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POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1961

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

MIANWALI

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

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 Pop lation 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 Mianwali 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 geographic, administrative and human entity, against which its statistics will acquire a new meaning and help present the district in all its aspects.

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

In Part I, an attempt has been made to give a general picture of the district on the lines of the old District Gazetteers, though within a much shorter compass incorporating the changes which have taken place since the time the Gazetteers were last published. The General Description includes brief paragraphs on geography and geology, flora and fauna, climate, brief history, administrative set-up, Health, Education, Communications, Basic Democracies, Agriculture and Industries, Land Reforms, the population and its composition, ethnological and demographical features, cultural pattern of the people, important places of interest, etc. It also contains a brief description of the district headquarters Town. 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 includes 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% sample 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, birthplace and main economic activities. It may be noted that detailed cross-classification of the Non-Agricultural Labour Force by occupations and industry has been left to be done by machine sorting and the results will be published separately in a set of tables especially designed for the purpose. The Population Tables have been extracted from the Provincial Tables pertaining to this District. They are based on the data collected on the Individual Census Schedules by a large army of Census field workers, viz., the Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, District Census Officers and Zonal, Deputy/ Assistant Directors. The names of some officers of each category are given elsewhere in this Report. In the District of Mianwali the Census was taken by 1842 Enumerators, 221 Supervisors, 40 Charge Superintendents and 2 District Census Officers. After the field work was over records were sent by the District Census officers to the Hand Sorting Centre, Lyallpur which worked under the able guidance and control of Mr. Sardar Muhammad, Assistant Director of Census. Here the schedules were unstapled and sorted and re-sorted according to different character-

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

In Part V, a complete list of the Villages of the district has been arranged by Tehsils, Qanungo Halqas and Patwar Circles. The Village Statistics give for each village, the Hadbast Number, area, total population by sex, total literates, total number of houses and households. Besides the above, local details showing the location, Schools, Post and Telegraph Offices, Railway Stations, Police Stations, Union Council Offices, Dak Bungalows, Dispensaries and Hospitals, etc., have been shown by appropriate symbols. The Village Statistics were originally compiled in the Hand Sorting Centre, Lyallpur 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, Mianwali 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. Sardar Muhammad, Assistant Director of Census, Lyallpur and Sh. Nur Muhammad, Deputy Commissioner, Mianwali. In preparing this Part they made extensive use of the District Gazetteer of Mianwali 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. Sardar Muhammad, Sh. Nur Muhammad, 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 Mr. 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 Ilimi 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, Mianwali to whom we are highly indebted.

I must express my gratitude to Sh. Nur Muhammad, Deputy Commissioner, Mianwali, all Heads of Departments of the Government of West Pakistan, 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 Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, West Pakistan, Mr. Sardar Muhammad, Assistant Director of Census, Hand Sorting Centre, Lyallpur and Mr. Haq Nawaz, Statistical Officer and the staff in my own office who have given unremitting pains in completing this volume for publication. It is hoped that this volume will be of benefit to the various Departments of Government and will also be useful as a reference material.

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

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

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

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DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

MIANWALI

PART-I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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MIANWALI DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

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2.	POPULATION	..	7,46,733 persons
3.	DENSITY	..	138 persons per sq. mile
4.	SEX RATIO (FEMALES TO 1000 MALES)	..	898
5.	LITERACY	..	12.22 per cent
6.	CLIMATE	..	Hot in Summer, Cold in winter
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CHAPTER 1

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 NAME.

The district of Mianwali derives its name from the District Headquarters town which means literally Land of the Mian. Originally Mianwali was a name given to a hamlet by a holy man called Mian Ali (Ali being the name and Mian the title) close to which the headquarters town is located. The family of Mian Ali grew in importance and the headquarters town formerly known as Kachchi came to be called Mianwali after his name.

1.2 LOCATION.

The district lies in longitude 71° and 72′ and latitudes 31° and 33′.

1.3 BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the district are as follows:—

On the north .. Attock and Kohat districts.

On the west .. Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts.

On the south .. Tehsil of Leiah.

On the east .. Jhang, Sargodha and Campbellpur districts.

1.4 AREA.

The total area of the district is 5,403 sq. miles/34,57,920 acres. Its position in respect of area in Pakistan is 21st and 20th in West Pakistan.

1.5 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The district has a peculiar shape more or less resembling a human bust facing eastwards. The Mianwali Tehsil forms the face and part of the neck with the projection of the Sakesar hill resembling a sharp nose. The Isa Khel Tehsil forms the back of the head with the Bhangi Khel area projecting at the top like a crest. The Bhakkar Tehsil supplies the lower half of the bust. The two northern tehsils forming the head are different from the southern tehsil of Bhakkar. The main features of northern tehsils are (1) the surrounding hills which are useful mainly as catchment areas, supplying water through hill-torrents to the plains which form a kind of basin; and (*b*) the Indus bringing down an immense supply of water and well-known for its vagaries. While the lands above the high banks of the river depend for cultivation mainly on water from the hills or on local rainfall, the floods of the Indus supply moisture to the cultivated lands lying within the extreme limits of its enormous channel. The upper half of the district consists of four large natural divisions ; (1) the Bhangi Khel, with its peculiar position and circumstances; (2) the broken country severed from the main block by the spur of the Salt Range running from Kalabagh to Sakesar and known as *Khudri* (rough country) or Pakhar ; and the hill encircled plain including the rest of the two tehsils ; (3) the valley of the Indus ; (4) the uplands lying between the high banks of the Indus and the hills or at the extreme south of the Mianwali Tehsil the Thal of Khushab. In the south of the Isa Khel Tehsil the group of villages irrigated from

canals taken out of the Kurram river forms as the fifth division, not natural but artificial.

The southern half of the district consisting of the Bhakkar Tehsil is divided into two main natural divisions; (1) the Indus valley or that part of the tract lying between the two high banks of the Indus which is east of the artificial boundary line dividing the Dera Ismail Khan district from Mianwali; and (2) the Thal, the great sandy desert and prairie lying above the high bank. The river having receded considerably from the high bank, the eastern portion of the Indus valley is flooded by means of a system of embankments and channels similar to but more elaborate and extensive than those of Mianwali, while the villages further west receive their spill water direct from the river.

The Thal of the Bhakkar Tehsil is divided into two natural divisions, namely the Thal Kalan and the Daggar.

This vast tract comprises an area of 2,551 square miles, the whole of which is, with the exception of few places, where the Indus water flows up into the lower Thal lands, dependent for cultivation on canal irrigation. A scanty rainfall, tree-less sandy soil and precarious and scattered pasturage mark out as one of the most desolate tracts. Much of the land is real desert, barren and lifeless, devoid not only of bird and animal life but almost of vegetation. Highest to the north, the whole country slopes steadily down towards the south. The Thal Kalan occupies the eastern portion of the tract. Lines of high sand hills, running for the most part north-east and south-west alternate with narrow bottoms of soil which in places is stiff and hard, but is more often covered with sand. Towards the middle of the Thal, the hills are lower and the formation much less regular. To the west of the Thal Kalan succeeds the tract which is known as the Daggar. The hills here are lower and less regular, and the sand less marked. But the main feature of the Daggar is its central core, a narrow strip of firm, flat soil, which runs much as a river might do, from north to south down the centre of the Daggar villages. It is from the line of wells situated in this strip that the Daggar takes its name. West of the Daggar tract is the strip of country (called the *Powah*) bordering the Indus bank. The latter is some twenty feet in height. The *Powah* is about three miles broad in the north, where it is of a very broken and sandy nature, but it is narrower and flatter to the south . It contains most of the larger riverain villages which have been built on it out of reach of the river floods. The upland immediately adjacent to the river bank is known as the *Dhaka*.

1.6 GEOLOGY.

The district is of considerable geological interest, as it includes both cis-Indus and trans-Indus portions of the Salt Range. The chief points of interest in the series, as exposed here, are the disappearance of the older Palaeozoic beds and the development of Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks. The Salt marl and rocksalt still form the lowest member of the series; but as a rule all over lying formations, found in the eastern part of the range between the salt marl and the boulder-bed, are absent. The Jurassic beds are well seen in the Chichali Pass where they contain ammonites and belemnites, and are overlain by rocks with Lower Cretaceous fossils. Coal of fair quality occurs in the Lower Tertiary beds in the Isa Khel Tehsil, and salt is quarried at Kalabagh.

The geology of the Dhak Range can be very conveniently studied in a gorge at the eastern end of which the Nammal dam has been constructed. Here there is a tertiary series, consisting of alternations of soft grey and greenish grey sandstone, red and brown clays over-lying Nummulitic limestone.

This limestone varies greatly in character in different bands. At the site of the dam the limestone dips at 65° to the north-east. The dip, however, decreases in height, in fact, the beds are the eastern arm of an anticline, the top of the arch occurring near the western end of the gorge. Close to the limestone ridge, the tertiary sandstone and clay have been denuded away, thus forming a longitudinal valley parallel to the ridge. Hot water and sulphurous springs emerge at numerous points in the gorge and are not confined to any one particular formation.

1.7 MINES AND MINERALS.

The district is sufficiently rich in minerals. The following minerals are found in this district.

Rock-Salt. Rock salt occurs at many places in the Salt Range. It is, however, worked only along the right-side of the river Indus near Kalabagh where the salt stands out in the form of solid cliffs, and is quarried on the surface.

Alume. Alume is also found in abundance throughout the Salt Range. Previously, it used to be extracted at Kalabagh and Kotki. The work of extraction of alume is now totally stopped owing to competition with other sources of cheaper supply.

Coal. Coal is also found in the district in a considerable quantity. The coal mines at Makarwal have been greatly developed after its taking over by the P. I. D. C.

Iron Ore. Iron ore deposits have been found at Kalabagh. The quality of the ore found at Kalabagh is still being investigated.

Silica Sand. Silica Sand is also found in the Salt Range. A few private companies are working on it and a considerable quantity is being exported out of the district.

Fireclay. Fireclay is also found in sufficient quantity in the Salt Range. It is being extracted by a private enterprise.

1.8 FLORA.

The salt range at Kalabagh has a flora of its own corresponding to that of like situations on the ranges east of the Indus. The Thal sand hills are an extension of the great Indian Desert, and their flora is largely that of north-western Rajputana. The botanical aspects of the three different parts of the district, the hills, the uplands and the Kacha may conveniently be described separately.

The hills contain but a scanty vegetation, and except on the top of the Sakesar hill, or in the heart of Bhangi Khel trees are confined to depressions and low-lying slopes. The common trees are the *Phulahi*, *sanatha*, *kangan*, *kan* or olive, *dhaman*, *kikar*, *anar* or pomergranate, *khabari* or wild fig tree, *tut* or mulbery, *bohar* and *jal*.

The hills are, however, rich in plants and shrubs, of which some of the most important are *viven*, *mastiara*, *hari*, *vithaman*, *ganger*, *kohir*.

In the upland the common trees are *tulha Kikar* (Acacia arabica), *Tahli* (Dalbergia Sisso), *Jand* (Prosopis aphylla), *Ber* (Zizyphus Jujaba) is planted on wells in the Thal and is prized for its fruit. *Jal* (Salvadora Oleoides) is found in great quantities in the Daggar and Thal. The Fruit (Pillhu) is eaten and the tree affords an important supply of grazing for camels.

Keri, *Babbil*, *Phog*, *Bohar* and different shrubs *Lana*, *Khipp*, *Akk* thrive in the district.

Grasses are numerous and *Chhember*, *Sain* are most common. There are excellent fodder for cattle and horses.

Among other minor products of the waste Thal are *Khavi* (of little value as fodder)

camel thorn (*Jawah*) is found in the Daggar, not the *Thal Bakkra* (tribulus creeping plant with a spiky pod) is fairly common : it is grazed by sheep and goats and the seeds are eaten by people in time of scarcity. Smaller fodder grasses are *madhana*, a good grazing grass, *dodak*, a creeping grass, *uhpers*, or camels foot: *gorakpan*, *van veri*, a long creeping grass; *sijubhana*, a wild indigo eaten by camels, *bhettel*, *dandelions*, found only in the north Thal; *phuli* and *sayabohar*, with a small white flower, *ludri* and *budia*, grasses with spiky heads; *sit* and *tranger*, resembling *bhakra*; *kamali buti*, with a flat thistle-like leaf; *pochkia* a creeping plant with broad round leaves, *nanu*, a bitter vetch, and *hamcha*, a light fragile grass. *Padbahera*, or fungi of all sorts, are common and mushrooms (*Kumbhi*) grow freely on the sand hills in the autumn rains. The larger kind (*kumbhor*) are indigestible. But those called *challi kumbhi* are of fair flavour. *Pippa* is an edible asparagus-like parasite which grows out of the root of *kari* trees; *tandla* is a herb-like growth from the root of *jand* trees; *kortamma* or *tamma*, the yellow colocynth, is common, and is valued for its cooling properties. *Bhukal*, a small leek-like plant, springs up with the wheat on the wells; both the plant itself and its seed are, as elsewhere in the Punjab, eaten by the people in times of scarcity.

The trees peculiar to the *kacha* or river-ain tract are:—

Bhan which grows wild on newly formed land where the accumulation of silt is large. The wood is light and is used for beds, door frames and roofing.

Lai also grows spontaneously on newly silted upland, but not usually to a large size. The branches are used for thatching and for making screens and the wood for fuel.

Tahli, *kikar* and *ber* are also found, but these are usually sown.

The chief plants and grasses are:— *Sarkana*, more commonly called *munjkana* grows in abundance on newly formed land and is of considerable utility. The upper part of the stem (*tili*) is used for baskets; its sheath (*munj*) is beaten up to make ropes, the stem (*kana*) is used for fences and huttings and several other uses; the flowers (*bullu*) are given as medicine to cows: *kana* is a reed that affords excellent fodder and is used for thatching.

Kundr the bulrush, grows on banks and creeks and in shallow water. It is used largely for making mats, baskets and strings.

Talla the best fodder grass for horse, and also eaten by cattle.

Drabh a coarse grass which grows even on salt infected land. It has long roots and is very tenacious. It is eaten by cattle, but is poor fodder.

The following are among the commoner weeds:—

Sinji, *maina*, *jawanh* or camel-thorn, *lihu*, a thistle, *johdra* (wild coat) *ozi* and *khivi*.

Gardens exist in Bhakkar near the high bank and in the towns of Kalabagh and Isa Khel. The common garden trees are mangoes, oranges, pomegranates, mulberr-ies, lemon, *loquats*, pears and grapes.

Date trees grow in the Bhakkar Tehsil, mostly round about the high bank. Every part of a date tree has a separate name. The date palm itself is known as *Khajji* (Phalnix doctylifera). The stem, while standing is *mundh*; when cut down and trimmed of its branches, *chhanda*. A grove of trees is called *Jhatt*. The leaf-stalk is *chhari*, the net work fibre which is formed round each leaf-stem is *kabal*. The cluster of leaves at the top of the palm is *gacha*. The cabbage-like cluster

of leaves inside the *gacha*, is *Gari*, the thorne are *thus*; the fruit has various names according to the stage of ripeness attained, and when ripe is known as *Pind*.

1.9 FAUNA.

Wolves abound on the skirts of the low hills, and travel down at night to jungles in the riverain tracts where they sometimes get under cover during the day. They are, however, not numerous.

Crocodiles are sometimes met with in the Indus, seen basking in the sun on little islands of sand near deep water. They are, however, mostly a small variety and seldom exceed 6 feet in length. The porpoise (*phulan*) lives in the deep stream of the river and is seen plunging out and back into the water as one crosses the ferries or floats down the river by boat. Otters (*Luddar*) are found in some creeks and are caught by kehals.

The following game birds are found in the district—The Great Indian Bustard —(*Teg*) a pair or two come to the district every year and usually make a short stay in the Thal between Wan Bachran and Bhakkar. The Houbara Bustard (*Tiloor*) begins to come down from the hills towards the end of September is usually found all over the Thal and also in the drier parts of Kacha particularly in the northern half of the district. October and November are the best months.

The Lessar Bustard—(*Choi Tiloor*) is smaller variety of *tiloor* and is found with the *tiloor* proper.

Imperial or the large black bellied sandgrouse, called *salar* of *wadda bhattittar* or *khatakkar*, comes in large flights in October and after a short stay in the district travels east. It returns in February and March on its way back to the hills.

The Pintail and the Common Sandgrouse, called the *chota bhattittar*. These birds are less numerous, but some of them breed in the district and are found here all the year round.

Chikor (hill partridge) is found in the Sakesar hills, at Jaba and in Bhangi Khel.

Sissi (Susie partridge) is found at the foot of the hills and in stony country all over the upper half of the district.

Mushki tittar (black partridge) abounds in and near the hills and in the Thal, being found also in smaller numbers in the Kacha.

The Imperial hill pigeon or wood pigeon, called *lotans* is found only in the Sakesar hills.

Blue Rock *Kabutar*—the pigeons are seen in large flights in the upper half of the district. They descend from the hills and go back.

Nesters, also called *Kabutar*, are found in ruins, old wells and old trees. They live usually in pairs.

Quails visit the district in enormous numbers in spring and autumn and are netted by the hundreds. The flights include quail of several varieties. There are also bush and other quail indigenous to the district. Plovers called *rarhas*, are of many kinds, *viz.* the India courier plover, the cream-coloured courier, the small swallow, the grey and the large stone plover (called *kerwanak*). The following lapwings (*Tatihar*) are seen in the district:—

> The crested, the black-sided, the whole tailed, the split winged; and the red wattled.

The kinds of starlings (*Tillyar*) are the black and the pink breasted. The *Kunj* (Cranes)

are of two kinds—the grey, called *kunj*, which is a large bird and the demoiselle crane, called *kurkana*, which is a smaller bird.

Kunj is caught in large numbers by Pathans living near the high banks of the river between Kalabagh and Mianwali. Flights pass over this part of the river on their way to and back from the Punjab and either settle in the Kachhi for the night or fly very low over the sands. Parties of young men go out at night and try to meet flights passing over their heads. They carry *sah* (which consists of a bullet of lead attached to a long string) and fling the lead up into the flight keeping the end of the string tight in the left hand. The lead travels down in a semicircle passing the string round the neck or wings of the crane which is pulled down. This is considered great sport and parties return in the morning with large bags. As many as 80 are usually caught in one trip.

1.10 RIVERS AND NALLAS.

(*a*) Indus.

The Indus, piercing the Salt Range immediately above Kalabagh through a narrow channel of its own boring, enters this district, and flows placidly on with a fall of about one foot to the mile in a southerly direction for the next forty miles of its course. Freed from its mountain barriers, it rapidly spread out in the plain until its bed from bank to bank attains, a few miles above Isa Khel, a maximum width of nearly 13 miles. Within this bed are a net-work of shifting channels in one or other of which the main stream rolls on.

By the time it passes down from the Mianwali to the Bhakkar Tehsil, the river has lost much of the velocity with which the water rushes forth from the gorge at Kalabagh and throughout the Bhakkar Tehsil confines itself to a more or less defined course. The eastern half of the area between the two high banks is spread over with a net-work of natural creeks and artificial channels and the flood water spreads over the country through these channels by means of check dams, under the control of district authorities. The vagaries of the river are limited to the western half of this tract where the spill water spreads unchecked and the main stream keeps shifting about from one place to another.

(*b*) Kurram.

The Kurram, though insignificant as compared to the Indus, is a formidable stream; it enters the Isa Khel Tehsil at the Dazra Tang Pass and flows almost east through the southern part of that Tehsil until it gets lost in the waters of the Indus. Ordinarily it is a small and easily fordable hill-torrent, but it brings very large quantities of water from the Bannu hills during the rains. These floods do not last long, but while the stream is in floods, it is impossible owing to the rapidity of the current and the extremely unreliable nature of the sand in its bed, to ford it. The stream supplies water, through a number of small canals, to the lands in the south of the Isa Khel Tehsil.

There are over 150 hill-torrents mostly in Isa Khel Tehsil which overflow their banks and serve a large area with their flow.

1.11 MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

The main mountains and hills are the Salt Range at Kalabagh, the Sakesar hills, the Bhangi Khel and the Khattak Niazi. A brief description of the hills has been given above under physical features and topography and geology.

The upper half of the district is quite picturesque. The bare hills of Bhangi Khel are generally uninviting, but towards the north of it, there are pretty little green stretches of land often full of cultivation and encircled by equally attractive hills, while the ravines

are studded with trees and shrubs. The view from these hill-tops is admirable. The ridges are from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea-level, the highest peak of the Lakkar hill known as Sitkai Sir being over 4,500 feet high. The most picturesque spot in the whole district is Kalabagh where the Indus debouches from the hills. The hills on either side of the river spreading out like the tail of a scorpion, with a large plain in front and with distant hills in the back-ground are delightful to the eye. A hamlet called Kukranwala Wandha, lying opposite Mari and a couple of miles above Kalabagh is an excellent place for watching what is often a most glorious sun-set. The Maidani and Dhak ranges are bare and rugged. The valley of the Indus is practically level and possesses miles and miles of green crops in winter intercepted only by a creek, an island of sand or thick jungle of reeds. The uplands in the Mianwali and Isa Khel Tehsils are cut up by hill-torrents and while the tract looks desperately arid in a year of drought, the whole country-side is one patch of verdure in a year of good rainfall.

At the extreme north of the district and situated between the Indus and the Khattak hills of Kohat is a horn-like projection of the Isa Khel Tehsil known as Bhangi Khel, which is a wild mountainous country consisting of a succession of steep hills and deep ravines, with cultivation on flattened hill tops or sides of riges or along the beds of the hill-torrents. At the base of this horn, the hills bifurcate, one range known as Maidani or Khattak Niazi going round the north and west of the Isa Khel Tehsil in the form of a bow, until it all touches a prolongation of the Khesore and Paniala hills of the Dera Ismail Khan district at Dara Tang, a pass cut out by the water of the Kurram river. The Khesore hills stretch along the southern boundary of the Isa Khel Tehsil and then run parallel to the river, forming its right bank down to the southern limit of the Mianwali Tehsil. The other ranges, cut off from the base by the narrow stream of the Indus, shoots south-east through the Mianwali Tehsil and is linked with the Salt Range proper at Sakesar. This spur separates from the main portion of it a part of the Mianwali Tehsil known as *Khudri*, consisting of rough ground full of small hillocks and intersected by ravines and hill-torrents. The tract between this range and the Khattak Niazi is a regular valley encircled by hills. South of this there is light sandy land merging gradually into the Thal of the Khushab Tehsil on the east and that of Bhakkar on the south . In the middle of the valley flows the great river Indus bottled up by the adjoining rocks all along the east of Bhangi Khel and confined to a very narrow channel till it breaks through the fetters at Kalabagh and spreads out, pouring its water over vast areas.

The *Khudri* tract in the Mianwali Tehsil is an uninteresting to look at as it is difficult to traverse, particularly in the north. The Sakesar hill, however, which is propped up like a pyramid in the centre of an immense practically level tract, is quite green and fairly cool being 4,992 feet above the sea-level. It used to be the joint sanitorium of three districts, Mianwali, Sargodha and Campbellpur. The name Sakesar appears to be made up of shin—Shuk—parrot and Ishawar—god meaning the parrot-god, obviously from the resemblance of the ridge to a long green bird. Getting on the top of the hill on a clear morning, after rain, one beholds a grand panorama stretching up to the Kashmir hills on the north-east with the Indus flowing out on one side and the Jhelum on the other, while the Kohat hills, Sheikh Budin and Takht Suleiman form the limit of the field of vision on the north-west and west. On the east one can see far into the flat country and gets a

glimpse even of the Chenab, while to the south there is nothing to arrest the eye in the great Thal.

1.12 **LAKES AND MARSHES.**

The only lake of any interest in the district is the Nammal lake which has been artificially created by the construction of a large dam across a gorge between Nammal and Musa Khel. Further extension has also been made and the length of the channel is now 24 miles taking off its supply from the reservoir. It irrigates the catchment area of the reservoir comprising 125 square miles of steep hilly tract and 67.6 square miles of flat open area.

1.13 **CLIMATE.**

The maximum temperature in summer is 115 degrees and the minimum is 65 degrees, the summer mean being 90°; hotest months are June, July and August, the maximum temperature during winter is 65 degrees and the minimum 41° which gives a mean of 53 degrees.

1.14 **NATURAL CALAMITIES.**

(*a*) **Earthquakes.**

Earthquakes shocks are felt occasionally, but they are very slight.

(*b*) **Cyclones.**

No regular cyclones pass over the district. Dust-storms are common in summer and some of them are of very considerable force, carrying away trees and thatched roofs before them. But on the whole they are not very destructive. They begin early in April and continue more or less regularly until the rains set in.

(*c*) **Wind-storms.**

Wind-storm and hail-storms are not uncommon in this district. Hail-stones as large and as hard as golf balls seldom fall in great quantity and all the crops within the range of their course are totally devastated. Strong wind continues to blow during the year carrying away particles of sand and thick clods before them.

1.15 **HISTORY.**

Of the early history of the district, nothing can be stated with any certainty, beyond the fact that its inhabitants were Hindus and that before the Christian era the country formed an integral portion of the Graeco-Bactrian Empire of Kabul and the Punjab.

The district has been settled by a triple immigration from opposite directions, of Awan from the north-east, of Jats and Baloches up the valley of the Indus from the south, and of Pathans from the north-west.

Previous to the decline and extinction of Ghakkar authority in Mianwali, the Awan possessions extended westward of the Salt Range. But the advancing Niazi tide compelled them to retire before it, and for upwards of one hundred years past the mountain barrier, which runs from Sakesar to Kalabagh, has here abruptly marked the limits of Pathan expansion to the east and Awans contracted to the west.

Before the fifteenth century the lower portion of the district was probably occupied by a few scattered tribes of Jat, depending on their cattle for subsistence. The valley of the Indus was a dense jungle, swarming with pig and hog-dear and frequented by numerous tigers.

All the traditions of the peoples go to show that an immigration of mixed tribes of Jats (Siyars, Chhinas, Khokhars) set in about the beginning of the 15th century from the Multan and Bahawalpur direction. They gradually passed up the valley of the Indus

to the Mianwali Tehsil, occupying the intervening country. After these came the Baloches. They also came from the south, but in large bands under recognised leaders, and they appear to have taken military rather than proprietary possession of the country. They were the ruling casts, and served under their chiefs in the perpetual little wars that were then going on in every direction.

Mahmud of Ghazni is said to have ravaged the upper half of the district together with Bannu, expelling its Hindu inhabitants and reducing the country to a desert. The series of Afghan immigrations into Bannu took place and the Bannuchis, the Marwat and the Niazis settled in the fertile portion of the country on either bank of the Kurram.

Towards the close of the fifteenth century they spread north into the plain now knows as Marwat, and squatted there as graziers, and perhaps too as cultivators, on the banks of the Kurram and Gambila. There they lived in peace for about fifty years, when the Marwat Lohanis, a younger branch of the Lodhi group, swarmed into the country after them, defeated them in battle, and drove them across the Kurram at Tang Darra, in the valley beyond which they found a final home. At the time of the Niazi irruption, Marwat seems to have been almost uninhabited, except by a sprinkling of pastoral Jats; but the bank of the Indus apparently supported a considerable Jat and Awan population. The most important sections of the expelled Niazis were the Isakhel, Mushanis and a portion of the Sarhangs. The first named took root in the south of their new country and shortly developed into agriculturists, the second settled farther to the north round about Kamar Mushani, and seem for a time to have led a pastoral life; of the Sarhangs, some took up their abode at Sultan Khel. While others, after drifting about for several generations, permanently established themselves cis-Indus on the destruction of the Ghakkar stronghold of Muazzam Nagar by one of Ahmad Shah's lieutenants. That event occurred about 1748, and with it terminated the long connection of the Ghakkar with Mianwali. They seem to have been dominant in the northern parts of the country even before the Emperor Akbar presented it in *Jagir* to two of their chiefs. During the civil commotions of the Jehangir's reign, the Niazis are said to have driven the Ghakkars across the Salt Range, and though in the following reign, the latter recovered their position, still their hold on the country was precarious, and came to an end about the middle of the 18th century as stated above. Prior to the invasion of Nadir Shah in 1738 there is little to relate concerning the history of the northern portion of the district. The upper half of the district was ruled by the Ghakkars, who became feudatories of the Mughal Empire, of which the district, continued to form a part until the invasion of Nadir Shah. In 1738 a portion of his army entered Bannu, and by its atrocities so cowed the Bannuchis and Marwats that a heavy tribute was raised from them. Another portion of the army crossed the Pezu Pass and worked its way down to Dera Ismail Khan. The country was generally plundered and contingents raised from the neighbourhoods of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan marched under Nadir Shah's banner to the sack of Delhi. In 1739 the country west of the Indus was surrendered by the Emperor of Delhi to Nadir Shah, and passed after his death to Ahmed Shah Abdali.

In 1748 a Durrani army under one of Ahmad Shah's generals crossed the Indus at Kalabagh, and drove out the Ghakkars, who still ruled in the cis-Indus tracts of the district, owing nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi. Their stronghold, Muazzam Nagar, was raised to the ground

and with their expulsion was swept away the last vestige of authority of the Mughal Emperor in these parts.

The armies of Ahmad Shah marched repeatedly through the district, the cis-Indus portion of which was, with the rest of the Punjab, incorporated in the Durrani Kingdom in 1756, and for the next sixty years a precarious hold was maintained on their eastern Provinces, including this district, by Ahmad Shah and his successors to the throne of the newly created Kingdom of Kabul.

During the greater portion of the reign of Ahmad Shah, no regular Governors were appointed by the Kabul Government. The country was divided between the Hot and Jaskani Chiefs, whose predecessors had been the first Baloch Chiefs to form settlements along the Indus.

At the beginning of the 17th century the Jaskanis ruled over Bhakkar and Leiah and across the Thal to the Chenab side. They came occasionally in contact with the Sikhs who were then becoming a power in the Punjab. Biluch Khan, the Blind, one of the most famous of these Jaskanis, is said to have been killed (A. D. 1746) in a fight with Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh, the Sikh leaders. It is probable that the real date of this event was somewhat later, and that this is the same Jhanda Singh who took Multan in A. D. 1772. In Cunningham's History of the Sikhs it is mentioned that from 1772 A.D., to the retaking of Multan by the Kabul King, the Bhangi Sikhs were predominent in all the southern Punjab, and that "they seem to have possessed Mankera as well as Multan, and to have levied exactions from Kalabagh downward." Local tradition is against Mankera having been occupied by the Sikhs before its final capture by Ranjit Singh, and any expedition made by them in this direction can have been little more than a transitory raid.

Fateh Khan succeeded his father, Biluch Khan, the Blind. Towards the end of his rule, Nusrat Khan, Hot, of Dera Ismail Khan, crossed over to Bhakkar, and defeated Fateh Khan's son, Nusrat, whom he took prisoner with him to Dera. Hasan Khan Laskrani, who was Wazir to Fateh Khan, was ordered to attack Dera, but he made excuses; and an attempt of Nusrat Jaskani's mother to obtain his release led to her attempted violation by Nusrat Khan Hot. After this Nusrat, Jaskani, was released, but both he and his father Fateh Khan poisoned themselves through shame at the disgrace. The whole affair was a great scandal and as Nusrat Khan, Hot, bore a bad character, Ahmed Shah, who was desirous of tightening his hold over these semi-independent Provinces, took advantage of the excuse to deprive him of his government, and to remove him as a prisoner to Kabul. Meanwhile Hasan Khan Laskrani ruled the cis-Indus country in the name of Hayat Khan, the grandson of the former chief, Fateh Khan. Being desirous, however to keep the Government in his own hands, he continued to keep Hayat Khan under close surveillance in the fort of Mankera, even after the latter had attained his majority. Hayat Khan eventually managed to escape and getting together a party, he defeated Hasan Khan, and took him prisoner. Hasan Khan was soon afterwards murdered. The Government of the Jaskanis, however, was now fast breaking up. The Sarganis, who were then a strong tribe and had been much pampered by Hayat Khan, took offence at an expedition fitted out by Hayat Khan against one Gul Muhammad of Uch, a holy individual, who had been trying to establish his independence in the Chenab country. They accordingly attacked him treacherously and murdered him in his fort of Mankera. This took place in A. D. 1787.

The overthrow of the Jaskanis was eventually compassed in 1789 by the Serais under

Abdul Nabbi.

These Serais were the same as the Kalhoras, who had been ousted from Sindh in 1782. They had waged a long conflict with the Kabul kings for the overlordship of the Dera Ghazi Khan country, where the Mirranis under Wazir Muhammad Khan had played a double game, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other.

Abdul Nabbi, Serai, held the Leiah Government only for three years. Complaints were made to the King of his tyrannical rule, while an appointment was wanted for Muhammad Khan, Saddozai. This man was cousin to Muzaffar Khan, Nawab of Multan, for whom he had for some time acted as Governor of Multan, to the satisfaction of the King. A *sanad*, therefore, was soon drawn out appointing Muhammad Khan Nawab and Governor of the Sindh Sagar Doab from Kallur Kot to Mahmud Kot, and from the Indus to the Chenab. Muhammad Khan had still to take possession, which was not to be done without fighting. He was met by Abdul Nabbi near Leiah, and in the battle that ensued, the Serais had at first the advantage, and the Nawab's people fled. Nawab Muhammad Khan himself was ready to fly, saying "what can a King do without an army"? But was stopped by his *jamedar* who said, "Better die than fly." Eventually, he rallied a part of his forces, and meanwhile some Labanas crept up through a *bhang* field and attaked the Serais from behind, and killed Muhammad Arif, the son of Abdul Nabbi, who had been the soul of the fight, and the Serais being disheartened gave in. The Serais were allowed a day to remove their property, and departed by boat to their own country to the south.

In the troubled times before the arrival of Nawab Muhammad Khan the leading men all over the country were setting up as independent chiefs. These were gradually brought into subjection by the Nawab, a work which in some cases was not accomplished with considerable difficulty. The Nawab also reduced the people of Wan Bhachran and afterwards attacked the Tiwanas under Malik Khan Muhammad, and defeated them, and looted Nurpur. The Nawab did not, however, retain possession of the Tiwana country. This was the origin of the feud between the Multani Pathans and the Tiwanas. The celebrated Malik Fateh Tiwana, who took a prominent part in the history of Dera Ismail Khan during the years immediately preceding annexation, was grandson of this Malik Khan Muhammad.

The Nawab also sent Diwan Manak Rai across the Indus against the Khasors, who had killed a holy Sayyid of Bilot. The Khasors were eventually defeated, and the Nawab took their country and built a fort there.

Meanwhile Taimur Shah had died in 1793. He was succeeded by Zaman Shah, whose title was however, disputed by Prince Humayun. In 1794, Humayun made his second attempt to recover the kingdom from Shah Zaman, but was defeated, and fled to Sagar where Masu Khan, Nutkani, a chief of Sagar, assisted him and managed to smuggle him across the Dera Fateh Khan ferry. The news of the escape of Humayun reached Nawab some how or other for whose capture strict orders, with promises of untold rewards, had been issued by Zaman Shah. He accordingly collected some horsemen and pursued Humayun, when he caught up at a well in the Thal, some fifteen miles from Leiah. Humayun had some 20 or 30 horsemen with him who in desperation made a good fight. The young prince, the son of Humayun, was killed, and Humayun was taken prisoner and brough into Leiah. The Nawab at once reported the capture of Humayun to the king Zaman Shah, who sent orders that Humayun's eyes should be put out, and his companions

disembowelled. He also conferred on the Nawab the name of Sarbiland Khan, and the Government of Dera Ismail Khan, in addition to that which he already held. The orders of the king were carried out at Leiah. Among Humayun's attendants, who suffered, was a brother of Fateh Khan, Barakzai. Humayun himself passed the rest of his life in confinement.

The Province of Dera, of which Muhammad Khan now became Governor, extended from the Khasor range to the Sagar country, ruled over by the Nutkani chief. The whole of the Makkalwad submitted at once to the new Nawab.

Nawab Muhammad Khan had his headquarter at Mankera and Bhakkar, and governed Dera by Deputy. In 1815 he died. He left no son, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Hafiz Ahmed Khan.

Muhammad Khan was undoubtedly a man of great character and during his lifetime the Sikhs abstained from attacking the Leiah territories. Immediately on his death a demand for tribute was made on his successor, Hafiz Ahmed Khan. On his refusal his forts on Khangarh and Mahmud Kot were occupied by the Sikhs, and great atrocities re-perpetrated on the Muhammadan population of the neighbourhood, till Hafiz Ahmed Khan procured the withdrawal of the Sikh garrison by the payment of a large sum of money and thus recovered his forts, with part also of the plunder extorted. After this, the Sikh government continued to press the Nawab with all kinds of extortionate demands. Among other things Ranjit Singh was especially fond of seizing any valuable horses that he might hear of, and made the Nawab yield up some of his special favourities. In 1888, Multan inspite of the gallant resistance offered by Nawab Muzaffar Khan, had been taken by the Sikhs. Nawab Hafiz Ahmad Khan had not dared to assist his brother Nawab and kinsman in the struggle. Nawab Hafiz Ahmed Khan, however, managed to annex in 1818 Isa Khel, as well as part of the cis-Indus tract of Mianwali and his troops accompanied by a Revenue Collector, Diwan Manak Rai, over-ran Marwat. But he was not left long to enjoy the fruits of his conquest. In the autumn of 1821 Ranjit Singh, disengaged from more serious matters, determined to reduce him. He accordingly marched with an army through Shahpur to a point on the Indus opposite Dera Ismail Khan. He sent a force of 8,000 men across the river and on this the town was surrendered by the Governor, Diwan Manak Rai. Bhakkar, Leiah, Khangarh and Maujgarh were all successively reduced without resistance. Mankera was also conquered by the Sikhs in November and the Nawab laid arms before the Sikh army. The Nawab was, however, treated with great civility, and was sent with an escort to Dera. Ranjit Singh now annexed the Cis-Indus Tehsils and the Dera Fateh Khan *ilaqa*. At the same time he enforced engagements for tribute on the chiefs of Tank and Sagar. The fort of Mankera was put in charge of a Governor, who held directly under the Sikh Government, and was never entrusted to the local Kardars.

No sooner had the insatiable Ranjit Singh gained the Indus for a frontier, than he determined to advance it to the Sulieman Range itself. In 1823 he crossed the Indus at the head of a large force, marched through Isa Khel and Marwat without opposition, and pushed on to the outskirts of Bannu. But after staying a month or two, he retired without attempting to plant a garrison in the trans-Indus country.

In A. D. 1831, Rajkaur was appointed *Ijaradar*, and after him Khalsa Khazan Singh. Eventually in 1837, the whole of the cis-Indus

country as far as Mianwali was made over to Sawan Mal, the Sikh Governor of Multan, in whose name it was successively governed by his son, Karm Narayan, and his grandson Wazir Chand. Sawan Mal was a wise and able Governor, and was famous for the excellence of his revenue administration and for his general encouragement of agriculture. He died in 1845, and was succeeded by his son Mul Raj. Shortly after this the second Sikh War broke out, and was followed by the annexation of the whole country by the British Government.

On 29th March 1849 the Punjab was annexed, and the territories, now comprised in the Mianwali district, became formally a portion of British India. In the organisation of the Province that immediately followed, there were formed the districts of Leiah and Dera Ismail Khan.

The Isa Khel Tehsil, together with Marwat was thrown into the Dera Ismail Khan district, while the cis-Indus Tehsils (except a portion of the Mianwali district east of the Salt Range, which then was a part of the Jhelum district) were incorporated in the district of Leiah. From the time of annexation until the war of 1857 the history of the tract was uneventful.

The Bhakkar Tehsil until 1860 was known by the name of Darya Khan, its former headquarters station. At annexation the tract now comprised in it was divided between the old Mankera and Darya Khan Tehsil. In 1853-54 the Mankera Tehsil was abolished, the Khushab Taluqa being transferred to Shahpur; the Chaubara, Nawankot and Maujgarh Talukas to Leiah; and the remainder of the Tehsil being incorporated in Darya Khan. The Taluka of Piplan and Harnauli belonging to the old Darya Khan Tehsil were at the same time transferred to Mianwali, then known as the Kachchi Tehsil. The Mitha Tiwana and Nurpur Taluqas, which were afterwards transferred to Shahpur, belonged to the Mianwali, and not to the Bhakkar Tehsil. A few villages of the Dera Tehsil lying on the left bank of the Indus, were transferred to Bhakkar in 1857. These villages were 19 in number and form a fringe along the Indus from Gishkori to Bet Bogha. On lst January, 1861, Leiah district was abolished, and the Derajat Division was formed with Bannu for its most northern district. The trans-Indus Tehsils of Bannu, Marwat and Isa Khel, which had previously belonged to the Dera Ismail Khan district with its headquarters at Edwardesabad, together with the cis-Indus Tehsil of Mianwali, which had formed a sub-division of the Leiah district, were now constituted into the new Bannu district. The tract called Pakkar or Khaudri, which lies east of the Salt Range was, in 1862 transferred from the Jhelum district to Mianwali, while eighteen villages of the Nurpur *ilaqa* were transferred from Mianwali to Shahpur. The Mianwali and Isa Khel Tehsils were formed into a sub-division with its headquarters at Mianwali. The Leiah and Bhakkar Tehsils were on the other hand thrown into the new Dera Ismail Khan district of which they formed a sub-division.

On the separation of the North-West Frontier Povince from the Punjab a further reconstitution took place, and on 9th November 1901 the Mianwali district formed out of the four tehsils of Isa Khel, Mianwali, Bhakkar and Leiah, the two former being taken from Bannu, and the two latter from Dera Ismail Khan district.

The headquarters were fixed at Mianwali, the Bhakkar sub-division was maintained, and the district was included in the Multan Division.

From 1st April, 1909 the Leiah Tehsil was transferred to the Muzaffargarh district and the district of Mianwali, consisting now of three Tehsils only was attached to the Rawalpindi Division.

There has been no further major territorial change except that Mianwali district became a part of the new Division of Sargodha in December, 1960.

1.16 THAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

The question of developing the Thal which covers portions of the districts of Sargodha (Khushab Tehsil) Mianwali (Mianwali and Bhakkar Tehsils) and Muzaffargarh (Muzaffargarh and Kot Adu Tehsils) was first considered in 1870. Work on the Thal Irrigation Project was started in 1939 but had to be suspended in 1942 on account of war-time conditions. It was given priority immediately after the creation of Pakistan and the Thal Canal with a capacity of 6,000 cusecs capable of being increased to 10,000 cusecs and its Headworks at Kala Bagh, known as Jinnah Barrage taking off from the river Indus was opened in 1947. The total area commanded by this canal is 21,71,604 acres including 3,46,871 acres of State land, 4,43,476 acres of Thal Development Authority land (land acquired by the Thal Development Authority from the proprietors) and 13,81,257 acres of proprietary land. In addition there are 3,04,323 acres of un-commanded State land.

The Colonization of Thal was entrusted in 1949 to the Thal Development Authority the first autonomous Corporation of its kind. The main function of the authority was to resettle the Thal area included in the Bhakkar Tehsil of Mianwali district and Khushab Tehsil of Sargodha district. A gross area of about 8 lac acres acquired by the Authority for this purpose which was levelled with tractors. About 22,000 families were settled in 900 chaks covering an area of 3,11,000 acres. Another area of 3,13,000 acres was used for temporary grants, leases and outright sale and for common purposes, *i.e.*, Forests, Gardens, Live-stock Farms and *Abadis*, etc. Various High Schools and other public institutions were started by the Authority for the benefit of public which helped a great deal in the process of development and colonization. Liaquatabad, Iskandarabad (Daud Khel) and various other towns were established. At Iskandarabad a Pencillin Factory, the first of its kind in West Pakistan, was established. A factory for the manufacture of Dyes and other Chemicals has also been set up. A Cement Factory (Maple Leap) was also set-up in Daud Khel with Canadian Aid. Textile Mills at Bhakkar and Liaquatabad were installed which have attracted a large number of inhabitants. The construction of Mianwali-Muzaffargarh road gave a further impetus to the economic development of the district. The Sugar Mill at Leiah has had a great impact on the economy of this district.

The Thal portion of the Mianwali district partly lying in the first Thal Circle and partly in 2nd Thal Circle, being covered with high sand dunes and the soil at places being hard, the Development Authority started in 1954 the work of breaking up and levelling of land through its Agricultural Machinery Organization. This helped the colonists both refugees and locals shifted to this area from various districts in the former Punjab Province and also the Thal proprietors in this tract to bring their lands under irrigation and cultivation. They would have taken a long time to accomplish this job had they been left to their own resources. The colonists were given loans by the Authority to build houses and purchase bullocks in order to enable them to have a good start in the arduous desert conditions of the Thal.

In order to improve the breed of animals the Authority with the assistance of the Commonwealth countries, namely Australia, New Zealand and Canada in the form of machinery, set up a Live-stock Farm in Rakh Ghulaman. The farm is spread over an area

of 15,000 acres. The land primarily produces fodder and food concentrates for animals and chickens and also food-grains for the men working there. It has a Dairy factory, a Dagnostic and disease investigation laboratory, artificial insemination laboratory and veterinary hospital. The farm has 2,500 poultry birds of the best breed, and about 400 buffaloes and Dhani cattle. In addition there are flocks of Australian, Bekaniri and Thali sheep numbering 750.

The period following the introduction of canal irrigation has seen much development. A large number of new chaks and habitations have been established. Colony towns and *mandis* have been built at Bhakkar, Liaquatabad, Jauharabad and Qaidabad. The Thal Development Authority has set-up Agricultural farms and gardens at various places; training-*cum*-production centres have been opened for cottage industries; new roads and village link roads and schools and hospitals have been opened. Large blocks have been set-apart for afforestation and 50 acres in each chak reserved for forest plantations and shelter belts have been planted along channels and canals thereby making a great contribution towards the forest wealth of the country. The area has become self-sufficient in food-grains and is also meeting the needs of the deficit areas in the Province.

1.17 ADMINISTRATION.

The district is under the general charge of a Deputy Commissioner, who combines the functions of District Magistrate as well as Collector. He is also responsible for the coordination of the functions of all nation building departments in the district. On the judicial side he is assisted by an Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bhakkar, four Magistrates at Mianwali while on the revenue side he is assisted by a Revenue Assistant with a Tehsildar, two Naib-Tehsildars each at Bhakkar and Mianwali and one Naib-Tehsildar in Isa Khel Tehsil. For revenue administration the district is divided into three tehsils, which have their tehsil headquarters at Mianwali, Isakhel and Bhakkar. The work of consolidation of holdings under the general scheme is entrusted to the Additional Deputy Commissioner who is assisted by one Consolidation Officer, five Assistant Consolidation Officers, twenty-five Kanungos and 200 Patwaris. This staff is under the general supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. The colonization operations in Mianwali and Bhakkar Tehsils have been carried out on a large scale since Partition due to development of Thal area. A Colonization Officer is functioning at Jauharabad who is also Collector of the Colony Thal area and is assisted by three Extra Assistant Colonization Officers at Jauhrabad, Bhakkar and Leiah. Every Extra Assistant Colonization Officer has a Tehsildar, Colonization Naib-Tehsildars, Kanungos and Patwaris etc.

