—	—	2.5		305
306	2	1	4	—	1	—	3.6		306
307	**5**	—	—	—	**1**	**1**	**1.7**	Rented	307
308	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		308
309	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		309
310	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		310
311	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		311
312	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7		312
313	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9		313
314	3	—	—	—	—	1	2.0		314
315	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.5		315
316	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1.9**	Free	316
317	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3		317
318	—	—	1	—	1	—	1.9		318
319	—	—	—	1	—	1	1.7		319
320	—	—	1	1	—	—	2.0		320
321	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8		321
322	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.9		322
323	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.1		323
324	—	1	—	—	—	—	2.9		324

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 IV—Below 10,000—*Contd.*								
	Khudian Town								
325	Total	**All sizes** ..	**1428**	**901**	**368**	**95**	**37**	**9**	325
326		1 Person ..	89	75	9	3	—	1	326
327		2 Persons ..	168	124	34	5	3	1	327
328		3 Persons ..	218	168	40	7	2	1	328
329		4 Persons ..	207	147	43	12	4	—	329
330		5 Persons ..	208	136	59	10	1	—	330
331		6 Persons ..	194	110	60	17	5	—	331
332		7—9 Persons ..	259	111	102	26	13	4	332
333		10 & over Persons ..	85	30	21	15	9	2	333
334	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**752**	**465**	**191**	**56**	**21**	**7**	334
335		1 Person ..	37	30	4	2	—	1	335
336		2 Persons ..	71	55	11	3	1	1	336
337		3 Persons ..	100	79	15	5	—	1	337
338		4 Persons ..	103	73	23	6	1	—	338
339		5 Persons ..	125	89	28	5	1	—	339
340		6 Persons ..	117	64	37	10	4	—	340
341		7—9 Persons ..	141	54	60	16	8	2	341
342		10 & over Persons ..	58	21	13	9	6	2	342
343	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**208**	**159**	**40**	**4**	**4**	**1**	343
344		1 Person ..	13	13	—	—	—	—	344
345		2 Persons ..	37	29	6	—	2	—	345
346		3 Persons ..	32	28	4	—	—	—	346
347		4 Persons ..	36	32	4	—	—	—	347
348		5 Persons ..	24	16	8	—	—	—	348
349		6 Persons ..	24	17	5	1	1	—	349
350		7—9 Persons ..	38	22	12	2	1	1	350
351		10 & over Persons ..	4	2	1	1	—	—	351
352	Free	**All sizes** ..	**468**	**277**	**137**	**35**	**12**	**1**	352
353		1 Person ..	39	32	5	1	—	—	353
354		2 Persons ..	60	40	17	2	—	—	354
355		3 Persons ..	86	61	21	2	2	—	355
356		4 Persons ..	68	42	16	6	3	—	356
357		5 Persons ..	59	31	23	5	—	—	357
358		6 Persons ..	53	29	18	6	—	—	358
359		7—9 Persons ..	80	35	30	8	4	1	359
360		10 & over Persons ..	23	7	7	5	3	—	360

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 IV—Below 10,000—*Contd.*								
								Khudian Town	
325	**8**	**5**	**2**	—	**3**	—	**1.6**	Total	325
326	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3		326
327	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.4		327
328	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		328
329	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.4		329
330	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.4		330
331	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.6		331
332	1	1	1	—	—	—	1.9		332
333	5	1	—	—	2	—	2.6		333
334	**7**	**3**	**1**	—	**1**	—	**1.6**	Owned	334
335	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		335
336	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		336
337	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		337
338	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		338
339	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.4		339
340	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.7		340
341	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.9		341
342	5	1	—	—	1	—	2.7		342
343	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.3**	Rented	343
344	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0		344
345	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		345
346	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		346
347	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		347
348	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		348
349	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		349
350	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		350
351	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8		351
352	**1**	**2**	**1**	—	**2**	—	**1.6**	Free	352
353	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3		353
354	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.5		354
355	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9		355
356	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.6		356
357	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		357
358	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7		358
359	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.9		359
360	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.5		360

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 IV—Below 10,000—*Contd.*								
	Kahna Nau								
361	Total	**All sizes** ..	**1272**	**864**	**263**	**83**	**20**	**12**	361
362		1 Person ..	65	55	7	2	—	—	362
363		2 Persons ..	118	100	13	—	1	—	363
364		3 Persons ..	188	147	29	8	—	—	364
365		4 Persons ..	194	146	32	8	3	2	365
366		5 Persons ..	218	160	39	12	2	1	366
367		6 Persons ..	173	106	49	10	2	—	367
368		7—9 Persons ..	253	136	71	27	8	5	368
369		10 & over Persons ..	63	14	23	16	4	4	369
370	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**1172**	**788**	**247**	**82**	**17**	**10**	370
371		1 Person ..	58	49	6	2	—	—	371
372		2 Persons ..	107	92	12	—	1	—	372
373		3 Persons ..	177	137	28	8	—	—	373
374		4 Persons ..	173	130	27	8	3	2	374
375		5 Persons ..	207	149	39	12	2	1	375
376		6 Persons ..	159	95	47	10	1	—	376
377		7—9 Persons ..	232	124	65	26	7	4	377
378		10 & over Persons ..	59	12	23	16	3	3	378
379	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**80**	**67**	**10**	**1**	**2**	—	379
380		1 Person ..	5	4	1	—	—	—	380
381		2 Persons ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	381
382		3 Persons ..	8	8	—	—	—	—	382
383		4 Persons ..	18	15	3	—	—	—	383
384		5 Persons ..	11	11	—	—	—	—	384
385		6 Persons ..	12	10	2	—	—	—	385
386		7—9 Persons ..	16	10	4	1	1	—	386
387		10 & over Persons ..	3	2	—	—	1	—	387
388	Free	**All sizes** ..	**20**	**9**	**6**	—	**1**	**2**	388
389		1 Person ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	389
390		2 Persons ..	4	1	1	—	—	—	390
391		3 Persons ..	3	2	1	—	—	—	391
392		4 Persons ..	3	1	2	—	—	—	392
393		5 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	393
394		6 Persons ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	394
395		7—9 Persons ..	5	2	2	—	—	1	395
396		10 & over Persons ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	396

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					Households having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per household	Locality and tenure	
	6	7	8	9	10 and over				
				Class IV—Below 10,000—*Contd.*					
								Kahna Nau	
361	13	2	—	—	2	13	1.5	Total	361
362	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		362
363	1	—	—	—	—	3	1.2		363
364	1	—	—	—	—	3	1.3		364
365	—	1	—	—	—	2	1.4		365
366	1	1	—	—	—	2	1.4		366
367	3	—	—	—	—	3	1.5		367
368	5	—	—	—	1	—	1.8		368
369	1	—	—	—	1	—	2.5		369
370	13	2	—	—	2	11	1.5	Owned	370
371	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		371
372	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.2		372
373	1	—	—	—	—	3	1.3		373
374	—	1	—	—	—	2	1.4		374
375	1	1	—	—	—	2	1.4		375
376	3	—	—	—	—	3	1.5		376
377	5	—	—	—	1	—	1.8		377
378	1	—	—	—	1	—	2.5		378
379	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	Rented	379
380	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		380
381	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0		381
382	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0		382
383	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		383
384	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0		384
385	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1		385
386	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		386
387	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0		387
388	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.6	Free	388
389	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0		389
390	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.8		390
391	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		391
392	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7		392
393	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		393
394	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8		394
395	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2		395
396	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0		396

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 IV—Below 10,000—*Contd.*								
	Badhana								
397	Total	**All sizes** ..	**942**	**390**	**333**	**123**	**56**	**18**	397
398		1 Person ..	93	76	8	7	1	1	398
394		2 Persons ..	74	38	25	10	—	—	399
400		3 Persons ..	104	53	36	11	3	1	400
401		4 Persons ..	123	58	43	12	6	1	401
402		5 Persons ..	130	53	51	10	8	4	402
403		6 Persons ..	122	51	44	13	10	3	403
404		7—9 Persons ..	215	52	94	41	15	5	404
405		10 & over Persons ..	81	9	32	19	13	3	405
406	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**477**	**218**	**186**	**51**	**14**	4	406
407		1 Person ..	54	47	5	1	1	—	407
408		2 Persons ..	34	18	13	2	—	—	408
409		3 Persons ..	55	31	17	7	—	—	409
410		4 Persons ..	57	34	20	3	—	—	410
411		5 Persons ..	60	29	25	5	—	1	411
412		6 Persons ..	57	21	27	6	3	—	412
413		7—9 Persons	122	32	63	20	6	1	413
414		10 & over Persons ..	38	6	16	7	4	2	414
415	Rented	**All sizes**	**7**	**4**	**2**	—	—	—	415
416		1 Person ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	416
417		2 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	417
418		3 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	418
419		4 Persons ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	419
420		5 Persons ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	420
421		6 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	421
422		7—9 Persons ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	422
423		10 & over Persons ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	423
424	Free	**All sizes** ..	**458**	**168**	**145**	**72**	**42**	**14**	424
425		1 Person ..	37	27	3	6	—	1	425
426		2 Persons ..	40	20	12	8	—	—	426
427		3 Persons ..	49	22	19	4	3	1	427
428		4 Persons ..	65	23	23	9	6	1	428
429		5 Persons ..	69	23	26	5	8	3	429
430		6 Persons ..	65	30	17	7	7	3	430
431		7—9 Persons ..	91	20	29	21	9	4	431
432		10 & over Persons ..	42	3	16	12	9	1	432

Footnote :—Figures for Bhai Pheru are included in the rural portion of Chunian Tehsil since its inclusion among the urban areas was decided upon at a later stage for Population Census.

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 room					House-holds having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per household	Locality and tenure	
	6	7	8	9	10 and over				
				Class IV—Below 10,000—*Contd.*				**Badhana**	
397	7	5	8	1	1	—	2.3	Total	397
398	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3		398
399	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.7		399
400	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1		400
401	2	—	1	—	—	—	1.9		401
402	1	2	1	—	—	—	2.0		402
403	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.0		403
404	2	2	3	1	—	—	2.4		404
405	1	1	2	—	1	—	2.9		405
406	1	1	2	—	—	—	1.8	Owned	406
407	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		407
408	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.7		408
409	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.2		409
410	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5		410
411	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6		411
412	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8		412
413	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0		413
414	1	1	1	—	—	—	2.8		414
415	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.6	Rented	415
416	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0		416
417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		417
418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		418
419	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0		419
420	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0		420
421	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		421
422	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0		422
423	—	—	—	—	1	—	10.0		423
424	6	4	6	1	—	—	2.3	Free	424
425	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5		425
426	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7		426
427	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8		427
428	2	—	1	—	—	—	2.2		428
429	1	2	1	—	—	—	2.4		429
430	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.1		430
413	2	2	3	1	—	—	2.8		431
432	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9		432

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

	Locality and tenure	Total	Number of persons per room						Persons having no rooms	Average No. of persons per room	
			Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 and over			
	Lahore District										
1	**Total**	**2428253**	**24115**	**212677**	**372419**	**403026**	**329458**	**1084517**	**2041**	3.4	1
2	**Owned**	**1435210**	**14506**	**129532**	**231750**	**243309**	**196195**	**619180**	**738**	3.3	2
3	**Rented**	**601246**	**6620**	**53686**	**89223**	**98515**	**79110**	**273481**	**611**	3.9	3
4	**Free**	**391797**	**2989**	**29459**	**51446**	**61202**	**54153**	**191856**	**692**	3.5	4
	Lahore Tehsil										
5	Total	1559161	19557	160760	250751	261006	195517	670100	1470	3.3	5
6	Owned	748475	10781	88308	133220	130662	89554	295429	521	3.1	6
7	Rented	559006	6230	49312	81800	90779	73481	256853	551	3.3	7
8	Free	251680	2546	23140	35731	39565	32482	117818	398	3.3	8
	Chunian Tehsil										
9	Total	423131	1571	24062	55242	69550	67723	204757	226	3.2	9
10	Owned	352131	1394	20133	46703	58896	56839	168061	105	3.5	10
11	Rented	9582	65	1002	1998	1665	1410	3404	38	3.0	11
12	Free	61418	112	2927	6541	8989	9474	33292	83	3.8	12
	Kasur Tehsil										
13	Total	445961	2987	27855	66426	72470	66218	209660	345	3.2	13
14	Owned	334604	2331	21091	51827	53751	49802	155690	112	3.5	14
15	Rented	32658	325	3372	5425	6071	4219	13224	22	3.1	15
16	Free	78699	331	3392	9174	12648	12197	40746	211	3.8	16

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	Number of persons per room						Persons having no rooms	Average No. of Persons per room	
			Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 and over			
	Lahore District										
1	**Total**	**1399003**	**18320**	**157162**	**235057**	**236097**	**170044**	**580752**	**1571**	**2.8**	1
2	**Owned**	**565520**	**9421**	**82060**	**113628**	**103449**	**62308**	**194126**	**528**	**2.8**	2
3	**Rented**	**586241**	**6350**	**52736**	**86985**	**95858**	**76334**	**267367**	**611**	**3.3**	3
4	**Free**	**247242**	**2549**	**22366**	**34444**	**36787**	**31405**	**119259**	**432**	**3.5**	4
	Class I—1,00,000 and over										
	Lahore City										
5	Total	1241124	15949	139633	207814	207826	149008	519546	1348	3.2	5
6	Owned	474097	7927	71397	97298	86411	50025	160615	424	3.0	6
7	Rented	549689	5897	48542	80309	89302	71625	253470	544	3.4	7
8	Free	217338	2125	19694	30207	32113	27358	105461	380	3.5	8
	Class II—25,000 to 99,999										
	Kasur Municipality										
9	Total	74215	1253	7957	12299	13546	9788	29362	10	2.2	9
10	Owned	45882	810	4900	8016	8631	5938	17587	—	3.0	10
11	Rented	20736	303	2155	3210	3402	2823	8633	10	3.1	11
12	Free	7597	140	902	1073	1313	1027	3142	—	2.9	12
	Class III—10,000 to 24,999										
	Lulliani Town										
13	Total	12534	28	275	1023	1562	1834	7791	21	4.4	13
14	Owned	3603	12	102	372	530	494	2093	—	4.1	14
15	Rented	812	2	15	41	107	110	537	—	4.6	15
16	Free	8119	14	158	610	925	1230	5161	21	4.5	16
	Pattoki Municipality										
17	Total	12093	173	1969	2485	2242	1554	3645	25	2.7	17
18	Owned	6612	120	1426	1523	1287	808	1439	9	2.5	18
19	Rented	2982	24	307	489	585	381	1189	7	3.1	19
20	Free	2499	29	236	473	370	365	1017	9	3.0	20

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

	Locality and tenure	Total	Number of persons per room						Persons having no rooms	Average No. of persons per room	
			Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 and over			
	Kot Radha Kishan Town			**Class III—10,000 to 24,999—*Contd.***							
21	Total	11047	95	1139	1745	2286	1473	4290	19	3.2	21
22	Owned	7302	65	881	1291	1533	1058	2463	11	3.1	22
23	Rented	2583	13	183	345	566	282	1186	8	3.5	23
24	Free	1162	17	75	109	187	133	641	—	3.5	24
	Raja Jang Town										
25	Total	10879	52	1159	2163	1686	1407	4397	15	3.2	25
26	Owned	4869	29	253	572	670	804	2530	11	3.8	26
27	Rented	3096	3	749	1245	546	175	374	4	2.3	27
28	Free	2914	20	157	346	470	428	1493	—	3.6	28
	Chunian Town										
29	Total	10869	389	2032	2577	2014	1254	2532	71	2.3	29
30	Owned	7477	315	1524	1853	1375	856	1528	26	2.2	30
31	Rented	2095	41	285	460	381	260	637	31	2.6	31
32	Free	1297	33	223	264	258	138	367	14	2.5	32
	Raiwind Town			**Class IV—Below 10,000**							
33	Total	7570	163	1190	1803	1445	936	2022	11	2.5	33
34	Owned	3130	49	532	772	649	359	769	—	2.5	34
35	Rented	2874	62	432	688	551	399	735	7	2.6	35
36	Free	1566	52	226	343	245	178	518	4	2.4	36
	Khudian Town										
37	Total	7146	70	612	1184	1362	1117	2801	—	3.2	37
38	Owned	4007	36	330	647	739	609	1646	—	3.3	38
39	Rented	935	4	50	144	161	190	386	—	3.4	39
40	Free	2204	30	232	393	462	318	769	—	2.9	40

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	Number of persons per rooms						Persons having no rooms	Average No. of persons per room	
			Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 and over			
	Kahna Nau										
41	Total	6476	46	479	876	1171	931	2922	51	3.4	41
42	Owned	5977	45	453	800	1122	825	2685	47	3.4	42
43	Rented	402	1	4	54	43	85	215	—	4.1	43
44	Free	97	—	22	22	6	21	22	4	2.8	44
	Badhana		**Class IV—Below 10,000—*Contd.***								
45	Total	5050	102	717	1088	954	745	1444	—	2.3	45
46	Owned	2564	13	202	484	502	532	771	—	3.0	46
47	Rented	37	—	14	—	14	4	5	—	2.1	47
48	Free	2449	89	441	604	438	209	668	—	2.4	48

Footnote:—Figures for Bhai Pheru are included in the rural portion of Chunia Tehsil since its inclusion among the urban areas was decided upon at a later stage for Population Census.

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

Locality	House-holds	Houses and struc-tures	Principal material used in house							
			Walls							
			Concrete baked bricks/ stone and cement	Stone and Mud	Earth/ Katcha bricks	G. I./ As bes-tos.	Wood	Bam-boo	That-ched	Others
Lahore District										
Total	**447501**	**424573**	**197775**	**9341**	**211534**	**915**	**595**	**405**	**3109**	**555**
Owned	**259031**	**251737**	**76414**	**3452**	**169119**	**237**	**169**	**118**	**1852**	**346**
Rented	**111535**	**100841**	**86200**	**3546**	**10050**	**222**	**258**	**115**	**316**	**118**
Free	**76935**	**71995**	**35161**	**2343**	**32365**	**456**	**171**	**172**	**941**	**91**
Lahore Tehsil										
Total	274864	255808	174345	7575	70704	686	482	347	1081	258
Owned	123812	118841	61747	2318	53802	163	106	74	499	77
Rented	102858	92830	81707	3222	6918	218	256	112	287	95
Free	48194	44137	30891	2009	9984	305	120	161	295	86
Chunian Tehsil										
Total	84141	82563	7461	473	72832	62	77	30	1486	140
Owned	69298	68136	4824	392	61658	42	40	30	1031	119
Rented	2053	1975	1201	11	719	—	1	—	22	21
Free	12790	12452	1436	70	10455	20	36	—	433	—
Kasur Tehsil										
Total	88496	86202	15969	1293	67998	167	39	28	542	157
Owned	65921	64760	9843	716	53659	32	23	14	322	150
Rented	6624	6036	3292	313	2413	4	1	3	7	2
Free	15951	15406	2834	264	11926	131	15	11	213	5

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

	Principal material used in house							Mobile	Locality	
	Roof									
	Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G. I./ Asbes-tos	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud thatch	Others			
									Lahore District	
1	**40113**	**19216**	**1965**	**204478**	**15461**	**139645**	**3351**	**341**	**Total**	1
2	**11126**	**8511**	**296**	**112465**	**7855**	**109553**	**1901**	**30**	**Owned**	2
3	**18194**	**6715**	**435**	**62583**	**3380**	**8404**	**1114**	**16**	**Rented**	3
4	**10793**	**3990**	**1237**	**29430**	**4226**	**21688**	**336**	**295**	**Free**	4
									Lahore Tehsil	
5	38316	13880	1214	155375	9582	34793	2318	330	Total	5
6	10156	4519	205	74995	3639	24224	1074	29	Owned	6
7	17872	6141	407	59301	3084	4923	1087	15	Rented	7
8	10288	3220	602	21079	2859	5646	157	285	Free	8
									Chunian Tehsil	
9	681	3170	102	26050	3961	48138	459	2	Total	9
10	351	2523	52	21165	2954	40760	331	—	Owned	10
11	152	290	20	941	80	489	3	—	Rented	11
12	178	357	30	3944	927	6889	125	2	Free	12
									Kasur Tehsil	
13	1116	2166	652	23053	1918	56714	574	9	Total	13
14	619	1469	39	16306	1262	44569	496	1	Owned	14
15	170	284	8	2341	216	2992	24	1	Rented	15
16	327	413	605	4407	440	9153	54	7	Free	16

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 struc-tures	Principal material used in house								
				Walls								
				Concrete baked bricks/ stone and cement	Stone and Mud	Earth/ Katcha bricks	G.I./ Abses-tos	Wood	Bam-boo	That-ched	Others	
	Lahore District											
1	**Total**	**242626**	**222407**	**181122**	**8031**	**30325**	**605**	**488**	**365**	**890**	**240**	1
2	**Owned**	**87013**	**81730**	**63936**	**2452**	**14674**	**87**	**99**	**88**	**293**	**71**	2
3	**Rented**	**108422**	**97793**	**84961**	**3486**	**8341**	**222**	**258**	**115**	**296**	**98**	3
4	**Free**	**47185**	**42884**	**32225**	**2093**	**7310**	**296**	**131**	**162**	**301**	**71**	4
	Class I—1,00,000 and over											
	Lahore City											
5	Total	212667	194506	164580	6861	20307	594	430	345	830	229	5
6	Owned	70778	66439	54999	1803	9018	83	96	74	269	68	6
7	Rented	100890	90905	80455	3162	6329	218	233	111	287	95	7
8	Free	40999	37162	29126	1896	4960	293	101	160	274	66	8
	Class II—25,000 to 99,999											
	Kasur Municipality											
9	Total	13973	12503	9285	558	2599	4	9	18	23	6	9
10	Own	8059	7333	5390	300	1641	—	3	14	10	1	10
11	Rented	4242	3709	2804	213	677	4	1	3	7	—	11
12	Free	1672	1461	1091	45	308	—	5	1	6	5	12
	Class III—10,000 to 24,999											
	Lulliani											
13	Total	2333	2306	848	4	1441	1	—	—	3	1	13
14	Owned	671	667	234	1	431	—	—	—	—	1	14
15	Rented	156	153	37	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	15
16	Free	1506	1486	577	3	895	1	—	—	3	—	16
	Pattoki Municipality											
17	Total	2278	2078	1690	—	373	1	7	—	5	—	17
18	Owned	1069	1028	835	—	191	1	—	—	1	—	18
19	Rented	621	563	471	—	89	—	1	—	2	—	19
20	Free	588	487	384	—	93	—	6	—	2	—	20
	Kot Radha Kishan Town											
21	Total	1855	1847	736	60	1036	—	—	—	14	1	21
22	Owned	1166	1161	501	41	619	—	—	—	—	—	22
23	Rented	464	464	188	16	259	—	—	—	—	1	23
24	Free	225	222	47	3	158	—	—	—	14	—	24
	Raja Jang Town											
25	Total	2174	2057	373	13	1669	1	—	—	—	1	25
26	Owned	927	872	138	10	723	1	—	—	—	—	26
27	Rented	625	609	120	3	485	—	—	—	—	1	27
28	Free	622	576	115	—	461	—	—	—	—	—	28

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									
	Roof							Mobile	Locality	
	Concrete baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G. L./ Asbes-tos sheet	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud thatch	Others			
									Lahore District	
1	**38223**	**15089**	**1538**	**131732**	**9667**	**24450**	**1367**	**341**	**Total**	1
2	**9996**	**5314**	**146**	**50178**	**3340**	**12559**	**167**	**30**	**Owned**	2
3	**17824**	**6415**	**415**	**61364**	**3290**	**7395**	**1074**	**16**	**Rented**	3
4	**10403**	**3360**	**977**	**20190**	**3037**	**4496**	**126**	**295**	**Free**	4
									Class I—1,00,000 and over	
									Lahore City	
5	37363	13234	939	119199	8882	13239	1320	330	Total	5
6	9802	4253	133	43437	3031	5608	146	29	Owned	6
7	17486	5887	406	58417	3072	4565	1057	15	Rented	7
8	10075	3094	400	17345	2779	3066	117	286	Free	8
									Class II—25,000 to 99,999	
									Kasur Municipality	
	364	650	20	4631	460	6345	32	1	Total	
9	115	387	9	2603	225	3977	16	1	Owned	9
10	107	169	7	1474	195	1745	12	—	Rented	10
11	142	94	4	554	40	623	4	—	Free	11
12										12
									Class III—10,000 to 24,999	
									Lulliani Town	
	6	21	565	1678	10	17	1	8	Total	
13	5	10	—	649	1	1	1	—	Owned	13
14	—	—	—	151	—	1	—	1	Rented	14
15	1	11	565	878	9	15	—	7	Free	15
16										16
									Pattoki Municipality	
	74	641	2	708	21	623	7	2	Total	
17	19	354	2	352	5	295	1	—	Owned	17
18	19	190	—	182	—	171	1	—	Rented	18
19	36	97	—	174	16	157	5	2	Free	19
20										20
									Kot Radha Kishan Town	
21	17	330	7	362	192	939	—	—	Total	21
22	9	210	—	250	17	675	—	—	Owned	22
23	8	104	1	96	7	248	—	—	Rented	23
24	—	16	6	16	168	16	—	—	Free	24
									Raja Jang Town	
25	33	9	—	518	27	1468	2	—	Total	25
26	5	1	—	185	14	667	—	—	Owned	26
27	5	1	—	244	4	353	2	—	Rented	27
28	23	7	—	89	9	448	—	—	Free	28

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

	Locality	House-holds	Houses and struc-tures	Principal material used in house								
				Walls								
				Concrete baked bricks/ stone and cement	Stone and Mud	Earth/ Katcha bricks	G. I./ Asbes-tos	Wood	Bam-boo	That-ched	Others	
	Class III—10,000 to 24,999—*Contd.*											
	Chunian Town											
29	Total	2143	2103	1726	3	370	1	—	—	2	1	29
30	Owned	1386	1364	1082	2	278	1	—	—	1	—	30
31	Rented	473	462	390	1	70	—	—	—	—	1	31
32	Free	284	277	254	—	22	—	—	—	1	—	32
	Class IV—Below 10,000											
	Raiwind Town											
33	Total	1561	1546	882	82	536	1	42	2	1	—	33
34	Owned	556	546	278	39	229	—	—	—	—	—	34
35	Rented	662	659	423	40	172	—	23	1	—	—	35
36	Free	343	341	181	3	135	1	19	1	1	—	36
	Khudian Town											
37	Total	1428	1286	311	308	654	1	—	—	12	—	37
38	Owned	752	702	143	154	392	1	—	—	12	—	38
39	Rented	208	182	53	41	88	—	—	—	—	—	39
40	Free	468	402	115	113	174	—	—	—	—	—	40
	Kahna Nau											
41	Total	1272	1245	220	111	913	—	—	—	—	1	41
42	Owned	1172	1149	199	100	849	—	—	—	—	1	42
43	Rented	80	80	14	10	56	—	—	—	—	—	43
44	Free	20	16	7	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	44
	Badhana											
45	Total	942	930	471	31	427	1	—	—	—	—	45
46	Owned	477	469	137	2	330	—	—	—	—	—	46
47	Rented	7	7	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	47
48	Free	458	454	328	29	96	1	—	—	—	—	48

Footnote :—Figures for Bhai Pheru are included in the rural portion of Chunian Tehsil since its inclusion among the urban areas was decided upon at a later stage for Population Census.

