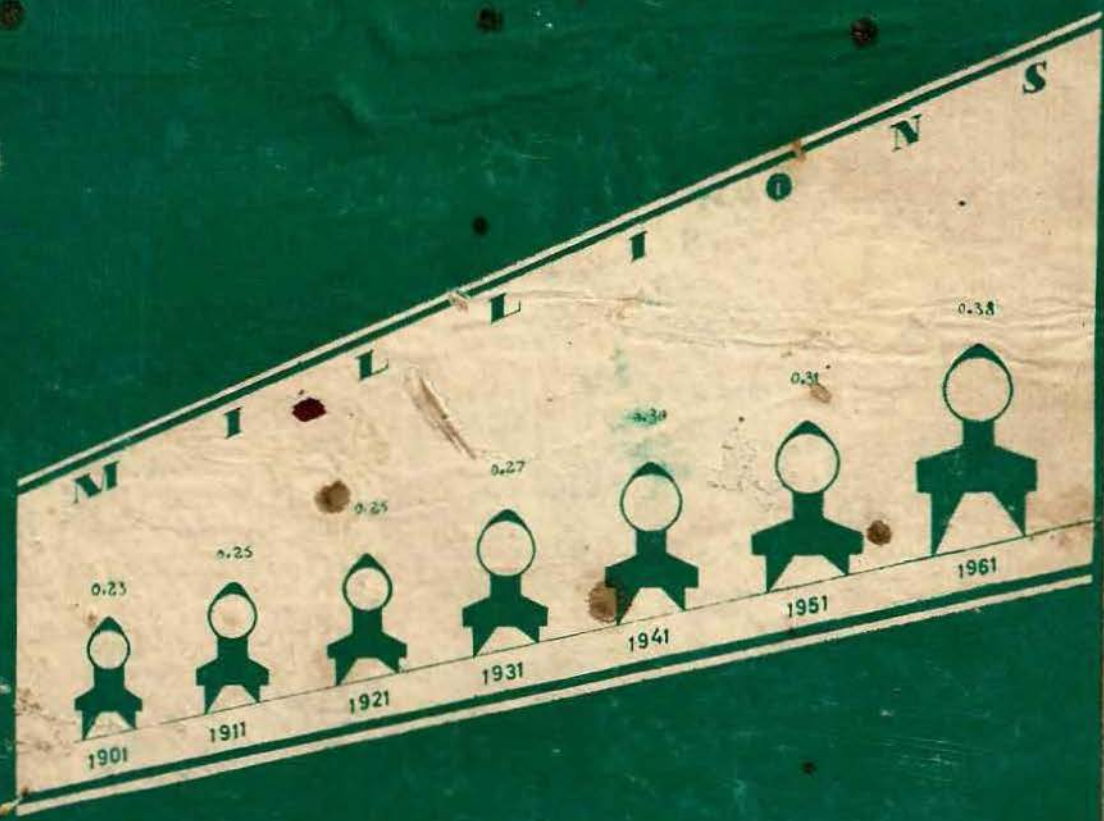


POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1961

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

BANNU



OFFICE OF THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER
MINISTRY OF HOME AND KASHMIR AFFAIRS
HOME AFFAIRS DIVISION
KARACHI

District Census Report

Bannu

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1961

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

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PARTS I—V

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

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY

OF

A. RASHID, C.S.P.

CENSUS COMMISSIONER, PAKISTAN

AND

EX-OFFICIO JOINT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF HOME AND KASHMIR AFFAIRS

HOME AFFAIRS DIVISION

CENSUS ORGANISATION, PAKISTAN

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER, KARACHI

	From	To
Mr. M. H. Sufi, C.S.P., Census Commissioner	15-6-59	22-10-59
Mr. R. D. Howe, M.B.E., S.Q.A., C.S.P., Census Commissioner	23-10-59	5-3-61
Mr. A. Rashid, C.S.P., Census Commissioner and <i>Ex Officio</i> Joint Secretary	6-3-61	24-1-63 —

CENSUS ADVISER

Col. E. H. Slade, M.B.E., M.C., F.I.S.	3-2-61	12-6-62
Mr. Lowell T. Galt	13-6-62	—

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Mr. N. Shamsi	24-7-59	31-8-62
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O.S.D. (CENSUS)

Mr. Mohammad Hafiz Sheikh	3-9-62	—
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DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS, EAST PAKISTAN

Mr. A. Rashid, C.S.P., Provincial Director of Census ..	14-3-60	2-3-61
Mr. H. H. Nomani, S.K., E.P.C.S. (Retd.), Provincial Director of Census	4-4-61	15-1-63 —
Mr. B. Ahmed, E.P.C.S., Joint Director of Census, Dacca Zone and H.Q.	3-11-59	31-1-63 —
Mr. P.A. Nazir, C.S.P., Joint Director of Census, Chittagong Zone	24-3-60	15-5-61
Mr. M. B. Alam, E.P.C.S., Dy. Director of Census, Rajshahi Zone	5-4-60	31-5-61
Mr. A. K. Choudhury, E.P.C.S., Dy. Director of Census, Jessore Zone	15-4-60	23-2-62
Mr. Ruhul Ameen, E.P.C.S., Dy. Director, Machine Sorting Centre, Dacca	6-12-60	—

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS, WEST PAKISTAN

Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan, C.S.P., Provincial Director of Census	2-11-59	—
Mr. S. M. Sharif, P.C.S. (Retd.), Dy. Director of Census, H.Q.	15-1-60	—
Mr. K.M.A. Samdani, C.S.P., Joint Director of Census, Peshawar Zone	6-4-60	31-5-61
Mr. A. Majid, P.C.S., Joint Director of Census, Hyderabad Zone	29-2-60	30-6-61
Mr. Ghulam Hussain, Dy. Director of Census, Quetta Zone	29-2-60	31-3-62

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS, KARACHI

Mr. Agha Mustafa Qasim Qizilbash, Dy. Director of Census, Karachi	4-2-60	1-1-62
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Mr. W.A. Abbasi, Asstt. Director, Machine Sorting Centre, Karachi	15-9-60	—
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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I must admit that the inclusion of the last three

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was not found administratively feasible to include in these Reports all the maps that the Census Organisation had collected during the census operations. I quite realise that the inclusion of urban area maps would have enriched these volumes but due to the overriding considerations of economy and time these had to be left out. Maps are, however, an integral part of any report that claims to present a comprehensive picture of the district and keeping this point in view two maps of the district have been included in these Reports. One of the maps is in colour showing the district by sub-divisions/Tehsils and such details as railways, roads, canals, rivers, hills and mountains, district, 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

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

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

tion of the census.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

The Housing Tables which form Part III of this Report were entirely processed in the Machine Sorting Centre, Karachi. They were compiled and tabulated by mechanical operation on cent per cent basis for all urban areas, and on a 10% samples basis in the case of rural areas. The Housing Tables provide invaluable information about the housing conditions in both urban and rural areas, the number of occupied and unoccupied

houses, congested houses, size and structural characteristics of the housing units, size of family and the size of households, etc. All this work was done in the Machine Sorting Centre at Karachi under the able direction of Mr. W. A. Abbasi, Assistant Director, Machine Sorting Centre, to whom my thanks are due for furnishing this part of the Report.

Part IV contains the Population Tables which are based on data collected during the Big Count in January, 1961. These Tables provide data about population for smaller administrative areas down to Tehsils by sex and religion, urban and rural population, the composition of the population by age, sex and marital status, literacy and by mother-tongue, 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 table 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 Bannu the Census was taken by 985 Enumerators, 121 Supervisors, 13 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, Peshawar, which worked under the able guidance and control of Mr. A. U. Saleem, Assistant Director. Here the schedules were unstapled and sorted and re-sorted according to different characteristics, in accordance with Sorting and Compilation instructions, issued from the office of the

Census Commissioner, Pakistan. A large number of Sorters, Supervisors, Inspectors and Compilers worked on this tedious and difficult job under the inspiring leadership of Mr. A. U. Saleem. 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, Peshawar, 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, Bannu 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. K. M. A. Samdani, C.S.P., Joint Director of Census, Northern Zone, Peshawar and Mr. A. U. Saleem, Assistant Director of Census, Peshawar. In preparing this Part they made extensive use of the District Gazetteer of Bannu 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 commulative efforts of Mr. K. M. A. Samdani and Mr. A. U. Saleem, Mr. S. M. Sharif and myself,

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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 Ilmi Press, Lahore, where these reports have been printed from the "master copies" prepared in my office, through the photo-offset process.

The photographs which appear in this volume have been obtained by the courtesy of the Director of Public Relations, West Pakistan and his staff and the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu to whom we are highly indebted.

I must express my gratitude to Mr. Mohammad Humayun, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, 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. K. M. A. Samdani, Joint Director of Census Peshawar, Mr. A. U. Saleem, Assistant Director of Census, Hand Sorting Centre, Peshawar 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 the 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 1961. The idea was doggedly pursued and developed by Mr. A. Rashid, his successor, and the format, layout 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 unflinching interest and inspiration made the publication of this volume in its present shape possible.

ASLAM ABDULLAH KHAN, C.S.P.,
*Director of Census,
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DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

BANNU

PART-I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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BANNU DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1. AREA	.. 2,034 sq. miles.
2. POPULATION	.. 4,28,061 persons.
3. DENSITY	.. 210 persons per sq. mile
4. SEX RATIO (FEMALES TO 1000 MALES)	.. 907
5. LITERACY	.. 8.73 per cent
6. CLIMATE	.. Moist and close in hot season and cool in winter.
7. MAIN CROPS	.. Wheat, Gram and Barley.
8. MAIN LANGUAGES SPOKEN	.. Pushtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
9. TRIBES, IF ANY	.. Bannuchis, Wazirs, and Marwats.
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12. COMMUNICATIONS	
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13. INDUSTRIES	.. Woollen Mills, Carpet and Wood framing.
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CHAPTER 1

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 NAME.

The derivation of the name Bannu is shrouded in obscurity. The Bannuchis claim to be descended from one Bannu the wife of Shitak and following their own traditions they name the valley after the mother of the conquering tribe. But from the fact that the Chinese pilgrims Fai Hiun and Hiuen Tsang allude to Akra the ancient capital and the valley generally as "Pona" a name not far removed from the modern Bannu, it is probable that the derivation given above is of later date than the name which it purports to explain.

1.2 LOCATION.

The district lies between $32^{\circ}16'$ and $33^{\circ}5'$ north latitudes and $70^{\circ}23'$ and $71^{\circ}16'$ east longitudes.

1.3 BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the district are as follows:—

On the north lies the Kohat district; on the west are the hills of the Wazir and Bhattanni country; on the south is Dera Ismail Khan district; and on the east is Mianwali District.

1.4 AREA.

The total area of the district is 2,034 sq. miles. Its position in respect of area is 54th in Pakistan and 41st in West Pakistan.

1.5 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY

The District is surrounded by mountains on every side; on the north are the hills of the Karak Tehsil of Kohat District; on the east is the southern extremity of the Maidani Pahar

or Khatak Niazi range and on the north is the Marwat range which separate the District from Isa Khel tehsil of Mianwali District; on the south-east and south the Marwat and Bhattanni ranges divide it from Dera Ismail Khan and on the west and north-west lie Waziristan and the territory inhabited by the Bhattanni tribe. These hills nowhere attain any great height. The highest point in these ranges has an altitude of only 4,200 feet. The Marwat range culminates in Sheikh Budin which rises abruptly to a height of 4,516 feet.

The Bannu district may be conveniently divided into four distinct tracts. In the centre, situated chiefly in the Kurram-Gambila Doab, lies the tract irrigated by Kurram canals. To the east of the Kurram lies the "Thal." This is a flat sandy country, once a no-man's land, the battlefield of Khat-taks, Marwats and Wazirs, later the grazing ground of countless flocks and herds, now partitioned amongst the rival tribes for cultivation. The south of the district, the stronghold of Marwat clan, is made up of undulating dunes of sands, dotted with *ber* and *Jand* trees, and furrowed at regular intervals by deep torrent beds which carry the drainage of the Sheikh Budin range to the Gambila. The place is good for cultivation, Water bed is quite deep below the soil level. There remains the western portion of the district of which the northern half, as in the *Thal*, belong to the Wazirs, and the southern to the Marwats. The soil is fairly stiff clay covered at the foot of the hills by a layer of stones. The whole country is intersected by hill torrents and deep ravines.

Floods are occasional. Cultivation is entirely dependent on hill torrents.

1.6 GEOLOGY.

The Bannu district consists of a great alluvial plain hemmed in by low mountain ranges. There is very little of geological interest within the immediate limits of the district. Of the constitution of the alluvium little is known. From the Waziristan hills on the west great talus fans of boulder and gravel run down to the plain and are overlain by a stiff clay silt. This stiff clay forms the northern and north-western parts of the district. Irrigated by a large number of small canals it is of unusual fertility. To the south and east the immediate surface is composed of incoherent sand washed down from the Bhattani and Marwat ranges. This part of the district suffers considerably from wind-blown sand, and sand dunes may be seen in many places. The district may at one time have been a lake. At present the river Kurram and its many tributaries find their way to the Indus through the Darra Tang, a narrow gap in the eastern range. Where the streams run through the stiff clay deposit, deep gorges have been formed. The ranges forming the immediate boundary of the district are composed of rocks of Siwalik age. To the west Upper Siwalik conglomerates passing gradually down into Lower Siwalik sandstones and clays dip steeply to the east below the Bannu plain. To the south and east the Upper Siwalik beds are not seen, the hills being composed of Lower Siwalik beds dipping under the Bannu plain. These rocks are usually unfossiliferous but some fossil bones have been found in the Marwat range.

1.7 FLORA.

The common trees are *Shisham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), the mulberry (*Morus Alba*) and Willow (*Salix*: sp.) The *Kikar* and a tree locally known as *Kagal* or *Pasato Ghey* are also not uncommon in the plains. The date palms (*Phoenix Dactylifera*)

are also found. *Lana* is used for fuel and as fodder. The Marwat and Waziris of Bannu tehsil make *Sajji (Khar)* from the plant grown on their lands.

1.8 FAUNA.

Wolves are found wherever there are ravines or hills. The Urial or mountain sheep is rarely seen now. The common birds are sandgrouse, *Chikor*, partridge, ducks, and pigeons. Due to frequent use of arms the game in the district is disappearing. The common fish to be found in Kurram is *Saoli* (Murrul) and the *Parri*. Snakes are also common.

1.9 RIVERS.

The district forms a circular basin drained by two rivers from the hills of Waziristan, the Kurram and Gambila or Tochi which unite at Lakki and flow into the Indus, south of Kalabagh. Of these, the larger is Kurram, which, entering the district at its north-western corner close to Bannu town, runs at first south-east, then south, and finally winds eastward through the Darra Tang which lies between the extremities of the *Maidani Pahar* and Marwat ranges. The Tochi river enters the district about six miles south of the Kurram and flows in the same direction, gradually drawing closer to it until their streams unite about six or seven miles west of the Darra Tang. For the first ten miles of its passage through the district the Kurram runs between banks of stiff clay which rise abruptly to a height of ten to thirty feet, and its bed is full of stone but lower down it spreads over long stretches of marsh land. Its flow is rapid but it is highly charged with a rich silt which renders it most valuable for irrigation.

1.10 CLIMATE.

The general elevation of the plains is about 1,000 feet and the temperature is much

the same all over the district. Bannu is, however, moist and close in the hot season. The sandy plain of Marwat is hotter by day and cooler by night, and far more healthy in spite of the intense heat.

1.11 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE.

The average rainfall in the district in 1960 is reported as 11.93". The maximum and minimum mean of Temperature during the various months of summer, winter and spring seasons is indicated below:—

	Maximum Mean	Minimum Mean	Average
Summer	102.3	79.5	90.9
Winter	77.7	46.7	62.2
Spring	77.4	56.3	66.8

1.12 HISTORY.

Of the history of the district nothing can be stated with any certainty beyond the fact that its original inhabitants were Hindus. The successors of Alexander defeated them, took possession of the country and studded it with forts, and before the Christian Era the country formed an integral portion of the Graeco-Bactrian Empire, and continued so until about hundred years, after the Christian era. About the third century A.D. the Hindu rule was re-established, and continued until it was overthrown by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni (A.D. 1001 to 1030).

Ancient coins and other antiquities found at Accra and elsewhere in the district amply confirm the above account. According to the local traditions the era of prosperity came to a close by the conquests of Mahmud Ghazni who is said to have completely demolished the ancient Hindu strong-holds in the district.

During the period of recorded history Bannu has never been a theatre of great events nor have its inhabitants ever played a conspicuous part in history. The reason for this is that it lies off all great routes

between Hindustan and Kabul. Of the five trans-Indus districts it is really the only one from which no great route leads west-wards.

It is after Mahmud of Ghazni that the settlement of immigrant tribes from across the border starts. The first to settle in Bannu were the Bannuchis whose previous home was in the mountains now held by the Darwesh-Khel Wazirs. Sweeping down then they soon conquered the country lying between the Kurram and Tochi rivers and devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits. Their subsequent expansion was small and only extended to their present possession on the left bank of the Kurram. The first authentic mention of the Bannuchis occurs in Babar's *Memoirs*. He includes the whole of the western valley i.e. the present Tehsil of Bannu and Marwat as Bannu territory.

The Niazi's and Marwats.