The police administration is vested in the District Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by one Deputy Superintendent of Police on the executive side.

For the police administration the district is divided into thirteen police stations. Each police station is under the charge of a Sub-Inspector with one or two Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police.

The judicial administration of the district is under the charge of a District and Sessions Judge, who is assisted by one Senior Civil Judge at Mianwali and one Civil Sub-Judge at Bhakkar. The set-up of other departments in the district is as follows:—

1. Agriculture .. Extra Assistant Director of Agricultural assisted by four Agriculture Assistants. A plant Protection Officer is also stationed at Mianwali.

2. Animal Husbandry. ..Assistant Director Animal Husbandry assisted by three Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

3. Cooperative ..Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies assisted by three Inspectors.

4. P.W.D. (B & R) ..Executive Engineer Provincial Division assisted by three Sub Divisional Officers, two at Mianwali and one at Bhakkar.

5. P.W.D. (Irrigation) ..One Superintending Engineer, Thal, Circle Mianwali assisted by three Executive Engineers at Mianwali, Daudkhel and Bhakkar.

6. Public Health District Health Officer, assisted by Sanitation and Vaccination staff.

7. Medical ..Medical Superintendent District Headquarter Hospital assisted by Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Officers.

8. Forests ..Divisional Forest Officer.

9. Education ..District Inspector of Schools, and District Inspectress of Schools.

10. Food ..District Food Controller.

11. Fisheries ..Inspector.

12. Basic Democracies ..Assistant Director Basic Democracies.

13. Excise and Taxation ..Inspector Excise and Taxation.

14. Postal ..Assistant Superintendent of post offices.

1.18 BASIC DEMOCRACIES.

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

Name of Council	No.	Number of members			
		Elected	Appointed	Official	Total
1. District Council ..	1	—	24	21	45
2. Tehsil Council, Mianwali ..	1	31	8	5	44
3. Tehsil Council, Isakhel ..	1	9	5	4	18
4. Tehsil Council, Bhakkar ..	1	30	8	5	43
Total of Tehsil Councils ..	3	70	21	14	105
5. Union Councils ..	66	649	324	—	973
6. Town Committees ..	4	46	22	—	68

The name and the number of the Municipal Committee with its structure and composition is given below:—

Name of Municipal Committee	No. of Union Committees	Number of members	
		Elected	Appointed
Mianwali .	5	5	5

The District Council consists of 45 members of whom 24 are appointed and 21 are official members. The representatives of all the Departments in the district are members of the District Council. The income of the District Council is Rs. 34,88,661 and expenditure Rs. 34,06,869. The principal sources of revenue being local rates, profession tax, toll tax etc.

The annual income and expenditure with main sources of income:—

	Income	*Expenditure*
1960-61 ..	33,52,919	32,31,922
1961-62 ..	34,88,661	34,06,869

1.19 **IRRIGATION.**

The main sources of irrigation in the district are as follows:—

(*a*) Canals

The names, total mileage of canals and area irrigated by each canal is indicated in the table below:—

Name of Canal	Length	Perennial/Non-Perennial	Area irrigated
			Acres
Thal Canal ..	127	Perennial	1,58,436
Nammal ..	24	Ditto	15,118
Kas Umar Khan ..	13	Non-Perennial	7,402

(*b*) Tubewells/Open surface wells.

There are 24 Tube-wells installed by private land-owners. All are in working order and the area irrigated by them is 1,445 acres. They are mostly found in Bhakkar Tehsil. 4,566 masonry or non-masonry open surface wells are found in this district out of which 3,263 are working and 1,303 abandoned. The area irrigated by them is 27,783 acres. As many as 3,406 are found in Bhakkar Tehsil.

(*c*) Rodkohi or flood irrigation.

There are 156 hill-torrents (*Ghandis*) which overflow their banks in rainy season and serve an area of 8,719 acres. They are mostly found in Isakhel Tehsil. This area is

not taken as irrigated and is not assessed as such. It is charged at its original assessment rates.

(*d*) Irrigation by spill of rivers.

The river Indus travels 20 miles in the Mianwali district and overflows its bank in rainy season. The land situated on both the banks is served by its spill water. The area thus irrigated is 1,64,163 acres.

(*e*) Karezes or springs.

There are many springs in Bhangi Khel and Sakesar hills but irrigation is not possible as the quantity of water is too small. The water is however, used for drinking purposes. There is one spring in village Bazar in Mianwali Tehsil near Musa Khel where hot water emitting sulphuric smoke gushes out with great force.

(*f*) Flow or lift irrigation.

The Samandwala lift irrigation scheme fed by the Thal Canal serves an area of 4,241 acres. The level of this area is higher and canal water cannot reach this land by flow system.

The land of six villages Rokhri Pucca, Qureshian, Bhruanwala, Ahmad Khanwala, Shahbazkhel Pucca and Yarookhel is served by this system which is being extended to serve more adjoining villages upto Chikrala hills. In Mianwali city the local Municipality has installed a pumping set to lift the water for irrigation purposes as no canal irrigation has been introduced in this area.

1.20 AGRICULTURE.

(*a*) Main Crops.

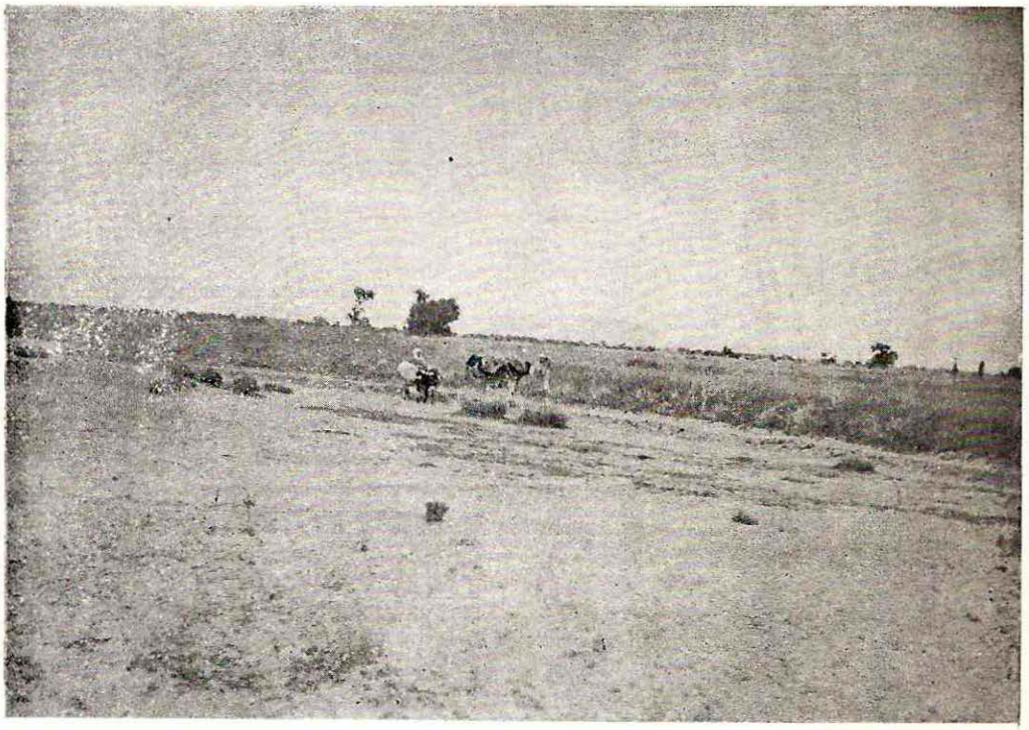
The main crops during *Rabi* are wheat, Gram, Barley and in *Kharif* Sugarcane, Jawar, Bajra. In addition to these two main crops there is a subsidiary crop known as *Zaid Rabi;* water-melon, melon, gawara and vegetables etc. are produced in this crop. The area under principal crops is given below:-

		Acreage.
Wheat	..	4,53,341
Gram	..	3,75,648
Barley	..	23,473
Bajra	..	39,018

(*b*) Gross Husbandry Practices.

(*i*) Method of sowing different crops and harvesting.

Name of crop	Method of sowing	Method of harvesting
Wheat, Gram ..	*Paro, Khera* and *Chitta*	Harvested by manual labour with orindary *dranti.*
Groundnut, Sugarcane ..	*Kira* ..	Ditto
Sarsoon, other oil-seed and berseem etc.	*Chitta* ..	Ditto.



Wheat crop in Mianwali

A farmer preparing his fields

Green pastures where sheep and other cattle are grazing

A typical farmer with his children standing in a gram field

(*ii*) The types of agricultural implements used are *Hal*, *Sohaga*, Bar Harrow and wooden cart.

The power employed is mostly bullocks and camels ; donkeys and horses are not in common use in this district.

Mechanical cultivation and levelling of land in the Thal area is undertaken by the Agricultural Machinery Organization of Thal Development Authority.

(*c*) Use of Fertilizers.

The quantity of fertilizers used during the year 1960-61 is given below:—

	Tons	*Lbs.*
Mianwali ..	423	580
Bhakkar ..	1,409	698
Isakhel ..	75	0

The fertilizers are mostly used in wheat, sugarcane and cotton and the yield per acre is increased.

1.21 HORTICULTURE.

The main fruits grown in the district are citrus, all varieties of *Malta*, *Sangtra*, Lemon, guava, mangoes, dates and bananas, etc. and the total area under garden tehsil-wise is given below:—

Tehsil	*Actual area under fruits* (*In acres*)
Mianwali ..	198
Bhakkar ..	623
Isakhel ..	175

The gardens are scattered all over the district but the main plantations are in Kalabagh and in some portions of Bhakkar Tehsil where consolidated area planted ranges from 50 to 200 acres. The area u de r vegetables is estimated to range from 300 to 600 acres.

1.22 WATER-LOGGING AND SALINITY/ SOIL RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

There are sixteen villages the area of which has been affected by *thur* and *sem*. The total area affected is 26,089 acres. The *sem* is mainly due to the running of escape channel in Kundian Kacha and Forest channel in village Harnoli. The WAPDA has prepared an ambitious project to counteract *sem* and *thur*. The drainage of water has been arranged on self-help basis through the Zamindars and small drains have been dug which are linked with a bigger channel.

The *Thur* is mainly due to free flooding of the area by the rain water which runs from the hills during the rainy season.

1.23 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND LIVE-STOCK.

District Mianwali is well-known for its Live-stock. The part of the district along the Salt Range Hills and continuous with Campbellpur district is important for *Dhanni* cattle breeding.

The riverain tract, locally called *Kacha* is well suited for buffalo breeding. The Animal Husbandry Department is making all efforts in these tracts for improved *Dhanni* cattle breeding and buffalo breeding. *Dhanni* Bulls and *Nili* Buffalo Bulls are being kept on subsidy in these areas to bring about a change in the existing type of non-district cows and buffaloes.

Donkey breeding is popular in the Salt Range. In addition to serving as a beast of burden, it is used for fetching water from far off places for domestic use by every family.

Every agriculturists is a herdsman in the district and is a keen live-stock breeder.

There are two well known live-stock farms in the district.

(*i*) *Commonwealth Live-stock Farm at Rakh Ghulaman.*

The Commonwealth Live-stock Farm was established in 1951 in Thal under the aegis of the Colombo Plan. Aid in the form of machinery and technical assistance was given by New Zealand, Australia and Canada in the early stages. The purpose of this farm is to provide improved types of *Dhanni* breed cattle, poultry and sheep and provide a new indigenous breed of sheep by crossing Corriedale sheep with indigneous Malhi strain. The new breed is called Thal date. The farm is engaged in the production of *Nili* buffaloes for milk, *Dhanni* cattle for draught purposes, sheep for good quality wool and mutton and improved types of poultry stock for eggs and meat.

The New Zealand Government has donated a Dairy Factory Plant and equipment worth Rs. 3,57,879 for the economic disposal of dairy products at this farm. The plant will be used for sterilization of milk. It is equipped with reconstitution unit, *Ghee* making pans, milk testing laboratory etc. The plant has been installed under the supervision of foreign dairy experts and has gone into operation.

All out efforts are being made to raise fodder production at the Farm so as to increase the herd strength of milk animals. It is proposed to supply sterilized milk in one pint bottles to Rawalpindi where there is acute shortage of good milk.

(*ii*) *Live-stock Farm at Kalabagh*

Sheep breeding is very popular in the district. Thal is the home-tract of the so well-known 'Thalli Breed of Sheep' which constitutes about 15 per cent population of the whole country. Mankera, Hyderabad, Fazil and Rateri are some of the main centres for Thalli Sheep Breeding. Their wool is coarse and is used for carpet making.

Cross Breeding of sheep with the exotic Breed of sheep has been undertaken at the Commonwealth Live-stock Farm, Rakh Ghulaman and the Kalabagh Live-stock Farms.

Commenwealth Live-stock Farm sheep is also cross breeding and has been successful in producing medium type of wool for carpets only.

1.24 COMMUNICATIONS.

(*a*) Roads.

The district is served by the following highways and arterial roads:—

	Miles
(1) Lahore—Sargodha—Mianwali—Bannu Road ..	88
(2) Mianwali—Muzaffargarh Road—R. U. Cross Khanwar—Mankera Hyderabad —Cross ..	90
(3) Mianwali, Talagang—Rawalpindi—Peshawar Road	25
(4) Bhakkar—Jhang—Lyallpur —Lahore. ..	30

(*b*) Railways.

The district is served by the following railway lines.

1. Kundian—Mari Indus—Daudkhel —Campbellpur.
2. Kundian—Mahmood Kot—Sher Shah—Multan.
3. Mari Indus—Lakki Marwat—Bannu.

The principal railway stations on each line are given below:—

Kundian, Ghandi, Mianwali, Samandwala, Paikhel, Daudkhel, Mari Indus, Aluwali, Bumb, Piplan, Kallurkot, Maibat, Shahlam, Panj-grain, Daryakhan, Motlajam, Bhakkar, Kalabagh, Kamar Masani, Taragh, Isakhel.

(c) Steamer service.

Steamer service during summer on the Indus river from Darya Khan to D. I. Khan is available. In addition the following ferry services are maintained.

Kalabagh.
Daudkhel.
Kundian.
Mianwali.
Piplan.
Kallurkot.
Shah Alam (Kunjan).
Bhakkar (Dajal).

(d) Air Line.

There is no air service in the district.

1.25 **INDUSTRIES.**

(a) Large Scale.

The district has been considerably industrialised. There are two Textile Mills, one at Quaidabad and the other at Bhakkar. There is a big cement factory namely the Maple Leaf Cement Factory at Daud Khel. A fertilizers factory, a chemical factory and a pencillin factory are also functioning at Daud Khel.

(b) Small Scale Industries.

The Thal Development Authority have set up Training-*cum*-Production Centres to provide opportunities for settlers.

At Kalabagh ornamental lamps and pots are engraved out of salt stones, which are sent to different parts of the country. Fans and mats of *pattha* leaves are prepared on a large scale by the Piracha women in Kalabagh which are sent out of the district to all parts of the country. Such material was before Partition, prepared at a very large scale in village Shah Alam, Tehsil Bhakkar also and exported to other parts of the country. This village industry has had a setback after Partition, on the migration of Hindu moneyed class, for lack of funds. Matting and bed covers are made at villages Hyderabad and Mankera in the Bhakkar Tehsil.

The hand-looms industry is carried out on a fairly large scale in this district.

1.26 **LAND REFORMS.**

308 landlords who owned and possessed an area greater than 500 acres of land, filed their declaration form with the Deputy Commissioner, Mianwali, under the provisions of Martial Law Regulation No. 64. On verification of their declarations 39 landlords were found to be owning or possessing an area greater than the ceiling prescribed under the Land Reforms Regulation. An area of 1,11,531 acres has been resumed from the big landlords under the Land Reforms Regulation in this district. An area of 13,877 acres out of the resumed area was under cultivating possession of the tenants. This area has been sold to such tenants numbering about 3,000 on easy 50 half-yearly equated instalments. An area of 4,125 acres has been sold in open auction and an area of 4,588 acres has been sold to small landowners to upgrade their holdings to the level of subsistence holdings. The importance and usefulness of studs and live-stock farms has also not been lost sight of. An area of 18,619 acres has been leased out for studs and live-stock farms, for so long as the area is maintained for the purpose. An area of 11,128 acres out of the resumed land has been transferred to the local Forest Department for afforestation.

CHAPTER 2

PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS

2.1 POPULATION.

The total population enumerated in 1961 was 7,46,733 out of which 3,93,375 were males and 3,53,358 females. The population enumerated in 1951 Census was 5,49,549 out of which 2,89,424 were males and females were 2,60,125. The percentage increase during the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 works out to 35.88. The percentage of increase amongst the males 35.92 and among the females 35.89. The sub-joined statement indicates the population growth in the district for the period 1901 to 1961 as below:—

STATEMENT

TOTAL POPULATION AND VARIATION FROM 1901 TO 1961

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Population ..	3,01,910	3,41,377	3,58,205	4,11,539	5,06,321	5,50,499	7,46,733
Increase/decrease of Population over preceding Census.		39,467	16,828	53,334	94,782	44,178	1,96,234
Percentage of increase/decrease over preceding Census.		31.1	4.9	14.9	28.0	8.7	35.65

2.2 DENSITY.

The average density of population per square mile in the district works out to 138 persons. The position of the district in order of population is 40th in Pakistan and 24th in West Pakistan. In order of density the district stands 44th in Pakistan and 28th in West Pakistan.

2.3 URBAN/RURAL POPULATION.

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

	1961	1951	Percentage 1961
Total	7,46,733	5,50,499	100.00
Rural	6,04,537	4,92,295	80.96
Urban	1,42,196	58,204	19.04

The areas classified as urban in the district in the 1961 Census were Mianwali Municipality, Bhakkar Town, Daudkhel, Kundian Pacca, Musa Khel, Darya Khan,

Kala Bagh Town, Mochh, Isa Khel Town, Kallur Kot Town and Liaquatabad.

In respect of urbanisation the district has registered an increase of 144.31 per cent over the decennial period, 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 Pushtu . The percentage of people speaking these languages in the district is indicated in the table below:—

Languages	*Percentage*
Punjabi ..	92.3
Urdu ..	10.2
Pushtu ..	6.0

The number of literates recorded in the 1961 Census was 91,251 out of which 78,525 are males and 12,726 females, which gives an over-all percentage of 12.22. Considering the literacy figures by sex, the percentage of literacy amongst males is 19.96 and females 3.60.

The position of the district in respect of literacy in Pakistan is 26th and in West Pakistan 14th.

2.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS.

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

	Total	*Males*	*Females*
Post Graduates ..	222	216	6
Graduates ..	408	384	24
Under Graduates	811	757	54
Matric ..	6,129	5,851	278
Middle ..	15,485	14,509	916
Primary ..	41,800	37,409	4,391
Below Primary ..	29,964	25,520	4,444

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

	Total	*Males*	*Females*
Education ..	1,703	1,496	207
Medicine ..	319	294	25
Engineering ..	300	298	2
Agriculture ..	155	151	4
Commerce ..	22	22	—
Law ..	55	54	1
Other Professions	62	62	—

2.6 ETHNOGRAPHY, RACES AND TRIBES AND THEIR APPEARANCE.

The principal tribes of the district are Pathans including Khattak, Awan, Baloch, Syed, Qureshi, Jat and Rajput. The menials are known by the name of their respective profession (*Tarkhan*, *Lohar*, *Mochis* and *Pawlis* (weaver) etc., and live among all tribes. There is no distinction of castes amongst the Muslims. Islam grants the same privileges and equal social status to all followers of the religion. 99 per cent of the population professes Islam. There are a few Christians living in the towns. Except for one family of Pathans in Isakhel Tehsil which was converted to Christianity some 50 years ago, the other followers of Christianity belong to the menial section of the population.

The main characteristics of the different tribes are described in the following paras :—

1. *Pathans.*—There are four different tribes of Pathans in the district, the Niazis, Khattaks, Baluch and Multani Pathans.

The Niazis came from the north-west and settled in the Mianwali and Isakhel Tehsils. They are divided into many sections and classes, of which the principal in Isakhel are the Isakhel, Sarhang and Mushani, and in Mianwali, Tajakhels, Musakhels, Paikhels, Berikhel and Daudkhels. Each clan has

many sub-sections. The Niazis are generally well-built and fair complexioned. They are intemperate and head-strong and commit violence at the slightest provocation. They regard themselves as superior to other tribes and are not gallant or generous to the weaker tribes.

2. *Khattaks.*—The Khattaks preceded the Niazis into the north of the Isakhel Tehsil and have clung to the hills, one section called the Bhangikhel occupying the tract known by their name in the Isakhel Tehsil and one village namely Bani-Afghan, oppoiste their own country across the Indus in the Mianwali Tehsil. They are fair complexioned people. They are a hard and laborious tribe. They make good soldiers and enjoy a special place in the army. They are considered to be swift footman and excellent mountaineers. Physically, they are strongly built, though shorter in stature than any of the other Pathan clans in the district. In disposition they are simple, faithful and orderly. Their poverty has made them fond of money and they succumb to monetary temptations.

Baluch Pathans.—The Baluch Pathans came originally from Paniola across the river Indus in the Khasor hills. They are found in Piplan and Jandanwala and Thal tracts which neighbour these villages. Their number is not large. They are also strongly built but peace-loving as compared to the Niazis.

4. *Multani Pathans.*—A few Multani Pathans from Dera Ismail Khan have acquired lands in the Bhakkar Tehsil. They originally came from the Multan neighbourhood whence their name is derived.

The Awans.—The Awans are for the most part confined to the Khudhri tract of the Mianwali Tehsil. Only two Awan villages, Kalabagh and Jalalpur lie west of the Indus in the Isakhel Tehsil. The Awans are also fair complexioned people with sharp noses. They are not as turbulent as the Niazi Pathans. They are shrewd people and try to get as much out of life as possible.

Baluch.—The Baluch are found mainly in Bhakkar Tehsil. They inhabit only one village in the Mianwali Tehsil. They are generally dark complexioned people with short noses. They are peace loving people.

Syeds.—There are a large number of Syeds in this district, and are mostly found in the riverain tract. They are held in high esteem by the other people. They belong to Shia sect of the Muslim Community.

Qureshis.—The Qureshis are a small tribe who are scattered about the district. They are also held in high esteem.

The Jats.—They are generally of dark complexion, of shorter stature and less well built. They are good cultivators, and a peace loving race.

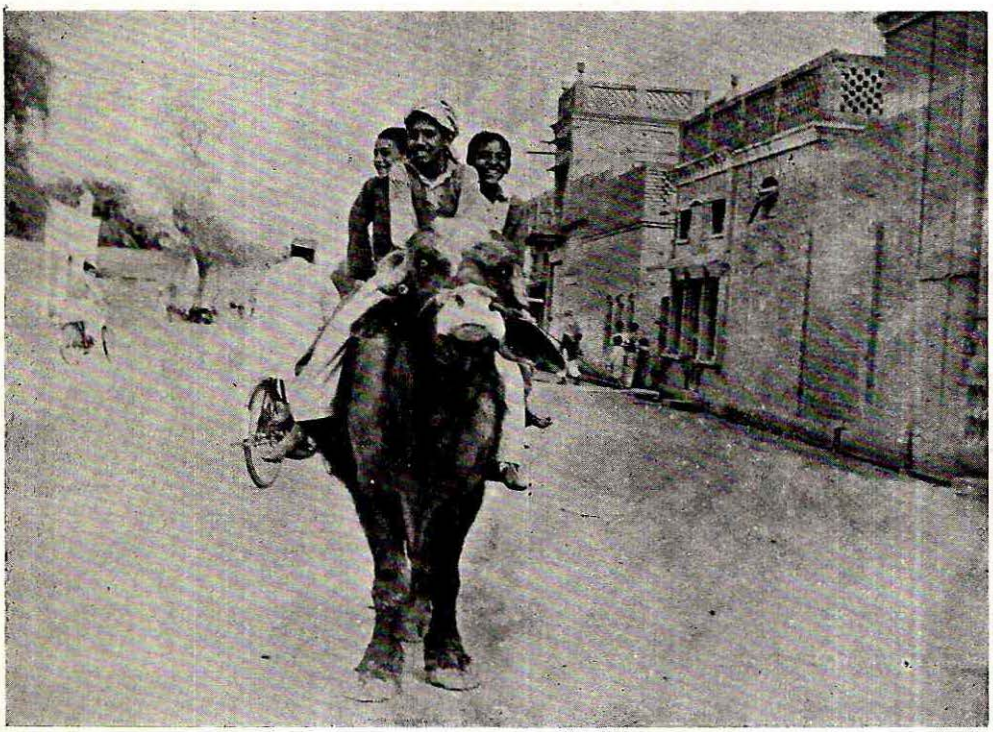
Low Castes.—Among low castes the most common are the Kutanas and Ods. They are considered to be the aboriginals and are very dark complexioned people. Their number is, however, very small.

2.7 DRESS AND FOOD.

The common dress of the agricultural section of the population consists of a shirt, locally called a *chola*, a loin cloth which is called *Manjhla*, wrapped around the legs, and turban called *patka*. The men usually carry a *chadar* over their shoulders with which they cover their head during the hard summer days for protection against sun-stroke. They cover their body with the *chadar* during the winter months to protect themselves against the severe cold. The village folks wear the same clothing during the hard summer days and the extreme cold weather. The women folk of the village also wear a *chola*, a *chadar* round their legs and *dopata* over their heads.

People of Mianwali typically dressed

Teenagers of Mianwali



Smiling youngsters enjoying joy-riding

A cluster of houses in a village nearby Mianwali

The women-folk of the refugees, settled in the district, however, wear a shirt, *shalwar* and *dopata*. The village people usually make their clothing from the coarse cloth available in the market. The colour of dress of men-folk is generally white and that of women-folk black.

The dress of the towns people is a shirt and a *shalwar*; Jinnah cap is worn by a few as head-wear. During the winter the towns people make an addition to their dress by wearing woollen *achkan*. Only a few people living in towns wear European clothes. The people prefer bright coloured dress during festivals and fairs.

The women in the towns do not usually wear any ornaments, except an ear-ring or finger-rings. The village women-folk are however fond of ornaments which they wear generally and particularly on festivals and social functions like marriages. The ornaments worn by women of this district are: *Hassi*—a silver crescent-shaped ornament with ends bent back. It is worn round the neck; *Kanda*—a gold umbrella shaped ornament worn on one or both sides of the nose *Kangan*—silver bangles worn on each hand; *Churian*—a broad silver bracelet worn on each wrist behind the *Kangan*; *Takhti*—this is a square piece of silver or gold, often engraved and stuck to the hair on the forehead; *Chilkan*—a simple silver or golden ear-ring; *Hamel*—four or five lockets and pendants of different shape in gold, hung from a silk cord and worn from the neck; *Kantey*—golden ear-rings usually worn by town-women.

Most of the people in the district wear leather shoes at all times of the year.

Wheat is the main crop of this district and the staple food of the population. The people in the villages usually have two meals, one early in the morning and the second in the evening. *Bajra* is not much grown and is very seldom eaten in this tract. Gram is the second main crop in the district but it is generally eaten by the people if wheat is not available at a reasonable price. Much of it is exported to other districts. The people generally supplement their food by drinking milk. *Lassi* is their favourite drink and the morning meals are also taken with it. Tea was unknown until a few decades but people have now developed a taste for tea which has become more common than *lassi* now. It is a common sight in the morning to see women-folk of the village carrying tea pots to the field for their men-folk working there. This change from *lassi* to tea has, according to some, been responsible for the deterioration of the general health of the population. Meat is eaten in the villages only on festivals. It does not form a part of their daily diet. Meat fried on burning coal is special dish of the district.

2.8 DWELLING.

The houses in the villages are generally made of mud with flat roofs. A poor family in the village has usually one hut consisting of a single room, half of which is also shared by the cattle. Only the well-to-do in the village can afford a separate shed for the cattle. The *katcha* huts in the villages are called *kothas*. In the area under river action huts with mud or grass sides are covered over with a movable roof of *munj* grass or matting. These are called *litan* or *chapper*. The houses in the villages of the Thal area usually are *pacca*. The reason is not far to seek; as a result of the opening of the Thal Canals prosperity has come to the landowners of the Thal area, who possess large holdings.

A rustic house generally has, in front of it, a small court-yard partly or wholly enclosed by a mud wall, or a fence or wall made of grass matting. The only opening in the *kotha* which is generally about 25 feet long

and 15 feet broad is a single door in the centre of the front wall. Inside the house a number of *kalhotas* and earthen cylinders are kept for the storage of grain. In the back wall facing the door, there are generally one or two ornamental niches, called *kanas* or *parchati*, on which are placed plates (*thalis*) which serve as an adornment for the room besides being place of storage.

The beams of the roofs are always supported by wooden props (*thambi* or *tukka*) even when they are large enough to rest on the walls, which are of mud and cannot support the beams. The cots of the family are arranged against the back wall. In the centre of the room there is a fire-place around which the family sits basking against fire in winter. The smoke has no other outlet except the one door in the front wall. In the room are also kept agricultural implements.

There is no furniture in most houses to decorate the village huts except the cots. The well to-do people, however, keep a few chairs and tables, not so much for their own use, as for the use of guests and visitors or dignitaries who happen to visit the village. The houses in the villages are usually grouped together.

The houses in the town do not differ materially from the houses in other towns of West Pakistan and are made of bricks, cement and steel, with modern conveniences and sanitation.

2.9 MAIN AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.

The main occupation of the people of the district is agriculture as more than 80 per cent of the population lives on agriculture. Cattle and sheep rearing is the main occupation of the people of the Thal area, where large tracts of land are still barren and cultivation is only a subsidiary occupation. In other parts of the district pastoral occupation is the subsidiary occupation. As agriculture generally requires concerted efforts of the whole family, the women-folk and the children also share the work in the fields. The smaller boys generally look after the grazing of cattle in the fields. The women-folk with the exception of Khattak women who do the actual ploughing work only assist their men-folk in the harvesting of crops, and clearance of shrubs in the fields only. There are no fixed hours of work for the agriculturists, and working hours depend on the nature of work to be done. The agriculturist and his family remain at their work for at least 12 hours in the day at the time of sowing and harvesting crops. In the areas depending upon rain for cultivation the agriculturist remains idle for at least 8 months in the year. This is due to lack of alternative employment, but with the setting up of industries in the Thal seasonal unemployment is decreasing though at a very slow rate. At the time of harvesting the people from the draught stricken areas usually migrate to places where they can find work as labourers in harvesting the crops.

Weavers form a considerable class. Their women-folk share a considerable portion of the work, and hence the number of female workers is larger in this profession than in many other industries, except agriculture and the herdkeeping. The weaver women prepare the warp and reel the thread for the woof. Ginning and spinning of cotton is generally done at all odd hours by women of all classes. The women-folk in the villages also do the corn grinding. Among the *Maliars* (*Arain*) who are growers of vegetables, the women do more work than the men; the marketing of the produce is entirely done by them. Fans and mats of *patha* leaves are largely made by women, especially Piracha women of Kalabagh. Labourers are employed in considerable numbers, at the stone quarry near Swans, at the Salt pits at

Kalabagh, coal mines at Makarwal, Iron Ore mines at Kalabagh, Cement and Dyes factories at Daudkhel and Textile Mills at Quaidabad and Bhakkar.

2.10 INFLUENCE OF RELIGION. CULTURE, FESTIVALS & FAIRS, LITERATURE & FOLK LORE.

The entire population with the exception of a few Christians is Muslim. The majority of the Muslims are Sunnis, and are very particular in the matter of prayers and fasting during the month of *Ramazan*. The local rulers of the area, during the period of Muslim rule were Sunni Muslims, and exercised great influence on the people in the tract. The Syeds are hereditary Shias, though some of them profess to be Sunnis for the considertion of their Sunni disciples. The Shias are found largely in the Bhakkar Tehsil. The Shias are not as particular about prayers and fasts as Sunnis but they observe mourning during *Muharram*. The Sunnis have great faith in Shrines of Saints and in the efficacy of pilgrimages to the graves of the saints. The illiterate section of the people have great faith in spells and charms. The Sunnis believe in *Pirs* and *Murshids*, but the Shias have no faith in them, in their opinions there can be no *Pir* or *Imam* after Hazrat Ali.

To the Sunnis, the tomb of every *Pir* is a *ziarat*, and the more celebrated the *Pir*, the larger the number of the pilgrims, to his *zairat*. Trees or clusters of trees, called *Jhangis* under which a *Faqir* is known to have lived for some time, are held sacred and no one dare touch a branch of such trees. Stories are told and believed of persons who on doing so, have come to a violent end.

There is an interesting story of recent times. The Thal Development Authority, near the Commonwealth Live-stock Farms at Ghulaman, installed a number of Tube-wells for bringing the barren lands under cultivation. A tube-well happened to be installed near a solitary grave believed to be of a saint. The saint did not like the peace of the area to be disturbed and inspite of best efforts, the tube-well did not work, although the other tube-wells in the vicinity are working normally, and the Thal Development Authority had to abandon the machinery already installed.

2.11 SUPERSTITIONS.

The people of this district are very credulous regarding the power of evil spirits to do them and put great faith in the efficacy of charms in counteracting such evil influences. This is why the *pirs* and *faqirs* are enabled to obtain such great influence among them.

The superstition most prevalent concerns the capacity of persons and especially women, to become prossessed by *jins* or evil spirits. Hysteria which is common amongst unmarried women led to the idea of a woman becoming possessed by a *jin*, but now every woman who suffers from hysteria, epilepsy, sterility and other similar derangements, including neuralgia, rheumatism and paralysis, is regarded as harbouring a *jin*, and the treatment in such cases takes the form of casting the *jin* out. This process is a most exciting one, so much so indeed, that it is very common for women who are suffering from no disease at all, to pretend to be under evil influences, in order to justify them in visiting a shrine and going through the process of casting out the *jin*. Men, no less than women, are supposed to be possessed by *jins*, when they are really suffering from chronic diseases. The process of casting out a *jin* is interesting. The patient's head is first washed and the hair is anointed with scented oil. Properly dressed, the person attends a specified place, where musicians are in waiting. Incense is burnt and music is played, the drum being

beaten in a manner of peculiar to the occasion. The patient then begins to shake his or her head, and violently swings it round, keeping tune with the drum, until he or she drops exhausted. By this procedure the *jin* is supposed to have been expelled for a time only, but not for good, and the performance has again to be repeated, coupled with offerings at the shrine, where it takes place, after the lapse of more or less definite intervals. The excitment and violent shaking of the nervous system may do some good to the hysterical patients, but much of the good done by the process is also, no doubt, effected in the manner of a faith cure. The belief in *jins* is however, declining with the spread of education and enlightenment of the people.

Dam (blowing) and *darud* (reading from a sacred book) are also common forms of curing diseases. Persons suffering from disease visit a *Pir*, who reads verses from the Quran or *Kalma* from some other sacred book and blows on the affected part of the body, if the disease is not serious, a knife blade or a piece of stick, or a twig, is passed several times from the diseased limb to the ground while the *Kalima* is recited. The operator also blows on the limb from time to time. At the end the knife or twig is stuck into the ground or lines are drawn on the ground with it—a process known as *Jharu*.

Nails are sometimes driven into a block of wood, or tree, in order to remove toothache. At Swans in the Mianwali Tehsil there is a tree, which is visited by countless people for this purpose, and which is studded with nails, driven into it by sufferers of dental troubles.

The *pirs* and other holymen drive a roaring trade by selling charms called *phull* and consecrated thread called *gandas*. The former consist of charm written on paper which is folded and sewn up in cloth, sometimes placed in a silver amulet. It is then worn round the necks or arms, or on the head, or by women in their hair. These charms either fulfil the same object as love-philtre or else they are intended to ensure success generally, or in some particular undertaking. They are also used as a cure for ailments, varying from headache to sterility. A special form of charm, called *Madhani da phull* is used to augment the out-turn of butter from curds. It is tied to the churn and this is supposed to have the effect of attracting the butter from neighbouring churns. On the river banks it is customary for the women to go early in the morning to the riverside, and churn milk with their churn placed neck deep in water. This is supposed to enhance the effect of the charm.

Gandas are made of cotton or silk thread, palm leaves or gut. The holyman ties a certain number of knots in the charm reading sacred verses as he does so. The *ganda*, so fashioned, is believed to be efficacious in curing or preventing diseases in any part of the person round which it is tied.

2.12 BIRTH AND DEATHS.

At the time of a woman's confinement, if the process of delivery becomes complicated, a sheep, a goat, or a cow, according to the means of the family, is sacrified and the meat is given away in charity. *Gur* is distributed if the baby happens to be a boy. After the baby is washed and wrapped in clean clothing, the *Mullah* whispers *Alla-o-Akbar* into its ears. The baby is then given a name. A knife is always kept near a baby in order to repel evil spirits.

On the seventh day, after the birth, the baby's head is shaved.

On the first Friday after the birth a sheep is slaughtered and the mutton is distributed to the poor. This function is called *Aqiqa*.

The death ceremonies are similar to other areas. The grave is usually dug by the professional grave-diggers. It is dug north and south and when a certain depth is reached, a niche is made to the west called *Sami*, for receiving the body. The *Mullah* prepares the shroud of white long cloth and bathes the dead body. He takes away the clothes last worn by the deceased. Funeral prayers are then held, and the dead body is carried to the grave-yard for burial.

On the third-day the *Qul Khawani* takes place. The relatives, friends and neighbours assemble and recite the Holy Quran. On the next Thursday the Quran is read again and prayers are held for the peace of the departed soul.

2.13 BETROTHALS AND MARRIAGES.

The contract of betrothal is made by the father of the girl, and in his absence, by the grandfather or brother, usually the eldest brother. If the girl has no brother or father, then the mother and the half brother, if any, can arrange the betrothal. In the absence of the father, the brother and uncle (father's brother), the mother usually enters into a contract of betrothal. After the mother, the legal heir, whoever he may be, can give the consent. An adult male can consent to his own betrothal, but ordinarily his father acts on his behalf. In no case, however, can a female, whether a minor or an adult, enters into a contract of betrothal on her own behalf. Only in the absence of her father, mother, and other legal heirs, can a female consent to her own betrothal. The consent of the father or the mother as the case may be, is necessary to the validity of betrothal except in the case of betrothal of an adult.

The general custom, at the betrothal ceremony, is for the boy's guardian or some relatives or friends to go to the girls house taking some clothes and ornaments for the girl and some sweets and *mahndi*. They are received by the girl's guardian and relatives and betrothal is formally announced. Sweets and *mahndi* are distributed and the betrothal is considered complete. The betrothal is revokable at any time before the marriage.

The binding ceremony which completes the marriage, is the *nikah*. The chief formality for completion of the marriage is asking the consent of parties. (*Ijaz-o-Qabul*), before two witnesses, the fixing of the dower (*Haq Mahr*). The usual procedure at the wedding is that the marriage procession consisting of the bride-groom, his relatives and friends, goes to the bride's house usually in the evening when the *nikah* takes place. If the marriage is to be consummated, the bride and the bride-groom are dressed in suits of clothes presented by the other party. Sweets and coins are distributed and the procession returns home with the bride generally after staying at the bride's house overnight. The marriage of a son is considered to be auspicious for the parents and they loose no time to marry their sons, as soon as he attains puberty. The marriageable age for the male is usually 18 years and for the girls a couple of years less.

The marriages amongst Christian usually follow the same ceremonies except for the religious ceremony which is performed by a priest.

2.14 AMUSEMENTS.

The people of the district are fond of games and sports. The most popular forms of sport consist in tent-pegging (*Neza Bazi* or *Chapli*) and a game called *Doda* or *Pir Kaudi*. This last mentioned two games, which out do tent-pegging in popularity, are essentially a young man's game. Terms are formed and preliminaries arranged. In *Doda* a youth goes out some 40 yards towards the centre of the area where he turns and faces a pair from the opposing side. He is then pursued

by this pair, who endeavour to catch him on the ground, while he aims at striking them on the breast and effecting his escape at the same time. As he has to face in a different direction to that in which he is running, in order to effect this, his task is an exceedingly difficult one and in the majority of cases he fails to achieve it. When a skilled player, however, does defeat his two opponents, his achievement is always hailed with prolonged applause from the enthusiastic crowd. *Pir Kaudi* has become more popular now-a-days in which the youths have a better chance to display their strength and skill.

Dogs are often kept for baiting jackals and pigs. Some people also keep hawks for hunting.

Dancing is popular throughout the district. The favourite dance is called *Dharis*. It consists of a circle of men who dance around one or more musicians standing in the centre. The movements vary from slow to rapid and accompanied by a great deal of clapping of the hands and shuffling of the feet. Both performers and onlookers become worked up during the dance.

The Khattaks perform a dance on a large scale around a bonfire in which as many as one hundred men sometimes take part. Even elderly Pathans join it shouting at the top of their voices. The dance begins slowly but as it proceeds the tempo of movement and music increases until both musicians and dancers reach a stage of wild excitement. The piper and drummer also begin to dance as they play. The drummer is the most important participant in the dance and the Khattaks will often refuse to dance if the drummer is not good enough. The only musical instruments used in the district are pipes and drums. Another local instrument is an earthen pot with skin tied over the mouth and a string fastened in the skin on which a few small bells are tied. This instrument is called a *Liti*. Wrestling is popular amongst the youngmen. Swimming is another favourite pastime. In villages situated on the banks of the river swimming is a popular exercise during the summer. When the river is in flood, people float down it for miles on inflated skins. The journey is almost as swift as any other means of transport.

The most popular song sung in the district is *Doras*. A poet sits in the middle of the circle and sings for long periods at a time, while half a dozen young men sometimes join in and sing with an ordinary pitcher or *Ghara* from which a peculiar drum-like sound is elicited by striking it with the palm of one hand.

The women usually sing and dance on the occasions of marriage or the birth of a son; and then only in the privacy of the home, in female company.

CHAPTER 3

IMPORTANT PLACES

3.1 SHRINES.

The following are some of the more important shrines and tombs in the district:—

(*a*) Khangah Mian Maluk.

Mian Maluk, a saint who was an Isa Khel, was buried about 200 years ago at a place on the hillside, two miles south of Kundal. People visit the shrine every Thursday, particularly during the month of *Chet*, when as many as 10,000 people visit the shrine during the month. These come largely from Marwat. A *Mujawar* or keeper tenants the place. The western door of the shrine remains closed, and it is said that no person has power to open it, but that it opens of itself at the time of the fair, whenever the saint wishes. This door is called *Bihishti Darwaza*, (Gate of Paradise) and when it opens, hundreds of people pass through it.

(*b*) Pir Adil.

A *faqir* named Pir Adil died some 100 years ago and was buried inside the town of Isa Khel, where a *Khangah* (Shrine) has been built. It is visited every Thursday by people from all parts of the Tehsil, especially during the month of *Chet*. This *faqir* is said to have been *majzub* (insane) and to have gone about stark naked. There are many stories prevalent about his supernatural powers, for instance, that he often crossed the Indus, without the help of an inflated skin. He kept a herd of cattle, the remanents of which still roam about in the jungle and pay occasional visits to the cultivated fields, where they are allowed to graze unmolested. No one dare drive them away or seize them for fear of the saint's wrath. Among them are cows and buffaloes. No one tries to milk them. It is said that certain persons once venturing to do so found that they gave blood instead of milk. The herd is known as Pir Adil's herd.

(*c*) Shah Abdul Rahman's Tomb.

The tomb of Shah Abdul Rahman lies at the foot of the Maidani Range near Mitha Khattak village. Shah Abdul Rahman is said to have been a Sayed sage who visited this spot about 200 years ago. Being at a loss for water, he fixed his staff in the ground and a spring at once appeared at the spot. The spring still exists and supplies sweet water to a streamlet, which runs down to Mitha Khattak, whence all the neighbouring hamlets draw their drinking water. When the sage died, he was buried there. A fair is held annually on the first Thursday in *Chet*, which is attended mainly by people from Marwat. The water of the spring is credited with curative properties.

(*d*) Sheikh Neka's Shrine.

The shrine of Sheikh Neka is about a mile east of Malla Khel village beside the Baroch torrent. Sheikh Neka, it is said, settled here about a century ago, but, being annoyed by his neighbours, he uttered a curse which turned the water of the torrent from sweet to brackish. An annual fair is held here in *Chet*. The saint's descendants now own land in Malla Khel village. It is a popular belief that clouds, which appear on the top of the ridge, where the tomb is situated, invariably bring rain.

(e) Khangah Hafizji.

The shrine of Hafizji is situated in the hamlet of Wandha Hafizji near Nammal. About a century ago, one Hafiz Muhammad Azim, who came from Shahpur, took up his abode in Bhambranwali mosque nearby. He passed his nights in prayer and his days in excavating ponds, of which three specimen still exist. While digging one day, he unearthed some treasure. Mian Gullan, his disciple, who was with him at the time, tried to steal a march on him by secretly removing the treasure during the following night, but the only result of his enterprise was that he fell headlong upon a hornets nest and was severely stung, an incident, which was credited to the Hafizji's supernatural influence. The shrine is visited as cure for dog bite. Three stones lie near the shrine of five, eight and nine seers weight respectivly and the customary offering is an amount of *gur* equivalent to the weight of one of these stones.

(f) Tomb of Makhdum Haji.

The *khangah* of Makhdum Haji is at a short distance west of Mianwali town. He was a Sayed who lived over a century ago. At his death he was buried near the river bank, and when subsequently the river made a set towards its east bank, it was proposed to transfer his remains and those of another saint to a more secure resting place.

The remains of the other saint were transferred first and the new grave for Makhdum Haji was prepared. When they went to fetch his remains, from the old grave, they found it empty. They then returned to the new grave and found that, during their absence, it had been closed in and built over. So did the saint dispense with human aid in passing from one resting place to another. The miraculous powers of this saint are famous, and his vogue among Christians and Muhammadans is great. He is known by the distinction of *Tatti dukanwala* which means keeping a warm shop, an appellation suggested by the promptness with which he responds to all appeals made at his shrine.

(g) Khangah of Sheikh Sultan Zakria.

Sheikh Sultan Zakria came to Mianwali with his father, Sheikh Mian Ali, in the 16th century. His father founded Mianwali village. The son is said to have exhibited supernatural powers from an early age. When the father first arrived in these parts, he made a temporary stay at a place called *Mian di Mel* on the bank of the river, about a mile north of the town of Mianwali. There he had a dream that he would find a final resting place by taking a boat with all his baggage and letting it float down the river until it should come to land of its own accord, at which spot he would find a permanent home. When he awoke, it only remained for him to secure the necessary boat, which, however, he found a difficulty in doing. His son Sultan Zakria thereupon turned and faced towards Kalabagh, and shouted at the top of his voice, calling upon one Sultan Mohana, to bring his boat down the river for their use. Sultan, though 25 miles away at Kalabagh, heard the call and answered it by starting down the river with his boat and arriving at his destination on the following morning. The father and son with their chattels were then put on board, and, letting the boat float downstream at its will, were landed by it at a graveyard in the village of Watta Khel. Here they settled and soon after built the hamlet of Mianwali.