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

	Principal material used in house							Mobile	Locality	
	Roof									
	Concrete baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G. L./ Asbes-tos	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud	Other			
	Class III—10,000 to 24,929—*Contd.*									
									Chunian Town	
29	7	1	—	2056	4	32	3	—	Total	29
30	2	1	—	1343	2	15	1	—	Owned	30
31	3	—	—	449	—	8	2	—	Rented	31
32	2	—	—	264	2	9	—	—	Free	32
	Class IV—Below 10,000									
									Raiwind Town	
33	276	148	2	496	18	606	—	—	Total	33
34	13	57	—	192	6	278	—	—	Owned	34
35	192	61	1	161	12	232	—	—	Rented	35
36	71	30	1	143	—	96	—	—	Free	36
									Khudian Town	
37	26	7	—	1139	50	63	1	—	Total	37
38	5	2	—	630	36	28	1	—	Owned	38
39	—	—	—	176	—	6	—	—	Rented	39
40	21	5	—	333	14	29	—	—	Free	40
									Kahna Nau	
41	10	48	1	151	3	1031	1	—	Total	41
42	7	39	1	141	3	957	1	—	Owned	42
43	3	3	—	8	—	66	—	—	Rented	43
44	—	6	—	2	—	8	—	—	Free	44
									Badhana	
45	47	—	2	794	—	87	—	—	Total	45
46	14	—	1	396	—	58	—	—	Owned	46
47	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	Rented	47
48	32	—	1	392	—	29	—	—	Free	48

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 structures	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	**Lahore District** ..	**424573**	**55535**	**124075**	**6700**	**78538**	**3901**	**134233**	**17447**	**341**	**3803**	1
2	..	*22928*	*4060*	*14059*	*368*	*1091*	*68*	*2136*	*9755*	*8*	*163*	2
3	Lahore Tehsil ..	255808	50460	112895	5791	38934	1793	32766	10291	330	2548	3
4	..	*19056*	*3746*	*13305*	*295*	*640*	*64*	*528*	*338*	*8*	*132*	4
5	Chunian Tehsil ..	82563	2567	3823	172	23330	1522	49493	1063	2	591	5
6	..	*1578*	*147*	*143*	*20*	*254*	—	*984*	*20*	—	*10*	6
7	Kasur Tehsil ..	86202	2508	7357	737	16274	586	51974	6093	9	664	7
8	..	*2294*	*167*	*611*	*53*	*197*	*4*	*624*	*617*	—	*21*	8

TABLE 16—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE URBAN LOCALITIES 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	**Lahore District**	**222407**	**51540**	**114614**	**6010**	**13933**	**1624**	**18468**	**14301**	**341**	**1576**	1
2	..	*20219*	*3960*	*13679*	*338*	*441*	*68*	*677*	*945*	*8*	*103*	2
	Class I—1,00,000 and over											
3	Lahore City	194506	49028	105959	5317	9988	1507	11922	8944	330	1511	3
4	..	*18161*	*3712*	*13020*	*279*	*329*	*64*	*311*	*336*	*8*	*102*	4
	Class II—25,000 to 99,999											
5	Kasur Municipality	12503	979	3798	225	655	49	2261	4497	1	38	5
6	..	*1470*	*133*	*484*	*10*	*43*	*1*	*211*	*587*	—	*1*	6
	Class III—10,000 to 24,999											
7	Lulliani Town ..	2306	27	821	4	1418	3	23	1	8	1	7
8	..	*27*	—	*18*	—	*9*	—	—	—	—	—	8
9	Pattoki Municipality	2078	671	689	—	65	12	309	323	2	7	9
10	..	*200*	*97*	*33*	—	*4*	—	*66*	—	—	—	10
11	Kot Radha Kishan Town	1847	271	290	32	121	14	941	175	—	3	11
12	..	*8*	*1*	—	—	—	—	*5*	*2*	—	—	12
13	Raja Jang Town ..	2057	42	252	1	265	—	1416	79	—	2	13
14	..	*117*	*1*	*27*	—	*5*	—	*66*	*18*	—	—	14
15	Chunian Town ..	2103	8	1695	2	358	2	13	21	—	4	15
16	..	*40*	—	*40*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
	Class IV—Below 10,000											
17	Raiwind Town ..	1546	395	315	37	144	26	449	172	—	8	17
18	..	*15*	—	*14*	—	*1*	—	—	—	—	—	18
19	Khudian Town ..	1286	31	268	305	568	11	90	12	—	1	19
20	..	*142*	*12*	*32*	*43*	*50*	*3*	*2*	—	—	—	20
21	Kahna Nau ..	1245	42	101	56	11	—	957	77	—	1	21
22	..	*27*	*3*	*3*	*6*	—	—	*13*	*2*	—	—	22
23	Badhana ..	930	46	426	31	340	—	87	—	—	—	23
24	..	*12*	*1*	*8*	—	—	—	*3*	—	—	—	24

Footnote:—Figures for Bhai Pheru are included in the rural portion of Chunian Tehsil since its inclusion among the urban areas was decided upon at a later stage for Population Census.

TABLE 17—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960

	Locality	Number of families*	Persons in families	Average number of persons per family	Families by type						
					One person 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	**Lahore District**	**445931**	**2101788**	**4.7**	**38746**	**32243**	**220781**	**154161**	**98554**	**39623**	1
2	Lahore Tehsil	273398	1320218	4.8	27113	18859	132125	95301	60595	32675	2
3	Chunian Tehsil	84119	380908	4.5	5472	6439	43781	28427	17908	1914	3
4	Kasur Teshil	88414	400662	4.5	6161	6945	44875	30433	20051	5034	4

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.

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 family.	Families by type						
					One person 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	**Lahore District**	**241096**	**1165849**	**4.8**	**24551**	**16918**	**115816**	**83811**	**60432**	**35247**	1
	Class I—1,00,000 and over										
2	Lahore City ..	211252	1026777	4.9	22198	14581	101167	73306	73881	31235	2
	Class II—25,000 to 99,999										
3	Kasur Municipality	13916	64147	4.6	1109	1147	6986	4674	3223	419	3
	Class III—10,000 to 24,999										
4	Lulliani Town ..	2333	11152	4.8	115	176	1136	906	445	37	4
5	Pattoki Municipality	2267	10321	4.6	255	168	1002	842	551	97	5
6	Kot Radha Kishan Town	1852	9865	5.3	98	94	861	799	391	1802	6
7	Raja Jang Town ..	2174	10054	4.6	98	164	1166	746	385	47	7
8	Chunian Town ..	2142	9560	4.5	192	167	1021	762	514	69	8
	Class IV—Below 10,000										
9	Raiwind Town ..	1522	7643	5.0	168	140	785	429	218	42	9
10	Khudian Town ..	1426	5943	4.2	126	129	630	541	352	1410	10
11	Kahna Nau ..	1271	6019	4.7	72	99	688	412	197	19	11
12	Badhana ..	941	4368	4.6	120	53	374	394	275	70	12

Footnote :—Figures for Bhai Pheru are included in the rural portion of Chunian Tehsil since its inclusion among the urban areas was decided upon at a later stage for Population Census.

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	**Lahore District** ..	**445931**	**38746**	**53209**	**59888**	**69070**	**65664**	1
2	Lahore Tehsil ..	273398	27113	30014	33434	39202	38248	2
3	Chunian Tehsil ..	84119	5472	11428	12999	14576	13605	3
4	Kasur Tehsil ...	88414	6161	11767	13455	15292	13811	4

TABLE 19—FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY—1960

Right hand spread

	Family by number of persons per family					Average number of persons per family	Locality	
	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
1	**56338**	**41194**	**27740**	**16766**	**17316**	**4.7**	**Lahore District**	1
2	34965	26726	18622	11861	13213	4.8	Lahore Tehsil	2
3	10192	7053	4385	2439	1970	4.5	Chunian Tehsil	3
4	11181	7415	4733	2466	2133	4.5	Kasur Tehsil	4

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.

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

	Locality	*Families	Families by number of persons per family										Average No. of persons per family	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over		
1	**Lahore District**	**241096**	**24551**	**26885**	**29388**	**33416**	**32968**	**30654**	**23880**	**16611**	**10542**	**12201**	**5.8**	1
	Class I—1,00,000 and over													
2	Lahore City ..	211252	22198	23213	25008	28728	28479	26816	21250	14946	9532	11082	4.86	2
	Class II—25,000 to 99,999													
3	Kasur Municipality	13916	1109	1834	2067	2155	2011	1774	1257	794	451	464	4.60	3
	Class III—10,000 to 24,999													
4	Lulliani ..	2333	115	283	329	401	379	328	210	136	61	91	4.78	4
5	Pattoki Municipality	2267	255	281	278	354	340	280	192	127	86	74	4.55	5
6	Kot Radha Kishan Town	1852	98	149	228	228	277	261	243	139	121	98	5.32	6
7	Raja Jang Town	2174	98	267	389	382	374	273	145	89	78	79	4.62	7
8	Chunian Town ..	2142	192	288	323	346	318	282	168	102	56	58	4.46	8
	Class IV—Below 10,000													
9	Raiwind Town	1522	168	88	227	221	230	183	118	81	48	158	5.02	9
10	Khudian Town	1426	126	243	232	238	221	163	95	59	27	22	4.16	10
11	Kahna Nau	1271	72	145	193	212	211	170	116	67	43	42	4.78	11
12	Badhana	941	120	94	114	141	128	124	86	71	30	23	4.64	12

Footnote:—(1) *A Census family includes husband, and/or wife, with or without own sons and/or daughters and/or parents and/or daughters-in-laws.

(2) Figures for Bhai Pheru are included in the rural portion of Chunian Tehsil since its inclusion among the urban areas was decided upon at a later stage for Population Census.

Copy No. I

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

HOUSING CENSUS REGISTER, 1960

Admn. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block

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*

Line No.	Building/ House No.	TYPE OF STRUCTURE: Material of wall. 1. Concrete or Baked Bricks/Stone in Cement. 2. Stone in mud. 3. Earth/Kutcha Bricks. 4. G. I./Asbestos sheets. 5. Wood. 6. Bamboo. 7. Thatch. 8. Others.	TYPE OF STRUCTURE: Material of roof. 1. Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks. 2. Baked tiles 3. G.I./Asbestos sheets. 4. Wood. 5. Bamboo Thatch. 6. Mud Thatch. 7. Others.	Mobile:— 1. Boat 2. Tent 3. Others	Household No.	Does the household live in— 1. Owned or 2. Rented or 3. Free house.	Name of Head of Household. 1. For all occupied residential houses write the name of the head of the household 2. For institution, hotel, etc., enter its name. 3. For any structure not meant or not occupied for residential purposes write shop, mosque, office, warehouse, "Vacant shop etc." "Under construction shop etc.". "Vacant Residential" or "under construction Residential" as the case may be.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
Page Total	No. of occupied (Residential) Houses ( ), No. of unoccupied Structures ( ),						

CENSUS SCHEDULE

Number of usual inhabitant in the household.								Total		Rooms occupied by the household.	During last 12 months.						Line No.
											Born Alive		Infants below one year died		Total deaths including infant deaths shown in Cols. 22&23		
Wife	Son	Daughter	Daughter-in-law	Father	Mother	Other relatives	Others (non-relatives, servants, etc.)	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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																	29
																	30
No. of Households ( )																	Page Total

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. Absestos 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

LAHORE

PART-IV

POPULATION TABLES

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF

THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE

TABLE 1—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	**Lahore District** ..	**2216**	**2479687**	**1355492**	**1124195**	**829**	1
2	Lahore Tehsil ..	673	1625810	900450	725360	806	2
3	Chunian Tehsil ..	1135	418902	222698	196204	881	3
4	Kasur Tehsil ..	408	434975	232344	202631	872	4

Footnote :—1951 population data for Chunian and Kasur Tehsils has been adjusted for the villages transferred from Chunian to Kasur Tehsil during the inter-census period.

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	**Lahore District** ..	**1465056**	**813571**	**651485**	**980821**	**484235**	**49.37**	1
2	Lahore Tehsil ..	1317119	734506	582613	359364	457755	53.27	2
3	Chunian Tehsil ..	33421	17795	15626	37297	—3876	—10.39	3
4	Kasur Tehsil ..	114516	61270	53246	84160	30356	36.07	4

TABLE 1—POPULATION BY SEX AND AREA SHOWING POPULATION OF FEMALES AND MALES AND PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE—1951 AND 1961

	1951 POPULATION			Females per 1000 males	Increase in population 1951—61		Persons per square mile		Locality	
	Both Sexes	Males	Females		Number	Per cent	1961	1951		
1	**1895061**	**1038878**	**856183**	**824**	**584626**	**30.85**	**1119**	**855**	**Lahore District**	1
2	1134757	632136	502621	795	491053	43.27	2416	1686	Lahore Tehsil	2
3	390724	208642	182082	873	28178	7.21	369	344	Chunian Tehsil	3
4	369580	198100	171480	866	65395	17.69	1066	906	Kasur Tehsil	4

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	**1014631**	**541921**	**472710**	**914407**	**100224**	**10.96**	**Lahore District**	1
2	308691	165944	142747	275536	33155	12.03	Lahore Tehsil	2
3	385481	204903	180578	285429	100052	35.05	Chunian Tehsil	3
4	320459	171074	149385	353442	—32983	—9.33	Kasur Tehsil	4

TABLE 3—CITIES/DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TOWNS SHOWING POPULATION SEX AND RELIGION, 1961 AND POPULATION BY RELIGIONS, 1951

City District Headquarters Town	Religion and percent Muslims	Population 1961			Population 1951	Increase 1951—1961 Both Sexes	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent
Lahore City Including Municipality and Cantonment	(*a*) **All Religions**	**1296477**	**723199**	**573278**	**849333**	**447144**	**52.65**
	(*b*) Muslims	1240247	693108	547139	817236	423011	51.76
	Per cent	95.66	95.84	95.44	96.22	94.60	
	(*c*) Caste Hindus	79	61	18	215	—136	—63.26
	(*d*) Scheduled Caste	725	397	328	1545	—820	—53.07
	(*e*) Christians	55221	29527	25694	30279	24942	82.37
	(*f*) Other Religions	205	106	99	58	147	253.48

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
Lahore City	**1296477**	**723199**	**573278**	**849476**	**478581**	**370895**
Municipal Corporation	*1227996*	*679760*	*548236*	*789400*	*438802*	*350598*
Cantonment	*68481*	*43439*	*25042*	*60076*	*39779*	*20297*

Footnote :—(*i*) 1951 data includes Non-Pakistanis.
(*ii*) 1961 data excludes Non-Pakistanis.

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

Increase 1951—61 (—Decrease)		Approximate Area	Persons per Sq. mile (Approximate)		Females per 1000 males		Position in size order	City/District Headquarters Town
Number of persons	Per cent	Sq. miles	1961	1951	1961	1951	1951	
447001	**53**	**128.0**	**10129**	**6637**	**793**	**775**	**2**	**Lahore City**
438596	*56*	..	..	..	*807*	*799*	..	*Municipal Corporation*
8405	*14*	..	..	..	*576*	*510*	..	*Cantonment*

TABLE 5—DECENNIAL CHANGES IN POPULATION—1901 to 1961

showing variation in Number of Persons and Per cent

	Locality	1901	1911			1921			1931			
		Population	Population	Variation	Per cent	Population	Variation	Per cent	Population	Variation	Per cent	
1	**Lahore District**	**890238**	**886388**	**—3850**	**—0.4**	**1001956**	**115568**	**13.0**	**1212974**	**211018**	**21.1**	1
2	Badhana	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	2
3	Bhai Pheru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4	Chunian Town	8959	7151	—1808	—20.2	7642	491	6.9	8269	627	8.2	4
5	Kahna Nau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
6	Kasur Municipality	22022	24783	2761	12.5	31018	6235	25.2	46815	15797	50.9	6
7	Khudian Town	3401	2992	—409	—12.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
8	Kot Radha Kishan Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
9	Lahore City	202964	228687	25723	12.67	281781	53094	23.22	429747	147966	52.51	9
10	*Lahore Municipality*	*186884*	*210271*	*23387*	*12.5*	*257295*	*47024*	*22.4*	*400075*	*142780*	*55.5*	10
11	*Lahore Cantt.*	*16080*	*18416*	*2336*	*14.5*	*24486*	*6070*	*33.0*	*29672*	*5186*	*21.2*	11
12	Lulliani Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
13	Pattoki Municipality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8016	..	..	13
14	Raiwind Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
15	Raja Jang Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

TABLE 5—DECENNIAL CHANGES IN POPULATION—1901 to 1961

showing variation in Number of Persons and Per cent

	1941			1951			1961			Locality	
	Population	Variation	Per cent	Population	Variation	Per cent	Population	Variation	Per cent		
1	**1513040**	**300066**	**24.7**	**1895228**	**382188**	**25.3**	**2479687**	**584459**	**30.84**	**Lahore District**	1
2	..	..	..	4524	..	..	4624	100	2.21	Badhana	2
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	10999	..	..	Bhai Pheru	3
4	10093	1824	22.1	9892	—201	—2.0	10519	627	6.34	Chunian Town	4
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8397	..	..	Kahna Nau	5
6	53101	6286	13.4	63086	9985	18.8	74546	11460	18.16	Kasur Municipality	6
7	4969	..	..	6292	1323	26.6	6821	529	8.41	Khudian Town	7
8	..	..	..	8657	..	..	10536	1879	21.70	Kot Radha Kishan Town	8
9	671659	241912	56.29	849476	177817	26.47	1296477	447001	52.62	Lahore City	9
10	*632136*	*232061*	*58.0*	*789400*	*15764*	*24.9*	*1227996*	*438596*	*55.56*	*Lahore Municipality*	10
11	*39523*	*9851*	*33.2*	*60076*	*20553*	*52.0*	*68481*	*8405*	*14.00*	*Lahore Cantt.*	11
12	..	..	..	11177	..	..	11988	811	7.26	Lulliani Town	12
13	11114	3098	38.6	12456	1342	12.1	11903	—553	—4.44	Pattoki Municipality	13
14	..	..	..	5364	..	..	7621	2257	42.08	Raiwind Town	14
15	..	..	..	9897	..	..	10625	728	7.36	Raja Jang Town	15

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	
	Lahore District						
1	**Both Sexes—All Ages** ..	**2479687**	**1360607**	**983769**	**131131**	**4180**	1
	MALES						
2	**All Ages** ..	**1355492**	**789095**	**505638**	**58455**	**2304**	2
3	0—9 ..	409841	409841	—	—	—	3
4	10—19 ..	273439	257701	15425	239	74	4
5	20—39 ..	381339	112057	257036	10860	1386	5
6	40—59 ..	195755	7553	167532	20025	645	6
7	60 & over ..	95118	1943	65645	27331	199	7
	FEMALES						
8	**All Ages** ..	**1124195**	**571512**	**478131**	**72676**	**1876**	8
9	0—9 ..	375926	375926	—	—	—	9
10	10—19 ..	224814	174853	49581	215	165	10
11	20—39 ..	314891	19358	287160	7213	1160	11
12	40—59 ..	142651	1093	114845	26329	383	12
13	60 & over ..	65913	282	26544	38919	168	13

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

	1951					Locality Ages and Sex	
	Population	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced		
						Lahore District	
1	**1895061**	**1033006**	**748735**	**108416**	**4904**	**Both Sexes—All Ages**	1
						MALES	
2	**1038878**	**561848**	**421207**	**53432**	**2391**	**All Ages**	2
3	223440	223440	—	—	—	0—9	3
4	326110	273070	51622	1140	278	10—19	4
5	276720	58385	206572	10780	983	20—39	5
6	151382	5930	124206	20531	715	40—59	6
7	61226	1023	38807	20981	415	60 & over	7
						FEMALES	
8	**856183**	**471158**	**327528**	**54984**	**2513**	**All Ages**	8
9	197401	197401	—	—	—	0—9	9
10	343115	247595	94471	863	186	10—19	10
11	162614	23535	131039	7553	487	20—39	11
12	104361	2429	78458	22292	1182	40—59	12
13	48692	198	23560	24276	658	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	
	Lahore District										
1	**All Areas**	**T**	**2479687**	**74366**	**321210**	**390191**	**251637**	**246616**	**217911**	**191261**	1
2		**M**	**1355492**	**38041**	**165055**	**206745**	**136328**	**137111**	**122151**	**101509**	2
3		**F**	**1124195**	**36325**	**156155**	**183446**	**115309**	**109505**	**95760**	**89752**	3
4	Never Married	T	1360607	74366	321210	390191	244913	187641	84123	30165	4
5		M	789095	38041	165055	206745	134276	123425	70656	26576	5
6		F	571512	36325	156155	183446	110637	64216	13467	3589	6
7	Married	T	983769	—	—	—	6614	58392	130685	156120	7
8		M	505638	—	—	—	1997	13428	49678	71890	8
9		F	478131	—	—	—	4617	44964	81007	84230	9
10	Widowed	T	131131	—	—	—	77	377	2468	4194	10
11		M	58455	—	—	—	42	197	1545	2628	11
12		F	72676	—	—	—	35	180	923	1566	12
13	Divorced	T	4180	—		—	33	206	635	782	13
14		M	2304	—	—	—	13	61	272	415	14
15		F	1876	—	—	—	20	145	363	367	15
16	**Urban Part**	T	1465056	43470	185580	226231	161172	150278	137737	116574	16
17		M	813571	22296	95353	119233	87217	84699	80319	63374	17
18		F	651485	21174	90227	106998	73955	65579	57418	53200	18
19	Never Married	T	831088	43470	185580	226231	158090	118977	60069	20543	19
20		M	485798	22296	95353	119233	86242	78328	50308	18189	20
21		F	345290	21174	90227	106998	71848	40649	9761	2354	21
22	Married	T	563482	—	—	—	3028	31077	76033	93445	22
23		M	296819	—	—	—	943	6294	29079	43695	23
24		F	266663	—	—	—	2085	24783	46954	49750	24
25	Widowed	T	68211	—	—	—	32	122	1319	2180	25
26		M	29706	—	—	—	25	43	791	1285	26
27		F	38505	—	—	—	7	79	528	895	27
28	Divorced	T	2275	—	—	—	22	102	316	406	28
29		M	1248	—	—	—	7	34	141	205	29
30		F	1027	—	—	—	15	68	175	201	30
31	**Rural Part**	T	1014631	30896	135630	163960	90465	96338	80174	74687	31
32		M	541921	15745	69702	87512	49111	52412	41832	38135	32
33		F	472710	15151	65928	76448	41354	43926	38342	36552	33
34	Never Married	T	529519	30896	135630	163960	86823	68664	24054	9622	34
35		M	303297	15745	69702	87512	48034	45097	20348	8387	35
36		F	226222	15151	65928	76448	38789	23567	3706	1235	36
37	Married	T	420287	—	—	—	3586	27315	54652	62675	37
38		M	208819	—	—	—	1054	7134	20599	28195	38
39		F	211468	—	—	—	2532	20181	34053	34480	39
40	Widowed	T	62920	—	—	—	45	255	1149	2014	40
41		M	28749	—	—	—	17	154	754	1343	41
42		F	34171	—	—	—	28	101	395	671	42
43	Divorced	T	1905	—	—	—	11	104	319	376	43
44		M	1056	—	—	—	6	27	131	210	44
45		F	849	—	—	—	5	77	188	166	45

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	
									Lahore District	
1	**158695**	**128363**	**115893**	**89750**	**88374**	**44389**	**161031**	**T**	**All Areas**	1
2	**86282**	**71397**	**66660**	**51390**	**52143**	**25562**	**95118**	**M**		2
3	**72413**	**56966**	**49233**	**38360**	**36231**	**18827**	**65913**	**F**		3
4	11315	5812	3667	2200	1716	1063	2225	T	Never Married	4
5	9844	4981	3181	1898	1522	952	1943	M		5
6	1471	831	486	302	194	111	282	F		6
7	141356	116035	101205	76687	70323	34163	92189	T	Married	7
8	72722	62746	58277	44595	44046	20614	65645	M		8
9	68634	53289	42928	32092	26277	13549	26544	F		9
10	5426	5985	10660	10543	16132	9019	66250	T	Widowed	10
11	3343	3344	4995	4699	6432	3899	27331	M		11
12	2083	2641	5665	5844	9700	5120	38919	F		12
13	598	531	361	320	203	144	367	T	Divorced	13
14	373	326	207	198	143	97	199	M		14
15	225	205	154	122	60	47	168	F		15
16	94490	78093	68077	50732	48124	24752	79746	T	**Urban Part**	16
17	52914	44883	41017	30248	28980	14857	48181	M		17
18	41576	33210	27060	20484	19144	9895	31565	F		18
19	7630	3878	2299	1309	1021	724	1267	T	Never Married	19
20	6709	3289	2035	1142	911	667	1096	M		20
21	921	589	264	167	110	57	171	F		21
22	83807	70728	59906	43260	38147	18745	45306	T	Married	22
23	44311	39670	36296	26320	24581	11978	33652	M		23
24	39496	31058	23610	16940	13566	6767	11654	F		24
25	2740	3172	5650	5993	8846	5198	32959	T	Widowed	25
26	1700	1726	2555	2687	3412	2154	13328	M		26
27	1040	1446	3095	3306	5434	3044	19631	F		27
28	313	315	222	170	110	85	214	T	Divorced	28
29	194	198	131	99	76	58	105	M		29
30	119	117	91	71	34	27	109	F		30
31	64205	50270	47816	39018	40250	19637	81285	T	**Rural Part**	31
32	33368	26514	25643	21142	23163	10705	46937	M		32
33	30837	23756	22173	17876	17087	8932	34348	F		33
34	3685	1934	1368	891	695	339	958	T	Never Married	34
35	3135	1692	1146	756	611	285	847	M		35
36	550	242	222	135	84	54	111	F		36
37	57549	45307	41299	33427	32176	15418	46883	T	Married	37
38	28411	23076	21981	18275	19465	8636	31993	M		38
39	29138	22231	19318	15152	12711	6782	14890	F		39
40	2686	2813	5010	4550	7286	3821	33291	T	Widowed	40
41	1643	1618	2440	2012	3020	1745	14003	M		41
42	1043	1195	2570	2538	4266	2076	19288	F		42
43	285	216	139	150	93	59	153	T	Divorced	43
44	179	128	76	99	67	39	94	M		44
45	106	88	63	51	26	20	59	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	**Lahore District**	**T**	**161031**	**88330**	**40615**	**21407**	**8111**	**2568**	1
2		**M**	**95118**	**52417**	**24309**	**12086**	**4761**	**1545**	2
3		**F**	**65913**	**35913**	**16306**	**9321**	**3350**	**1023**	3
4	Urban Part	T	79746	46004	19163	9908	3391	1280	4
5		M	48181	27989	11797	5579	2033	783	5
6		F	31565	18015	7366	4329	1358	497	6
7	Rural Part	T	81285	42326	21452	11499	4720	1288	7
8		M	46937	24428	12512	6507	2728	762	8
9		F	34348	17898	8940	4992	1992	526	9
10	Lahore City	T	67568	39288	16066	8157	2940	1117	10
11		M	41197	24030	10001	4684	1782	700	11
12		F	26371	15258	6065	3473	1158	417	12
13	Kasur Municipality	T	5255	2806	1390	805	194	60	13
14		M	3027	1677	841	371	108	30	14
15		F	2228	1129	549	434	86	30	15

Footnote : Lahore City and Kasur Municipality figures are included in the Urban Part totals also.