The Bannuchis must have settled for nearly two centuries before the Niazis irruption into Marwat took place. The Niazis are Lodis who occupied the hills about Salghar which are now held by the Suleman-Khel until a feud with the Ghilzais compelled them to migrate elsewhere. Marching south east the expelled tribes found a temporary resting place in Tank. There the Niazis lived for several generations, until towards the close of the 15th century, most of them spread north into the plain known as Marwat. There they lived for about 50 years when Loharis, a younger branch of the Lodhi's groups defeated them in a battle and drove them across the Kurram. The Niazis spread across the Khattak-Niazi hills and colonized the plains on both banks of the Indus, which is now known as Isa Khel and Mianwali. They expelled the Awans found there and reduced the miscellaneous Jat inhabitants to quasi-serfdom. The Marwats still hold the southern portion of the Bannu valley.

Wazirs.

Lastly the Darwesh-Khel Wazirs whose appearance in the northern parts of the valley as permanent occupants, is comparatively recent, dating only from the close of 18th century, and who had succeeded in wresting large tracts of pasture lands from the Khattaks and Bannuchis and had even cast covetous eyes on the outlying lands of the Marwats, when the advent of British rule put a final stop to their encroachments.

Having now followed the immigration and settlement of various tribes in the district their connection with the outer world has to be noticed. How the Mughals ruled the trans-Indus portion of the district is unknown. No forts containing foreign soldiery seem to have been established in their times, nor does any Governor or Revenue Collector appear to have ever resided amongst the Bannuchis. It would appear that from the establishment of the Mughal Empire until the invasion of India by Nadir Shah Bannu owed it only nominal allegiance. In 1738 Nadir Shah entered the Bannu valley by the Darwar route and completely devastated the country. His successor Ahmad Shah Abdali followed his example and led his army through it three or four times, levying what tribute he could. But neither Nadir Shah nor Ahmad Shah Abdali made any attempt to establish a permanent government in Bannu. After this Bannu continued to be a dependency of the Afghan Kingdom for nearly a century. Nawab Hafeez Ahmad Khan after subjugating Marwat led his army in Bannu, but suffered defeat. At length in 1838 a treaty was concluded between Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk and Ranjit-Singh, by which the valleys of Bannu and Daur were formally ceded to the latter. The Sikhs established without difficulty local government in the other parts of the district, but they found it impossible to do so in Bannu proper. They had to fall back on the expedient of periodi-

cally despatching an army into Bannu to collect what they termed "arfeers of Revenues", in other words the devastation of the country with fire and sword and carry off what they could lay hands on. In 1847 Major Edwardes led a Sikh army into Bannu but retired without success. In the cold weather of the following years (1847-48) Edwardes returned and crossing the Kurram at Lakki, marched into the Waziri Thall where he was joined by Lieutenant Taylor from Peshawar. At that time all the Bannuchis Maliks came and tendered their submission. After some wavering the Waziris too submitted and Edwardes succeeded in subjugating both the Waziri and Bannuchi inhabitants and causing the latter to dismantle their village-forts. He selected a site for the Fort and allotted a portion of the work to each of his six regiments. As the walls of the Fort rose higher and higher they felt that their days of freedom were numbered. They started their old tactics of shooting in the dark nights and Edwardes himself had a narrow escape twice.

Shortly after effecting the subjugation the Multan War broke-out and Major Edwardes hurried off there. Meanwhile, the Sikhs garrison in the Dhalipghar Fort rose and murdered Col. Holmes, a Sikh Officer, and afterward the Governor, Fateh Khan Tiwana, and then marched off to join their brethren in arms. After the departure of the Sikhs, Mohammad Azim Barakzai came down from Kurram and took possession of Dhalipghar Fort with a force of 2,500 men and two guns. Lieutenant Taylor who joined Edwardes from Peshawar remained in the district and with an irregular force laid seige to Lakki. Mohammad Azim often threatened to attack him but never did so and after the fall of Lakki he returned to Kurram in 1849. Later, Taylor took possession of the Fort of the Dhalipghar with

the district which uptill 1947 remained in the hands of the British.

The area covered by the present District at first belonged to Dera Ismail Khan. In 1861 the district of Bannu was constituted comprising the present district and the Mianwali and Isa Khel Tehsils of the present Mianwali district. The latter two Tehsils were, however, taken away and formed into a separate district on the creation of the North West Frontier Province in 1901.

In 1947 this district became a part of Pakistan in accordance with the verdict of the population of the old Frontier Province declared in the referendum of 1947. The present district comprises two Tehsils namely Bannu and Lakki-Marwat and there has been no change in the boundaries and area of the district since Independence.

1.13 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 co-ordination of the functions of all nation-building departments in the district. On the judicial side he is assisted by eight Magistrates while on the revenue side he is assisted by a Revenue Assistant with a Tehsildar and Naib Tehsildar in each Tehsil. For revenue administration the district is divided into two Tehsils who have their Tehsil headquarters at these respective places.

The police administration is vested in the District Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police, on the executive side. For purposes of police administration the district is divided into 12 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 Senior Sub-Judge, who is assisted by one Sub-Judge. The Session Judge Dera Ismail Khan also has jurisdiction over Bannu District.

The set-up of other departments in the district is as follows:—

1. Agriculture .. Extra-Assistant Director.
2. Animal Husbandry .. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.
3. Co-operative .. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.
4. P.W.D. (B & R) .. Executive Engineer.
5. P.W.D. (Irrigation) .. Executive Engineer.
6. Public Health .. Civil Surgeon.
7. Medical .. Civil Surgeon.
8. Industries .. Assistant Industrial Development Officer.
9. Forests .. Bannu District is controlled by the Divisional Forest Officer, Dera Ismail Khan.
10. Education .. District Inspector of Schools.
11. Food .. District Food Controller.
12. Fisheries .. Assistant Warden of Fisheries.
13. Basic Democracies .. Assistant Director of Basic Democracies.
14. Excise & Taxation .. Excise & Taxation Officer.
15. Income Tax .. Income Tax Officer, Dera Ismail Khan also controls Bannu District.
16. Central Excise & Customs .. Superintendent, Excise & Land Customs.
17. Postal .. Assistant Superintendent Post Offices.

1.14 BASIC DEMOCRACIES.

One of the most far-reaching and momentous reforms of the Revolutionary Regime was the introduction of Basic Democracies. The election to the Basic Democracies were held in early 1960. These institutions have created unprecedented social and political awakening among the masses, who are now eager to come to grips

with the problem of poverty, illiteracy and disease in the rural areas. One of the principal aims of the Basic Democracies is the association of the people with the administration at each level and making the functionaries of Government accountable to the elected representatives of the people. The tiers of the Basic Democracies with their structure and composition is indicated in the statement below:—

STATEMENT

Name of the Council	Number	Number of members	
		Elected	Appointed
1. District Council ..	1	12	30
2. Tehsil Councils ..	2	33	20
3. Union Councils ..	33	339	159
4. Town Committees ..	1	12	6

The names and the number of Municipal Committees with their structure and composition

is given below:—

Name of Municipality	No. of Union Committees	Total Number of members	
		Elected	Appointed
Bannu ..	4	4	4

1.15 IRRIGATION.

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

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

Name of Canal	Gross area under the canal (in acres)	Culturable commanded area (in acres)	Remarks
A. Govt. Canal—			
1. 3rd-Lora	5,166	4,864	Perennial canal.
B. Civil Canals—			
1. Katchkot	67,375	52,222	Being the Civil canal no <i>Abiana</i> is levied on these canals. All the canals are perennial.
2. Landidak	17,347	14,843	
3. Chishna	6,102	4,057	
4. Mandan Fatmakhel	2,753	2,154	
5. Patoma Daudshah	11,522	5,407	
6. Khariwaziran	6,655	3,258	
7. Shahjoia	4,330	3,135	
8. Dodiwala	1,558	1,005	
9. Durana	204	247	
10. Kheri Banochian	417	242	
11. Mardi Khel	1,980	1,178	
12. Jando Khel	5,834	2,245	
13. Miscellaneous other canals	11,080	5,810	
14. Rod Tochi	3,066	1,728	
15. Other Canals in Lakki	17,069	5,436	
16. Jadid Mamakhel	2,723	2,262	
C. Private Canals—			
1. Vial Ghulam Mohd. Khan	7,883	5,204	It is a perennial canal.
2. Vial Durana Khan	7,968	5,000	Ditto.

1.16 AGRICULTURE.

(a) Main Crops.

The main crops during Rabi are Wheat, Gram and Barley and in Kharif Sugarcane, Maize, Jawar and Bajra. In addition to these two main crops, there are subsidiary crops known as *Zaid Rabi* and *Zaid Kharif* and *Dobari*.

The area under principal crops during the year 1959-1960 is given below:—

Crop	Area in acres
Wheat	3,33,929
Gram	1,07,979
Barley	20,875
Rice	2,390
Sugarcane	5,412
Maize	39,151
Jowar	4,545
Bajra	4,013

(b) Use of Fertilisers.

In the year 1958-59, 312 tons fertiliser was distributed in the district.

1.17 MEDICAL.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Bannu District is 31 and total beds capacity is 466.

The main hospitals are at Bannu—one Civil Hospital with bed strength of 96 and one Zanana Hospital with bed strength of 16. There is a Civil Hospital at Lakki-Marwat also with bed strength of 50. There is a Mission Hospital at Bannu with bed strength of 120. Police Hospitals exist at Bannu, Lakki, Naurang, Daryoha and Saidgi with a total bed strength of 143. Dispensaries are also spread all over the district in the rural areas.

1.18 COMMUNICATION.

(a) Roads.

Bannu is connected by good metalled roads with Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, Mianwali, Miranshah and Razmak. Huge quantities of timber and fruit, hides and skins are exported to the other districts of West Pakistan. The Government Transport Service runs regular service from Bannu to Peshawar, Mianwali, Tank and Dera Ismail Khan. Private buses and trucks also ply on all these routes. Internal communications are, however, poor; most of the village roads are fair weather roads. An extensive road-building programme has been incorporated in the 2nd Five Year Plan. In the interior of the district, bullock-carts, *tongas*, donkey, camels and bicycles are used as means of conveyance. The *tongas* are of the standard Peshawar size drawn by one poney and can carry a load of eight maunds or five persons including the drivers.

(b) Rawilays.

Bannu is connected with Mari Indus by narrow guage railway line. The important stations are Kala Bagh, Isa Khel, Lakki-Marwat and Sarai Naurang and then Kohat. Lakki-Marwat is also connected with Tank by narrow guage railway line. The important stations are Shabaz Khel and Pazoo.

1.19 INDUSTRIES.

There is only one industrial concern in the district namely Bannu Woollen Mills. It was established in 1953 by the PIDC and employs about 324 labourers. The production capacity of the Mills is, 2,03,400 yards of woollen cloth and 4,000 blankets. In 1960 it produced 22,340 yards woollen cloth and 3,843 blankets.

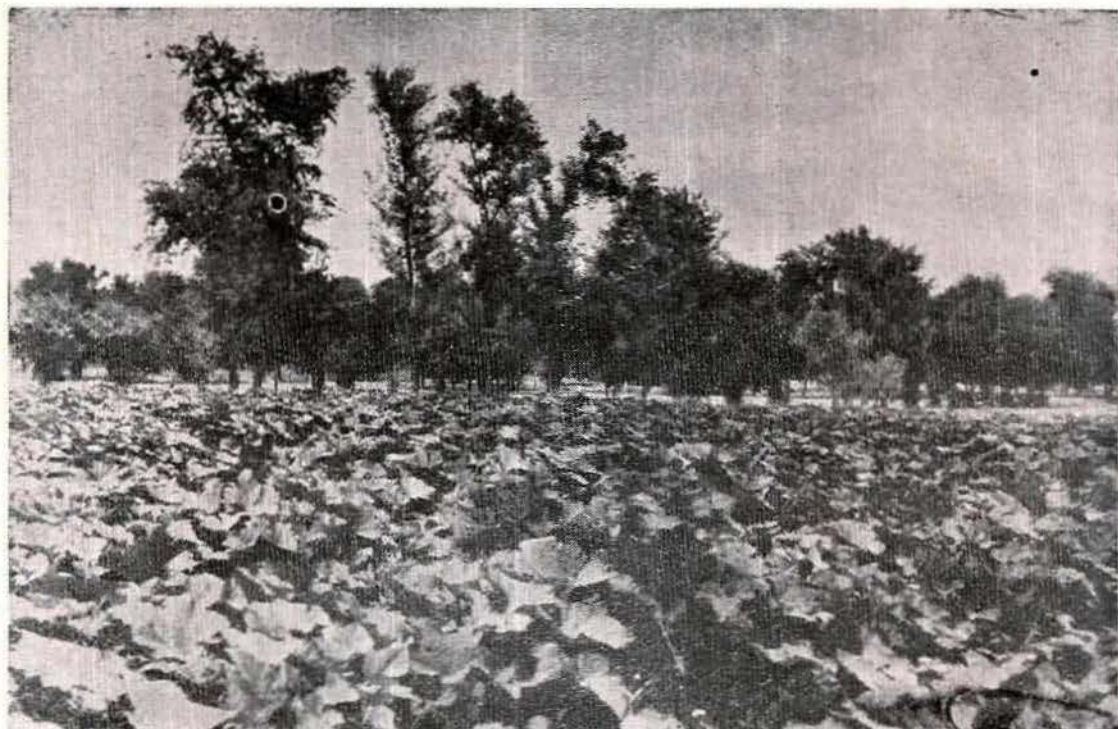
A very small scale carpet industry and a modest wood-framing industry also exist.



An adult male working in the field with usual agricultural implements.



Topography and vegetation—An onion crop.



Topography and vegetation—A pumpkin crop.



An adult female working in the field

CHAPTER 2

PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS

2.1 POPULATION.

The total population enumerated in 1961 inclusive of Special Area under Deputy Commissioner was 4,28,061 out of which 2,24,421 were males and 2,03,640 females. The population enumerated in 1951 Census was 3,29,959 out of which 1,76,649 were males and females were 1,53,310. The per-

centage increase during the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 works out to 29.73; the percentage of increase amongst the males 27.4 and among the females 32.83. The subjoined statement indicates the population growth in the district excluding the Frontier Regions under the Deputy Commissioner for the period 1901 to 1961 :—

STATEMENT

TOTAL POPULATION AND VARIATION FROM 1901 to 1961

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Population	2,26,801	2,50,086	2,46,734	2,70,301	2,95,930	3,07,393	3,75,299
Increase/decrease of Population over preceding Census	—	23,285	—3,352	23,567	25,629	11,463	67,906
Percentage of increase/decrease over preceding Census.	—	10	—1.3	9.5	9.4	3.9	22.09

*Notes ;—*Excludes special areas under the Deputy Commissioner.

2.2 DENSITY.

The average density of population per square mile in the district works out to 210 persons. The position of the district in order of population is 50th in Pakistan and 34th in West Pakistan. In order of density the district stands 38th in Pakistan and 22nd in West Pakistan.

lution is indicated below:—

	1961	1951	Percentage 1961
Total	3,75,299	3,07,393	100
Rural	3,34,225	2,71,123	89.05
Urban	41,074	36,270	10.95

2.3 URBAN/RURAL POPULATION.

The urban/rural distribution of the popu-

The areas classified as urban in the district in the 1961 Census were Bannu Municipality,

Bannu Cantonment and Lakki-Marwat Town.

In respect of urbanisation the district has registered an increase of 13.25 per cent over the decennial period. 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 Pushtu. The other important languages spoken in the district are Urdu and Punjabi. The percentage of people speaking these languages in the district is indicated in the table below:—

*Language	Percentage
Pushtu ..	97.36
Urdu ..	4.98
Punjabi ..	3.72

The number of literates recorded in the 1961 Census is 32,764 out of which 30,343 are males and 2,421 females, which gives an over-all percentage of 8.73. Considering the literacy figures by sex, the percentage of literacy amongst males is 15.47 and females 1.35.

The position of the district in respect of literacy is 38th in Pakistan and 26th in West Pakistan.

2.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS.