The second miracle of Sultan Zakria was that which won him the *gaddi* in succession to his father. Of three sons, Sultan Zakria was the youngest and the father told them that he would nominate none of them as his successor unless he should have worked a miracle. He accordingly arranged to test their powers and took them to the river bank.

There he promised to nominate whichever of them should walk across the river without sinking. The two elder brothers refused to face the ordeal, but Sultan Zakria walked across the river and back again on the surface of the water. He then propounded to his brothers the suggestion that, if they followed him, and repeated his name *Zakria* all the time they were walking on the water, they would succeed in doing as he had done. They consented to try and he undertook a second trip, upon which they followed him. Half way across, while they were articulating, *Zakria, Zakria* they realized that Sultan Zakria, for his part, was repeating, *Allah, Allah.* Asking themselves why they likewise should not put their trust in the name of *Allah* rather than in that of Zakria, their brother, they imitated his example, but no sooner did they utter, *Allah, Allah* than they began to sink. Their brother then called upon them to repeat his own name, as he had bid them, saying that their spiritual advancement had not reached a stage wherein they might invoke the name of God. They then returned safely and Sultan Zakria's higher claim to the *gaddi* was thence-forth acknowledged by them.

Many other miraculous deeds are ascribed to Sultan Zakria, among the best known of which are the following. On going once to Rokhri to use his good offices in the settlement of a feud, his interference in the matter displeased the *Pathans* of Rokhri who planned a practical joke at his expense. One Pathan pretended to be dead. A funeral procession was marshalled and the parents and relatives followed the bier, wailing and weeping.

Arriving at the house where the Sheikh was staying, they requested him to read the funeral service, to which the Sheikh assented. The Sheikh accordingly read the *janaza* and the by-standers watched expectantly for the moment when the holy-man should pronounec *Allah-o-Akbar*, when, by previous agreement, it had been decided that the corpse should rise up and confound him. When, however, the service was completed, and the moment for the denouement arrived, it was the gazing by-standers who were confounded. Instead of the dead man springing to life, as they expected, he continued to lie without sign or motion, and when they approached and uncovered him, it was found that he was in very truth a corpse.

On another occasion Sultan Zakria invited all the *zamindars* of the villages around Mianwali to aid in constructing a tank which is now known as Sultan Zakria's tank and lies north-west of Mianwali town. The *zamindars* agreed, provided that Sultan Zakria would feed them on *halwa* and mutton. He accepted this condition, and at the end of the day's work he procured the necessary food, all ready prepared by the simple process of spreading his sheet over a *kari* tree and ordering his servants to take from under the tree whatever they found there. Needless to say, they found sufficient platefuls of sweets and mutton to satisfy the large gathering that was present.

Among other miraculous feats, Sultan Zakria is also said to have shifted a wall without the application of material force and to have endowed with life and clothed in flesh the dry bones of a sheep of which the meat had already been cooked and eaten. By miracles such as these he won great influence and respect in the neighbourhood, and his tomb is still visited by large numbers. His name is frequently invoked as an oath, and his shrine is not uncommonly the scene of the settlement of civil disputes, in which one party has bound himself to abide by any statement made at the shrine by the other party. The Mianas of Mianwali are the descendants of this holy-man.

The district contains many other shrines

and well-known places of pilgrimage, the more well-known of which are the shrines of Mansa Nath Jogi and of Sheikh Buland Sahib at Paikhel; of Gajjan Shah at Silwan; of Tobri Sirkapp at Musa Khel; of Sheikh Tur at Dhok Muhammad Khan, of Mian Nur Muhammad at Manda Khel; of Shah Jamal at Kamar Mashani; of Gul Faqir at Isa Khel; of Bawa Nanun at Kallurkot, of Maulavi Khan Muhammad Sahib at Maibal; of Tayyib Sultan at Kotal Jam; of Pir Asbab at the village of that name; of Sultan Kerori Sahib at Chhina; of Sayyad Amiran Shah at Khawwar Kalan; of Haji Hussain Shah at the village of that name; and of Pir Bakhtiyar at Chap Sandi.

3.2 KALA BAGH.

Kalabagh is the oldest town in the district. It is situated at the right bank of river Indus, on the hill side, at the point where the Indus enters the plains. The town is about 30 miles to the north of the district headquarters and about the same distance to the east of the tehsil headquarters. It is connected with both the administrative centres by a metalled road and railway.

The fore-fathers of the present Chief Awan family of Kalabagh, came to India with the forces of Sultan Mahmood Ghazanvi on his famous attack on Somnath Mandar. The family stayed back in India and first selected the natural fortress Dankot, about six miles up the river from the present site of the town. The fortress served the inhabitants as an asylum during the invasions which were a common feature in those days. The fortress, situated as it is at the confluence of Loon-Nala (Salt-Stream) and river Indus, was vulnerable to the flood waters of both the streams. The inhabitants, therefore, shifted, later on, to a place about one mile to the west of the present site of the town. Water was not easily available at this spot and so the people moved to the bank of Indus at its present place. The town-ship was named Kalabagh, because of the dark groves of *Banyan* (Ficus. Reigiousa) tree—locally called *Bohar*. The groves were so thick that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through them and it was dark even at the day time. A few of such trees have survived even to this date.

The town presents a picturesque scenery. The houses nestle against the site of a precipitous hill of solid rock salt, piled one upon another in successive tiers, the roof of each tier forming the street which passes in front of the row immediately above. The flush-green lawns and gardens on the bank of the river attract many a visitor, especially during the summer months.

The Kalabagh hills are a continuation of cis-Indus portion of the Salt Range, but are remarkable for the quantity of salt exposed, and the purity, closeness of grain and hardness of a great portion of it. Enormous quantity of salt lie exposed, underlying Tertiary Strata in workable Seams from 4 to 20 feet thick, alternating with Seams of impure salt and rich earth. The deposits rise to a height of about 200 feet above the belt of Gor gorge. The salt is slightly better in quality than that of Worchha mines, but it is handicaped in competition with those salts because of the unsatisfactory means of its transport to the nearest railway station.

The West Pakistan Industrial Developmen Corporation has started prospecting of iron-ore in the Kalabagh hills. The mining is, as yet, at the experimental stages. It is expected that the iron-ore deposits are quite large and there are bright prospects of iron-ore industry in the area.

The Chief Cottage Industry of the Town is weaving and it is the only town in the district where fine striped cloth (*susi*) is made. Iron instruments and the vessels are also

manufactured in the town. Ornamental articles of artistic value are also made from salt and salt stones. The town is also famous for the manufacture of hand-fans and mats of all different kinds, which are made from the leaves of a shrub, locally called *Mazrie* which is found in abundance in the mountainous area of Kohat district adjoining the boundary of Mianwali district. Country boats can be seen in a large number at the bank of the Indus, which provide joy rides to the visitors. Although the town is now connected by a railway bridge over the Indus with the left bank, still these country boats ply across the river. Many people can still be seen crossing the river by the boat.

The drinking water is taken from the river, the wells and the hand-pumps. The water of all the three sources is ice-cold during the summer months. Electricity has also been supplied to the town by the Water and Power Development Authority.

The town has a Municipality which was created in the year 1875. Its annual income is about two lacs of rupees. The Municipality is running a dispensary, a Veterinary Hospital, a Lady Health Centre, some Primary Schools for girls and boys and a High School for boys. A dispensary is also run by the Railway Administration to cater the needs of its employees. The town has a Police Station and two Government Rest Houses.

The town's population, according to the 1951 Census, was 10,523 persons. The figures has come down to 9,073 persons in the Census carried out in the year 1961. The decrease, in the population, is due to the development of the industry in the district, and quite a number of people have shifted to Industrial places.

The present Chief of Kalabagh, Malik Amir Muhammad Khan, who is a renowned agriculturists, has altogether changed the face of the town. He has brought every inch of barren land under cultivation, fruit gardens and it is all green every-where. He is an ardent lover of live-stock also and is maintaining a live-stock and stud farm which can be ranked amongst the best in the country.

3.3 BHAKKAR.

Bhakkar is situated on the eastern bank of the river Indus, and is the headquarters of the Sub-Division of that name. It is connected by road and rail with Mianwali, Darya Khan, Jhang and Muzaffargarh.

The population of Bhakkar in 1951 was 12,397 and in 1961 was 21,749—12,486 males and 9,263 females. The high male-female ratio is the distinguishing feature.

Bhakkar is said to have been named after its first settler, Bakho, who came in 1378 to cultivate the land here. Several dynasties have held sway over this area including Muslims, Sikhs and British.

There is a Town Committee in Bhakkar which looks after Municipal affairs. The water supply for the town is by means of hand-pumps.

The offices of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tehsil and other Revenue offices and a few other Government offices, including that of Executive Engineer (Irrigation) are situated in Bhakkar.

There is an Intermediate College, two High Schools and a Government Girls High School.

Due to the introduction of canal irrigation and the settlement of large areas in the Thal by the Thal Development Authority, the importance of Bhakkar has considerably increased. There is a Cotton Textile Mill and a Small Silk Mill and three Ice Factories. Industry is expanding as there is no shortage of raw materials.

There are a few relics including a Tomb which is said to be the birth place of a Mughal Queen. There is also the tomb of one Pir Sultan Bakhsh said to be a descendant of Sultan Bahu Shah.

There is a garden named *Dilkusha Bagh* which is said to have been laid by a Mughal prince; it is well-planned and is the picnic resort of a large number of citizens of Bhakkar.

3.4 DARYA KHAN.

Darya Khan is a small town situated 13 miles to the north of Bhakkar on the eastern bank of the river Indus. The importance of this town is due to the traffic to and from Dera Ismail Khan, for which it serves as an Out-Agency. This town is also connected by rail with Mianwali and Multan. A metalled road connects it with Bhakkar towards the south, Dullewala towards the east and with Dera Ismail Khan towards the west. However, in the summer season when the boat bridge is dismantled, communication with Dera Ismail Khan is through ferry boats.

The population of Darya Khan was 8,548 in 1951 and in 1961 it was recorded as 10,533. There is a Union Council in Darya Khan.

Water for drinking purposes is obtained from hand-pumps, while irrigation is done through percolation wells.

There is a High School run by the District Council, a Dispensary and a Veterinary Hospital which cater to the needs of the local population as well as the population of surrounding villages. There is no industry in the town, but there are possibilities of glass works being set up, as Silica Sand used in glass industry is available in the vicinity. The town occupies an important place in trade as it has a large hinterland comprising of the newly-established chaks in the Daggar and Thal area after the introduction of canal irrigation. There is a tomb of one Sultan Badha Bilionwala which has a beautiful dome made of Multan tiles

3.5 KALLURKOT.

Kallurkot is situated 39 miles to the north of Bhakkar on the main railway line to Mianwali on the eastern bank of the river Indus. The Thal Development Authority has built a fine metalled road connecting Kallurkot with the rest of the Bhakkar Tehsil.

Its population in 1951 was 5,577 and in 1961, was 6,723.

There is a prosperous Town Committee in Kallurkot, which has established a High School which is running successfully and has a very high attendance. It has also a Dispensary and a Veterinary Hospital.

Drinking water is drawn by means of hand-pumps and irrigation is done through the canal. It has recently been supplied electricity.

Kallurkot is an important market for agricultural produce of the surrounding area.

3.6 ISAKHEL.

Isakhel town situated on the western bank of river Indus, is the headquarters of the Tehsil. It takes its name from one Isa Khan, the founder of the present Isakhel tribe of the Khawanin inhabiting it. It is an ancient town and was once under the Sikh rule, but the Khans of Isakhel remained in power throughout. It is connected with all the important parts of the Tehsil and all principal towns by road and rail. The town is at a distance of 58 miles from Mianwali, the District Headquarters by road and rail, but it is only 14 miles by direct *Kacha* road running between Mianwali and Isakhel through the river Indus. A boat service is

provided at the Indus, but is not much used.

Its population in 1951 was 6,366 and in 1961 was 7,611. There is a Town Committee in Isakhel to run its affairs. It has 13 members, 9 elected and 4 nominated.

The sub-soil water in the town is brackish and unfit for human consumption. The Town Committee runs a water supply which is now being improved as electricity has become available.

There are two Government High Schools (one for boys and the other for girls). There is a Civil Hospital with 14 beds and a Veterinary Hospital.

CHAPTER 4

MIANWALI TOWN

4.1 NAME.

Mianwali is the Headquarters of the District. It is named after Miana "Ali" who was called Mian Ali by his followers. Its population in 1911 was only 7,064, but now the town has expanded considerably, and covers an area of nearly 4 square miles, with a population of 31, 398.

4.2 LOCATION.

The town is situated on the eastern bank of river Indus. On its east are the hills of Sakesar and the village of Musakhel. It is surrounded by the village of Yarukhel on the northern side and village Wattakhel on the southern side.

4.3 POPULATION.

The population of the town in 1961 was 31,398 (males 17,031, females 14,367). In the Census of 1951 it was 23,341. The increase is due to the extension of irrigation facilities in the area and expansion of trade and commerce.

4.4 GENERAL CLIMATE.

The climate is hot and dry in summer and dry cold in winter. The mean temperature in winter is between 70-75°F and during the summer about 90°. The average rainfall of the town is about 10" annually. It is generally pleasant and moderate during the months of March, April, September and October. High summer winds were frequent because of the surrounding barren tract. But with the Colonization of Thal Project and afforestation and of irrigation in the sandy tract, the strong winds and sand-storms have now decreased in frequency and intensity. During the summer months of May, June, July and August, the temperature falls although the humidity increases. Mianwali is comparatively more pleasant than the other Canal irrigated districts like Sargodha, Lyallpur and Jhang. There is sufficient potable drinking water available in the town. It is said to contain iron traces. No water supply scheme exists; the water is generally drawn out by hand-pumps. The general surroundings and land-scape are pleasant and healthy due to open space and surrounding hills.

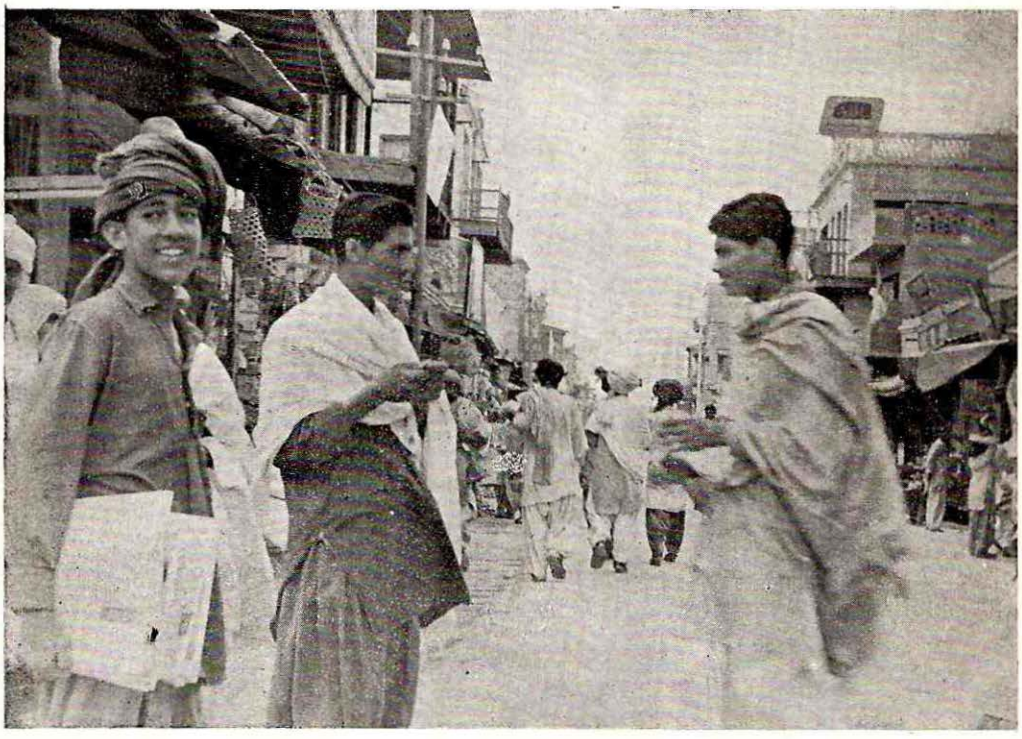
4.5 LITERACY.

Out of the total population 31,398 of 8,672 are literate, *i.e.* only 26 per cent of the population is literate. There are six Middle Schools, three Secondary Schools and one College in the town besides a large number of Primary Schools. The number of boys attending these institutions is: primary 5,821 middle 692, secondary 682 and college 338, respectively. There is however no College for female education at the District Headquarters.

4.6 MAIN ROADS.

There are three main roads in the city. The first starts from the Railway Station and joins the Mianwali-Musakhel road near the Municipal office. The second starts from the Mela Ground on the western end of the city and goes to village Musakhel and then towards Campbellpur district; it runs through the District Courts, which are situated on the

A view of the Mianwali bazar



Another view of the Mianwali bazar

Camels are frequently used in Mianwali District for carrying goods and merchandise from one place to another

On the occasion of a Mela *in village Rokhri. The* Mela *is held every year on the* Mazar *of Syed Umeed Ali Shah*

eastern end of the town. The third starts from the Railway Station and ends at the Mela Ground, running through the main bazar of the city. There are a number of link roads within the town also.

4.7 MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Mianwali is connected by rail with Sargodha, Multan, Rawalpindi and Bannu. Many Transport Companies including Government Transport Company operates in the town and connect Mianwali with other places. The buses ply on all routes leading to Sargodha, Lyallpur, Lahore, Bhakkar, Jhang, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan, Talagang, Pindigheb, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Bannu, Isakhel and Dera Ismail Khan. Mianwali lies on three main highways *viz.*, Mianwali-Muzaffargarh road, Mianwali-Rawalpindi road and the Trunk Road running from Lahore to Bannu. Other kinds of transportation *viz.*, taxi-cabs, *tongas* and bicycles are also available. Camels, bullock carts and *Rehras*, etc., are used only for transporting goods.

4.8 EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

There is a degree college for boys having both Arts and Science faculties. It is situated on the Mianwali-Musakhel road near the District Court. There are three secondary schools, one for girls and two for boys. A Junior model school and a primary school have recently been opened. There is a Maktab upto Middle standard for orphans and several other Maktabs for primary education for boys and girls in Arabic and Urdu. There is no technical education or industrial Centre in the Town.

4.9 HOSPITALS.

There is a District Headquarters Hospital with 125 beds on the right bank of Thal Canal near the District Courts, and a Female Hospital in the old town situated on the Main Bazar road. There is only one qualified private practitioner in the city, but several *Hakims* who run their *Matabs*. People from adjoining districts of Sargodha, Jhang, Campbellpur and Bannu, etc., come to them for treatment.

4.10 PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.

There are two public parks in the city, one near the District Courts and the other near the Municipal office, but they are not well maintained. There is a permanent Cinema as well as a Touring Cinema. "The Officers Club" is the only Club in the town.

4.11 HOTELS.

Taj Mahal is the only hotel and restaurant in the city but tea shops and *nan-bai* shops are common to meet the requirements of people coming to the District Headquarters in connection with their business. Some *nan-bais* also run ordinary *Sarais* near the Railway Station and Mela Ground for the poor travellers.

4.12 CITY HALL.

There are two public halls one belonging to the Municipal Committee and the other to the District Council but they are small buildings and not of particular interest.

4.13 COMMERCIAL CENTRES.

There are two grain, a vegetable, a fruit and a *Bhusa* market in the town. The most important and interesting commercial centre is the Mela Ground, which is situated on the western side of the city; a *mela* is held once a week usually on Saturdays and Sundays. It is reminiscent of the *melas* of olden days and people from all parts of district come to sell or buy live-stock of all kinds. Other local products are also brought here for sale. Dealers from Lahore, Lyallpur, Multan and Rawalpindi come to this *mela* for buying cattle in this weekly bazar. The main bazar

of the town runs from Railway Station on the eastern side of the Mela Ground, on the western side of the city.

4.14 COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS.

The Central Co-operative Bank, Mianwali, and the Branch office of the National Bank of Pakistan and Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan, are the only commercial institutions of note in the town. The National Bank and the Agricultural Bank have been opened only recently, but the Co-operative Bank has been functioning since before the Independence. This bank has been very useful and a great source of help to the commercial community of the town. There is no other industrial centre in the city.

4.15 COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The main articles of trade are Hides and Skins, Wheat, Grams, *Chapals*, *Boosa*, Live-stock and Pottery.

4.16 CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

The local affairs of the town are looked after by a Municipal Committee which is divided into five Union Committees. The strength of the Municipal Committee is ten official and ten non-official members. The Municipal Committee has an annual income of nearly 7 lacs.

4.17 PLACES OF INTEREST.

The shrines of Mian Sultan Zakria, Makhdoom Haji Sahib and Maulana Akbar Ali Sahib are well-known places of religious interest.

The Jamia Masjid, Masjid Maulvi Akbar Ali, Masjid Ahmad Khan Walindra, Masjid Maulvi Gangi Sahib, Moti Masjid of Muhajireen and Eid Gah are some of the mosques in the city which are beautifully built.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

MIANWALI

PART-II

GENERAL TABLES

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF

THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE

TABLE I—TEMPERATURE (YEAR 1960)

	Months	Mean 8 A.M.	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Range	Mean Humidity 8 A.M.	Mean cloud 8 A.M.	
1	January ..	41.9	65.7	".."	".."	87	2.8	1
2	February ..	52.6	78.5	48.4	30.1	77	2.0	2
3	March ..	58.3	74.2	52.7	21.5	84	3.4	3
4	April ..	67.5	86.5	59.6	26.9	72	2.4	4
5	May ..	85.1	104.0	71.4	32.6	44	1.1	5
6	June ..	93.4	111.2	81.5	29.7	46	1.6	6
7	July ..	89.8	102.2	82.9	19.3	65	2.9	7
8	August ..	88.8	100.2	83.1	17.1	67	2.6	8
9	September ..	83.5	100.8	76.0	24.8	62	0.7	9
10	October ..	70.8	94.9	63.0	31.9	55	0.1	10
11	November ..	53.2	81.9	48.5	33.4	64	1.3	11
12	December ..	42.7	72.9	38.6	34.3	67	2.3	12
13	Mean ..	68.9	89.4	58.8	25.1	66	1.9	13

".." Denotes not available.

Source: Meteorological Department.

TABLE 2—RAINFALL (INCHES)

	Months	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	
1	July ..	0.53	2.80	1.84	2.40	1.27	1
2	August ..	0.83	1.68	1.48	2.22	1.56	2
3	September ..	0.54	0.39	0.05	0.39	".."	3
4	October ..	0.02	0.07	".."	".."	0.02	4
5	November ..	".."	0.02	".."	".."	0.72	5
6	December ..	0.13	1.00	".."	".."	0.09	6
7	January ..	0.42	0.06	1.17	0.22	0.03	7
8	February ..	0.32	0.22	0.24	0.33	0.42	8
9	March ..	0.49	1.09	0.81	1.55	0.35	9
10	April ..	0.50	0.06	1.15	0.91	0.11	10
11	May ..	0.02	0.01	0.29	0.50	0.24	11
12	June ..	0.22	0.79	0.27	0.05	0.98	12
13	July to September ..	1.90	4.87	3.37	5.01	2.83	13
14	October to December ..	0.15	1.09	".."	".."	0.83	14
15	January to March ..	1.23	1.37	2.22	2.10	0.80	15
16	April to June ..	0.74	0.86	1.71	1.46	1.33	16

TABLE 2—RAINFALL (INCHES)

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	
1	2.76	2.64	1.41	1.95	6.82	1.78	1.94	7.65	1
2	1.38	2.02	1.31	3.13	3.82	2.61	2.85	1.46	2
3	0.13	0.81	1.79	1.36	0.14	0.61	0.34	1.53	3
4	—	0.07	—	0.26	0.93	0.60	0.09	0.97	4
5	—	—	—	—	—	1.43	—	2.28	5
6	0.02	0.08	—	0.93	—	0.64	2.68	0.31	6
7	0.75	1.04	0.02	0.11	1.46	0.26	1.52	—	7
8	0.29	1.71	—	0.56	0.15	0.10	1.03	—	8
9	—	0.20	1.27	3.08	1.22	0.47	0.62	—	9
10	0.21	0.15	0.12	1.59	1.96	0.02	1.22	—	10
11	0.27	0.13	1.43	—	0.90	0.03	0.97	—	11
12	0.89	0.65	0.18	1.00	1.15	0.23	0.26	—	12
13	4.27	5.47	4.51	6.44	10.78	5.00	5.13	10.64	13
14	0.02	0.15	—	1.19	0.93	2.67	2.77	3.56	14
15	1.04	2.95	1.29	3.75	2.83	0.83	3.17	—	15
16	1.37	0.93	1.73	2.59	4.01	0.28	2.45	—	16

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		2,81,945	14,714	25,852	43,706	3,05,889	323	1
2	1948-49		3,80,307	22,008	26,259	64,897	3,86,073	877	2
3	1949-50 ..	12	3,50,992	20,706	22,770	62,295	3,98,209	239	3
4	1950-51 ..	32	3,46,151	17,847	23,744	52,572	4,33,894	113	4
5	1951-52 ..	31	3,73,361	2,3,952	21,644	38,023	3,05,682	28	5
6	1952-53 ..	52	2,86,062	26,366	32,091	66,375	30,2,773	375	6
7	1953-54 ..	114	4,84,591	24,831	35,778	76,091	4,41,153	415	7
8	1954-55 ..	170	3,87,782	20,280	30,542	59,653	5,29,920	185	8
9	1955-56 ..	145	3,99,676	16,936	36,416	75,029	5,48,988	665	9
10	1956-57 ..	87	4,65,590	18,843	23,446	59,393	5,64,478	3	10
11	1957-58 ..	93	4,77,342	24,448	26,401	55,485	5,43,276	24	11
12	1958-59 ..	146	4,97,368	20,913	34,578	52,086	5,72,056	54,027	12
13	1959-60 ..	128	4,53,343	23,473	20,937	39,012	5,15,648	—	13

TABLE 3—ACRES UNDER CROPS

	Mung and Mash	Peas, Moth and other Pulses	Oil-seeds	Sugar-cane	Cotton	Indigo	Total Area Cropped	Total Area of Crops Failed	
1	1,517	16,063	1,04,626	70	619	—	8,36,730	2,21,256	1
2	776	24,410	36,358	52	565	—	10,40,684	2,19,677	2
3	784	25,900	22,618	199	727	—	10,25,561	2,13,627	3
4	221	17,251	1,4458	646	789	—	10,48,761	2,54,585	4
5	389	39,409	1,01,086	881	771	—	9,97,041	3,11,480	5
6	1,254	17,854	1,06,540	2,754	2,356	—	9,74,161	2,64,508	6
7	987	93,759	62,696	48,91	2,819	—	13,62,440	1,92,371	7
8	1,488	24,708	15,592	5,565	3,481	—	11,20,067	3,33,440	8
9	1,249	27,353	35,672	6,395	4,572	—	11,94,812	2,88,058	9
10	601	20,503	27,000	11,201	7,134	—	13,85,610	2,86,811	10
11	880	86,136	70,164	16,211	7,194	—	14,05,683	2,57,558	11
12	611	15,952	86,634	24,160	7,573	—	14,62,880	2,62,571	12
13	622	82,812	71,948	20,256	10,205	—	13,36,392	1,94,755	13

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	1946-47	1 (1)	415	15	—	—	41	1
2		1947-48	1	413	15	2	—	42	2
3		1948-49	1	412	14	3	—	49	3
4		1949-50	1	406	14	3	—	49	4
5		1950-51	1	392	14	6	—	49	5
6		1951-52	1	387	14	6	—	47	6
7		1952-53	1	392	13	4	—	47	7
8		1953-54	1	400	12	6	—	50	8
9		1954-55	1	399	12	7	—	50	9
10		1955-56	1	408	10	8	—	53	10
11		1956-57	1 (2)	413	10	8	—	53	11
12		1957-58	1 (1)	416	11	9	—	53	12
13		1958-59	1 (2)	425	11	9	—	54	13
14		1959-60	1 (2)	436	10	9	—	56	14
15	Number of Members	1946-47	474	8,628	253	—	—	534	15
16		1947-48	473	8,457	261	261	—	465	16
17		1948-49	492	8,427	245	229	—	548	17
18		1949-50	489	8,226	240	216	—	706	18
19		1950-51	479	7.950	239	104	—	703	19
20		1951-52	457	7,436	228	397	—	623	20
21		1952-53	522	7,735	204	289	—	631	21
22		1953-54	527	8,217	191	369	—	718	22
23		1954-55	526	8,192	196	316	—	779	23
24		1955-56	532	8,730	176	288	—	907	24
25		1956-57	537	9,166	185	291	—	831	25
26		1957-58	546	9,778	218	524	—	886	26
27		1958-59	602	10,861	220	536	—	936	27
28		1959-60	716	11,678	242	585	—	977	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 cattles)		Moral improve-ment	Miscellaneous	
1	—	(—)	—	(—)	21	(5,120)	—	30	1
2	—	(—)	13	(—)	22	(5,438)	—	31	2
3	—	(—)	15	(—)	22	(4,536)	—	47	3
4	—	(—)	15	(—)	22	(5,550)	—	47	4
5	—	(—)	15	(—)	22	(5,550)	—	47	5
6	—	(—)	—	(—)	22	(5,003)	—	30	6
7	—	(—)	22	(—)	22	(4,463)	—	30	7
8	—	(—)	27	(40,749)	23	(5,237)	—	31	8
9	—	(—)	28	(42,099)	23	(4,546)	—	31	9
10	—	(—)	28	(42,099)	23	(5,924)	—	30	10
11	—	(—)	28	(42,099)	23	(5,704)	—	30	11
12	—	(—)	32	(42,483)	23	(6,915)	—	30	12
13	—	(—)	31	(41,145)	22	(7,153)	—	33	13
14	—	(—)	32	(14,160)	20	(6,108)	—	42	14
15	—	(—)	—	(—)	564	(5,129)	—	1511	15
16	—	(—)	—	(—)	574	(5,438)	—	2211	16
17	—	(—)	—	(—)	574	(5,438)	—	1613	17
18	—	(—)	998	(—)	566	(4,536)	—	2211	18
19	—	(—)	1464	(—)	585	(5,550)	—	2177	19
20	—	(—)	1,400	(—)	585	(5,550)	—	2179	20
21	—	(—)	—	(—)	603	(5,003)	—	1274	21
22	—	—	(—)	(—)	598	(4,463)	—	1337	22
23	—	(—)	1,933	(40,749)	616	(5,237)	—	1429	23
24	—	(—)	1,890	(42,099)	616	(4,546)	—	1429	24
25	—	(—)	1,885	(42,099)	611	(5,924)	—	1425	25
26	—	(—)	1,881	(42,099)	590	(5,704)	—	1353	26
27	—	(—)	2,024	(42,483)	588	(6,915)	—	1379	27
28	—	(—)	2,004	(41,145)	557	(7,153)	—	1564	28
29	—	(—)	1,896	(14,160)	510	(6,106)	—	1553	29

Footnote : Only number of members are given as these societies were under the charge of separate Assistant Registrar Wheat and Farming at that time and area in acres is not forthcoming for the years 1948-49, 1949-50, and 1950-51.

Source : Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

TABLE 5—CANAL IRRIGATION

Serial No.	Name of Canal	Area irrigated in thousand acres during 1961-62
1	Thal	271
2	Namal	7

Source : Irrigation Department.

TABLE 6—FORESTS

	FORESTS	1947-48		1948-49		1949-50		
		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 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	Unclassed ..	—	—	13,750	—	13,750	—	2
3	Protected ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	Section 38 ..	6,286	—	6,637	—	6,637	—	4
5	*Chos* Acts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Total ..	**6,286**	—	**20,387**	—	**20,387**	—	

	FORESTS	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		
		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 ..	2,000	—	2,000 —	— —	2,000 13,750	— —	1
2	Unclassed ..	13,750	—	13,750	4,68,319	—	4,68,319	2
3	Protected ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	Section 38 ..	22,866	—	32,573	—	32,745	—	4
5	*Chos* Acts ..	3,853	—	8,741	—	8,741	—	5
	Total ..	**42,469**	—	**57,064**	**4,68,319**	**57,236**	**4,68,319**	

TABLE 6—FORESTS

	1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		
	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	
1	—	—	100	—	600	—	1,500	—	1
2	13,750	—	13,750	—	13,750	—	13,750	—	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	8,753	—	22,764	—	22,764	—	22,866	—	4
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3853	—	5
	22,503	—	**36,614**	—	**37,114**	—	**41,969**	—	

	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		
	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	
1	600 13,750	— —	676 13,750	— —	676 17,524	— —	676 17,534	— —	1
2	—	4.68,319	1,047	4,68,319	21,310	1,93,226 & 852 miles Canal Plantation.	350 acres 365 Miles	—	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	32,745	—	25,104	—	25,206	—	—	—	4
5	8,741	—	8,741	—	3,449	—	—	—	5
	55,836	**4,68,319**	**49,318**	**4,68,319**	**68,165**	**1,93,226 and 852 miles Canal Plantation**	**18,560 and 365 Miles**	—	

Sources :—Forest Department.

TABLE 7—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-Div. with Division		Name of Town & Village	System of supply AC & DC	Rural/Urban	Remarks
1.	Mianwali Sub-Office under XEn. Thal Division Jauharabad	1.	Mianwali	AC. 3 phase 400 volts	Urban	
		2.	Kala Bagh	Ditto	Ditto.	
		3.	Mari Indus	Ditto	Rural	
		4.	Abba Khel	Ditto	Ditto.	
		5.	Moosa Khel	Ditto	Ditto.	
2.	Liaquatbad Sub-Division under Thal Division Jauharabad	6.	Liaquatabad (Piplan)	A.C.3 phase 400 volts	Urban	
		7.	Rakh Ghulaman	Ditto	Rural	
		8.	Kalloor Kot	Ditto	Urban	
3.	Bhakkar Sub-Division under Thal Division Jauharabad.	9.	Bhakkar	A.C.3 phase 400 volts	Urban	
		10.	Rakh Dagranwali	Ditto	Rural	

Sources :—WAPDA.

TABLE 8—ROADS

Class of Roads	Name of Roads	Length (miles)		
		Metalled	Un-metalled	Total
I	Lahore Sargodha Mianwali Kalabagh road Art. No. 2	91.74	—	91.74
	Lahore Lyallpur Jhang Bhakkar road Art. No. 3.	67.91	—	67.91
	Sahawa Chakwal Talagang Mianwali Road Art. No. 12.	25.44	—	25.44
	Mianwali Muzaffargarh Road ..	87.25	—	87.25
	Total Class I Road ..	**272.34**	—	**272.34**
II	Piplan Harnoli ..	9.44	—	9.44
	Gunjail Harnoli ..	12.13	—	12.13
	Kalurkot Rangpur Bhagur ..	29.40	—	29.40
	Darya Khan Dullewalla ..	18.47		18.47
	Kundian Harnoli Road ..	3.34	—	3.34
	Pia Khel Railway Station to Machh	4.36	—	4.36
	From No. 2 to Village Rakhri ..	2.50	—	2.50
	District head quarter Hospital Mianwali.	1.00	—	1.00
	B. &. R. Colony Mianwali	0.90	—	0.90
	District Court Mianwali ..	0.19	—	01.9
	District and Session Judges Court in Mianwali	0.49	—	0.49
	Bhakkar Kansar ..	15.44	0.50	15.94
	Total Class II Road ..	**97.66**	**0.50**	**98.16**

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

TABLE 9—REST HOUSES

Serial No.	Department to which the Rest House belongs	Name of Place	Accommodation	Remarks
1	P.W. D., B. & R.	Mianwali	3 Sets	
2	Irrigation	Ditto	4 bed rooms. 1 Main room. 1 Office.	
3	Civil	Ditto	3 Sets. 1 Set Dak Bungalow.	
4	P.W. D. (B. & R.)	Bhakkar	3 Sets.	
5	Irrigation	Ditto	4 Bed rooms. 1 Main Room. 1 Office.	
6	T. D. A.	Bhakkar		
7	P.W. D. (B. & R.)	Darya Khan	2 Sets	
8	P.W. D.	Dullewala	2 Ditto	
9	Ditto	Mankera	2 Ditto	
10	Irrigation	Rest house at RD212000 5 miles from Shah Alam.	3 Dftto 1 Main Room.	
11	Irrigation	RD19000 M. L. L. 16 miles from Bhakkar.	2 Bed rooms. 1 Main room.	
12	Ditto	R. D. 502500 tail M. L. L. 6 miles from Karor Rail-way Station.	3 Bed rooms. 1 Main room.	
13	Ditto	Kallurkot Colony	3 Bed rooms. 1 Main room.	
14	Civil	Kallurkot	2 Sets	
15	Ditto	Behal	1 Set.	
16	Ditto	Mankera	1 Ditto	
17	Ditto	Jandanwala	2 Sets	
18	Ditto	Shah Alam	2 Ditto	
19	Irrigation	At Rodi, Chak No. 22 M.L.	3 Bed rooms. 1 Main room.	
20	Ditto	Piplan	3 Bed room. 1 Main room.	
21	Civil	Piplan	2 Sets.	
22	Irrigation	Kundian Colony	3 Bed rooms. 1 Main room.	
23	Civil	Kundian	2 Sets	
24	Ditto	Wan Bhachran	2 Bed rooms.	
25	Irrigation	Wan Bhachran Colony	2 Bed rooms. 1 Main room.	
26	Civil	Namal	4 Sets.	
27	Civil	Musakhel	2 Sets.	
28	Civil	Chakrala	2 Sets.	
29	Civil	Daudkhel	2 Sets.	
30	Civil	Daudkhel	2 Sets.	
31	Irrigation	Daudkhel Colony	4 Bed rooms 1 Main room 1 Office	
32	Civil	Massan	2 Sets.	
33	P.W.D. (B & R)	Kalabagh	2 Sets.	
34	Civil	Kalabagh	2 Sets.	
35	Civil	Isakhel	2 Sets.	
36	District Counsil House Tabbisar	Tabisar (Bhantikhel)	2 Sets.	
37	Ditto	Chapri	2 Sets.	
38	Ditto	Malakhel	2 Sets.	
39	Civil	Nitha Khatak	2 Stes.	
40	Civil	Kaman Mushani	2 Sets.	
41	Civil	Mochh	2 Sets.	

Saurce : P.W.D. B & R & D.Cs. Departments.

TABLE 10—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT

Sub-office	*Branch Office*
Mianwali	Abbakhel
	Borikhel
	Char Hathi Khan Wala
	Chakrala
	Chhidro
	Dabba Karsial
	Dhok Ali Khan
	Dhok Zaman
	Dhurnaka
	Ghundi
	Kalri
	Musakhel
	Namal
	Rikhi
	Swans
	Shahbazkhel
	Torikhel
	Thamewali
	Rokhri
Daud Khel	Bani Afhanan
	Dher Umedali
	Masan
	Thatti
Daud Khel C.C.	—
Isakhel	Bhore Sharif
	Kallur
	Khaglanwala
	Kundal
	Sheikh Mahmood Wala
	Trag
Iskandrabad	—
Kalabagh	Chapri
Kamarmushani	Mandakhel
Kundian	Alluwali
	Chak No. 1/ML
	Chak No. 3/DB
	Ding
	Ghorewala
	Khola
	Kundian Villap
	Shadia
	Silwan
	Wanbacheran
Mari Indus	Dilewali
	Khan Mohd Wali
	Kot Belian
	Mari
	Mohd Sharif wala
	Mohd Yar wala
	Nauranga
	Paikhel
	Utrakalan
Mianwali City	—
Makerwal Mochh	Sultan Khel

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

Sub-office	*Branch Office*
Bhakkar	Basti Daya Murad
	Behal
	Bet Boga
	Bhakkar Bazar
	Chak 47/TDA
	Chak 58/61 TDA
	Chhina
	Dajal
	Daggar Kitli
	Dhingana
	Haidrabad
	Jharkal
	Kanori
	Karari-Kot
	Khanpur
	Khaur-Kalan
	Kotla Jan
	Mankora
	Nakhalistan
	Notak
	Razai Shah
	Shahni
	Sial
	Yusuf Shah
	Chak 67/ML
	Chak 215/TDA
	Islamabad
Bhakkar Mandi	—
Commonwealth Farm Darya Khan	—
	Chahjuni
	Darya Khan Village
	Dullewala
	Goharwala
	Jhamat-Shumali
	Murshadab d
Kallur-Kot	Basti Rai Roshan
	Chiragh Kalwal
	Ghulaman
	Hussain Shah
	Hetoo
	Jhok Qalandar Bux
	Mebal
	Panjgrain
	Saggu Shumali
	Tibba Kananwala
	Umerwali
Liaquatabad	
Liaquatabad Mandi	Chak 3/4 ML
	Chak 5/6 ML
	Chak 10/ML
	Chak 12/ML
	Chak 13/15 ML
	Chak 16/ML
	Chak 18/ML
	Chak 19-A/ML
	Chak 19/DB

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

Sub-office	*Branch Office*
Liaquatabad Mandi—*Contd.*	Chak 22/DB Chak 56/DB Bala Dubb Daily Namdar Do-Aba Hafiz-wala Harnoli Jandanwala Jhal Shumali Chak Daju Wala Pathi Rodhi

Source: Superintendent Post Offices.

TABLE 11—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Name of the Industry	Number of Small Industries establish-ment	Total labour employed	Average labour per factory	Total production (value only)	Average annual production per factory (value only)
I	**Food** ..	**5**	**9**	**1.8**	**15,510**	**3,102.0**
	1. Grain Milling ..	4	4	1.0	5,760	1,440.0
	2. Miscellaneous Food Products	1	5	5.0	9,750	9,750.0
II	**Drinks and Beverages**	**1**	**1**	**1.0**	**19,500**	**19,500.0**
	1. Soft and Carbonated drinks.	1	1	1.0	19,500	19,500.0
III	**Textiles** ..	**25**	**56**	**2.2**	**13,578**	**543.1**
	1. Handlooms ..	23	50	2.1	10,938	475.6
	2. Embroidery ..	2	6	3.0	2,640	1,320.0
IV	**Leather Tanning and Leather Footwear**	**27**	**97**	**3.5**	**1,18,10**	**4,400.3**
	1. Leather tanning ..	3	14	4.6	5,300	1,766.6
	2. Chappals ..	24	83	3.4	1,13,510	472.9
V	**Furniture and Fixture and Miscellaneous Wood-Products**	**8**	**32**	**!4.0**	**16,380**	**2,047.5**
	1. Saw Milling ..	4	20	5.0	11,280	28,20.0
	2. Furniture and fixture	4	12	3.0	5,100	1,275.0
VI	**Printing and Publishing**	**2**	**1**	**0.5**	**1,400**	**700.0**
	1. Book Binding ..	2	1	.5	1,400	700.0
VII	**Chemicals** ..	**4**	**11**	**2.7**	**58,000**	**14,500.0**
	1. Pharmaceutical ..	1	2	2.0	4,000	4,000.0
	2. Soap ..	3	9	3.0	54.000	14,666.6

TABLE II—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—*Contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Industry	Number of Small Industries establishment	Total labour employed	Average labour per factory	Total production (value only)	Average annual production per factory (value only)
VIII	**Ceramics and Non-Metalling Mineral Product**	**6**	**95**	**15.8**	**2,22,200**	**37,033.3**
	1. Bricks ..	4	93	23.2	1,93,000	48,250.0
	2. Manufacturing of Pottery	2	2	1.0	29,200	14,600.0
IX	**Light Engineering ..**	**5**	**34**	**6.8**	**52,000**	**10,400.0**
	1. Trunks ..	1	".."	".."	".."	—
	2. Wire nails ..	1	23	23.0	32,000	32,000.0
	3. Miscellaneous Metal Products N.O.S.	2	7	3.5	20,000	10,000.0
	4. Repair Shop ..	1	4	4.0	".."	—
X	**Machinery Except Electrical Machinery.**	**3**	**4**	**1.3**	**10,000**	**3,333.3**
	1. Agricultural Implements and machinery.	1	4	4.0	10,000	10,000.0
	2. Sewing Machine and Spare Parts	2	".."	".."	".."	—
XI	**Miscellaneous Industries ..**	**3**	**7**	**2.3**	**2,080**	**693.3**
	1. Battery manufacturing	1	5	5.0	".."	—
	2. Jewellery ..	1	".."	".."	".."	—
	3. Cow-Guts ..	1	2	2.0	2,080	2,080.0

".." Denote not available

Source : Small Scale Industries.

TABLE 12—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Name of Hospital/ Dispensary	Class	When opened	Average daily attendance during 1960		Number of patients treated during 1960	
			Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1. Civil Hospital, Mianwali ..	I	1955	54.49	107.09	1,737	22,372
2. Civil Hospital, Isakhel ..	I	" .."	34.77	147.46	1,806	18,718
3. Civil Dispensary, Kallur Kot ..	I	1-4-56	7.32	111.66	282	13,330
4. Civil Dispensary, Jadanwala ..	I	Ditto	0.96	72.96	53	11,302
5. Civil Dispensary, Mochh ..	I	Ditto	2.75	138.08	153	21,604
6. Civil Dispensary, Haiderabad ..	I	Ditto	0.58	24.34	29	5,392
7. Police Hospital, Mianwali ..	II	" .."	4.08	11.19	101	2,085
8. Canal Dispensary, Daud Khel	II	" .."	0.81	32.88	24	6,412
9. Canal Dispensary, Bhakkar ..	II	" .."	0.31	13.96	14	2,926
10. Canal Dispensary, Gunjial ..	II	" .."	—	24.84	—	4,500
11. Canal Dispensary, Mianwali ..	II	" .."	0.43	51.08	19	9,440
12. Zanana Hospital, Bhakkar ..	III	" .."	2.82	104.83	150	18,759
13. Civil Hospital, Kala Bagh ..	III	" .."	4.82	70.71	191	9,880
14. Civil Dispensary, Daud Khel ..	III	" .."	1.04	35.06	53	6,038
15. Civil Dispensary, Kamer Mushani	III	" .."	1.78	71.73	75	10,788
16. Civil Hospital, Bhakkar ..	III	" .."	11.64	150.80	369	30,277
17. Civil Dispensary, Musakhel ..	III	" .."	0.12	32.95	6	6,732
18. Civil Dispensary, Bachran ..	III	" .."	—	21.11	—	3,810
19. Civil Dispensary, Harnoli ..	III	" .."	0.33	56.65	12	7,665
20. Civil Dispensary, Piplan ..	III	" .."	1.12	126.87	41	10,921
21. Civil Dispensary, Dullewala ..	III	" .."	—	14.14	—	2,328
22. Civil Dispensary, Mankera ..	III	" .."	0.50	47.57	34	6,508
23. Civil Dispensary, Dhurnaka ..	III	" .."	—	34.69	—	3,525
24. Civil Dispensary, Gobarwala ..	III	" .."	—	29,50	—	3,198
25. Civil Dispensary, Chakrela ..	III	" .."	0.68	31.94	24	5,906
26. Civil Dispensary, Darya Khan ..	III	" .."	0.67	96.52	32	15.324
27. Civil Dispensary, Behal ..	III	" .."	—	55.52	—	8,460
28. Subsidized Dispensary, Kundian	IV	" .."	—	0.88	—	34
29. Subsidized Dispensary Panjgran	IV	1959	—	18.80	—	3.899
30. Subsidized Dispensary, Dullewali	IV	1959	—	10.32	—	1,766
31. Mobile Dispensary, Mianwali ..	I	" .."	" .."	" .."	" .."	" .."
32. Zanana Hospital, Mianwali ..	III	1928	11.64	168.87	454	18,132

" .." Denotes not available

Source : Health Department.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

MIANWALI

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 a 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 in 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 given 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	Total	Houses		
			*Residential	**Non-residential but inhabited	
	ALL AREAS				
1	**Mianwali District** ..	**1,60,106**	**1,59,937**	**169**	1
2	Mianwali Tehsil ..	64,673	64,592	81	2
3	Bhakkar Tehsil ..	76,273	76,219	54	3
4	Isa Khel Tehsil ..	19.160	19.126	34	4
	URBAN LOCALITIES				
5	**Mianwali District** ..	**29,103**	**29,025**	**78**	5
6	Mianwali Municipality ..	5,208	5,192	16	6
7	Bhakkar Town ..	4,527	4,505	22	7
8	Daud Khel ..	3,996	3,985	11	8
9	Kundian Pacca ..	3,360	3,360	—	9
10	Musa Khel ..	2,240	2,240	—	10
11	Darya Khan ..	2,386	2,384	2	11
12	Mochh ..	2,083	2,081	2	12
13	Kala Bagh Town Committee ..	1,878	1,858	10	13
14	Isa Khel Town ..	1,498	1,494	4	14
15	Kallur Kot Town Committee ..	1,123	1,123	—	15
16	Liaquatabad ..	804	793	11	16

Footnote : *Normal residents.