TABLE 9—CHILDREN AGED 0—14, COMPLETED MONTHS I 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
	Lahore District									
1	**All Ages 0 to 9**	**785767**	**409841**	**375926**	**455281**	**236882**	**21839**	**330486**	**172959**	**157527**
2	**Infants under 1 year**	**74366**	**38041**	**36325**	**43470**	**22295**	**21174**	**30896**	**15745**	**15151**
3	Under 1 month ..	6536	3417	3119	3370	1774	1596	3166	1643	1523
4	1 month ..	8807	4589	4218	4758	2516	2242	4049	2073	1976
5	2 months ..	8904	4597	4307	4994	2583	2411	3910	2014	1896
6	3 months ..	8681	4448	4233	5205	2669	2536	3476	1779	1697
7	4 months ..	7134	3691	3443	4257	2170	2087	2877	1521	1356
8	5 months ..	5225	2647	2578	3151	1607	1544	2074	1040	1034
9	6 months ..	10888	5281	5607	6401	3192	3209	4487	2089	2398
10	7 months ..	3624	1778	1846	2287	1162	1125	1337	616	721
11	8 months ..	5001	2561	2440	3017	1532	1485	1984	1029	955
12	9 months ..	3985	2085	1900	5379	1216	1163	1606	869	737
13	10 months ..	3573	1907	1666	2350	1266	1084	1223	641	582
14	11 months ..	2008	1040	968	1301	609	692	707	431	276
15	**Children 1—4 years** ..	**321210**	**165055**	**156155**	**185580**	**95353**	**90227**	**13630**	**69702**	**65928**
16	1 year ..	71020	36262	34759	39969	20550	19419	31051	15712	15339
17	2 years ..	82151	42319	39838	47637	24450	23187	34514	17869	16645
18	3 years ..	89589	45691	43892	52028	26504	25524	37561	19187	18374
19	4 years ..	78450	40783	37668	45946	23849	22097	32504	16934	15570
20	**Children 5—9 years** ..	**390191**	**206745**	**18344**	**226231**	**119233**	**106998**	**163960**	**87512**	**76448**
21	5 years ..	87839	47222	40617	51314	27406	23908	36525	19816	15709
22	6 years ..	76147	40253	35894	45560	23931	21629	30587	16322	14265
23	7 years ..	77030	40132	36898	43879	22683	21196	33151	17449	15702
24	8 years ..	77689	40825	36864	45935	23982	21953	31754	16843	14911
25	9 years ..	71486	38313	33173	39543	21231	18312	31943	17082	14861
26	**Children 10—14 years**	**251637**	**136328**	**115309**	**161172**	**87217**	**73955**	**90465**	**49111**	**41354**
27	10—11 years ..	95113	50331	44782	63434	33505	29929	31679	16826	14853
28	12—14 years ..	156524	85997	770527	97738	53712	44026	58786	32285	26501

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

Place of Birth	PLACE OF ENUMERATION					
	Lahore District			Lahore City		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1. All Places ..	**2479687**	**1355492**	**1124195**	**1296477**	**723199**	**573278**
2. East Pakistan ..	**1376**	**905**	**471**	**1050**	**683**	**367**
3. Rajshahi Division ..	56	26	30	55	26	29
4. Khulna Division ..	22	16	6	22	16	6
5. Dacca Division ..	1089	725	364	764	503	261
6. Chittagong Division ..	209	138	71	209	138	71
7. West Pakistan ..	**1816770**	**983842**	**832928**	**909368**	**500617**	**408751**
8. Hazara District ..	11989	7602	4387	11540	7341	4199
9. Mardan District ..	3413	2275	1138	3065	1981	1084
10. Peshawar District ..	9118	5631	3487	8165	4924	3241
11. Kohat District ..	3012	2306	706	2718	2068	650
12. Dera Ismail Khan District ..	1320	1034	286	1117	876	241
13. Bannu District ..	354	229	125	258	169	89
14. Campbellpur District ..	4019	2743	1276	3778	2570	1208
15. Rawalpindi District ..	12827	8378	4449	11955	7824	4131
16. Jhelum District ..	8882	5852	3030	8136	5379	2757
17. Gujrat District ..	14519	9073	5446	13291	8389	4902
18. Sargodha District ..	7434	4557	2877	6649	4086	2583
19. Mianwali District ..	2135	1481	654	1945	1348	597
20. Lyallpur District ..	12331	6781	5550	10061	5683	4378
21. Jhang District ..	1708	1031	677	1492	935	557
22. Lahore District ..	1619255	866221	753034	738684	397015	341669
23. Gujranwala District ..	14509	8199	6310	13145	7507	5638
24. Sheikhupura District ..	30880	16173	14707	24146	13127	11019
25. Sialkot District ..	32377	19197	13180	29295	17534	11761
26. Dera Ghazi Khan District ..	598	462	138	462	369	93
27. Muzaffargarh District ..	373	225	148	277	174	103
28. Multan District ..	5837	3399	2438	4980	2983	1997
29. Montgomery District ..	9086	4623	4463	4492	2544	1948
30. Bahawalpur District ..	1770	1047	723	1413	860	553
31. Bahawalnagar District ..	47	23	24	18	8	10
32. Rahimyar Khan District ..	536	334	202	499	309	190
33. Jacobabad District ..	4	2	2	1	..	1
34. Sukkur District ..	437	253	184	409	238	171
35. Larkana District ..	28	16	12	27	15	12
36. Nawabshah District ..	109	92	17	61	47	14
37. Khairpur District ..	32	29	3	30	27	3
38. Hyderabad District ..	1014	635	379	898	578	320
39. Dadu District ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Tharparkar District ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
41. Sanghar District ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Thatta District ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Place of Birth	PLACE OF ENUMERATION					
	Lahore District			Lahore City		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
43. Quetta/Pishin District ..	2205	1311	894	1991	1215	776
44. Sibi District ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. Loralai District ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. Zhob District ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
47. Chagai District ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. Kalat District ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
49. Mekran District ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
50. Kharan District ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Karachi District ..	4611	2627	1984	4370	2494	1876
52. Lasbela District ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. Frontier Regions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. Pakistanis born in Kashmir	**15134**	**9905**	**5229**	**14276**	**9383**	**4893**
55. Other Parts of Pak/India Sub-continent	**644386**	**359680**	**284706**	**369975**	**211500**	**158475**
56. Other Muslim Countries ..	**858**	**537**	**321**	**731**	**431**	**300**
(*i*) Afghanistan ..	349	257	92	263	177	86
(*ii*) Arabian Peninsula ..	209	120	89	185	101	84
(*iii*) Indonesia ..	22	15	7	22	15	7
(*iv*) Iran ..	127	72	55	126	72	54
(*v*) Iraq ..	73	36	37	71	34	37
(*vi*) Others ..	78	37	41	64	32	32
57. Other Countries in Asia	**373**	**216**	**157**	**305**	**184**	**121**
(*i*) Burma ..	259	145	114	212	123	89
(*ii*) Ceylon ..	5	3	2	5	3	2
(*iii*) China ..	102	62	40	81	52	29
(*iv*) Tibet ..	5	5	—	5	5	—
(*v*) Others ..	2	1	1	2	1	1
58. Other Muslim Countries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
59. Other Countries ..	**790**	**407**	**383**	**772**	**401**	**371**

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

	Locality	ALL RELIGIONS		MUSLIMS		CASTE HINDUS		
		1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	**Lahore District** ..	**2479687**	**1895061**	**2352956**	**1794331**	**89**	**231**	1
2	Lahore Tehsil ..	1625810	1134757	1547189	1082417	85	224	2
3	Chunian Tehsil ..	418902	515507	400845	485111	—	5	3
4	Kasur Tehsil ..	434975	244797	404922	226803	4	2	4

Footnote—: 1951 tehsil data for Christians and Others not available.

TABLE 11—POPULATION BY MAIN RELIGIOUS GROUPS—1951 AND 1961

	SCHEDULED CASTE		CHRISTIANS		OTHERS		Locality	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951		
1	**1131**	**2202**	**125240**	**98107**	**271**	**190**	**Lahore District**	1
2	854	1672	77472	..	210	..	Lahore Tehsil	2
3	31	151	18019	..	7	..	Chunian Tehsil	3
4	246	379	29749	..	54	..	Kasur Tehsil	4

TABLE 12—ANALYSIS OF SMALLER RELIGIOUS GROUPS, 1951 AND 1961

(This Table analyses the totals shown under "OTHERS" in Table 11)

Locality	BUDDHISTS		PARSIS		OTHER	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
Lahore District ..	**46**	**8**	**154**	**173**	**71**	**9**

TABLE 13—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX—1961

Main Religious Groups

Locality	ALL RELIGIONS		MUSLIMS		CASTE HINDUS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Lahore District ..	**1355492**	**1124195**	**1287551**	**1065405**	**67**	**22**

TABLE 13—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX—1961

Main Religious Groups

SCHEDULED CASTE		CHRISTIANS		OTHERS		Locality
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
618	**513**	**67116**	**58124**	**140**	**131**	**Lahore District**

TABLE 14—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX—1961

Smaller Religious Groups.

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

Locality	BUDDHISTS		PARSIS		OTHERS (*a*)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Lahore District ..	**22**	**24**	**78**	**76**	**40**	**31**

Footnote :—(*a*) Including persons reporting other rellgions or no rellgion or who did not state their religions

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	**Lahore District**	**All Ages**	**1705**	**1159**	**1215**	**713**	**1215**	**771**	1
2		0—9 ..	173	51	197	109	162	103	2
3		10—19 ..	245	111	290	146	227	166	3
4		20—39 ..	247	209	302	199	342	190	4
5		40 and Over ..	940	788	426	259	484	312	5

TABLE 16—POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUES AND SEX—1961

	Mother Tongue	Lahore District					
		1961—Number			1961—Percentage		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	**TOTAL**	**2479687**	**1355492**	**1124195**	**100**	**100**	1
	Dravidian Family—						
2	Brahui	109	72	37	—	—	2
3	South Indian Languages ..	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Indo-European Family Dardic Branch—						
4	Kafir Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Kashmiri	2514	1676	838	.1	.1	5
6	Kohwar	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	Kohistani	—	—	—	—	—	7
	European Branch—						
8	English	1253	644	609	.1	.1	8
	Indo Aryan Branch—						
9	Bengali	1127	681	446	.1	—	9
10	Gujrati	776	444	332	—	—	10
11	Hindi	14	10	4	—	—	11
12	Marathi	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	Punjabi	2208859	1202931	1005928	89.1	89.5	13
14	Rajasthani	22230	12217	10013	.9	.9	14
15	Sindhi	267	113	154	—	—	15
16	Urdu	222437	124232	98205	8.9	8.7	16
	Iranian Branch—						
17	Baluchi	314	188	126	—	—	17
18	Persian	578	338	240	—	—	18
19	Pushtu	19178	11927	7251	.8	.7	19
	Semitic Branch—						
20	Arabic	25	17	8	—	—	20
21	Other Languages and Languages not stated	6	2	4	—	—	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 total population.

	Population and Languages	LAHORE DISTRICT					
		1961			1951	Percentage	
		Males	Females	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951
1	**Population** ..	**1355492**	**1124195**	**2479637**	**1895061**	**100**	**100**
2	Bengali ..	820	488	1308	440	.1	—
3	Punjabi ..	1241308	1031815	2273123	1865482	91.7	98.4
4	Pushtu ..	14479	8698	23177	6450	.9	.3
5	Sindhi ..	235	201	436	962	—	.1
6	Urdu ..	423643	252989	686632	487909	27.7	25.7
7	Baluchi ..	385	156	541	650	—	—
8	Brahui ..	345	92	437	—	—	—
9	Persian ..	50127	22005	72132	5459	2.9	.3
10	Arabic ..	21104	11846	32950	2346	1.3	.1
11	English ..	126401	56414	182815	123907	7.4	6.5

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 total population.

	LAHORE CITY						Population and Languages	
	1961			1951	Percentage			
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951		
1	**723199**	**573273**	**1296477**	**849333**	**100**	**1000**	**Population**	1
2	688	433	1121	265	—	—	Bengali	2
3	646900	512375	1159275	833670	89.4	98.1	Punjabi	3
4	12821	8317	21138	5590	1.6	.7	Pushtu	4
5	204	176	380	933	—	.1	Sindhi	5
6	293292	181139	474431	271702	36.6	32.0	Urdu	6
7	230	134	364	597	—	—	Baluchi	7
8	151	48	199	—	—	—	Brahui	8
9	36837	17642	53879	2599	4.2	.3	Persian	9
10	14749	7775	22524	1361	1.7	.2	Arabic	10
11	94198	40585	134783	103547	10.4	12.2	English	11

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	**Lahore District**	**2479687**	**1355492**	**1124195**	**520845**	**371528**	**149317**	**21.00**	**27.41**	**13.28**	1
2	Lahore Tehsil	1625810	900450	725360	451960	313424	138536	27.80	34.81	19.10	2
3	Chunian Tehsil	418902	222698	196204	31131	27239	3892	7.43	12.23	1.98	3
4	Kasur Tehsil	434975	232344	202631	37754	30865	6889	8.68	13.28	3.40	4

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	Lahore City	1296477	723199	573278	423863	289004	134859	32.69	39.96	23.52	1
	Class II—25,000 to 99,999										
2	Kasur Municipality	74546	40006	34540	13918	10722	3196	18.67	26.80	9.25	2
	Class III—10,000 to 24,999										
3	Lulliani Town ..	11988	6424	5564	1763	1302	461	14.71	20.27	8.29	3
4	Pattoki Municipality	11903	6371	5532	2622	2007	615	22.03	31.50	11.12	4
5	Bhai Pheru ..	10999	5935	5064	1544	1219	325	14.04	20.54	6.42	5
6	Raja Jang Town ..	10625	5592	5033	1074	891	183	10.11	15.93	3.64	6
7	Kot Radha Kishan Town	10536	5589	4947	2336	1859	477	22.17	33.26	9.64	7
8	Chunian Town ..	10519	5489	5030	2183	1661	522	20.75	30.26	10.38	8
	Class IV—Below 10,000										
9	Kahna Nau ..	8397	4549	3848	938	758	180	11.17	16.66	4.68	9
10	Raiwind Town ..	7621	4220	3401	2041	1599	442	26.78	37.89	13.00	10
11	Khudian Town ..	6821	3659	3162	959	808	151	14.06	22.08	4.78	11
12	Badhana ..	4624	2538	2086	557	460	97	12.05	18.12	4.65	12

TABLE 20—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX, 1961

	Localities	ALL LITERATES			MUSLIMS			
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	
1	**Lahore District** ..	**520845**	**371528**	**149317**	**510192**	**364694**	**145498**	1
2	Lahore City ..	423863	289004	134859	415846	283992	131854	2
3	Kasur Municipality ..	13918	10722	3196	13638	10563	3075	3

TABLE 20—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX, 1961

	CASTE HINDUS		SCHEDULED CASTE		CHRISTIANS		OTHER RELIGIONS		Localities	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	**3**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**6778**	**3798**	**37**	**19**	**Lahore District**	1
2	3	—	9	—	4964	2986	36	19	Lahore City	2
3	—	—	7	1	152	120	—	—	Kasur Municipality	3

TABLE 21—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE, BY AGE AND SEX FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS—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 Q uran	Illi-terate	
	Lahore District									
1	**All Ages**	**Total**	**2479687**	**1465056**	**1014631**	**410679**	**43119**	**143168**	**868090**	1
2		**Males**	**1355492**	**813571**	**541921**	**287804**	**24486**	**29223**	**472058**	2
3		**Females**	**1124195**	**651485**	**472710**	**122875**	**18633**	**113945**	**396032**	3
4	0—4	Total	395576	229050	166526	—	—	—	229050	4
5		Males	203096	117649	85447	—	—	—	117649	5
6		Females	192480	111401	81079	—	—	—	111401	6
7	5—9	Total	390191	226231	163960	21153	16794	7037	181247	7
8		Males	206745	119233	87512	12746	9915	1243	95329	8
9		Females	183446	106998	76448	8407	6879	5794	85918	9
10	10—14	Total	251637	161172	90465	74110	12145	15526	59391	10
11		Males	136328	87217	49111	45643	7208	1864	32502	11
12		Females	115309	73955	41354	28467	4937	13662	26889	12
13	15—19	Total	246616	150278	96338	75983	2731	19244	52320	13
14		Males	137111	84699	52412	49622	1396	2788	30893	14
15		Females	109505	65579	43926	26361	1335	16456	21427	15
16	20—24	Total	217911	137737	80174	64363	2117	18961	52296	16
17		Males	122151	80319	41832	46723	1059	2913	29624	17
18		Females	95760	57418	38342	17640	1058	16048	22672	18
19	25 and over	Total	977756	560588	417168	175070	9332	82400	293786	19
20		Males	550061	324454	225607	133070	4908	20415	166061	20
21		Females	427695	236134	191561	42000	4424	61985	127725	21

TABLE 21—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE, BY AGE AND SEX FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS—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	
						Lahore District
1	**55339**	**11708**	**90209**	**857375**	**Total**	**All Ages**
2	**50047**	**9191**	**24458**	**458225**	**Males**	
3	**5292**	**2517**	**65751**	**399150**	**Females**	
4	—	—	—	166526	Total	0—4
5	—	—	—	85447	Males	
6	—	—	—	81079	Females	
7	3083	2206	2957	155714	Total	5—9
8	2622	1958	639	82293	Males	
9	461	248	2318	73421	Females	
10	10474	2475	10893	66623	Total	10—14
11	9424	2095	2005	35587	Males	
12	1050	380	8888	31036	Females	
13	12341	1511	16498	65988	Total	15—19
14	11194	1033	3450	36735	Males	
15	1147	478	13048	29253	Females	
16	8319	1205	13291	57359	Total	20—24
17	7471	819	3481	30061	Males	
18	848	386	9810	27298	Females	
19	21122	4311	46570	345165	Total	25 and over
20	19336	3286	14883	188102	Males	
21	1786	1025	31687	157063	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 Holy Quran" includes only those persons who can read only the Holy Quran but without understanding.

	City or town	Age and Sex	Total Population	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	
	Lahore City							
1	**All Ages**	**Total ..**	**1296477**	**384447**	**39416**	**123925**	**748689**	1
2		**Males ..**	**723199**	**266848**	**22156**	**25508**	**408687**	2
3		**Females ..**	**573278**	**117599**	**17260**	**98417**	**340002**	3
4	0—4	Total ..	202282	—	—	—	202282	4
5		Males ..	103959	—	—	—	103959	5
6		Females ..	98323	—	—	—	98323	6
7	5—9	Total ..	199065	20140	15520	6278	157127	7
8		Males ..	104937	12061	9130	1189	82557	8
9		Females	94128	8079	6390	5089	74570	9
10	10—14	Total ..	144692	68705	11103	13407	51477	10
11		Males ..	78166	41592	6500	1686	28388	11
12		Females ..	66526	27113	4603	11721	23089	12
13	15—19	Total ..	133560	70440	2456	15972	44692	13
14		Males ..	75683	45394	1248	2432	26609	14
15		Females ..	57877	25046	1208	13540	18083	15
16	20—24	Total ..	123968	60868	1885	16260	44955	16
17		Males ..	73085	43940	935	2501	25709	17
18		Females ..	50883	16928	950	13759	19246	18
19	25 and over	Total ..	492910	164294	8452	72008	248156	19
20		Males ..	287369	123861	4343	17700	141465	20
21		Females ..	205541	40433	4109	54308	106691	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 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".

	Locality	BENGALI		PUNJABI		PUSHTO		SINDHI		URDU		
		1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	Lahore District	58	72	2420	644	150	21	62	9	440122	233617	1
2		*68*	*163*	*416*	*59*	*20*	*8*	*21*	—	*58289*	*27996*	2
3	Lahore City	52	71	1932	482	140	15	54	5	380254	159624	3
4		*68*	*163*	*339*	*52*	*14*	*2*	*21*	—	*45794*	*21443*	4
5	Kasur Municipality	6	—	32	—	2	—	*1*	—	11782	—	5
6		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1562*	—	6

Footnote:—1951 data for Kasur Municipality is not available.

TABLE 22—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLD AND ILLITERATE, BY AGE AND SEX—*Contd.*

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 Holy Quran" includes only those persons who can read only the Holy Quran but without understanding.

	City and town	Age and Sex	Total Population	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	
	Kasur Municipality							
22	**All Ages**	**Total ..**	**74546**	**12230**	**1688**	**9024**	**51604**	22
23		**Males ..**	**40006**	**9667**	**1055**	**1782**	**27502**	23
24		**Females ..**	**34540**	**2563**	**633**	**7242**	**24102**	24
25	0—4	Total ..	11598	—	—	—	11598	25
26		Males ..	5866	—	—	—	5866	26
27		Females ..	5732	—	—	—	5732	27
28	5—9	Total ..	12159	442	626	422	10669	28
29		Males ..	6137	276	329	22	5510	29
30		Females ..	6022	166	297	400	5159	30
31	10—14	Total	7821	2517	457	1106	3741	31
32		Males ..	4361	1817	340	97	2107	32
33		Females ..	3460	700	117	1009	1634	33
34	15—19	Total ..	7171	2444	103	1385	3239	34
35		Males ..	3893	1851	56	162	1824	35
36		Females ..	3278	593	47	1223	1415	36
37	20—24	Total ..	6186	1682	91	1063	3350	37
38		Males ..	3299	1325	57	190	1727	38
49		Females ..	2887	357	34	873	1623	39
40	25 and over	Total ..	29611	5145	411	5048	19007	40
41		Males ..	16450	4398	273	1311	10468	41
42		Females ..	13161	747	138	3737	8539	42

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 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".