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

	Total	Males	Females
Post-Graduates ..	66	61	5
Graduates ..	205	181	24

Under Graduates	349	248	101
Matric ..	2,788	2,610	178
Middle ..	5,027	4,723	304
Primary ..	13,015	12,081	934
Below Primary ..	13,744	12,585	1,159

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

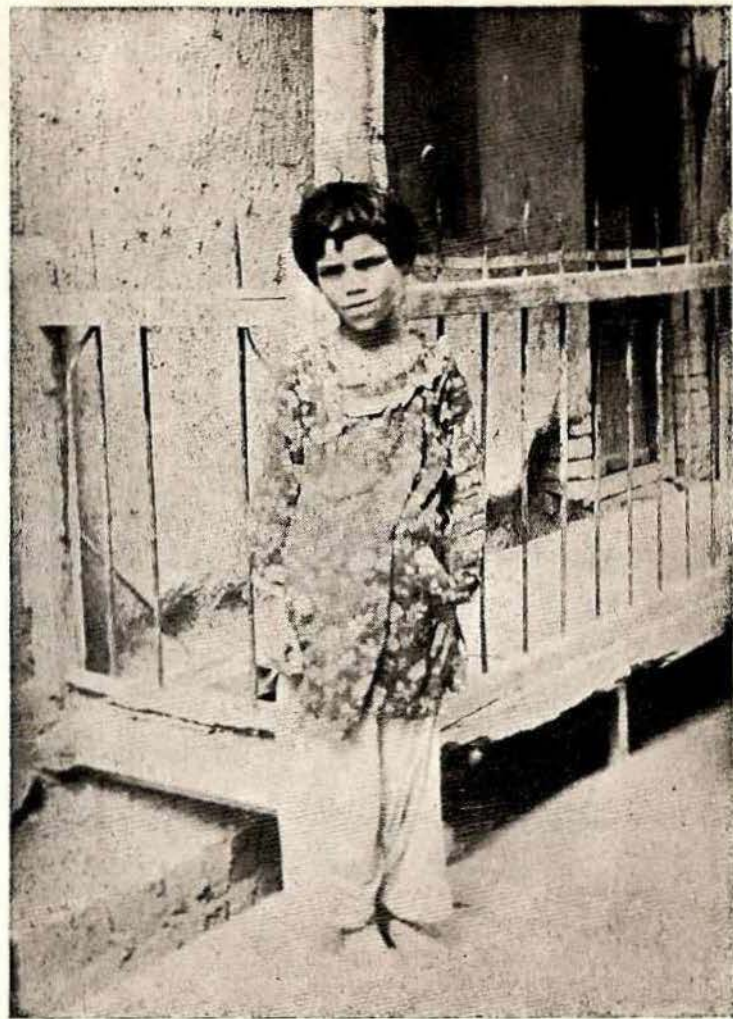
	Total	Males	Females
Education ..	2,003	1,927	76
Medical ..	145	126	19
Engineering ..	101	101	—
Agriculture ..	21	19	2
Commerce ..	3	3	—
Law ..	58	57	1
Other professions	56	55	1

2.6 ETHNOGRAPHY : RACES AND TRIBES.

Ethnologically the people of Bannu district are Aryan with a mixture of Mongol and Semitic blood. Bannu has been invaded and occupied by a number of people from the north and every race has left a mark on its ethnic composition. Among its inhabitants, the Bannuchis, Wazirs and Marwats are the predominant tribes. Throughout its past history these tribes have contended for ascendancy and possession of the valuable cultivable and grazing lands, finally settling down to an ordered life, with every tribe accepting a distinct part of it. In a few villages the Bhattannis, Syeds and Awans are also interspersed with these main tribes, but their numerical strength is insignificant. After Independence some refugees have also



A young boy below ten years in his usual home dress.



A young girl below ten years of age in her work-a-day dress.



An adult male in typical working dress of the district.



An adult male in full dress for festive occasion.

settled in Bannu City but they are in a small minority.

In appearance the people called Bannuchis are distinctly different from the other tribes, viz., the Wazirs and Marwats. The Bannuchis are comparatively short in stature, with swarthy complexion and slender bodies, and as a tribe they are physically weaker than the Marwats and Wazirs. They cut their hair very short, almost shaving it. They are generally clean shaven and are fond of displaying moustaches. The Marwats are a handsome and well built people with a fair complexion, and are descendants of the Ghilzais who colonized the present Marwat Tehsil in the sixteenth century. The Marwat and the Wazirs generally wear long hair and have beards. The Wazirs are strongly built people tall in stature and robust in physique.

2.7 LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS.

The principal mother tongue of the people of Bannu is Pushtu of which three dialects are spoken, the Waziri, the Bannuchis and the Marwati dialects. The Marwat dialect is very nearly the standard Pushtu and is the written language. The Bannuchi dialect is not written and is in reality a perverted form of Pushtu. The Wazirs speak Pushtu which is nearer to the Bannuchi dialect.

2.8 DRESS.

Bannuchi dress consists of *Shalwar* or trousers, a shirt, a turban of considerable length and a cotton cloth hung on the shoulder. Many Marwats still use a loin cloth instead of trousers and their shirts are usually longer than those of other tribes. The Wazirs wear a shorter shirt and very baggy trousers.

Hand woven cloth has almost disappeared. Most people now use mill-made cloth for their clothes. The people living in

Bannu city and those living in the near about villages are usually dressed in plain but finer clothes than those who live in remote villages.

The educated and upper middle class people of the towns dress usually in white trousers and light coloured shirt, a *Peshawari* or Silken *Lungi* without *Kulla*, while the people in far off villages and the poorer classes in the city and around wear rough cloth, generally dyed grey or *Khaki*. The same difference can be noticed in the female dress also. The richer and the educated community generally wear fine cloth in light shades whereas the poorer women use cheaper and rougher cloth which is usually of fast and bright colour. While going out, the average Bannuchi woman wears a *Burqa* which is not quite so common with the other tribes. In the rural areas the men and women usually wear *desi* shoes made of leather. But the traditional shoes with gold thread work on its upper part are fast disappearing and high heeled shoes and sandals are becoming more popular. A Bannuchi woman usually uses much less cloth for her shirt, trousers and *Dopatta* than the Wazir and Marwat woman. Winter and summer clothing is usually made of the same stuff (i.e. cotton) with a woollen pullover added in winter, both for males and females. In addition the richer people use a woollen coat or a blanket in winter as against the white cotton *Chaddar* in summer. A bare footed person, whether man or woman is hardly seen. *Chappals* and shoes are generally worn by men while sandals and *Jootis* are the common foot-wear for women. Some men and women belonging to hilly tracts wear sandals made of *Mazri* as well.

As already observed, the workingmen, wear *Khaki* or grey coloured cloth but during *Eid* festivals and on marriage ceremonies they turn out in clean bright coloured clothes

with black or brown *chappals*, white trousers, coloured shirt, stiff turban and a white *Chaddar*. The women-folk, wear on such occasions, bright coloured clothes made of linen, rayon or silk or printed cotton and array of ornaments for head, ears, neck, breast and hands. These ornaments are made of gold in the case of wealthier families and the middle class or the poorer use imitation gold or silver.

2.9 DWELLING HOUSES.

Houses are usually rectangular in shape, with one, or more *Kothas*, a courtyard and the enclosure wall. The houses are generally contiguous, with streets running between rows of houses. They are made of hard clay with mud roofs. *Reed* and *Dheelas* are also used in roofing. Stones and burnt bricks are used as house building material by some land-lords and the peasant proprietors.

The houses are of varying dimensions. Most houses particularly those which are inhabited by the tenants, have only one *Kota* without any ventilation. The slightly wealthier people have more spacious house with separate enclosures for cattle and poultry and godowns for grain.

The Bannuchis live in compact areas with their houses close to each other while the Marwats and Wazirs live in scattered villages with their houses widely separated from one another.

Cots (bedsteads) and sometimes chairs are used as furniture. *Chowks* and *Hujras* are an essential part of every village. *Chowks* are used for village gossip for which practically all the men-folk turn up in the evening. There is a hubble-bubble (*Chilam*) in every *chowk* in which tobacco is smoked in a round. Tobacco is also used in the form of *Naswar*. The *Hujras* consisting of one or two rooms are not common property.

They belong to the richer people who use them as their guest houses. The increasing electrification of the rural area, has made night life in villages, brighter and gayer. The number of radio sets in the rural areas is fast increasing and is becoming an essential part of the *chowks* and *hujras*, with the result that the village gossip is beginning to include national and foreign news.

2.10 FOOD AND HEALTH.

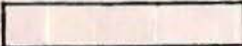



Agriculturists begin their day with a goblet of tea and bread or even a *Parata* depending upon the financial position of the person. In the forenoon they take their morning meal, consisting of *lassi* and maize cake in the case of the Bannuchis, and wheat or barley, *Jowar* or gram bread in the case of others. Between 3 and 5 p.m. they take tea again. At night another meal, consisting of wheat bread, meat or pulses or potatoes are taken. The bread is mostly cooked on a *Tabai* made of stone which serves the purpose of iron *Tawa*. Tea is boiled in mixed form with a strong dose of tea-leaves, a little milk and *gur* or occasionally sugar (*desi* or white). The kettle is kept boiling till the tea becomes very strong.

The Bannu people cook their *roti* (loaf) in a very big size called *Naghan*. Usually one *roti* whether of maize or sweet, is enough for two or three persons. Occasionally rice, in the form of *Pulao* and *Halwa* (a wheat dish) is added for entertaining a guest or as a delicacy. Chickens, and other birds are also sometimes used.

Of particular interest is the marriage feast. It consists of specially prepared loaves of wheat bread. These are baked by women who are specialists in this art. Every loaf has a circumference of about 3 or 4 feet and is very thin.

The bread is heaped up in a huge pile, in a *Karaha*—a shallow iron tub. Then it is

SYMBOLS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

Name of Tehsil	_____	
International Boundary	_____	
District	_____	
Tehsil	_____	

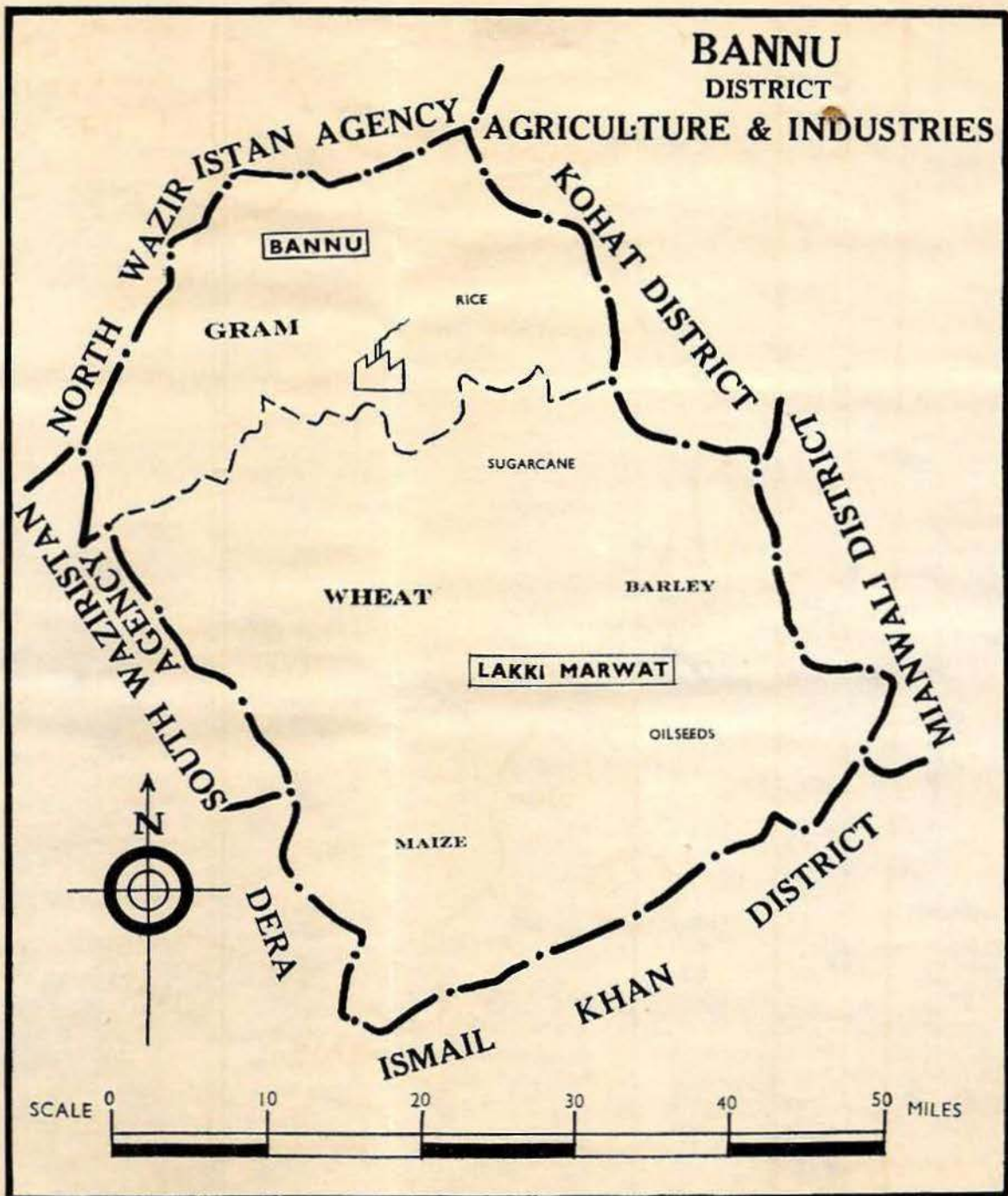
SYMBOLS FOR AGRICULTURE

Acreage sown is indicated by size and style of lettering

Acreage sown	kind of crops		
over 50,000	WHEAT	RICE	SUGARCANE
10,000 to 50,000	WHEAT	RICE	SUGARCANE
2,000 to 10,000	WHEAT	RICE	SUGARCANE

SYMBOLS FOR INDUSTRIES

MILLS _____ 



NOTE :—Industrial Establishment and agricultural production are given for the district as a whole. Separate figures for Tehsils are not available.

soaked in soup, and finally *Ghee* is poured over it.* Then about forty men sit around and dine out of it. After the first group gets up, another group of the same number takes over, if there is shortage of bread or soup or *ghee*, more are thrown in without washing the *Karaha*. This goes on till all the guests are feasted. Meat is also served in these feasts.

About personal and community hygiene, by and large the rural inhabitants, are indifferent. They will take a bath very sparingly in winter. In summer of course, those who have canal water available, do bath but mainly to cool off. The Marwat and Wazirs can get water for bathing very rarely, and hence are traditionally dirtier.

2.11 BETROTHALS AND MARRIAGES.

On the day of the marriage a procession of women and children moves out of the house of the bridegroom for the bride's house. The village barber or *dum* leads the procession beating his drum as hard as he can with most of the women and younger girls either singing or dancing while following him. As the procession nears the village or the house of the other party, the noise of this revelry rises to a crescendo. Thereupon the assembly of women on the other side, make ready for the reception which is extended rather contemptuously, expressive of a mood of grief or bitterness.

A little later the men-folk arrive with baskets of sweets. They are seated in the *chowk*. The father or guardians, with the village *mulla* as a middle man enter into the bargain. *Mehr*, ornaments etc. are decided upon. Sweets are distributed and a volley of shot fired. Many points of difference arise but are smoothed out by the elders on both sides.

The institution of marriage and ceremonies connected therewith are the same as

elsewhere. There is, however, one difference in the details, that is that the *Nikah* ceremony takes place at the house of the bridegroom and not the bride.

Girls are married between the ages of 15 and 20 years while men marry between 18 to 40.

The Marwats and Wazirs, generally, either marry in exchange or buy the girl.

2.12 BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The birth of a child is usually announced with a volley of shots in the case of a boy and with complete silence in the case of a girl. The news of a new child having been born is carried to all the relations by a special messenger who is liberally rewarded for this special service.

Sweets and meals are served to relatives and other villagers on this occasion.

When a person dies, the unhappy news is communicated to all the villagers by the village barber. He informs the grave-diggers and the village *mullah*. All the villagers must turn up for the *Jinaza* prayer. Alms in the form of cash and sweets are distributed in the graveyard amongst the *mullahs* and others. The females join in a common wail in the house of the deceased. Every woman attending, brings some money, usually one rupee alongwith her which is given to the eldest female member of the bereaved family. In the evening food is served to all the people of the village.

2.13 RELIGION.

Islam with the *sunni* sect is the religion of most of the people. There are some *Shias* also. There is a sprinkling of Christians and Hindus too.

Amongst religious ceremonies the two *Eids* and also *Eid-i-Milad* are widely celebrated by all the Muslims. A considerable

number of animals are sacrificed on *Eid-ul-Azha*. The *Pirs* or *Murshids* still have a lot of influence over their followers in this district.

2.14 CUSTOMS AND USAGES.

No other important customs and usages exist in this district besides those connected with religion, marriages, births, deaths etc.

2.15 MAIN AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.

Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people. Wheat, gram and barley are grown in the sandy tracts by the Marwats and Wazir. The chances of returns depend upon the timely arrival of rains. The soil, being sandy, does not require any manure or deep ploughing. All that the farmers have to do is to cover up the seeds with a small plough, then wait for the rains to come. After sowing the farmers have nothing to do but wait for the rains and then reap the harvest. Women join hands with men both in sowing and harvesting.

In Bannu Tehsil, specially in the canal irrigated areas, it is an altogether different affair. The soil is hard and loamy and canal water is always available, with the result that deeper ploughing and regular manuring is required. Cash crops are grown widely. Sugarcane, fruits and vegetables, wheat and maize are the usual crops. Apples, Bananas and *Gur* are exported. As a result of the different agricultural patterns in the two tehsils land in Bannu Tehsil is intensively cultivated and in Lakki Tehsil it is extensively cultivated. The cultivators of Bannu Tehsil being engaged in agricultural pursuits almost all the year round, have no time for any subsidiary occupations. The Marwats and Wazirs though living on agriculture are engaged in agriculture for hardly three months in the year and have nothing to do for nine months in the year.