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

*Residential Houses meant vacant fully constructed and vacant under construction Houses also.

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

	Households	•Persons in the Households			Persons per household	Persons per house	
		Total	Males	Females			
			ALL AREAS				
1	**1,44,674**	**7,60,747**	**4,03,053**	**3,57,694**	**5.3**	**7.8**	1
2	60,234	3,24,570	1,70,727	1,53,843	5.4	5.0	2
3	67,336	3,38,226	1,80,750	1,57,476	5.0	4.4	3
4	17,104	97,951	51,576	46,375	5.7	5.1	4
			URBAN LOCALITIES				
5	**27,255**	**1,48,343**	**79,310**	**69,033**	**5.4**	**5.1**	5
6	5,173	32,078	16,834	15,244	6.2	6.2	6
7	4,133	22,102	12,532	9,570	5.3	4.9	7
8	3,540	17,217	9,378	7,839	4.9	4.3	8
9	2,980	15,820	8,190	7,630	5.3	4.7	9
10	2,170	11,740	5,980	5,760	5.4	5.2	10
11	2,146	11,271	5,958	5,313	5.3	4.7	11
12	1,917	9,487	4,801	4,686	4.6	4.9	12
13	1,722	9,283	4,931	4,352	5.4	4.9	13
14	1,376	8,219	4,218	4,001	6.0	5.5	14
15	1,314	7,305	3,911	3,394	5.6	6.5	15
16	784	3,821	2,577	1,244	4.9	4.8	16

TABLE 2—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

	Locality	Population	Residential Houses				
			Total	Occupied Static Private	Occupied Institutional	Occupied Mobile	
	ALL AREAS						
1	**Mianwali District** ..	**7,60,747**	**1,59,937**	**1,41,832**	**139**	**67**	1
2	Mianwali Tehsil ..	3,24,570	64,592	59,158	68	11	2
3	Bhakkar Tehsil ..	3,38,226	76,219	66,045	40	56	3
4	Isa Khel Tehsil ..	97,951	19,126	16,629	31	—	4
	URBAN LOCALITIES						
5	**Mianwali District** ..	**1,48,343**	**29,025**	**25,647**	**69**	**22**	5
6	Mianwali Municipality ..	32,078	5,192	4,674	29	8	6
7	Bhakkar Town ..	22,102	4,505	3,701	6	—	7
8	Daudkhel ..	17,217	3,985	3,484	2	3	8
9	Kundian Pacca ..	15,820	3,360	2,960	—	—	9
10	Musa Khel ..	11,740	2,240	2,170	—	—	10
11	Darya Khan ..	11,271	2,384	2,113	9	—	11
12	Mochh ..	9,487	2,081	1,902	—	—	12
13	Kala Bagh Town Committee ..	9,283	1,868	1,519	4	—	13
14	Isa Khel Town ..	8,219	1,494	1,364	7	—	14
15	Kallur Kot Town Committee	7,305	1,123	999	5	11	15
16	Liaquatabad ..	3,821	793	761	7	—	16

TABLE 2—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

	Vacant fully constructed	Vacant under construction	Non-Residential structures including offices, warehouses, shops, schools etc.		Persons in residential Houses			Persons in non-residential but inhabited structures other than Mobile	
			Inhabited	Uninhabited	Occupied Static Private	Occupied Institutional	Occupied Mobile		
					ALL AREAS				
1	**17,322**	**577**	**169**	**13,496**	**7,58,943**	**943**	**270**	**591**	1
2	5,257	98	81	4,843	3,23,660	462	54	394	2
3	9,627	451	54	6,694	3,37,552	339	216	119	3
4	2,438	28	34	1,959	97,731	142	—	78	4
					URBAN LOCALITIES				
5	**3,038**	**249**	**78**	**5,493**	**1,47,172**	**743**	**124**	**304**	5
6	475	6	16	1,359	31,598	318	43	119	6
7	615	183	22	1,038	22,012	22	—	68	7
8	490	6	11	334	17,174	6	11	26	8
9	370	30	—	290	15,820	—	—	—	9
10	70	—	—	130	11,740	—	—	—	10
11	256	6	2	487	11,240	27	—	4	11
12	175	4	2	206	9,473	—	—	14	12
13	338	7	10	660	9,241	17	—	25	13
14	122	1	4	360	8,101	95	—	23	14
15	104	4	—	498	6,995	240	70	—	15
16	23	2	11	131	3,778	18	—	25	16

TABLE 3—HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND TENURE—1960

	Locality	Households	Households by number of persons					
			1	2	3	4	5	
	ALL AREAS							
1	**Mianwali District**	**1,44,674**	**8,345**	**13,953**	**18,207**	**21,825**	**21,918**	1
2	Mianwali Tehsil ..	60,234	3,435	5,522	6,880	8,806	8,638	2
3	Bhakkar Tehsil ..	67,336	4,087	6,954	9,377	10,677	10,755	3
4	Isa Khel Tehsil ..	17,104	823	1,477	1,950	2,342	2,525	4
	URBAN LOCALITIES							
5	**Mianwali District** ..	**27,255**	**1,876**	**2,660**	**3,071**	**3,747**	**3,851**	5
6	Mianwali Municipality ..	5,173	273	430	456	563	621	6
7	Bhakkar Town ..	4,133	314	401	514	596	558	7
8	Daud Khel ..	3,540	308	435	451	523	510	8
9	Kundian Pacca ..	2,980	300	230	330	390	520	9
10	Musa Khel ..	2,170	60	230	220	370	270	10
11	Darya Khan ..	2,146	134	208	257	290	327	11
12	Mochh ..	1,917	133	242	214	273	289	12
13	Kala Bagh Town Committee	1,722	145	187	199	226	224	13
14	Isa Khel Town ..	1,376	79	102	162	168	193	14
15	Kallur Kot Town Committee	1,314	75	109	166	223	208	15
16	Liaquatabad ..	784	55	86	102	125	131	16

TABLE 3—HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND TENURE—1960

	Households by number of persons					Average number of persons per household	Households by tenure			
	6	7	8	9	10 and over		Owned	Rented	Free	
	ALL AREAS									
1	**19,742**	**15,162**	**10,417**	**6,174**	**8,931**	**5.3**	**1,23,502**	**7,896**	**13,276**	1
2	8,498	6,961	4,591	2,617	4,286	5.4	50,497	4,194	5,543	2
3	9,042	6,423	4,439	2,662	2,920	5.0	57,844	3,039	6,453	3
4	2,202	1,778	1,387	895	1,725	5.7	15,161	663	1,280	4
	URBAN LOCALITIES									
5	**3,601**	**2,827**	**2,036**	**1,288**	**2,298**	**5.4**	**18,373**	**6,304**	**2,578**	5
6	696	584	513	367	670	6.2	3,359	954	860	6
7	517	393	287	198	355	5.3	2,552	1,172	409	7
8	474	334	206	126	173	4.3	2,235	1,140	165	8
9	310	260	230	130	280	5.3	1,750	720	510	9
10	340	320	140	90	130	5.4	2,110	—	60	10
11	323	248	152	72	135	5.3	1,095	966	85	11
12	257	208	164	66	71	4.9	1,859	2	56	12
13	241	152	116	67	165	5.4	1,092	454	176	13
14	173	137	102	89	171	6.0	1,192	89	95	14
15	172	124	67	58	112	5.6	1,098	105	111	15
16	98	67	59	25	36	4.9	31	702	51	16

TABLE 4—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	
	Mianwali District						
1	Total	**All sizes** ..	**1,44,674**	**72,870**	**43,230**	**16,584**	1
2		1 Person ..	8,345	6,252	1,429	405	2
3		2 Persons ..	13,953	9,529	3,255	727	3
4		3 Persons ..	18,207	11,130	4,891	1,466	4
5		4 Persons ..	21,825	12,269	6,685	1,855	5
6		5 Persons ..	21,918	11,601	6,737	2,308	6
7		6 Persons ..	19,742	8,839	6,698	2,477	7
8		7—9 Persons ..	31,753	11,563	10,926	5,391	8
9		10 & over Persons ..	8,931	1,687	2,609	1,955	9
10	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**1,23,502**	**61,306**	**37,568**	**14,486**	10
11		1 Person ..	5,907	4,494	1,018	269	11
12		2 Persons ..	11,704	8,154	2,651	609	12
13		3 Persons ..	15,348	9,415	4,212	1,161	13
14		4 Persons ..	18,830	10,646	5,793	1,576	14
15		5 Persons ..	18,838	9,767	5,994	2,054	15
16		6 Persons ..	17,299	7,696	5,979	2,180	16
17		7—9 Persons ..	27,842	9,793	9,711	4,848	17
18		10 & over Persons ..	7,734	1,341	2,210	1,789	18
19	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**7,896**	**3,479**	**2,329**	**1,015**	19
20		1 Person ..	1,031	694	204	49	20
21		2 Persons ..	1,031	591	266	72	21
22		3 Persons ..	984	497	237	134	22
23		4 Persons ..	1,068	433	380	140	23
24		5 Persons ..	1,029	461	325	131	24
25		6 Persons ..	990	344	297	169	25
26		7—9 Persons ..	1,357	392	495	232	26
27		10 & over Persons ..	406	67	125	88	27
28	Free	**All sizes** ..	**13,276**	**8,085**	**3,333**	**1,083**	28
29		1 Person ..	1,407	1,064	207	87	29
30		2 Persons ..	1,218	784	338	46	30
31		3 Persons ..	1,875	1,218	442	171	31
32		4 Persons ..	1,927	1,190	512	139	32
33		5 Persons ..	2,051	1,373	418	123	33
34		6 Persons ..	1,453	799	422	128	34
35		7—9 Persons ..	2,554	1,378	720	311	35
36		10 & over Persons ..	791	279	274	78	36

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960

	Households by number of rooms							House-holds having on rooms	Average No. of room per house-hold	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
1	**6,735**	**2,685**	**12,56**	**486**	**308**	**156**	**238**	**126**	**1.8**	1
2	94	67	44	12	12	3	10	17	1.4	2
3	268	57	41	36	13	3	19	5	1.5	3
4	461	122	69	19	7	13	8	21	1.6	4
5	705	161	65	36	12	4	16	17	1.6	5
6	766	317	102	28	11	8	28	12	1.3	6
7	1,134	313	164	54	28	15	11	9	1.9	7
8	2,106	934	472	114	116	50	39	42	2.1	8
9	1,201	714	299	!87	109	60	107	3	3.0	9
10	**5,773**	**2,312**	**10,45**	**387**	**247**	**128**	**153**	**97**	**1.8**	10
11	45	28	26	5	4	2	4	12	1.3	11
12	179	48	29	14	12	1	4	3	1.4	12
13	360	93	59	14	3	11	3	17	1.6	13
14	556	145	52	29	6	2	13	12	1.6	14
15	634	259	85	25	7	2	5	6	1.7	15
16	987	258	110	39	25	12	5	8	1.9	16
17	1,902	855	428	101	104	41	23	36	2.2	17
18	1,110	626	256	160	86	57	96	3	3.0	18
19	**593**	**167**	**149**	**56**	**32**	**18**	**42**	**16**	**2.1**	19
20	43	10	16	4	5	1	1	4	1.6	20
21	60	7	6	11	1	2	13	2	1.8	21
22	71	23	9	3	3	1	4	2	1.9	22
23	78	13	11	6	3	—	3	1	2.0	23
24	63	21	14	1	3	6	2	2	2.0	24
25	101	17	51	4	1	2	3	1	2.3	25
26	121	53	27	13	7	5	8	4	2.4	26
27	56	23	15	14	9	1	8	—	3.1	27
28	**369**	**206**	**62**	**43**	**29**	**10**	**43**	**13**	**1.7**	28
29	6	29	2	3	3	—	5	1	1.4	29
30	29	2	6	11	—	—	2	—	1.5	30
31	30	6	1	2	1	1	1	2	1.5	31
32	71	3	2	1	3	2	—	4	1.6	32
33	69	37	3	2	1	—	21	4	1.6	33
34	46	38	3	11	2	1	3	—	1.8	34
35	83	26	17	—	5	4	8	2	1.8	35
36	35	65	28	13	14	2	3	—	2.5	36

TABLE 4—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	
	Mianwali Tehsil						
37	Total	**All sizes**	**60,234**	**25,140**	**19,496**	**8,832**	37
38		1 Person ..	3,435	2,279	733	255	38
39		2 Persons ..	5,522	3,383	1,489	401	39
40		3 Persons ..	6,880	3,846	2,024	641	40
41		4 Persons ..	8,806	4,130	3,139	997	41
42		5 Persons ..	8,638	3,774	2,935	1,207	42
43		6 Persons ..	8,498	3,099	3,036	1,447	43
44		7—9 Persons ..	14,169	4,118	4,888	2,926	44
45		10 & over Persons ..	4,286	511	1,252	958	45
46	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**50,497**	**20,068**	**16,932**	**7,790**	46
47		1 Person ..	2,260	1,467	532	172	47
48		2 Persons ..	4,443	2,712	1,241	337	48
49		3 Persons ..	5,670	3,067	1,793	533	49
50		4 Persons ..	7,442	3,452	2,698	839	50
51		5 Persons ..	7231	3,000	2,607	1,079	51
52		6 Persons ..	7,452	2,631	2,704	1,312	52
53		7—9 Persons ..	12,289	3,345	4,312	2,642	53
54		10 & over Persons ..	3,710	394	1,045	876	54
55	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**4,194**	**1,972**	**1,179**	**488**	55
56		1 Person ..	623	431	111	35	56
57		2 Persons ..	589	349	141	37	57
58		3 Persons ..	482	266	111	46	58
59		4 Persons ..	574	253	196	81	59
60		5 Persons ..	567	270	169	62	60
61		6 Persons ..	447	165	131	77	61
62		7—9 Persons ..	706	212	246	109	62
63		10 & over Persons ..	206	26	74	41	63
64	Free	**All sizes** ..	**5,543**	**3,100**	**1,385**	**554**	64
65		1 Person ..	552	381	90	48	65
66		2 Persons ..	490	322	107	27	66
67		3 Persons ..	728	513	120	62	67
68		4 Persons ..	790	425	245	77	68
69		5 Persons ..	840	504	159	66	69
70		6 Persons ..	599	303	201	58	70
71		7—9 Persons ..	1,174	561	330	175	71
72		10 & over Persons ..	370	91	133	41	72

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960—*Contd.*

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of room per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
37	**3,642**	**1,521**	**787**	**278**	**189**	**106**	**173**	**70**	**2.1**	37
38	59	45	29	8	4	3	6	14	1.5	38
39	131	36	34	24	2	3	16	3	1.6	39
40	229	48	60	3	4	13	5	7	1.7	40
41	352	81	37	29	9	2	15	15	1.8	41
42	401	222	48	5	6	5	24	11	1.9	42
43	613	160	93	31	4	2	4	9	2.1	43
44	1,197	512	310	60	85	32	32	9	2.4	44
45	660	417	176	118	75	46	71	2	2.0	45
46	**3,149**	**1,293**	**654**	**222**	**152**	**87**	**101**	**49**	**2.1**	46
47	40	15	13	3	2	2	2	12	1.5	47
48	79	29	26	12	1	1	3	2	1.6	48
49	174	29	55	2	2	11	—	4	1.7	49
50	296	75	27	25	5	1	13	11	1.8	50
51	313	176	39	4	4	2	1	6	1.9	51
52	556	138	72	26	3	1	1	8	2.1	52
53	1,073	464	278	52	75	26	18	4	2.4	53
54	618	367	144	98	60	43	63	2	3.4	54
55	**275**	**87**	**82**	**31**	**18**	**13**	**39**	**10**	**2.1**	55
56	16	7	14	3	2	1	1	2	1.6	56
57	37	5	2	1	1	2	13	1	1.8	57
58	31	15	5	1	1	1	4	1	1.9	58
59	20	6	9	4	2	—	2	1	1.9	59
60	41	10	7	1	1	3	2	1	2.0	60
61	38	7	20	4	1	1	2	1	2.3	61
62	64	29	17	8	6	4	8	3	2.5	62
63	28	8	8	9	4	1	7	—	3.3	63
64	**218**	**141**	**51**	**25**	**19**	**6**	**33**	**11**	**1.8**	64
65	3	23	2	2	—	—	3	—	1.6	65
66	15	2	6	11	—	—	—	—	1.6	66
67	24	4	—	—	1	1	1	2	1.5	67
68	36	—	1	—	2	1	—	3	1.7	68
69	47	36	2	—	1	—	21	4	1.9	69
70	19	15	1	1	—	—	1	—	1.8	70
71	60	19	15	—	4	2	6	2	1.9	71
72	14	42	24	11	11	2	1	—	2.9	72

TABLE 4—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	
	Bhakkar Tehsil						
73	Total	**All sizes** ..	**67,336**	**38,080**	**19,213**	**6,126**	73
74		1 Person ..	4,087	3,323	593	107	74
75		2 Persons ..	6,954	5,068	1,443	283	75
76		3 Persons ..	9,377	6,017	2,401	663	76
77		4 Persons ..	10,677	6,521	3,041	696	77
78		5 Persons ..	10,755	6,171	3,208	902	78
79		6 Persons ..	9,042	4,563	2,950	875	79
80		7—9 Persons ..	13,524	5,618	4,681	1,973	80
81		10 & over Persons ..	2,920	799	896	627	81
82	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**57,844**	**32,805**	**16,525**	**5,237**	82
83		1 Person ..	3,029	2,501	433	66	83
84		2 Persons ..	6,079	4,554	1,169	237	84
85		3 Persons ..	7,965	5,218	2,017	490	85
86		4 Persons ..	9,254	5,731	2,620	585	86
87		5 Persons ..	9,388	5,321	2,848	798	87
88		6 Persons ..	7,894	4,034	2,607	745	88
89		7—9 Persons ..	11,786	4,807	4,093	1,753	89
90		10 & over Persons ..	2,449	639	738	563	90
91	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**3,039**	**1,170**	**997**	**432**	91
92		1 Person ..	348	226	83	9	92
93		2 Persons ..	366	194	107	29	93
94		3 Persons ..	414	179	110	77	94
95		4 Persons ..	417	133	168	50	95
96		5 Persons ..	368	144	129	60	96
97		6 Persons ..	433	139	138	70	97
98		7—9 Persons ..	530	120	221	99	98
99		10 & over Persons ..	163	35	41	38	99
100	Free	**All sizes** ..	**6,453**	**4,105**	**1,691**	**457**	100
101		1 Person ..	710	596	77	32	101
102		2 Persons ..	509	320	167	17	102
103		3 Persons ..	998	620	274	96	103
104		4 Persons ..	1,006	657	253	61	104
105		5 Persons ..	999	706	211	44	105
106		6 Persons ..	715	390	205	60	106
107		7—9 Persons ..	1,208	691	367	121	107
108		10 & over persons ..	308	125	117	26	108

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960—*Contd.*

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of room per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
73	**2,372**	**875**	**323**	**165**	**79**	**37**	**16**	**50**	**1.7**	73
74	28	17	12	3	1	—	—	3	1.3	74
75	116	15	5	10	10	—	3	1	1.4	75
76	209	53	7	14	2	—	—	11	1.5	76
77	317	70	26	3	2	1	—	—	1.5	77
78	314	85	49	20	2	2	1	1	1.6	78
79	406	134	52	23	23	12	4	—	1.8	79
80	689	357	89	45	25	14	—	33	2.0	80
81	293	144	83	47	14	8	8	1	2.6	81
82	**1,957**	**764**	**272**	**131**	**68**	**31**	**11**	**43**	**1.7**	82
83	3	12	12	2	—	—	—	—	1.2	83
84	93	13	2	—	10	—	1	—	1.3	84
85	167	47	3	12	1	—	—	10	1.5	85
86	228	62	24	2	1	1	—	—	1.4	86
87	277	77	44	20	2	—	1	—	1.6	87
88	327	104	31	13	21	11	1	—	1.8	88
89	613	331	81	40	25	11	—	32	2.0	89
90	249	118	75	42	8	8	8	1	2.6	90
91	**292**	**65**	**45**	**21**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**6**	**2.1**	91
92	25	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	1.5	92
93	20	2	3	10	—	—	—	1	1.8	93
94	37	5	3	1	1	—	—	1	2.0	94
95	56	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	2.2	95
96	20	7	5	—	—	2	—	1	2·0	96
97	56	8	20	—	—	1	1	—	2.4	97
98	54	22	7	5	—	1	—	1	2.4	98
99	24	13	5	3	4	—	—	—	2.9	99
100	**123**	**46**	**6**	**13**	**5**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**1.5**	100
101	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	101
102	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1.4	102
103	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	103
104	33	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.5	104
105	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	105
106	23	22	1	10	2	—	2	—	1.8	106
107	22	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	1.6	107
108	20	13	3	2	2	—	—	—	2.0	108

TABLE 4—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	
	Isa Khel Tehsil						
109	Total	**All sizes** ..	**17,104**	**9,650**	**4,521**	**1,627**	109
110		1 Person ..	823	650	103	43	110
111		2 Persons ..	1,477	1,078	323	43	111
112		3 Persons ..	1,950	1,267	466	163	112
113		4 Persons ..	2,342	1,618	505	162	113
114		5 Persons ..	2,525	1,656	594	199	114
115		6 Persons ..	2,202	1,177	712	155	115
116		7—9 Persons ..	4,060	1,827	1,357	492	116
117		10 & over Persons ..	1,725	377	461	370	117
118	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**15,161**	**8,433**	**4,111**	**1,459**	118
119		1 Person ..	618	526	53	31	119
120		2 Persons ..	1,182	888	241	35	120
121		3 Persons ..	1,713	1,130	402	138	121
122		4 Persons ..	2,134	1,463	475	152	122
123		5 Persons ..	2,219	1,446	539	177	123
124		6 Persons ..	1,953	1,031	668	123	124
125		7—9 Persons ..	3,767	1,641	1,305	453	125
126		10 & over Persons ..	1,575	303	427	350	126
127	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**663**	**337**	**153**	**96**	127
128		1 Person ..	60	37	10	5	128
129		2 Persons ..	76	48	18	6	129
130		3 Persons ..	88	52	16	12	130
131		4 Persons ..	77	47	16	9	131
132		5 Persons ..	94	47	27	9	132
133		6 Persons ..	110	40	28	22	133
134		7—9 Persons ..	121	60	28	24	134
135		10 & over Persons ..	37	6	10	9	135
136	Free	**All sizes** ..	**1,280**	**880**	**257**	**72**	136
137		1 Person ..	145	87	40	7	137
138		2 Persons ..	219	142	64	2	138
139		3 Persons ..	149	85	48	13	139
140		4 Persons ..	131	108	14	1	140
141		5 Persons ..	212	163	28	13	141
142		6 Persons ..	139	106	16	10	142
143		7—9 Persons ..	172	126	23	15	143
144		10 & over Persons ..	113	63	24	11	144

TABLE 4—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 room per house-hold	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
109	**721**	**289**	**145**	**43**	**40**	**13**	**49**	**6**	**1.8**	109
110	7	5	3	1	7	—	4	—	1.4	110
111	21	6	2	2	1	—	—	1	1.4	111
112	23	21	1	2	1	—	3	3	1.5	112
113	36	10	2	4	1	1	1	2	1.4	113
114	51	10	5	3	3	1	3	—	1.5	114
115	115	19	19	—	1	1	3	—	1.7	115
116	220	65	73	9	6	4	7	—	2.9	116
117	248	153	40	22	20	6	28	—	2.9	117
118	**667**	**255**	**119**	**34**	**27**	**10**	**41**	**5**	**1.7**	118
119	2	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	1.3	119
120	7	6	1	2	1	—	—	1	1.3	120
121	19	17	1	—	—	—	3	3	1.5	121
122	32	8	1	2	—	—	—	1	1.4	122
123	44	6	2	1	1	—	3	—	1.5	123
124	104	16	7	—	1	—	3	—	1.7	124
125	216	60	69	9	4	4	5	—	2.0	125
126	243	141	37	20	18	6	25	—	3.0	126
127	**26**	**15**	**21**	**4**	**8**	**1**	**2**	—	**2.0**	127
128	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	2.1	128
129	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	129
130	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1.8	130
131	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1.8	131
132	2	4	2	—	2	1	—	—	2.1	132
133	7	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	133
134	3	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	2.0	134
135	4	2	2	2	1	—	1	—	3.3	135
136	**28**	**19**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**1.6**	136
137	3	2	—	1	3	—	2	—	1.8	137
138	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	138
139	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.6	139
140	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	1.4	140
141	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1.4	141
142	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.5	142
143	1	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	1.6	143
144	1	10	1	—	1	—	2	—	2.1	144

TABLE 4—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	
	URBAN LOCALITIES						
	Mianwali District						
145	Total	**All sizes** ..	**27,255**	**11,345**	**8,157**	**4,036**	145
146		1 Person ..	1,876	1,222	359	151	146
147		2 Persons ..	2,660	1,576	619	257	147
148		3 Persons ..	3,071	1,642	869	349	148
149		4 Persons ..	3,747	1,747	1,189	471	149
150		5 Persons ..	3,851	1,757	1,213	500	150
151		6 Persons ..	3,601	1,408	1,160	583	151
152		7—9 Persons ..	6,151	1,701	2,119	1,166	152
153		10 & over Persons ..	2,298	292	629	559	153
154	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**18,373**	**7,247**	**5,726**	**2,879**	154
155		1 Person ..	790	526	167	65	155
156		2 Persons ..	1,605	973	384	161	156
157		3 Persons ..	1,989	1,049	601	236	157
158		4 Persons ..	2,544	1,138	857	326	158
159		5 Persons ..	2,596	1,194	838	341	159
160		6 Persons ..	2,601	1,027	837	441	160
161		7—9 Persons ..	4,470	1,148	1,555	874	161
162		10 & over Persons ..	1,778	202	487	435	162
163	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**6,304**	**2,705**	**1,858**	**871**	163
164		1 Person ..	732	486	134	49	164
165		2 Persons ..	770	421	186	71	165
166		3 Persons ..	802	406	217	94	166
167		4 Persons ..	886	412	260	130	167
168		5 Persons ..	885	379	285	119	168
169		6 Persons ..	758	254	266	118	169
170		7—9 Persons ..	1,127	312	405	202	170
171		10 & over Persons ..	344	35	105	88	171
172	Free	**All sizes** ..	**2,578**	**1,393**	**573**	**286**	172
173		1 Person ..	354	220	58	37	173
174		2 Persons ..	285	182	49	25	174
175		3 Persons ..	280	187	51	19	175
176		4 Persons ..	317	197	72	15	176
177		5 Persons ..	370	184	90	40	177
178		6 Persons ..	242	127	57	24	178
179		7—9 Persons ..	554	241	159	90	179
180		10 & over Persons ..	176	55	37	36	180

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960—*Contd.*

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of room per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
	URBAN LOCALITIES									
145	**1,821**	**784**	**435**	**213**	**148**	**74**	**168**	**74**	**2.2**	145
146	51	26	24	11	12	3	10	7	1.7	146
147	115	26	21	16	3	3	19	5	1.7	147
148	113	42	18	9	7	3	8	11	1.8	148
149	201	60	25	16	12	4	6	16	1.9	149
150	200	94	40	8	11	8	8	12	1.9	150
151	252	98	53	14	8	5	11	9	2.1	151
152	594	260	130	64	46	20	39	12	2.5	152
153	295	178	124	75	49	28	67	2	3.4	153
154	**1,255**	**553**	**276**	**145**	**97**	**46**	**103**	**46**	**2.2**	154
155	12	7	6	5	4	2	4	2	1.6	155
156	47	17	9	4	2	1	4	3	1.6	156
157	53	23	9	4	3	1	3	7	1.7	157
158	135	44	12	9	6	2	3	12	1.9	158
159	129	46	23	5	7	2	5	6	1.9	159
160	165	73	29	9	5	2	5	8	2.1	160
161	470	202	96	51	34	11	23	6	2.5	161
162	244	141	92	58	36	25	56	2	3.5	162
163	**453**	**147**	**118**	**45**	**32**	**18**	**42**	**15**	**2.2**	163
164	23	10	16	3	5	1	1	4	1.7	164
165	60	7	6	1	1	2	13	2	1.9	165
166	51	13	8	3	3	1	4	2	1.9	166
167	48	13	11	6	3	—	3	—	2.0	167
168	53	21	14	1	3	6	2	2	2.0	168
169	71	17	21	4	1	2	3	1	2.3	169
170	101	43	27	13	7	5	8	4	2.5	170
171	46	23	15	14	9	1	8	—	3.4	171
172	**113**	**84**	**41**	**23**	**19**	**10**	**23**	**13**	**2.0**	172
173	16	9	2	3	3	—	5	1	1.9	173
174	8	2	6	11	—	—	2	—	1.9	174
175	9	6	1	2	1	1	1	2	1.6	175
176	18	3	2	1	3	2	—	4	1.7	176
177	18	27	3	2	1	—	1	4	2.0	177
178	16	8	3	1	2	1	3	—	2.1	178
179	23	15	7	—	5	4	8	2	2.2	179
180	5	14	17	3	4	2	3	—	3.0	180

TABLE 4—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	
	Mianwali Municipality						
181	Total	**All sizes** ..	**5,173**	**1,728**	**1,418**	**828**	181
182		1 Person ..	273	128	62	37	182
183		2 Persons ..	430	220	106	43	183
184		3 Persons ..	456	234	100	50	184
185		4 Persons ..	563	223	161	69	185
186		5 Persons ..	621	227	177	96	186
187		6 Persons ..	696	234	220	92	187
188		7—9 Persons ..	1,464	375	399	284	188
189		10 & over Persons ..	670	87	201	157	189
190	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**3,359**	**1,017**	**991**	**572**	190
191		1 Person ..	117	51	31	14	191
192		2 Persons ..	241	117	66	30	192
193		3 Persons ..	272	134	72	33	193
194		4 Persons ..	368	135	107	50	194
195		4 Persons ..	387	140	120	59	195
196		6 Persons ..	461	141	162	57	196
197		7—9 Persons ..	1,012	239	269	215	197
198		10 & over Persons ..	501	60	164	114	198
199	Rented	**All sizes**	**954**	**284**	**234**	**153**	199
200		1 Person ..	59	23	13	8	200
201		2 Persons ..	90	36	26	8	201
202		3 Persons ..	90	42	14	8	202
203		4 Persons ..	102	34	30	14	203
204		5 Persons ..	127	37	29	27	204
205		6 Persons ..	130	43	35	20	205
206		7—9 Persons ..	260	61	69	45	206
207		10 & over Persons ..	96	8	18	23	207
208	Free	**All sizes** ..	**860**	**427**	**193**	**103**	208
209		1 Person ..	97	54	18	15	209
210		2 Persons ..	99	67	14	5	210
211		3 Persons ..	94	58	14	9	211
212		4 Persons ..	93	54	24	5	212
213		5 Persons ..	107	50	28	10	213
214		6 Persons ..	105	50	23	15	214
215		7—9 Persons ..	192	75	53	24	215
216		10 & over Persons ..	73	19	19	20	216

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960—*Contd.*

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of room per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
181	**440**	**267**	**168**	**98**	**66**	**34**	**73**	**53**	**2.6**	181
182	13	10	6	5	3	2	5	2	2.3	182
183	22	13	14	4	—	2	4	2	2.1	183
184	38	11	7	2	3	2	2	7	2.0	184
185	48	16	10	7	9	2	4	14	2.2	185
186	49	24	23	5	6	2	2	10	2.3	186
187	73	35	17	9	3	2	3	8	2.4	187
188	172	93	51	35	22	9	24	8	2.9	188
189	25	65	40	31	20	13	29	2	3.6	189
190	**284**	**182**	**104**	**65**	**42**	**22**	**43**	**37**	**2.6**	190
191	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2.4	191
192	7	8	6	2	—	1	2	2	2.0	192
193	19	3	4	1	1	1	—	4	1.9	193
194	38	12	4	3	5	1	2	11	2.2	194
195	30	9	14	4	4	1	1	5	2.3	195
196	47	27	11	4	3	1	1	7	2.4	196
197	130	63	33	28	12	5	14	4	2.9	197
198	8	56	30	21	15	10	21	2	3.6	198
199	**108**	**56**	**44**	**29**	**15**	**6**	**20**	**5**	**2.9**	199
200	6	3	2	2	1	—	1	—	2.6	200
201	11	3	2	1	—	1	2	—	2.4	201
202	15	4	3	1	1	—	1	1	2.4	202
203	7	4	5	4	2	—	2	—	2.7	203
204	13	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	2.7	204
205	17	3	5	4	—	1	1	1	2.6	205
206	26	23	14	7	6	2	5	2	3.1	206
207	13	7	6	9	4	1	7	—	4.3	207
208	**48**	**29**	**20**	**4**	**9**	**6**	**10**	**11**	**2.1**	208
209	2	3	2	1	—	—	2	—	2.0	209
210	4	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	1.8	210
211	4	4	—	—	1	1	1	2	1.9	211
212	3	—	1	—	2	1	—	3	1.7	212
213	6	6	2	—	1	—	—	4	2.0	213
214	9	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	2.1	214
215	16	7	4	—	4	2	5	2	2.5	215
216	4	2	4	1	1	2	1	—	2.9	216

TABLE 4—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	
	Bhakkar Town						
217	Total	**All sizes** ..	**4,133**	**1,750**	**1,245**	**581**	217
218		1 Person ..	314	219	68	16	218
219		2 Persons ..	401	241	90	37	219
220		3 Persons ..	514	268	148	55	220
221		4 Persons ..	596	302	172	71	221
222		5 Persons ..	558	245	171	86	222
223		6 Persons ..	517	209	177	52	223
224		7—9 Persons ..	878	226	323	165	224
225		10 & over Persons ..	355	40	96	99	225
226	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**2,552**	**1,030**	**758**	**395**	226
227		1 Person ..	138	87	35	13	227
228		3 Persons ..	219	135	50	23	228
229		3 Persons ..	294	152	89	33	229
230		4 Persons ..	370	183	110	45	230
231		5 Persons ..	355	152	107	58	231
232		6 Persons ..	332	145	106	38	232
233		7—9 Persons ..	593	149	205	114	233
234		10 & over Persons ..	251	27	56	71	234
235	Rented	**All sizes**	**1,172**	**474**	**391**	**150**	235
236		1 Person ..	110	75	27	2	236
237		2 Persons ..	133	70	34	11	237
238		3 Persons ..	158	78	45	17	238
239		4 Persons ..	165	80	47	21	239
240		5 Persons ..	160	67	56	23	240
241		6 Persons ..	148	47	61	11	241
242		7—9 Persons ..	211	47	88	40	242
243		10 & over Persons ..	87	10	33	25	243
244	Free	**All sizes** ..	**409**	**246**	**96**	**36**	244
245		1 Person ..	66	57	6	1	245
246		2 Persons ..	49	36	6	3	246
247		3 Persons ..	62	38	14	5	247
248		4 Persons ..	61	39	15	5	248
249		5 Persons ..	43	26	8	5	249
250		6 Persons ..	37	17	10	3	250
251		7—9 Persons ..	74	30	30	11	251
252		10 & over Persons ..	17	3	7	3	252

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960 —*Contd.*

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of room per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
217	**322**	**120**	**56**	**17**	**18**	**7**	**9**	**8**	**2.1**	217
218	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	2	1.4	218
219	28	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1.7	219
220	30	4	5	2	1	—	—	1	1.8	220
221	33	14	1	1	2	—	—	—	1.8	221
222	34	14	5	—	1	1	—	1	2.0	222
223	43	21	9	2	1	—	3	—	2.1	223
224	97	34	16	6	5	3	—	3	2.4	224
225	54	28	19	5	7	3	4	—	3.3	225
226	**192**	**94**	**43**	**16**	**14**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2.2**	226
227	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	227
228	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	228
229	12	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	1.8	229
230	21	8	1	1	1	—	—	—	1.8	230
231	20	13	4	—	1	—	—	—	2.0	231
232	21	14	6	2	—	—	—	—	2.0	232
233	67	31	13	6	5	1	—	2	2.5	233
234	41	22	16	5	6	3	4	—	3.5	234
235	**118**	**19**	**10**	—	**1**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**2.0**	235
236	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1.4	236
237	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.8	237
238	15	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.8	238
239	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	239
240	10	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1.9	240
241	20	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	2.3	241
242	29	3	2	—	—	1	—	1	2.3	242
243	13	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	243
244	**12**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**4**	—	**1.8**	244
245	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	245
246	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1.7	246
247	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	247
248	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.6	248
249	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	249
250	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	2.5	250
251	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.9	251
252	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2.9	252

TABLE 4—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	
	Daud Khel						
253	Total	**All sizes** ..	**3,540**	**1,740**	**1,112**	**391**	253
254		1 Person ..	388	212	61	21	254
255		2 Persons ..	435	263	123	26	255
256		3 Persons ..	451	281	125	21	256
257		4 Persons ..	523	291	154	54	257
258		5 Persons ..	510	245	176	55	258
259		6 Persons ..	474	212	162	62	259
260		7—9 Persons ..	666	213	258	103	260
261		10 & over Persons ..	173	23	53	49	261
262	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**2,235**	**999**	**726**	**315**	262
263		1 Person ..	93	69	13	9	263
264		2 Persons ..	217	135	56	16	264
265		3 Persons ..	266	159	79	16	265
266		4 Persons ..	335	183	96	42	266
267		5 Persons ..	366	171	127	45	267
268		6 Persons ..	338	143	127	45	268
269		7—9 Persons ..	480	126	190	96	269
270		10 & over Persons ..	140	13	38	46	270
271	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**1,140**	**640**	**340**	68	271
272		1 Person ..	187	122	42	11	272
273		2 Persons ..	198	119	58	9	273
274		3 Persons ..	163	110	37	4	274
275		4 Persons ..	170	97	52	12	275
276		5 Persons ..	126	67	42	8	276
277		6 Persons ..	120	57	33	15	277
278		7—9 Persons ..	149	61	63	7	278
279		10 & over Persons ..	27	7	13	2	279
280	Free	**All sizes** ..	**165**	**101**	**46**	**8**	280
281		1 Person ..	28	21	6	1	281
282		2 Persons ..	20	9	9	1	282
283		3 Persons ..	22	12	9	1	283
284		4 Persons ..	18	11	6	—	284
285		5 Persons ..	18	7	7	2	285
286		6 Persons ..	16	12	2	2	286
287		7—9 Persons ..	37	26	5	—	287
288		10 & over Persons ..	6	3	2	1	288

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960—*Contd.*

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of room per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
253	**170**	**62**	**30**	**12**	**4**	**2**	**12**	**5**	**1.9**	253
254	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	2	1.5	254
255	17	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	1.6	255
256	15	5	2	—	—	—	2	—	1.6	256
257	17	1	4	1	—	—	1	—	1.7	257
258	19	10	2	—	—	—	2	1	1.8	258
259	24	7	5	1	—	—	1	—	1.9	259
260	51	21	8	5	1	1	4	1	2.2	260
261	21	12	7	4	2	1	1	—	3.0	261
262	**116**	**45**	**11**	**11**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**1.9**	262
263	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	263
264	7	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1.6	264
265	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	265
266	12	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1.7	266
267	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.8	267
268	19	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.9	268
269	41	15	4	4	1	1	2	—	2.3	269
270	18	12	5	4	2	1	1	—	3.2	270
271	**49**	**15**	**18**	**1**	—	—	**5**	**4**	**1.7**	271
272	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	1.5	272
273	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.6	273
274	8	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1.6	274
275	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	275
276	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.7	276
277	5	4	5	—	—	—	1	—	2.1	277
278	8	4	3	1	—	—	1	1	2.0	278
279	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	279
280	**5**	**2**	**1**	—	—	—	**2**	—	**1.7**	280
281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	281
282	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	282
283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	283
284	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	284
285	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.3	285
286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	286
287	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1.9	287
288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	288

TABLE 4—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	
	Kundian Pacca						
289	Total	**All sizes** ..	**2,980**	**1,350**	**860**	**480**	289
290		1 Person ..	300	220	30	30	290
291		2 Persons ..	230	120	60	20	291
292		3 Perosns ..	330	180..	110	40	292
293		4 Persons ..	390	170	140	70	293
294		5 Persons ..	520	280	150	60	294
295		6 Persons ..	310	130	90	60	295
296		7—9 Persons ..	620	190	200	130	296
297		10 & over Persons ..	280	60	80	70	297
298	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**1,750**	**530**	**680**	**350**	298
299		1 Person ..	80	40	30	10	299
300		2 Persons ..	90	40	50	—	300
301		3 Persons ..	200	70	100	30	301
302		4 Persons ..	210	40	120	50	302
303		4 Persons ..	270	110	100	50	303
304		6 Persons ..	270	90	90	60	304
305		7—9 Persons ..	410	100	120	90	305
306		10 & over Persons ..	220	40	70	60	306
307	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**720**	**560**	**80**	**50**	307
308		1 Person ..	180	160	—	10	308
309		2 Persons ..	100	70	—	10	309
310		3 Persons ..	90	70	10	10	310
311		4 Persons ..	120	90	10	20	311
312		5 Persons ..	130	110	20	—	312
313		6 Persons ..	20	20	—	—	313
314		7—9 Persons ..	70	40	30	—	314
315		10 & over Persons ..	10	—	10	—	315
316	Free	**All sizes** ..	**510**	**260**	**100**	**80**	316
317		1 Person ..	40	20	—	10	317
318		2 Persons ..	40	10	10	10	318
319		3 Persons ..	40	40	—	—	319
320		4 Persons ..	60	40	10	—	320
321		5 Persons ..	120	60	30	10	321
322		6 Persons ..	20	20	—	—	322
323		7—9 Persons ..	140	50	50	40	323
324		10 & over Persons ..	50	20	—	10	324

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960—*Contd.*

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of room per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
289	**190**	**60**	**20**	**10**	—	—	**10**	—	**2.0**	289
290	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	290
291	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	2.2	291
292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	292
293	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	293
294	10	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	294
295	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	295
296	80	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	296
297	40	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	297
298	**160**	**30**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.1**	298
299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	299
300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	300
301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	301
302	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	302
303	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	303
304	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	304
305	80	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	305
306	40	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	306
307	**10**	—	**10**	—	—	—	**10**	—	**1.5**	307
308	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	308
309	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	2.4	309
310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	310
311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	311
312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	312
313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	313
314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	314
315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	315
316	**20**	**30**	**10**	**10**	—	—	—	—	**2.1**	316
317	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	317
318	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	3.3	318
319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	319
320	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	320
321	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	321
322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	322
323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	323
324	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	324

TABLE 4—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	
	Musa Khel						
325	Total	**All sizes** ..	**2,170**	**780**	**750**	**410**	325
326		1 Person ..	60	40	20	—	326
327		2 Persons ..	230	140	30	50	327
328		3 Persons ..	220	110	60	50	328
329		4 Persons ..	370	130	150	50	329
330		5 Persons ..	270	150	80	20	330
331		6 Persons ..	340	120	100	110	331
332		7—9 Persons ..	550	90	280	100	332
333		10 & over Persons ..	130	—	30	30	333
334	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**2,110**	**740**	**730**	**410**	334
335		1 Person ..	50	40	10	—	335
336		2 Persons ..	210	120	30	50	336
337		3 Persons ..	220	110	60	50	337
338		4 Persons ..	360	120	150	50	338
339		5 Persons ..	270	150	80	20	339
340		6 Persons ..	330	120	90	110	340
341		7—9 Persons ..	540	80	280	100	341
342		10 & over Persons ..	130	—	30	30	342
343	Rented	**All sizes** ..	—	—	—	—	343
344		1 Person ..	—	—	—	—	344
345		2 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	345
346		3 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	346
347		4 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	347
348		5 Persons ..	—	—	—		348
349		6 Persons ..	—	—	—		349
350		7—9 Persons ..	—	—	—		350
351		10 & over Persons ..	—	—	—		351
352	Free	**All sizes** ..	**60**	**40**	**20**	—	352
353		1 Person ..	10	—	10	—	353
354		2 Persons ..	20	20	—	—	354
355		3 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	355
356		4 Persons ..	10	10	—	—	356
357		5 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	357
358		6 Persons ..	10	—	10	—	358
359		7—9 Persons ..	10	40	—	—	359
360		10 & over Persons	—	—	—	—	360

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960—*Contd.*

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of room per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
325	**160**	**30**	**20**	**10**	**10**	—	—	—	**2.1**	325
326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	326
327	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	327
328	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	328
329	30	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	329
330	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	330
331	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	331
332	40	20	10	—	10	—	—	—	2.5	332
333	50	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	3.7	333
334	**160**	**30**	**20**	**10**	**10**	—	—	—	**2.1**	334
335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	335
336	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	336
337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	337
338	30	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	338
339	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	339
340	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	340
341	40	20	10	—	10	—	—	—	2.5	341
342	50	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	3.7	342
343	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343
344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	344
345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345
346	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346
347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348
349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	349
350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350
351	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	351
352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.3**	352
353	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	353
354	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	354
355	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	355
356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	356
357	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	357
358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	358
359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	359
360	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	360