	BALUCHI		PERSIAN		ARABIC		ENGLISH		Locality	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951		
1	28	—	30496	23448	25150	5232	138951	99564	Lahore District	1
2	*6*	—	*2989*	*2187*	*7895*	*13817*	*6400*	*4187*		2
3	*11*	—	25806	22155	21707	4519	127040	80408	Lahore City	3
4	*6*	—	*24114*	*1155*	*6491*	*9828*	*5601*	*4093*		4
5	—	—	1046	—	*590*	—	*3199*	—	Kasur Municipality	5
6	—	—	*5*	—	*191*	—	*69*	—		6

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

Grade Passed

	Locality, Age and Sex		All Grades	Primary Grades Passed						Middle	
				0—4	0—(x)	1	2	3	4	5—8	5
	Lahore District										
1	**All Area**	**T**	**223053**	**135191**	**61008**	**4168**	**25873**	**23453**	**20689**	**60187**	**20887**
2	**(5 and over)**	**M**	**143992**	**83154**	**36127**	**2748**	**16049**	**14701**	**13529**	**40573**	**13994**
3		**F**	**79061**	**52037**	**24881**	**1420**	**9824**	**8752**	**7160**	**19614**	**6893**
	Rural Parts										
4	All Ages	T	32532	24495	15011	640	3429	2913	2502	6569	2490
5	(5 and over)	M	26110	18574	10217	523	2992	2569	2273	6138	2285
6		F	6422	5921	4794	117	437	344	229	431	205
7	5—9	T	17117	16957	12824	513	2095	1040	485	160	160
8		M	12500	12361	8757	418	1833	926	427	139	139
9		F	4617	4596	4067	95	262	114	58	21	21
10	10—14	T	11196	7538	2187	127	1334	1873	2017	3565	1698
11		M	9618	6213	1460	105	1159	1643	1846	3321	1551
12		F	1578	1325	727	22	175	230	171	244	147
13	15—19	T	4031	—	—	—	—	—	—	2844	632
14		M	3807	—	—	—	—	—	—	2678	595
15		F	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	37
16	20—24	T	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17		M	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18		F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	25 & over	T	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20		M	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Grade Passed

	School Grades Passed			Grade 9 or Matric passed	College Degrees, etc., Passed					Locality Age and Sex		
	6	7	8		All Degrees	Inter	Degrees	Higher Degrees	Others Including oriental			
											Lahore District	
1	**14930**	**12853**	**11517**	**18850**	**8825**	**6010**	**2216**	**577**	**22**	**T**	**All Areas**	1
2	**10391**	**8448**	**7740**	**13944**	**6321**	**4298**	**1599**	**403**	**21**	**M**	**(5 and over)**	2
3	**4539**	**4405**	**3777**	**4906**	**2504**	**1712**	**617**	**174**	**1**	**F**		3
4	1635	1344	1100	1203	265	179	54	19	13	T	**Rural Parts**	4
5	1568	1255	1030	1141	257	172	53	19	13	M	All Ages	5
6	67	89	70	62	8	7	1	—	—	F	(5 and over)	6
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T	5—9	7
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M		8
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F		9
10	1032	565	270	93	—	—	—	—	—	T	10—14	10
11	988	533	249	84	—	—	—	—	—	M		11
12	44	32	21	9	—	—	—	—	—	F		12
13	603	779	830	1110	77	66	11	—	—	T	15—19	13
14	580	722	781	1057	72	62	10	—	—	M		14
15	23	57	49	53	5	4	1	—	—	F		15
16	—	—	—	—	74	60	12	2	—	T	20—24	16
17	—	—	—	—	71	57	12	2	—	M		17
18	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	F		18
19	—	—	—	—	114	53	31	17	13	T	25 & over	19
20	—	—	—	—	114	53	31	17	13	M		20
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F		21

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

Grades Passed

	Locality, Age and Sex		All Grades	Primary Grades Passed						Middle		
				0—4	0—(x)	1	2	3	4	5—8	5	
	Lahore City											
22	**All Ages**	**T**	**173785**	**99932**	**39976**	**3325**	**20880**	**19441**	**16710**	**49220**	**16769**	22
23	**(5 and over)**	**M**	**106138**	**57654**	**22194**	**2081**	**12046**	**11116**	**10217**	**31082**	**10539**	23
24		**F**	**67647**	**42278**	**17782**	**1244**	**8834**	**7925**	**6493**	**18138**	**6230**	24
25	5—9	T	66148	64565	34722	14181	8631	4290	4290	1583	1583	25
26		M	38411	37514	19606	1826	8388	5078	2616	897	897	26
27		F	27737	27051	15116	915	5793	3553	1674	686	686	27
28	10—14	T	71065	35367	5254	584	6699	10410	12420	33282	12705	28
29		M	42843	20140	2588	255	3658	6038	7601	21153	8065	29
30		F	28222	15227	2666	329	3041	4372	4819	12129	4640	30
31	15—19	T	32168	—	—	—	—	—	—	14355	2481	31
32		M	21832	—	—	—	—	—	—	9032	1577	32
33		F	10336	—	—	—	—	—	—	5323	904	33
34	20—24	T	3031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
35		M	1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
36		F	1076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
37	25 & over	T	1373	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
38		M	1097	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
39		F	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
	Kasur Municipality											
40	**All Ages**	**T**	**6095**	**3933**	**3007**	**14**	**298**	**374**	**240**	**1780**	**414**	40
41	**(5 and over)**	**M**	**3438**	**2013**	**1765**	**—**	**54**	**115**	**79**	**1076**	**88**	41
42		**F**	**2657**	**1920**	**1242**	**14**	**244**	**259**	**161**	**704**	**326**	42
43	5—9	T	3094	3013	2565	14	186	193	55	81	81	43
44		M	1599	1596	1517	—	30	37	12	3	3	44
45		F	1495	1417	1048	14	156	156	43	78	78	45
46	10—14	T	1827	920	442	—	112	181	185	864	214	46
47		M	1041	417	248	—	24	78	67	584	70	47
48		F	786	503	194	—	88	103	118	280	144	48
49	15—19	T	1153	—	—	—	—	—	—	835	119	49
50		M	780	—	—	—	—	—	—	489	15	50
51		F	373	—	—	—	—	—	—	346	104	51
52	20—24	T	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
53		M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
54		F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
55	25 & over	T	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
56		M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
57		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57

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

Grades Passed

	School Grades Passed			Grade or Matric passed	College Degrees, etc., Passed						Locality Age and Sex	
	6	7	8		All Degrees	Inter	Degrees	Higher Degrees	Others Including oriental			
											Lahore City	
22	**11919**	**10701**	**9831**	**16879**	**7754**	**5658**	**1531**	**556**	**9**	**T**	**All Ages**	22
23	**7745**	**6583**	**6215**	**12112**	**5290**	**3983**	**917**	**382**	**8**	**M**	**(5 nda over)**	23
24	**4174**	**4118**	**3616**	**4767**	**2464**	**1675**	**614**	**174**	**1**	**F**		24
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T	5—9	25
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M		26
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F		27
28	9308	6864	4405	2416	—	—	—	—	—	T	10—14	28
29	6103	4302	2683	1550	—	—	—	—	—	M		29
30	3205	2562	1722	866	—	—	—	—	—	F		30
31	2611	3837	5426	14463	3350	2798	492	60	—	T	15—19	31
32	1642	2281	3532	10562	2238	1922	281	35	—	M		32
33	969	1556	1894	3901	1112	876	211	25	—	F		33
34	—	—	—	—	3031	2183	569	276	3	T	20—24	34
35	—	—	—	—	1955	1560	239	154	2	M		35
36	—	—	—	—	1076	623	330	122	1	F		36
37	—	—	—	—	1373	677	470	220	6	T	25 & over	37
38	—	—	—	—	1097	501	397	193	6	M		38
39	—	—	—	—	276	176	73	27	—	F		39
											Kasur Municipality	
40	**769**	**354**	**243**	**355**	**27**	**23**	**4**	—	—	**T**	**All Ages**	40
41	**568**	**228**	**192**	**329**	**20**	**17**	**3**	—	—	**M**	**(5 and over)**	41
42	**201**	**126**	**51**	**26**	**7**	**6**	**1**	—	—	**F**		42
43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T	5—9	43
44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M		44
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F		45
46	452	131	67	43	—	—	—	—	—	T	10—14	46
47	373	84	57	40	—	—	—	—	—	M		47
48	79	47	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	F		48
49	317	223	176	312	6	5	1	—	—	T	15—19	49
50	195	144	135	289	2	1	1	—	—	M		50
51	122	79	41	23	4	4	—	—	—	F		51
52	—	—	—	—	14	12	2	—	—	T	20—24	52
53	—	—	—	—	12	11	1	—	—	M		53
54	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	F		54
55	—	—	—	—	7	6	1	—	—	T	25 & over	55
56	—	—	—	—	6	5	1	—	—	M		56
57	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	F		57

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 Institution at which attending			
						Schools or Colleges (General)			
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	
	Lahore District								
1	**All Ages**	**Poulation** ..	**2479687**	**1355492**	**1124195**	..	..	..	1
2		**Students** ..	**223053**	**143992**	**79061**	**215387**	**138364**	**77023**	2
3		**Percentage** ..	**9.00**	**10.62**	**7.03**	**8.69**	**10.21**	**6.85**	3
4	5—9	Population ..	390191	206745	183446	..	..	..	4
5		Students ..	90505	55433	35072	89006	54445	34561	5
6		Percentage ..	23.20	26.81	19.12	22.81	26.33	18.84	6
7	10—14	Population ..	251637	136328	115309	..	..	..	7
8		Students ..	88434	56941	31493	85775	55229	30546	8
9		Percentage ..	35.14	41.77	27.31	34.09	40.51	26.49	9
10	15—19	Population ..	246616	137111	109505	..	..	..	10
11		Students ..	38769	27653	11116	36717	25993	10724	11
12		Percentage ..	15.72	20.17	10.15	14.89	18.96	9.79	12

TABLE 26—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR MAKTABS, 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
	Lahore District						
1	**All ages 5 and over**	**190521**	**117882**	**72639**	**184030**	**113304**	**70696**
2	5—9 ..	73388	42933	30455	72138	42162	29976
3	10—14 ..	77238	47323	29915	75055	46040	29015
4	15—19 ..	34738	23846	10892	32983	22468	10515
5	20—24 ..	3754	2654	1100	2833	1835	998
6	25 and over ..	1403	1126	277	991	799	192

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

Attendance—Urban

	Institutions at which attendi						Locality and Age	
	Technical nstitutions			Maktabs				
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females		
							Lahore District	
1	**2565**	**2108**	**457**	3956	**2470**	**1486**	**All Ages 5 and over**	1
2	9	1	8	1241	770	471	5—9	2
3	307	149	158	1876	1134	742	10—14	3
4	916	812	104	839	566	273	15—19	4
5	921	819	102	—	—	—	20—24	5
6	412	327	85	—	—	—	25 and over	6

TABLE 27—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR MAKTABS, 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	
	Lahore District							
1	**All Ages 5 and over** ..	**32532**	**26110**	**6422**	**31387**	**25060**	**6327**	1
2	5—9 ..	17117	12500	4617	16868	12283	4585	2
3	10—14 ..	11196	9618	1578	10720	9189	1531	3
4	15—19 ..	4031	3807	224	3734	3525	209	4
5	20—24 ..	74	71	3	62	60	2	5
6	25 and over ..	114	114	—	3	3	—	6

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

Attendance—Rural

	Institutions at which attending						Locality and Age	
	Technical Institutions			Maktabs				
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females		
							Lahore District	
1	**177**	**170**	**7**	**968**	**880**	88	**All Ages and over**	1
2	4	—	4	245	217	28	5—9	2
3	10	8	2	466	421	45	10—14	3
4	40	40	—	257	242	15	15—19	4
5	12	11	1	—	—	—	20—24	5
6	111	111	—	—	—	—	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 Population	Attending	Left	All Educated persons	Total Population	Attending	Left	All educated persons	
	Lahore District										
1	**All Ages 5 and over**	**T** ..	**2084111**	**163201**	**316447**	**479648**	**1657747**	**151974**	**190482**	**342456**	1
2		**M** ..	**1152396**	**108575**	**237229**	**345804**	**915007**	**89603**	**130383**	**219986**	2
3		**F** ..	**931715**	**54626**	**79218**	**133844**	**742740**	**62371**	**60099**	**122470**	3
4	5—9	T ..	390191	38274	4259	42533	183527	50602	1123	51725	4
5		M ..	206745	24133	2674	26807	99569	30002	228	30230	5
6		F ..	183446	14141	1585	15726	83958	20600	895	21495	6
7	10 and over	T ..	1693920	124927	312188	437115	1474220	101372	189359	290731	7
8		M ..	945651	84442	234555	318997	815438	59601	130155	189756	8
9		F ..	748269	40485	77633	118118	658762	41771	59204	100975	9
10	10—14	T ..	251637	80813	16198	97011	..	..	..	..	10
11		M ..	136328	52824	10459	63283	..	..	..	..	11
12		F ..	115309	27989	5739	33728	..	..	..	..	12
13	15—19	T ..	246616	38769	48729	87498	..	..	..	..	13
14		M ..	137111	27653	33156	60809	..	..	..	..	14
15		F ..	109505	11116	15573	26689	..	..	..	..	15
16	20—24	T ..	217911	3828	66975	70803	..	..	..	..	16
17		M ..	122151	2725	50413	53138	..	..	..	..	17
18		F ..	95760	1103	16562	17665	..	..	..	..	18
19	25 and over	T ..	977756	1517	180286	181803	..	..	..	..	19
20		M ..	550061	1240	140527	141767	..	..	..	..	20
21		F ..	427695	277	39759	40036	..	..	..	..	21

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

Age Groups	Total	Males	Females
5—9	52231	31300	20931
10—11	7621	4117	3504

(2) The figures in columns 7—9 for 5—9 age group are for 0—9 age group for 1951. It is assumed that few, if any, children under 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								
	1961			1951			Locality and Age		
	Attending	Left	Educated	Attending	Left	Educated	Sex		
								Lahore District	
1	**7.83**	**15.18**	**23.01**	**9.17**	**11.49**	**20.66**	**T**	**All Ages 5 and over**	1
2	**9.42**	**20.59**	**30.01**	**9.79**	**14.25**	**24.04**	**M**		2
3	**5.87**	**8.50**	**14.37**	**8.40**	**8.09**	**16.49**	**F**		3
4	9.81	1.09	10.90	27.57	0.61	28.18	T	5—9	4
5	11.67	1.30	12.97	30.13	0.23	30.36	M		5
6	7.71	0.86	8.57	24.53	1.07	25.60	F		6
7	7.37	18.43	25.80	6.88	12.84	19.72	T	10 and over	7
8	8.93	24.80	33.73	7.31	15.96	23.27	M		8
9	5.41	10.38	15.79	6.34	8.99	15.33	F		9
10	22.11	6.44	38.55	..	..	..	T	10—14	10
11	38.75	7.67	46.42	..	..	..	M		11
12	34.27	4.98	29.25	..	..	..	F		12
13	15.27	19,76	35.48	..	..	..	T	15—19	13
14	20.17	24.18	44.35	..	..	..	M		14
15	10.15	14.22	24.37	..	..	..	F		15
16	1.76	30.73	32.49	..	..	..	T	20—24	16
17	2.23	41.27	43.50	..	..	..	M		17
18	1.15	17.30	18.45	..	..	..	F		18
19	0.15	18.44	18.59	..	..	..	T	25 and over	19
20	0.22	25.55	25.77	..	..	..	M		20
21	0.06	9.30	9.36	..	..	..	F		21

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				PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION OF GROUPS 1961			
			Total Population	Attending	Left	All Educated persons	Attending	Left	Educated	
	Lahore City									
22	**All Ages 5 and over**	**T** ..	**1094195**	**134571**	**257717**	**392288**	**12.30**	**23.55**	**35.85**	22
23		**M** ..	**619240**	**84328**	**185783**	**270111**	**13.62**	**30.00**	**43.62**	23
24		**F** ..	**474955**	**50243**	**71934**	**122177**	**10.58**	**15.14**	**25.72**	24
25	5—9	T ..	199065	31722	3334	35056	15.94	1.57	17.61	25
26		M ..	104937	18948	1870	20818	18.06	1.78	19.84	26
27		F ..	94128	12774	1464	14238	13.57	1.56	15.13	27
28	10 and over	T ..	895130	102849	254383	357232	11.49	28.42	39.91	28
29		M ..	514303	65380	183913	249293	12.71	35.76	48.47	29
30		F ..	380827	37469	70470	107939	9.84	18.50	28.34	30
31	10—14	T ..	144692	66277	11962	78239	45.80	8.27	54.07	31
32		M ..	78166	40496	6895	47391	51.81	8.82	60.63	32
33		F ..	66526	25781	5067	30848	38.75	7.62	46.37	33
34	15—19	T ..	133560	32168	36980	69148	24.08	27.69	51.77	34
35		M ..	75683	21832	23090	44922	28.85	30.51	59.36	35
36		F ..	57877	10336	13890	24226	17·86	24.00	41.86	36
37	20—24	T ..	123968	3031	55900	58931	2.45	45.09	47.54	37
38		M ..	73085	1955	40830	42785	2.67	55.87	58.54	38
39		F ..	50883	1076	15070	16146	2.11	29.62	31.73	39
40	25 and over	T ..	492910	1373	149541	150914	0.28	30.34	30.62	40
41		M ..	287369	1097	113098	114195	0.38	39.36	39.74	41
42		F ..	205541	276	36443	36719	0.13	17.73	17.86	42

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

Age Groups	Total	Males	Females
5—9	34426	19463	14963
10—11	4788	2347	2441

(2) The figures in columns 7—9 for 5—9 age group are for 0—9 age group for 1951. It is assumed that few, if any, children under 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

	Locality and Age	Sex	NUMBER OF PERSONS—1961				PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION OF GROUPS 1961			
			Total Population	Attending	Left	All Educated persons	Attending	Left	Educated	
	Kasur Municipality									
43	**All ages 5 and over**	**T** ..	**62948**	**3088**	**10165**	**13253**	**4.90**	**16.15**	**21.05**	43
44		**M** ..	**34140**	**1673**	**8556**	**10229**	**4.90**	**25.06**	**29.96**	44
45		**F** ..	**28808**	**1415**	**1609**	**3024**	**4.91**	**5.58**	**10.49**	45
46	5—9	T ..	12159	529	537	1066	4.35	4.42	8.70	46
47		M ..	6137	82	522	604	1.34	8.50	9.84	47
48		F ..	6022	447	15	462	7.42	0.25	7.67	48
49	10 and over	T ..	50789	2559	9628	12187	5.04	18.96	24.00	49
50		M ..	28003	1591	8034	9625	5.68	28.69	34.37	50
51		F ..	22786	968	1594	2652	4.25	6.99	11.24	51
52	10—14	T ..	7821	1385	1517	2902	17.71	19.40	37.11	52
53		M ..	4361	793	1321	2114	18.19	30.29	48.48	53
54		F ..	3460	592	196	788	17.11	5.66	22.77	54
55	15—19	T ..	7171	1153	1340	2493	16.08	18.69	34.77	55
56		M ..	3893	780	1106	1886	20.04	28.41	48.45	56
57		F ..	3278	373	234	607	11.38	7.14	18.52	57
58	20—24	T ..	6186	14	1675	1689	0.22	27.08	27.30	58
59		M ..	3299	12	1305	1317	0.36	39.56	39.92	59
60		F ..	2887	2	370	372	0.07	12.82	12.89	60
61	25 and over	T ..	29611	7	5096	5103	0.02	17.21	17.23	61
62		M ..	16450	6	4302	4308	0.04	26.15	26.19	62
63		F ..	13161	1	794	795	0.01	6.03	6.04	63

Footnote :—(1) Excludes 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	2565	1517	1048
10—11	442	248	194

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

TABLE 29—EDUCATION 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	Sex	Number of Persons—1961				Percentage of Total Population of groups—1961			
			Total Population	Attending	Left	All Educated persons	Attending	Left	Educated	
	Lahore District									
1	**All Ages 5 and**	**Total**	**1236006**	**145411**	**275274**	**420685**	**11.76**	**22.27**	**34.03**	1
2	**over.**	**Males**	**695922**	**92472**	**199975**	**292447**	**13.29**	**28.74**	**42.03**	2
3		**Females**	**540084**	**52939**	**75299**	**128238**	**9.80**	**13.94**	**23.74**	3
4	5—9 ..	Total	226231	33837	3500	37337	14.96	1.54	16.50	4
5		Males	119233	20277	2009	22286	17.01	1.68	18.69	5
6		Females	106998	13560	1491	15051	12.67	1.39	14.06	6
7	10—14 ..	Total	16172	71679	12880	84559	44.47	7.99	52.46	7
8		Males	87217	44569	7513	52082	51.10	8.61	59.71	8
9		Females	73955	27110	5367	32477	36.65	7.26	43.91	9
10	15—19 ..	Total	150278	34738	40043	74781	23.12	26.64	49.76	10
11		Males	84699	23846	25380	49226	28.15	29.96	58.11	11
12		Females	65579	10892	14663	25556	16.61	22.36	38.97	12
13	20—24 ..	Total	137737	3754	58686	62440	2.72	42.61	45.33	13
14		Males	80319	2654	42924	45578	3.30	53.44	56.74	14
15		Females	57418	1100	15762	16862	1.92	27.45	29.37	15
16	25 and over	Total	560588	1403	160165	161568	0.25	28.57	28.82	16
17		Males	324454	1126	122149	123275	0.34	37.65	37.99	17
18		Females	236134	277	38016	38293	0.12	16.10	16.22	18

Footnote.—Excludes the following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in Table 26 but not claiming to be literates:—

Age Groups	Total	Males	Females
5—9	39551	22656	16895
10—11	5559	2754	2805

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	Sex	Number of Persons—1961				Percentage of Total Population of groups—1961			
			Total population	Attending	Left	All Educated persons	Attending	Left	Educated	
	Lahore District									
1	**All Ages 5 and over**	**T**	**848105**	**17790**	**41173**	**58963**	**2.10**	**4.85**	**6.95**	1
2		**M**	**456474**	**16103**	**37254**	**53357**	**3.53**	**8.16**	**11.69**	2
3		**F**	**391631**	**1687**	**3919**	**5606**	**0.43**	**1.00**	**1.43**	3
4	5—9	T	163960	4437	759	5196	2.71	0.46	3.17	4
5		M	87512	3856	665	4521	4.41	0.76	5.17	5
6		F	76448	581	94	675	0.76	0.12	0.88	6
7	10—14	T	90465	9134	3318	12452	10.10	3.66	13.76	7
8		M	49111	8258	2946	11201	16.81	6.00	22.81	8
9		F	41354	879	372	1251	2.13	0.90	3.03	9
10	15—19	T	96338	4031	8686	12717	4.18	9.02	13.20	10
11		M	52412	3807	7776	11583	7.26	14.84	22.10	11
12		F	43926	224	910	1134	0.51	2.07	2.58	12
13	20—24	T	80174	74	8289	8363	0.09	10.34	10.43	13
14		M	41832	71	7489	7560	0.17	17.90	18.07	14
15		F	38342	3	800	803	0.01	2.08	2.09	15
16	25 and over	T	417168	114	20121	20235	0.03	4.82	4.85	16
17		M	225607	114	18378	18492	0.65	8.15	8.20	17
18		F	191561	—	1743	1743	0.00	0.91	0.91	18

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

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	12680	8644	4036
10—11	2062	1363	699

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 Population aged 5 and over	Illiterate aged 5 and over	Literate		Highest Grade Passed in General or Professional Education				
					No formal education	Educated	0 & 1	2	3	4	
	Lahore District										
1	**All Ages**	**Total**	**2084111**	**1563266**	**41197**	**479648**	**7489**	**35682**	**39729**	**54389**	1
2		**Males**	**1152396**	**780868**	**25724**	**345804**	**4823**	**22800**	**26392**	**37877**	2
3		**Females**	**931715**	**782398**	**15473**	**133844**	**2666**	**12882**	**13337**	**16512**	3
4	5—9	Total	390191	346955	703	42533	4204	18735	11147	5638	4
5		Males	206745	179504	434	26807	2772	11801	6901	3607	5
6		Females	183446	167451	269	15726	1423	6934	4246	2031	6
7	10—14	Total	251637	152433	2193	97011	1650	10030	15723	18939	7
8		Males	136328	71958	1087	63283	965	6106	9886	12430	8
9		Females	115309	80475	1106	33728	685	3924	5837	6509	9
10	15—19	Total	246616	154050	5068	87498	514	1528	3132	6475	10
11		Males	137111	73866	2436	60809	275	978	2236	4251	11
12		Females	109505	80184	2632	26689	239	550	896	2224	12
13	20—24	Total	217911	141907	5201	70803	201	921	2139	4905	13
14		Males	122151	66079	2934	53138	181	606	1565	3387	14
15		Females	95760	75828	2267	17665	20	315	574	1518	15
16	25 & over	Total	977756	767921	28032	181803	920	4468	7588	18432	16
17		Males	550061	389461	18833	141767	630	3309	5804	14202	17
18		Females	427695	378460	9199	40036	290	1159	1784	4230	18
	Lahore City										
19	**All Ages**	**Total**	**1094195**	**670332**	**31575**	**392288**	**5800**	**27934**	**30803**	**40412**	19
20		**Males**	**619240**	**330236**	**18893**	**270111**	**3501**	**16433**	**19052**	**25942**	20
21		**Females**	**474955**	**340096**	**12682**	**122177**	**2299**	**11501**	**11751**	**14470**	21
22	5—9	Total	199065	163405	604	35056	3316	15212	9325	4826	22
23		Males	104937	83746	373	20818	2080	8917	5465	2936	23
24		Females	94128	79659	231	14238	1236	6295	3860	1890	24
25	10—14	Total	144692	64884	1569	78239	1172	7688	12225	14739	25
26		Males	78166	30074	701	47391	556	4205	6997	8922	26
27		Females	66526	34810	868	30848	616	3483	5228	5817	27
28	15—19	Total	133560	60664	3746	69148	436	1023	2128	4342	28
29		Males	75683	29041	1720	44922	206	569	1408	2496	29
30		Females	57877	31623	2028	24226	230	454	720	1846	30
31	20—24	Total	123958	61215	3822	58931	144	647	1512	3485	31
32		Males	73085	28210	2090	42785	130	388	1055	2192	32
33		Females	50883	33005	1732	16146	14	259	457	1293	33
34	25 & over	Total	492910	320164	21832	150914	732	3364	5613	13020	34
35		Males	287369	159165	14009	114195	529	2354	4127	9396	35
36		Females	205541	160999	7823	36719	203	1010	1486	3624	36