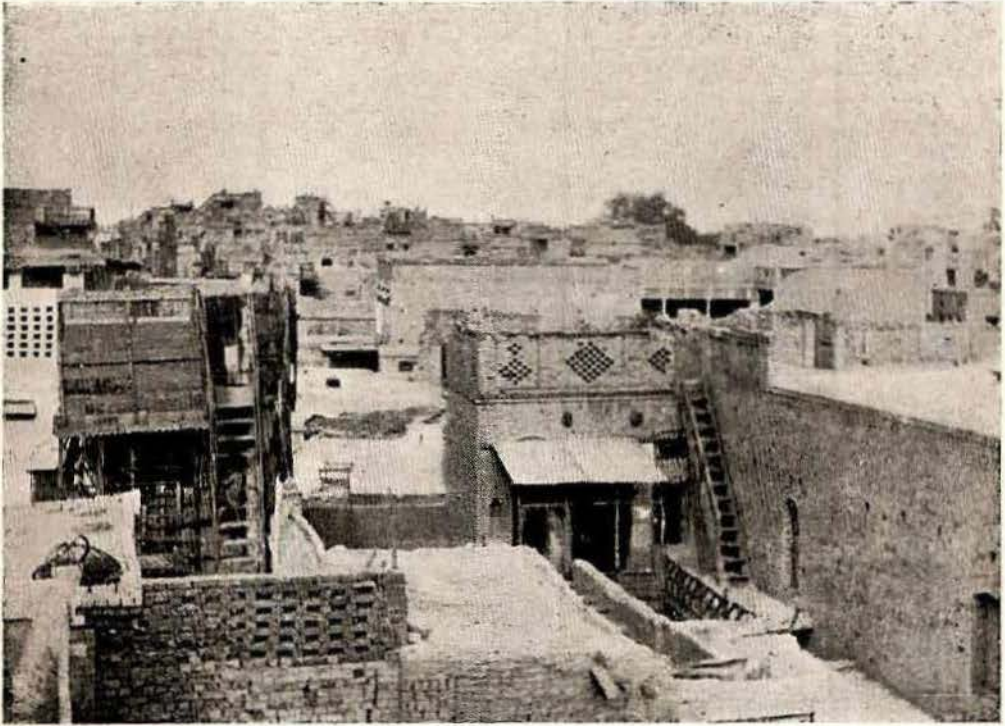
In certain localities *Chicks, Ban* (for cots) *Dhela*, Baskets, etc., are prepared by the *Zamindars* in their spare time and are sold in the weekly fair. Marwats and Wazirs remain idle most of the time compared with the Bannuchis who are more active. A Bannuchi agriculturist works above 8 hours daily.

2.16 TRADE AND COMMERCE.

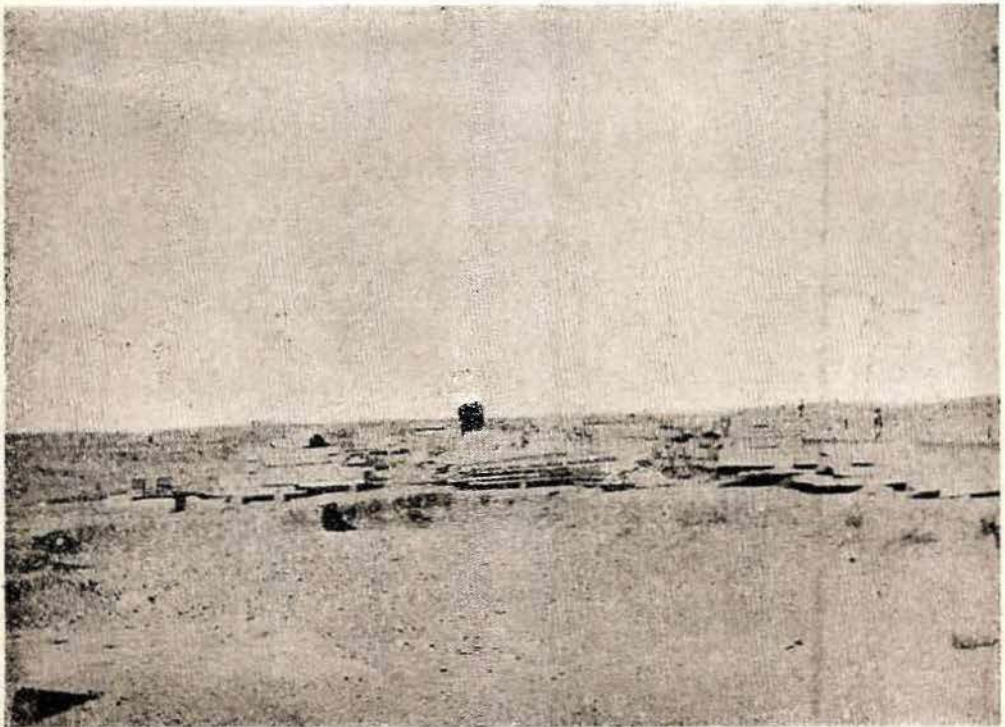
Trade used to be the particular province of the Hindus before partition. Now, however, exports, imports and the retail trade are all exclusively controlled by the Bannuchi people with the Marwat and Wazirs, taking a minor part in it. It is surprising to see the erst-while agriculturist taking to the once despised profession within so short a period. In fact it is now considered to be more honourable than agriculture and is many times more profitable too. It is a matter of pleasant surprise to see a good many illiterate traders making use of banking and credit facilities.

2.17 CULTURAL PATTERN OF THE PEOPLE.

The people are generally fond of sport. Indigenous games like *Ainda* and *Kabbadi* are engaged in by young-folk, and enthusiastically watched by young and old. *Kabbadi* is comparatively more popular. The local College organises a cultural week during the month of December every year and a *Kabaddi* tournament is the most important feature in it. The matches attract very large crowds daily. Apart from these sports, hockey, football, volley-ball are very popular here. The district has a good around sports record, which includes instrumental music, singing and dancing. This also is an indispensable feature on marriages and other festivals. Drama, debate and symposiums are gradually becoming popular, with the local College becoming a rallying point for all talent. Women sing and dance



Cluster of houses in Bannu city.



Timber market.



Qayum Market Bannu.



Cattle market.

on the occasion of marriage, betrothal or circumcision, but always indoor.

Since partition a great change has taken place here. The life of the tiller of the soil is now very different from what it was. One can see tractors, *Khand Sari* machines, flour mills and electric light over most of the countryside. He uses electricity for lighting, listens to radios, is dressed in mill-made clothes, sends his children to school and is able to pay the taxes. Now the number of schools has increased considerably at all levels. A Degree College exists which provides educational facilities to the students and helps in

the cultural advance for the district as a whole. The *per capita* income is increasing and along with it the material welfare of the people too increases. The completion of the Kurram Garhi Project will open up vistas of a richer, healthier and better life. The *Tablas*, Harmonium, *Banjoo*, *Sattar*, *Rabbab*, *violin* and mouth organ are the common musical instruments.

No festivals, fairs, *Melas*, etc. mainly connected with religious functions or with *Durgah Sharifs* exist in this district, but the weekly cattle fairs are an event.

CHAPTER 3

IMPORTANT PLACES

3.1 ACCRA.

Nine miles away from the City is situated a historical and archaeological site called *Accra* (derived from a Greek word *Acropolis* meaning a raised fortified place). The Bactrian Greeks ruled West Pakistan in the second and first centuries B. C.—Bannu being a part of Greek empire. The relics, mostly coins, and broken pieces of pottery recovered from the site prove that in ancient times it was the seat of Greek Government then ruled by the Greeks, again by Hindus, and then Muslims.

3.2 KURRAM GARHI PROJECT.

Seven miles to the north of the City is situated the weir, the tunnel, the rest houses, the canal, the first fall, and the Baran Dam, all to prove man's power over the turbulent rivers. The site will become a holiday resort when the dam is completed.

3.3 LAKKI.

Lakki Headquarters Town of the Sub-Division, is situated on the Tajazai/Darra Tang Road at a distant of ten miles from Tajazai and at a distant of 40 miles from Bannu. It lies in the south-east direction of Bannu. On its north, it lies on the right bank of river Gambila. It is connected with Mianwali through Tajazai/Darra Tang/Mianwali road. It is also linked with Dera Ismail Khan through Lakki-Tajazai and Tajazai-Dera Ismail Khan road. The means of communication between Bannu and Lakki, Dera Ismail Khan and Lakki and Mianwali and Lakki are very good. Besides the Government Trans-

port Buses the Mianwali transport service has facilitated the movement from Lakki outside. It is also linked with Mianwali and Bannu through a Railway line. Lakki is also a Railway station.

Its population was 8,754 persons in 1951 Census while 9,451 persons in 1961 Census, showing an increase of 8%.

It is a Town Committee, administered by the Town Council, represented by the elected and the appointed members of the Basic Democracies.

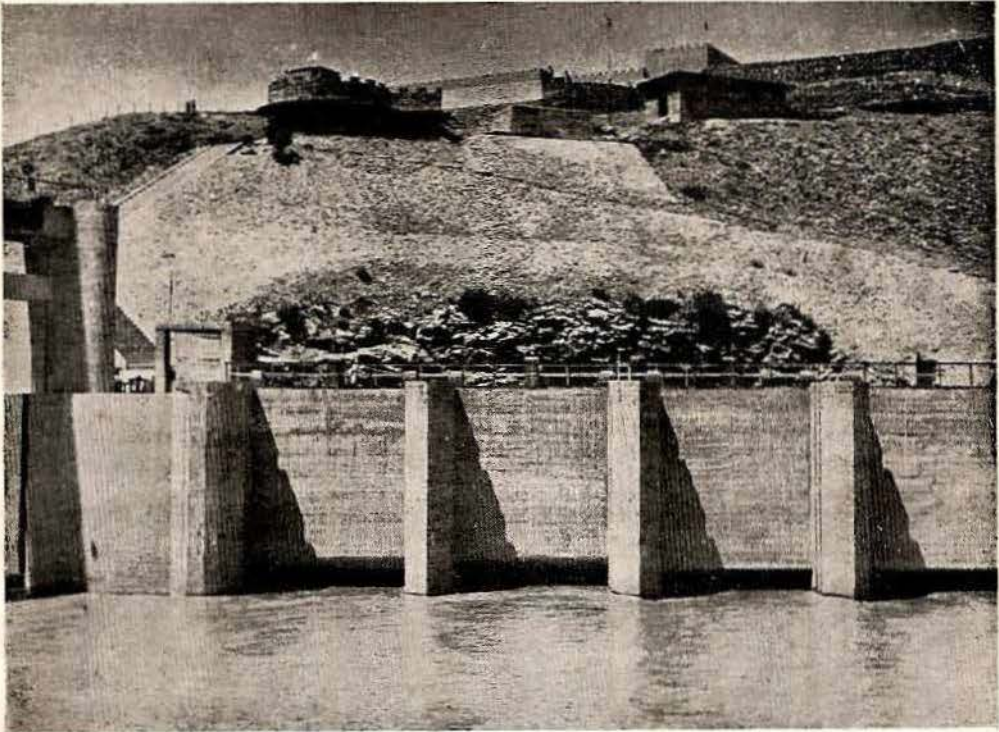
There are wells from which water is drawn by hand pumps. The water available from the existing well is generally salty and not fit for human consumption. Survey to instal a Pipe Line is being carried out by the Public Health Department. The Town is electrified.

There is a Government High School for boys with a grand building of sufficient accommodation. There is a Girls School upto Lower Middle standard.

Mungh and *Kana* reeds strings are produced in abundance by the villagers in cottage industries and are marketed in Lakki Cattle Fair which is held on every Sunday. Reed stalks are also sold in the cattle fair of Lakki Town. These are used in the construction of the roofs of the huts and the residential houses.

3.4 SHEIKH BUDIN.

A place of great attraction standing on the Marwat Range, Sheikh Budin is situated almost in the middle of the Bannu-Dera



Place of Scenic grandeur—Kurram Garhi Water Tunnel.



Archaeological relics—Accra.

Ismail Khan plain. Being perched on an altitude of 4,516 feet above sea level, this most beautiful hill resort of Dera Ismail Khan Division is capable of providing cool retreat from the sweltering heat of these two hottest districts of the Peshawar region. An extra attraction is the abundance of game, notably *Markhor* which has been drawing game-seekers from far and near. This beauty-spot

of Dera Ismail Khan Division also lays a claim to a thick forest down the hill, mostly of scrub, which provides a welcome relief from any hot weather.

The Divisional authorities, Dera Ismail Khan, have decided to reactivate and further develop this hill resort and in a very near future its charms will be increased many folds.

CHAPTER 4

BANNU TOWN

4.1 LOCATION.

The old city is bounded by a perimeter wall. The city has grown considerably and the population has overflowed its old area. The resultant effect is that suburbs in the vicinity of the city, but appendages of the original one have been included within Municipal limits. The total area is about one square mile. On the west of the city is the Sokari village, to the north is the Bannu Cantonment, to the East is the Railway Station and to the south are the Hinjal villages.

4.2 MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

There are four main roads in the city which roughly divide it into four parts. The New City called the new extension within the perimeter wall is well planned. The streets are broad and general layout is modern.

4.3 POPULATION.

Its population during 1961 Census was reported as 31,623 of which 18,681 were males and 12,942 females. During 1951 Census its population was 27,516. This has shown an increase of 4,107 *i.e.* 15 per cent.

4.4 LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

The city is administered by the Municipality. The members are the Chairman of Union Committees with an official Chief Officer. The Assistant Commissioner, Bannu, is the Chairman. The Committee collects revenues from octroi duty, rent of Municipal Property, Tonga License fee, water rates, Motor lorry license fees, etc., and

is responsible for the maintenance of city roads, scavenging, supply of water, light and other basic civics necessities.

Four Union Committees are working under Municipal Committee.

4.5 WATER AND ELECTRICITY ARRANGEMENTS.

Drinking water is provided from Kurram River through a Reservoir maintained by the Municipal Committee Bannu. Electricity is supplied by the WAPDA.

4.6 COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

There is a Degree College. There are four High Schools, three for boys and one for girls, besides nine Primary Schools. The number of literates in the city is 8,951 which is 28.31% of the total population.

4.7 MEDICAL.

There are four hospitals in the city. One of these is Missionary Hospital for males and one is for females. The other two are Civil Hospital and Police Hospital.

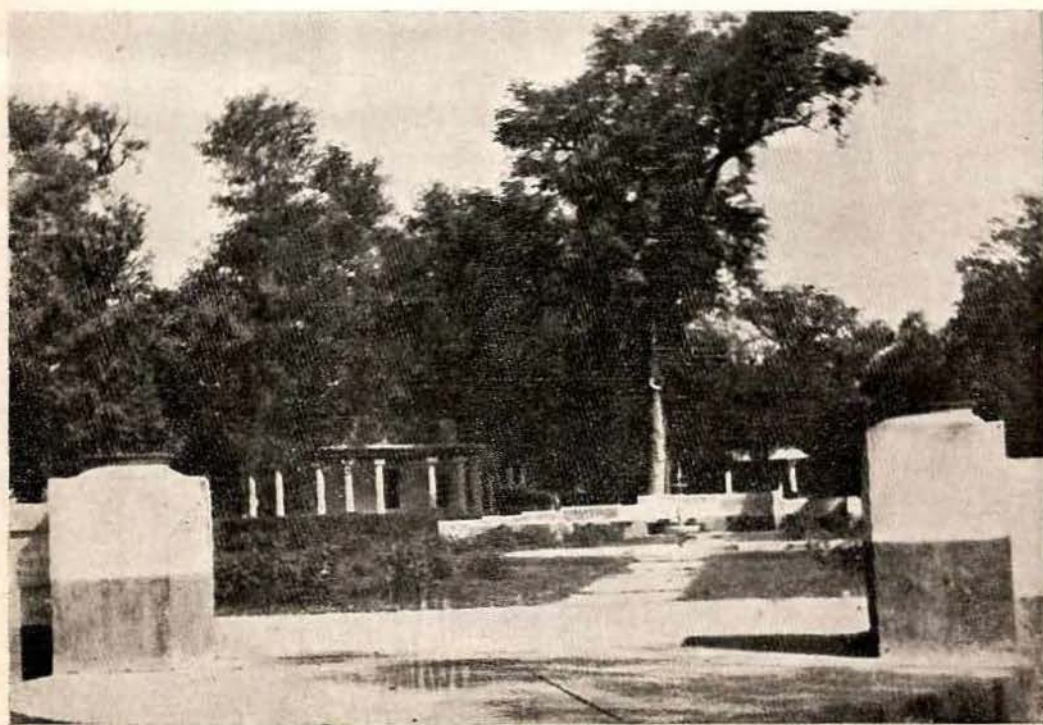
4.8 PLACES OF RECREATION.

There are four parks in the city. They are specious and their situation is good. They serve as recreation places for the citizens.

There are two cinema houses—one in the city and the other in the Cantonment area. Kurram Garhi Headworks and Baran Dam are worth a visit.



Government High School No. 2, Bannu.



Place of Rest—Rose Garden.

The Iddgah Masjid, Qasaban Masjid and Jafar Khan Mosque are notable mosques in the city.

There are three big hotels which besides being commodious are well managed and well kept. The general level of sanitation, catering and service is excellent. In addition about a dozen hotels of average and sub-average type cater the tribal people who come here on business.

There is a Town Hall called Nicholson Hall after the Englishman, then Deputy Commissioner of the district who died fighting against the freedom forces during the fight

for freedom in 1857.

4.9 COMMERCIAL CENTRES.

The Main Bazar and Parade Bazar are main commercial and shopping centres.

Bannu Woollen Mill is the main industrial concern. Generally plums, guava, dates, apples are exported and machinery, cloth, toys, sugar, etc., are imported.