TABLE 4—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	
	Darya Khan						
361	Total	**All sizes** ..	**2,146**	**1,009**	**572**	**318**	361
362		1 Person ..	134	88	30	8	362
363		2 Persons ..	208	140	37	22	363
364		3 Persons ..	257	145	67	33	364
365		4 Persons ..	290	164	70	32	365
366		5 Persons ..	327	157	96	47	366
367		6 Persons ..	323	128	94	61	367
368		7—9 Persons ..	472	164	152	86	368
369		10 & over Persons ..	135	23	26	29	369
370	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**1,095**	**657**	**253**	**111**	370
371		1 Person ..	39	32	3	1	371
372		2 Persons ..	106	85	17	3	372
373		3 Persons ..	119	87	25	6	373
374		4 Persons ..	153	117	24	7	374
375		5 Persons ..	168	105	42	17	375
376		6 Persons ..	161	89	39	23	376
377		7—9 Persons ..	270	122	83	39	377
378		10 & over Persons ..	79	20	20	15	378
379	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**966**	**313**	**304**	**192**	379
380		1 Person ..	82	47	26	6	380
381		2 Persons ..	93	49	19	17	381
382		3 Persons ..	130	52	41	27	382
383		4 Persons ..	126	41	43	25	383
384		5 Persons ..	142	46	51	24	384
385		6 Persons ..	154	38	53	36	385
386		7—9 Persons ..	187	37	65	44	386
387		10 & over Persons ..	52	3	6	13	387
388	Free	**All sizes** ..	**85**	**39**	**15**	**15**	388
389		1 Person ..	13	9	1	1	389
390		2 Persons ..	9	6	1	2	390
391		3 Persons ..	8	6	1	—	391
392		4 Persons ..	11	6	3	—	392
393		5 Persons ..	17	6	3	6	393
394		6 Persons ..	8	1	2	2	394
395		7—9 Persons ..	15	5	4	3	395
396		10 & over Persons ..	4	—	—	1	396

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960—*Contd.*

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of room per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
361	**131**	**57**	**32**	**15**	**7**	**4**	—	**1**	**2.0**	361
362	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	1.6	362
363	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	363
364	4	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	1.7	364
365	19	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	365
366	14	8	4	—	—	1	—	—	1.9	366
367	21	8	9	—	1	1	—	—	2.1	367
368	44	12	8	5	—	1	—	—	2.2	368
369	23	18	4	6	5	1	—	—	3.3	369
370	**47**	**18**	**5**	**3**	—	**1**	—	—	**1.7**	370
371	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	371
372	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	372
373	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	373
374	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	374
375	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	375
376	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	376
377	21	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	377
378	12	9	—	2	—	1	—	—	2.8	378
379	**78**	**36**	**25**	**11**	**5**	**2**	—	—	**2.4**	379
380	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.6	380
381	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	381
382	2	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	2.1	382
383	12	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	2.2	383
384	10	6	4	—	—	1	—	—	2.3	384
385	16	3	7	—	—	1	—	—	2.5	385
386	22	9	5	5	—	—	—	—	2.7	386
387	11	9	3	3	4	—	—	—	4.1	387
388	**6**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	—	**1**	**2.3**	388
389	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.5	389
390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	390
391	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	391
392	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	392
393	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	393
394	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3.6	394
395	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2.7	395
396	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	6.0	396

TABLE 4—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	
	Mochh						
397	Total	**All sizes** ..	**1,917**	**949**	**590**	**239**	397
398		1 Person ..	133	106	18	6	398
399		2 Persons ..	242	167	55	17	399
400		3 Persons ..	214	131	64	13	400
401		4 Persons ..	273	127	106	27	401
402		5 Persons ..	289	143	98	31	402
403		6 Persons ..	257	125	77	41	403
404		7—9 Persons ..	438	141	151	87	404
405		10 & over Persons ..	71	9	21	17	405
406	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**1,859**	**915**	**574**	**233**	406
407		1 Person ..	126	105	15	5	407
408		2 Persons ..	236	163	53	17	408
409		3 Persons ..	213	131	63	13	409
410		4 Persons ..	264	123	103	25	410
411		5 Persons ..	278	136	96	29	411
412		6 Persons ..	248	119	74	41	412
413		7—9 Persons ..	428	133	150	86	413
414		10 & over Persons ..	66	5	20	17	414
415	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**2**	—	**2**	—	415
416		1 Person ..	—	—	—	—	416
417		2 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	417
418		3 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	418
419		4 Persons ..	1	—	1	—	419
420		5 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	420
421		6 Persons ..	1	—	1	—	421
422		7—9 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	422
423		10 & over Persons ..	—	—	—	—	423
424	Free	**All sizes** ..	**56**	**34**	**14**	**6**	424
425		1 Person ..	7	1	3	1	425
426		2 Persons ..	6	4	2	—	426
427		3 Persons ..	1	—	1	—	427
428		4 Persons ..	8	4	2	2	428
429		5 Persons ..	11	7	2	2	429
430		6 Persons ..	8	6	2	—	430
431		7—9 Persons ..	10	8	1	1	431
432		10 & over Persons ..	5	4	1	—	432

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960—*Contd.*

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of room per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
397	**75**	**29**	**19**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1.8**	397
398	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	398
399	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	399
400	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	400
401	7	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	1.8	401
402	10	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.8	402
403	10	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.8	403
404	31	15	9	—	2	—	2	—	2.3	404
405	9	4	5	2	3	—	1	—	3.3	405
406	**74**	**29**	**19**	**5**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1.8**	406
407	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	407
408	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	408
409	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	409
410	7	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	1.8	410
411	10	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.8	411
412	10	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.8	412
413	31	15	9	—	2	—	2	—	2.3	413
414	9	4	5	2	3	—	1	—	3.5	414
415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.0**	415
416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	416
417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	417
418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418
419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2.0**	419
420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	420
421	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	421
422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422
423	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	423
424	**1**	—	—	**1**	—	—	—	—	**1.6**	424
425	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3.0	425
426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	426
427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	427
428	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	428
429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	429
430	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	430
431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	431
432	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	432

TABLE 4—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	
	Kala Bagh Town Committee						
433	Total	**All sizes** ..	**1,722**	**849**	**434**	**213**	433
434		1 Person ..	145	87	32	12	434
435		2 Persons ..	187	130	31	11	435
436		3 Persons ..	199	104	47	28	436
437		4 Persons ..	226	138	50	21	437
438		5 Persons ..	224	117	62	24	438
439		6 Persons ..	241	114	72	34	439
440		7—9 Persons ..	335	133	106	49	440
441		10 & over Persons ..	165	26	34	34	441
442	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**1,092**	**470**	**320**	**139**	442
443		1 Person ..	51	24	16	4	443
444		2 Persons ..	111	70	23	6	444
445		3 Persons ..	126	64	30	16	445
446		4 Persons ..	147	81	45	13	446
447		5 Persons ..	141	72	45	16	447
448		6 Persons ..	158	66	53	23	448
449		7—9 Persons ..	229	75	84	34	449
450		10 & over Persons ..	129	18	24	27	450
451	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**454**	**281**	**79**	**61**	451
452		1 Person ..	50	35	8	4	452
453		2 Persons ..	58	45	7	4	453
454		3 Persons ..	56	30	14	10	454
455		4 Persons ..	58	44	3	7	455
456		5 Persons ..	60	37	12	6	456
457		6 Persons ..	65	37	13	11	457
458		7—9 Persons ..	79	47	14	12	458
459		10 & over Persons ..	28	6	8	7	459
460	Free	**All sizes** ..	**176**	**98**	**35**	**13**	460
461		1 Person ..	44	28	8	4	461
462		2 Persons ..	18	15	1	1	462
463		3 Persons ..	17	10	3	2	463
464		4 Persons ..	21	13	2	1	464
465		5 Persons ..	23	8	5	2	465
466		6 Persons ..	18	11	6	—	466
467		7—9 Persons ..	27	11	8	3	467
468		10 & over Persons ..	8	2	2	—	468

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960—*Contd.*

	Households by number of room							Households having no rooms	Average No. of room per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
433	**93**	**43**	**30**	**15**	**13**	**8**	**19**	**5**	**2.1**	433
434	5	3	1	1	2	—	2	—	1.9	434
435	6	4	2	1	1	—	—	1	1.6	435
436	10	4	—	—	1	—	2	3	1.6	436
437	8	2	—	3	1	1	1	1	1.7	437
438	9	5	4	2	1	—	—	—	1.9	438
439	7	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	439
440	20	6	12	2	3	3	1	—	2.2	440
441	28	8	8	6	4	4	13	—	3.9	441
442	**66**	**32**	**23**	**9**	**5**	**7**	**16**	**5**	**2.2**	442
443	2	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	2.3	443
444	4	4	1	1	1	—	—	1	1.7	444
445	8	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	1.9	445
446	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.6	446
447	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	447
448	3	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	448
449	16	3	10	2	1	3	1	—	2.4	449
450	24	8	6	5	2	4	11	—	4.0	450
451	**14**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**5**	—	**1**	—	**1.8**	451
452	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	452
453	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	453
454	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.8	454
455	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1.7	455
456	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.7	456
457	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	457
458	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.8	458
459	3	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	2.9	459
460	**13**	**5**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**2**	—	**2.1**	460
461	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1.8	461
462	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	462
463	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	463
464	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2.3	464
465	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2.8	465
466	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	466
467	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2.3	467
468	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4.8	468

TABLE 4—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	
	Isa Khel Town						
469	Total	**All sizes** ..	**1,376**	**500**	**392**	**214**	469
470		1 Person ..	79	44	11	11	470
471		2 Persons ..	102	60	22	12	471
472		3 Persons ..	162	74	49	25	472
473		4 Persons ..	168	81	46	21	473
474		5 Persons ..	193	80	63	25	474
475		6 Persons ..	173	74	41	21	475
476		7—9 Persons ..	328	76	122	63	476
477		10 & over Persons ..	171	11	38	36	477
478	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**1,192**	**441**	**346**	**190**	478
479		1 Person ..	48	33	7	7	479
480		2 Persons ..	82	49	18	9	480
481		3 Persons ..	138	67	42	22	481
482		4 Persons ..	149	73	41	19	482
483		5 Persons ..	170	75	55	21	483
484		6 Persons ..	147	66	36	20	484
485		7—9 Persons ..	301	68	113	59	485
486		10 & over Persons ..	157	10	34	33	486
487	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**89**	**16**	**24**	**15**	487
488		1 Person ..	10	2	2	1	488
489		2 Persons ..	8	3	1	2	489
490		3 Persons ..	12	2	2	2	490
491		4 Persons ..	9	3	3	2	491
492		5 Persons ..	14	—	5	3	492
493		6 Persons ..	15	3	5	1	493
494		7—9 Persons ..	12	3	4	2	494
495		10 & over Persons ..	9	—	2	2	495
496	Free	**All sizes** ..	**95**	**43**	**22**	**9**	496
497		1 Person ..	21	9	2	3	497
498		2 Persons ..	12	8	3	1	498
499		3 Persons ..	12	5	5	1	499
500		4 Persons ..	10	5	2	—	500
501		5 Persons ..	9	5	3	1	501
502		6 Persons ..	11	5	—	—	502
503		7—9 Persons ..	15	5	5	2	503
504		10 & over Persons ..	5	1	2	1	504

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960 —*Contd.*

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of room per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
469	**98**	**66**	**35**	**18**	**17**	**5**	**30**	**1**	**2.5**	469
470	2	2	2	—	4	—	2	—	2.4	470
471	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	471
472	3	7	1	2	—	—	1	—	2.0	472
473	8	8	2	1	—	—	—	1	1.9	473
474	12	5	1	1	2	1	3	—	2.2	474
475	18	8	6	—	1	1	3	—	2.4	475
476	20	19	11	7	3	1	6	—	2.7	476
477	30	15	12	6	6	2	15	—	4.2	477
478	**81**	**53**	**26**	**15**	**12**	**3**	**25**	—	**2.5**	478
479	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.6	479
480	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	480
481	1	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	1.9	481
482	7	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	482
483	10	4	—	1	1	—	3	—	2.1	483
484	11	6	4	—	1	—	3	—	2.3	484
485	20	17	9	7	3	1	4	—	2.7	485
486	29	13	11	5	6	2	14	—	4.2	486
487	**12**	**9**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	—	**3.3**	487
488	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	4.2	488
489	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	489
490	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	3.5	490
491	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	491
492	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	3.9	492
493	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	493
494	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	494
495	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	4.6	495
496	**5**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**1**	2.6	496
497	2	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	3.4	497
498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	498
499	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2.1	499
500	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2.0	500
501	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	501
502	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3.4	502
503	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3.1	503
504	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2 8	504

TABLE 4—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	
	Kallur Kot Town Committee						
505	Total	**All sizes** ..	**1,314**	**555**	**399**	**183**	505
506		1 Person ..	75	58	10	2	506
507		2 Persons ..	109	67	28	8	507
508		3 Persons ..	166	93	46	19	508
509		4 Persons ..	223	103	74	25	509
510		5 Persons ..	208	94	70	27	510
511		6 Persons ..	172	55	65	29	511
512		7—9 Persons ..	249	75	70	51	512
513		10 & over Persons ..	112	10	36	22	513
514	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**1,098**	**437**	**343**	**153**	514
515		1 Person ..	45	34	7	1	515
516		2 Persons ..	91	58	21	6	516
517		3 Persons ..	135	73	39	16	517
518		4 Persons ..	180	82	60	19	518
519		5 Persons ..	184	78	65	25	519
520		6 Persons ..	155	48	60	24	520
521		7—9 Persons ..	204	55	61	40	521
522		10 & over Persons ..	104	9	30	22	522
523	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**105**	**50**	**31**	**18**	523
524		1 Person ..	7	5	—	1	524
525		2 Persons ..	10	5	4	1	525
526		3 Persons ..	15	9	4	2	526
527		4 Persons ..	26	12	8	4	527
528		5 Persons ..	13	9	2	2	528
529		6 Persons ..	10	4	3	3	529
530		7—9 Persons ..	22	6	8	5	530
531		10 & over Persons ..	2	—	2	—	531
532	Free	**All sizes** ..	**111**	**68**	**25**	**12**	532
533		1 Person ..	23	19	3	—	533
534		2 Persons ..	8	4	3	1	534
535		3 Persons ..	16	11	3	1	535
536		4 Persons ..	17	9	6	2	536
537		5 Persons ..	11	7	3	—	537
538		6 Persons ..	7	3	2	2	538
539		7—9 Persons ..	23	14	1	6	539
540		10 & over Persons ..	6	1	4	—	540

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960—*Contd.*

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of room per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
505	**81**	**43**	**24**	**12**	**4**	**6**	**7**	—	**2.1**	505
506	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	506
507	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1.7	507
508	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	508
509	12	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	1.9	509
510	12	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1.9	510
511	10	5	4	1	1	1	1	—	2.3	511
512	26	18	5	4	—	—	—	—	2.5	512
513	13	7	9	5	2	4	4	—	3.7	513
514	**74**	**39**	**24**	**11**	**4**	**6**	**7**	—	**2.2**	514
515	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	515
516	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1.7	516
517	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	517
518	10	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	2.0	518
519	11	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	2.0	519
520	10	5	4	1	1	1	1	—	2.3	520
521	23	16	5	4	—	—	—	—	2.6	521
522	13	7	9	4	2	4	4	—	3.8	522
523	**6**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	523
524	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	524
525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	525
526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	526
527	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	527
528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	528
529	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	529
530	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	530
531	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	531
532	**1**	**4**	—	**1**	—	—	—	—	**1.7**	532
533	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	533
534	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	534
535	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	535
536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	536
537	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	537
538	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	538
539	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	539
540	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2.7	540

TABLE 4—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	
	Liaquatabad						
541	Total	**All sizes** ..	**784**	**135**	**385**	**179**	541
542		1 Person ..	55	20	17	8	542
543		2 Persons ..	86	28	37	11	543
544		3 Persons ..	102	22	53	15	544
545		4 Persons ..	125	18	66	31	545
546		5 Persons ..	131	19	70	29	546
547		6 Persons ..	98	7	62	21	547
548		7—9 Persons ..	151	18	66	48	548
549		10 & over Persons ..	36	3	14	16	549
550	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**31**	**11**	**5**	**11**	550
551		1 Person ..	3	1	—	1	551
552		2 Persons ..	2	1	—	1	552
553		3 Persons ..	6	2	2	1	553
554		4 Persons ..	8	1	1	6	554
555		5 Persons ..	7	5	1	1	555
556		6 Persons ..	1	—	—	—	556
557		7—9 Persons ..	3	1	—	1	557
558		10 & over Persons ..	1	—	1	—	558
559	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**702**	**87**	**373**	**164**	559
560		1 Person ..	47	17	16	16	560
561		2 Persons ..	80	24	37	9	561
562		3 Persons ..	88	13	50	14	562
563		4 Persons ..	109	11	63	25	563
564		5 Persons ..	113	6	68	26	564
565		6 Persons ..	95	5	62	21	565
566		7—9 Persons ..	137	10	64	47	566
567		10 & over Persons ..	33	1	13	16	567
568	Free	**All sizes** ..	**51**	**37**	**7**	**4**	568
569		1 Person ..	5	2	1	1	569
570		2 Persons ..	4	3	—	1	570
571		3 Persons ..	8	7	1	—	571
572		4 Persons ..	8	6	2	—	572
573		5 Persons ..	11	8	1	2	573
574		6 Persons ..	2	2	—	—	574
575		7—9 Persons ..	11	7	2	—	575
576		10 & over Persons ..	2	2	—	—	576

TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960—*Contd.*

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of room per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
541	**61**	**7**	**1**	—	**4**	**7**	**5**	—	**2.4**	541
542	5	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	2.5	542
543	7	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2.2	543
544	8	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2.3	544
545	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	545
546	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2.4	546
547	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2.4	547
548	13	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	2.6	548
549	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	549
550	**1**	**1**	**1**	—	**1**	—	—	—	**2.5**	550
551	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	551
552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	552
553	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2.8	553
554	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	554
555	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	555
556	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	556
557	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	557
558	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	558
559	**58**	**6**	—	—	**3**	**7**	**4**	—	**2.4**	559
560	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2.3	560
561	7	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2.3	561
562	8	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2.4	562
563	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	563
564	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2.5	564
565	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2.4	565
566	10	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	2.7	566
567	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	567
568	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	**1.6**	568
569	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3.4	569
570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	570
571	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	571
572	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	572
573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	573
574	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	574
575	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	575
576	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	576

TABLE 5—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM—1960

	Locality and tenure	Households	Total Persons	Number of persons per room		
				Under 1	1	
	ALL AREAS					
	Mianwali District					
1	**Total**	**1,44,674**	**7,60,747**	**10,237**	**96,488**	1
2	**Owned**	**1,23,502**	**6,58,924**	**7,675**	**81,973**	2
3	**Rented**	**7,896**	**36,733**	**1,511**	**7,056**	3
4	**Free**	**13,276**	**65,090**	**1,051**	**7,459**	4
	Mianwali Tehsil					
5	Total	60,234	3,24,570	5,643	49,600	5
6	Owned	50,497	2,77,567	4,171	42,331	6
7	Rented	4,194	18,960	876	3,619	7
8	Free	5,543	28,043	596	3,650	8
	Bhakkar Tehsil					
9	Total	67,336	3,38,226	3,856	37,515	9
10	Owned	57,844	2,92,821	3,020	31,424	10
11	Rented	3,039	14,452	532	2,908	11
12	Free	6,453	30,953	304	3,183	12
	Isa Khel Tehsil					
13	Total	17,104	97,951	738	9,373	13
14	Owned	13,161	88,536	484	8,218	14
15	Rented	663	3,321	103	529	15
16	Free	1,280	6,094	151	626	16
	URBAN LOCALITIES					
	Mianwali District					
17	**Total**	**27,255**	**1,48,343**	**3,925**	**24,700**	17
18	**Owned**	**18,373**	**1,05,413**	**2,103**	**17,141**	18
19	**Rented**	**6,304**	**30,095**	**1,287**	**5,705**	19
20	**Free**	**2,578**	**12,835**	**535**	**1,854**	20
	Mianwali Municipality					
21	Total	5,173	32,078	1,338	6,500	21
22	Owned	3,359	21,956	734	4,397	22
23	Rented	954	5,579	394	1,442	23
24	Free	860	4,543	210	661	24
	Bhakkar Town					
25	Total	4,133	22,102	595	3,649	25
26	Owned	2,552	14,388	311	2,476	26
27	Rented	1,172	5,903	212	925	27
28	Free	409	1,811	72	248	28
	Daud Khel					
29	Total	3,540	17,217	351	2,456	29
30	Owned	2,235	11,903	151	1,623	30
31	Rented	1,140	4,567	177	715	31
32	Free	165	747	23	118	32

TABLE 5—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM—1960

	Number of persons per room				Persons having no room	Average No. of persons per room	
	2	3	4	5 and over			
			ALL AREAS				
1	**1,59,485**	**1,45,004**	**96,900**	**2,52,227**	**406**	**2.9**	1
2	**1,41,319**	**1,28,775**	**85,179**	**2,13,783**	**220**	**2.9**	2
3	**8,231**	**6,320**	**3,914**	**9,643**	**58**	**2.2**	3
4	**9,935**	**9,909**	**7,807**	**28,801**	**128**	**3.0**	4
5	78,242	63,599	37,396	89,716	374	2.6	5
6	69,367	56,137	31,987	73,369	205	2.6	6
7	4,083	3,078	2,118	5,140	46	2.2	7
8	4,792	4,384	3,291	11,207	123	2.8	8
9	63,940	63,940	46,022	1,22,974	13	3.0	9
10	56,096	56,311	40,521	1,05,449	—	3.0	10
11	3,486	2,690	1,468	3,356	12	2.2	11
12	4,358	4,905	4,033	14,169	1	3.2	12
13	17,303	17,499	13,482	39,537	19	3.3	13
14	15,856	16,327	12,671	34,965	15	3.3	14
15	662	552	328	1,147	—	2.4	15
16	785	620	483	3,425	4	3.0	16
			URBAN LOCALITIES				
17	**33,564**	**27,951**	**16,314**	**41,537**	**322**	**2.5**	17
18	**24,927**	**20,491**	**11,155**	**29,386**	**210**	**2.6**	18
19	**6,528**	**5,581**	**3,431**	**7,509**	**54**	**2.2**	19
20	**2,109**	**1,879**	**1,728**	**4,672**	**58**	**2.5**	20
21	6,185	5,922	2,739	9,128	266	2.4	21
22	4,383	4,133	1,861	6,264	184	2.5	22
23	1,046	986	436	1,246	29	2.2	23
24	756	803	442	1,618	53	2.5	24
25	4,869	4,332	2,798	5,847	12	2.6	25
26	3,310	2,803	1,716	3,772	—	2.6	26
27	1,269	1,223	764	1,498	12	2.5	27
28	290	306	318	577	—	2.5	28
29	3,580	3,356	2,236	5,020	18	2.6	29
30	2,649	2,723	1,479	3,273	5	2.8	30
31	834	765	680	1,382	13	2.3	31
32	97	67	77	365	—	2.7	32

TABLE 5—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM—1960—*Contd.*

	Locality and tenure	Households	Total Persons	Number of persons per room		
				Under 1	1	
	Kundian Pacca					
33	Total	2,980	15,820	180	2,140	33
34	Owned	1,750	10,380	40	1,500	34
35	Rented	720	2,550	80	300	35
36	Free	510	2,890	60	340	36
	Musa Khel					
37	Total	2,170	11,740	250	1,560	37
38	Owned	2,110	11,510	240	1,560	38
39	Rented	—	—	—	—	39
40	Free	60	230	10	—	40
	Darya Khan					
41	Total	2,146	11,271	208	1,716	41
42	Owned	1,095	6,027	18	487	42
43	Rented	966	4,849	166	1,111	43
44	Free	85	395	24	118	44
	Mochh					
45	Total	1,917	9,487	148	1,296	45
46	Owned	1,859	9,189	140	1,270	46
47	Rented	2	10	—	—	47
48	Free	56	288	6	26	48
	Kala Bagh Town Committee					
49	Total	1,722	9,283	242	1,498	49
50	Owned	1,092	6,307	134	1,020	50
51	Rented	454	2,226	55	310	51
52	Free	176	750	53	168	52
	Isa Khel Town					
53	Total	1,376	8,219	296	1,721	53
54	Owned	1,192	7,334	260	1,494	54
55	Rented	89	466	48	139	55
56	Free	95	419	48	88	56
	Kallur Kot Town Committee					
57	Total	1,314	7,305	154	1,399	57
58	Owned	1,098	6,285	126	1,269	58
59	Rented	105	501	4	65	59
60	Free	111	519	24	65	60
	Liaquatabad					
61	Total	784	3,821	163	765	61
62	Owned	31	134	7	45	62
63	Rented	702	3,444	151	698	63
64	Free	51	243	5	22	64

TABLE 5—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM—1960—*Contd.*

	Number of persons per room				Persons having no room	Average No. of persons per room	
	2	3	4	5 and over			
33	4,030	2,470	1,760	5,240	—	2.7	33
34	3,190	1,860	660	3,130	—	2.8	34
35	280	280	520	1,090	—	2.4	35
36	560	330	580	1,020	—	2.7	36
37	3,460	2,560	1,440	2,470	—	2.6	37
38	3,420	2,500	1,400	2,390	—	2.6	38
39	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
40	40	60	40	80	—	2.9	40
41	2,698	2,042	1,221	3,385	1	2.6	41
42	1,229	1,060	774	2,459	—	3.3	42
43	1,404	931	391	846	—	2.1	43
44	65	51	56	80	1	2.6	44
45	2,360	1,690	1,114	2,873	6	2.7	45
46	2,323	1,672	1,090	2,686	6	2.7	46
47	4	6	—	—	—	2.5	47
48	33	12	24	187	—	3.2	48
49	1,825	1,654	993	3,056	15	2.6	49
50	1,384	1,204	688	1,862	15	2.6	50
51	342	340	228	951	—	5.9	51
52	99	110	77	243	—	—	52
53	1,733	1,500	910	2,055	4	2.4	53
44	1,585	1,357	844	1,854	—	2.5	54
55	101	92	20	66	—	1.6	55
56	47	51	46	135	4	1.7	56
57	1,664	1,305	748	2,035	—	2.6	57
58	1,435	1,164	639	1,652	—	2.6	58
59	134	80	73	145	—	2.6	59
60	95	61	36	238	—	2.8	60
61	1,160	920	355	458	—	2.0	61
62	19	15	4	44	—	1.7	62
63	1,114	877	319	285	—	2.0	63
64	27	28	32	129	—	3.0	64

TABLE 6—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOF—1960

	Locality	Households	Houses and structures	Principal material used in house Walls: Concrete/ baked bricks/ tone and scement	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	Gl./ Asbestes.	Wood	
	ALL AREAS								
	Mianwali District								
1	**Total**	**1,44,674**	**1,42,207**	**2,42,266**	**17,037**	**98,268**	**54**	**216**	1
2	**Owned**	**1,23,502**	**1,21,710**	**15,862**	**14,834**	**88,639**	**43**	**180**	2
3	**Rented**	**7,896**	**7,644**	**4,705**	**542**	**2,336**	—	**35**	3
4	**Free**	**13,276**	**12,853**	**3,699**	**1,661**	**7,293**	**11**	**1**	4
	Mianwali Tehsil								
5	Total	60,234	59,318	15,358	9,110	33,537	10	205	5
6	Owned	50,497	49,861	9,961	7,989	30,659	10	170	6
7	Rented	4,194	4,099	3,289	109	663	—	35	7
8	Free	5,543	5,358	2,108	1,003	2,215	—	—	8
	Bhakkar Tehsil								
9	Total	67,336	66,195	8,063	737	56,548	44	11	9
10	Owned	57,844	57,062	5,366	648	50,382	33	10	10
11	Rented	3,039	2,904	1,306	38	1,537	—	—	11
12	Free	6,453	6,229	1,391	51	4,629	11	1	12
	Isa Khel Tehsil								
13	Total	17,104	16,694	845	7,199	8,183	—	—	13
14	Owned	15,161	14,787	535	6,197	7,598	—	—	14
15	Rented	663	641	110	395	136	—	—	15
16	Free	1,280	1,266	200	607	449	—	—	16
	URBAN LOCALITIES								
	Mianwali District								
17	**Total**	**27,255**	**25,816**	**9,955**	**1,790**	**13,973**	**14**	**5**	17
18	**Owned**	**18,373**	**17,361**	**4,978**	**1,235**	**11,062**	**13**	—	18
19	**Rented**	**6,304**	**6,073**	**3,730**	**422**	**1,913**	—	**5**	19
20	**Free**	**2,578**	**2,382**	**1,247**	**133**	**998**	**1**	—	20
	Mianwali Municipality								
21	Total	5,173	4,727	2,767	4	1,937	—	—	21
22	Owned	3,359	3,096	1,651	1	1,430	—	—	22
23	Rented	954	881	599	1	278	—	—	23
24	Free	860	750	517	2	229	—	—	24

TABLE 6—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOF—1960

	Roof Principal material used in house Roof											
	Bom-boo	That-ched	Others	Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G. I./ Asbes tos	Wood	Bamboo	Mud thatch	Others	Mobile	
						ALL AREAS						
1	**111**	**1,686**	**502**	**2,583**	**12,747**	**857**	**34,946**	**9,137**	**79,732**	**2,138**	**67**	1
2	**101**	**1,517**	**477**	**1,009**	**8,462**	**239**	**30,936**	**8,172**	**71,082**	**1,763**	**47**	2
3	**—**	**23**	**3**	**1,051**	**2,833**	**145**	**833**	**192**	**2,586**	**4**	**—**	3
4	**10**	**136**	**22**	**523**	**1,452**	**473**	**3,177**	**773**	**6,064**	**371**	**20**	4
5	71	968	57	1,541	8,949	620	17,244	7,399	22,554	1,000	11	5
6	61	943	57	651	6,014	46	15,536	6,998	19,855	750	11	6
7	—	3	—	743	2,158	135	207	111	744	1	—	7
8	10	22	—	147	777	439	1,501	290	1,955	249	—	8
9	40	498	198	828	3,545	187	11,846	1,696	47,119	918	56	9
10	40	374	173	333	2,293	143	10,218	1,132	42,104	803	36	10
11	—	20	3	279	641	10	222	81	1,668	3	—	11
12	—	104	22	216	611	34	1,406	483	3,347	112	20	12
13	—	220	247	214	253	50	5,856	42	10,059	220	—	13
14	—	210	247	25	155	50	5,182	42	9,123	210	—	14
15	—	—	—	29	34	—	404	—	174	—	—	15
16	—	10	—	160	64	—	270	—	762	10	—	16
						URBAN LOCALITIES						
17	**1**	**11**	**45**	**1,740**	**5,779**	**28**	**5,217**	**916**	**12,073**	**41**	**22**	17
18	**1**	**5**	**45**	**146**	**2,931**	**9**	**4,465**	**788**	**8,969**	**31**	**22**	18
19	**—**	**3**	**—**	**1,411**	**2,047**	**15**	**443**	**81**	**2,075**	**1**	**—**	19
20	**—**	**3**	**—**	**183**	**801**	**4**	**309**	**47**	**1,029**	**9**	**—**	20
21	—	8	3	117	2,416	5	61	1	2,114	5	8	21
22	—	3	3	44	1,496	1	33	—	1,509	5	8	22
23	—	3	—	38	526	3	17	1	296	—	—	23
24	—	2	—	35	394	1	11	—	309	—	—	24

TABLE 6—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOFS—1960—*Contd.*

	Locality		House-holds	Houses and struc-tures	Principal meterial used in house Walls					
					Concrete/ backed bricks/ stone and cement	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./ Asbes-tos	Wood	
	Bhakkar Town									
25		Total	3,540	3,500	1,569	283	1,636	—	5	25
26		Owned	2,235	2,206	552	203	1,424	—	—	26
27		Rented	1,140	1,133	958	38	132	—	5	27
28		Free	165	161	59	22	80	—	—	28
	Daud Khel									
29		Total	4,133	3,729	1,544	21	2,162	2	—	29
30		Owned	2,552	2,282	708	15	1,557	2	—	30
31		Rented	1,172	1,080	624	6	432	—	—	31
32		Free	409	367	194	—	173	—	—	32
	Kundian Pacca									
33		Total	2,980	2,960	1,180	10	1,770	—	—	33
34		Owned	1,750	1,740	280	10	1,450	—	—	34
35		Rented	720	710	630	—	80	—	—	35
36		Free	510	510	270	—	240	—	—	36
	Musa Khel									
37		Total	2,170	2,170	410	110	1,630	10	—	37
38		Owned	2,110	2,110	380	110	1,600	10	—	38
39		Rented	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
40		Free	60	60	30	—	30	—	—	40
	Darya Khan									
41		Total	2,146	2,124	163	37	1,921	2	—	41
42		Owned	1,095	1,075	53	34	986	1	—	42
43		Rented	966	965	99	2	864	—	—	43
44		Free	85	84	11	1	71	1	—	44
	Mochh									
45		Total	1,917	1,904	691	10	1,202	—	—	45
46		Owned	1,859	1,846	668	10	1,167	—	—	46
47		Rented	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	47
48		Free	56	56	22	—	34	—	—	48
	Kala Bagh Town Committee									
49		Total	1,722	1,533	180	1,315	38	—	—	49
50		Owned	1,092	938	105	832	1	—	—	50
51		Rented	454	432	29	375	28	—	—	51
52		Free	176	163	46	108	9	—	—	52

TABLE 6—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOFS—1960—*Contd.*

	Principal material used in house Walls			Principal material used in house Roofs								
	Bamboo	Thatched	Others	Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G. I./ Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud thatch	Others	Mobile	
25	1	—	3	86	993	7	947	314	1,138	12	3	25
26	1	—	3	5	141	3	846	246	960	2	3	26
27	—	—	—	75	833	2	46	30	146	1	—	27
28	—	—	—	6	19	2	55	38	32	9	—	28
29	—	—	—	268	699	13	14	157	2,577	1	—	29
30	—	—	—	21	191	2	8	133	1,926	1	—	30
31	—	—	—	197	393	10	5	20	455	—	—	31
32	—	—	—	50	115	1	1	4	196	—	—	32
33	—	—	—	570	480	—	80	180	1,650	—	—	33
34	—	—	—	10	220	—	—	180	1,330	—	—	34
35	—	—	—	510	90	—	—	—	110	—	—	35
36	—	—	—	50	170	—	80	—	210	—	—	36
37	—	—	10	—	440	—	1,670	30	20	10	—	37
38	—	—	10	—	410	—	1,640	30	20	10	—	38
39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
40	—	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	40
41	—	—	1	7	71	—	986	2	1,058	—	—	41
42	—	—	1	1	18	—	981	—	75	—	—	42
43	—	—	—	2	45	—	5	2	911	—	—	43
44	—	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	72	—	—	44
45	—	—	1	25	264	2	25	122	1,465	1	—	45
46	—	—	1	24	250	2	25	120	1,424	1	—	46
47	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
48	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	2	41	—	—	48
49	—	—	—	57	3	—	1,383	2	88	—	—	49
50	—	—	—	14	2	—	909	2	11	—	—	50
51	—	—	—	28	—	—	356	—	48	—	—	51
52	—	—	—	15	1	—	118	—	29	—	—	52

TABLE 6—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOFS—1960—*Contd.*

	Locality	House-holds	Houses and struc-tures	Principal material used in Walls					
				Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone and cement	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./ Asbes-tos	Wood	
	Isa Khel Town								
53	Total	1,376	1,375	106	—	1,242	—	—	53
54	Owned	1,192	1,192	61	—	1,104	—	—	54
55	Rented	89	89	21	—	68	—	—	55
56	Free	95	94	24	—	70	—	—	56
	Kallur Kot Town Committee								
57	Total	1,314	1,015	598	—	403	—	—	57
58	Owned	1,098	846	494	—	339	—	—	58
59	Rented	105	83	53	—	30	—	—	59
60	Free	111	86	51	—	34	—	—	60
	Liaquatabad								
61	Total	784	779	747	—	32	—	—	61
62	Owned	31	30	26	—	4	—	—	62
63	Rented	702	698	698	—	—	—	—	63
64	Free	51	51	23	—	28	—	—	64

TABLE 6—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOFS—1960—*Contd.*

	Principal material used in Walls			Principal material used in Roofs								
	Bamboo	Thatched	Other	Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G. I./ Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud thatch	Others	Mobile	
53	—	—	27	17	40	—	37	—	1,270	11	—	53
54	—	—	27	11	23	—	17	—	1,130	11	—	54
55	—	—	—	1	4	—	8	—	76	—	—	55
56	—	—	—	5	13	—	12	—	64	—	—	56
57	—	3	—	3	227	1	7	100	666	—	11	57
58	—	2	—	1	178	1	5	69	581	—	11	58
59	—	—	—	—	20	—	2	28	33	—	—	59
60	—	1	—	2	29	—	—	3	52	—	—	60
61	—	—	—	590	146	—	7	8	27	1	—	61
62	—	—	—	15	2	—	1	8	3	1	—	62
63	—	—	—	560	134	—	4	—	—	—	—	63
64	—	—	—	15	10	—	2	—	24	—	—	64

TABLE 7—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	
	ALL AREAS					
1	**Mianwali District** ..	**1,42,207**	**13,458**	**3,728**	**13,062**	1
2	..	*2,467*	*334*	*55*	*193*	2
3	Mianwali Tehsil ..	59,318	9.724	1,663	7,820	3
4	..	*916*	*232*	*32*	*2*	4
5	Bhakkar Tehsil ..	66,195	3,467	1,770	105	5
6	..	*1,141*	*102*	*6*	—	6
7	Isa Khel Tehsil ..	16,694	267	295	5,137	7
8	..	*410*	—	*17*	*191*	8
	URBAN LOCALITIES					
9	**Mianwali District** ..	**25,816**	**6,787**	**593**	**1,611**	9
10	..	*1,439*	*290*	*35*	*173*	10
11	Mianwali Municipality ..	4,727	2,153	35	2	11
12	..	*446*	*178*	*5*	*1*	12
13	Bhakkar Town ..	3,729	898	13	15	13
14	..	*404*	*47*	*4*	—	14
15	Daud Khel ..	3,500	1,039	231	252	15
16	..	*40*	*3*	*7*	*1*	16
17	Khudian Pacca ..	2,960	970	50	—	17
18	..	*10*	*10*	—	—	18
19	Musa Khel ..	2,170	35	60	110	19
20	..	—	—	—	—	20
21	Darya Khan ..	2,124	69	4	—	21
22	..	*22*	*1*	—	—	22
23	Mochh ..	1,904	275	—	—	23
24	..	*13*	*6*	—	—	24
25	Kala Bagh Town Committee ..	1,533	32	142	1,231	25
26	..	*189*	—	*17*	*171*	26
27	Isa Khel Town ..	1,375	55	23	—	27
28	..	*1*	—	—	—	28
29	Kallur Kot Town Committee ..	1,015	215	7	—	29
30	..	229	*40*	2	—	30
31	Liaqutabad ..	779	731	7	—	31
32	..	*5*	*5*	—	—	32

Footnote :—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 Kutcha Bricks.
Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stones, Baked tiles, G. I./Asbestos Sheets and Wood.
Type 4 :—Wall of G. I/Asbestos Sheets, Wood, Bamboo Thatched and others.
Roof of Baked tiles, G. I./Asbestos sheets and Wood.

TABLE 7—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960

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

	Number of Houses according to type						
	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 8	Type 9	
			ALL AREAS				
1	**20,843**	**1,802**	**80,015**	**7,033**	**67**	**2,199**	1
2	*184*	*10*	*1,116*	*525*	*13*	*37*	2
3	9,170	1,053	25,156	3,890	11	831	3
4	*88*	*10*	*317*	*221*	2	*12*	4
5	11,026	529	45,377	2,859	56	1,006	5
6	*96*	—	*598*	*304*	*11*	*24*	6
7	647	220	9,482	284	—	362	7
8	—	—	*201*	—	—	*1*	8
			URBAN LOCALITIES				
9	**3,714**	**17**	**10,365**	**2,586**	**22**	**121**	9
10	*74*	—	*492*	*355*	*13*	*7*	10
11	403	8	1,529	578	8	11	11
12	*49*	—	*138*	*71*	*2*	*2*	12
13	64	—	2,100	634	—	5	13
14	*11*	—	*234*	*96*	*11*	*1*	14
15	503	6	1,154	298	3	14	15
16	*9*	—	*13*	*7*	—	—	16
17	100	—	1,670	160	—	10	17
18	—	—	10	—	—	—	18
19	1,590	—	40	10	—	10	19
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
21	989	—	967	92	—	3	21
22	*1*	—	*19*	*1*	—	—	22
23	17	—	1,192	395	—	3	23
24	—	—	*4*	*3*	—	—	24
25	13	—	84	6	—	25	25
26	—	—	—	—	—	*1*	26
27	15	—	1,216	28	—	38	27
28	—	—	*1*	—	—	—	28
29	15	3	387	376	11	1	29
30	*4*	—	*73*	*117*	—	*3*	30
31	5	—	26	9	—	1	31
32	—	—	—	—	—	—	32

Type 5 :—Wall of Wood, Bamboo Thatched and others.
Roof of 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 :—Other and unclassified.

TABLE 8—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960

	Locality	Number of families	Persons in families	Average number of persons per family	
1	**Mianwali District**	**1,44,139**	**6,59,697**	**4.6**	1
2	Mianwali Tehsil	59,815	2,80,579	4.7	2
3	Bhakkar Tehsil	67,273	2,97,467	4.4	3
4	Isa Khel Tehsil	17,051	81,651	4.8	4
	URBAN LOCALITIES				
5	**Mianwali District**	**26,821**	**1,20,924**	**4.5**	5
6	Mianwali Municipality	5,126	25,903	5.0	6
7	Bhakkar Town	4,141	17,301	4.2	7
8	Daud Khel	3,232	12,494	3.9	8
9	Kundian Pacca	2,970	14,170	4.8	9
10	Musa Khel	2,170	10,430	4.8	10
11	Darya Khan	2,138	9,647	4.5	11
12	Mochh	1,916	8,678	4.5	12
13	Kala Bagh Town Committee	1,707	7,723	4.5	13
14	Isa Khel Town	1,368	3,614	4.6	14
15	Kallur Kot Town Committee	1,308	5,798	4.4	15
16	Liaquatabad	772	2,466	3.2	16

TABLE 8—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960

	Families by type				Families with		
	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 sons and/or daughters but having parents and/or daughter-in-law	other relatives	non-relatives	
1	**12,103**	**10,640**	**73,615**	**47,781**	**34,518**	**5,388**	1
2	4,977	4,156	29,642	21,040	14,746	1,883	2
3	5,809	5,417	35,814	20,233	14,857	2,928	3
4	1,317	1,067	8,159	6,508	4,915	577	4
	URBAN LOCALITIES						
5	**3,276**	**1,960**	**11,894**	**9,691**	**7,787**	**1,514**	5
6	454	349	2,341	1,982	1,622	361	6
7	698	308	1,609	1,499	1,419	403	7
8	603	259	1,381	989	781	227	8
9	390	180	1,400	1,000	620	60	9
10	100	160	1,010	900	560	60	10
11	179	175	960	824	594	66	11
12	161	167	1,039	549	355	18	12
13	181	141	800	585	492	45	13
14	127	67	576	598	516	82	14
15	116	90	581	521	438	50	15
16	267	64	197	244	390	142	16

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 9—FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY—1960

	Locality	Families	Families by number of persons per family			
			1	2	3	
	ALL AREAS					
1	**Mianwali District**	**1,44,139**	**12,103**	**19,093**	**19,788**	1
2	Mianwali Tehsil	59,815	4,977	7,766	7,466	2
3	Bhakkar Tehsil	67,273	5,809	9,306	10,031	3
4	Isa Khel Tehsil	17,051	1,317	2,021	2,291	4
	URBAN LOCALITIES					
5	**Mianwali District**	**26,821**	**3,276**	**3,382**	**3,325**	5
6	Mianwali Municipality	5,126	454	595	527	6
7	Bhakkar Town	4,114	698	486	553	7
8	Daud Khel	3,232	603	417	426	8
9	Kundian Pacca	2,970	390	280	350	9
10	Musa Khel	2,170	100	280	230	10
11	Darya Khan	2,138	179	278	310	11
12	Mochh	1,916	161	347	205	12
13	Kala Bagh Town Committee	1,707	181	255	235	13
14	Isa Khel Town	1,368	127	198	178	14
15	Kallur Kot Town Committee	1,308	116	151	211	15
16	Liaquatabad	772	267	95	100	16

TABLE 9—FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY—1960

	Family by number of persons per family							Average number of persons per family	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over		
	ALL AREAS								
1	**22,660**	**22,163**	**18,393**	**13,274**	**8,419**	**4,499**	**3,747**	**4.6**	1
2	9,078	8,940	7,911	6,051	3,679	2,065	1,882	4.7	2
3	11,090	10,603	8,299	5,535	3,544	1,873	1,183	4.4	3
4	2,492	2,620	2,183	1,688	1,196	561	682	4.8	4
	URBAN LOCALITIES								
5	**3,960**	**3,912**	**3,252**	**2,482**	**1,366**	**965**	**901**	**4.5**	5
6	647	700	648	559	437	297	262	5.1	6
7	627	539	463	330	193	113	112	4.2	7
8	529	503	424	214	—	54	62	3.9	8
9	370	520	300	240	230	130	160	4.8	9
10	410	350	280	290	120	80	30	4.8	10
11	335	334	299	189	118	49	47	4.5	11
12	270	269	231	267	—	90	69	4.5	12
13	231	221	218	136	103	56	71	4.5	13
14	203	181	177	113	84	55	52	4.6	14
15	233	207	159	113	56	33	29	4.4	15
16	98	88	53	31	25	8	7	3.2	16

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

Copy No. I

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

HOUSING CENSUS REGISTER, 1960

Admn. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block

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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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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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

MIANWALI

PART-IV

POPULATION TABLES

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF

THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE

TABLE I—POPULATION BY SEX, AREA AND PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE—1951 AND 1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Locality	Land Area (Sq. Miles) 1961	1961			
			Population			Females per 1,000 Males
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	
1	**Mianwali District**	**5,403**	**7,46,733**	**3,93,375**	**3,53,358**	**898**
2	Bhakkar Tehsil	3,148	3,32,882	1,77,386	1,55,496	877
3	Isakhel Tehsil	719	95,585	48,726	46,859	962
4	Mianwali Tehsil	1,536	3,18,266	1,67,263	1,51,003	903

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Locality	Urban Population					
		1961			1951	Variation 1951—61	
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent
1	**Mianwali District** ..	**1,42,196**	**77,008**	**65,188**	**58,204**	**83,992**	**144.31**
2	Bhakkar Tehsil ..	39,005	21,681	17,324	17,974	21,031	117.01
3	Isakhel Tehsil ..	16,684	8,594	8,090	16,898	—205	—1.21
4	Mianwali Tehsil ..	86,507	46,733	39,774	23,341	63,166	270.62

TABLE 1—POPULATION BY SEX, AREA AND PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE—1951 AND 1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	1951				Increase/decrease in population 1951—61		Persons per square mile		
	Population			Females per, 1000 Males	Number	Per cent	1961	1951	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female						
1	**5,49,549**	**2,89,424**	**2,60,125**	**899**	**1,97,184**	**35.88**	**138**	**102**	1
2	2,33,733	1,24,835	1,08,898	872	99,149	42.42	106	74	2
3	75,682	38,711	36,971	955	19,903	26.30	133	105	3
4	2,40,134	1,25,878	1,14,256	908	78,132	32.54	207	156	4

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Rural Population						
	1961			Number	Variation 1951—61		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent	
1	**6,04,537**	**3,16,367**	**2,88,170**	**4,92,295**	**1,12,242**	**22.80**	1
2	2,93,877	1,55,705	1,38,172	2,16,498	77,379	35.74	2
3	78,901	40,132	38,769	59,002	19,899	33.73	3
4	2,31,759	1,20,530	1,11,229	2,16,795	14,964	6.90	4

TABLE 3—POPULATION, BY SEX AND RELIGION, OF CITY OR HEADQUARTERS TOWN, 1961 AND POPULATION BY RELIGION, 1951

(Class—I. Urban Areas 1,00,000 or more inhabitants)

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Locality	Religion	Population 1961		
			Both Sexes	Male	
1	**Mianwali Municipality** ..	(*a*) **All Religions** ..	**31,398**	**17,031**	1
2		(*b*) Muslims ..	31,072	16,849	2
3		*Per cent* ..	*98.96*	*98,193*	3
4		(*c*) Caste Hindus ..	—	—	4
5		(*d*) Scheduled Caste	—	—	5
6		(*e*) Christians ..	137	81	6
7		(*f*) Other Religions	189	101	7

TABLE 4—CITY BY POPULATION BY SEX, AREA AND DENSITY—1951, 1961.