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

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

	Highest Grade Passed in General or Professional Education										Per-centage educated aged 5 and over	Locality and Age Sex		
	5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Intermedi-ate	Degree	Higher Degree	Oriental				
												Lahore District		
1	**68843**	**42435**	**35330**	**57469**	**37512**	**67365**	**18270**	**10483**	**4315**	**3377**	**23.01**	**Total**	**All Ages**	1
2	**46048**	**31319**	**24994**	**39959**	**29647**	**55239**	**14251**	**8631**	**3524**	**303**	**30.01**	**Males**		2
3	**22795**	**11116**	**10336**	**17513**	**7865**	**12126**	**4019**	**1852**	**791**	**34**	**14.37**	**Females**		3
4	2809	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.90	Total	5—9	4
5	1726	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.97	Males		5
6	1083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.57	Females		6
7	19778	13158	8895	5723	2311	804	—	—	—	—	38.55	Total	10—14	7
8	13200	9216	5878	3557	1516	529	—	—	—	—	46.42	Males		8
9	6578	3942	3017	2166	795	275	—	—	—	—	29.25	Females		9
10	12973	8680	9369	13633	12560	14096	3723	694	107	14	35.46	Total	15—19	10
11	8444	6179	6553	8880	9648	10359	2524	406	764	12	44.35	Males		11
12	4529	2501	2816	4753	2912	3737	1199	288	43	2	24.37	Females		12
13	8460	5396	4843	10368	7845	16632	5480	2791	809	13	32.49	Total	20—24	13
14	5570	4216	3580	7119	6715	13518	4103	2079	493	6	43.50	Males		14
15	2890	1180	1263	3249	1130	3114	1377	712	316	7	18.45	Females		15
16	24823	15201	12223	27745	14796	35833	9067	6998	3399	310	18.59	Total	25 & over	16
17	17108	11708	8983	20400	11768	30833	7624	6146	2967	285	25.77	Males		17
18	7715	3493	3240	7345	3028	5000	1443	852	432	25	9.36	Females		18
												Lahore City		
19	**52803**	**33285**	**28609**	**47894**	**32310**	**60771**	**17140**	**10055**	**4167**	**305**	**35.85**	**Total**	**All Ages**	19
20	**32626**	**23144**	**19092**	**31515**	**24774**	**48966**	**13182**	**8229**	**3382**	**273**	**43.62**	**Males**		20
21	**20177**	**10141**	**9517**	**16379**	**7536**	**11805**	**3958**	**1826**	**785**	**32**	**25.72**	**Females**		21
22	2377	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.61	Total	5—9	22
23	1420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.84	Males		23
24	957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.13	Females		24
25	15722	10852	7756	5179	2174	732	—	—	—	—	54.07	Total	10—14	25
26	9778	7133	4869	3078	1392	461	—	—	—	—	60.63	Males		26
27	5944	3719	2887	2101	782	271	—	—	—	—	46.36	Females		27
28	8999	6269	7090	11158	10653	12702	3568	676	103	1	51.77	Total	15—19	28
29	5119	4083	4556	6726	7869	9058	2382	390	60	—	59.36	Males		29
30	3880	2186	2534	4432	2784	3644	1186	286	43	1	41.86	Females		30
31	6323	4156	3834	8714	6588	14849	5173	2706	787	13	47.54	Total	20—24	31
32	3852	3135	2672	5705	5527	11834	3814	2000	475	6	58.54	Males		32
33	2471	1021	1162	3009	1061	3015	1359	706	312	7	31.73	Females		33
34	19382	12008	9929	22843	12895	32488	8399	6673	3277	291	30.62	Total	25 & over	34
35	12457	8793	6995	16006	9986	27613	6986	5839	2847	267	39.74	Males		35
36	6925	3215	2934	6837	2909	4875	1413	834	430	24	18.86	Females		36

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

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 Population aged 5 and over	Illiterate aged 5 and over	Literate		Highest Grade Passed in General or Professional Education				
					No formal education	Educated	0 & 1	2	3	4	
	Kasur Municipality										
37	**All Ages**	**Total**	**62948**	**49030**	**665**	**13253**	**141**	**948**	**1188**	**2147**	37
38		**Males**	**34140**	**23418**	**493**	**10229**	**76**	**644**	**798**	**1616**	38
39		**Females**	**28808**	**25612**	**172**	**3024**	**65**	**304**	**390**	**531**	39
40	5—9	Total	12159	11091	2	1066	57	482	294	121	40
41		Males	6137	5532	1	604	43	320	133	76	41
42		Females	6022	5559	1	462	14	162	161	45	42
43	10—14	Total	7821	4847	72	2902	23	253	471	683	43
44		Males	4361	2204	43	2114	23	159	353	446	44
45		Females	3460	2643	29	788	—	94	118	237	45
46	15—19	Total	7171	4624	54	2493	—	49	103	266	46
47		Males	3893	1986	21	1886	—	43	85	190	47
48		Females	3278	2638	33	607	—	6	18	76	48
49	20—24	Total	6186	4413	84	1689	—	32	56	176	49
50		Males	3299	1917	65	1317	—	22	38	143	50
51		Females	2887	2496	19	372	—	10	18	33	51
52	25 & over	Total	29611	24055	453	5103	61	132	264	901	52
53		Males	16450	11779	363	4308	10	100	189	761	53
54		Females	13161	12276	90	795	51	32	75	140	54

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

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 / Sex		
	5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Intermediate	Degree	Higher Degree	Oriental				
												Kasur Municipality		
37	**2254**	**1961**	**1176**	**1294**	**717**	**1089**	**206**	**85**	**47**	—	**21.05**	**Total**	**All Ages**	37
38	**1609**	**1575**	**843**	**1079**	**635**	**1038**	**190**	**81**	**45**	—	**32.85**	**Males**		38
39	**645**	**386**	**333**	**215**	**82**	**51**	**16**	**4**	**2**	—	**10.49**	**Females**		39
40	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.77	Total	5—9	40
41	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.84	Males		41
42	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.67	Females		42
43	679	503	155	80	33	22	—	—	—	—	37.11	Total	10—14	43
44	496	414	104	67	31	21	—	—	—	—	48.48	Males		44
45	183	89	51	13	2	1	—	—	—	—	22.77	Females		45
46	478	444	316	292	265	235	42	2	1	—	34.77	Total	15—19	46
47	326	305	220	223	239	215	37	2	1	—	48.45	Males		47
48	152	139	96	69	26	20	5	—	—	—	18.52	Females		48
49	241	248	173	217	180	292	49	20	5	—	27.30	Total	20—24	49
50	151	183	123	160	156	275	45	17	4	—	39.92	Males		50
51	90	65	50	57	24	17	4	3	1	—	12.91	Females		51
52	744	766	532	705	239	540	115	63	41	—	17.23	Total	25 & over	52
53	604	673	396	629	209	527	108	62	40	—	26.19	Males		53
54	140	93	136	76	30	13	7	1	1	—	6.04	Females		54

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 Doctor's or Degree in one of the Special fields.

	Locality	Sex	Holders of Certificates in the fields of—				
			Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	
1	**Lahore District**	**Both Sexes**	**6170**	**5151**	**1046**	**178**	1
2		**Males**	**4604**	**4667**	**1005**	**174**	2
3		**Females**	**1566**	**484**	**41**	**4**	3
4	Lahore City	Both Sexes	5083	4905	925	117	4
5		Males	3701	4456	901	116	5
6		Females	1382	449	24	1	6
7	Kasur Municipality	Both Sexes	196	30	10	14	7
8		Males	165	28	10	14	8
9		Females	31	2	—	—	9

TABLE 33—OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY AGE AND SEX—1960

	Locality	Sex	All Religions All Ages	Muslims by Age-groups						
				All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	40—59	60 and over	
	Lahore District									
1		Both Sexes	152083	151137	10604	19573	55262	41430	24268	1
2		Males	115760	115129	6459	12627	43570	33515	18958	2
3		Females	36323	36008	4145	6946	11692	7915	5310	3

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—								
	Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	Commerce	Law	Other Professions	Sex	Locality
1	**3530**	**1156**	**1303**	**130**	**158**	**658**	**162**	**Both Sexes**	**Lahore District**
2	**2677**	**782**	**1290**	**128**	**157**	**641**	**147**	**Males**	
3	**853**	**374**	**13**	**2**	**1**	**17**	**15**	**Females**	
4	3192	1017	1182	105	138	600	139	Both Sexes	Lahore City
5	2407	684	1170	103	137	583	126	Males	
6	785	333	12	2	1	17	13	Females	
7	52	12	6	1	6	23	4	Boxes Sexes	Kasur Municipality
8	48	11	6	1	6	23	4	Males	
9	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	Females	

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

	Non-Muslims by Age-groups					60 and over	Sex	Locality
	All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	40—59			
1	946	51	166	356	248	125	Both Sexes	**Lahore District**
2	631	30	83	269	171	78	Males	
3	315	21	83	87	77	47	Females	

TABLE 34—ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF POPULATION FOR ALL RELIGIONS 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			Dependents aged below 10 years	
				Total	Working	Not working but looking for work	Total	Women doing household work only	Dependents aged 10 years or over and others		
	Lahore District										
1		**T**	**2479687**	**742136**	**737324**	**4812**	**951784**	**577655**	**374129**	**785767**	1
2		**M**	**1355492**	**714954**	**710154**	**4800**	**230697**	—	**230697**	**409841**	2
3		**F**	**1124195**	**27182**	**27170**	**12**	**721087**	**577655**	**143432**	**375926**	3
	Lahore Tehsil										
4		T	1625810	464761	460585	4176	648812	353176	295636	512237	4
5		M	900450	451832	447668	4164	180955	—	180955	267663	5
6		F	725360	12929	12917	12	467857	353176	114681	244574	6
	Chunian Tehsil										
7		T	418902	136681	136429	252	147617	111830	35787	134604	7
8		M	222698	128805	128553	252	23833	—	23833	70060	8
9		F	196204	7876	7876	—	123784	111830	11954	64954	9
	Kasur Tehsil										
10		T	434975	140694	140310	384	155355	112649	42706	138926	10
11		M	232344	134317	133933	384	25909	—	25909	72118	11
12		F	202631	6377	6377	—	129446	112649	16797	66808	12

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			Dependents aged below 10 years	
				Total	Working	Not working but looking for work	Total	Women doing household work only	Dependents aged 10 years or over and others		
	Lahore City										
1		T	1296477	365928	362332	3596	529202	267853	261349	401347	1
2		M	723199	355869	352285	3584	158434	—	158434	208896	2
3		F	573278	10059	10047	12	370768	267853	102915	192451	3
	Kasur Municipality										
4		T	74546	21939	21785	154	28850	18211	10639	23757	4
5		M	40006	20894	20740	154	7109	—	7109	12003	5
6		F	34540	1045	1045	—	21741	18211	3530	11754	6

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

	Locality / Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force Aged 10 and over			Persons aged 10 years and over not in Civilian Labour Force			Dependents aged below 10 years	
			Total	Working	Not working but looking for work	Total	Women doing household work only	Dependents aged 10 years or over and others		
	Lahore District—Rural									
1	**T**	**1014631**	**327254**	**326456**	**798**	**356891**	**267179**	**89712**	**330486**	1
2	**M**	**541921**	**311817**	**311019**	**798**	**57145**	—	**57145**	**172959**	2
3	**F**	**472710**	**15432**	**15437**	—	**299746**	**267179**	**32567**	**157527**	3
	Lahore Tehsil—Rural									
4	T	308691	92579	92158	421	112042	80300	31742	104070	4
5	M	165944	89786	89365	421	21037	—	21037	55121	5
6	F	142747	2793	2793	—	91005	80300	10705	48949	6
	Chunian Teshil—Rural									
7	T	385481	127686	127465	221	133977	103015	30962	123818	7
8	M	204903	119891	119670	221	20618	—	20618	64394	8
9	F	180578	7795	7795	—	113359	103015	10344	59424	9
	Kasur Tehsil—Rural									
10	T	320459	106989	106833	156	110872	83864	27008	102598	10
11	M	171074	102140	101984	156	15490	—	15490	53444	11
12	F	149385	4849	4849	—	95382	83864	11518	49154	12

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	**Lahore District** ..	**1355492**	**1124195**	**409841**	**375926**	**50331**	**44782**
2	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.	714954	27182	—	—	6626	251
3	(*i*) Cultivators ..	250059	12189	—	—	3651	119
4	(*ii*) Other Agriculturists ..	10693	54	—	—	366	1
5	(*iii*) Non-Agriculturists ..	454202	14939	—	—	2609	131
6	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.	640538	1097013	409841	375926	43705	44531
7	Lahore City ..	723199	573278	208896	192451	30258	27171
8	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.	355869	10059	—	—	1982	131
9	(*i*) Cultivators ..	18852	423	—	—	122	45
10	(*ii*) Other Agriculturists ..	3480	6	—	—	31	—
11	(*iii*) Non-Agriculturists ..	333537	9630	—	—	1829	86
12	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependants.	367330	563219	208896	192451	28276	27040
13	Kasur Municipality ..	40006	34540	12003	11754	1646	1344
14	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.	20894	1045	—	—	164	20
15	(*i*) Cultivators ..	1203	20	—	—	34	—
16	(*ii*) Other Agriculturists ..	421	—	—	—	9	—
17	(*iii*) Non-Agriculturists ..	19270	1025	—	—	121	20
18	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.	19112	33495	12003	11754	1482	1324

	Locality Economic Status	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS					
		25—34		35—44		45—54	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	**Lahore District** ..	**187791**	**162165**	**138057**	**106199**	**103533**	**74591**
2	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.	173469	6365	128505	5378	97684	4204
3	(*i*) Cultivators ..	53223	2778	39792	2244	34305	1797
4	(*ii*) Other Agriculturists ..	1734	7	1174	2	1392	11
5	(*iii*) Non-Agriculturists ..	118512	3580	87539	3132	61987	2396
6	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.	14322	155800	9552	100821	5849	70387
7	Lahore City	104113	83426	76972	52847	52003	34255
8	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.	93153	2525	70706	2085	48311	1556
9	(*i*) Cultivators ..	4202	34	3645	42	3041	79
10	(*ii*) Other Agriculturists ..	710	—	597	—	662	2
11	(*iii*) Non-Agriculturists ..	88241	2491	66464	2043	44608	1475
12	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents	10960	80901	6266	50762	3692	32699
13	Kasur Municipality ..	5598	4811	3906	3178	3115	2364
14	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.	5300	222	3737	212	2944	158
15	(*i*) Cultivators ..	280	10	191	4	145	2
16	(*ii*) Other Agriculturists ..	71	—	53	—	59	—
17	(*iii*) Non-Agriculturists ..	4949	212	3493	208	2740	156
18	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.	298	4589	169	2966	171	2206

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	
85997	**70527**	**137111**	**109505**	**122151**	**95760**	**Lahore District**
29424	1193	85160	2862	101521	3751	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.
14063	714	33601	1543	30603	1622	(*i*) Cultivators
1266	—	1917	5	1154	3	(*ii*) Other Agriculturists
14095	479	49642	1314	69764	2126	(*iii*) Non-Agriculturists
56573	69334	51951	106643	20630	92009	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.
47908	39355	75683	57877	73085	50883	Lahore City
10259	460	37507	764	56325	1507	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force
601	165	1772	7	1858	8	(*i*) Cultivators
121	—	354	4	391	—	(*ii*) Other Agriculturists
9537	295	35281	753	54076	1499	(*iii*) Non-Agriculturists
37649	38895	38276	57113	16760	49376	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.
2715	2116	3893	3278	3299	2887	Kasur Municipality
964	40	2386	131	2623	123	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.
49	—	119	—	145	—	(*i*) Cultivators
26	—	39	—	60	—	(*ii*) Other Agriculturists
889	40	2228	131	2418	123	(*iii*) Non-Agriculturists
1751	2076	1507	3147	676	2764	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents

AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS				Locality Economic Status
55—59		60 & over		
Males	Females	Males	Females	
25562	**18827**	**95118**	**65913**	**Lahore District**
22394	786	70171	2392	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force
8248	359	32573	1013	(*i*) Cultivators
499	1	1191	24	(*ii*) Other Agriculturists
13647	426	36407	1355	(*iii*) Non-Agriculturists
3168	18041	24947	63521	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.
13084	8642	41197	26371	Lahore City
11014	274	26712	757	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force
926	10	2685	33	(*i*) Cultivators
136	—	478	—	(*ii*) Other Agriculturists
9952	264	23549	724	(*iii*) Non-Agriculturists
2070	8368	14485	25614	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.
804	580	3027	2228	Kasur Municipality
717	29	2059	110	1. Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.
52	—	188	4	(*i*) Cultivators
16	—	88	—	(*ii*) Other Agriculturists
649	29	1783	106	(*iii*) Non-Agriculturists
87	551	968	2118	2. Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependents.

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

Left hand spread

	Locality	Sex	Total Agricultural Labour Force	Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers	Orchard and Nursery Workers	Malis	Market Gardeners	Dairy Farmers & Poultry Keepers	
1	Lahore District	T	272995	262248	131	1896	85	154	1
2		M	260752	250059	129	1896	85	133	2
3		F	12243	12189	2	—	—	21	3

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

Right hand spread

	Herdsmen & Animal Breeders	Bee Keepers	Silkworm Keepers	Other Breeders	Drivers of Farm Tractors & Machines	Hunters & Trappers	Other Agriculturists.	Sex	Locality	
1	8142	4	1	1	89	244	—	T	Lahore District	1
2	8111	4	1	1	89	244	—	M		2
3	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	F		3

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.

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. (within the house).	Write in the box. (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 HOUSEHOLD ?	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.

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 yes, ring round "Born in".
If not, WHERE?	For other places in Pakistan write name of the District.
	If born in "Azad Kashmir" or "Occupied Kashmir" the word "Azad Kashmir" or "Occupied 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 yes, ring round "PAK".
If a Powindah; ask are you an Afghan Powindah?	If yes, write "AFGHAN" and put "*Powindah*" after it.
If a Kashmiri:	
Are you a national of "Azad Kashmir" or "Occupied Kashmir"?	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 sho uld no 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 √ 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 √ 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.

INDIVIDUAL POPULATION

(Front)

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

		Admin. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block
1 & 2	Name Relationship			House No.	House-hold No.	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 household 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.		

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

Q. 14. OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND. DO YOU OWN AGRICULTURAL LAND IN PAKISTAN?	Ring round "Yes" or "No" as appropriate.

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. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE UN-EMPLOYED AND INACTIVE.	
Are you *WORKING 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 OCCUPATION.

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 INDUSTRY, BUSINESS OR SERVICE?	Write it out.

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

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, hairdressing, 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 INDEPENDENT worker?	If yes, ring round "3" under "Independent worker".
(iv) or UNPAID FAMILY 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:*
(i) Do you work as HOUSE WIFE, *i.e.*, perform household duties only?	Ring round number "1".
(ii) Do you receive any kind of RENT, PENSION, etc.?	Ring round number "2".

(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 altogether?	Write under "Children 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. Continué 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 and .....females, *viz.*,..... (total) persons of whom.....are literates.

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

LAHORE

PART-V

VILLAGE STATISTICS

COMPILED BY

AKHLAQUE HOSAIN KAZI

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CENSUS SORTING CENTRE

LAHORE

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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 commensal 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.

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, Tubewells, 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, Lahore under the supervision of Mr. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi, Assistant Director of Census, Incharge of Hand Sorting Centre. Lahore. 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 out side 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 Hadbast 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 - LAHORE DISTRICT

Summary Table by Tehsils

Tehsil	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of			Page No.
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Qanungo Halqas	Patwari Circles	Villages	
Lahore District ..	2481	1356	1125	12	208	900	
Lahore Tehsil ..	1627	901	726	4	62	272	V-7
Chunian „ ..	419	223	196	4	75	315	V-22
Kasur „ ..	435	232	203	4	71	313	V-39

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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 Circle	Villages	
LAHORE TEHSIL ..	1627	901	726	62	272	V-7
Urban Localities ..	1318	735	583	—	—	V-7
Jallo ..	84	46	38	17	75	V-7
Barki ..	60	32	28	15	74	V-11
Niaz Beg ..	71	38	33	13	54	V-15
Raiwind ..	94	50	44	17	69	V-18
CHUNIAN TEHSIL ..	419	223	196	75	315	V-22
Urban Localities ..	34	18	16	—	—	V-22
Kanganpur ..	79	42	37	19	98	V-22
Chunian ..	99	53	46	18	73	V-26
Pattoki ..	112	59	53	19	76	V-30
Bhai Pheru ..	95	51	44	19	68	V-35
KASUR TEHSIL ..	435	232	203	71	313	V-39
Urban Localities ..	115	62	53	—	—	V-39
Kasur ..	87	47	40	17	74	V-39
Kot Radha Kishan ..	116	61	55	18	81	V-43
Bhilia Hithar ..	64	34	30	18	69	V-47
Khudian ..	53	28	25	18	89	V-51

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Lahore Tehsil لاهور تحصيل	1626972	901219	725753	—	—	—
	Lahore Tehsil (Rural) لاهور تحصيل (ديهاتی)	308797	166021	142776	—	—	—
	Lahore Tehsil (Urban) لاهور تحصيل (شهری)	1318175	735198	582977	420597	195411	216442
1	**Lahore Municipal Corporation** لاهور ميونسپل كارپوريشن	1229014	680423	548591	382273	181595	201642
2	**Lahore Cantonment** لاهور چهاؤنی	68496	43448	25048	35024	10146	11025
3	**Badhana** بڈھانه	4624	2538	2086	466	928	942
4	**Kahna Nau** كاهنه نو	8397	4549	3848	982	1240	1272
5	**Raiwind Town Committee** رائے ونڈ ٹاؤن كميٹی	7644	4240	3404	1852	1502	1561

JALLO QANUNGO HALQA جلو قانونگو حلقه

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
327	**Jallo** جلو	736	3009	1597	1412	708	410	410
330	**Manawan** مناوان	735	2100	1141	959	182	362	362
328	Khaire كهيرے	218	401	201	200	23	93	93
329	Rampur Jagir رام پور جاگير	242	2956	1595	1361	527	501	501
331	Tulspura تلس پوره	213	386	207	179	13	61	61

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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
332	Kot Duni Chand کوٹ دونی چند	338	3204	1286	1378	568	277	277
333	Bagarian Sayydan باگڑیاں سیداں	72	237	129	108	16	43	43
341	Shabpura شب پورہ	40	12	6	6	2	—	—
340	Rakh Chhabil رکھ چھبیل	478	506	286	220	108	71	71
342	Chak Rampura چک رام پورہ	295	Uninhabited			بے چراغ		
1	**Ichogil** ایچوگل	2752	1292	663	629	126	270	270
2	Bhaini Dhilwan بھینی ڈھلوان	1117	421	243	178	63	88	88
3	Malikpur Gharki ملک پور گھاڑکی	309	303	164	139	54	52	62
4	Arazi Talwara War اراضی تلواڑہ وار	1146	337	191	146	96	61	61
5	Talwara War تلواڑہ وار	512	384	212	172	76	80	80
361	**Thathi Kauda** ٹھٹھی کوڈا	294	313	169	144	11	69	69
352	Rakh Bhasin رکھ بھسین	265	73	39	34	3	6	12
353	Hussain Abad حسین آباد	294	194	96	98	13	33	43
354	Duni Chand Wala دونی چند والا	89	51	32	19	2	13	13
355	Mana مانا	165	250	132	118	14	53	53
357	Santpura سنت پورہ	91	110	66	44	12	25	25
358	Gopal Singh Wala گوپال سنگھ والہ	112	230	119	111	31	48	48
359	Nurianpura نرائن پورہ	186	17	17	—	5	—	—

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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
360	Thatta Tarran ٹھٹھہ تڑاں	516	642	350	292	140	125	125
362	Wiswian وسویاں	974	641	351	290	37	127	127
363	Thatta Dhilwan ٹھٹھہ ڈھلواں	923	700	385	315	20	133	133
349	**Bhasin** بھسین	3105	3872	2072	1800	368	760	761
347	**Wahgarian** واھگڑیاں	871	743	392	351	152	167	167
343	Atto Ke Awan اتو کے اعوان	900	4991	2802	2189	1743	915	924
348	Dogaich دوگائچ	823	1278	690	588	37	248	248
350	Dograi Kalan ڈوگرائے کلاں	442	6145	3331	2814	959	1048	1063
311	**Wagha** واھگہ	1401	1973	1071	902	202	390	390
310	Bhanu Chak بھانو چک	555	826	437	389	66	150	150
351	Lakhan Ke لکھن کے	258	272	135	137	30	45	45
356	Dial ڈیال	1214	1497	824	673	61	222	222
323	**Chhapa** چھاپہ	1289	1563	837	726	30	368	368
322	Rahmanpura رحمانپورہ	849	978	543	435	28	88	88
324	Khoja Faiq خوجہ فائق	465	457	243	214	33	88	88
325	Taqi Pur تقی پور	957	1025	560	465	45	190	190
326	Sultan Pura سلطان پورہ	1478	2343	1253	1090	150	355	355
312	**Narwar** نڑوڑ	2759	2322	1288	1034	150	467	467

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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
304	Padde پڈے	573	360	196	164	12	86	86
306	**Theh Pura** تھ پورہ	758	471	278	193	41	100	100
303	Bhani Sindhan بھینی سندھان	682	488	270	218	89	107	107
305	Qila Jiwan Singh قلعہ جیون سنگھ	1313	881	495	386	85	204	204
307	Jhander جھنڈیر	637	275	152	123	57	53	53
308	Khark کھرک	717	252	136	116	11	52	52
309	Sahan Ke ساھنکے	564	478	262	216	44	113	113
314	**Minhala Kalan** منہالہ کلاں	2147	2329	1277	1052	168	436	464
198	Mandian Wala منڈیانوالہ	394	1578	832	746	169	225	233
313	Manhala Khurd منہالہ خورد	2056	2105	1130	975	179	263	335
321	Natho Ki نتھوکی	1510	1991	1083	908	154	385	405
296	**Koharian** کوھریاں	2057	2036	1104	932	249	364	364
202	Rakh Bhanghali رکھ بھنگالی	3032	1604	871	733	99	53	53
315	Rakh Padri رکھ پدری	488	13	7	6	—	3	3
316	Padri پدری	659	1134	632	502	116	178	178
318	Dhuri دھوری	817	699	379	320	39	136	136
319	Rakh Dhuri رکھ دھوری	778	87	48	39	7	17	17
320	Nawan Pind Gujran نواں پنڈ گوجران	485	502	279	223	31	91	91
199	**Rakh Tehra** رکھ تہرا	6160	2610	1497	1113	228	375	375
197	Tehra نیڈڑ تہرا	596	1303	697	606	192	240	240
453	Gunja Sindhu گنجہ سندھو	1214	656	357	299	53	137	137