4.10 PRESS.

An Urdu Weekly Kohsar is published from Bannu.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT
BANNU

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	43.3	64.1	39.9	24.2	75	2.9	1
2	February	54.4	76.2	50.4	25.8	67	2.0	2
3	March	57.0	71.9	52.8	19.1	75	3.5	3
4	April	67.2	83.0	59.8	23.2	57	1.6	4
5	May	82.7	100.3	72.0	28.3	45	0.8	5
6	June	90.6	107.5	81.1	26.4	".."	0.3	6
7	July	88.0	100.7	82.5	18.2	67	1.8	7
8	August	87.4	100.9	82.7	18.2	69	2.3	8
9	September	80.6	97.6	74.7	22.9	65	0.6	9
10	October	68.2	90.9	63.6	27.3	59	0.2	10
11	November	53.0	79.4	49.9	29.5	67	1.2	11
12	December	45.1	71.1	".."	".."	57	1.5	12
13	Mean	68.1	86.9	59.1	22.7	58.6	1.5	13

".." Denotes not available

Source:—Meteorological Department.

TABLE 2—RAINFALL (INCHES)

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	74.8	75.4	75.7	74.1	74.5	74.7	74.1	75.1	74.4	72.0

Source: Meteorological Department.

TABLE 3—ACRES UNDER CROPS

	Year	Rice	Wheat	Barely	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	
1	1947-48	.. 703	1,48,693	15,050	3,375	3,281	85,939	1
2	1948-49	.. 1,305	2,04,306	20,983	5,348	10,591	1,20,591	2
3	1949-50	.. 2,328	2,11,320	13,921	5,017	9,369	11,4,426	3
4	1950-51	.. 2,504	2,18,876	7,973	3,006	41,39	1,23,577	4
5	1951-52	.. 2,431	2,21,093	10,160	1,738	1,651	65,670	5
6	1952-53	.. 2,239	1,72,000	18,832	5,572	8,501	1,19,226	6
7	1953-54	.. 2,692	2,22,729	22,068	5,918	9,911	1,25,914	7
8	1954-55	.. 2,876	2,32,341	12,055	5,142	5,938	1,32,162	8
9	1955-56	.. 2,134	2,26,657	11,608	6,042	6,705	1,38,749	9
10	1956-57	.. 1,782	2,43,779	10,022	4,940	5,478	1,37,770	10
11	1957-58	.. 1,907	2,55,661	11,917	1,212	1,129	1,37,470	11
12	1958-59	.. 1,773	2,64,000	12,500	5,354	3,776	1,37,600	12
13	1959-60	.. 2,390	3,33,929	20,800	4,454	4,013	1,07,979	13
14	1960-61	.. 3,640	2,54,836	15,600	2,700	2,400	1,14,761	14

TABLE 3—ACRES UNDER CROPS

	Maize	Mung and Mash	Peas, Moth and other Pulses	Oil-seeds	Sugar-cane	Cotton	Indigo	Total Area Cropped	Area of Crops Failed	
1	31,167	463	—	7,111	3,543	114	—	3,24,905	".."	1
2	34,246	359	1,605	4,711	3,084	165	—	8,33,594	".."	2
3	35,292	392	1,721	1,077	2,953	1,232	—	4,27,367	".."	3
4	34,594	178	588	826	2,347	915	—	4,27,567	".."	4
5	34,838	48	323	5,413	2,959	1,598	—	375,800	".."	5
6	34,021	80	499	6,734	4,579	1,924	—	4,02,719	".."	6
7	37,161	311	1,551	2,082	4,170	680	—	4,67,019	".."	7
8	37,007	270	1,472	895	4,076	697	—	4,66,053	".."	8
9	37,934	286	115	2,311	1,273	1,273	—	4,74,711	".."	9
10	34,520	51	514	1,708	4,402	1,312	—	4,78,821	".."	10
11	33,261	7	1,683	1,150	5,837	951	—	4,92,000	".."	11
12	36,411	".."	".."	".."	827	827	—	4,94,000	".."	12
13	39,151	138	533	3,271	5,400	900	—	4,80,694	".."	13
14	41,723	143	987	3,400	5,700	800	—	".."	".."	14

".." Denotes not available.

Sources:—Season and Crops Report, Government of West Pakistan.

TABLE 4—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 Protected ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3 Unclassed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4 Section 38 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

Forests	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		
	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 Protected ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3 Unclassed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4 Section 38 ..	—	—	140	—	140	—	4
Total ..	—	—	140	—	140	—	

TABLE 4—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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
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	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	1,994	—	1,994	1,994
	1,994	—	1,994	—	1,994

Source : Forest Department.

TABLE 5—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Name of the Industry	Number of small Industries establishment	Total labour employed	Average labour per factory	Total production (value only)	Average annual production per factory (value only)
I	Food	3	10	3.3	11,267	3,755.6
	1. Canning & Preservation of Fruit.	1	4	4.0	3,400	3,400.0
	2. Grain & Rice Milling	1	4	4.0	667	667.0
	3. Bakery	1	2	2.0	7,200	7,200.0
II	Tobacco	1	4	4.0	4,400	4,400.0
	1. Misc. Tobacco products	—	—	—	—	—
III	Textile	13	20	1.3	40,655	3,126.5
	1. Handlooms	3	".."	".."	".."	".."
	2. Dyeing of cloth	9	13	1.4	40,300	4,477.7
	3. Embroidery	1	7	7.0	355	355.0
IV	Leather Footwear and Readymade Garments	28	126	4.5	6,28,380	22,477.8
	1. Leather Tanning	2	35	17.5	1,14,000	57,000.0
	2. Chappals	25	89	3.5	5,11,380	20,455.2
	3. Readymade garments	1	2	2.0	3,000	3,000.0
V	Furniture & Fixture	4	17	4.2	52,000	13,000.0
	1. Furniture & Fixture	4	17	4.2	52,000	13,000.0
VI	Chemicals	3	11	3.6	73,199	24,399.6
	1. Perfumes & cosmetics	1	3	3.0	27,200	27,200.0
	2. Soap	2	8	4.0	45,999	22,999.5
VII	Ceramics & Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2	4	2.0	29,000	14,500.0
	1. Mirrors	2	4	2.0	29,000	14,500.0
VIII	Light Engineering	2	12	6.0	30,480	15,240.0
	1. Trunks	2	12	6.0	30,480	15,240.0
IX	Miscellaneous Industries	7	24	3.4	80,375	11,482.1
	1. Battery separators (Wooden)	6	22	3.6	61,375	10,229.1
	2. Jewellery	1	2	2.0	19,000	19,000.0

".." Denotes not available.

Source: Small Scale Industries.

TABLE 6—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS

Particulars	Name of Towns & Villages	System of supply AC or D C	Urban/Rural	Remarks
Bannu Sub-Division under XEn. D.I. Khan	1. Bannu City ..	AC3, 2 & Single Phase	Urban	
	2. K.G. Head ..	Ditto	Rural	
	3. Barandam ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	4. Ayaz Village ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	5. Pipal Bazar ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	6. Manzar Khan Village ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	7. Daud Shah Village ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	8. Surangi ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	9. Mamash Khel area ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	10. Sponi Kali ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	11. Mandeu ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	12. Barakzai ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	13. Nurar ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	14. Hingal Nawab ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	15. Hinjal Sharaza Khan ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	16. Katka Jumma Khan ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	17. Bazar Ahmed Khan ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	18. Fatima Khel ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	19. Katka Zabta Khan ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	20. Kot Adil ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	21. Kot Daim ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	22. Garhi Sher Mohammad ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	23. Nizam Kali ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	24. Durmah Khel ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	25. Hussani ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	26. Baza Khel ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	27. Katka Qasasan ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	28. Katke Mulayan ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	29. Katke Ghasa Mir ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	30. Katka Pir Dil Khan ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	31. Kachozai ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	32. Mandizai ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	33. Bazeeda Kakal Khel ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	34. Katka Feroz Khan ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	35. Katka Sadat ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	36. Zakar Khel ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	37. Isaki Hassan Khel ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	38. Sardar Mohd Khan ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	39. Kala Khel ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	40. Chakdada ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	41. Ismail Khel Payan ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	42. Ismail Khel Bala ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	43. Bharat ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	44. Khujari ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	45. Kahki ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	46. Pir Khel Kahki ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	47. Haved Village ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	48. Ghariwala ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	49. Katka Dilawar Khan ..	Ditto	Ditto	
	50. Sarwar Jan Khan ..	Ditto	Ditto	

TABLE 6—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS—Contd.

Name of Sub-Division with Division.	Name of Towns & Villages	System of supply AC or DC	Urban/Rural	Remarks
Bannu Sub-Division under XEn. D. I. Khan—Contd.	51. Sarai Naurang	AC 3, 2 to Single Phase	Rural	
	52. Nawabzada A. Ghafoor	Ditto	Ditto	
	53. Nar Hakim Khan	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	54. Nar Sultan Mohd.	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	55. Nar Sahib Khan	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	56. Allsokari	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	57. Saleh Mandan	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	58. Bari Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	59. Mitta Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	60. Sahu Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	61. Haji Naurang Dala Khel	Ditto	Ditto	
	62. Mank Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	63. Abbas Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	64. Kafshi Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	65. Katka Mulage	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	66. Mira Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	67. Taja Zai	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	68. Daulat Taji Zai	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	69. Asa Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	70. Beju Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	71. Acho Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	72. Isak Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	73. Ghazni Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	74. Tittar Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	75. Khawaja Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	76. Tabi Murad	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	77. Shahbaz Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	78. Hayat	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	79. Asghar Khel	.. Ditto	Ditto	
	80. Peza	.. Ditto	Ditto	

Source: WAPDA.

TABLE 7—REST HOUSES

Serial No.	Department to which the Rest House belongs	Name of Place	Accommodations	Remarks
1	Civil Circuit House	.. Bannu Cantt	Two sets of rooms with two bath-rooms, one drawing room and one dinning room and 3 rooms in avenue with two bath rooms one kitchen house with garrage.	
2	Civil Rest House	.. Naurang(a)	(a) one dining room, drawing room, one sleeping room with bath room and kitchen with garrage.	
3	Ditto	.. Lakki (b)	(b) One dining room, drawing room, two sleeping rooms, two bath rooms and kitchen house with garrage.	
4	Ditto	.. Pezu (c)	(c) Three rooms with three bath rooms and kitchen house with garrage.	(c) Out of these three rooms two are used as Civil Dak Bungalow and one as Rest House.
5	Ditto (Dak Bungalow)	.. Bannu	Four sleeping rooms with bath rooms and two dining -cum-drawing rooms with garrage.	
6	P.W.D/B.&R. Rest/House	Bannu	Two sleeping and two dining-cum drawing rooms, with two bath rooms.	
7	P.W.D. Irrigation Rest/House	Kurram/Garhi	Two sleeping and Two dining rooms with bath rooms.	
8	M.E.S. (Inspection Bungalow).	.. Bannu	Four rooms and one drawing room, with 4 bath rooms.	
9	Electricity (WAPDA)	.. Bannu	Two rooms one—dining room and one drawing room.	
10	Police	.. Domel	One room with lavatory room and one kitchen and two bath rooms.	
11	Ditto	.. Ghoriwala	Ditto	..
12	Ditto	.. Haved	Ditto	..
13	Ditto	.. Gambila	Ditto	..
14	Ditto	.. Tajori	Ditto	..
15	Ditto	.. Minian	Ditto	..
16	Ditto	.. Mandan	Ditto	..
17	Frontier Constabulary	.. Jani Khel	One room with bath room.	..
18	Ditto	.. Kheru Khel	Ditto	..
19	(Guest House)Woollen Mills Bannu (WAPDA)	Bannu	Three sleeping rooms, two bath rooms, one kitchen and one dining-cum-drawing room.	
20	Guest House Civil	.. Lakki	One room with bath room	..

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

TABLE 8—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT

Sub-office	Branch Office
Bannu H.O. Bannu City Darbra Pezu Lakki Marwat Sarai Naurang	Aghzar Khel Amandi Bakka Khel Wazir Bazar Ahmad Khan Bharat Daud Shah Daulat Tajozi Domel Fatima Khel Ghazni Khel Ghoriwala Jani Khel Wazir Kakki Khairu Khel Pacca Khando Khan Khel Khojari Khas Mama Khel Mamsh Khel Wazir Mandeo Mira Khel Mirian Muhammad Khel Wazir Sero Bada Khel Shabaz Azmat Khel Shabaz Khel Tajori Titter Khel Umerzai Wazir Zarikki Parba Khel Abba Khel Begu Khel Dallu Khel Kot Kashmir Landiwa Sarai Gumbilla Gandi Khan Khel Nar Azad Chandu Khel Nar Muhammad Musaffar Khan Water Tank Town Bannu Asperka Wazir Bizen Khel

Source :—Superintendent, Post Offices.

TABLE 9—RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	MALES						FEMALES					
	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS												
UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES												
Arts and Science	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veterinary Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate and 2nd Grade Colleges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Schools	8	—	—	1	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	1
Middle Schools	29	—	1	—	—	30	2	—	—	—	—	2
Primary Schools												
SPECIAL SCHOOLS												
Art	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Normal & Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	202	—	1	2	—	205	44	—	—	—	—	44

Source : Education Department.

TABLE 10—CANAL IRRIGATION

Serial No.	Name of Canal	Area irrigated in thousand acres during 1961-62
1	3rd Lora	6

Source : Irrigation Department.

TABLE II—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, Bannu	.. I	".."	87.82	144.58	1,859	35,108
2. Zanana Hospital, Bannu	.. I	".."	25.12	137.21	667	27,003
3. Civil Hospital, Lakki	.. I	".."	7.69	90.07	137	21,423
4. Civil Hospital, Serai Naurang	.. I	".."	2.31	78.91	129	19,987
5. Civil Dispensary, Tajori	.. I	".."	1.29	73.04	31	19,700
6. Civil Dispensary, Gumbati	.. I	1954	—	29.06	—	10,359
7. Civil Dispensary, Jani Khel	.. I	1954	—	39.37	—	11,289
8. Civil Dispensary, Domel	.. I	".."	—	50.33	—	13,167
9. Civil Dispensary, Saidgi	.. I	1958	—	17.42	—	5,286
10. Civil Dispensary, Bakka Khel	.. I	1956	—	53.71	—	11,742
11. Civil Dispensary, Chappari	.. I	1957	—	11.71	—	2,913
12. Civil Dispensary, Nurar	.. I	".."	—	39.58	—	12,428
13. Civil Dispensary, Kakki	.. I	1954	—	72.96	—	21,393
14. Civil Dispensary, Ghoriwala	.. I	1956	—	34.01	—	9,182
15. Civil Dispensary, Kheru Khel	.. I	1957	—	50.74	—	12,080
16. Civil Dispensary, Azim Kila	.. I	1955	—	28.31	—	8,890
17. Civil Dispensary, Landiwala	.. I	1956	—	42.39	—	11,574
18. Civil Dispensary, Daryoba	.. I	".."	—	8.79	—	2,761
19. Civil Dispensary, Shahidan	.. I	".."	—	18.04	—	4,123
20. Civil Dispensary, Tajazai	.. I	1959	—	73.41	—	13,059
21. Travelling Dispensary, Bannu	.. I	1950	—	48.64	—	15,274
22. P.W.D. Dispensary, Baran Dam	.. II	1953	—	30.75	—	8,300
23. Police Hospital, Bannu	.. II	".."	9.40	8.60	230	2,509
24. Addl. Police Hospital, Bannu	.. II	".."	5.61	4.18	190	1,311
25. Addl. Police Hospital, Serai Naurang	.. II	".."	3.93	3.46	196	1,088
26. Addl Police Hospital, Lakki	.. II	".."	3.93	0.80	134	149
27. Frontier Constabulary Hospital,.. Daryoba	.. II	".."	0.30	8.39	108	2,618
28. Frontier Constabulary Hospi-... tal, Shahidan	.. II	".."	1.68	5.39	128	1,689
29. Frontier Constabulary Hospi-... tal, Saidgi	.. II	".."	0.49	5.11	38	1,516
30. Frontier Constabulary Hospi-... tal, Bannu	.. II	".."	17.59	7.24	422	2,275

".." Denotes not available

Source :—Health Department.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

BANNU

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 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				Houses				
				Total	*Residential	**Non-residential but inhabited		
ALL AREAS								
1	Bannu District	..	..	..	61,895	61,545	350	1
2	Bannu Teshil	..	..	..	36,187	35,881	306	2
3	Lakki Marwat Tehsil	..	..	..	25,708	25,664	44	3
URBAN LOCALITIES								
4	Bannu District	..	..	..	7,869	7,689	180	4
5	Bannu Municipality and Cantonment	..	..	..	5,957	5,791	166	5
6	Lakki Marwat Town	..	..	..	1,912	1,898	14	6

*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 include Vacant fully Constructed and Vacant under Construction also.