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

Locality	Number of Persons, 1961			Number of Persons, 1951		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mianwali Municipality	**31,398**	**17,031**	**14,367**	**23,341**	**12,637**	**10,704**

TABLE 3—POPULATION BY SEX, AND RELIGION, OF CITY OR HEADQUARTER TOWN 1961 AND POPULATION BY RELIGION, 1951

(Class I.—Urban Areas 1,00,000 or more inhabitants).

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Population 1951		Increase 1951—1961 Both Sexes		
	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent	
1	**14,367**	**23,340**	**8,058**	**34.52**	1
2	14,223	23,073	7,999	34.67	2
3	*98.99*	*98.86*	*99.27*	—	3
4	—	—	—	—	4
5	—	—	—	—	5
6	56	267	—130	—48.69	6
7	88	—	189	100.0	7

TABLE 4—CITY BY POPULATION BY SEX, AREA AND DENSITY—1951, 1961.

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

Increase (—Decrease) 1951—61		Females per 1,000 miles	
Number	Per cent	1961	1951
844	**847**	**8,057**	**35**

TABLE 5—DECENNIAL CHANGES IN POPULATION OF TOWNS—1901 TO 1961

(Showing Variation in Number of Persons and Per cent)

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Locality	1901	1911			1921			
		Population	Population	Variation		Population	Variation		
				Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
1	**Mianwali District** ..	**3,01,910**	**3,41,377**	**39,467**	**31.1**	**3,58,205**	**16,828**	**4.9**	1
2	Darya Khan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	Kallurkot Town ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	Bhakkar Town ..	5,312	5,388	76	1.4	6,198	810	15.03	4
5	Kala Bagh Town ..	5,824	6,654	830	14.3	8,455	1,801	27.1	5
6	Isakhel Town ..	7,630	6,868	—762	—10.0	6,172	—696	—10.1	6
7	Daudkhel Town ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	Mochh Town ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
9	Musakhel ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
10	Kundian Pacca Town ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
11	Liaquatabad Town ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	*Mianwali Municipal Committee*	—	*7,064*	—	—	*9,115*	*2,051*	*29.0*	12

TABLE 5—DECENNIAL CHANGES IN POPULATION OF TOWNS—(1901 TO 1961)

(Showing Variation in Number of Persons and Per cent)

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons.

	1931			1941			1951			1961			
	Population	Variation		Population	Variation		Population	Variation		Population	Variation		
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
1	**4,11,539**	**53,334**	**14.9**	**5,06,321**	**94,782**	**23.0**	**5,50,499**	**44,178**	**8.7**	**7,46,733**	**1,96,234**	**35.65**	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,533	—	—	2
3	—	—	—	4,001	—	—	5,577	1,576	39.4	6,723	1,146	20.55	3
4	6,857	659	10.63	9,006	2,149	31.8	12,397	3,391	37.7	21,749	9,352	75.44	4
5	8,353	—102	—1.2	8,714	361	4.3	10,523	1,809	20.8	9,073	—1,450	—13.78	5
6	7,515	1,343	21.8	7,931	416	5.5	6,366	—1,565	—19.7	7,611	1,245	19.56	6
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,524	—	—	7
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,126	—	—	8
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,151	—	—	9
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,429	—	—	10
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,879	—	—	11
12	15,412	6,297	69.1	22,825	7,413	48.1	23,341	516	2.3	31,398	8,057	34.52	12

TABLE 6—POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, 1951, 1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age group	1961				
		Population	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
	BOTH SEXES					
1	**All Ages** ..	**7,46,733**	**4,10,721**	**2,96,548**	**37,754**	**1,710**
	MALES					
2	**All Ages** ..	**3,93,375**	**2,32,351**	**1,46,212**	**14,131**	**681**
3	0—9 ..	1,32,189	1,32,189	—	—	—
4	10—19 ..	77,136	69,990	6,988	121	37
5	20—29 ..	98,234	27,025	68,217	2,667	325
6	40—59 ..	56,965	2,501	49,424	4,828	212
7	60 & over ..	28,851	646	21,583	6,515	107
	FEMALES					
8	**All Ages** ..	**3,53,358**	**1,78,370**	**1,50,336**	**23,623**	**1,029**
9	0—9 ..	1,24,009	1,24,009	—	—	—
10	10—19 ..	63,255	46,789	16,245	114	107
11	20—39 ..	94,344	6,396	84,998	2,437	513
12	40—59 ..	49,016	845	39,233	8,645	293
13	60 & over ..	22,734	331	9,860	12,427	116

TABLE 6—POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, 1951, 1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Population	1951				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
			BOTH SEXES			
1	**5,49,549**	**3,17,972**	**1,83,607**	**46,205**	**1,765**	1
			MALES			
2	**2,89,424**	**1,68,084**	**99,076**	**21,956**	**308**	2
3	87,675	87,675	—	—	—	3
4	65,187	52,250	12,718	133	86	4
5	67,688	24,456	42,126	972	134	5
6	48,368	3,460	35,260	9,584	64	6
7	20,506	243	8,972	11,267	24	7
			FEMALES			
8	**2,60,125**	**1,49,888**	**84,531**	**24,249**	**1,457**	8
9	74,551	74,551	—	—	—	9
10	73,761	60,465	13,004	281	11	10
11	46,185	13,258	31,623	1,082	222	11
12	41,177	1,589	30,422	8,483	683	12
13	24,451	25	9,482	14,403	541	13

TABLE 7—POPULATION BY AGE IN COMPLETED YEAR BY 5 YEARS AGE GROUPS SEX AND MARITAL STATUS—1961

All Areas, Urban and Rural

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of persons

	Marital Status	Sex	All Ages	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	
1	**All Area**	**T**	**7,46,733**	**22,921**	**1,05,334**	**1,27,943**	**76,105**	**64,286**	1
2		**M**	**3,93,375**	**11,686**	**53,660**	**66,843**	**41,892**	**35,244**	2
3		**F**	**3,53,358**	**11,235**	**51,674**	**61,100**	**34,213**	**29,042**	3
4	Never Married	T	4,10,721	22,921	1,05,334	1,27,943	72,159	44,620	4
5		M	2,32,351	11,686	53,660	66,843	40,057	29,933	5
6		F	1,78,370	11,235	51,674	61,100	32,102	14,687	6
7	Married	T	2,96,548	—	—	—	3,861	19,372	7
8		M	1,46,212	—	—	—	1,795	5,193	8
9		F	1,50,336	—	—	—	2,066	14,179	9
10	Widowed	T	37,754	—	—	—	63	172	10
11		M	14,131	—	—	—	36	85	11
12		F	23,623	—	—	—	27	87	12
13	Divorced	T	1,710	—	—	—	22	122	13
14		M	681	—	—	—	4	33	14
15		F	1,029	—	—	—	18	89	15
16	**Urban Area**	**T**	**1,42,196**	**4,327**	**18,402**	**23,139**	**15,594**	**12,695**	16
17		**M**	**77,008**	**2,218**	**9,372**	**12,039**	**8,288**	**7,330**	17
18		**F**	**65,188**	**2,109**	**9,030**	**11,100**	**7,306**	**5,365**	18
19	Never Married	T	78,584	4,327	18,402	23,139	14,327	9,058	19
20		M	45,375	2,218	9,372	12,039	7,737	6,274	20
21		F	33,209	2,109	9,030	11,100	6,590	2,784	21
22	Married	T	55,940	—	—	—	1,263	3,571	22
23		M	28,720	—	—	—	548	1,032	23
24		F	27,220	—	—	—	715	2,539	24
25	Widowed	T	7,352	—	—	—	3	32	25
26		M	2,807	—	—	—	2	17	26
27		F	4,545	—	—	—	1	15	27
28	Divorced	T	320	—	—	—	1	34	28
29		M	106	—	—	—	1	7	29
30		F	214	—	—	—	—	27	30
31	**Rural Area**	**T**	**6,04,537**	**18,594**	**86,932**	**1,04,804**	**60,511**	**51,591**	31
32		**M**	**3,16,367**	**9,468**	**44,288**	**54,804**	**33,601**	**27,914**	32
33		**F**	**2,88,170**	**9,126**	**42,644**	**50,000**	**26,907**	**23,677**	33
34	Never Married	T	3,32,137	18,594	86,932	1,04,804	57,832	35,562	34
35		M	1,86,976	9,468	44,288	54,804	32,320	23,659	35
36		F	1,45,161	9,126	42,644	50,000	25,512	11,903	36
37	Married	T	2,40,608	—	—	—	2,598	15,801	37
38		M	1,17,492	—	—	—	1,247	4,161	38
39		F	1,23,116	—	—	—	1,351	11,640	39
40	Widowed	T	30,402	—	—	—	60	140	40
41		M	11,324	—	—	—	34	68	41
42		F	19,078	—	—	—	26	72	42
43	Divorced	T	1,390	—	—	—	21	88	43
44		M	575	—	—	—	3	26	44
45		F	815	—	—	—	18	62	45

TABLE 7—POPULATION BY AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS BY 5 YEARS AGE GROUPS SEX AND MARITAL STATUS—1961

All Areas, Urban and Rural

MIANWALI DISTRICT

Number of persons

	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 and over	
1	**51,987**	**54,790**	**46,314**	**39,487**	**31,936**	**27,302**	**28,368**	**18,375**	**51,585**	1
2	**26,762**	**27,316**	**23,420**	**20,736**	**16,880**	**14,927**	**15,474**	**9,684**	**28,851**	2
3	**25,225**	**27,474**	**22,894**	**18,751**	**15,056**	**12,375**	**12,894**	**8,691**	**22,934**	3
4	17,282	9,156	4,115	2,868	1,287	782	653	624	977	4
5	13,933	7,512	3,319	2,261	964	585	473	479	646	5
6	3,349	1,644	796	607	323	197	180	145	331	6
7	33,856	44,257	40,491	34,611	27,832	23,486	22,982	14,357	31,443	7
8	12,394	19,082	19,191	17,550	14,815	13,143	13,445	8,021	21,583	8
9	21,462	25,175	21,300	17,061	13,017	10,343	9,537	6,336	9,860	9
10	658	1,145	1,482	1,819	2,655	2,916	4,610	3,292	18,942	10
11	363	645	817	842	1,025	1,153	1,506	1,144	6,515	11
12	295	500	665	977	1,630	1,763	3,104	2,148	12,427	12
13	191	232	226	189	162	118	123	102	223	13
14	72	77	93	83	76	46	50	40	107	14
15	119	155	133	106	86	72	73	62	116	15
16	**11,661**	**11,269**	**9,129**	**7,922**	**6,067**	**5,016**	**5,415**	**3,224**	**8,336**	16
17	**6,652**	**6,223**	**4,971**	**4,516**	**3,207**	**2,837**	**3,007**	**1,665**	**4,683**	17
18	**5,009**	**5,046**	**4,158**	**3,406**	**2,860**	**2,189**	**2,408**	**1,559**	**3,653**	18
19	4,473	2,217	1,021	858	235	156	143	98	130	19
20	3,754	1,914	819	700	163	118	117	57	93	20
21	719	303	202	158	72	38	26	41	37	21
22	6,978	8,750	7,724	6,681	5,212	4,230	4,275	2,409	4,847	22
23	2,793	4,136	3,942	3,623	2,798	2,473	2,557	1,367	3,451	23
24	4,185	4,614	3,782	3,058	2,414	1,757	1,718	1,042	1,396	24
25	162	259	328	356	588	615	974	701	3,334	25
26	87	161	193	182	234	244	324	237	1,126	26
27	75	98	135	176	354	371	650	464	2,208	27
28	48	43	56	27	32	15	23	16	25	28
29	18	12	17	11	12	2	9	4	13	29
30	30	31	39	16	20	13	14	12	12	30
31	**40,326**	**43,521**	**37,185**	**31,565**	**25,869**	**22,286**	**22,953**	**15,151**	**45,249**	31
32	**20,110**	**21,093**	**18,449**	**16,220**	**13,673**	**12,090**	**12,467**	**8,019**	**24,168**	32
33	**20,216**	**22,428**	**18,736**	**15,345**	**12,196**	**10,196**	**10,486**	**7,132**	**19,081**	33
34	12,809	6,939	3,094	2,010	1,052	626	510	526	847	34
35	101.79	5,598	2,500	1,561	801	467	356	422	553	35
36	2,630	1,341	594	449	251	159	154	104	274	36
37	26,878	35,507	32,767	27,930	22,620	19,256	18,707	11,948	26,596	37
38	9,601	14,946	15,249	13,927	12,017	10,670	10,888	6,654	18,132	38
39	17,277	20,561	17,518	14,003	10,603	8,536	7,819	5,294	8,464	39
40	496	886	1,154	1,463	2,067	2,301	3,636	2,591	15,608	40
41	276	484	624	660	791	909	1,182	907	5,389	41
42	220	402	530	803	1,276	1,392	2,454	1,684	10,219	42
43	143	189	170	162	130	103	100	86	198	43
44	54	65	76	72	64	44	41	36	94	44
45	89	124	94	90	66	59	59	50	104	45

TABLE 8—POPULATION BY AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER BY TEN YEAR AGE GROUPS IN COMPLETED YEARS AND BY SEX—1961

All Areas, Urban and Rural

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Aged 60 years and over	60—69	
1	**Mianwali District**	**T**	**51,585**	**31,002**	1
2		**M**	**28,851**	**17,445**	2
3		**F**	**22,734**	**13,557**	3
4	Urban Areas	T	8,336	5,241	4
5		M	4,683	2,961	5
6		F	3,653	2,280	6
7	Rural Areas	T	43,249	25,761	7
8		M	24,168	14,484	8
9		F	19,081	11,277	9

TABLE 8—POPULATION BY AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER BY TEN YEAR AGE GROUPS IN COMPLETED YEARS AND BY SEX—1961

All Areas, Urban and Rural

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	70—79	80—89	90—99	100 and over	
1	**12,843**	**5,675**	**1,493**	**572**	1
2	**7,278**	**3,102**	**827**	**199**	2
3	**5,565**	**2,573**	**666**	**373**	3
4	2,030	770	235	60	4
5	1,146	404	139	33	5
6	884	366	96	27	6
7	10,823	4,905	1,258	512	7
8	6,132	2,698	688	166	8
9	4,681	2,207	570	346	9

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

All Areas/Urban and Rural

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age-group	All Areas			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**All Ages 0 to 9** ..	**2,56,198**	**1,32,189**	**1,24,009**	1
2	**Infants under 1 year** ..	**22,921**	**11,686**	**11,235**	2
3	Under 1 month ..	1,886	990	896	3
4	1 month(s) ..	2,652	1,381	1,271	4
5	2 ,, ..	2,372	1,190	1,182	5
6	3 ,, ..	2,326	1,201	1,125	6
7	4 ,, ..	2,159	1,124	1,035	7
8	5 ,, ..	1,670	893	777	8
9	6 ,, ..	3,986	1,947	2,039	9
10	7 ,, ..	1,193	631	562	10
11	8 ,, ..	1,651	790	861	11
12	9 ,, ..	1,275	631	644	12
13	10 ,, ..	1,217	623	594	13
14	11 ,, ..	534	285	249	14
15	**Children 1—4 years** ..	**1,05,334**	**53,660**	**51,674**	15
16	1 year(s) ..	21,614	11,138	10,476	16
17	2 ,, ..	27,003	13,820	13,183	17
18	3 ,, ..	30,290	14,841	15,449	18
19	4 ,, ..	26,427	13,861	12,566	19
20	**Children 5—9 years** ..	**1,27,943**	**66,843**	**61,100**	20
21	5 years ..	28,486	14,764	13,722	21
22	6 ,, ..	24,464	13,060	11,404	22
23	7 ,, ..	25,569	13,247	12,322	23
24	8 ,, ..	23,576	12,344	11,232	24
25	9 ,, ..	25,848	13,428	12,420	25
26	**Children 10—14 years** ..	**76,105**	**41,892**	**34,213**	26
27	10—11 years ..	27,479	14,866	12,613	27
28	21—14 ,, ..	48,626	27,026	21,600	28

TABLE 9—CHILDREN AGE 0—14 IN COMPLETED MONTHS/YEARS SHOWING SINGLE MONTH TO 11 MONTHS, SINGLE YEAR TO 9 YEARS AND THE AGE-GROUPS 10—11 AND 12—14

All Areas, Urban and Rural

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Urban Areas			Rural Areas			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**45,868**	**23,629**	**22,239**	**2,10,330**	**1,08,560**	**1,01,770**	1
2	**4,327**	**2,218**	**2,109**	**18,594**	**9,468**	**9,126**	2
3	406	231	175	1,480	759	721	3
4	466	227	239	2,189	1,154	1,032	4
5	428	220	208	1,944	970	974	5
6	458	242	216	1,868	959	909	6
7	436	227	209	1,723	897	826	7
8	319	169	150	1,351	724	627	8
9	659	313	346	3,327	1,634	1,693	9
10	253	126	127	940	505	435	10
11	307	130	177	1,344	660	684	11
12	246	130	116	1,029	501	528	12
13	237	127	110	980	496	484	13
14	112	76	36	422	209	213	14
15	**18,402**	**9,372**	**9,030**	**86,932**	**44,288**	**42,644**	15
16	3,812	1,964	1,848	17,802	9,174	8,628	16
17	4,725	2,399	2,326	22,278	11,421	10,857	17
18	5,229	2,646	2,583	25,061	12,195	12,866	18
19	4,636	2,363	2,273	21,791	11,498	10,293	19
20	**23,139**	**12,039**	**11,100**	**1,04,804**	**54,804**	**50,000**	20
21	5,226	2,662	2,564	23,260	12,102	11,158	21
22	4,650	2,460	2,190	19,814	10,600	9,214	22
23	4,241	2,208	2,033	21,328	11,039	10,289	23
24	4,481	2,330	2,151	19,095	10,014	9,081	24
25	4,541	2,379	2,162	21,307	11,049	10,258	25
26	**15,594**	**8,288**	**7,306**	**60,511**	**33,604**	**26,907**	26
27	6,040	3,285	2,755	21,439	11,581	9,858	27
28	9,554	5,003	4,551	39,072	22,023	17,049	28

TABLE 10—POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Place of Birth	Place of Enumeration			
		Mianwali District			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**All Places**	**7,46,733**	**3,93,375**	**3,53,358**	1
2	**East Pakistan**	**71**	**49**	**22**	2
3	Rajshahi Division	7	5	2	3
4	Khulna Division	—	—	—	4
5	Dacca Division	51	34	17	5
6	Chittagong Division	13	10	3	6
7	**West Pakistan**	**6,97,225**	**3,66,101**	**3,31,124**	7
8	Hazara District	337	235	102	8
9	Mardan District	277	188	89	9
10	Peshawar District	715	420	295	10
11	Kohat District	3,591	2,044	1,547	11
12	D.I. Khan District	3,152	1,600	1,552	12
13	Bannu District	1,898	1,021	877	13
14	Campbellpur District	2,911	1,936	975	14
15	Rawalpindi District	787	479	308	15
16	Jhelum District	1,583	1,032	551	16
17	Gujrat District	2,880	1,809	1,071	17
18	Sargodha District	4,175	2,417	1,758	18
19	Mianwali District	6,56,724	3,42,978	3,13,746	19
20	Lyallpur District	4,644	2,447	2,197	20
21	Jhang District	1,520	836	684	21
22	Lahore District	2,079	1,148	931	22
23	Gujranwala District	1,201	722	479	23
24	Sheikhupura District	1,057	659	398	24
25	Sialkot District	1,513	884	629	25
26	D.G. Khan District	231	135	96	26
27	Muzaffargarh District	1,423	709	714	27
28	Multan District	1,532	776	756	28
29	Montgomery District	1,673	895	778	29
30	Bahawalpur District	516	283	233	30
31	Bahawalnagar District	121	69	52	31
32	Rahimyar Khan District	74	44	30	32
33	Jacobabad District	4	2	2	33
34	Sukkur District	43	17	26	34
35	Larkana District	3	2	1	35
36	Nawabshah District	41	22	19	36
37	Khairpur District	4	3	1	37
38	Hyderabad District	62	33	29	38
39	Dadu District	34	17	17	39
40	Tharparkar District	—	—	—	40
41	Sanghar District	—	—	—	41
42	Thatta District	—	—	—	42

TABLE 10—POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Place of Birth	Place of Enumeration			
		Mianwali District			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
43	Quetta/Pishin District	78	52	26	43
44	Sibi District	—	—	—	44
45	Loralai District	113	55	58	45
46	Zhob District	27	13	14	46
47	Chagai District	—	—	—	47
48	Kalat District	—	—	—	48
49	Mekran District	—	—	—	49
50	Kharan District	—	—	—	50
51	Karachi District	187	104	83	51
52	Lasbella District	—	—	—	52
53	Frontier Regions	15	15	—	53
54	**Pakistanis born in Kashmir .. ..**	**215**	**142**	**73**	54
55	**Other parts of Pak/India Sub-continent ..**	**49,040**	**26,953**	**22,087**	55
56	**Other Muslim Countries .. ..**	**151**	**111**	**40**	56
57	Afghanistan	56	38	18	57
58	Arabian Peninsula	8	4	4	58
59	Indonesia	74	63	11	59
60	Iran	6	3	3	60
61	Iraq	3	1	2	61
62	Others	4	2	2	62
63	**Other Countries in Asia .. ..**	**11**	**8**	**3**	63
64	Burma	9	7	2	64
65	Ceylon	—	—	—	65
66	China	—	—	—	66
67	Tibet	—	—	—	67
68	Others	2	1	1	68
69	**Other Muslim Countries .. ..**	**10**	**5**	**5**	69
70	**Other Countries .. .. ..**	**10**	**6**	**4**	70

TABLE 11—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS, 1951, 1961

Number of Persons

	Locality	All Religions		Muslims		
		1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	**Mianwali District**	**7,46,733**	**5,49,549**	**7,44,506**	**5,48,901**	1
2	Bhakkar Tehsil	3,32,882	2,33,733	3,32,508	2,33,725	2
3	Isakhel Tehsil	95,585	75,682	95,511	75,659	3
4	Mianwali Tehsil	3,18,266	2,40,134	3,16,487	2,39,517	4

TABLE 12—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX, 1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	All Religions		Muslims	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mianwali District	**3,93,375**	**3,53,358**	**3,92,178**	**3,52,338**

TABLE 11—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS, 1951, 1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Caste Hindus		Scheduled Caste		Christians		Budhists		Parsis		Others		
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1051	
1	—	—	—	—	**2,227**	**648**	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	—	—	—	—	374	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	—	—	—	—	74	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	—	—	—	—	1,779	617	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

TABLE 12—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX, 1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

Caste Hindus		Scheduled Castes		Christians		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
—	—	—	—	**1,197**	**1,030**	—	—

TABLE 13—DISABLED PERSONS BY SEX, AGE GROUPS AND NATURE OF DISABILITY—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Age Group		Totally Blind		Deaf and Dumb		Crippled		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	**All Ages**	..	**804**	**973**	**615**	**334**	**845**	**473**	1
2	0—9	..	65	61	185	88	170	89	2
3	10—19	..	76	77	140	67	170	77	3
4	20—39	..	107	92	141	81	183	111	4
5	40 & over	..	556	743	150	98	322	196	5

TABLE 14—POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUES AND SEX—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Mother Tongue	Number			Percentage			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**TOTAL**	**7,46,733**	**3,93,375**	**3,53,353**	**100**	**100**	**100**	1
	Dravidian Family							
2	Brahui	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	South Indian Languages	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
	Indo-European Family							
	Dardic Branch—							
4	Kafir Tongues ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Kashmiri	17	17	—	—	—	—	5
6	Kohwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	Kohistani	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	European Branch—							
8	English	17	9	8	—	—	—	8
	Indo-Aryan Branch—							
9	Bengali	63	40	23	.01	.10	.01	9
10	Gujrati	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
11	Hindi	11	11	—	—	—	—	11
12	Marathi	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	Punjabi	8,74,533	3,55,595	3,18,938	90.33	90.40	90.26	13
14	Rajasthani	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
15	Sindhi	145	67	78	.02	.02	.02	15
16	Urdu	33,287	18,074	15,213	4.59	4.59	4.31	16
	Iranian Branch							
17	Baluchi ..	18	17	1	—	—	—	17
18	Persian ..	35	13	22	—	0.01	—	18
19	Pushtu ..	38,600	19,528	19,072	5.18	4.97	5.40	19
	Semitic Branch							
20	Arabic	2	—	2	—	—	—	20
21	Other Languages and Languages not stated	4	4	—	—	—	—	21

TABLE 15—PERSONS WHO COMMONLY SPEAK ONE OF MORE OR THE MAIN LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN 1951—1961

Includes both the persons who claimed the language as their Mother Tongue (see Table 14) and those who reported it as an additional language commonly spoken. Since many people can speak more than one language the totals do not agree with the total population.

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Population and languages	Mianwali District						
		1961			1951	Percentage		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951	
1	**Population** ..	**3,93,375**	**3,53,358**	**7,46,733**	**5,49,549**	**100**	**100**	1
2	Bengali ..	72	29	101	90	—	—	2
3	Punjabi ..	3,65,279	3,23,997	6,89,276	5,46,526	92.3	99.5	3
4	Pushtu ..	24,288	20,851	45,139	3,916	6.0	0.7	4
5	Sindhi ..	184	123	307	8	—	—	5
6	Urdu ..	54,080	21,891	75,971	52,710	10.2	9.6	6
7	Baluchi ..	45	7	52	1	—	—	7
8	Brahui ..	20	3	23	—	—	—	8
9	Persian ..	4,045	613	4,658	4,157	0.6	0.8	9
10	Arabic ..	3,853	3,521	7,374	34	1.0	—	10
11	English ..	9,393	1,099	10,492	4,143	1.4	0.8	11

TABLE 16—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX—1961

All localities

Definition of literacy in 1961 Census was "Able to read with understanding".

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Locality	Population 1961			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**Mianwali District** ..	**7,46,733**	**3,93,375**	**3,53,358**	1
2	Bhakkar Tehsil ..	3,32,882	1,77,386	1,55,496	2
3	Isakhel ..	95,585	48,726	46,859	3
4	Mianwali Tehsil ..	3,18,266	1,67,263	1,51,003	4

TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX IN TOWNS—1961

Definition of Literacy in 1961 Census was "Able to read with understanding"

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Locality	Population 1961			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	Mianwali Municipality	31,398	17,031	14,367	1
2	Bhakkar Town	21,749	12,486	9,263	2
3	Daudkhel	17,824	9,580	7,944	3
4	Kundian Pacca	14,429	7,804	6,625	4
5	Musakhel	11,151	5,627	5,524	5
6	Darya Khan	10,533	5,617	4,916	6
7	Kala Bagh Town	9,073	4,788	4,285	7
8	Mochh	8,126	3,987	4,139	8
9	Isakhel Town	7,611	3,806	3,805	9
10	Kallur Kot Town	6,723	3,578	3,145	10
11	Liaquatabad	3,879	2,704	1,175	11

TABLE 16—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX—1961

All Localities

Definition of literacy in 1961 Census was "Able to read understanding".

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Number of Literate Persons 1961			Literate Persons as per cent of Total Populaiton in sex group.			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**91,251**	**78,525**	**12,726**	**12.22**	**19.96**	**3.60**	1
2	32,988	28,763	4,225	9.91	16.21	2.72	2
3	9,535	8,552	983	9.98	17.55	2.10	3
4	48,728	41,210	7,518	15.31	24.64	4.98	4

TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX IN TOWNS—1961

Definition of Literacy in 1961 Census was "Able to read with understanding".

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Number of Literate Persons 1961			Literate Persons as per cent of total Population, in sex groups			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	8,672	6,840	1,832	27.62	40.16	12.75	1
2	5,918	4,920	998	27.21	39.40	10.74	2
3	3,907	3,233	674	22.30	33.75	8.48	3
4	3,426	2,595	831	23.74	33.25	12.54	4
5	1,558	1,513	45	13.97	26.89	0.81	5
6	1,332	1,147	185	12.65	20.42	3.76	6
7	1,402	1,266	136	15.45	26.44	3.17	7
8	1,591	1,362	229	19.58	34.16	5.53	8
9	1,664	1,338	326	21.86	35.16	8.57	9
10	1,217	1,004	213	18.10	28.06	6.77	10
11	1,641	1,391	250	42.30	51.44	21.28	11

TABLE 18—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961

Definition of Literate in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding."

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

Locality	All Literates			Muslims			Caste Hindus	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mianwali District	**91,251**	**78,525**	**12,726**	**90,886**	**78,267**	**12,619**	—	—

TABLE 19—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATES, BY AGE AND SEX—1961

Urban and Rural

"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.

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age Group	Sex	Number of Persons			Urban Areas		
			All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Able to write	Able to read	
1	**All Ages** ..	**T**	**7,46,733**	**1,42,196**	**6,04,537**	**29,244**	**3,084**	1
2		**M**	**3,93,375**	**77,008**	**3,16,367**	**24,732**	**1,877**	2
3		**F**	**3,53,358**	**65,188**	**2,88,170**	**4,512**	**1,207**	3
4	0—4 ..	T	1,28,255	22,729	1,05,526	—	—	4
5		M	65,346	11,590	53,756	—	—	5
6		F	62,909	11,139	51,770	—	—	6
7	5—9 ..	T	1,27,943	23,139	1,04,804	1,947	1,062	7
8		M	66,843	12,039	54,804	1,450	792	8
9		F	61,100	11,100	50,000	497	270	9
10	10—14 ..	T	76,105	15,594	60,511	5,777	807	10
11		M	4,1892	8,288	33,604	4,610	519	11
12		F	34,213	7,306	26,907	1,167	288	12
13	15—19 ..	T	64,286	12,695	51,591	5,288	256	13
14		M	35,244	7,330	27,914	4,381	116	14
15		F	29042	5,365	23,677	907	140	15
16	20—24 ..	T	51,987	11,661	40,326	4,376	180	16
17		M	26,762	6,652	20,110	3,771	68	17
18		F	25,225	5,009	20,216	605	112	18
19	25 and over ..	T	2,98,157	56,378	2,41,779	11,856	779	19
20		M	1,57,288	3,1109	1,26,179	10,520	382	20
21		F	1,40,869	25,269	1,15,600	1,336	397	21

TABLE 18—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961

Definition of Literate in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding".

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

Scheduled Castes		Christians		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
—	—	258	107	—	—

TABLE 19—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATES BY AGE AND SEX—1961

Urban and Rural

"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.

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Urban Areas		Rural Areas				
	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	
1	**15,046**	**94,822**	**47,080**	**11,843**	**52,232**	**4,93,382**	1
2	**3,200**	**47,199**	**44,283**	**7,633**	**14,240**	**2,50,211**	2
3	**11,846**	**47,623**	**2,797**	**4,210**	**37,992**	**2,43,171**	3
4	—	22,729	—	—	—	1,05,526	4
5	—	11,590	—	—	—	53,756	5
6	—	11,139	—	—	—	51,770	6
7	1,559	18,571	3,377	2,962	4,650	93,815	7
8	270	9,527	3,153	2,510	903	48,238	8
9	1,289	9,044	224	452	3,747	45,577	9
10	2,068	6,942	10,768	3,442	7,364	38,937	10
11	240	2,919	10,170	2,452	1,359	19,623	11
12	1,828	4,023	598	990	6,005	19,314	12
13	1,808	5,343	9,663	1,256	7,031	33,641	13
14	195	2,638	9,061	636	1,408	16,809	14
15	1,613	2,705	602	620	5,623	16,832	15
16	1,649	5,456	5,958	807	5,645	27,916	16
17	255	2,558	5,597	347	1,168	12,998	17
18	1,394	2,898	361	460	4,477	14,918	18
19	**7,962**	35,781	17,314	3,376	27,542	1,93,547	19
20	**2,240**	17,967	16,302	1,688	9,402	98,787	20
21	**5,722**	17,814	1,012	1,688	18,140	94,760	21

TABLE 20—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY—1951 AND 1961

(i) *Number of persons able to read and write is shown in ordinary type, those able to read with understanding but not write are in Italics.*

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

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Locality	Bengali		Punjabi		Pushto	
		1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	**Mianwali District**	**13**	**3**	**366**	**2,056**	**83**	**138**
2		*(20)*	*(—)*	*(46)*	*(163)*	*(18)*	*(16)*

TABLE 21—STUDENTS WHO WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, ETC., AT THE TIME OF CENSUS—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age Group	Sex.	All Grades	Primary Grades Passed.					
				0—4	0—10	1	2	3	4
			ALL AREAS						
1	**All Ages 5 years and over**	**T**	**48,289**	**36,652**	**20,745**	**1,577**	**5,685**	**4,501**	**4,144**
2		**M**	**38,415**	**27,630**	**13,724**	**1,338**	**4,940**	**3,962**	**3,666**
3		**F**	**9,874**	**9,022**	**7,021**	**239**	**745**	**539**	**478**
			RURAL AREAS						
4	0—4 ..	**T**	**32,812**	**26,106**	**15,650**	**1,083**	**3,610**	**3,000**	**2,763**
5		**M**	**25,940**	**19,432**	**9,681**	**971**	**3,380**	**2,826**	**2,574**
6		**F**	**6,872**	**6,674**	**5,969**	**112**	**230**	**174**	**189**
7	5—9 ..	T	18,206	18,074	12,998	817	2,482	1,274	503
8		M	13,015	12,887	8,117	752	2,343	1,207	468
9		F	5,191	5,187	4,881	65	139	67	35
10	10—14 ..	T	12,142	8,032	2,652	266	1,128	1,726	2,260
11		M	10,535	6,545	1,564	219	1,037	1,619	2,106
12		F	1,607	1,487	1,088	47	91	107	154
13	15—19 ..	T	2,434	—	—	—	—	—	—
14		M	2,362	—	—	—	—	—	—
15		F	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	20—24 ..	T	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
17		M	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
18		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	25 and over	T	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
20		M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
21		F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 20—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY—1951 1961

(i) Number of persons able to read and write is shown in ordinary type, those able to read with understanding but not write are in Italics.

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

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Sindhi		Urdu		Baluchi		Persian		Arabic		English		
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	**42**	**2**	**74,333**	**27,452**	**8**	**1**	**6,020**	**2,164**	**1,756**	**429**	**19,255**	**6.087**	1
2	*(35)*	*(1)*	*(9,357)*	*(2,224)*	*(13)*	(—)	*(513)*	*(783)*	*(7,290)*	*(115)*	*(537)*	*(608)*	2

TABLE 21—STUDENTS WHO WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS ETC., AT THE TIME OF CENSUS—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Middle School Grades Passed.					Grade 9 or Matric passed	College Degrees, etc., Passed.					
	5—8	5	6	7	8		All Degrees Inter-mediate	Inter-mediate	Degree	Higher Degrees	Others including Oriental	
						ALL AREAS						
1	**9,968**	**3,776**	**2,629**	**2,103**	**1,460**	**1,516**	**153**	**135**	**16**	**2**	—	1
2	**9,216**	**3,431**	**2,434**	**1,961**	**1,390**	**1,428**	**141**	**127**	**12**	**2**	—	2
3	**752**	**345**	**195**	**142**	**70**	**88**	**12**	**8**	**4**	—	—	3
						RURAL AREAS						
4	**6,068**	**2,423**	**1,607**	**1,208**	**830**	**591**	**47**	**43**	**4**	—	—	4
5	**5,874**	**2,306**	**1,553**	**1,193**	**822**	**590**	**44**	**41**	**3**	—	—	5
6	**194**	**117**	**54**	**15**	**8**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**	—	—	6
7	132	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	128	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
9	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
10	4,061	1,966	1,178	661	256	49	—	—	—	—	—	10
11	3,941	1,890	1,145	653	253	49	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	120	76	33	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	1,875	325	429	547	574	542	17	17	—	—	—	13
14	1,805	288	408	540	569	541	16	16	—	—	—	14
15	70	37	21	7	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	15
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	23	3	—	—	16
17	—	—		—	—	—	26	23	3	—	—	17
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	19
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	20
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	21

TABLE 22—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE-GROUPS AND SEX—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age groups	Population	Male	Female	All Students attending School/College, etc.				
					Both Sexes		Male		
					Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	
1	**Total All Ages**	**7,46,733**	**3,93,375**	**3,53,358**	**48,289**	**6.27**	**38,415**	**9.77**	1
2	5—9	1,27,943	66,843	61,100	25,640	20.04	18,888	28.26	2
3	10—14	76,105	41,892	34,213	18,080	23.76	15,287	36.49	3
4	15—19	64,286	35,244	29,042	4,486	6.98	4,164	11.81	4

TABLE 22—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE-GROUPS AND SEX—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Students attending School/College (General Education)								
	Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		
	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	
1	**9,874**	**2,80**	**46,229**	**6.19**	**36,935**	**9.39**	**9.294**	**2.63**	1
2	6,752	11.05	25,119	19.63	18,539	27.74	6,580	10.77	2
3	2,793	8.16	16,963	22.28	14,487	34,58	2,466	7.21	3
4	322	1.11	4,093	6.37	3,851	10.93	242	0.83	4

TABLE 23—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, TECHNICAL, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR MAKTABS, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE-GROUPS AND SEX, 1961

Urban and Rural Areas

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age Group	All Students			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
	URBAN AREAS				
1	**All Ages 5 and over**	**15,477**	**12,475**	**3,002**	**15,232**
2	5—9 ..	7,434	5,873	1,561	7,358
3	10—14	5,938	4,752	1,186	5,823
4	15—19..	2,052	1,802	250	2,004
5	20—24..	48	45	3	43
6	25 & over	5	3	2	4
	RURAL AREAS				
7	**All Ages 5 and over**	**32,812**	**25,940**	**6,872**	**30,997**
8	5—9 ..	18,206	13,015	5,191	17,761
9	10—14..	12,142	10,535	1,607	111,30
10	15—19..	2,434	2,362	72	2,089
11	20—24..	26	26	—	14
12	25 and over	4	2	2	3

TABLE 23—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR MAKTABS, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE-GROUPS AND SEX, 1961

Urban and Rural Areas

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Type of Educational Institutions at which attending								
	School or College (General)		Technical Intitutions			Maktabs			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
				URBAN AREAS					
1	**12,354**	**2,878**	**13**	**8**	**5**	**232**	**113**	**119**	1
2	5,850	1,508	—	—	—	76	23	53	2
3	4,695	1,128	2	1	1	113	56	57	3
4	1,766	238	5	2	3	43	34	9	4
5	41	2	5	4	1	—	—	—	5
6	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
				RURAL AREAS					
7	**24,581**	**6,416**	**18**	**18**	—	**1,797**	**1,341**	**456**	7
8	12,689	5,072	—	—	—	445	326	119	8
9	9,792	1,338	3	3	—	1,009	740	269	9
10	2,085	4	2	2	—	343	275	68	10
11	14	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	11
12	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	12

TABLE 24—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED—1951, 1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age Group	Sex	Number of Persons 1961				Number of Persons		
			Total Population	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Total Population	Attending School/ College	
1	**All Ages 5 year and** ..	**T**	**6,18,478**	**28,598**	**53,295**	**81,893**	**4,64,715**	**21,077**	1
2	**over** ..	**M**	**3,28,029**	**25,320**	**48,130**	**73,450**	**2,44,791**	**18,579**	2
3		**F**	**2,90,449**	**3,278**	**5,165**	**8,443**	**2,19,924**	**2,480**	3
4	5—9	T	1,27,943	8,447	586	9,033	77,392	6,734	4
5		M	66,843	7,293	501	7,794	43,042	6,125	5
6		F	61,100	1,154	85	1,239	34,350	609	6
7	10+	T	4,90,535	20,151	52,709	72,860	38,73,23	14,343	7
8		M	2,61,186	18,027	47,629	65,656	2,0,1749	12,472	8
9		F	2,29,349	2,124	5,080	7,204	1,85,574	1,871	9
10	10—14	T	76,105	15,582	4,259	19,841	—	—	10
11		M	41,892	13,787	3,602	17,389	—	—	11
12		F	34,213	1,795	657	2,452	—	—	12
13	15—19	T	64,286	4,486	10,800	15,286	—	—	13
14		M	35,244	4,164	9,446	13,610	—	—	14
15		F	29,042	322	1,354	1,676	—	—	15
16	20—24	T	5,1987	74	10,150	10,224	—	—	16
17		M	26,762	71	9,232	9,303	—	—	17
18		F	25,225	3	918	921	—	—	18
19	25 and over ..	T	2,98,157	9	27,500	27,509	—	—	19
20		M	1,57,288	5	25,349	25,354	—	—	20
21		F	1,40,869	4	2,151	2,155	—	—	21

Footnote:—(1) Excludes following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in Table (No. 21); but claiming to be literates.

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
5—9	17,193	11,595	5,598
10—11	2,498	1,500	998

TABLE 24—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED 1951—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Persons 1951		Percentage of Total Population of Groups						
			1961			1951			
	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	
1	**31,310**	**52,387**	**4.62**	**8.62**	**13.24**	**4.54**	**6.74**	**11.27**	1
2	**29,236**	**47,833**	**7.72**	**14.67**	**22.39**	**7.60**	**11.94**	**19.54**	2
3	**2,074**	**4,554**	**1.13**	**1.78**	**2.91**	**1.13**	**0.91**	**2.07**	3
4	8	6,742	6.60	0.46	7.06	8.70	0.01	8.71	4
5	3	6,128	10.91	0.75	11.66	9.05	0.01	14.24	5
6	5	614	1.89	0.14	2.03	1.77	0.01	1.79	6
7	31,302	45,645	4.11	10.75	14.86	3.70	8.08	11.78	7
8	29,233	41,705	6.90	18.24	25.14	6.18	14.49	20.67	8
9	2,069	3,940	0.93	2.21	3.14	1.01	1.11	2.12	9
10	—	—	20.47	5.60	26.07	—	—	—	10
11	—	—	32.91	8.60	41.51	—	—	—	11
12	—	—	5.25	1.92	7.17	—	—	—	12
13	—	—	6.98	16.80	23.78	—	—	—	13
14	—	—	11.81	26.81	38.62	—	—	—	14
15	—	—	1.11	4.66	5.77	—	—	—	15
16	—	—	0.14	19.53	19.67	—	—	—	16
17	—	—	0.27	34.49	34.76	—	—	—	17
18	—	—	0.01	3.64	3.65	—	—	—	18
19	—	—	0.00	9.23	9.23	—	—	—	19
20	—	—	0.00	16.12	16.12	—	—	—	20
21	—	—	0.00	1.53	1.53	—	—	—	21

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

TABLE 25—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HADCEASED—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age Group	Sex	URBAN AREAS							
			Number of Persons—1961				Percentage of Total Population groups, 1961			
			Total Population	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated persons	
1	**All Ages 5 years**	**T**	**1,19,467**	**10,505**	**20,063**	**30,568**	**8.79**	**16.79**	**25.38**	1
2	**and over**	**M**	**65,418**	**8,467**	**17,275**	**25,742**	**12.34**	**26.41**	**39.35**	2
3		**F**	**54,049**	**20,38**	**2,788**	**4,826**	**3.77**	**5.16**	**8.93**	3
4	5—9 ..	T	23,139	2,907	61	2,968	12.36	0.26	12.82	4
5		M	12,039	2,179	51	2,230	18.10	0.42	18.52	5
6		F	11,100	728	10	738	6.56	0.09	6.65	6
7	10—14 ..	T	15,594	5,493	955	6,448	35.22	6.12	41.34	7
8		M	8,288	4,438	653	5,091	53.55	7.88	61.43	8
9		F	7,306	1,055	302	1,357	14.14	4.13	18.57	9
10	15—19 ..	T	12,695	2,052	3,270	5,322	16.16	25.76	41.92	10
11		M	7,330	1,802	2,612	4,414	24.59	35.63	60.22	11
12		F	5,365	250	658	908	4.66	12.26	16.92	12
13	20—24 ..	T	11,661	48	4 ,310	4,358	0.41	36.96	37.37	13
14		M	6,652	45	3,721	3,766	0.68	55.94	56.62	14
15		F	5.009	3	589	592	0.06	11.76	11.82	15
16	25 and over ..	T	56,378	5	11,467	11,472	0.01	20.34	20.35	16
17		M	31,109	3	10,238	10,241	0.01	32.91	32.92	17
18		F	25,269	2	1,229	1,231	0.01	4.86	4.87	18

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

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	4527	3694	833
10—11	445	314	131

TABLE 25—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	RURAL AREAS						
	Total Population	Number of Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population of groups, 1961		
		Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons
1	**4,99,011**	**18,093**	**33,232**	**51,325**	**3.63**	**6.66**	**10.29**
2	**2,62,611**	**16,853**	**30,855**	**47,708**	**6.42**	**11.75**	**18.17**
3	**2,36,400**	**1,240**	**2,377**	**3,617**	**0.52**	**1.01**	**1.53**
4	1,04,804	5,540	525	6,065	5.29	0.50	5.79
5	54,804	5,114	450	5,564	9.33	0.82	10.15
6	50,000	426	75	501	0.85	0.15	1.00
7	60,511	10,089	3,304	13,393	16.67	5.46	22.13
8	33,604	9,349	2,949	12,298	27.82	8.78	36.60
9	26,907	740	355	1,095	2.75	1.32	4.07
10	51,591	2,434	7,530	9,964	4.72	14.59	19.31
11	27,914	2,362	6,843	19.96	8.46	24.48	32.94
12	23,677	72	696	768	0.30	2.94	3.24
13	40,326	26	5,840	5,866	0.07	14.48	14.55
14	20,110	26	5,511	5,537	0.13	27.40	27.53
15	20,216	—	329	329	0.00	1.63	1.63
16	2,41,779	4	16,033	16,037	0.00	6,63	6,63
17	1,26,179	2	15,111	15,113	0.00	11.98	11.98
18	1,15,600	2	922	924	0.00	0.80	0.80

Note :— 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	12666	7901	4765
10—11	2053	1186	867

TABLE 26—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)—1961

Includes students attending educational institution at the time of the Census as well as person who left School/College

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age group	Sex	Total Population	Illit-rates	Literates		Highest Grade Passed in				
					Without Formal education	Educated	0 and I	2	3	4	
1	**All Ages**	**T**	**6,18,478**	**5,27,227**	**9,358**	**81,893**	**3,040**	**6,787**	**7,200**	**12,937**	1
2		**M**	**3,28,029**	**2,45,904**	**5,075**	**73,450**	**2,251**	**58,47**	**6,155**	**11,267**	2
3		**F**	**2,90,449**	**2,77,723**	**4,283**	**8,443**	**789**	**940**	**1,045**	**16,70**	3
4	5—9	T	1,27,943	1,18,595	315	9033	1,724	4,108	2,096	861	4
5		M	66,843	58,938	111	7,794	1,362	3,618	1,838	751	5
6		F	61,100	59,657	204	1,239	362	490	258	110	6
7	10—14	T	76,105	55,311	953	19,841	1,026	1,952	3,026	4,240	7
8		M	41,892	24,141	362	17,389	676	1,636	26,23	3,691	8
9		F	34,213	31,170	591	2,452	350	316	403	549	9
10	15—19	T	64,286	47,823	1,177	15,286	173	209	548	1,688	10
11		M	35,244	21,050	584	13,610	136	149	409	1,305	11
12		F	29,042	26,773	593	1,676	37	60	139	383	12
13	20—24	T	51,987	40,665	1,097	10,334	35	83	300	1,106	13
14		M	28,762	16,979	480	9,303	21	57	224	953	14
15		F	25,225	23,687	817	921	14	35	76	153	15
16	25 and over	T	2,98,157	2,64,832	5,816	27,509	82	435	2,130	5042	16
17		M	1,57,288	1,28,396	3,538	25,354	56	387	1,061	4,567	17
18		F	1,40,869	1,36.436	2,278	2,155	26	48	169	475	18

TABLE 26—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)—1961

Includes students attending institutions at the time of the Census as well as persons who have left School/College

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	General or Professional Education										Percentage educated in age/sex group	
	5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Intermediate	Degree	Higher Degree	Oriental and others		
1	**14,500**	**7,868**	**6,495**	**11,841**	**3,644**	**6,129**	**811**	**408**	**222**	**11**	**13,24**	1
2	**12,744**	**7,344**	**6,084**	**11,082**	**3,487**	**5,851**	**757**	**384**	**216**	**11**	**22.39**	2
3	**1,786**	**524**	**411**	**759**	**157**	**278**	**54**	**24**	**6**	—	**2.91**	3
4	244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.06	4
5	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.66	5
6	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.03	6
7	4,847	2,461	1,436	675	147	31	—	—	—	—	26.07	7
8	4,345	2,286	1,338	623	142	29	—	—	—	—	41.51	8
9	502	175	98	52	5	2	—	—	—	—	7.17	9
10	3,246	1,818	2,135	2,753	1,416	1,181	105	12	2	—	23.78	10
11	2,815	1,680	1,997	2,572	1,334	1,105	96	10	2	—	38.62	11
12	431	138	138	181	82	76	9	2	—	—	5.77	12
13	1,669	1,041	1,17	2,117	820	1,714	253	45	24	—	19.67	13
14	1,431	971	956	1,973	794	1,627	234	40	22	—	34.76	14
15	228	70	61	144	26	87	19	5	2	—	3.65	15
16	4,494	2,548	1,907	6,296	1,261	3,203	433	351	196	11	9.23	16
17	3,898	2,407	1,793	5,914	1,217	3,090	427	334	192	11	16.12	17
18	596	141	114	382	44	113	26	17	4	—	1.53	18

TABLE 27—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES—1961

(i) 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.