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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
339	Tej Garh تیجگڑھ	261	1336	658	678	139	263	263
344	Nat نت	791	667	339	328	36	108	109
346	Jandiala جنڈیالہ	1412	909	481	428	9	169	169
6	**Awan Dhaiwala** آوان ڈھائیوالہ	2426	1982	1037	945	173	328	441
7	Marlwar مرل وار	337	279	150	129	18	58	61
8	Mari ماڑی	903	589	310	379	24	94	107
9	**Lakho Dhair** لکھو ڈیر	3140	3433	1859	1574	460	606	608
338	Handu ھانڈو	1183	2254	1276	978	238	305	313
13	**Karul War** کرؤل وار	1237	1113	586	527	62	174	174
10	Sagian Wassupura سگیاں وساؤ پورہ	405	348	191	157	12	75	75
11	Aino Bhatti عینو بھٹی	617	162	93	69	12	33	33
12	Arazi Januha آراضی جنوعہ	140	339	186	153	60	63	63
14	Hardo Jabbo ھردوجبو	831	165	87	78	8	32	32
	BARKI QANUNGO HALQA برکی قانونگو حلقہ							
295	**Barki** برکی	1524	1540	803	737	259	375	375
205	Gobind Pura گوبند پورہ	377	147	80	67	17	32	32
272	Brahman Abad برھمن آباد	1013	413	232	181	20	83	83

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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
293	Barka Khurd برکہ خورد	517	237	124	113	68	65	65
294	Barka Kalan برکہ کلاں	510	282	150	132	10	73	73
301	**Lalloh** للوہ	864	568	302	266	23	110	142
292	Dhirke دھیرکے	800	415	232	183	21	72	152
297	Chhinko Wandi چھنکو ونڈی	235	370	198	172	16	68	144
298	Sohian Kalan سوئیاں کلاں	155	114	63	51	17	21	47
299	Sohian Khurd سوئیاں خورد	172	127	69	58	10	26	44
300	Karan Ke کرن کے	750	697	372	325	65	146	218
302	Maujoki موجوکی	494	197	106	91	13	41	61
287	**Ghhanike** گھنیکے	951	904	474	430	197	189	189
286	Uppal اوپل	438	345	188	157	47	72	72
288	Deo Sani دیو ثانی	1016	544	293	251	39	124	124
289	Khur Mallian کھور ملیاں	299	67	37	30	12	15	15
290	Jhalian جھلیاں	774	303	158	145	81	67	67
291	Dhilwan ڈھلوان	556	260	135	125	52	52	52
280	**Rampura Kalan** رام پورہ کلاں	666	701	381	320	72	132	132
281	Rampura Khurd رامپورہ خورد	250	234	131	103	15	43	43
282	Rakh Sardar Hardit Singh رکھ سردارھردت سنگھ	312	155	90	65	6	34	34
283	Pathanke پٹھانکے	725	707	395	312	47	144	144
284	Theh Sarja Marja تھ سرجا مرجا	788	144	75	69	7	23	23
279	**Hudiara** ھڈیارہ	5389	4934	2639	2295	343	979	979

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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
276	**Nurpur** نور پور	1664	1992	1074	918	156	380	380
273	Asal Guru Ke اصل گورو کے	1208	1607	859	748	108	298	298
275	Gaga گاگا	1531	1527	810	717	79	460	460
277	**Ghowind** گھونڈ	3573	3326	1814	1512	269	716	716
278	Ghowindi گونڈی	1270	1127	616	511	109	212	212
267	**Jahaman** جاھمن	5314	3887	2144	1743	212	854	854
274	Rakh Baikanth رکھ بیکنٹھ	3903	920	522	398	22	189	189
265	**Lakhoki** لکھوکی	2391	1983	1055	928	253	349	388
260	Rora روڑہ	1222	689	352	337	29	109	153
261	Nepal نیپال	652	612	314	298	14	80	138
262	Bohgan بوھگن	777	912	474	438	41	80	98
264	Budhwar بدھوار	336	333	195	138	11	62	76
266	Kirka کیرکا	783	746	416	330	62	141	269
259	**Dhaloke** دھلوکے	1645	1414	763	651	94	319	319
263	Baho Bule باھو بولے	1184	468	256	212	27	102	102
244	Kulleke کلیکے	1554	805	426	379	33	198	198
250	**Harpalke** ھرپالکے	781	883	475	408	64	200	203
251	Sora سوڑا	899	620	325	295	21	125	125
252	Milkhoki ملکھوکی	725	601	328	273	72	116	116
253	Dhalla دھلہ	268	641	337	304	20	104	119
254	Rakh Dhalla رکھ دھلہ	226						
255	Guru Mangat گورو مانگٹ نوآباد	605	626	326	300	62	125	126
256	Thatta Khurd ٹھٹھہ خورد	714	450	252	198	51	99	99
257	Raja Bole راجہ بولے	604	514	267	247	48	125	125

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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
268	Malian ملیاں	647	650	344	306	21	133	142
270	**Heer** ہیر	2597	2912	1563	1349	94	600	624
227	Thattar ٹھیٹھر	2184	1076	567	509	62	285	285
269	Tatle تتلے	808	408	223	185	9	81	117
271	**Karbath** کرباتھ	3098	2356	1332	1024	281	551	563
223	Sangat Pura سنگت پورہ	926	298	166	132	2	83	83
224	Rakh Dera Chahal رکھ ڈیرہ چاھل	705	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
225	Dera Chahal ڈیرہ چاھل	393	560	294	266	21	75	111
218	**Ladhar** لدھڑ	2137	1737	944	793	97	312	386
216	Samat Pura سمت پورہ	276	269	146	123	5	56	67
217	Natha Singh Wala نتھاسنگھ والہ	563	442	237	205	42	79	119
226	Mota Singh Wala موتا سنگھ والا	1059	669	370	299	3	102	135
228	Pathanwala پٹھانوالہ	200	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
229	Roranwala روڑانوالہ	417	854	435	419	40	144	144
206	**Bhan-Gali** بھنگالی	947	1686	861	825	171	297	342
200	Dograi Khurd ڈوگرائے خورد	127	247	144	103	13	125	116
201	Kalas Mari کلاس ماڑی	385	694	386	308	21	36	36
203	Gondi Khushal Singhwala گھونڈی خوشحال سنگھ والا	190	258	136	122	4	51	51
204	Hawan Abad حسن آباد	754	272	148	124	22	51	51
207	Chak Bhart چک بھرت	204	214	113	101	7	26	26

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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	Hira Singhwala هیرا سنگھ والا	254	234	143	91	14	32	47
219	Lehna Singhwala لہناسنگھ والا	327	318	178	140	11	47	79
220	Jalal Abad جلال آباد	619	367	195	172	8	69	75
221	Fateh Jang Singhwala فتح جنگ سنگھ والا	760	417	229	188	18	72	80
222	Chak Dhira چک دھیرہ	482	508	285	223	4	85	85
317	Phollarwan پھلروں	725	1691	878	813	69	238	242
	NIAZBEG QANUNGO HALQA نیاز بیگ قانونگو حلقہ							
79	**Niaz Beg** نیاز بیگ	5978	6044	3225	2819	743	1039	1059
78	Hanjar Wal ہنجر وال	2544	3717	2036	1681	267	624	626
83	Shadiwal شادیوال	658	597	322	275	1	146	146
137	Ghulam Ghauswala غلام غوث والہ	137	58	33	25	5	12	12
233	**Kamahan** کماہاں	2295	4398	2338	2060	368	825	843
215	Bakhshish Pura بخشیش پورہ	373	141	76	65	10	22	23
230	Kot Wadhawa Singh کوٹ ودھاوا سنگھ	300	357	198	159	24	74	75
231	Lil لیل	561	925	508	417	190	185	185
234	Atari Saroba اٹاری سروبا	1727	1907	1000	907	196	364	364
236	**Dulu Kalan** دولو کلاں	1261	894	468	426	73	168	168
232	Jhatol جھٹول	422	399	218	181	46	69	69
235	Dulu Khurd دولو خورد	1657	1521	839	682	123	303	303

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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
247	Ghanakkar گھنکر	798	556	294	262	92	115	115
248	Balhar بلہڑ	833	770	429	341	32	140	140
249	Deo Khurd-o-Kalan دیو خورد و کلاں	1667	1559	820	739	234	306	306
239	**Kahna Nau (Rural)***	2803						
258	**Ahlu** آہلو	931	777	436	341	30	88	88
246	Kahna Kohna کاھنہ کہنہ	1221	2609	1414	1195	181	259	259
176	**Kachha** کاچھہ	5978	2491	1326	1165	231	458	524
175	Sidhar سدھڑ	436	235	120	115	35	46	53
177	Nangar ننگڑ	442	715	377	338	48	135	135
237	Gajju Matta گجو متہ	1529	1264	662	602	74	244	245
138	Theh Punju تھہ پنجو	2564	1851	986	865	60	337	339
190	**Chand Rai** چند رائے	2014	2704	1495	1209	82	429	429
178	Bagarian Dharam Chand باگڑیاں دھرم چند	1098	1573	847	726	57	290	290
179	Kir Kalan کیر کلاں	1052	1407	749	658	78	286	286
188	Tihayat تہایت	202	836	458	378	29	135	135
189	Rakh Chand Rai رکھ چند رائے	1625	20	8	12	8	5	5
142	**Hallo Ki** ہلو کی	3651	3921	2033	1888	244	636	665
141	Sadhoki سادھوکی	3618	1687	852	835	89	342	342
173	Toor طور	677	878	452	426	32	156	156
174	Theh Waraich تھہ وڑائچ	1210	400	226	174	60	86	86
138	**Satto Katla** ستو کتلہ	2446	1431	742	689	9	258	258
127	Tukra Alam Shah ٹکڑا عالم شاہ	234	18	10	8	2	4	4

*Kahna Nau Patwar circle is partly urban and partly rural. Kahna Nau itself is urban and its population and housing data is included in the Kahna Nau urban.

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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
129	Fateh Singh Wala فتح سنگھ والا	625	400	212	188	17	80	80
133	Bhopatian بھوپتیاں	2841	1398	762	636	82	279	279
139	Khamba کھمبہ	1066	796	429	367	43	129	129
140	Amir Pura امیر پورہ	1116	462	256	206	23	84	84
91	**Kanjrah** کانجرہ	1325	1248	684	564	266	242	299
90	Rakh Thaki رکھ ٹھیکی	29			Uninhabited بے چراغ			
131	Mussalla مصلیٰ	1074	1154	630	524	84	215	306
134	Khaliq Abad خالق آباد	201	306	158	148	10	53	90
136	Rakh Khamba رکھ کھمبہ (علی رضا آباد)	2732	4140	2224	1916	394	717	1110
92	**Chaung Panjgarain** چونگ پنجگڑائیں	4721	4429	2347	2082	391	764	764
130	**Julliana** جلیانہ	1932	1262	707	555	80	184	184
132	**Rakhpura** رکھ پورہ	361	253	130	123	23	43	43
86	**Shah Pur** شاہ پور	1651	1429	742	687	101	220	220
87	Khanpur خان پور	1451	2029	1056	973	158	324	324
88	Bula Garhi War بولا گڑھی وار	377	385	212	173	58	62	62
135	Amar Kot امر کوٹ	378	172	94	78	16	25	25
84	**Mureed Wal** مرید وال	1076	539	277	262	145	99	100
85	Gopi Rai گوپی رائے	1010	611	326	285	152	111	120
89	Katar Band کٹار بند	994	443	228	215	68	80	85

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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
81	**Babu Sabu***	1850						
82	Chamrupur چمرو پور	502	189	100	89	4	—	—
	RAIWIND QANUNGO HALQA رائے ونڈ قانونگو حلقہ							
111	**Raiwind** رائے ونڈ	3326	3241	1754	1487	349	600	600
110	Burhanpura برھانپورہ	802	84	45	39	6	17	17
112	Jalalpur جلال پور	634	849	464	385	16	161	161
113	Jodhu Dhir جودھو دھیر	2117	2849	1652	1197	157	602	602
241	**Jhulke** جلکے	2160	1415	788	627	56	276	286
242	Khano Harni خانوھارنی	754	673	366	307	10	127	129
161	Atto Asal اتو اصل	704	492	268	224	68	107	107
162	Kot Paras Ram کوٹ پرس رام	151	85	52	33	15	14	14
245	Shahzada شہزادہ	1335	1666	883	783	105	342	342
160	Kot Mela Ram کوٹ میلا رام	336	291	163	128	15	67	67
158	**Saraicha** سرائچہ	3908	2693	1456	1237	127	610	624
157	Theh Jhanb تھہ جھانب	610	267	138	129	3	55	55
159	Kit کیت	923	639	342	297	43	145	145
243	Mehdipur مہدی پور	1085	486	253	233	2	93	95
164	**Asal Sulaiman** اصل سلیمان	1648	1270	670	600	69	266	266
155	Kot Nabi Bakhshwala کوٹ نبی بخش والا	493	599	329	270	31	115	115

* Babu Sabu Patwar circle is partly urban & partly rural. Babu Sabu itself is urban and its population and housing data is included in Lahore Municipal Corporation.

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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	Kot Islam Pura کوٹ اسلامپورہ	302	226	118	108	5	41	41
163	Ladhe Ke Bhullar لدھیکے بھلر	1303	1228	691	537	71	273	273
165	Khand کھنڈ	538	651	355	296	11	115	115
240	Baddo Ke بدو کے	1403	1382	742	640	96	282	282
153	**Pandoke** پانڈوکی	4101	4499	2374	2125	476	935	935
154	Galwehra گلویہڑہ	1117	757	417	340	82	149	149
152	**Ladheke Unche** لدھیکے اونچے	1668	1905	1000	905	66	387	389
150	Watana وطنہ	1733	1927	1030	897	115	380	389
151	Ladheke Niche لدھیکے نیچے	2310	2248	1186	1062	125	418	418
166	Chak Boota چک بوٹا	255	374	205	169	15	76	76
167	Chak Whigal چک ویگل	149	90	45	45	6	14	14
168	Rakh Ladheke رکھ لدھیکے	1765	22	9	13	1	11	11
169	**Jia Bagga** جیا بگا	3783	4933	2647	2286	378	1030	1030
170	Ghang گھنگ	1456	1783	902	881	86	275	275
171	Rakh Jhedu رکھ جھیڈو	460	79	42	37	11	17	17
172	Jhedu جھیڈو	1459	2022	1052	970	48	246	246
143	**Janjate** جنجاتے	2673	2229	1211	1018	74	429	429
123	Rakh Sheikh Kot رکھ شیخ کوٹ	89	26	14	12	4	4	4
126	Tarogil تاروگل	972	583	322	261	21	112	112
128	Chak No. 62 چک نمبر ٦٢	759	768	396	372	93	142	142

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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
146	Khana Nipal خانہ نیپال	1433	1152	619	533	70	205	205
116	**Paji** پاجی	2805	1902	996	906	129	405	406
114	Rakh Jodhu Dhir رکھ جودھو دھیر	1442	606	346	260	14	129	132
115	Rakh Paji رکھ پاجی	415	70	37	33	5	11	11
147	Kingra کنگرہ	1015	1008	515	493	178	238	246
148	Karyal کڑیال	846	877	464	413	16	146	147
149	Dhunde دھوندے	953	829	449	380	—	116	176
105	**Kamas Ke** کماس کے	2729	2173	1164	1009	80	523	523
107	Mal مل	2896	1871	999	872	103	501	501
108	Nahla نہلا	887	647	355	292	30	130	130
109	Bhai Kot بھائیکوٹ	3042	1100	590	510	29	264	264
117	**Manak** مانک	1910	1735	932	803	221	403	404
118	Baddoke Sani بدوکے ثانی	707	412	226	186	8	98	99
119	Ram Kot رام کوٹ	1398	1255	647	608	57	251	251
124	Asal Kundal اصل کنڈل	1213	431	228	203	18	104	104
125	Lakhu Wal لکھووال	511	376	208	168	13	74	74
144	Rai رائی	1647	2175	1172	1003	153	448	455
145	Rakh Rai رکھ رائی	4811			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
106	**Sultan Ke** سلطان کے	3812	2625	1400	1225	164	574	574
98	Sunder سندر	1794	1034	537	497	78	207	207
99	Shamke Bhatti شامکے بھٹی	1573	2041	1042	999	218	346	346
104	Manga Utar مانگا اوتاڑ	8793	9141	4891	4250	663	1774	1802

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAHORE 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
103	Tarara ترڑہ	1568	479	257	222	26	90	92
102	**Manga Hithar** مانگا ہٹھاڑ	6262	1032	545	487	2	209	209
96	**Rangilpur** رنگیل پور	3012	2388	1269	1119	47	461	470
97	Lodhare لودھرے	426	63	30	33	2	15	15
100	Jhuggian Lodhare جھگیاں لودھرے	498	248	122	126	1	58	58
101	Bath باٹھ	2560	1860	993	867	110	346	346
95	Khudpur خود پور	9480	3421	1798	1623	182	708	708
93	**Mohlan Wal** موہلن وال	2749	3036	1585	1451	359	586	588
94	Maraka مراکہ	2673	1872	987	885	199	371	377
121	Muqaddam Singhwala مقدم سنگھ والا	87	111	52	59	12	25	25
122	Bhalai Gil بھلائی گل	778	484	240	244	16	102	102

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Chunian Tehsil چونیاں تحصیل	418968	2224941	96474	—	—	—
	Chunian Tehsil (Rural) چونیاں تحصیل (دیہاتی)	385537	204692	180845	—	—	—
	Chunian Tehsil (Urban) چونیاں تحصیل (شہری)	33431	17802	15629	6009	6130	646
1	**Chunian Town Committee** چونیاں ٹاون کمیٹی	10519	5489	5030	1898	209	2143
2	**Bhai Pheru Union Council** بھائی پھیرو یونین کونسل	10999	5935	5064	1460	1990	2039
3	**Pattoki Municipality** پتوکی میونسپلٹی	1913	6378	5535	2651	2048	227

KANGANPUR QANUNGO HALQA کنگن پور 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
450	**Kanganpur** کنگن پور	2960	4689	2559	2130	606	1071	1071
437	Manak Wehke مانک وہکے	1199	571	317	254	61	14	14
439	Kalas Gaman کلاس گمان	678	523	276	247	31	114	114
440	Mahmood Khokhar محمود کھوکھر	695	343	178	165	4	80	80
441	Qaziwala قاضی والہ	241	264	141	123	3	45	54
442	Manuri منوری	1200	756	432	324	40	170	170
259	Bhagiwal بھاگیوال	2607	2540	1342	1198	104	494	494
255	Robowal روبووال	191	190	99	91	2	45	45
257	Thing Khatrian ٹھینگ کھتریاں	1419	759	395	364	30	151	151

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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
258	Bungi Kalian بونگی کلیاں	1852	1164	606	558	58	249	249
425	**Dhutte** ڈھوٹے	2471	1944	1057	887	139	438	438
271	Marati مراٹی	1132	510	262	248	16	73	73
272	Virke Kohna ویرکے کہنہ	480	503	279	224	12	98	98
273	Hasnah حسنہ	1112	1072	598	474	75	238	238
274	Laluke لالوکے	384	537	279	258	10	119	119
424	Gurjke گورجکے	178	171	97	74	9	35	35
278	**Bhulerian** بھولیریاں	1272	820	433	387	50	179	179
277	Nirmalke نرملکے	1562	1041	546	495	57	230	230
279	Qila Natha Singh قلعہ نتھہ سنگھ	1218	1000	525	475	60	220	220
280	Pakhoki پکھوکی	1787	1172	632	540	184	241	241
420	Bhopewala بھوپے والا	420	437	244	193	19	88	88
337	**Jajjal** ججل	3898	2701	1474	1227	48	696	696
336	Virke Nau ویرکے نو	1290	1175	637	538	18	214	214
338	Bhagoke Araian بھاگو کے ارائیاں	1157	1079	567	512	51	235	235
340	Qila Daoke قلعہ داؤکے	1142	839	444	395	13	22	22
335	**Talwandi** تلونڈی	3796	3203	1725	1478	187	657	657
331	Bher بھیڑ	1708	1355	705	650	93	253	253
333	Bughiana Khurd بگھیانہ خورد	1081	1127	617	510	39	271	271
342	**Daoke Kalan** داؤکے کلاں	2427	2372	1284	1088	108	680	680
332	Biha Singhwala بیہاسنگھ والہ	1381	1193	656	537	21	223	223
334	Khokhar Tuchar کھوکھر ٹوچر	1051	953	494	459	17	103	103
341	Khaniana کھنیانا	1425	1187	642	545	86	240	240
347	**Garewala** گاریوالہ	1582	1355	720	635	98	291	291
339	Lohle Rajputan لوہلے راجپوتاں	833	432	235	197	44	75	75

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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
348	Dhirajke دھیرجکے	517	286	150	136	14	65	65
349	Qali Sokal قلعی سوکال	940	441	234	207	13	91	91
399	Janga Singhwala جنگا سنگھ والہ	1119	654	341	313	5	151	151
400	Tibbi Mehtab Singh ٹبی مہتاب سنگھ	533	251	140	111	9	55	55
401	Kul کل	3402	1378	742	636	79	315	315
403	**Mokal** موکل	7441	4252	2250	2002	251	829	829
405	Dona Mokal دونا موکل	195	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
412	**Qaim Shahwala** قائم شاہ والہ	1206	908	490	418	87	215	215
409	Qali Sahu قلعی ساہو	1018	250	125	125	22	47	47
410	Lohle Jattan لوہلے جٹاں	945	201	104	97	1	53	53
413	Chahal چاہل	428	298	176	122	48	68	68
466	Aia Singhwala آیا سنگھ والہ	1067	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
411	**Harchoki Hithar** ہرچوکی ہٹھار	1106	442	252	190	14	86	86
464	**Rukanpura** رکن پورہ	2478	452	252	200	26	86	86
443	Chhabbar چھبر	976	843	473	370	41	185	185
444	Fateh Muhammad Khurd فتح محمد خورد	573	433	231	202	8	91	91
445	Fateh Muhammad Kalan فتح محمد کلاں	1031	974	507	467	51	216	216
446	Bhuneki Hithar بھونیکی ہٹھاڑ	415	265	141	124	1	64	64
447	Basti Hakim Shah بستی حاکم شاہ	415	236	122	114	9	42	42
482	**Muradke** مراد کے	748	418	228	190	64	85	85
463	Dia Singhwala دیا سنگھ والہ	1082	426	216	210	36	107	107

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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
477	Nikoki نکوکی	272	58	29	29	1	14	14
478	Bodal Khanke بودل خان کے	1376	273	137	136	18	58	58
479	Bodal Birke بودل بیرکے	463	92	44	48	12	22	22
481	Rupal روپال	715	93	55	38	16	16	16
459	**Gandhi Rup Singh** گندھی روپ سنگھ	1376	559	315	244	22	100	100
457	Nibahu Wala نباھو والہ	340	275	153	122	9	48	48
460	Dharman دھرماں	831	558	307	251	16	74	74
461	Thakra ٹھاکرہ	491	159	88	71	1	30	30
462	Mohar Singhwala موھر سنگھ والہ	352	160	96	64	6	6	6
480	Kari Sansari کاڑی سنساری	2092	81	47	34	—	9	9
483	Shahbaz Ke شہبازکے	1709	482	256	226	11	83	83
484	**Besoke** بیسوکے	438	240	125	115	—	37	37
485	Burj Shahbaz Ke برج شہباز کے	503	156	84	72	—	28	28
454	**Araian Wala** آرائیاں والہ	983	945	504	441	69	197	197
452	Makhane Wala مکھنے والہ	1559	811	432	379	10	179	179
453	Sutoki Hithar ستوکی ھٹھاڑ	1694	726	412	314	26	222	222
455	Thatti Hithar ٹھٹھی ھٹھاڑ	470	302	161	141	8	183	183
456	Gara Singhwala گاڑا سنگھ والہ	955	484	272	212	36	102	102
458	Chhina Bila Singh چھینہ بیلا سنگھ	239	86	41	45	2	27	27
418	**Kotha** کوٹھہ	2293	1342	727	615	82	278	278
414	Mehar Chandwala مہرچند والہ	617	365	191	174	107	80	80
415	Bhanguwala بھنگو والہ	499	382	203	179	17	75	75
416	Tangarian تانگڑیاں	873	500	272	228	117	94	94

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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
417	Basti Qutab Shah بستی قطب شاہ	960	418	232	186	15	103	103
419	Badhaiki بدھائیکی	1234	966	521	445	5	235	235
438	Sham Kot Kohna شام کوٹ کہنہ	1125	1040	573	467	179	225	225
421	**Jamsher Kalan** جمشیر کلاں	5004	3417	1842	1575	190	681	681
422	Shamkot Nau شامکوٹ نو	287	1645	868	777	201	267	267
423	Shinowal شینووال	407	217	127	90	33	54	54
434	Fatmal فتمل	162	45	22	23	1	12	12
436	Iswi عیسوی	552	117	58	59	11	22	22
451	**Lande** لنڈے	2082	1175	611	645	131	74	74
432	Dhuddi ڈھوڈی	1254	613	313	300	111	238	238
433	Attari Akeki اٹاری آکیکی	1285	930	527	403	16	315	315
435	Fatuki فتوکی	1583	1162	599	563	181	231	231
448	Baqapur بقا پور	714	549	292	257	186	94	94
449	Khabbe کھبے	517	422	206	216	112	101	101
431	**Machhana** مچھانا	1704	1253	686	567	47	264	264
426	Akkiki اکیکی	774	744	406	338	46	145	145
427	Puhleke پوھلیکے	1202	1084	589	495	120	229	229
428	Daryake دریا کے	403	105	61	44	7	21	21
429	Pindi پنڈی	845	654	335	319	76	138	138
430	Thathi Hinduan ٹھٹھی ھندواں	822	428	234	194	13	94	94
	CHUNIAN QANUNGO HALQA چونیاں قانونگو حلقہ							
234	**Chunian (Rural)** چونیاں دیہاتی	15641	6839	3674	3165	260	1530	1532