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

Locality and tenure		House- holds	Total Persons	Under 1	1	
ALL AREAS						
Bannu District						
1	Total	59,745	3,72,122	3,231	41,821	1
2	Owned	42,977	2,76,502	2,387	33,616	2
3	Rented	4,611	25,375	497	4,385	3
4	Free	12,157	70,245	347	3,820	4
Baunu Tehsil						
5	Total	35,511	2,28,337	504	11,789	5
6	Owned	21,664	1,48,931	172	6,507	6
7	Rented	3,767	20,851	179	3,104	7
8	Free	10,080	58,555	153	2,178	8
Lakki Marwat Tehsil						
9	Total	24,234	1,43,785	2,727	30,032	9
10	Owned	21,313	1,27,571	22,15	27,109	10
11	Rented	844	4,524	318	1,881	11
12	Free	2,077	11,690	194	1,642	12
URBAN LOCALITIES						
Bannu District						
13	Total	7,118	40,994	893	8,004	13
14	Owned	1,749	11,688	259	2,657	14
15	Rented	40,91	22,418	497	4,135	15
16	Free	1,278	6,888	137	1,212	16
Bannu Municipality and Cantonment						
17	Total	5,491	31,614	324	5,056	17
18	Owned	755	5,415	62	913	18
19	Rented	3,607	19,912	179	3,104	19
20	Free	1,129	6,287	83	1,039	20
Lakki Marwat Town						
21	Total	1,627	9,380	569	2,948	21
22	Owned	994	6,273	197	1,744	22
23	Rented	484	2,506	318	1,031	23
24	Free	149	601	54	173	24

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 rooms per house- hold	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
181	247	117	80	44	24	9	22	—	3.0	181
182	14	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	2.2	182
183	14	7	2	5	—	1	1	—	2.6	183
184	21	4	7	5	2	2	1	—	2.2	184
185	28	6	5	1	3	1	—	—	2.6	185
186	22	16	6	3	3	1	—	—	2.9	186
187	33	12	12	7	2	—	3	—	3.1	187
188	81	36	25	15	6	1	5	—	3.4	188
189	34	29	17	7	8	3	12	—	4.5	189
190	146	65	34	21	8	3	10	—	2.9	190
191	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	191
192	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2.1	192
193	12	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	2.3	193
194	16	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	194
195	11	10	3	1	—	—	—	—	2.6	195
196	14	6	5	5	—	—	—	—	2.8	196
197	55	24	9	7	3	—	2	—	3.1	197
198	29	21	12	5	5	3	8	—	4.4	198
199	89	46	40	22	14	4	11	—	3.3	199
200	8	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	2.8	200
201	7	5	2	3	—	1	1	—	3.5	201
202	7	2	5	3	2	1	—	—	3.3	202
203	11	5	3	1	2	1	—	—	3.4	203
204	11	5	2	2	3	—	—	—	3.4	204
205	17	3	6	2	2	—	3	—	3.6	205
206	24	11	14	8	3	1	3	—	4.2	205
207	4	8	5	2	2	—	4	—	5.3	207
208	12	6	6	1	2	2	1	—	2.5	208
209	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	209
210	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2.1	210
211	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2.9	211
212	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2.3	212
213	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2.7	213
214	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	214
215	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	215
216	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2.7	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		
Lakki Marwat Town							
181	Total	All sizes ..	1,627	308	456	320	181
182		1 Person ..	146	58	46	14	182
183		2 Persons ..	134	45	37	22	183
184		3 Persons ..	185	48	62	33	184
185		4 Persons ..	196	42	66	44	185
186		5 Persons ..	184	32	61	40	186
187		6 Persons ..	206	39	62	36	187
188		7—9 Persons ..	386	39	95	83	188
189		10 & over Persons ..	190	5	27	48	189
190	Owned	All sizes ..	994	188	301	218	190
191		1 Person ..	46	23	13	6	191
192		2 Persons ..	69	27	22	12	192
193		3 Persons ..	113	30	46	19	193
194		4 Persons ..	121	30	42	30	194
195		5 Persons ..	110	21	41	23	195
196		6 Persons ..	123	26	39	28	196
197		7—9 Persons ..	265	30	75	60	197
198		10 & over Persons ..	147	1	23	40	198
199	Rented	All sizes ..	484	67	103	88	199
200		1 Person ..	61	16	18	8	200
201		2 Persons ..	45	8	9	9	201
202		3 Persons ..	55	14	8	13	202
203		4 Persons ..	57	7	16	11	203
204		5 Persons ..	57	6	14	14	204
205		6 Persons ..	69	8	20	8	205
206		7—9 Persons ..	106	7	17	18	206
207		10 & over Persons ..	34	1	1	7	207
208	Free	All sizes ..	149	53	52	14	208
209		1 Person ..	39	19	15	—	209
210		2 Persons ..	20	10	6	1	210
211		3 Persons ..	17	4	8	1	211
212		4 Persons ..	18	5	8	3	212
213		5 Persons ..	17	5	6	3	213
214		6 Persons ..	14	5	3	—	214
215		7—9 Persons ..	15	2	3	5	215
216		10 & over Persons ..	9	3	3	1	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 rooms per household		
	4	5	6	7	8	9				10 and over
145	360	131	80	30	24	10	24	32	1.9	145
146	13	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	1.2	146
147	9	4	—	—	1	—	1	7	1.4	147
148	11	1	3	—	2	—	—	5	1.5	148
149	29	5	2	—	1	—	1	5	1.7	149
150	45	12	1	1	3	—	1	7	1.8	150
151	52	12	15	2	—	—	—	4	2.0	151
152	110	42	24	14	3	1	4	3	2.3	152
153	91	53	32	11	14	9	17	1	3.3	153
154	66	36	20	5	6	5	10	6	2.4	154
155	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	155
156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.6	156
157	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	157
158	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.8	158
159	8	2	—	—	1	—	1	3	2.1	159
160	6	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	2.4	160
161	23	7	8	3	1	—	3	—	2.5	161
162	20	20	9	1	4	5	5	—	3.5	162
163	247	82	53	21	5	2	9	25	1.9	163
164	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	164
165	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.9	165
166	8	—	2	—	1	—	—	5	1.5	166
167	21	4	2	—	1	—	1	3	1.7	167
168	32	8	1	1	—	—	—	4	1.8	168
169	42	7	12	1	—	—	—	4	2.0	169
170	83	30	15	11	2	—	1	3	2.3	170
171	49	30	19	7	1	2	7	1	3.1	171
172	47	13	7	4	13	3	5	1	1.6	172
173	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	173
174	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1.3	174
175	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.3	175
176	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	176
177	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1.6	177
178	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	178
179	4	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.8	179
180	22	3	4	3	9	2	5	—	3.6	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	
Bannu Municipality and Cantonment							
145	Total	All sizes	.. 5,491	2,919	1,331	550	145
146		1 Person	.. 735	638	59	18	146
147		2 Persons	.. 565	399	180	14	147
148		3 Persons	.. 560	373	124	41	148
149		4 Persons	.. 586	342	144	57	149
150		5 Persons	.. 622	346	148	58	150
151		6 Persons	.. 616	268	185	78	151
152		7—9 Persons	.. 1,181	430	378	172	152
153		10 & over Persons	.. 626	123	163	112	153
154	Owned	All sizes	.. 755	280	204	117	154
155		1 Person	.. 58	51	4	1	155
156		2 Persons	.. 41	23	14	2	156
157		3 Persons	.. 41	19	15	5	157
158		4 Persons	.. 71	35	17	9	158
159		5 Persons	.. 72	30	17	10	159
160		6 Persons	.. 84	26	28	16	160
161		7—9 Persons	.. 223	73	68	37	161
162		10 & over Persons	.. 165	23	41	37	162
163	Rented	All sizes	.. 3,607	1,848	937	378	163
164		1 Person	.. 452	401	33	9	164
165		2 Persons	.. 361	251	89	7	165
166		3 Persons	.. 353	221	81	35	166
167		4 Persons	.. 392	213	107	40	167
168		5 Persons	.. 430	232	111	41	168
169		6 Persons	.. 446	185	141	54	169
170		7—9 Persons	.. 817	279	269	124	170
171		10 & over Persons	.. 356	66	106	68	171
172	Free	All sizes	.. 1,129	791	190	55	172
173		1 Person	.. 225	186	22	8	173
174		2 Persons	.. 163	125	27	5	174
175		3 Persons	.. 166	133	28	1	175
176		4 Persons	.. 123	94	20	8	176
177		5 Persons	.. 120	84	20	7	177
178		6 Persons	.. 86	57	16	8	178
179		7—9 Persons	.. 141	78	41	11	179
180		10 & over Persons	.. 105	34	16	7	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							House- holds having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
URBAN LOCALITIES										
109	605	247	162	75	48	19	42	36	2.2	109
110	27	9	9	3	—	—	—	—	1.4	110
111	23	11	2	5	1	1	2	7	1.6	111
112	32	5	10	5	4	2	1	5	1.8	112
113	57	11	7	1	4	1	1	5	1.9	113
114	67	28	7	4	6	1	1	7	2.0	114
115	83	23	29	10	2	—	3	4	2.3	115
116	191	78	49	29	9	2	9	3	2.4	116
117	125	82	49	18	22	12	25	5	4.8	117
118	212	101	54	26	14	8	20	6	2.7	118
119	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	119
120	6	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1.9	120
121	13	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	2.2	121
122	23	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2.2	122
123	19	12	3	1	1	—	1	3	2.4	123
124	20	10	8	6	—	—	—	—	2.6	124
125	78	31	17	10	4	—	5	—	2.8	125
126	49	41	21	6	9	8	13	—	3.9	126
127	336	128	93	43	19	6	16	29	2.1	127
128	14	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	1.4	128
129	13	8	2	3	—	1	1	5	1.6	129
130	15	2	7	3	3	1	—	5	1.8	130
131	32	9	5	1	3	1	1	3	1.9	131
132	43	13	3	3	3	—	—	4	2.0	132
133	59	10	18	3	2	—	3	4	2.3	133
134	107	41	29	19	5	1	4	3	2.5	134
135	53	38	24	9	3	2	7	5	3.1	135
136	57	18	15	6	15	5	6	1	1.7	136
137	9	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	137
138	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	1.4	138
139	4	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1.4	139
140	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.4	140
141	5	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	1.7	141
142	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	1.8	142
143	6	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	1.9	143
144	23	3	4	3	10	2	5	—	3.5	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							
Bannu District							
109	Total	All sizes	7,118	3,227	1,784	873	109
110		1 Person	881	696	105	32	110
111		2 Persons	699	444	167	36	111
112		3 Persons	745	421	186	74	112
113		4 Persons	782	384	210	101	113
114		5 Persons	806	378	209	98	114
115		6 Persons	822	307	244	117	115
116		7—9 Persons	1,567	469	473	255	116
117		10 & over Persons	816	128	190	160	117
118	Owned	All sizes	1,749	468	505	335	118
119		1 Person	104	74	17	7	119
120		2 Persons	110	50	36	14	120
121		3 Persons	154	49	61	24	121
122		4 Persons	192	65	59	39	122
123		5 Persons	182	51	58	33	123
124		6 Persons	207	52	67	44	124
125		7—9 Persons	488	103	143	97	125
126		10 & over Persons	312	24	64	77	126
127	Rented	All sizes	4,091	1,915	1,040	466	127
128		1 Person	513	417	51	17	128
129		2 Persons	406	259	98	16	129
130		3 Persons	408	235	89	48	130
131		4 Persons	449	220	123	51	131
132		5 Persons	487	238	125	55	132
133		6 Persons	515	193	161	62	133
134		7—9 Persons	923	286	286	142	134
135		10 & over Persons	390	67	107	75	135
136	Free	All sizes	1,278	844	239	72	136
137		1 Person	264	205	37	8	137
138		2 Persons	183	135	33	6	138
139		3 Persons	183	137	36	2	139
140		4 Persons	141	99	28	11	140
141		5 Persons	137	89	26	10	141
142		6 Persons	100	62	16	11	142
143		7—9 Persons	156	80	44	16	143
144		10 & over Persons	114	37	19	8	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 rooms per house- hold	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
73	2,135	1,227	620	264	154	69	62	—	2.4	73
74	24	7	6	11	—	—	—	—	1.3	74
75	34	37	12	5	—	1	1	—	1.7	75
76	141	54	17	5	2	2	1	—	1.9	76
77	138	96	15	1	3	1	—	—	1.9	77
78	242	106	26	3	33	1	—	—	2.2	78
79	323	122	62	7	22	—	3	—	2.4	79
80	740	446	185	75	16	11	5	—	2.7	80
81	493	359	297	157	78	53	52	—	3.8	81
82	1,904	1,115	534	231	138	63	50	—	2.5	82
83	13	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	1.3	83
84	26	31	10	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	84
85	112	52	12	2	—	—	—	—	1.9	85
86	116	81	12	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	86
87	221	100	23	1	30	—	—	—	2.3	87
88	294	116	45	5	20	—	—	—	2.4	88
89	674	404	169	57	13	10	2	—	2.8	89
90	448	331	262	155	75	53	48	—	3.9	90
91	99	46	50	22	14	4	11	—	2.8	91
92	8	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	2.1	92
93	7	5	2	3	—	1	1	—	2.4	93
94	7	2	5	3	2	1	—	—	2.5	94
95	11	5	3	1	2	1	—	—	2.7	95
96	11	5	2	2	3	—	—	—	2.7	96
97	17	3	6	2	2	—	3	—	2.9	97
98	24	11	14	8	3	1	3	—	3.2	98
99	14	8	15	2	2	—	4	—	3.6	99
100	132	66	36	11	2	2	1	—	2.1	100
101	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	101
102	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.6	102
103	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	103
104	11	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.5	104
105	10	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.8	105
106	12	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	106
107	42	31	2	10	—	—	—	—	2.4	107
108	31	20	20	—	1	—	—	—	3.3	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	
Lakki Marwat Tehsil						
73 Total	All sizes ..	24,234	7,460	7,727	4,516	73
74	1 Person ..	1,555	1,197	276	34	74
75	2 Persons ..	1,802	1,004	456	252	75
76	3 Persons ..	2,153	1,037	561	333	76
77	4 Persons ..	2,903	1,200	1,135	314	77
78	5 Persons ..	3,351	981	1,290	669	78
79	6 Persons ..	3,233	998	1,061	635	79
80	7—9 Persons ..	6,000	838	2,282	1,402	80
81	10 & over Persons ..	3,237	205	666	877	81
82 Owned	All sizes ..	2,1313	6,301	6,873	4,104	82
83	1 Person ..	1,285	1,012	233	16	83
84	2 Persons ..	1,557	876	381	232	84
85	3 Persons ..	1,881	909	505	289	85
86	4 Persons ..	2,539	999	1,031	300	86
87	5 Persons ..	2,967	820	1,170	602	87
88	6 Persons ..	2,890	825	978	607	88
89	7—9 Persons ..	5,240	689	1,983	1,239	89
90	10 & over Persons ..	2,954	171	592	819	90
91 Rented	All sizes ..	844	277	213	108	91
92	1 Person ..	101	56	18	8	92
93	2 Persons ..	85	38	19	9	93
94	3 Persons ..	95	44	18	13	94
95	4 Persons ..	87	27	26	11	95
96	5 Persons ..	97	26	24	24	96
97	6 Persons ..	109	38	20	18	97
98	7—9 Persons ..	176	27	67	18	98
99	10 & over Persons ..	94	21	21	7	99
100 Free	All sizes ..	2,077	882	641	304	100
101	1 Person ..	169	129	25	10	101
102	2 Persons ..	160	90	56	11	102
103	3 Persons ..	177	84	38	31	103
104	4 Persons ..	277	174	78	3	104
105	5 Persons ..	287	135	96	43	105
106	6 Persons ..	234	135	63	10	106
107	7—9 Persons ..	584	122	232	145	107
108	10 & over Persons ..	189	13	53	51	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 rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
37	910	321	200	60	74	20	24	52	1.5	37
38	13	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	1.1	38
39	19	4	—	—	1	—	1	7	1.2	39
40	21	1	3	—	2	—	—	5	1.2	40
41	39	5	2	—	1	—	1	15	1.2	41
42	65	22	1	1	3	—	1	7	1.3	42
43	132	32	25	2	—	—	—	4	1.4	43
44	220	92	54	24	3	1	4	13	1.5	44
45	401	163	112	31	64	19	17	1	2.3	45
46	526	216	140	25	46	15	10	16	1.5	46
47	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	47
48	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.1	48
49	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	49
50	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.2	50
51	28	12	—	—	1	—	1	3	1.3	51
52	66	24	13	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	52
53	113	47	38	13	1	—	3	10	1.5	53
54	290	130	89	11	44	15	5	—	2.3	54
55	247	82	53	21	5	2	9	25	1.9	55
56	6	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	56
57	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.4	57
58	8	—	2	—	1	—	—	5	1.5	58
59	21	4	2	—	1	—	1	3	1.7	59
60	32	8	1	1	—	—	—	4	1.7	60
61	42	7	12	1	—	—	—	4	2.0	61
62	83	30	15	11	2	—	1	3	2.2	62
63	49	30	19	7	1	2	7	1	3.0	63
64	137	23	7	14	23	3	5	11	1.2	64
65	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	65
66	13	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1.1	66
67	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.1	67
68	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.1	68
69	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1.1	69
70	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	70
71	24	15	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.3	71
72	62	3	4	13	19	2	5	—	1.9	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	
Bannu Tehsil							
37	Total	All sizes	.. 35,511	24,907	6,904	2,039	37
38		1 Person	.. 2,104	1,937	99	48	33
39		2 Persons	.. 2,493	2,147	270	44	39
40		3 Persons	.. 2,998	2,631	274	61	40
41		4 Persons	.. 3,713	3,089	414	147	41
42		5 Persons	.. 4,668	3,803	657	108	42
43		6 Persons	.. 4,642	3,335	914	198	43
44		7—9 Persons	.. 9,522	6,154	2,355	602	44
45		10 & over Persons	.. 5,371	1,811	1,921	831	45
46	Owned	All sizes	.. 21,664	14,386	4,818	1,466	46
47		1 Person	.. 1,017	970	14	31	47
48		2 Persons	.. 1,260	1,102	134	22	48
49		3 Persons	.. 1,600	1,428	145	15	49
50		4 Persons	.. 2,179	1,833	227	99	50
51		5 Persons	.. 2,609	2,088	436	40	51
52		6 Persons	.. 2,711	1,894	597	116	52
53		7—9 Persons	.. 6,127	3,829	1,656	417	53
54		10 & over Persons	.. 41,61	1,242	1,609	726	54
55	Rented	All sizes	.. 3,767	1,978	967	378	55
56		1 Person	.. 452	401	33	9	56
57		2 Persons	.. 361	251	89	7	57
58		3 Persons	.. 383	251	81	35	58
59		4 Persons	.. 412	233	107	40	59
60		5 Persons	.. 460	252	121	41	60
61		6 Persons	.. 466	195	151	54	61
62		7—9 Persons	.. 867	319	279	124	62
63		10 & over Persons	.. 366	76	106	68	63
64	Free	All sizes	.. 10,080	8,543	1,119	195	64
65		1 Person	.. 635	566	52	8	65
66		2 Persons	.. 872	794	47	15	66
67		3 Persons	.. 1,015	952	48	11	67
68		4 Persons	.. 1,112	1,023	80	8	68
69		5 Persons	.. 1,599	1,463	100	27	69
70		6 Persons	.. 1,465	1,246	166	28	70
71		7—9 Persons	.. 2,528	2,006	420	61	71
72		10 & over Persons	.. 844	493	206	37	72