(ii) Diplomas and professional Degrees include only recognized professional Diplomas or Professional Bachelor's or Master's Degrees in one of the Special fields.

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Locality	Sexes	Holders of Certificates in the fields of—			
			Education	Medicine	Engineering	
1	**Mianwali District** ..	**Both Sexes** ..	**1,602**	**233**	**107**	1
2		**Male** ..	**1,408**	**217**	**105**	2
3		**Female** ..	**194**	**16**	**2**	3

TABLE 28—OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY AGE AND SEX—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	All Owners	Muslim by Age-groups			
				All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39
1	**Mianwali District**	**Both Sexes** ..	**99,841**	**99,728**	**3,912**	**11.057**	**38,959**
2		Males ..	75,448	75,352	2,610	7,883	33,886
3		Females ..	24,393	24,376	1,302	3,174	8,073

TABLE 27—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES—1961

(i) Certificates include only those awarded by recognized educational Institutions to persons who have passed "middle" or 8th class and after least 6 months full-time instruction in one of the special fields.

(ii) Diplomas and professional Degrees include only recognized professional Diplomas or Professional Bachelor's or Master's Degrees in one of the Special fields.

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Agriculture	Holders of Diplomas and Professional Degrees in the fields of—							
		Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	Commerce	Law	Other Professions	
1	**116**	**101**	**86**	**193**	**39**	**22**	**55**	**62**	1
2	**112**	**88**	**77**	**193**	**39**	**22**	**54**	**62**	2
3	**4**	**13**	**9**	—	—	—	**1**	—	3

TABLE 28—OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY AGE SEX—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Non-Muslim by Age Groups								
	40—59	60 and over	All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	40—59	60 and over	
1	**25,390**	**20,410**	**113**	**2**	**3**	**40**	**35**	**33**	1
2	18,371	15,602	96	2	3	32	28	31	2
3	7,019	4,808	17	—	—	8	7	2	3

TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force—aged 10 years and over		
				Total	Working	
1	**Mianwali District**	**T**	**7,46,733**	**2,36,310**	**2,32,808**	1
2		**M**	**3,93,375**	**2,13,667**	**2,10,188**	2
3		**F**	**3,53,358**	**22,643**	**22,620**	3
4	Bhakkar Tehsil	T	3,32,882	1,10,592	1,09,449	4
5		M	1,77,386	1,02,279	1,01,152	5
6		F	1,55,496	8,313	8,297	6
7	Isakhel Tehsil	T	95,585	27,703	27,541	7
8		M	48,726	24,479	24,317	8
9		F	46,859	3,224	3,224	9
10	Mianwali Tehsil	T	3,18,266	98,015	95,818	10
11		M	1,67,263	86,909	84,719	11
12		F	1,51,003	11,106	11,099	12

TABLE 30—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

RURAL — Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force—aged 10 years and over		
				Total	Working	
1	**Mianwali District Rural**	**T**	**6,04,537**	**1,94,476**	**1,92,193**	1
2		**M**	**3,16,367**	**1,74,395**	**1,72,134**	2
3		**F**	**2,88,170**	**20,081**	**20,059**	3
4	Bhakkar Tehsil Rural ..	T	2,93,877	98,492	97,543	4
5		M	1,55,705	90,515	89,582	5
6		F	1,38,172	7,977	7,961	6
7	Isakhel Tehsil Rural	T	78,901	22,334	22,287	7
8		M	40,132	20,142	20,095	8
9		F	38,769	2,192	2,192	9
10	Mianwali Tehsil Rural ..	T	2,31,759	73,650	72,363	10
11		M	1,20,530	63,738	62,457	11
12		F	1,11,229	9,912	9,906	12

TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Not working but looking for work	Not in Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over			Dependants aged below 10 years	
		Total	Women doing household Work only	Dependants aged 10 years or over and Others		
1	**3,502**	**2,54,225**	**1,74,562**	**79,663**	**2,56,198**	1
2	**3,479**	**47,519**	—	**47,519**	**1,32,189**	2
3	**23**	**2,06,706**	**1,74,562**	**32,144**	**1,24,009**	3
4	1,143	1,09,896	78,654	31,242	1,12,394	4
5	1,127	17,335	—	17,335	57,772	5
6	16	92,561	78,654	13,907	54,622	6
7	162	32,957	22,689	10,268	34,925	7
8	162	6,573	—	6,573	17,674	8
9	—	26,384	22,689	3,695	17,251	9
10	2,197	1,11,372	73,219	38,153	1,08,879	10
11	2,190	23,611	—	23,611	56,743	11
12	7	87,761	73,129	14,542	52,136	12

TABLE 30—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

RURAL Number of Persons

	Not working but looking for work	Not in Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over			Dependants aged below 10 years	
		Total	Women doing household Work only	Dependants aged 10 years or over and Others		
1	**2,283**	**1,99,731**	**1,42,176**	**57,555**	**2,10,330**	1
2	**2,261**	**33,412**	—	**33,412**	**1,08,560**	2
3	**22**	**1,66,319**	**1,42,176**	**24,143**	**1,01,770**	3
4	949	94,607	70,460	24,147	1,0,0778	4
5	933	13,534	—	13,534	51,656	5
6	16	81,073	70,460	10,613	49,122	6
7	47	26,863	19,279	7,584	29,704	7
8	47	4,866	—	4,866	15,124	8
9	—	21,997	19,279	2,718	14,580	9
10	1,287	78,261	52,437	25,824	79,848	10
11	1,281	15,012	—	15,012	41,780	11
12	6	63,249	52,437	10,812	38,068	12

TABLE 31—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS, AGE GROUPS AND SEX—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Locality and Economic Status	Age in completed years										
		All Ages		0—9		10—11		12—14		15—19		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	**Mianwali District** ..	**3,93,375**	**3,53,358**	**1,32,189**	**1,24,009**	**14,866**	**12,613**	**27,026**	**21,600**	**35,244**	**29,042**	1
2	Self-Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force ..	2,,13371	22,643	—	--	3,139	420	11,732	1,397	26,264	2,430	2
3	*Cultivators* ..	*1,39,624*	*17,374*	—	—	*2,366*	*336*	*8,560*	*1,074*	*17,180*	*1,860*	3
4	Other Agriculturists	*2,311*	*62*	—	—	*247*	*4*	*481*	*3*	*407*	*3*	4
5	*Non-Agriculturists* ..	*71,732*	*5,207*	—	—	*526*	*80*	*2,691*	*320*	*8,677*	*567*	5
6	Other Self-Supporting Persons and Dependents ..	1,79,708	3,30,715	1,32,189	1,24,009	11,727	12,193	15,294	20,203	8,980	26,612	6

TABLE 32—OCCUPATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Persons Aged 10 years and over						
			Total agricultural labour force	Cultivators and agricultural labourers	Orchard and nursery workers	Malis	Market gardeners	Tea garden labourers	
1	**Mianwali District**	T	1,59,371	1,56,998	9	87	70	—	1
2		M	1,41,935	1,39,624	9	86	70	—	2
3		F	17,436	17,374	—	1	—	—	3

TABLE 31—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS, AGE GROUP AND SEX—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Age in completed years												
	20—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—59		60 and over		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	**26,762**	**25,225**	**50736**	**50,368**	**37,616**	**33,807**	**30,401**	**25,269**	**9,684**	**8,691**	**28,851**	**22,734**	1
2	24,674	2,711	48,600	56,03	36,470	4,226	29,444	3,227	9,153	826	24,191	1,803	2
3	*13,946*	*2,084*	*29,499*	*4,425*	*22,970*	*3,192*	*19,765*	*2,445*	*6,657*	*631*	*18,681*	*1,327*	3
4	*230*	*2*	*307*	*9*	*238*	*14*	*168*	*16*	*53*	*7*	*180*	*4*	4
5	*10,498*	*625*	*18,794*	*1,169*	*13,262*	*1,020*	*9,511*	*766*	*2,443*	*188*	*5,330*	*472*	5
6	2,088	22,514	2,136	44,765	1146,	29,581	957	22,042	531	7,865	4,660	20,931	6

TABLE 32—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

MIANWALI DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Persons Aged 10 years and over								
	Diary farmers and Poultry Keepers	Herdsmen and Animal Breeders	Bee-Keepers	Silk Worm Keepers	Other Breeders	Drivers of of Farm Tractors	Hunters and Trappers	Other Agriculturists	
1	6	2,171	—	8	4	1	17	—	1
2	—	2,116	—	8	4	1	17	—	2
3	6	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	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 should not claim to speak any language unless he can easily converse in it. If he claims to be able to speak languages which are not provided on the schedule write the names in the blank columns and ring the number in the appropriate box. The language already ringed as mother tongue in the preceding question should *NOT* be ringed again in this question which deals only with *OTHER* languages spoken.

Q. 11. LITERACY?

(i) Are you able to *read and write* a simple letter? If so, in what languages?	Ring round the number under appropriate languages against "Write and Read only".
(ii) Are you able to *read with understanding*, but not write? If so, in what languages?	Ring round the number under appropriate languages against "Read only".
(iii) Are you able to read the Holy Quran *without understanding*?	If yes, put a √ 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. HD. 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.	
	G T M	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	M.	Int.	D.	HD.	O.		
		FIELD				Educ. 1		Med. 2		Engin. 3		Agri. 4		Com. 5		Law 6	Other 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 HELP ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY ON THE FARM, ETC.?	If "Yes", ring round (1).
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 wo. k 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. Continue the checking for omissions during the last two days and then on the actual Census Night (Night of the 31st January) you must make a rapid and thorough examination of the whole Block. All new arrivals, travellers, wanderers,

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

The End of the Work :

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

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

SUPERVISOR'S RECEIPT

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

Date.....

Signature of Circle Supervisor.

ENUMERATOR'S REPORT FORM

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

Herewith are handed over..... (No.) pads of completed Enumeration Slips containing records concerning..... males 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

MIANWALI

PART-V

VILLAGE STATISTICS

COMPILED BY

CH. SARDAR MUHAMMAD

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

LYALLPUR

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INTRODUCTION

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

(*a*) for which a separate record-of-rights has been made, or

(*b*) which has been separately assessed to land revenue or would have been so assessed, if the land revenue had not been leased, compounded for, or redeemed, or

(*c*) which the Local Government may by general rule or special order declare it to be an estate.

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

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

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

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, Lyallpur under the supervision of Ch. Sardar Muhammad, Assistant Director of Census, Incharge of Hand Sorting Centre, Lyallpur. 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 - MIANWALI DISTRICT

Summary Table by Tehsils

Tehsil	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of			Page No.
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Qanungo Halqas	Patwari Circles	Villages	
Mianwali District ..	751	396	355	35	268	721	
Mianwali Tehsil ..	319	168	151	10	97	186	V-8
Bhakkar ,, ..	336	179	157	21	128	467	V-22
Isa Khel ,, ..	96	49	47	4	43	68	V-53

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI DISTRICT

Summary Table by Qanungo Halqas and Urban Localities

Qanungo Halqa and Urban Locality	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of		Page No.
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Patwari Circles	Villages	
MIANWALI TEHSIL	319	168	151	97	186	V-8
Urban Localities ..	87	47	40	—	—	V-8
Chakrala ..	34	17	17	10	16	V-9
Daud Khel ..	18	9	9	11	25	V-9
Rokhari ..	32	16	16	12	22	V-11
Mianwali ..	30	15	15	12	15	V-12
Kundian Kacha ..	11	6	5	10	19	V-13
Kundian Pacca ..	17	9	8	7	13	V-14
Wan Bhachran ..	31	16	15	13	24	V-15
Harnoli ..	18	10	8	9	17	V-17
Alluwali ..	14	8	6	6	18	V-18
Piplan ..	27	15	12	7	17	V-20
BHAKKAR TEHSIL	336	179	157	128	467	V-22
Urban Localities ..	41	23	18	—	—	V-22
Kallur Kot ..	15	8	7	5	15	V-22
Ghulaman ..	16	9	7	4	13	V-23
Jandanwala ..	15	8	7	3	14	V-24
Fazil ..	8	4	4	5	18	V-25
Dullewala ..	10	5	5	4	4	V-26
Jhamat Shumali ..	9	5	4	4	6	V-26
Mankera ..	36	19	17	8	21	V-27
Karari Kot ..	12	6	6	8	20	V-28

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI DISTRICT

Summary Table by Qanungo Halqas / Urban Localities

Qanungo Halqa and Urban Locality	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of		Page No.
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Patwari Circles	Villages	
Daggar Kotli ..	6	3	3	5	21	V-29
Khanpur ..	9	5	4	5	23	V-31
Bhakkar Daggar ..	13	7	6	5	26	V-32
Chenna Daggar	13	7	6	6	31	V-34
Notak Nasheb ..	19	10	9	8	28	V-36
Chenna Nasheb ..	19	10	9	9	28	V-38
Bhakkar Nasheb ..	17	9	8	9	36	V-39
Kotla Jam Daggar ..	15	8	7	6	27	V-41
Khansar ..	6	3	3	4	13	V-43
Darya Khan Daggar	10	5	5	7	28	V-44
Daggar Qureshi ..	11	6	5	6	24	V-45
Darya Khan Nasheb..	27	14	13	10	44	V-47
Mehbal Daggar ..	9	5	4	7	27	V-50
ISA KHEL TEHSIL	96	49	47	43	68	V-53
Urban Localities ..	17	9	8	—	—	V-53
Kala Bagh ..	27	13	14	10	15	V-53
Kamar Machani ..	28	15	13	10	17	V-54
Tarag ..	15	7	8	11	15	V-55
Isa Khel ..	9	5	4	12	21	V-56

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Mianwali Tehsil میانوالی تحصیل	318691	167550	151141	—	—	
	Mianwali Tehsil (Rural) میانوالی تحصیل (دیہاتی)	232157	120796	111361	—	—	—
	Mianwali Tehsil (Urban) میانوالی تحصیل (شہری)	86534	46754	39780	18531	17706	18299
1	Mianwali Municipality میانوالی میونسپلٹی	31404	17037	14367	7886	4674	5173
2	Liaqatabad Town Committee لیاقت آباد ٹاؤن کمیٹی	3879	2704	1175	1790	761	784
3	Kundian Pacca Town Committee کندیاں پکا ٹاؤن کمیٹی	14432	7804	6628	2857	3655	3655
4	Daud Khel Town Committee داؤد خیل ٹاؤن کمیٹی	—	17541	9595	7946	3113	5386	5457
5	Mochh Town Committee موچ ٹاؤن کمیٹی	—	8126	3987	4139	1397		
6	Musa Khel Town Committee موسیٰ خیل ٹاؤن کمیٹی	—	11152	5627	5525	1488	3230	3230

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI 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
	CHAKRALA QANUNGO HALQA چکرالہ قانونگو حلقہ							
3	**Bani Afghanan** بنی افغاناں	9300	1420	660	760	95	382	38
1	**Nikki** نکی	15226	797	398	399	20	43	43
2	Pir Pihai پیر پہائی	9583	505	278	227	37	86	86
4	**Masan** مساں	42648	2114	1132	982	37	355	355
11	**Thamme Wali** تھمے والی	2225	4024	2082	1942	284	784	784
5	**Dhok Ghazan** ڈھوک غزن	2981	829	456	373	73	168	168
6	Dhok Noor Shah ڈھوک نور شاہ	2589	484	249	235	25	97	97
7	Dhok Mohd. Khan ڈھوک محمد خان	4230	554	258	296	36	147	147
9	Dhok Zaman ڈھوک زماں	5153	1115	568	547	64	253	253
8	**Chakrala** چکرالہ	18818	4909	2495	2414	434	1039	1039
10	**Kund** کنڈ	16919	4001	2137	1864	345	837	837
12	**Kalri** کلری	10586	3300	1596	1704	318	701	701
13	Wandi Bhamiran Wali وانڈی بھمیراں والی	5214	1419	696	723	152	265	265
14	**Dhibba** ڈھبہ	8852	5134	2561	2573	916	1091	1091
16	**Namal** نمل	24810	3064	1572	1492	265	577	577
15	Rakh Sakesar رکھ سکیسر	818	237	225	12	173	110	110
	DAUD KHEL QANUNGO HALQA داؤد خیل قانونگو حلقہ							
60	**Mari** ماری	4818	4615	2566	2049	940	660	660
63	**Daud Khel Kacha** داؤد خیل کچہ	8957	599	336	263	39	52	52

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
61	Mukenwala موکین والا	3818	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
64	**Thathi** ٹھٹھی	4530	1763	890	873	212	308	308
65	Dher Amir Ali Shah ڈھیر امیر علی شاہ	4499	877	477	400	150	172	172
66	**Pai Khel Kacha** پائی خیل کچا	2765	29	12	17	—	6	6
68	Belian بیلیاں	1385	770	381	389	90	179	179
69	**Kot Belian** کوٹ بیلیاں	2631	503	240	263	44	85	85
62	Bukhara بخارا	2000	90	44	46	7	71	81
72	Utra Khurd آترا خورد	1737	318	152	166	58	64	64
70	**Shah Gul Mohd Wali** شاہ گل محمد والی	2421	804	407	397	52	114	183
71	Utra Kalan آترا کلاں	1652	207	97	110	28	59	59
73	Zarifwala ظریف والہ	1611	76	50	26	2	15	15
76	**Nadir Shahwala** نادر شاہ والہ	535	53	24	29	2	9	9
74	Malang Shahwala ملنگ شاہ والہ	757	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
75	Drazwala Kalan دراز والہ کلاں	1713	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
77	Jalal Shahwala جلال شاہ والہ	1066	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
78	Noor Hasham Shahwala نور ہاشم شاہ والا	1564	6	4	2	—	1	1
80	**Hindal Wala** ہندال والہ	1864	518	282	236	71	73	73
79	Dhopsari دھوپ سڑی	554	226	131	95	18	106	106
81	Rustam Wala رستم والہ	451	193	94	99	7	21	21

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI 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
86	Noor Khan Wala نور خان واله	990			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
82	**Mochh Kacha** سوچھ کچا	4936			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
67	**Mohd. Yar Wala** محمد یار واله	472	1225	585	640	216	212	212
58	**Pai Khel Pacca** پائی خیل پکا	19511	5351	2738	2613	472	1055	1055
	ROKHARI QANUNGO HALQA روکھڑی قانونگو حلقه							
88	**Fateh Khan Wala** فتح خان واله	4410	47	27	20	—	9	9
85	Sultan Wala Gharbi سلطان واله غربی	1580	733	376	357	90	132	132
87	Mohd. Sharif Wala محمد شریف واله	1500	639	328	311	99	121	121
93	**Qureshian** قریشیاں	5474	3016	1486	1530	398	588	588
83	Nawaz Wala نواز واله	590			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
84	Khan Mohd. Wala خان محمد واله	1113	484	253	231	29	93	93
56	**Sanwas** سنواس	13405	4196	2173	2023	254	730	730
18	**Bori Khel** بوری خیل	17469	3855	1885	1970	333	751	751
55	**Ghundi** غونڈی	8000	3255	1598	1657	371	629	629
54	**Rokhari Pacca** روکھڑی پکا	8354	2308	1187	1121	277	539	539

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI 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
53	Bharian Wala بھریانوالہ	3132	3079	1566	1513	569	484	552
96	**Rokhari Kacha** روکھڑی کچا	4252	277	146	131	21	53	53
95	Chak Duseri چک دوسیری	457	462	238	224	18	107	107
94	Tari Khel تری خیل	4057	936	464	472	138	229	229
92	Noranga نورنگہ	1618	783	397	386	234	165	165
89	**Muddat Shah Wala** مدت شاہ والہ	10567	460	230	230	22	99	99
90	Gul Haji Shah Wala گل حاجی شاہ والہ	758	281	134	147	21	46	46
97	**Mohd. Wala** محمد والہ	5363	1445	730	715	125	232	232
91	Chak Mohd. Wala چک محمد والہ	371	52	38	14	28	52	52
51	**Shahbaz Khel Pacca** شہباز خیل پکا	5312	3224	1598	1626	479	582	582
100	Shahbaz Khel Kacha شہباز خیل کچا	4005	437	240	197	—	87	87
52	**Ahmad Khan Wala** احمد خان والہ	7630	1727	883	844	187	342	342
	MIANWALI QANUNGO HALQA میانوالی قانونگو حلقہ							
50	**Yaru Khel Pacca** یارو خیل پکا	3365	2239	1083	1156	354	430	430
47	**Tatlanwala** ٹٹلانوالہ	4903	1416	684	732	206	234	234
20	**Abba Khel** آبہ خیل	4767	2262	1118	1144	276	401	401
17	**Bazar** بازار	17218	632	326	306	59	118	118

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
21	**Chhidro** چھدرو	13042	5679	2909	2770	838	1063	1063
22	**Sultan Wala Sharqi** سلطان واله شرقی	8174	2633	1314	1319	329	506	506
46	**Hussain Wala** حسین واله	4028	884	440	444	125	183	183
48	**Watta Khel Pacca** وته خیل پکا	7457	5645	2854	2791	726	1190	1190
102	**Balu Khel Kacha** بلو خیل کچا	8039	3636	1836	1800	510	613	613
103	**Khan Beg Wala** خان بیگ واله	5757	1191	621	570	181	218	218
104	Gallo Ghara گلو گھاره	5195	1241	618	623	251	212	212
106	**Watta Khel Kacha** وته خیل کچا	8293	1532	773	759	102	186	186
101	**Yaru Khel Kacha** یارو خیل کچا	1454	426	229	197	15	70	70
98	Naru نارو	1951	753	413	340	127	153	153
99	Jiwan Shah Wala جیون شاه واله	1178	131	67	64	6	30	30
	KUNDIAN KACHA QANUNGO HALQA کندیاں کچا قانونگو حلقه							
105	**Silwan** سلوان	11975	3282	1673	1609	131	678	678
108	**Kundian Kacha Shumali** کندیاں کچا شمالی	7426	846	449	397	9	211	284
107	Chak Lowa چک لووا	332			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
108	**Kundian Kacha Janubi** کندیاں کچا جنوبی	7425	598	308	290	4	227	227

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI 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
109	**Ban Sambul** بان سنبل	2316	731	373	358	53	154	154
110	**Bhakra** بھکرا	14360	936	483	453	5	190	190
111	Shah Nawaz Wala شاہ نواز والہ	3226	77	45	32	—	28	28
128	**Melewali** ملے والی	4201	307	168	139	4	71	71
129	Bhunmb بھنمب	3660		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
130	Gujrat گجرات	2696	131	63	68	4	30	30
116	**Piplan Kacha** پپلاں کچا	11424	742	392	350	1	157	157
126	**Mamon Wali** مومن والی	4502	823	492	331	24	173	173
117	Charkan چورکن	1233	215	124	91	2	47	47
124	Matha Jai مٹھہ جائی	2236	423	234	189	2	92	98
127	Jhangi جھنگی	1222	196	107	89	1	39	40
122	**Hazara Shumali** ہزارہ شمالی	4184	1197	606	591	17	227	234
125	Nowshera نوشہرہ	3434	61	35	26	—	19	19
121	**Ahmad Shah Wali** احمد شاہ والی	6323	716	346	370	52	127	155
123	Burj Jai برج جائی	2214	82	46	36	1	20	20
	KUNDIAN PACCA QANUNGO HALQA کندیاں پکا قانونگو حلقہ							
43	**Gulmiriwala** گلمری والا	2652	1436	766	670	164	97	97
42	Zalla ذلہ	7912	2771	1441	1330	337	777	777
44	**Pathi** پاتھی	2754	1004	509	495	60	219	238
45	Noorullah Wala نور اللہ والہ	4057	745	369	376	57	141	141
40	**Rakh Kundian** رکھ کندیاں	5285	65	38	27	25	25	25

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI 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
41	**Kundian Pacca Shumali** کندیاں پکا شمالی	15338	2999	1563	1436	396	564	569
38	**Khola** کھولہ	9300	4545	2401	2144	678	1093	1093
39	**Chak No. 1 DB** چک نمبر ۱ ڈی - بی	969	354	208	146	36	67	67
39	Chak No. 2 DB چک نمبر ۲ ڈی - بی	1575	394	237	157	64	88	88
39	Chak No. 3 DB چک نمبر ۳ ڈی - بی	950	348	189	159	31	51	51
39	Chak No. 4 BD چک نمبر ۴ ڈی - بی	1215	416	220	196	54	73	73
39	Chak No. 5 DB چک نمبر ۵ ڈی - بی	1440	564	301	263	44	96	96
39	Chak No. 6 DB چک نمبر۶ ڈی - بی	1386	461	245	216	35	100	100
	WAN BHACHRAN QANUNGO HALQA وان بھچران قانونگو حلقہ							
23	**Chorwala Shumali** چور والہ شمالی	17327	2990	1546	1444	150	392	392
23	**Chorwala Janubi I** چور والہ جنوبی اول	24532	3987	2140	1847	279	781	781
23	**Chorwala Janubi II** چور والہ جنوبی دوم	41859	1313	717	596	181	278	278
24	**Wan Bhachran Janubi** وان بھچراں جنوبی	11678	10401	5517	4884	984	1942	2332

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI 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
241	**Wan Bhachran Shumali** وان بھچراں شمالی	1300	1556	796	760	73	445	445
25A	**Shadia Shumali** شادیہ شمالی	8443	793	413	380	14	237	237
25B	**Shadia Janubi** شادیہ جنوبی	14444	6412	3357	3055	548	1201	1201
26	**Chak Junglat** چک جنگلات	13411	220	142	78	45	67	67
26	**Chak No. 7 DB** چک نمبر ۷ ڈی - بی	1252	414	233	181	37	92	92
26	**Chak No. 22 DB** چک نمبر ۲۲ ڈی - بی	1017	407	231	176	110	62	62
26	Chak No. 23 DB چک نمبر ۲۳ ڈی - بی	677	158	94	64	47	32	32
26	Chak No. 25 DB چک نمبر ۲۵ ڈی - بی	875	188	115	73	22	36	36
26	**Chak No. 26 DB** چک نمبر ۲۶ ڈی - بی	1177	243	127	116	16	42	42
26	Chak No. 27 BD چک نمبر ۲۷ ڈی - بی	1408	238	136	102	39	60	60
26	Chak No. 29 DB چک نمبر ۲۹ ڈی - بی	788	203	118	85	15	40	40
26	**Chak No. 30 DB** چک نمبر ۳۰ ڈی - بی	823	183	102	81	21	26	26
26	Chak No. 31 DB چک نمبر ۳۱ ڈی - بی	1006	207	107	100	12	41	41
26	Chak No. 32 DB چک نمبر ۳۲ ڈی - بی	692	210	104	106	19	47	47
26	Chak No. 33 DB چک نمبر ۳۳ ڈی - بی	705	307	157	150	45	69	69

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI 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
26	Chak No. 34 DB چک نمبر ۳۴ ڈی - بی	622	329	183	146	46	63	63
26	**Chak No. 1 M.B** چک نمبر ۱ ایم - بی	684	160	84	76	1	25	25
26	Chak No. 2 MB چک نمبر ۲ ایم - بی	1415	69	36	33	3	18	18
26	Chak No. 3 MB چک نمبر ۳ ایم - بی	1170		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
26	Chak No. 4 MB چک نمبر ۴ ایم - بی	760		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
	HARNOLI QANUNGO HALQA هرنولی قانونگو حلقه							
30	**Harnoli B** هرنولی بی	9135	2018	1027	991	353	253	511
30	**Harnoli A** هرنولی اے	9135	2439	1286	1153	190	569	569
30	**Harnoli Khas C** هرنولی خاص سی	9138	6390	3381	3009	740	882	882
30	**Harnoli Colony** هرنولی کالونی	9135	1226	630	596	131	245	264
29F	Chak No. 12/ADB چک نمبر ۱۲ اے-ڈی-بی	1198	338	186	152	9	49	49
29B	Chak No. 18/ADB چک نمبر ۱۸ اے-ڈی-بی	1531	338	186	152	9	49	49
29	**Chak No. 12/DB** چک نمبر ۱۲ ڈی - بی	1142	137	64	73	26	24	24
29	Chak No. 17/DB چک نمبر ۱۷ ڈی - بی	1239	415	221	194	54	69	69
29	Chak No. 18/DB چک نمبر ۱۸ ڈی - بی	655	124	71	53	19	32	32

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
29	**Chak No. 13/DB** چک نمبر ۱۳ ڈی - بی	1229	398	208	190	18	78	78
29	Chak No. 16/DB چک نمبر ۱۶ ڈی - بی	1236	410	218	192	37	73	73
29	Chak No. 19/DB چک نمبر ۱۹ ڈی - بی	1339	260	141	119	77	60	60
29	Chak No. 20/DB چک نمبر ۲۰ ڈی - بی	1100	343	193	150	6	65	65
29	**Chak No. 15/DB** چک نمبر ۱۵ ڈی - بی	1352	211	119	92	30	45	45
29	Chak No. 14/DB چک نمبر ۱۴ ڈی - بی	1296	143	75	68	10	27	27
29	Chak No. 21/DB چک نمبر ۲۱ ڈی - بی	1527	345	184	161	35	66	66
28	**Vichvin Bala** وچیوں بالہ	15313	3022	1605	1417	245	486	486
29	**Chak No. 35/DB** چک نمبر ۳۵ ڈی - بی	14	180	89	91	25	39	39
	ALLU WALI QANUNGO HALQA علو والی قانونگو حلقہ							
112	**Alluwali** علو والی	7324	3297	1732	1565	466	653	653
114	**Doaba** دوآبہ	5097	2614	1393	1221	448	485	485
113	Dhingana ڈھنگانہ	2540	524	254	270	58	105	105
36	**Chak No. 4/ML** چک نمبر ۴ ایم - ایل	1140	1184	628	556	205	80	80
35	Chak No. 1/ML چک نمبر ۱ ایم - ایل	1849	781	416	365	116	132	132

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI 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
35	Chak No. 2/ML چک نمبر ۲ ایم - ایل	1489	659	367	292	76	124	124
35	Chak No. 3/ML چک نمبر ۳ ایم - ایل	1271		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
35	Chak Nasir Wala چک نصیر واله	975		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
36	Chak No. 5/ML چک نمبر ۵ ایم - ایل	1257	510	280	230	104	50	50
36	Chak No. 6/ML چک نمبر ۶ ایم - ایل	952	435	232	203	261	80	80
36	Chak No. 13/ML چک نمبر ۱۳ ایم - ایل	1432	425	219	206	53	94	94
36	Chak No. 19A/ML چک نمبر ۱۹-اے ایم - ایل	1353	558	315	243	52	70	70
36	Chak No. 19B/ML چک نمبر ۱۹- بی ایم - ایل	1009	252	151	101	18	60	60
37	**Nasir Wala** نصیر واله	6991	2431	1307	1124	485	432	432
761	**Chak No. 8/DB** چک نمبر ۸ ڈی - بی	761	199	102	97	36	40	40
	Chak No. 9/DB چک نمبر ۹ ڈی - بی	1082	413	220	193	48	74	74
	Chak No. 10/DB چک نمبر ۱۰ ڈی - بی	922		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
	Chak No. 11/DB چک نمبر ۱۱ ڈی - بی	1201	9	9	—	3	4	4

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI 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
	PIPLAN QANUNGO HALQA پپلاں قانونگو حلقہ							
115	**Jal** جال	8476	3252	1778	1474	272	890	890
34	**Piplan Shumali** پپلاں شمالی	4681	12077	6489	5588	1825	2211	2211
119	**Tibba Meherban Shah** ٹبہ مہربان شاہ	4808	817	431	386	61	161	161
120	Tibba Gaman Shah ٹبہ گمن شاہ	4867	985	514	471	116	105	105
34	**Chak No. 16/ML** چک نمبر ۱۶ ایم - ایل	1380	563	310	253	119	131	131
34	Chak No. 9/ML چک نمبر ۹ ایم - ایل	1542	339	182	157	3	104	104
34	Chak No. 17/ML چک نمبر ۱۷ ایم - ایل	1276	930	490	440	225	71	71
34	Chak No. 18/ML چک نمبر ۱۸ ایم - ایل	1143	667	362	305	54	101	101
34	Chak No. 7/ML چک نمبر ۷ ایم - ایل	2097	698	374	324	110	150	150
34	Chak No. 8/ML چک نمبر ۸ ایم - ایل	1042	290	171	119	37	224	224
34	Chak No. 10/ML چک نمبر ۱۰ ایم - ایل	1419	868	464	404	179	59	77
34	Chak No. 11/ML چک نمبر ۱۱ ایم - ایل	1657	751	402	349	145	123	140

VILLAGE STATISTICS - MIANWALI 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
34	Chak No. 12/ML چک نمبر ۱۲ ایم - ایل	1501	762	421	341	263	121	126
33	**Chak No. 14/ML** چک نمبر ۱۴ ایم - ایل	1250	344	165	179	70	70	83
33	Chak No. 15/ML چک نمبر ۱۵ ایم - ایل	1363	407	228	179	76	100	123
33	Chak No. 19/ML چک نمبر ۱۹ ایم - ایل	1143	555	326	229	68	72	84
31	Dab ڈب	538	2584	1345	1239	381	261	261

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Bhakkar Tehsil بھکر تحصیل	335560	178742	156818	—	—	—
	Bhakkar Tehsil (Rural) بھکر تحصیل (دیہاتی)	294555	156108	138447	—	—	—
	Bhakkar Tehsil (Urban) بھکر تحصیل (شہری)	41005	22634	18371	8243	6813	7593
1	Bhakkar Town Committee بھکر ٹاؤن کمیٹی	23741	13431	10310	5699	3701	4133
2	**Kallur Kot Town Committee** کلور کوٹ ٹاؤن کمیٹی	6723	3578	3145	1156	999	1314
3	**Darya Khan Town Committee** دریا خان ٹاؤن کمیٹی	10541	5625	4916	1388	2113	2146

KALLUR KOT QANUNGO HALQA کلور کوٹ 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
7B	**Noon Daggar** نون ڈگر	3380	1318	665	653	—	259	259
5A	Maliana Nasheb ملیانہ نشیب	2264		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
7A	Noon Nasheb نون نشیب	3820		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
1B	**Shaghu Shumali Daggar** شگو شمالی ڈگر	1701	719	410	309	132	155	155
1A	Shaghu Shumali Nasheb شگو شمالی نشیب	1653		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
3A	Shaghu Janubi شگو جنوبی	1844	155	84	71	3	35	38

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
4	Jhok Yaran جھوک یارن	1703	75	18	57	—	10	10
8	Gidranwali گدرانوالی	4181	363	194	169	2	71	71
2B	**Kallur Kot Daggar** کلور کوٹ ڈگر	6400	2858	1485	1373	281	668	668
2A	Kallur Kot Nasheb کلور کوٹ نشیب	2013			Uninhabited بے چراغ			
142	**Rakh Kallur Kot** رکھ کلور کوٹ	1920	614	343	271	62	148	148
5B	Maliana Daggar ملیانہ ڈگر	4925	667	357	310	39	130	130
175	Heto No. 1 ہیٹو نمبر ۱	10746	2664	1400	1264	318	518	518
175	Heto No. 2 ہیٹو نمبر ۲	10744	4303	2321	1982	291	822	822
175	Heto No. 3 ہیٹو نمبر ۳	10744	1042	568	474	93	234	23
	GHULAMAN QANUNGO HALQA غلاماں قانونگو حلقہ							
180	Ghulaman No. 1 غلاماں نمبر ۱	10917	4172	2194	1978	500	774	774
180	Ghulaman No. 2 غلاماں نمبر ۲	10917	2816	1534	1282	272	534	534
180	Ghulaman No. 3 غلاماں نمبر ۳	10917	2458	1304	1154	282	469	469
180	Ghulaman No. 4 غلاماں نمبر ۴	10917	1799	941	858	168	414	414
181	**Deli Namdar** ڈیلی نامدار	18105	2746	1468	1278	132	527	527

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
176	Khasur خسور	5450	1021	552	469	79	222	222
178	**Chak No. 20/ML** چک نمبر ۲۰ ایم - ایل	1152	167	86	81	31	39	39
178	Chak No. 21/ML چک نمبر ۲۱ ایم - ایل	1449	98	51	47	13	31	31
178	Chak No. 22/ML چک نمبر ۲۲ ایم - ایل	1584	485	285	200	99	113	113
178	Chak No. 23/ML چک نمبر ۲۳ ایم - ایل	976	67	67	—	23	8	8
178	**Chak No. 25/ML** چک نمبر ۲۵ ایم - ایل	1287	158	91	67	28	26	26
178	Chak No. 24/ML چک نمبر ۲۴ ایم - ایل	1532	144	80	64	16	46	46
178	Chak No. 26/ML چک نمبر ۲۶ ایم - ایل	1517	92	43	49	—	25	25
	JANDANWALA QANUNGO HALQA جنڈانوالہ قانونگو حلقہ							
179	**Jandanwala No. 1** جنڈانوالہ نمبر ۱	16016	2836	1437	1399	219	578	578
179	Jandanwala No. 2 جنڈانوالہ نمبر ۲	16016	863	440	423	100	162	162
179	Jandanwala No. 3 جنڈانوالہ نمبر ۳	16016	2614	1367	1247	286	517	517
179	Jandanwala No. 4 جنڈانوالہ نمبر ۴	16016	5983	3074	2909	728	1241	1241
184	**Chak No. 65/DB** چک نمبر ۶۵ ڈی بی	1107	155	74	81	12	33	33
184	Chak No. 46/DB چک نمبر ۴۶ ڈی - بی	1070	176	96	80	24	40	40
184	Chak No. 47/DB چک نمبر ۴۷ ڈی - بی	1359	381	200	181	52	78	78

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
184	Chak No. 48/DB چک نمبر ۴۸ ڈی - بی	1183	190	100	90	21	49	49
184	Chak No. 64/DB چک نمبر ۶۴ ڈی - بی	1405	327	187	140	40	62	62
184	**Chak No. 62/DB** چک نمبر ۶۲ ڈی - بی	1227	314	158	156	5	67	67
184	Chak No. 58/DB چک نمبر ۵۸ ڈی - بی	780	122	70	52	15	30	30
184	Chak No. 60/DB چک نمبر ۶۰ ڈی -بی	790	236	134	102	3	52	52
184	Chak No. 61/DB چک نمبر ۶۱ ڈی -بی	1452	413	228	185	28	82	82
184	Chak No. 63/DB چک نمبر ۶۳ ڈی - بی	1044	327	184	143	55	62	62
	FAZIL QANUNGO HALQA فاضل قانونگو حلقہ							
186	**Bitty** بٹی	186	1672	982	690	149	372	372
185	Soha Jurj سوھا جنج	8114	1090	480	610	75	240	240
184	Chak No. 39/ML چک نمبر ۳۹ ایم-ایل	1186	227	122	105	9	52	52
184	Chak No. 37/ML چک نمبر ۳۷ ایم-ایل	1245	334	170	164	27	59	59
184	Chak No. 38/ML چک نمبر ۳۸ ایم-ایل	3356	91	51	40	19	20	20
184	Chak No. 40/ML چک نمبر ۴۰ ایم-ایل	1601	396	198	198	34	76	76
184	Chak No. 59/ML چک نمبر ۵۹ ایم- ایل	657	134	70	64	14	33	33
184	**Chak No. 55/DB** چک نمبر ۵۵ ڈی-بی	1291	180	107	73	25	39	39
184	Chak No. 65/DB چک نمبر ۶۵ ڈی-بی	843	218	102	116	21	45	45

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
184	Chak No. 57/DB چک نمبر ۵۷ ڈی-بی	8435	131	73	58	18	30	30
184	Chak No. 4/TW چک نمبر ۴ ٹی-ڈبلیو	3774	80	43	37	4	21	21
184	**Chak No. 35/ML** چک نمبر ۳۵ ایم-ایل	1642	306	160	146	27	57	57
184	Chak No. 36 M/L چک نمبر ۳۶ ایم-ایل	1581	291	155	136	16	66	66
184	Chak No. 1/T.W چک نمبر ۱ ٹی-ڈبلیو	3690	167	89	69	10	38	38
184	Chak No. 2/TW چک نمر ۲ ٹی-ڈبلیو	3630	100	57	43	13	22	22
184	Chak No. 3/TW چک نمبر ۳ ٹی-ڈبلیو	3747	89	57	32	3	34	34
182	**Fazil** فاضل	12473	1374	721	653	99	284	28 4
183	Retri ریتڑی	7905	1347	722	625	220	277	277
	DULLEWALA QANUNGO HALQA دولیوالہ قانونگو حلقہ							
187	**Dullewala** دولیوالہ	151379	4577	2446	2131	403	921	924
187	**Mowa** موا	10936	1425	760	665	43	311	315
187	**Burhenga** بڑنگا	18586	1549	789	760	62	295	295
187	**Gudai** گدائی	19113	2201	1165	1036	37	506	506
	JHAMAT SHUMALI QANUNGO HALQA جھمٹ شمالی قانونگو حلقہ							
170	**Rakh Mahota Khansar** رکھ مہوتہ کھانسر	11921	844	470	374	64	161	161
188	Rakh Dullewala رکھ دولیوالہ	13363	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
189	Rakhwala رکھ والہ	11171	Uninhabited بے چراغ					

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
187	**Jhamat Shumali** جھمٹ شمالی	21000	2923	1483	1440	160	579	579
187	**Basti Wala** بستی والہ	20553	2022	1059	963	13	413	413
187	**Goda** گوڈا	27212	2972	1465	1507	113	610	610
	MANKERA QANUNGO HALQA منکیرہ قانونگو حلقہ							
190	**Goharwala** گوھر والہ	48371	5507	2952	2555	310	1081	1090
191	Rakh Gohar wala رکھ گوھر والہ	29268	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
192	Kapahi کپاھی	11318	1605	877	728	83	325	331
193	**Yara** یارا	22405	1527	821	706	16	321	321
194	Sadh Wala سادھ والہ	11676	703	365	338	20	130	136
198	Rakh Khew Yara رکھ کھیو یارا	12432	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
199	Khew کھیو	11228	797	440	357	12	160	160
196	Karluwala کارلو والہ	40674	2761	1452	1309	83	455	564
195	Pakka پکا	11811	985	469	516	15	272	272
197	**Rakh Karlu Wala** رکھ کارلو والہ	16617	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
201	**Mahni** ماھنی	16704	1590	810	780	83	292	474
200	Rakh Mahni رکھ ماھنی	24908	327	183	144	26	94	94
202	Bhidwal Wala بھڈ وال والہ	12070	2105	1102	1003	151	462	763
206	Dhingana ڈنگانہ	38977	2924	1524	1400	223	664	693
203	Darbula دربولہ	20146	2161	1157	1004	60	419	419
205	**Haidar Abad** حیدر آباد	76357	6064	3276	2788	545	1191	1229