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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	Kot Saunders کوٹ سانڈرس	650	1118	584	534	54	224	226
235	Rakh Chunian رکھ چونیاں	1846	553	288	265	4	105	105
240	**Deosial** دیو سیال	5573	2819	1496	1323	98	565	572
241	Rakh Deosial رکھ دیوسیال	2349	315	183	132	5	56	56
242	Dehku ڈھیکو	1086	812	447	365	33	110	110
244	Kanduwala کنڈووالہ	724	390	198	192	31	91	91
239	**Shamas Abad** شمس آباد	2764	1745	908	837	212	369	370
238	Kandu Ranhgar کانڈو رھنگیر	3523	1014	532	482	39	209	212
90	**Rosa Tibba Chak No. 1** روسہ ٹبہ چک نمبر ۱	2743	2681	1445	1236	200	495	495
89	Abbot Abad Chak No. 2 ایبٹ آباد چک نمبر ۲	1706	3153	1641	1512	251	517	517
91	Jagowala Chak No. 4 جاگو والہ چک نمبر ۴	2088	4231	2207	2024	488	851	851
237	**Kandu Khara** کاندو کھارا	4267	2232	1224	1008	92	484	484
236	Sadha سدھا	2963	1452	813	639	129	351	351
246	Bharwal Khurd بھڑوال خورد	881	303	169	134	1	78	78
247	Naushera Mohar Singh نوشہرہ موھر سنگھ	1447	496	281	215	13	106	106
248	Dhos ڈھوس	1299	525	280	245	17	111	111
114	**Wankara** وان کارا	3542	4316	2311	2005	278	841	846
115	Changa Manga چھانگا مانگا	13280	2070	1120	950	297	390	390

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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
116	Rehmanpura رحمانپورہ	933	2259	1204	1055	305	426	426
194	**Chak No. 18** چک نمبر ۱۸	1594	2350	1194	1156	83	404	404
195	Chak No. 17 چک نمبر ۱۷	2203	2740	1434	1306	91	541	541
197	Chak No. 15 چک نمبر ۱۵	968	1714	867	847	6	354	354
229	**Muhammadi Pur** محمدی پور	3915	3062	1655	1407	118	612	612
196	Chak No. 16 چک نمبر ۱۶	1854	1088	588	500	61	168	168
228	Munde Ke منڈیکے	5765	2804	1517	1287	84	700	700
232	**Maujoki** موجوکی	8213	9533	5040	4493	609	1978	1978
230	Sahanki Utar ساھنکی اوتاڑ	1728	402	209	193	15	106	106
231	Sahanki Hithar ساھنکی ھٹھاڑ	872			Uninhabited		بے چراغ	
291	Gandhi Hithar گندھی ھٹھاڑ	827	40	23	17	2	7	7
227	**Dheg** ڈھیگ	1363	389	199	190	6	87	88
297	Burj Ran Singh برج رن سنگھ	1565	1069	570	499	17	227	227
300	Bhim Ke بھیم کے	1781	791	440	351	21	194	194
302	Chahar Ke چاھڑ کے	1992	710	334	376	10	150	152
303	Lamme Khalsa لمے خالصہ	1947	575	302	273	2	169	170
292	**Baddo Jiwana** بدو جیونا	1543	150	85	65	—	20	20
288	Palahra پلاھڑہ	327	269	134	135	2	52	52
290	Sattoki ستوکی	792	476	254	222	12	95	95
293	Harseh Naushera ھرسہ نوشہرہ	1984	474	251	223	4	74	74

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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
294	Jandwala رجنڈوالا	3284	1263	697	566	43	193	193
301	**Dobli** دوبلی	1885	762	420	342	4	163	163
281	Dev Kharah دیو کھارا	917	773	432	341	14	180	180
284	Narain Singhwala نرائن سنگھ والہ	1340	585	305	280	14	126	126
285	Rai Singh Wala رائے سنگھ والہ	1129	324	173	151	10	85	85
286	Ghanb گھنب	965	726	391	335	18	162	162
295	Maulepur مولے پور	2271	894	472	422	51	175	175
296	Atari Karam Singh اٹاری کرم سنگھ	2381	1118	592	526	5	272	272
266	**Mir Kot** میر کوٹ	1483	515	275	240	31	126	126
265	Jamsher Khurd جمشیر خورد	1091	770	408	362	27	156	156
267	Naki ناکی	967	509	267	242	10	107	107
268	Noorpur Jattan نور پور جٹاں	1303	895	484	411	30	160	160
287	Baharipur بہاری پور	596	469	247	222	40	118	118
289	Umar Bagga عمر بگا	620	340	180	160	35	65	65
270	**Thing Jattan** ٹھنگ جٹاں	1965	955	533	422	1	188	188
275	Saresar سریسر	863	1429	778	651	74	382	383
276	Atari Virk اٹاری ورک	1416	743	408	335	23	152	152
282	Achal Kc اچل کے	800	437	241	196	13	130	130
283	Laddi لدی	1306	805	445	360	24	186	186
260	**Babbar-Khai** ببر کھائی	744	388	204	184	31	85	85
261	Baqapur بقا پور	1040	785	419	366	43	162	162
269	Gahlan گہلن	3332	3318	1749	1569	464	671	671
262	**Jhuggian Izat** جھگیاں عزت	399	339	176	163	17	82	82
254	Arzanipur ارزانی پور	2741	2125	1139	986	71	502	502

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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	Kanre Sayal کوڑے سیال	2351	994	534	460	14	240	240
263	Mastuwal مستووال	1079	984	512	472	34	212	212
249	**Khokhar Ashraf** کھوکھر اشرف	3821	1651	911	740	22	308	308
252	Kitan Khurd کتن خورد	1705	725	376	349	10	144	144
253	Shamaspura شمس پورہ	714	461	252	209	7	112	112
264	Nainwal Khalsa نین وال خالصہ	2061	1259	675	584	11	299	299
245	**Gidpur** گد پور	1626	1309	711	598	104	295	295
243	Chhina Hithar چھنہ ہٹھار	2651	855	469	386	10	184	186
250	Bukkan Ke بکن کے	1924	886	472	414	31	197	197
251	Kitan Kalan کیتن کلاں	923	553	297	256	32	119	122

PATTOKI QANUNGO HALQA پتوکی قانونگو حلقہ

111	**Naroke Majah** ناروکے ماھجہ	2385	2270	1220	1050	201	473	481
93	Chak No. 19 Mandianwala چک نمبر ۱۹ منڈیاں والا	451	1036	531	505	195	131	131
98	Chak No. 35 Burj Mohalam چک نمبر ۳۵ برج مہالم	1632	2965	1562	1403	486	539	545
44	**Alpa Kalan** الپہ کلاں	2835	1418	754	664	87	240	240
43	Qila Noha dSingh قلعہ نوھد سنگھ	1763	292	163	129	2	64	64
45	Bungi Lalu بونگی لالو	788	449	247	202	12	75	75
46	Alpa Sadhari الپہ سدھاری	1021	481	258	223	33	83	83
47	Dhingrian Wala ڈھنگریاں والہ	549	519	267	252	9	107	113

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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
48	Mandhali منڈھالی	368	93	44	49	—	18	18
34	**Bath Kalan** باٹھ کلاں	2560	1669	910	759	65	339	339
38	**Jhuggian Natha Singh** جھگیاں نتھا سنگھ	278	422	248	174	—	89	89
32	Rare راڑے	363	96	50	46	6	15	15
33	Bath Khurd باٹھ خورد	542	177	95	82	5	38	38
37	Qila Taik Chand قلعہ ٹیک چند	668	84	44	40	1	14	14
39	Rathor راٹھور	202		Uninhabited بے چراغ				
40	Dulo Multani دولو ملتانی	1280	765	388	377	30	138	138
41	Wasai Pura وسائی پورہ	1047	472	241	231	17	83	83
42	Aujlah اوجلہ	1925	964	515	449	24	177	177
30	**Jago Ke Ghumman** جاگو کے گھمن	1117	677	364	313	59	168	168
29	Rai-ke Ghumman رائے کے گھمن	1280	641	351	290	43	128	131
31	Ghumman Kalan گھمن کلاں	2016	1120	593	527	14	240	240
105	Rakh Herse Ghumman رکھ ہرسے گھمن	603	40	24	16	—	15	15
106	Rode روڈے	2085	1304	694	610	100	203	203
53	**Chak No. 45 Bhadana** چک نمبر ۴۵ بھڈانہ	2186	3161	1655	1506	410	548	580
51	Rakh Hella رکھ ہلہ	682	131	71	60	6	22	22
52	Chak No. 46 چک نمبر ۴۶	1638	1354	727	627	285	195	273
54	**Chak No. 47 Bhasin** چک نمبر ۴۷ بھسین	1219	1380	726	654	111	326	339

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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
50	**Halla** هلہ	3960	2352	1231	1121	123	491	499
49	Bugi بوگی	798	525	296	229	11	115	115
104	**Chak No. 44 Tara Garh** چک نمبر ۴۴ تاراگڑھ	1619	2660	1373	1287	245	514	515
102	Chak No. 43 چک نمبر۴۳	1667	2304	1215	1089	230	403	403
103	Chak No. 41 Khuddian Nau چک نمبر ۴۱ کھڈیاں نو	1341	2269	1198	1071	410	466	466
101	**Sheikham** شیخم	3049	3140	1672	1468	214	626	634
67	Niazbeg Gopi Rai Chak No. 42 نیاز بیگ گوپی رائے چک نمبر ۴۲	1082	1113	562	551	368	201	201
100	Jagowala Chak No. 40 جاگو والہ چک نمبر ۴۰	1411	2568	1360	1208	130	452	510
99	Mundeke Chak No. 34 منڈیکے چک نمبر ۳۴	1183	1358	697	661	113	126	126
110	Chak No. 68 چک نمبر ۶۸	2371	121	70	51	7	39	39
112	Wan Ahdan وان آھدن	2156	1592	845	747	136	279	279
113	Bunga Sardar Kahan Singh بونگہ سردار کاھن سنگھ	1986	1200	621	579	227	287	288
69	**Vairar Kahni** ویرڑ کاھنی	1398	1493	794	699	92	261	261
68	Chak No. 39 Awan چک نمبر ۳۹ آوان	1327	1294	672	622	235	199	222
70	Chak No. 38 چک نمبر ۳۸	1040	1114	601	513	128	202	206
94	Chak No. 37 چک نمبر۳۷	1399	1420	701	719	82	374	374
96	Pattoki Kohna پتوکی کہنہ	609	817	429	388	90	138	138
97	Chak No. 36 چک نمبر ۳۶	675	580	300	280	88	95	95

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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
92	**Chak No. 3** چک نمبر ۳	1728	2638	1454	1184	207	581	581
84	Chak No. 9 چک نمبر ۹	2160	3288	1676	1612	537	585	588
85	Chak No. 7 چک نمبر ۷	2175	3710	1964	1746	212	728	730
87	**Chak No. 5** چک نمبر ۵	2400	2824	1498	1331	311	473	480
86	Chak No. 8 چک نمبر ۸	2942	5661	2985	2676	615	1021	1029
88	Chak No. 6 چک نمبر ٦	1576	1669	872	797	186	281	281
82	**Chak No. 10** چک نمبر ۱۰	2442	2759	1420	1339	235	370	459
80	Chak No. 13 چک نمبر ۱۳	1552	2158	1165	993	252	346	395
81	Chak No. 12 چک نمبر ۱۲	1521	1251	649	602	101	153	231
77	**Umar Abad** عمر آباد	1302	2618	1389	1229	370	491	541
76	Chak No. 30 Baloki چک نمبر ۳۰ بلوکی	790	867	443	424	65	184	184
78	Wan Radha Ram وان رادھارام	209	740	383	357	19	85	159
79	Chak No. 20 Rakh Wan Radha Ram. چک نمبر ۲۰ رکھ وان رادھارام	737	640	316	324	129	79	113
83	Chak No. 11 Rewaz Abad چک نمبر ۱۱ ریواز آباد	1304	1933	1013	920	421	337	339
74	**Chak No. 23 Bhupewala** چک نمبر ۲۳ بھوپے والہ	1793	1897	991	906	213	490	490

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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
71	Chak No. 24 چک نمبر ۲۴	1297	1861	994	867	219	497	499
72	Chak No. 21 چک نمبر ۲۱	463	522	269	253	26	60	98
73	Chak No. 22 چک نمبر ۲۲	801	948	508	440	53	181	181
75	Chak No. 29 چک نمبر ۲۹	1713	1533	834	699	192	446	446
64	**Chak No. 27** چک نمبر ۲۷	1551	1622	857	765	142	390	390
62	Chak No. 69 چک نمبر ۶۹	1353	1344	726	618	62	401	401
63	Chak No. 26 چک نمبر ۲۶	1525	1426	747	679	43	433	433
65	Chak No. 25 چک نمبر ۲۵	1606	1961	1001	960	111	607	607
66	**Hanjrai** هنجرائے	7136	6749	3624	3125	372	1399	1425
55	**Chak No. 48 Lakho Dhair** چک نمبر ۴۸ لاکھو ڈھیر	2256	1438	733	705	103	276	276
57	Chak No. 49 Chala چک نمبر ۴۹ چالہ	1084	232	116	116	20	43	43
60	Chak No. 50 چک نمبر ۵۰	1061	475	271	204	6	77	77
61	Chak No. 53 چک نمبر ۵۳	1283	1044	546	498	143	196	229
56	**Wandar** وندر	2140	1969	1044	925	82	418	418
58	Megha میگھہ	2573	1869	976	893	105	383	383
59	Lahu Nau Chak No. 51 لاھونو چک نمبر ۵۱	580	176	88	88	8	39	39

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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
	BHAI PHERU QANUNGO HALQA بھائی پھیرو قانونگو حلقہ							
135	**Parna** پرنا	944	894	472	422	56	167	167
2	**Nau Theh Jagir** نوتھہ جاگیر	2880	2604	1352	1252	85	493	493
1	Nau Theh Khalsa نوتھہ خالصہ	2560	3126	1651	1475	123	597	607
3	**Lakhanke** لکھن کے	1280	876	462	414	27	171	171
4	Bhangor بھنگور	1280	662	365	297	22	152	154
149	Chak No. 66 چک نمبر ٦٦	1600	2842	1506	1337	119	491	494
137	**Ghummanke** گھمن کے	2756	1843	966	877	54	266	266
136	Behramke بہرام کے	472	1029	531	498	197	190	193
147	Sherpur شیرپور	1264	1184	627	557	27	221	221
148	Dhalwan ڈھلول	778	651	337	314	27	124	128
146	**Baghiana Kalan** بگھیانہ کلاں	5665	5927	3118	2809	3821	1276	1283
158	Theh Kaila تھہ کیلا	606	875	467	408	33	151	151
145	**Kanwen** کانویں	2944	4175	2254	1921	346	867	875
143	Haripur ہری پور	2153	2218	1179	1039	246	425	426
144	Kot Baba Ujagar Singh کوٹ بابا آجاگر سنگھ	1546	1767	911	856	53	354	354
193	**Bhoe Asal** بھوئے اصل	3450	4667	2473	2194	559	981	995
191	Chak No. 64 چک نمبر ٦٤	317	294	141	153	43	64	64
192	Gandhi Utar گندھی اوتاڑ	1542	2319	1223	1096	158	460	472

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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
199	Chak No. 14 چک نمبر ۱۴	1600	1795	935	860	81	384	384
130	**Phuliani** پھولیانی	1878	2331	1235	1096	137	466	468
127	Chak No. 32 چک نمبر ۳۲	725	952	483	469	157	184	184
128	Chak No. 33 چک نمبر ۳۳	782	1227	663	564	43	231	231
129	Chak No. 31 چک نمبر ۳۱	1711	2606	1376	1230	214	431	431
131	**Jamber Khurd** جمبرخورد	6569	2457	1301	1156	145	529	529
138	Jalle Ke جلیکے	885	991	534	457	53	201	202
139	Dev دیو	345	207	110	97	8	28	28
140	Sahari Ki سہاریکی	183	1077	586	491	55	152	152
141	Sarang Ke سارنگ کے	1420	932	497	435	118	186	186
142	Kot Mahji Khan کوٹ ماھجی خان	1063	769	410	359	36	140	140
126	**Jamber Kalan** جمبر کلاں	3732	3313	1767	1546	183	693	694
123	Rakh Thatti Utar رکھ ٹھٹھی اوتاڑ	490	291	154	137	25	51	51
124	Thatti Utar ٹھٹھی اوتاڑ	1113	703	385	318	36	163	163
125	Kot Akbar Khan کوٹ اکبر خان	620	384	209	175	22	62	62
118	**Chakoki** چکوکی	2180	2175	1143	1032	207	478	478
117	Ahlowal اھلووال	1533	1373	739	634	128	264	264
119	Rakh Theh Sheikh رکھ تھہ شیخ	385	80	50	30	7	14	15

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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
120	Chak No. 28 چک نمبر ۲۸	1591	1531	783	748	102	292	292
108	**Bharwal Kalan** بھڑوال کلاں	3547	2795	1461	1334	354	581	581
121	Rakh Bhone Ke Utar رکھ بھونیکے اوتاڑ	1165	25	14	11	2	5	5
122	Bhone Ke Utar بھونیکے اوتاڑ	2723	2167	1156	1011	193	441	442
18	**Sandhu** سندھو	3405	2150	1131	1019	152	419	423
28	Katar Mal کٹار مل	1530	853	442	411	27	169	169
107	Kot Sardar Kahan Singh کوٹ سردار کاھن سنگھ	1253	1063	578	485	54	205	206
26	**Sarai Nausherah** سرائے نوشہرہ	1920	1324	703	621	63	256	256
24	Arewala اریوالہ	343	32	18	14	2	12	12
27	Koti کوٹی	227	67	37	30	—	7	7
35	Dullu Guruke دولو گوروکے	1920	1332	679	653	38	264	264
36	Tanni Ke تنی کے	288	281	148	133	1	63	63
25	**Jajah Kalan** ججہ کلاں	3454	2035	1071	964	100	431	431
20	Kalu Khokhar کالو کھوکھر	589	234	118	116	2	41	41
21	Bonga Kahan Singh بونگہ کاھن سنگھ	311	102	52	50	—	16	16

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHUNIAN 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
22	Taverian ٹاوریاں	1161	273	148	125	10	56	56
23	Atari Bhoop Singh اٹاری بھوپ سنگھ	445	105	59	46	—	25	25
17	**Balloki** بلوکی	4366	4166	2288	1878	357	751	758
16	Gohar Jatri گوھر جاتری	464	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
19	Bonga Mala بونگہ مالا	1428	713	386	327	43	101	134
132	**Khanki Mor** خانکی موڑ	2924	2328	1191	1137	126	511	516
13	Gohar Gulab Singh گوھر گلاب سنگھ	1591	1074	589	485	29	216	216
14	Bonga Madran بونگہ مدراں	1136	1051	566	485	55	208	213
15	Aulakh Bonga اولکھ بونگا	1646	1217	649	568	249	233	233
133	Rakh Khanki Mor رکھ خانکی موڑ	499	81	44	37	6	17	17
12	**Lamme Jagir** لمے جاگیر	2472	1995	1080	915	90	369	369
7	Hargan ھرگن	271						
8	Jhuggian Araian جھگیاں ارائیاں	616	239	128	111	3	54	54
9	Murati مراتی	133						
10	Kamogill کاموگل	2283	1130	599	531	48	230	230
11	Megha میگھہ	852	748	399	349	79	147	147
5	**Gagga Sarai** گگہ سرائے	5061	2686	1418	1268	147	599	599

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASUR TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Kasur Tehsil قصور تحصیل	434888	232353	202535	—	—	—
	Kasur Tehsil (Rural) قصور تحصیل (دیہاتی)	320363	171076	149287	—	—	—
	Kasur Tehsil (Urban) قصور تحصیل (شہری)	114525	61277	53248	19215	19912	21763
1	**Kasur Municipality** قصور میونسپلٹی	74555	40013	34542	13546	12435	13973
2	**Khudian Town Committee** کھڈیاں ٹاؤن کمیٹی	6821	3659	3162	985	1283	1428
3	**Kot Radha Kishan Town Committee** کوٹ رادھا کشن ٹاؤن کمیٹی	10536	5589	4947	1978	1839	1855
4	**Luliani Town Committee** للیانی ٹاؤن کمیٹی	11988	6424	5564	1425	2298	2333
5	**Raja Jang Town Committee** راجہ جنگ ٹاؤن کمیٹی	10625	5592	5033	1281	2057	2174

KASUR QANUNGO HALQA قصور 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-
211	**Kasur (Rural)** قصوردیہاتی	8061	1456	793	663	76	261	261
49	**Qadi Wind** قادیونڈ	1524	1729	927	802	118	291	314

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASUR 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
48	Targa	ترگه	768	352	213	139	19	55	55
50	Balanwala	بلانواله	699	310	177	133	3	60	60
51	Peruwala	پیرووالہ	889	839	440	399	17	167	167
52	Rangpur	رنگ‌پور	589	452	237	215	44	96	96
53	Nathuwala	نتھووالہ	1964	1125	616	509	84	225	226
54	Waran	ورن	1315	733	387	346	4	129	129
47	**Katloi Kalan**	کتلوئی کلاں	2688	2699	1493	1206	128	559	559
46	Gaddoki	گدوکی	1848	852	490	362	34	201	201
31	**Sarhali Khurd**	سرھالی خورد	1510	1402	767	635	65	310	310
32	Green Kot	گرین کوٹ	1621	1819	973	846	180	320	320
33	Rakh Katloi	رکھ کتلوئی	1079	1314	688	626	56	259	264
34	Ibrahim Abad	ابراھیم آباد	1442	1071	594	477	146	182	182
44	**Wegal**	ویگل	2659	2156	1205	951	123	483	483
43	Leal	لیل	336	498	290	208	49	105	105
45	Theh Punnun	تھه پنوں	513	581	321	260	52	111	111
42	**Chhatian Wala**	چھٹیاں‌والہ	3079	3067	1690	1377	197	649	649
39	Rai	رائے	2193	2291	1275	1016	125	485	485
40	Baidian	بیدیان	1340	1798	979	819	164	360	360
41	Theh Jharolian	تھه‌جھرولیان	964	200	90	110	9	44	44
35	**Sarhali Kalan**	سرھالی کلاں	2644	3515	1851	1664	217	690	722
36	Kalyan	کلیان	693	980	530	450	37	202	204

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASUR 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
37	Badarpur	بدرپور	1445	1498	792	706	61	316	325
38	Bhoja	بھوجہ	1328	881	468	413	44	171	172
30	**Lulliani (Rural)**	للیانی دیہاتی	7868	1670	903	767	59	370	370
21	Daftuh	دفتوہ	6188	5668	3015	2653	266	1170	1170
22	Aurara	اوراڑہ	4475	4711	2504	2207	598	1019	1019
23	Jabbo Mail	جبومیل	1166	1599	899	700	236	326	326
24	Athilpur	اٹھیل پور	1708	2268	1220	1048	138	454	454
25	Chairrewan	چیڑیوان	1719	1821	961	860	58	349	349
26	**Khara**	کھارا	4171	4335	2342	1993	210	787	787
27	Theh Bhallo	تھہ بھلو	591	540	275	265	41	96	96
28	Theh Wadana	تھہ وڈانہ	882	1365	698	667	191	258	258
29	Lakhneke	لکھنیکے	2706	3608	1950	1658	228	765	765
212	**Kot Murad Khan**	کوٹ مراد خان	1446	1098	596	502	54	259	259
213	Sheikh Bhago	شیخ بھاگو	634	873	464	409	50	217	223
275	Bangla	بنگلہ	1427	475	249	226	27	93	93
292	**Man**	مان	2274	1448	748	700	59	288	288
276	Daulewala	دولیوالہ	675	980	496	484	81	175	175
277	Bahmniwala	باھمنی والہ	1161	920	494	426	37	170	170
278	Kotli Hithar	کوٹلی ھٹھاڑ	602	475	261	214	30	97	97
280	Hari Har	ھری ھر	1617	1238	636	602	36	250	250
210	**Kesar Garh**	کیسر گڑھ	1596	1439	841	598	125	281	281

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASUR 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
205	Ladheke لدھیکے	1495	274	148	126	13	70	70
206	Loh Garh لوھگڑھ	1104	606	404	202	48	93	93
207	Rohiwal روھیوال	1537	488	251	237	16	92	92
208	Patto Kalan پتو کلاں	2426	976	618	358	86	165	165
209	Patto Khurd پتو خورد	384	138	68	70	7	24	24
295	**Mahalam Kalan** مہالم کلاں	1623	2026	1097	929	194	389	390
293	Khanpur Bhedian خانپور بھیڈیاں	903	563	304	259	36	105	112
294	Bhedian Kalan بھیڈیاں کلاں	1351	1884	1021	863	183	369	373
297	Tali Mahalam تلی مہالم	214	57	33	24	—	13	13
301	**Rajiwala Araian** رجی‌والہ ارائیاں	641	1220	660	560	158	243	243
298	Burj Rajoke برج راجو کے	67	275	160	115	15	78	78
299	Sultan Shahwala سلطان شاہ والہ	659	311	146	165	25	6	63
300	Sheikhpura Kohna شیخ پورہ کہنہ	878	834	451	383	48	142	142
302	Kaluwara کالو واڑہ	42	44	25	19	—	11	11
303	Bhikhi Wind Hithar بھکی ونڈ ھٹھاڑ	632	424	232	192	10	78	78
304	Ahmadwala احمد والہ	524			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
305	Bhora Hithar بھورا ھٹھاڑ	183			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
306	Kalanjar Hithar کالنجر ھٹھاڑ	630	263	130	133	1	48	48
307	Sheikhpura Nau شیخ پورہ نو	773	253	136	117	10	56	56
312	**Chanda Singhwala** چندہ سنگھ والہ	1878	854	482	372	27	158	158
308	Kamalpura کمالپورہ	573	585	297	288	24	115	116
309	Fattiwala فتی والہ	343	188	112	76	12	34	34
311	Mahiwala ماھیوالہ	436	325	183	142	24	66	66