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							Households having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
	ALL AREAS									
1	3,043	1,547	822	325	228	89	82	56	1.9	1
2	37	9	9	13	—	—	—	—	1.2	2
3	53	41	12	5	1	1	2	7	1.4	3
4	162	55	20	5	4	2	1	5	1.5	4
5	177	101	17	1	4	1	1	15	1.5	5
6	307	128	27	4	36	1	1	1	1.5	6
7	453	153	89	10	22	—	3	4	2.3	7
8	960	538	239	99	19	12	9	13	2.1	8
9	894	522	409	188	142	72	65	5	1.4	9
10	2,430	1,331	674	256	184	78	60	16	2.0	10
11	14	1	1	10	—	—	—	—	1.2	11
12	26	31	10	1	—	—	1	1	1.5	12
13	123	53	12	2	—	—	—	—	1.5	13
14	133	82	12	—	—	—	—	2	1.6	14
15	249	112	23	1	31	—	1	3	1.8	15
16	360	140	58	6	20	—	—	—	1.9	16
17	787	451	207	70	14	10	5	10	2.1	17
18	738	461	351	166	119	68	53	—	3.0	18
19	346	128	103	43	19	6	16	29	2.0	19
20	14	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	1.3	20
21	13	8	2	3	—	1	1	5	1.6	21
22	15	2	7	3	3	1	—	5	1.7	22
23	32	9	5	1	3	1	1	3	1.9	23
24	43	13	3	3	3	—	—	4	1.9	24
25	59	10	18	3	2	—	3	4	2.2	25
26	107	41	29	19	5	1	4	3	2.4	26
27	63	38	34	9	3	2	7	5	3.1	27
28	267	88	45	26	25	5	6	11	1.4	28
29	9	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	29
30	14	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	1.2	30
31	24	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1.2	31
32	12	10	—	—	1	—	—	10	1.2	32
33	15	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	1.2	33
34	34	3	13	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	34
35	66	46	3	10	—	1	—	—	2.1	35
36	93	23	24	13	20	2	5	—	2.2	36

**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		
ALL AREAS								
Bannu District								
1	Total	All sizes	..	59,745	32,367	14,628	6,558	1
2		1 Person	..	3,659	3,134	375	82	2
3		2 Persons	..	4,295	3,151	726	296	3
4		3 Persons	..	5,151	3,668	835	394	4
5		4 Persons	..	6,616	4,289	1,549	461	5
6		5 Persons	..	8,019	4,784	1,947	777	6
7		6 Persons	..	7,875	4,333	1,972	836	7
8		7—9 Persons	..	15,522	6,992	4,637	2,004	8
9		10 & over Persons	..	8,608	2,016	2,587	1,708	9
10	Owned	All sizes	..	42,977	20,687	11,691	5,570	10
11		1 Person	..	2,302	1,982	247	47	11
12		2 Persons	..	2,817	19,78	515	254	12
13		3 Persons	..	3,481	2,337	650	304	12
14		4 Persons	..	4,718	2,832	1,258	399	14
15		5 Persons	..	5,576	2,908	1,606	642	15
16		6 Persons	..	5,601	2,719	1,575	723	16
17		7—9 Persons	..	11,367	4,518	3,639	1,656	17
18		10 & over Persons	..	7,115	1,413	2,201	1,545	18
19	Rented	All sizes	..	4,611	2,255	1,180	486	19
20		1 Person	..	553	457	51	17	20
21		2 Persons	..	446	289	108	16	21
22		3 Persons	..	478	295	99	48	22
23		4 Persons	..	499	260	133	51	23
24		5 Persons	..	557	278	145	65	24
25		6 Persons	..	575	233	171	72	25
26		7—9 Persons	..	1,043	346	346	142	26
27		10 & over Persons	..	460	97	127	75	27
28	Free	All sizes	..	12,157	9,425	1,757	502	28
29		1 Person	..	804	695	77	18	29
30		2 Persons	..	1,032	884	103	26	30
31		3 Persons	..	1,192	1,036	86	42	31
32		4 Persons	..	1,399	11,97	158	11	32
33		5 Persons	..	1,886	1,598	196	70	33
34		6 Persons	..	1,699	1,381	226	41	34
35		7—9 Persons	..	3,112	2,128	652	206	35
36		10 & over Persons	..	1,033	506	259	88	36

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	Un-Inhabited	Occupied Static Private	Occupied Institutional	Occupied Mobile		
ALL AREAS									
1	5,734	61	350	15,527	367,247	3,640	40	1,195	1
2	3,117	47	306	11,080	2,23,902	3,440	40	955	2
3	2,617	14	44	4,447	1,43,345	200	—	240	3
URBAN LOCALITIES									
4	1,258	11	180	4,719	37,487	3,071	—	436	4
5	819	7	166	4,058	28,308	2,911	—	395	5
6	439	4	14	661	9,179	160	—	41	6

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

	Household by number of persons					Average number of persons per household	Household by tenure			
	6	7	8	9	10 and over		Owned	Rented	Free	
ALL AREAS										
1	7,875	6,685	5,184	3,653	8,608	6.2	42,977	4,611	12,157	1
2	4,642	4,209	30,53	2,260	5,371	6.4	21,664	3,767	10,080	2
3	3,233	2,476	2,131	1,393	3,237	5.9	21,313	844	2,077	3
URBAN LOCALITIES										
4	822	682	519	366	816	5.8	1,749	4,091	1,278	4
5	616	523	386	272	626	5.8	755	3,607	1,129	5
6	206	159	133	94	190	5.8	994	484	149	6

TABLE 2—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

	Locality	Population	Residential Houses				
			Total	Occupied Static Private	Occupied Institutional	Occupied Mobile	
ALL AREAS							
1	Bannu District ..	3,72,122	61,545	55,555	185	10	1
2	Bannu Tehsil ..	2,28,337	35,881	32,541	166	10	2
3	Lakki Marwat Tehsil ..	1,43,785	25,664	23,014	19	—	3
URBAN LOCALITIES							
4	Bannu District ..	40,994	7,689	6,285	135	—	4
5	Bannu Municipality and Cantonment ..	31,614	5,791	4,839	126	—	5
6	Lakki Marwat Town ..	9,380	18,98	1,446	9	—	6

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

	Locality	Households	Households by number of persons					
			1	2	3	4	5	
ALL AREAS								
1	Bannu District ..	59,745	3,659	4,295	5151	6,616	8,019	1
2	Bannu Tehsil ..	35,511	2,104	2,493	2,998	3,713	4,668	2
3	Lakki Marwat Tehsil ..	24,234	1,555	1802,	2,153	29,03	3,351	3
URBAN LOCALITIES								
4	Bannu District ..	7,118	881	699	745	782	806	4
5	Bannu Municipality and Cantonment ..	5,491	735	565	560	586	622	5
6	Lakki Marwat Town ..	1,627	146	134	185	196	184	6

**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	Male	Female			
ALL AREAS						
1	59,745	3,72,122	1,98,736	1,73,386	6.2	6.0
2	35,511	2,28,337	1,20,647	1,07,690	6.4	6.3
3	24,234	1,43,785	78,089	65,696	5.9	5.6
URBAN LOCALITIES						
4	7,118	40,994	23,802	17,192	5.8	5.2
5	5,491	31,614	18,919	12,695	5.8	5.3
6	1,627	9,380	4,883	4,497	5.8	4.9

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

	Number of persons per room				Persons having no rooms	Average No. of persons per room	
	2	3	4	5 and over			
ALL AREAS							
1	61,433	60,665	41,204	1,63,507	261	3.3	1
2	49,559	48,464	30,362	1,12,009	105	3.2	2
3	4,700	4,439	2,766	8,472	116	2.70	3
4	7,174	7,762	8,076	43,026	40	4.2	4
5	22,271	32,556	24,818	1,36,138	261	4.3	5
6	14,541	22,477	16,290	88,839	105	4.5	6
7	3,844	3,853	2,318	7,437	116	3.0	7
8	3,886	6,226	6,210	39,862	40	4.7	8
9	39,162	28,109	16,386	27,369	—	2.4	9
10	35,018	25,987	14,072	23,170	—	2.4	10
11	856	586	448	1,035	—	1.9	11
12	3,288	1,536	1,866	3,164	—	2.7	12
URBAN LOCALITIES							
13	8,765	7,149	3,802	12,240	141	2.6	13
14	2,965	2,181	952	2,649	25	2.5	14
15	4,320	4,060	2,276	7,014	116	2.6	15
16	1,480	908	574	2,577	—	3.1	16
17	6,237	5,553	3,170	11,133	141	3.0	17
18	1,104	999	466	1,846	25	3.0	18
19	3,794	3,703	2,158	6,858	116	2.9	19
20	1,339	851	546	2,429	—	3.4	20
21	2,528	1,596	632	1,107	—	1.9	21
22	1,861	1,182	486	803	—	2.2	22
23	526	357	118	156	—	1.4	23
24	141	57	28	148	—	1.7	24

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

Locality and tenure	House-holds	Houses and structures stone and cement	Principal material used in Walls						
			Concrete/baked bricks	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./Asbestos	Wood		
ALL AREAS									
Bannu District									
1	Total	59,745	56,100	2,168	4,012	49,551	14	3	1
2	Owned	42,977	40,381	506	3,356	36,365	1	2	2
3	Rented	4,611	4,287	1,121	300	2,815	3	1	3
4	Free	12,187	11,432	541	356	10,371	10	—	4
Bannu Tehsil									
5	Total	35,511	33,023	1,932	1,174	29,673	14	3	5
6	Owned	21,664	20,090	434	779	18,815	1	2	6
7	Rented	3,767	3,509	1,010	129	2,321	3	1	7
8	Free	10,080	9,424	488	266	8,537	10	—	8
Lakki Marwat Tehsil									
9	Total	24,234	23,077	236	2,838	19,878	—	—	9
10	Owned	21,313	20,291	72	2,577	17,550	—	—	10
11	Rented	844	778	111	171	494	—	—	11
12	Free	2,077	2,008	53	90	1,834	—	—	12
District Bannu									
URBAN LOCALITIES									
13	Total	7,118	6,600	1,838	376	4,326	4	3	13
14	Owned	1,749	1,531	286	10	1,230	1	2	14
15	Rented	4,091	3,827	1,101	130	2,545	3	1	15
16	Free	1,278	4212	451	236	551	—	—	16
Bannu Municipality and Cantonment									
17	Total	5,491	5,131	1,702	375	2,999	4	3	17
18	Owned	755	670	264	10	393	1	2	18
19	Rented	3,607	3,359	1,010	129	2,171	3	1	19
20	Free	1,129	1,102	428	236	435	—	—	20
Lakki Marwat Town									
21	Total	1,627	1,469	136	1	1,327	—	—	21
22	Owned	994	861	22	—	837	—	—	22
23	Rented	484	468	91	1	374	—	—	23
24	Free	149	140	23	—	116	—	—	24

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

	Principal material used in Roof											
	Bam- boo	That- ched	Others	Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G. I./ Asbes- tos	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud thatch	Others	Mobile	
ALL AREAS												
1	2	93	247	601	1,061	38	1,541	3,415	43,017	6,417	10	1
2	—	72	79	129	192	1	1,056	1,483	33,669	3,851	—	2
3	1	10	36	295	246	10	221	1,616	1,795	104	—	3
4	1	11	132	177	623	27	264	316	7,553	2,462	10	4
5	2	8	207	535	1,041	38	1,470	3,185	20,436	6,308	10	5
6	—	—	59	115	180	1	1,016	1,263	13,753	3,762	—	6
7	1	8	36	274	239	10	206	1,616	1,060	104	—	7
8	1	—	112	146	622	27	248	306	5,623	2,442	10	8
9	—	85	40	66	20	—	71	230	22,581	109	—	9
10	—	72	20	14	12	—	40	220	19,916	89	—	10
11	—	2	—	21	7	—	15	—	735	—	—	11
12	—	11	20	31	1	—	16	10	1,930	20	—	12
URBAN LOCALITIES												
13	2	13	38	441	891	38	322	2,046	2,757	105	—	13
14	—	2	—	49	62	1	67	344	1,002	6	—	14
15	1	10	36	275	246	10	211	1,616	1,375	94	—	15
16	1	1	2	117	583	27	44	86	380	5	—	16
17	2	8	38	425	881	38	301	2,046	1,335	105	—	17
18	—	—	—	45	60	1	67	344	147	6	—	18
19	1	8	36	274	239	10	206	1,616	920	94	—	19
20	1	—	2	106	582	27	28	86	268	5	—	20
21	—	5	—	16	10	—	21	—	1,422	—	—	21
22	—	2	—	4	2	—	—	—	855	—	—	22
23	—	2	—	1	7	—	5	—	455	—	—	23
24	—	1	—	11	1	—	16	—	112	—	—	24

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	Bannu District	56,100	1,094	234	279	1
2		<i>3,645</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>11</i>	2
3	Bannu Tehsil	33,023	1,013	230	269	3
4		<i>2,488</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>1</i>	4
5	Lakki Marwat Tehsil	23,077	81	4	10	5
6		<i>1,157</i>	<i>1</i>	—	<i>10</i>	6
URBAN LOCALITIES						
7	Bannu District	6,600	865	225	259	7
8		<i>518</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>1</i>	8
9	Bannu Municipality and Cantonment	5,131	843	221	259	9
10		<i>360</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>1</i>	10
11	Lakki Marwat Town	1,469	22	4	—	11
12		<i>158</i>	<i>1</i>	—	—	12

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	1,553	93	45,461	838	10	6,538	1
2	<i>103</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2,710</i>	<i>66</i>	—	<i>685</i>	2
3	1,496	9	22,885	688	10	6,423	3
4	<i>103</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,592</i>	<i>58</i>	—	<i>675</i>	4
5	57	84	22,576	150	—	115	5
6	—	<i>10</i>	<i>1,118</i>	<i>8</i>	—	<i>10</i>	6
URBAN LOCALITIES							
7	304	13	4,032	748	—	154	7
8	<i>13</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>66</i>	—	<i>6</i>	8
9	287	9	2,725	638	—	149	9
10	<i>13</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>58</i>	—	<i>6</i>	10
11	17	4	1,307	110	—	5	11
12	—	—	<i>149</i>	<i>8</i>	—	—	12

*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.

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

Type 6 : —Wall of Earth Kutcha 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.	
ALL AREAS					
1	Bannu District	.. 59,389	29,2,812	4.9	1
2	Bannu Tehsil	.. 35,205	1,77,133	5.0	2
3	Lakki Marwat Tehsil	.. 24,184	1,15,679	4.8	3
URBAN LOCALITIES					
4	Bannu District	.. 6,892	30,945	4.5	4
5	Bannu Municipality and Cantonment	5,275	23,515	4.5	5
6	Lakki Marwat Town	.. 1,617	7,430	4.6	6

*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	Bannu District	.. 59,389	5,417	6,957	6,484	1
2	Bannu Tehsil	.. 35,205	3,171	4,037	3,669	2
3	Lakki Marwat Tehsil	.. 24,184	2,246	2,920	2,815	3
URBAN LOCALITIES						
4	Bannu District	.. 6,892	1,261	774	730	4
5	Bannu Municipality and Cantonment	5,275	1,063	561	522	5
6	Lakki Marwat Town	.. 1,617	198	213	208	6

*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 8—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960

Families by type					Families with		
One person only	Husband and wife without sons or daughters only	Husband and/or wife with own sons and/or daughter-only	Husband and/or wife with or without own sons and/or daughters but having parents and/or in-law		other relatives	non-relatives	
ALL AREAS							
1	5,417	3,156	24,268	26,548	21,647	2364	1
2	3,171	1,877	14,831	15,326	12,393	1,446	2
3	2,246	1,279	9,437	11,222	9,254	918	3
URBAN LOCALITIES							
4	1,261	459	3,109	2,063	1,707	356	4
5	1,063	369	2,423	1,420	1,194	267	5
6	198	90	686	643	513	89	6

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

Families by number of person per family								Average number of persons per family	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
ALL AREAS									
1	7,779	8,575	8,082	6,214	4,146	2,470	3,265	4.9	1
2	4,394	4,958	4,636	4,025	2,551	1,524	2,240	5.0	2
3	3,385	3,617	3,446	2,189	1,595	946	1,025	4.8	3
URBAN LOCALITIES									
4	806	842	789	660	430	282	318	4.5	4
5	608	632	590	499	323	215	262	4.5	5
6	198	210	199	161	107	67	56	4.6	6

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



HOUSING CENSUS REGISTER, 1960

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

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

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

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

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

I have checked _____ entries in this register.