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
162	**Mankera** منکیرہ	18818	2957	1601	1356	502	403	403
164	Jhangi Ram جھانگی رام	25609	1059	555	504	10	410	410
157	**Patti** Bulanda پٹی بلندا	41937	2590	1403	1187	73	491	493
156	Rakh Chhikhan رکھ چھگھن	6934			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
163	Rakh Baba Hondalal رکھ بابا ہوندالال	10223			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
	KARARI KOT QANUNGO HALQA کراڑی کوٹ قانونگو حلقہ							
150	**Karari Kot** کراڑی کوٹ	19777	3554	1863	1691	226	663	663
	Chak No. 202/T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۰۲ ٹی-ڈی-اے	1708	99	48	51	—	18	18
	Chak No. 200 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۰۰ ڈی-بی	1633	202	99	103	24	43	43
	Chak No. 201 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۰۱ ٹی-ڈی-اے	1383	99	52	47	6	18	18
	Chak No. 203 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۰۳ ٹی-ڈی-اے	1516	72	36	36	2	12	12
	Chak No. 204 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۰۴ ٹی-ڈی-اے	1859	418	238	180	29	83	83
	Chak No. 55/ML چک نمبر ۵۵ ایم-ایل	1820	23	11	12	—	5	5
	Chak No. 56/ML چک نمبر ۵۶ ایم-یل	1540	154	73	81	44	28	28
	Chak No. 205 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۰۵ ٹی-ڈی-اے	1511	73	42	31	—	10	10
	Chak No. 206 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۰۶ ٹی-ڈی-اے	1423	98	53	45	2	19	19

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
	Chak No. 207 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۰۷ ٹی-ڈی-اے	1517	102	56	46	—	20	20
	Chak No. 208 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۰۸ ٹی-ڈی-اے	848	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
159	**Rakh Gul Kala** رکھ گل کالا	4459	29	26	13	—	8	8
161	Rakh Daggar Kotli رکھ ڈگر کوٹلی	8070	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
167	**Littan** لتن	23967	2589	1273	1316	155	589	589
160	Gul Kala گل کالا	13672	818	486	332	79	134	134
166	Kuria کوریہ	18573	1006	575	431	33	197	197
165	**Rakh Mankera** رکھ منکیرا	57515	1425	695	550	202	294	294
204	**Rakh Haidarabad** رکھ حیدر آباد	84077	991	575	416	51	207	207
207	**Rakh Dhingana** رکھ ڈنگانہ	33183	143	82	61	15	30	30
	DAGGAR KOTLI QANUNGO HALQA ڈگر کوٹلی قانونگو حلقہ							
158	**Daggar Kotli** ڈگر کوٹلی	37905	2644	1435	1209	190	561	565
155	**Rakh Jun Garh** رکھ جون گڑھ	18780	40	20	20	—	6	6
	Chak No. 214 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۱۴ ٹی-ڈی-اے	1716	239	132	107	26	53	53
	Chak No. 211 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۱۱ ٹی-ڈی-اے	1835	149	80	69	10	31	31
	Chak No. 212 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۱۲ ٹی-ڈی-اے	1658	199	92	107	7	44	44

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
	Chak No. 213 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۱۳ ٹی-ڈی-اے	930	33	19	14	1	7	7
	Chak No. 215 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۱۵ ٹی-ڈی-اے	1536	282	166	116	26	57	61
	Chak No. 216 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۱۶ ٹی-ڈی-اے	1548	243	133	110	18	50	50
	Chak No. 67 M.L. چک نمبر ۶۷ ایم-ایل	2179	324	174	150	33	59	59
	Chak No. 64 M.L. چک نمبر ۶۴ ایم-ایل	1373	142	78	64	7	31	31
	Chak No. 66 M.L. چک نمبر ۶۶ ایم-ایل	1221	266	150	116	62	45	45
	Chak No. 68 M.L. چک نمبر ۶۸ ایم-ایل	731	28	16	12	7	7	7
	Chak No. 75 M.L. چک نمبر ۷۵ ایم-ایل	1623	50	27	23	3	10	10
	Chak No. 210 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۱۰ ٹی-ڈی-اے	1481	84	42	42	10	14	14
	Chak No. 73 M.L. چک نمبر ۷۳ ایم-ایل	1621	241	110	131	16	45	45
	Chak No. 69 M.L. چک نمبر ۶۹ ایم-ایل	760	7	5	2	—	4	4
	Chak No. 70 M.L. چک نمبر ۷۰ ایم-ایل	813	79	49	30	7	15	15
	Chak No. 70/A.M.L. چک نمبر ۷۰ اے-ایم-ایل	2218	19	9	10	10	7	7
	Chak No. 71 M.L. چک نمبر ۷۱ ایم-ایل	1714	412	203	209	33	80	80
	Chak No. 72 M.L. چک نمبر ۷۲ ایم-ایل	1263	267	142	125	15	63	63

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
	Chak No. 74 M.L. چک ۷۴ ایم-ایل	1320	119	66	53	11	28	28
	KHANPUR QANUNGO HALQA خان پور قانونگو حلقه							
	Khanpur anubi خان پور جنوبی	7112	1260	679	581	66	251	253
	Chak No. 74 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۷۴ ٹی ڈی اے	681	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
	Chak No. 64 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۶۴ ٹی ڈی اے	880	201	104	97	—	46	47
	Chak No. 62 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۶۲ ٹی ڈی اے	1564	265	135	130	53	46	46
	Chak No. 65 M.L. چک نمبر ۶۵ ایم ایل	1470	163	92	71	11	32	32
	Chak No. 73 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۷۳ ٹی ڈی اے	1226	178	95	83	39	36	36
	Chak No. 76 M.L. چک نمبر ۷۶ ایم-ایل	1027	63	32	31	11	13	13
	Chak No. 209 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۰۹ ٹی ڈی اے	1485	298	169	129	36	58	58
	Chak No. 60 M.L. چک نمبر ۶۰ ایم-ایل	1453	318	176	142	30	57	57
	Chak No. 61 M.L. چک نمبر ۶۱ ایم-ایل	1474	195	110	85	23	40	40
	Chak No. 62 M.L. چک نمبر ۶۲ ایم-ایل	1371	111	57	54	22	19	19
	Chak No. 63 M.L. چک نمبر ۶۳ ایم-ایل	578	112	63	49	17	24	24
	Chak No. 59 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۵۹ ٹی ڈی اے	1517	561	323	238	44	125	125
	Chak No. 50 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۵۰ ٹی ڈی اے	2134	695	341	354	15	133	133

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
	Chak No. 52 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۵۲ ٹی ڈی اے	1367	482	253	229	33	93	93
	Chak No. 53 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۵۳ ٹی ڈی اے	1340	576	304	272	33	90	90
	Chak No. 58 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۵۸ ٹی ڈی اے	1503	473	259	214	29	87	87
153	**Khanpur Shumali** خان پور شمالی	2273	511	284	227	14	117	117
	Chak No. 48 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۴۸ ٹی ڈی اے	2076	822	439	383	82	120	120
	Chak No. 51 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۵۱ ٹی ڈی اے	1359	603	322	281	74	111	111
	Chak No. 57 M.L. چک نمبر ۵۷ ایم-ایل	1321	244	140	104	28	43	43
	Chak No. 58 M.L. چک نمبر ۵۸ ایم-ایل	1302	396	201	195	56	64	64
	Chak No. 59 M.L. چک نمبر ۵۹ ایم-ایل	657	166	91	75	19	37	37
	BHAKKAR DAGGAR QANUNGO HALQA بھکر ڈگر قانونگو حلقہ							
100B	**Bhakkar Daggar** بھکر ڈگر	5982	367	202	165	167	67	67
	Chak No. 34 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۳۴ ٹی ڈی اے	1350	106	57	49	4	24	24
	Chak No. 34/B T.D.A. چک نمبر ۳۴-بی ٹی ڈی اے	1936	346	204	142	44	74	74
96B	**Jhakkar Daggar** جھکر ڈگر غربی	4645	958	539	419	133	208	208
	Chak No. 34/A T.D.A. چک نمبر ۳۴-اے ٹی ڈی اے	823	73	43	30	30	17	17

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
	Chak No. 35 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۳۵ ٹی ڈی اے	1730	324	170	154	43	52	52
	Chak No. 37 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۳۷ ٹی ڈی اے	657	259	136	123	14	40	40
	Chak No. 38 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۳۸ ٹی ڈی اے	1448	217	117	100	19	42	42
	Chak No. 39 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۳۹ ٹی ڈی اے	816	348	177	171	32	61	61
	Chak No. 40/B T.D.A. چک نمبر ۴۰-بی ٹی ڈی اے	1396	72	34	38	4	13	13
	Jhakkar Daggar جھکر ڈگر			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
99B	Gorchha Daggar گورچھہ ڈگر	85	94	54	40	41	17	17
94B	**Pir Ashab Daggar** پیر اصحاب ڈگر	6969	1095	585	510	71	236	236
95B	Razai Shah Shumali Daggar رضائے شاہ شمالی ڈگر	2267	1260	671	589	146	193	193
	Chak No. 40/A T.D.A. چک نمبر ۴۰-اے ٹی ڈی اے	1308	21	13	8	—	7	7
	Chak No. 41 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۴۱ ٹی ڈی اے	1307	369	199	170	49	81	81
	Chak No. 43 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۴۳ ٹی ڈی اے	1634	382	209	173	28	59	59
151	**Kamal Them** کمال تھیم	4405	1297	674	623	40	258	258
	Chak No. 36 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۳۶ ٹی ڈی اے	1489	1109	604	505	140	183	183
	Chak No. 187 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۸۷ ٹی ڈی اے	1468	250	140	110	10	46	46

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
	Chak No. 188 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۸۸ ٹی ڈی اے	1497	136	74	62	4	29	29
	Chak No. 46 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۴۶ ٹی ڈی اے	1388	672	381	291	127	116	116
	Chak No. 44 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۴۴ ٹی ڈی اے	2093	882	496	386	52	164	164
	Chak No. 45 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۴۵ ٹی ڈی اے	1177	680	396	284	61	113	113
	Chak No. 47 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۴۷ ٹی ڈی اے	1348	887	478	409	124	154	154
	Chak No. 49 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۴۹ ٹی ڈی اے	1786	834	465	369	85	133	133
	CHENNA DAGGAR QANUNGO HALQA چھینہ ڈگر قانونگو حلقہ							
84B	**Chenna Daggar** چھینہ ڈگر	10643	2267	1239	1028	235	452	488
	Chak No. 40/B T.D.A. چک نمبر ۴۰-بی ٹی ڈی اے	1397	81	42	39	9	14	14
	Chak No. 42 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۴۲ ٹی ڈی اے	1190	262	141	121	40	43	43
	Chak No. 54 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۵۴ ٹی ڈی اے	1420	329	184	145	28	65	65
83	**Notak Daggar** نوٹک ڈگر	4841	2372	1279	1093	135	473	467
	Chak No. 55 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۵۵ ٹی ڈی اے	1341	447	235	212	18	95	95
	Chak No. 56 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۵۶ ٹی ڈی اے	1778	359	202	157	32	60	60
70B	**Behal Daggar** بیہل ڈگر	4962	2861	1529	1332	485	601	601

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
76B	Langarkot Daggar لنگر کوٹ ڈگر	279	549	288	261	41	115	115
	Chak No. 69 T.D.A. چک نمبر ٦٩ ٹی ڈی اے	1334	175	101	74	7	46	46
	Chak No. 70 T.D.A. چک نمبر ٧٠ ٹی ڈی اے	1645	19	12	7	3	4	4
	Chak No. 71 T.D.A. چک نمبر ٧١ ٹی ڈی اے	762	48	34	14	12	9	10
	Chak No. 80/A M.L. چک نمبر ٨٠-اے ایم ایل	1475	152	95	57	33	30	30
71B	**Jhuni Janubi Daggar** جھنی جنوبی ڈگر	640	119	60	59	12	21	21
	Chak No. 72A T.D.A. چک نمبر ٧٢-اے ٹی ڈی اے	640	18	8	10	—	4	4
	Chak No. 72 T.D.A. چک نمبر ٧٢ ٹی ڈی اے	780	184	109	75	12	37	37
	Chak No. 77 M.L. چک نمبر ٧٧ ایم ایل	661	7	6	1	—	2	2
	Chak No. 78 M.L. چک نمبر ٧٨ ایم ایل	779	90	59	31	8	13	20
	Chak No. 79 ML چک نمبر ٧٩ ایم ایل	1417	189	102	87	35	38	38
	Chak No. 80 M.L. چک نمبر ٨٠ ایم ایل	1509	206	118	88	35	43	43
	Chak No. 81 M.L. چک نمبر ٨١ ایم ایل	737	115	66	49	10	24	24
	Chak No. 68 T.D.A. چک نمبر ٦٨ ٹی ڈی اے	694	148	92	56	5	29	29
	Chak No. 65 T.D.A. چک نمبر ٦٥ ٹی ڈی اے	764	90	49	41	42	22	22
	Chak No. 67/A T.D.A. چک نمبر ٦٧-اے ٹی ڈی اے	2710	325	166	159	3	21	21

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
	Chak No. 67 T.D.A. چک نمبر ٦٧ ٹی ڈی اے	1395	179	104	75	7	56	56
	Chak No. 68/A T.D.A. چک نمبر ٦٨-اے ٹی ڈی اے	1329	72	41	31	—	14	14
	Chak No. 57 T.D.A. چک نمبر ٥٧ ٹی ڈی اے	745	261	129	132	37	54	59
	Chak No. 60 T.D.A. چک نمبر ٦٠ ٹی ڈی اے	1406	299	170	129	11	40	40
	Chak No. 61 چک نمبر ٦١ ٹی ڈی اے	1339	197	112	85	6	39	41
	Chak No. 63 T.D.A. چک نمبر ٦٣ ٹی ڈی اے	1669	325	182	143	26	67	74
	Chak No. 66 T.D.A. چک نمبر ٦٦ ٹی ڈی اے	1444	293	148	145	18	38	60
	NOTAK NASHEB QANUNGO HALQA نوٹک نشیب قانونگو حلقہ							
83	**Notak Nasheb** نوٹک نشیب	2324	354	185	169	26	60	62
75	Chura چورا	823	348	189	159	10	58	58
76A	Langar Kot Nasheb لنگر کوٹ نشیب	526	55	28	27	18	10	15
77	Kachi Kandani کچی کندانی	193	23	—	23	3	9	9
78	Bhurgil بھرگل	371	29	24	5	1	7	7
81	**Sheikhani** شیخانی	1750	835	444	391	58	180	183
79	Khanani خنانی	1120	600	305	295	71	104	105
80	Jhok Faqir Ata Mohd. جھوک فقیر عطا محمد	1108	425	221	204	10	94	94
82	Razai Shah Janubi رضائے شاہ جنوبی	1259	641	335	306	54	136	136
60	**Dhandala** دھندالہ	4821	2765	1464	1301	73	576	576

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
61	Rakh Dhandala رکھ دھندالہ	489	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
58	**Bharmi Nawab Sahib** بھرمی نواب صاحب	3246	806	426	380	154	166	166
54	Bet Makhi Wala بیٹ ماکھی والا	1143	210	117	93	8	59	59
57	Bharmi Chiragh Shah بھرمی چراغ شاہ	3633	493	287	206	117	111	111
59	Hamun Wala هموںوالہ	5864	2025	1040	985	152	443	443
62	Bir Rashid Shah بیر رشید شاہ	2044	912	491	421	83	188	188
64	**Bet Bogha** بیت بوگھہ	6213	1516	808	708	89	300	300
63	Basti Hamza بستی همزہ	1412	586	312	274	20	127	127
67	Yousuf Shah یوسف شاہ	3284	1854	968	886	197	418	418
65	**Kathan Wala** کتھن والا	3256	1111	574	537	99	250	259
71	Hazara Janubi ہزارہ جنوبی	1252	372	189	183	29	79	79
72	Fateh Bamb فتح بمب	661	410	213	197	6	82	82
73	Bhawanpur Shumali بھاون پور شمالی	1232	802	423	379	46	179	179
74	Bhawanpur Janubi بھاون پور جنوبی	185	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
70-A	**Behal Nasheb** بہیل نشیب	1959	163	90	73	11	35	35

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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
66	Rashidpur رشید پور	1117	837	440	397	65	177	177
68	Chuni Janubi Nasheb چنی جنوبی نشیب	2212	472	258	214	6	99	99
69	Gangi گنگی	951	358	184	174	4	82	82
	CHENNA NASHEB QANUNGO HALQA چھینہ نشیب قانونگو حلقہ							
50	**Badiani** بڈیانی	4252	1239	646	593	81	258	258
49	Basti Mian Khan بستی میاں خان	1956	140	74	66	2	36	36
51	Binda Bahu Shah بنڈہ باھو شاہ	1220	336	173	163	26	68	68
52	Mohammad Bhatti محمد بھٹی	1056	38	21	17	—	8	8
53	Bukhara بخارا	2765	536	289	247	22	105	105
55	**Gadhanwali** گڈھانوالی	3895	1974	1057	917	58	380	380
56	Jhok Hafiz جھوک حافظ	1512	704	353	351	35	153	153
106	Panj Pari پنج پاڑی	2318	1501	760	741	105	263	263
104	Jhamat جھمٹ	1412	1184	589	595	107	234	234
105	Nawani نوانی	680	290	141	149	48	61	61
103	**Shahani** شہانی	2941	2083	1078	1005	5	408	428
97	Monde Wali موندیوالی	439	355	176	179	4	65	65
102	Jhallan جھلن	172	227	111	116	9	60	60
96A	**Jakhar Nasheb** جکھڑ نشیب	1100	292	148	144	9	65	65
98	Morani Janubi مورانی جنوبی	808	693	356	337	8	145	145

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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
99	Gorchhi Nasheb گورچھی نشیب	795	567	304	263	13	127	127
95A	**Razai Shah Shumali Nasheb** رضائے شاہ شمالی نشیب	1604	286	158	128	13	63	63
92	Machhar Wali مچھر والی	2022	796	398	398	76	160	160
84A	**Chenna Nasheb** چھینہ نشیب	2932	503	267	236	33	91	91
94	Pir Ashab Nasheb پیر اصحاب نشیب	2190	713	360	353	23	131	137
91	**Mullan Wali** ملانوالی	3642	2124	1082	1042	131	437	438
93	Chanda چاندہ	592	426	218	208	28	94	94
89	**Bhilmand** بھلماند	2044	824	423	401	39	172	172
85	Jam جام	891	538	291	247	6	121	121
86	Sultan Ahmad Shah سلطان احمد شاہ	295	139	70	69	20	24	24
87	Sadiq Ali صادق علی	244	55	32	23	5	12	12
88	Bujrani بجرانی	277	267	142	125	4	67	69
90	Basti Habib بستی حبیب	523	375	194	181	4	71	71
	BHAKKAR NASHEB QANUNGO HALQA بھکر نشیب قانونگو حلقہ							
100A	**Bhakkar Nasheb** بھکر نشیب	2332	1039	549	490	122	231	233
112A	**Goddola Nasheb** گڈولہ نشیب	693	52	27	25	6	9	9
109	Kandi Khachian Wali کندھی کھچیاں والی	352	499	254	245	15	75	75
110	Khachi Kallan کچھی کلاں	1398	747	392	355	56	178	178

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
111	Karam Khan کرم خان	193	132	73	59	19	30	30
113	Sheikh Nasheb شیخ نشیب	510	194	96	98	27	43	43
39	**Kaneri** کنیڑی	3101	1341	692	649	83	293	293
108	Wade Wali وادھے والی	1173	750	385	365	74	149	149
115	Janjun جنجون	616	561	290	271	4	119	119
122	**Kotla Jam** کوٹلہ جام	3816	1182	610	572	54	208	222
121	Muhammadani محمدانی	1977	443	212	231	49	100	100
123	**Khohawar Kalan Nasheb** کھوھاور کلاں نشیب	5574	1306	686	620	83	254	254
101	Fateh Khan فتح خان	680	399	197	202	36	69	70
107	Sial سیال	3618	2510	1341	1169	197	504	505
46	**Gujja** گوجا	2364	769	404	365	53	145	145
36	Gashkore گسکوڑے	1640		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
40	Sohla سوھلہ	2054		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
41	Basti Nur Khan بستی نور خاں	2030	19	13	6	1	3	3
42	Hadran ھدراں	543		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
43	Fatehul Jamali فتح الجمال	1972	58	25	33	—	17	17
44	Khai Jamali کھائی جمالی	4840	238	120	118	1	46	46
45	Dhup Sial دھپ سیال	2807	210	115	95	6	44	45
47	Nakkapi نک کپی	1995	9	5	4	—	2	2
48	Bakhsha بخشہ	881		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
33	Dajal دجال	2333	1706	883	823	44	332	332

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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
31	Pohrh پوھڑھ	1076		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
32	Rahmanwali رحمان والی	1798	81	47	34	—	13	16
34	Dhok Shahni ڈھوک شاھنی	1241	34	19	15	—	6	6
35	Jhok Chelaram جھوک چیلا رام	598		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
37	Bakhrewali بخرے والی	1761	571	303	268	17	113	113
38	Kachi Shahni کچی شاھنی	1729	927	494	433	35	178	178
114A	**Chuni Shumali Nasheb** چنی شمالی نشیب	965	157	80	77	9	29	30
117	Khachi Khurd کھچی خورد	577	476	240	236	40	105	105
118	Daulatwala دولت واله	1219	580	304	276	30	118	118
119	Jhalar جھلاڑ	498	272	138	134	8	51	51
20	Bahralak باھڑہ لک	315	256	131	125	8	47	47
	KOTLA JAM DAGGAR QANUNGO HALQA کوٹلہ جام ڈگر قانونگو حلقہ							
122B	**Kotla Jam Daggar** کوٹلہ جام ڈگر	4625	3040	1578	1462	344	525	525
112B	Goddola Nasheb گڈولانشیب	1798	1088	573	515	55	152	152
113B	Sheikh Caggar شیخ ڈگر	1100	136	69	67	17	28	28
114B	Chuni Sh umali Daggar چنی شمالی ڈگر	1485	349	186	163	57	80	89
123	Khohawar Kalan کھوھاور کلاں	5281	2290	1192	1098	135	440	461
	Chak No. 24 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۴ ٹی ڈی اے	666	58	35	23	4	10	10
	Chak No. 25 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۵ ٹی ڈی اے	879		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
	Chak No. 26 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۶ ٹی ڈی اے	1622	811	435	276	42	166	166

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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
	Chak No. 27 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۷ ٹی ڈی اے	1638	394	227	167	29	67	67
	1157 Chak No. 28 چک نمبر ۲۸ ٹی ڈی اے	1157	116	75	41	13	19	19
148	Daggar Aulakh ڈگر اولاخ	13774	2570	1339	1231	129	512	512
	Chak No. 29 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۹ ٹی ڈی اے	1414	21	11	10	—	4	4
	Chak No. 29/A T.D.A. چک نمبر۲۹-اے ٹی ڈی اے	527	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
	Chak No. 30 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۳۰ ٹی ڈی اے	565	166	108	58	23	26	26
	Chak No. 30/A T.D.A. چک نمبر ۳۰-اے ٹی ڈی اے	1704	86	51	35	5	21	21
	Chak No. 31 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۳۱ ٹی ڈی اے	979	122	71	51	7	15	16
149	**Daggar Rahtas Gharbi** ڈگر رھتاس غربی	2527	1510	823	687	87	281	289
	Chak No. 32 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۳۲ ٹی ڈی اے	1214	31	17	14	1	6	6
	Chak No. 33 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۳۳ ٹی ڈی اے	1725	386	214	172	20	65	66
	Chak No. 185T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۸۵ ٹی ڈی اے	1625	516	282	234	26	84	88
	Chak No. 186 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۸۶ ٹی ڈی اے	1297	387	205	182	19	77	77
	Chak No. 183 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۸۳ ٹی ڈی اے	1401	351	190	161	19	62	64
149	Daggar Rahtas Sharqi ڈگر رھتاس شرقی	2658	173	101	72	1	31	31
	Chak No. 180 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۸۰ ٹی ڈی اے	1601	330	190	140	7	79	79
	Chak No. 181 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۸۱ ٹی ڈی اے	1015	304	170	134	6	59	59

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
	Chak No. 182 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۸۲ ٹی ڈی اے	761	259	150	109	18	59	59
	Chak No. 184 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۸۴ ٹی ڈی اے	1634	172	100	72	9	36	36
	KHANSAR QANUNGO HALQA خانسر قانونگو حلقه							
169	**Khansar** خانسر	14291	1962	1012	950	200	469	682
168	**Daggar Shada** ڈگر شادا	20448	2829	1493	1336	162	658	658
	Chak No. 198 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۹۸ ٹی ڈی اے	1793	96	50	46	2	22	22
	Chak No. 195 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۹۵ ٹی ڈی اے	1410	687	367	320	44	147	14
	Chak No. 196 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۹۶ ٹی ڈی اے	1700	120	59	61	5	27	27
	Chak No. 197 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۹۷ ٹی ڈی اے	1479			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
	Chak No. 199 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۹۹ ٹی ڈی اے	1869	230	121	109	26	51	51
	Chak No. 193 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۹۳ ٹی ڈی اے	857	387	201	186	48	95	95
	Chak No. 189 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۸۹ ٹی ڈی اے	1606	64	34	30	1	11	11
	Chak No. 190 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۹۰ ٹی ڈی اے	699			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
	Chak No. 191 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۹۱ ٹی ڈی اے	610			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
	Chak No. 192 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۹۲ ٹی ڈی اے	1485			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
	Chak No. 194 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۹۴ ٹی ڈی اے	1593	127	70	57	7	23	23

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
	DARYA KHAN DAGGAR QANUNGO HALQA دریا خان ڈگر قانونگو حلقه							
124B	**Sorani Daggar** سورانی ڈگر	907	594	314	280	26	118	118
145A	**Daggar Waghoran Gharbi** ڈگر و گھوراں غربی	2450	430	232	198	8	84	84
	Chak No. 13 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۳ ٹی ڈی اے	1633	601	310	291	70	113	113
	Chak No. 16 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۶ ٹی ڈی اے	1698	415	212	203	17	78	78
145	**Daggar Waghoran Sharqi** ڈگر و گھوراں شرقی	3559	1266	679	587	50	255	255
146	Daggar Lilan ڈگر لیلاں	1501	634	352	282	33	116	166
	Chak No. 17 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۷ ٹی ڈی اے	1216	466	246	220	5	88	88
	Chak No. 175 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۷۵ ٹی ڈی اے	1686	112	61	51	5	24	24
	Chak No. 176 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۷۶ ٹی ڈی اے	1698	124	72	52	4	26	26
147	**Daggar Awan Gharbi** ڈگر اوان غربی	3254	996	526	470	29	216	216
	Chak No. 18 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۸ ٹی ڈی اے	1261	477	256	221	23	100	100
	Chak No. 177 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۷۷ ٹی ڈی اے	1665	220	118	102	28	37	37
	Chak No. 178 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۷۸ ٹی ڈی اے	1692	359	193	166	31	61	61
	Chak No. 21 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۱ ٹی ڈی اے	1356	536	274	262	78	98	112

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
	Chak No. 19 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۹ ٹی ڈی اے	1173	281	149	132	62	49	49
	Chak No. 20 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۰ ٹی ڈی اے	1645	220	113	107	17	21	28
	Chak No. 22 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۲ ٹی ڈی اے	925	187	104	83	60	40	40
	Chak No. 23 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۲۳ ٹی ڈی اے	1144	188	95	93	11	34	34
	Chak No. 179 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۷۹ ٹی ڈی اے	1858	28	20	8	5	6	6
147	Daggar Awan Sharqi ڈگر اوان شرقی	596	9	4	5	—	3	3
	Chak No. 51/ML چک نمبر ۵۱ ایم ایل	1276	4	3	1	3	1	1
	Chak No. 52/ML چک نمبر ۵۲ ایم ایل	858	10	7	3	2	1	1
	Chak No. 53/ML چک نمبر ۵۳ ایم ایل	1460	45	25	20	2	10	10
	Chak No. 54/ML چک نمبر ۵۴ ایم ایل	1840	92	52	40	17	11	11
	Chak No. 48/ML چک نمبر ۴۸ ایم ایل	2076	271	55	216	31	58	59
171	Rakh Daggar رکھ ڈگر	12459	1216	668	548	95	227	244
	Chak No. 49/ML چک نمبر ۴۹ ایم ایل	1677	370	201	169	11	73	73
	Chak No. 50/ML چک نمبر ۵۰ ایم ایل	1437	51	29	22	12	7	8
	DAGGAR QURESHI QANUNGO HALQA ڈگر قریشی قانونگو حلقہ							
126B	**Lundi Daggar** لنڈی ڈگر	1201	401	205	196	24	65	67
127B	Angra Daggar انگرہ ڈگر	1801	637	346	291	106	116	132
128B	Sukha Shah سکھا شاہ	1341	839	442	397	101	179	179
129B	Thalla Noon Daggar تھلا نون ڈگر	860	231	141	90	13	56	57

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
	Chak No. 46 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۴۶ ٹی ڈی اے	1388	260	143	117	48	46	46
	Chak No. 15 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۵ ٹی ڈی اے	1698	170	93	77	3	44	45
	Chak No. 15/A T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۵-اے ٹی ڈی اے	1806	616	330	286	6	133	133
	Chak No. 47 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۴۷ ٹی ڈی اے	1348	316	188	128	84	56	56
	Chak No. 12 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۲ ٹی ڈی اے	863	45	28	17	6	15	15
144	Daggar Qureshi Dar-miani ڈگر قریشی درمیانی	1510	423	183	240	28	86	92
144	Daggar Qureshi Gharbi ڈگر قریشی غربی	902	122	64	58	12	17	21
144	Daggar Qureshi Shumali Gharbi ڈگر قریشی شمالی غربی	712			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
	Chak No. 10 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۰ ٹی ڈی اے	1905	89	62	27	3	16	16
	Chak No. 11 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۱ ٹی ڈی اے	1459	111	56	55	—	12	1
135B	**Haji Hussain Shah Daggar** حاجی حسین شاہ ڈگر	6167	954	526	428	78	178	178
172	Allahyar اللہ یار	5774	1271	668	603	32	235	239
	Chak No. 7 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۷ ٹی ڈی اے	720	239	129	110	43	52	53
143A	Dagga Yar Shah Sharqi ڈگر یار شاہ شرقی	3997	518	279	239	17	103	103

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
144	Daggar Qureshi ڈگر قریشی	1666	215	118	97	13	29	29
	Chak No. 8 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۸ ٹی ڈی اے	818	289	160	129	6	55	55
	Chak No. 14 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۱۴ ٹی ڈی اے	1368	661	366	295	13	149	149
143	**Daggar Yar Shah Gharbi** ڈگر یار شاہ غربی	5086	594	323	271	8	138	138
	Chak No. 6 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۶ ٹی ڈی اے	1295	738	412	326	42	156	156
	Chak No. 9 T.D.A. چک نمبر ۹ ٹی ڈی اے	1796	586	340	246	83	80	135
	DARYA KHAN NASHEB QANUNGO HALQA دریا خان نشیب قانونگو حلقہ							
25-A	**Darya Khan Nasheb** دریا خان نشیب	2963	449	244	205	46	98	98
24	Jhok Kichi Haji جھوک کچھی حاجی	2126	897	482	415	18	194	194
25	Karlu کرلو	2718	21	11	10	3	3	3
124A	Sorani Nasheb سورانی نشیب	882	345	170	175	39	84	84
127A	Angra Nasheb انگڑہ نشیب	374	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
26	**Majoka Nasheb** ماجوکہ نشیب	1910	790	407	383	44	173	173
27	Sandhi Nasheb ساندھی نشیب	1282	387	201	186	23	76	76
28	Morani Shumali Nasheb مورانی شمالی نشیب	992	449	233	216	57	100	100
29	Diyani Nasheb دیانی نشیب	726	431	224	207	29	100	100
30	Jhok Shah Muhammad جھوک شاہ محمد	855	75	35	40	—	18	1

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
126	Lundi Nasheb لنڈی نشیب	2507	1453	750	703	56	328	328
23	Lal Kalan لال کلاں	2263	970	509	461	4	257	257
128A	Sukha Shah Nasheb سکھا شاہ نشیب	2153	902	471	431	4	191	191
19	Bhoan Nasheb بھون نشیب	1677	423	230	193	6	88	88
21	Kheral Nasheb کھیرل نشیب	1503	321	156	165	10	94	94
129A	**Thalla Noon Nasheb** تھلا نون نشیب	1398	1230	624	606	4	295	295
17	Kanyal کنیال	3587	356	188	168	5	76	76
18	Balochan Wali بلوچاں والی	2034	96	54	42	4	19	19
25	Kirar Noon کراڑ نون	559	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
22	Vich وچ	3240	123	72	51	2	28	28
130A	Panj Garain Nasheb پنج گرائین نشیب	3528	931	498	433	81	189	189
130B	Panj Garain Daggar پنج گرائین ڈگر	1230	3148	1658	1490	362	676	676
131	Ahmad Dab احمد ڈب	758	295	164	131	6	73	73
132	Jhok Lal Shah جھوک لال شاہ	551	544	294	250	15	114	114
133	Jhok Mehr Shah جھوک مہر شاہ	905	621	313	308	25	110	110

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
136B	**Taba Murtaza Shah Daggar** ٹبہ مرتضیٰ شاہ ڈگر	2562	539	280	259	39	121	121
134A	Mehr Imam Shah Nasheb مہر امام شاہ نشیب	2811	810	447	363	47	184	184
134B	Mehr Imam Shah Daggar مہر امام شاہ ڈگر	126	790	407	383	39	177	177
135	Haji Hussain Shah Daggar حاجی حسین شاہ ڈگر	6167	790	407	383	39	177	177
136A	Taba Murtaza Shah Nasheb ٹبہ مرتضیٰ شاہ نشیب	316	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
37B	**Mayi Roshan Daggar** مائی روشن ڈگر	5315	1610	814	796	152	380	380
15	Langar Mirza لنگر میرزا	3092	107	50	57	4	29	29
16	Akbar Kalara اکبر کلارا	1623	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
137A	Mayi Roshan Nasheb مائی روشن نشیب	661	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
14A	**Kanjan Nasheb** کانجن نشیب	7373	260	131	129	2	55	55
14B	Kanjan Nasheb Pacca کانجن نشیب پیسہ	2542	990	519	471	31	112	112
14C	Kanjan Daggar کانجن ڈگر	2236	1823	965	858	200	408	408
138A	Shah Alam Nasheb شاہ عالم نشیب	770	18	10	8	5	5	5

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
138B	Shah Alam Daggar شاہ عالم ڈگر	2012	938	477	461	97	213	213
141B	Kalwal Daggar کلوال ڈگر	4496	1880	968	912	179	406	406
139	Tinda Nasheb ٹنڈا نشیب	510	67	30	37	2	15	15
140A	Chak Sandi Nasheb چک سانڈی نشیب	1566	511	269	242	30	112	112
140B	Chak Sandi Daggar چک سانڈی ڈگر	2362	999	562	437	120	209	209
141A	Kalwal Nasheb کلوال نشیب	2682	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
	MEHBAL DAGGAR QANUNGO HALQA مہبل ڈگر قانونگو حلقہ							
9	**Rohalla Gharbi** روھلہ غربی	6231	748	422	326	7	237	237
6B	**Umar Wali Daggar** عمر والی ڈگر	4901	1490	795	695	225	356	356
6	Umar Wali Nasheb عمر والی نشیب	1405	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
10	Rohalla Sharqi روھلہ شرقی	2908	197	107	90	1	46	46
11	Bhulla بھلا	4110	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
12	Khoawar Khurd کھاوڑ خورد	2513	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
13C	Mehbal Daggar مہبل ڈگر	6496	2753	1464	1289	340	617	617
13A	Mehbal Kacha مہبل کچا	8640	377	210	167	3	87	87

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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
13B	Mehbal Nasheb Pacca مہبل نشیب پکا	2177		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
174	**Tinda Thal** ٹنڈہ تھل	6495	1289	697	592	91	287	287
173	**Chak No. 29/ML** چک نمبر ۲۹/ایم ایل	1666	256	140	116	24	43	43
173	Chak No. 6/R.H چک نمبر ۶ آر-ایچ	2130	51	30	21	1	11	11
173	Chak No. 7/RH چک نمبر ۷ آر-ایچ	2486	14	10	4	—	6	6
173	Chak No. 8/RH چک نمبر ۸ آر-ایچ	3509		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
173	Chak No. 9/RH چک نمبر ۹ آر-ایچ	2600		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
173	Chak No. 27/ML چک نمبر ۲۷ ایم-ایل	1211	100	53	47	8	21	2
173	Chak No. 28/ML چک نمبر ۲۸ ایم-ایل	1090	115	61	54	13	20	20
173	Chak No. 30/ML چک نمبر ۳۰ ایم-ایل	2410	287	151	136	26	53	53
173	**Chak No. 31/ML** چک نمبر ۳۱ ایم-ایل	1376	182	108	74	56	41	41
173	Chak No. 4/RH چک نمبر ۴ آر-ایچ	2528	81	40	41	13	17	53
173	Chak No. 5/RH چک نمبر ۵ آر-ایچ	2180	69	39	30	8	14	14
173	Chak No. 32/ML چک نمبر ۳۱ ایم-ایل	1134	181	90	91	37	34	34
173	**Chak No. 33/ML** چک نمبر ۳۲ ایم-ایل	1409	146	75	71	7	42	42
173	Chak No. 1/RH چک نمبر ۱ آر-ایچ	3122	35	19	16	1	16	16

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BHAKKAR 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	Chak No. 2/RH چک نمبر ۲ آر-ایچ	2240	13	11	2	3	8	8
173	Chak No. 3/RH چک نمبر ۳ آر-ایچ	2225	50	28	22	3	4	4
173	Chak No. 34/ML چک نمبر ۳۴ ایم-ایل	1277	24	16	8	1	15	15

VILLAGE STATISTICS - ISA KHEL TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Isa Khel Tehsil عیسیٰ خیل تحصیل	96088	48980	47108	—	—	—
	Isa Khel Tehsil (Rural) عیسیٰ خیل تحصیل (دیہاتی)	79366	40351	39015	—	—	—
	Isa Khel Tehsil (Urban) عیسیٰ خیل تحصیل (شہری)	16722	8629	8093	2881	2883	3098
1	**Kala Bagh Town Committee** کالا باغ ٹاؤن کمیٹی	9081	4793	4288	1383	1519	1722
2	**Isa Khel Town Committee** عیسیٰ خیل ٹاؤن کمیٹی	7641	3836	3805	1498	1364	1376

KALA BAGH QANUNGO HALQA کالا باغ 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
1	**Pos Bhangi Khel I** پوس بھنگی خیل	26999	3729	1628	2101	375	843	843
1	**Pos Bhangi Khel II** پوس بھنگی خیل	26999	3713	1708	2005	331	772	772
1	**Pos Bhangi Khel III** پوس بھنگی خیل	26999	2267	1012	1255	278	415	415
2	**Londe Bhangi Khel** لوندے بھنگی خیل	130781	1709	821	888	96	346	346
4	**Kachh Tunda Khel** کچھ تندا خیل	13484	1643	805	838	49	354	354
3	Kala Bagh کالا باغ	3989	270	160	110	13	47	47

VILLAGE STATISTICS - ISA KHEL 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
5	**Kot Chandna** کوٹ چاندنہ	5437	1471	750	721		267	267
45	Jalalpur جلال پور	5508	1069	588	481	147	224	224
6	**Khudozai** خدوزئی	6248	1063	557	506	112	296	296
44	Ganda گنڈا	5359	816	418	398	185	179	179
46	**Manda Khel** مندہ خیل	9725	1899	1001	898	153	178	
9	**Chapri** چاپڑی	14702	2091	1566	1525	126	787	787
12	Chashmia چشمیہ	12360	1079	570	509	50	202	202
7	**Tolamangli** ٹولہ منگلی	8067	2155	1066	1089	67	281	281
8	Kotki کوٹکی	6289	1346	711	635	59	295	29
	KAMAR MASHANI QANUNGO HALQA کمر مشانی قانونگو حلقہ							
10	**Tani Khel** ٹانی خیل	9615	4218	2083	2135	224	716	716
47	**Kacha Kamar Mashani** کچا کمر مشانی	6307	677	343	334	—	25	25
50	**Samandwala** سمندوالہ	755	313	157	156	74	222	222
40	Mukan Bulli Shah Wali موکان بلی شاہ والی	224			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
40	Ahmadwala احمد والہ	220			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
40	Noor Ullah Wali نور اللہ والی	228			Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
41	Daraz Wala Khurd دراز والا خورد	2641	96	57	39	23	15	15
48	Misri Khan Wala مصری خانوالہ	933	180	88	92	27	10	10

VILLAGE STATISTICS - ISA KHEL TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
49	Chak Sarkar چک سرکار	1204	137	77	60	21	25	25
16	**Kamar Mashani** کمر مشانی	8902	6219	3182	3037	529	1065	1065
11	**Sodhri** سودھڑی	8944	1674	908	766	161	296	296
15	**Dula Mir Wala** دلا میر والہ	10764	2170	1126	1044	91	369	369
13	**Malla Khel** مالا خیل	13836	1913	1016	897	118	310	310
20	**Karandi** کرندی	4300	1038	552	486	10	181	181
14	Vanjari ونجاری	4356	662	353	309	4	138	138
19	**Sultan Khel Sharqi** سلطان خیل شرقی	7620	1599	834	765	100	264	264
21	**Sultan Khel Gharbi** سلطان خیل غربی	14689	6772	3776	2996	650	1203	1203
	TARAG QANUNGO HALQA ترگ قانونگو حلقہ							
22	**Mitha Khatak** مٹھہ خٹک	11722	1394	712	682	71	402	402
23	Khano Wala خانو والہ	4199	675	376	299	16	103	103
24	**Kallur** کلور	5931	2716	1360	1356	164	540	540
55	Pacca Khas Umar Khan پکا خاص عمر خان	2754	318	166	152	4	63	63
26	**Bhor** بھور	7549	1137	594	543	63	201	201
25	Kalwan Wala کلونوالہ	6595	1167	610	557	5	204	204
58	**Sharkiya** شرکیہ	7598	385	191	194	8	59	59

VILLAGE STATISTICS - ISA KHEL 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
39	**Chhina Pura** چھینہ پورہ	9128	908	486	422	42	135	135
54	**Kacha Khas Umar Khan** کچا خاص عمر خان	5298	262	143	119	3	45	45
17	**Meher Shah Wali** مہر شاہ والی	1045	445	225	220	34	94	94
51	Jantiwala جنتی والہ	674	214	121	93	6	8	8
52	Waso Wala واسو والہ	622	38	22	16	—	22	22
53	**Tarag Sharqi** ترگ شرقی	2960	985	479	506	69	220	220
18	**Tarag Gharbi Shumali** ترگ غربی شمالی	3980	1153	573	580	118	238	238
18	**Tarag Gharbi Janubi** ترگ غربی جنوبی	7979	3195	1594	1601	380	648	648
	ISA KHEL QANUNGO HALQA عیسیٰ خیل قانونگو حلقہ							
56	**Isa Khel** عیسیٰ خیل	3841	687	324	363	80	126	126
60	**Masit** مسیت	6045	814	441	373	31	178	178
59	Bhut بھٹ	2151	414	211	203	17	77	77
57	**Sheikh Mahmood** شیخ محمود	1195	876	418	458	88	186	186
61	Choran Wala چورانوالہ	3633	584	309	275	41	121	121
63	Gidran Wala گیڈرانوالہ	817	318	155	163	17	64	64
65	**Kahglan Wala** کہ گلانوالہ	2249	337	167	170	57	62	62
64	Sarwar Khel سرور خیل	2849	877	423	454	105	278	278
28	**Kundal Pacca** کوندل پکا	11021	1661	853	808	145	203	367

VILLAGE STATISTICS - ISA KHEL TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
30	**Kundal Kacha** کونڈل کچا	7425	260	138	122	6	32	32
29	Kachi Hiran کچی ہیران	2517	124	71	53	1	25	25
27	**Attock Paniyala** اٹک پنیالہ Attock Paniyala Pacca اٹک پنیالہ پکا	7822	334	150	184	4	94	94
32	Attock Paniyala Kacha اٹک پنیالہ کچا	2776	13	10	3	—	5	5
35	**Dhalla Azmat** دھلہ عظمت	4610	1388	741	647	151	300	300
36	**Adil Shah Wala** عادل شاہ والہ	3779	64	35	29	1	16	16
34	Kalo Khel کالو خیل	1980		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
66	Dhulianwala ڈھلیانوالہ	2667		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
31	Banmehe بان مہی	2515	30	19	11	1	5	5
33	Gajranwala گاجرانوالہ	1653		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
37	**Qaziwala** قاضی والا	3689	278	148	130	3	47	47
38	**Kacha Noor Zaman Shah** کچا نور زمان شاہ	3290	327	173	154	7	61	61

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
Kohat	221	(*i*) Mr. Sher Zaman Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.
		(*ii*) Mr. Ishfaq Ahmad, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.
	222	Captain Muhammad Asad, C.S.P., Assistant Commissioner, Hangu.
		Mr. Muhammad Masud Zaman, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
Malakand Agency	621	(*i*) Mr. Nasrum Minallh, C.S.P. Additional Political Agent, Chitral.
		(*ii*) Capt. Ashraf Hussain, P.C.S., Additional Political Agent, Chitral.
		(*iii*) Mr. Qumar Idris, C.S.P., Additional Political Agent, Chitral.
	631	Mr. Wajihuddin Ahmed, C.S.P., Political Agent, Malakand Agency.
Mohmand Agency	641	Mr. Sarfraz Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, Mohmand.
Khyber Agency	651	Mr. Farid Ullah Shah, P.C.S., Political Agent, Khyber.
Kurram Agency	661	Mr. Wali Muhammad Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, Kurram.
Dera Ismail Khan	241	Mr. Abdul Razaq Khan Abbasi, P.C.S. Assistant Commissioner, Tank.
	242	Pir Muti Ullah Shah, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.
		Khan Fakhru-uz-Zaman Khan, P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.
Bannu	231	Mr. Nisar Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bannu.
		(*i*) Arbab Nur Mohd. Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.
		(*ii*) Mr. Mohd. Humayun Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.
		(*iii*) Raja Habib-ur-Rehman Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
North Waziristan	671	(*i*) Capt. Sibghat Ullah Khan, P.C.S. Political Agent, North Waziristan.
		(*ii*) Khan Saad Ullah Khan, P.C.S. Political Agent, North Waziristan.
		(*iii*) Khan Zaffar Ali Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, North Waziristan
South Waziristan	681	Mr. Izzat Bakhsh Awan, P.C.S., Political Agent, South Waziristan.
Campbellpur	211	(*i*) Mr. Muhammad Yunus Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant Campbellpur.
		(*ii*) Khan Tariq Ismail Khan, P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Campbellpur.
	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 Rahim Juanjo, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Kambar.
	452	Mr. Muhammad Bux M. Shaikh, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Larkana.
Khairpur	461	Mr. Karam Ullah Memon, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Khairpur.
	462	Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Dawach, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Mirwah.
Nawabshah	471	(*i*) Mr. Aziz Hussain Ansari, P.C.S.
		(*ii*) Mr. Arshad Ali Shah, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Naushahro.

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, Marribugti
	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.

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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.
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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, District 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.