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASUR 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
313	Kassoke کسوکے	1150	25	25	—	6	—	—
314	Masitke مسیتکے	320	24	24	—	3	—	—
315	Budha Singhwala بڈھاسنگھ والہ	1103			Uninhabited بے چراغ			
202	**Sahjra** سہجرہ	5212	3482	1838	1644	105	667	671
318	**Nagar Eman Pura** نگر ایمن پورہ	1987	35	26	9	4	3	3
316	Lakhmirwala لکھمیروالہ	510			Uninhabited بے چراغ			
317	Mabbuke مبوکے	2796	789	418	371	12	155	155
	KOT RADHA KISHAN QANUNGO HALQA کوٹ رادھا کشن قانونگو حلقہ							
202	**Kot Radha Kishan (Rural)** کوٹ رادھا کشن دیہاتی	1963	2007	1065	942	72	396	396
203	**Nathoki** نتھوکی	1727	2344	1242	1102	103	501	501
198	Kot Nasar Khan کوٹ ناصر خان	1436	985	519	466	15	201	201
208	Rawal Jhangar راول جھنگڑ	6549	2205	1181	1024	97	442	442
209	Rakh Rawal Jhangar رکھ راول جھنگڑ	499	55	33	22	—	11	11
176	**Babliana Utar** بابلیانہ اوتاڑ	2791	3310	1784	1526	350	673	673
169	Prem Nagar پریم نگر	983	1159	622	537	65	227	227
174	Chak No. 65 چک نمبر ٦٥	1248	699	367	332	25	147	147
175	Buchoke Majha بچوکے ماجھہ	3604	3410	1847	1563	350	681	694
226	**Hallarke Paimar** ہلڑکے پیمار	5937	3214	1688	1526	146	724	724
304	Theh Khusrianwala تھہ خسریانوالہ	904	21	11	10	—	6	6

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASUR 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
173	**Rossa** روسه	1375	1674	832	842	39	376	376
154	Jagoki جاگوکی	868	396	218	178	5	80	80
155	Baghiar Mar بگھیاڑمار	1572	1484	755	729	138	305	305
165	Chak No. 57 چک نمبر۵۷	450	261	146	115	10	46	46
167	Longoki لونگوکی	389	589	312	277	101	115	115
170	Chak No. 59 چک نمبر۵۹	1359	876	454	422	35	164	164
171	Chak No. 60 چک نمبر ۶۰	737	778	375	403	84	142	142
172	Bhail بھیل	1977	785	413	372	14	166	166
180	**Handal** ہندال	3660	4200	2168	2032	157	952	998
181	Clarkabad کلارک آباد	1968	2849	1469	1380	1108	507	509
200	Paimar Utar پیمار اوتاڑ	1045	1296	674	622	95	178	180
201	Kot Muhammad Amir کوٹ محمد امیر	640	400	211	189	28	124	124
166	**Zafarke** ظفرکے	2438	3150	1653	1497	153	607	639
168	Ghani Ke گھنیکے	1444	2434	1269	1165	194	536	536
182	Turk Wind ترک ونڈ	233	289	145	144	29	44	44
183	Azamabad اعظم آباد	1216	1296	699	597	95	275	312
185	Qila Man Singhwala قلعہ مان سنگھ والہ	520	335	189	146	27	73	73
186	Qila Baghail Singhwala قلعہ بگھیل سنگھ والہ	297	349	183	166	23	67	85
187	Afzalabad افضل آباد	638	604	313	291	73	112	116
189	Atari Ajit Singh اٹاری اجیت سنگھ	541	537	270	267	42	106	109
190	Mueen Abad معین آباد	279	157	116	41	36	30	33
150	**Mudke Dhariwal** مدکے دھاریوال	5201	4099	2141	1958	309	744	744

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASUR 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
151	Rakh Mudke Kalan رکھ مدکے کلاں	150	22	11	11	4	6	6
152	Kot Mahna Singh کوٹ ماھنا سنگھ	704	366	191	175	11	83	83
153	Rakh Mudke Khurd رکھ مدکے خورد	490	16	9	7	—	5	5
164	**Chak No. 55** چک نمبر ۵۵	2035	2769	1425	1344	312	526	526
156	But بت	1521	1520	812	708	75	296	296
157	Rakh But رکھ بت	427	21	15	6	4	4	4
159	Chak No. 58 چک نمبر ۵۸	1423	1052	576	476	43	204	204
160	Chak No. 52 چک نمبر ۵۲	308	343	175	168	11	57	57
161	Kot Sher Singh کوٹ شیر سنگھ	198	1021	539	482	104	191	191
162	Chak No. 54 چک نمبر۵۴	515	286	142	144	48	55	55
163	Chak No. 56 چک نمبر۵۶	266	239	122	117	65	44	44
188	Qila Bulaqa Singh قلعہ بلاقا سنگھ	336	330	176	154	15	57	57
214	**Aulakh Utar** اولکھ اوتاڑ	2129	2178	1193	985	74	461	519
213	Amar Pura امر پورہ	419	450	242	208	20	96	99
215	Ganda Singhwala گنڈا سنگھ والہ	313	364	193	171	5	64	66
216	Khushal Singhwala خوشحال سنگھ والہ	204	208	111	97	—	40	44
217	Sangat Singhwala سنگت سنگھ والہ	1835	1712	913	799	21	353	375
218	Sidhu Pura سدھو پورہ	730	832	434	398	17	151	164
1	**Raja Jang (Rural)** راجہ جنگ دیہاتی	10869	4971	2663	2308	221	930	930

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASUR 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
18	**Rakhanwala** رکھانوالہ	3668	3771	2052	1719	420	786	786
12	Ataullah Pur عطاالله پور	680	664	346	318	49	125	125
13	Shahab Pura شہاب پورہ	191	248	135	113	25	36	36
14	Bunga Ganda Singhwala بونگہ گنڈا سنگھ والہ	680	967	549	418	24	202	202
15	Ishari Singhwala ایشری سنگھ والہ	353	382	220	162	54	82	82
16	Qadirabad قادرآباد	100	131	69	62	10	25	25
17	Kot Anup Singh کوٹ انوپ سنگھ	682	950	500	450	52	197	197
2	**Matta** متا	3861	3962	2090	1872	273	526	676
4	Kalu Khara کالو کھارا	1181	1482	778	704	150	329	334
5	Jauneke جونیکے	1046	1247	673	574	40	248	249
20	**Sattoki** ستوکی	4259	4192	2166	2026	228	787	787
19	Mir Muhammad میر محمد	4743	3896	2078	1818	145	860	862
6	**Ram Thaiman** رام تھیمن	1384	1849	964	885	100	402	402
3	Sheru Kana شیرو کانہ	759	822	434	388	41	153	153
7	Theh Rusa تھہ روسہ	434	830	435	395	43	174	178
8	Kahan Singhwala کاھن سنگھ والہ	793	503	258	245	36	96	97
9	Malhuke ملھوکے	814	968	503	465	57	203	203
11	Theh Saharan تھہ سہارن	670	807	431	376	18	169	169
205	**Rakh Dhala** رکھ دھالہ	3299	1792	963	829	170	383	383
212	Naul Utar نول اوتاڑ	728	597	327	270	17	107	107
222	Dhingriwala ڈھینگری والہ	1741	1044	557	487	26	231	231

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASUR 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
211	**Chhina Utar** چھینہ اوتاڑ	1354	2226	1164	1062	40	516	516
204	Rakh Shah Inayat رکھ شاہ عنایت	2199	1963	1093	870	115	433	504
206	Chak Pension-khawaran چک پنشنخواراں	1008	1138	590	548	25	224	224
207	Chhina Arla چھینا ارلا	1235	1683	885	798	137	286	286
177	**Bhamba Kalan** بھمبہ کلاں	7181	9380	5048	4332	574	2289	2289
178	Kot Mahtab Khan کوٹ مہتاب خاں	812	883	465	418	104	221	221
179	Rakh Bhamba رکھ بھمبہ	64	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
210	Murali Utar مرالی اوتاڑ	1029	1093	546	547	26	267	267
	BHILA HITHAR QANUNGO HALQA بھیلہ ہٹھاڑ قانونگو حلقہ							
253	**Bhila Hithar** بھیلہ ہٹھار	2560	1721	911	810	105	274	274
251	Qutba قطبہ	1290	529	280	249	3	95	95
255	Choha Jhurmat چوہاجھرمٹ	538	312	170	142	29	62	62
256	Kailon کیلون	1365	1083	580	503	31	289	289
260	**Hussain Khanwala** حسین خان والہ	1107	1105	563	542	82	213	213
259	Illo Ana الو آنہ	665	691	363	328	10	152	152
261	Rajiwala Jattan رجی والہ جٹاں	414	216	130	86	1	43	43
262	Nuriwala نوریوالہ	1072	1031	542	489	26	215	215
263	Sheikh Ammad Nau شیخ عماد نو	476	413	214	199	11	85	85

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Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details		Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
				Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
268	**Kharepar**	کھڑپیر	1804	1751	901	850	103	402	402
269	Mahalam Khurd	مہالم خورد	822	530	282	248	33	106	106
282	Bazidpur	بازیدپور	999	1003	521	482	41	211	211
254	**Bahadurpura**	بہادرپورہ	1339	1241	666	575	245	262	262
214	Nizampura	نظام پورہ	1571	1875	967	908	67	361	361
255	Shamaspura	شمس پورہ	689	357	186	171	1	66	66
272	Sheikh Ammad Kohna	شیخ عماد کہنہ	642	930	521	409	100	212	212
273	Toluwan Wala	ٹولواں والہ	367	672	383	289	71	121	121
274	Faqirwala	فقیر والہ	502	719	392	327	31	142	142
258	**Nayke**	نئے کے	1479	586	329	257	3	127	127
257	Bhuchke	بھوچکے	1191	1186	649	537	10	265	265
270	Kaniwala	کانی والہ	344	245	136	109	12	53	53
271	Kotla Sheikh Natha	کوٹلہ شیخ نتھا	789	526	265	261	3	107	107
279	Chuhar Pura	چوہر پورہ	1160	736	391	345	12	151	151
289	**Burj Kalan**	برج کلاں	1382	1633	875	758	134	327	327
281	Mianwala	میانوالہ	969	730	347	383	37	144	144
288	Burj Khurd	برج خورد	352	337	199	138	53	86	86
290	Sanda	سانده	1038	1645	878	767	128	293	293
291	Chastana	چستانہ	702	554	303	251	17	100	100

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Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
283	**Churiwala** چوڑی والہ	1029	1264	676	588	34	240	240
267	Jhugian Kaku جھگیاں کاکو	273	66	31	35	1	13	13
284	Kilcha Duna کلچہ معہ دونہ	2898	1091	570	521	17	209	209
317	Mambeke ممبیکے	842	724	380	344	—	85	85
247	**Gohar** گوھر	1707	1031	513	518	23	226	226
245	Hardo Ban Bodla ھردوبن بودلہ	1050	580	289	291	29	186	186
246	**Chhabbar** چھبر	1018	829	444	385	52	108	108
248	Bagge بگے	1235	906	464	442	30	201	201
220	**Gaggar** گگڑ	3291	1235	645	590	46	344	344
10	Theh Sheikham تھہ شیخم	1222	1747	932	815	63	318	318
218	Lakhu Kahon لکھو کاھوں	542	263	140	123	9	64	64
219	Lakhu Buriar لکھو بریار	1969	1097	596	501	18	206	206
216	**Bhala** بھالہ	1710	1599	827	772	129	354	354
215	Bugri بگری	1889	1257	660	597	32	272	272
249	**Jaura** جوڑا	2548	2072	1085	987	337	419	419
226	Fatehpur فتح پور	1804	934	493	441	98	193	193
250	Noorpur نور پور	987	426	236	190	17	94	94
229	**Tara Garh** تارہ گڑھ	2143	1282	697	585	149	285	285
228	Jugian جگیان	2493	1146	625	521	106	264	264
230	Betu بیٹو	591	589	289	300	4	116	116
222	**Kotli Rai Abubakar** کوٹلی رائے ابوبکر	5683	2068	1100	968	127	461	461
221	Bulandi Utar بلندی اتاڑ	12671	444	238	206	17	131	131

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASUR 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
225	**Todepur** ٹوڈے پور	1587	1053	560	493	73	198	198
223	Bulandi Hithar بلندی ہٹھاڑ	1615	363	189	174	11	85	85
224	Sahad ساھد	2718	1407	747	660	47	309	309
227	Dostpura دوست پورہ	944	915	505	410	53	186	186
287	**Fattuhiwala** فتوحی والہ	1098	671	372	299	40	134	134
285	Ullake آلاکے	2818	960	581	379	147	175	175
286	Singh Sahibwala سنگھ صاحب والہ	931	526	274	252	153	97	97
296	Sanda Nizam ساندہ نظام	388	160	93	67	26	27	27
217	**Hardo Sahari** ھردو سہاری	7751	5892	3128	2764	281	1290	1290
231	**Sohdiwala** سوھڈیوالہ	1284	557	288	269	2	116	116
232	Mammanwala ممن والہ	789	783	408	375	126	170	170
233	Thatti Usmanwala ٹھٹی عثمان والہ	2341	1528	796	732	38	298	298
234	Naul نول	523	12	6	6	—	4	4
235	Patra Naseer Khan پترا نصیر خان	267	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
236	**Thatti Faqir** ٹھٹی فقیر	2916	254	140	114	23	37	37
242	Ratnewala Khurd رتنے والہ خورد	359	404	213	191	7	71	71
243	Ratnewala Kalan رتنے والا کلاں	458	346	178	168	15	68	68
244	Jamunwala جامون والہ	451	389	207	182	8	69	69
265	Usmanwala عثمان والا	1618	601	332	269	33	100	100

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASUR 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
	KHUDIAN QANUNGO HALQA کھڈیاں قانونگو حلقہ							
322	**Khudian (Rural)** کھڈیاں دیہاتی	7229	2243	1234	1009	268	444	448
375	**Dhinke** ڈھنیکے	1611			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
355	Khilji Jagir خلجی جاگیر	744	310	167	143	6	70	70
357	Hardo Sheikh Saad هردوشیخ سعد	1109	868	377	309	8	146	146
370	Tatriki تاتریکی	318			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
371	Gandanwala گنڈانوالہ	872			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
374	Gai Dhanike گئی دھنیکے	465			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
376	Rajowal Nau راجووال نو	845	150	76	74	1	33	33
377	Rathor راٹھور	239	256	132	124	2	45	45
402	**Najabat** نجابت	3196	1353	737	616	242	290	290
393	Duna Sadar دونہ صدر	366			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
394	Sadar صدر	2114			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
404	Nathalke نتھل کے	1604			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
313	**Khai Hithar** کھائی ہٹھاڑ	1783	1134	593	541	39	238	240
312	Rajowal Kohna راجو وال کہنہ	1167	688	361	327	63	271	274
328	Sanda Kalan سانده کلاں	1197	1123	598	525	15	251	254
329	Baigpur بیگ پور	1920	1093	597	496	32	260	260
327	**Kacha Pakka** کچاپکا	1518	1900	1010	890	187	437	437
323	Viram ویرم	1748	1535	830	705	141	404	404
324	Sher Kot شیر کوٹ	529	597	319	278	21	97	97
360	Jaguwala جاگو واله	1578	469	259	210	19	57	57
224	**Dhalla Kalan** دھاله کلاں	3994	1464	771	693	150	277	344

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASUR 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
225	Shah Inayat شاہ عنایت	1620	796	439	357	124	142	172
305	Hardo Muhammadke ہردو محمد کے	1296	197	104	93	37	34	42
223	**Chor Kot** چور کوٹ	4733	1724	939	785	72	329	371
317	Heer ہیڑ	390		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
350	**Gohar Jagir** گوہر جاگیر	1707	1113	594	519	9	239	239
344	Usmanwala عثمان والہ	735	1701	910	791	185	375	375
345	Bhag Singhwala بھاگ سنگھ والہ	1280	163	9	72	2	38	38
346	Bagh Ali باغ علی	341	394	204	190	4	79	79
352	Mahalam مہالم	229	231	124	107	—	53	53
353	Nurpur Dogran نورپور ڈوگراں	595	452	237	215	—	93	93
354	Theh Kamal تھہ کامل	235	244	123	121	2	52	52
356	Juhdwala جوھد والہ	678	605	324	281	—	146	146
378	Sheikhupura شیخو پورہ	512	421	217	204	6	88	88
379	Lungiana لنگیانہ	205	141	67	74	3	30	30
343	**Pial Kalan** پیال کلاں	2793	2752	1468	1284	156	540	575
330	Dhing Shah ڈھنگ شاہ	2270	1737	940	797	113	359	390
351	**Pial Khurd** پیال خورد	458	537	285	252	12	126	126
315	**Khingran Wala** کھنگرانوالہ	1959	1065	571	494	123	225	227
307	Luneke لونیکے	795	268	153	115	19	59	59
308	Dhallon ڈھلون	489	165	90	75	24	46	46
309	Murali Hithar مرالی ہٹھاڑ	1641	867	452	415	113	197	197
310	Heemay Wala ہیمے والہ	1019	517	200	237	53	104	104
311	Sangra سانگرہ	885	224	131	93	32	52	52

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASUR 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
314	Hard Sahibni Wala هردصاحبنی واله	590	419	227	192	32	109	109
359	**Baqirke** باقرکے	2491	1168	615	553	18	246	246
361	Jodha Singhwala جودھ سنگھ واله	1364	602	323	279	9	100	100
363	Do Burji دوبرجی	2770		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
364	Tatara Wasal تتارا واصل	232		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
325	**Dholan** ڈھولن	2880	3952	2088	1864	391	819	821
326	Nainwal Jagir نین وال جاگیر	1818	1327	713	614	47	282	282
358	Khurram خرم	804	447	231	216	22	110	110
221	**Aulakh Hithar** اولکھ ہٹھاڑ	2762	1045	563	482	13	235	235
219	Kale کالے	3105	1703	909	794	18	376	376
220	Joiya جوئیه	1420	539	273	266	29	95	95
318	Khilji Khalsa خلجی خالصه	883	116	57	59	6	23	42
320	**Harike Naul** هریکے نول	4865	1990	1032	958	44	459	459
316	Mahmoodpura محمود پوره	567	1157	613	544	72	239	239
319	Sahba صاحبه	836	121	64	57	13	28	28
321	Qila Ganja قلعه گنجه	1512	937	512	425	26	203	203
298	**Said Pur** سیدپور	2755	1359	724	635	41	422	422
299	Sikandarpur سکندرپور	1698	720	388	332	2	50	50
306	Khode کھودے	3010	1405	785	620	43	288	288
385	**Ganja Kalan** گنجه کلاں	1471	128	66	62	—	26	26
380	Mohkewala موهکے واله	285	149	74	75	6	28	28
381	Mangal Singhwala منگل سنگھ واله	225	152	72	80	—	29	29

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASUR 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
382	Tatara Kamil Khan تتارا کامل خاں	493	770	420	350	4	165	165
383	Pir Ahmadwala پیر احمد والا	33			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
384	Ganja Khurd گنجه خورد	720			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
386	Mamunke Ashraf مامونکے اشرف	506	75	40	35	1	14	14
387	Mattar مٹر	866			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
398	**Sanda Khanwala** سانده خانواله	373	251	138	113	14	57	57
388	Mamunke Khazra مامونکے خضره	412			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
389	Mamunke Mahmud مامونکے محمود	1103	20	20	—	9	—	—
390	Mahtamanwala مہتمانواله	327			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
391	Mabara مباره	579			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
392	Bogheke بوگھیکے	589			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
395	Sidowala سدو واله	343			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
396	Budh Singhwala بدھ سنگھ واله	401	140	76	64	1	25	25
397	Rangewala رنگے واله	668	466	251	215	24	96	96
368	**Jalloke** جلوکے	2257			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
362	Atar Singhwala عطرسنگھ واله	765	588	324	264	15	116	116
365	Dona Jalloke دونه جلوکے	406			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
366	Pira Kana پیراکانا	112			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
367	Betu بیٹو	1005			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
369	Salike سالیکے	1232	65	31	34	2	15	15
372	Dhala Hithar دھالہ ہٹھاڑ	597			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
373	Meedwala میدواله	83			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		

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.

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.
	212	Mr. K.Z. Durrani, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pindigheb.
Jhelum	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 Cantonment.
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.

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.

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, Bahawalpur.
	394	(*i*) Sh. Abdul Qadir, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Ahmadpur East.
		(*ii*) Mr. M.Y. Bajwa, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner (General), Bahawalpur.
	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 —*Contd.*	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 R him 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.

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, Shahbundar.
	512	Amir Yusaf Ali Khan, C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Thatta.
Dadu	521	Mr. Anwar Hussain Siddiqui, Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Sehwan.
	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.

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

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.

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2. Assistant Marketing Officer, National Small Industries Corporation, PR-1/29, Randal Road, *Karachi.* (For Publications on Small Industries only.)

3. **East Pakistan:—**

Deputy Controller, Stationery, Forms and Publications, 9-Jinnah Avenue, Beauty House, P.O Ramna, *Dacca.*

4. **Private Book Sellers:—**

KARACHI:

Aero Stores, 170-Napier Road.

The Book Company of Karachi, Bahadur Shah Market, Mohan Road.

Burhani Paper Mart, Campbell Street.

Bibliographical Information Bureau and Reference Centre, C/o P.O. Box No. 7205.

Dacca Book Stall, Victoria Road, Saddar.

Ferozsons, Bunder Road.

Firdaus Stationers, 85-Liaquat Market, Bunder Road.

G.A. Stationery Mart, 21-New Memon Masjid, Bunder Road.

Habib Stationery Emporium 1-2, Liaquat Market, Bunder Road.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Wood Street.

Mansoor Stationery Mart, Hassan Ali Effendi Road.

Noomani Stationers, Kothari Building, Opp. Central Bank of India Ltd., Napier Road.

Pakistan Law House, Pakistan Chowk, Katchery Road.

Pioneer Paper and Stationery House, Opp: Dow Medical College, Bunder Road.

Rashid-ur-Rahman & Co., 16-P.M.A. Building Nicol Road.

KARACHI—Contd.

Shaheen Stationers, No. 19 New Memon Masjid, Bunder Road.

Taher Book Depot, Tram Junction, Saddar.

Windsor Book Stall, Elphinstone Street.

EAST PAKISTAN:—

DACCA:

Burhani Paper Mart, 11-Bangla Bazar.

Book Syndicate, 157, Government New Market.

Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 107, Kaliprashanna Ghosh Street.

Dacca Law Report, Shanti Nagar, Ramma,

Farco's Publications, 146, Nawabpur Road.

Knowledge Home, 146, Government New Market.

Mohiuddin & Sons, 143 New Market, Azimpur.

Millat Book Agency, Motijheel.

Rehman Publishing Co., 8-Jinnah Avenue, Ramna.

Warsi Book Centre, 162/163, Government New Market.

CHITTAGONG:

Chittagong Chamber of Commerce, Quaid-e-Azam Road.

Chittagong Chamber of Commerce & Industry, No. 2, Jehan Building, Quaid-e-Azam Road.

Muslim Chamber of Commerce.

News Front, 75-Jubilee Road.

Pakistan Co-operative Book Society Ltd., Jubilee Road.

Screen and Culture, Court Road.

MYMENSINGH:

Osmani and Co., Station Road.

KHULNA.:

Abdul Qadir & Brothers, Old Jessore Road.

Court Book Stall, Jessore Road.

Khulna Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

SAHEB BAZAR:

Friends Stores, P.O. Ghoramara, District Rajshahi.

SARDAH:

Master Library, P.O. Sardah, District Rajshahi.

CHAUADANGA:

Naya Jamana Library, P.O. Chauadanga, District Kushtia.

KUSHTIA:

The New Agency.

PATUAKHALI:

The Alamgir Library and Sitara News Agency, P.O. Patuakhali, Distrtic Bakerganj.

WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE:

Ahsanul-Haq Qureshi and Sons, Katchery Road.

All Pakistan Legal Decisions, 35, Nabha Road.

A.M. John & Co., Post Box No. 297, Katchery Road.

Book Centre, 49, The Mall.

Mansoor Book House, 2, Katchery Road.

Mirza Book Agency, 9-A, Shah Alam Market.

Nawa-i-Waqt Publications Ltd.

Premier Book House, 4/5,Katchery Road.

Technical and Commercial Book Co., Chowk Dalgaran.

The Publishers United Ltd., 176, Anarkali.

The Punjab Religious Book Society, Anarkali.

RAWALPINDI:

The London Book Company.

The New Book Depot (Regd.), Sadar Bazar.

Victory Book Stores, Edwardes Road.

HYDERABAD :

Educational Book Depot, School Road.

The New Allies Stores, Jail Road, Near Tower.

MULTAN CITY :

Raja Traders, Delhi Gate.

QUETTA:

Aligarh Book Stall, Mission Road.

LYALLPUR :

Danishmand & Co., Karkhana Bazar.

International Agency, Gujar Basti.

Jilani Sons, Katchery Bazar.

SIALKOT CITY:

Malik & Sons, Railway Road.

SUKKUR:

The Ajaib Stores, Frere Road.

N.M. Qureshi & Co., Shah Bazar.

LARKANA:

Mujahid Stationery Mart and Book Sellers. Bunder Road.

II. **FOREIGN:**

All Pakistan Missions abroad.