Signature of Enumerator
and Date

Signature of Supervisor
and Date

Signature of Charge Superin-
tendent and Date

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

(iv)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DETAILS ABOUT HOUSE-TYPE

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

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

BANNU

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Land Area (Sq. Miles) 1961	1961				Females per 1,000 Males
		Population				
		Both Sexes	Males	Females		
1 Bannu District	.. 2,034	4,28,061	2,24,421	2,03,640	907	1
2 Bannu Tehsil	.. 473	2,26,850	1,18,273	1,08,577	918	2
3 Lakki Marwat Tehsil	.. 1,222	1,48,449	77,895	70,554	906	3
4 Special Areas	.. 339	52,762	28,253	24,509	867	4

Footnote:—Including Special Area under Deputy Commissioner.

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961.

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Urban Population						
	1961			1951	Variation 1951—61		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent	
1 Bannu District	.. 41,074	23,622	17,452	36,270	4,804	13.25	1
2 Bannu Tehsil	.. 31,623	18,681	12,942	27,516	4,107	14.93	2
3 Lakki Marwat Tehsil	.. 9,451	4,941	4,510	8,754	697	7.96	3

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	1951				Increase/decrease in population 1951—61		Persons per square mile		
	Population			Females per 1,000 Males	Number	Per cent	1961	1951	
	Both Sexes	Males	Females						
1	3,29,959	1,76,649	1,53,310	868	98,102	29.73	210	162	1
2	1,89,282	1,01,252	88,020	869	37,568	19.85	480	400	2
3	1,13,764	60,737	53,027	873	34,685	30.49	121	93	3
4	26,913	14,650	12,263	837	25,849	96.05	156	79	4

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961.

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Rural Population						
	1961			1951	Variation 1951-61		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent	
1	3,34,225	1,72,546	1,61,679	2,71,123	63,102	23.27	1
2	1,95,227	99,592	95,635	1,65,843	29,384	17.72	2
3	1,38,998	72,954	66,044	1,05,280	33,718	32.03	3

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Religion	Population 1961		
		Both Sexes	Males	
1 Bannu Municipality Including Cantonment	(a) All Religions	31,623	18,681	1
2	(b) Muslims	30,538	18,101	2
3	Per cent	96.57	96.90	3
4	(c) Caste Hindus	221	119	4
5	(d) Scheduled Caste	14	7	5
6	(e) Christians	850	454	6
7	(f) Other Religions	—	—	7

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Number of Persons, 1961**			
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	
1 Bannu Municipality including Cantonment ..	31,623	18,681	12,942	1
2 Municipality ..	23,859	13,274	10,585	2
3 Cantonment ..	7,764	5,407	2,357	3

*1951 data includes non-Pakistanis.

**1961 data excludes non-Pakistanis.

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

		BANNU DISTRICT		Number of Persons		
		Population* 1951	Increase 1951—1961 Both Sexes			
		Both Sexes	Number	Per cent		
		Females				
1	12,942	27,199	4,424	16.27		1
2	12,437	26,579	3,959	14.90		2
3	96.10	97.72	89.49	—		3
4	102	46	175	380.43		4
5	7	196	—182	—92.86		5
6	396	378	472	124.87		6
7	—	—	—	—		7

*1951 data excludes non-Pakistanis.

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

		BANNU DISTRICT			Number of Persons			
		Number of Persons, 1951*			Increase 1951—61 (—Decrease)		Females per 1000 Males	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	No. of Persons	Per cent	1961	1951
1	27,516	16,904	10,612	4,107	15	693	628	1
2	20,509	11,803	8,706	3,350	16	797	738	2
3	7,007	5,101	1,906	757	11	436	374	3

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

		BANNU DISTRICT						Number of Persons	
Locality		1901		1911		1921			
		Popula- tion	Popula- tion	Variation		Popula- tion	Variation		
				Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
1	Bannu District	.. 2,26,801	2,50,086	23,285	10	2,46,734	—3,352	—1.3	1
2	Bannu City	.. 14,291	16,865	2,574	18.01	22,261	5,396	32.0	2
3	Bannu Municipality	.. 10,070	11,751	1,681	17	16,361	4,610	39	3
4	Bannu Cantonment	.. 4,221	5,114	893	21	5,900	786	15	4
5	Lakki Marwat Town	5,218	4,923	—295	—5.6	7,476	2,553	52	5

Footnote:—Excluding Special Areas under the Deputy Commissioner.

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

		BANNU DISTRICT					Number of Persons	
Age group		1961						
		Population	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced		
		BOTH SEXES						
1	All Ages	.. 3,75,299	2,14,303	1,41,034	19,273	689		1
		MALES						
2	All Ages	.. 1,96,168	1,19,123	70,048	6,618	379		2
3	0—9	.. 70,582	70,582	—	—	—		3
4	10—19	.. 34,197	30,899	3,260	24	14		4
5	20—39	.. 49,681	14,983	33,337	1,193	168		5
6	40—59	.. 29,716	2,125	24,784	2,653	154		6
7	60 & over	.. 11,992	534	8,667	2,748	43		7
		FEMALES						
8	All Ages	.. 1,79,131	95,180	70,986	12,655	310		8
9	0—9	.. 70,335	70,335	—	—	—		9
10	10—19	.. 27,834	20,142	7,563	101	28		10
11	20—39	.. 46,233	3,587	40,800	1,709	137		11
12	40—59	.. 26,468	878	19,484	5,992	114		12
13	60 & over	.. 8,261	238	3,139	4,853	31		13

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

BANNU DISTRICT											Number of Persons		
1931			1941			1951			1961				
Popula- tion	Variation		Popula- tion	Variation		Popula- tion	Variation		Popula- tion	Variation			
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		
1	2,70,301	23,567	9.5	2,95,930	25,629	9.4	3,07,393	11,463	3.9	3,75,299	67,906	22.09	1
2	30,539	8,278	37.19	38,504	7,965	26.08	27,516	—10,988	—28.54	31,623	4,107	14.93	2
3	24,980	8,619	53	33,210	8,230	33	20,509	—12,701	—39.0	23,859	3,350	16.33	3
4	5,559	—341	—5.7	5,294	—265	—4.7	7,007	1,713	32	7,764	757	10.80	4
5	7,703	227	3.03	10,141	2,438	32	8,754	—1,387	—14	9,451	697	7.96	5

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

BANNU DISTRICT											Number of Persons		
Population		1951											
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced								
BOTH SEXES													
1	3,03,046	1,82,218	1,11,800	8,769	259	1							
MALES													
2	1,61,999	86,175	71,544	4,101	179	2							
3	51,122	51,122	—	—	—	3							
4	36,491	28,154	8,236	81	20	4							
5	44,471	6,124	37,706	570	71	5							
6	25,676	663	23,328	1,640	45	6							
7	4,239	112	2,274	1,810	43	7							
FEMALES													
8	1,41,047	96,043	40,256	4,668	80	8							
9	49,236	49,236	—	—	—	9							
10	47,003	38,012	8,947	39	5	10							
11	22,990	7,533	15,364	69	24	11							
12	14,684	1,247	12,038	1,365	34	12							
13	7,134	15	3,907	3,195	17	13							

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Marital Status	Sex	All Ages	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	
ALL AREAS									
1	All persons	T	3,75,299	10,706	59,743	70,468	34,356	27,675	1
2		M	1,96,168	5,155	28,245	37,182	19,001	15,196	2
3		F	1,79,131	5,551	31,498	33,286	15,355	12,479	3
4	Never Married	T	2,14,303	10,706	59,743	70,468	32,326	18,715	4
5		M	1,19,123	5,155	28,245	37,182	18,342	12,557	5
6		F	95,180	5,551	31,498	33,286	13,984	6,158	6
7	Married	T	1,41,034	—	—	—	1,987	8,836	7
8		M	70,048	—	—	—	653	2,607	8
9		F	70,986	—	—	—	1,334	6,220	9
10	Widowed	T	19,273	—	—	—	37	88	10
11		M	6,618	—	—	—	6	18	11
12		F	12,655	—	—	—	31	70	12
13	Divorced	T	689	—	—	—	6	36	13
14		M	379	—	—	—	—	14	14
15		F	310	—	—	—	6	22	15
URBAN AREAS									
16	All persons	T	41,074	1,314	4,673	6,703	4,260	3,592	16
17		M	23,622	658	2,664	3,488	2,387	1,876	17
18		F	17,452	656	2,009	3,215	1,873	1,716	18
19	Never Married	T	22,959	1,314	4,673	6,703	4,097	2,795	19
20		M	13,745	658	2,664	3,488	2,304	1,731	20
21		F	9,214	656	2,009	3,215	1,793	1,064	21
22	Married	T	16,265	—	—	—	159	786	22
23		M	9,185	—	—	—	80	142	23
24		F	7,080	—	—	—	79	644	24
25	Widowed	T	1,796	—	—	—	3	7	25
26		M	675	—	—	—	3	2	26
27		F	1,121	—	—	—	—	5	27
28	Divorced	T	54	—	—	—	1	4	28
29		M	17	—	—	—	—	1	29
30		F	37	—	—	—	1	3	30
RURAL AREAS									
31	All persons	T	3,34,225	9,392	55,070	63,765	30,096	24,083	31
32		M	1,72,546	4,497	25,581	33,694	16,614	13,320	32
33		F	1,61,679	4,895	29,489	30,071	13,482	10,763	33
34	Never Married	T	1,91,344	9,392	55,070	63,765	28,229	15,920	34
35		M	1,05,378	4,497	25,581	33,694	16,038	10,826	35
36		F	85,966	4,895	29,489	30,071	12,191	5,094	36
37	Married	T	1,24,769	—	—	—	1,828	8,050	37
38		M	60,863	—	—	—	573	2,465	38
39		F	63,906	—	—	—	1,255	5,585	39
40	Widowed	T	17,477	—	—	—	34	81	40
41		M	5,943	—	—	—	3	16	41
42		F	11,534	—	—	—	31	65	42
43	Divorced	T	635	—	—	—	5	32	43
44		M	362	—	—	—	—	13	44
45		F	273	—	—	—	5	19	45

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

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

		All Areas, Urban and Rural BANNU DISTRICT								Number of persons		
		20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 and over		
ALL AREAS												
1		25,523	27,896	24,379	18,116	17,908	14,314	15,221	8,741	20,253	1	
2		13,842	14,046	12,138	9,655	9,163	7,435	8,447	4,671	11,992	2	
3		11,681	13,850	12,241	8,461	8,745	6,879	6,774	4,070	8,261	3	
4		8,773	5,291	2,885	1,621	1,188	716	669	430	772	4	
5		7,266	4,328	2,220	1,169	854	486	484	301	534	5	
6		1507	963	665	452	334	230	185	129	238	6	
7		16279	21,897	20,418	15,543	14,815	11,558	11,574	6,321	11,806	7	
8		6,326	9,353	9,535	8123	7,711	6,281	7,079	3,713	8,667	8	
9		9,953	12,544	10883	7,420	7,104	5,277	4,495	2,608	3,139	9	
10		404	567	1,027	904	1,812	1,971	2,920	1,942	7,601	10	
11		212	273	366	342	545	634	851	623	2,748	11	
12		192	294	661	562	1,267	1,337	2,069	1,319	4,853	12	
13		67	141	49	48	93	69	58	48	74	13	
14		38	92	17	21	53	34	33	34	43	14	
15		29	49	32	27	40	35	25	14	31	15	
URBAN AREAS												
16		3,941	3,490	2,981	2,412	1,992	1,466	1,419	1,164	1,667	16	
17		2,593	2,128	1,671	1,539	1,286	851	835	604	1,042	17	
18		1,348	1,362	1,310	873	706	615	584	560	625	18	
19		1,763	717	363	171	111	75	68	22	87	19	
20		1,549	619	315	144	86	48	45	15	79	20	
21		214	98	48	27	25	27	23	7	8	21	
22		2,140	2,711	2,532	2,156	1,722	1,180	1,083	855	941	22	
23		1,024	1,480	1,309	1,359	1,134	736	713	492	716	23	
24		1,116	1,231	1,223	797	588	444	370	363	225	24	
25		28	57	82	79	151	205	265	283	636	25	
26		17	28	46	33	64	66	75	95	246	26	
27		11	29	36	46	87	139	190	188	390	27	
28		10	5	4	6	8	6	3	4	3	28	
29		3	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	29	
30		7	4	3	3	6	5	1	2	2	30	
RURAL AREAS												
31		21,582	24,406	21,398	15,704	15,916	12,848	13,802	7,577	18,586	31	
32		11,249	11,918	10,467	8,116	7,877	6,584	7,612	4,067	10,950	32	
33		10,333	12,488	10,931	7,588	8,039	6,264	6,190	3,510	7,636	33	
34		7,010	4,574	2,522	1,450	1,077	641	601	408	685	34	
35		5,717	3,709	1,905	1,025	768	438	439	286	455	35	
36		1,293	865	617	425	309	203	162	122	230	36	
37		14,139	19,186	17,886	13,387	13,093	10,378	10,491	5,466	10,865	37	
38		5,302	7,873	8,226	6,764	6,577	5,545	6,366	3,221	7,951	38	
39		8,837	11,313	9,660	6,623	6,516	4,833	4,125	2,245	2,914	39	
40		376	510	945	825	1,661	1,766	2,655	1,659	6,965	40	
41		195	245	320	309	481	568	776	528	2,502	41	
42		181	265	625	516	1,180	1,198	1,879	1,131	4,463	42	
43		57	136	45	42	85	63	55	44	71	43	
44		35	91	16	18	51	33	31	32	42	44	
45		22	45	29	24	34	30	24	12	29	45	

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

			BANNU DISTRICT		Number of Persons	
	Locality	Sex	Aged 60 and over		60—69	
1	Bannu District	T	20,253		13,143	1
2		M	11,992		7,733	2
3		F	8,261		5,410	3
4	Urban Areas	T	1,667		1,146	4
5		M	1,042		714	5
6		F	625		432	6
7	Rural Areas	T	18,586		11,997	7
8		M	10,950		7,019	8
9		F	7,636		4,978	9

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	70—79	80—89	90—99	100 and over	
1	4,606	1,816	535	153	1
2	2,735	1,138	288	98	2
3	1,871	678	247	55	3
4	353	124	32	12	4
5	208	93	20	7	5
6	145	31	12	5	6
7	4,253	1,692	503	141	7
8	2,527	1,045	268	91	8
9	1,726	647	235	50	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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Age groups	All Areas			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	All Ages 0 to 9	1,40,917	70,582	70,335	1
2	Infants under 1 year	10,706	5155	5,551	2
3	Under 1 month	1,303	627	676	3
4	1 month(s)	903	419	484	4
5	2 "	1,206	525	681	5
6	3 "	1,207	584	623	6
7	4 "	813	393	420	7
8	5 "	566	273	293	8
9	6 "	1,925	873	1,052	9
10	7 "	426	245	181	10
11	8 "	932	476	456	11
12	9 "	531	274	257	12
13	10 "	608	316	292	13
14	11 "	286	150	136	14
15	Children 1—4 years	59,743	28,245	31,498	15
16	1 year(s)	12,830	6,267	6,563	16
17	2 "	15,574	7,501	8,073	17
18	3 "	17,398	8,048	9,350	18
19	4 "	13,941	6,429	7,512	19
20	Children 5—9 years	70,468	37,182	33,286	20
21	5 years	16,276	8,497	7,779	21
22	6 "	12,651	6,489	6,162	22
23	7 "	15,265	8,037	7,228	23
24	8 "	13,055	6,865	6,190	24
25	9 "	13,221	7,294	5,927	25
26	Children 10—14 years	34,356	19,001	15,355	26
27	10—11 years	13,925	7,350	6,575	27
28	12—14 "	20,431	11,651	8,780	28

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							
BANNU DISTRICT						Number of Persons	
Urban Areas			Rural Areas				
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	12,690	6,810	5,880	1,28,227	63,772	64,455	1
2	1,314	658	656	9,392	4,497	4,895	2
3	45	19	26	1,258	609	650	3
4	188	80	108	715	339	376	4
5	175	53	122	1,031	472	559	5
6	157	82	75	1,050	502	548	6
7	134	50	84	679	343	336	7
8	72	42	30	494	231	263	8
9	197	116	81	1,728	757	971	9
10	74	57	17	352	188	164	10
11	113	75	38	819	401	418	11
12	54	28	26	477	246	231	12
13	64	33	31	544	283	261	13
14	41	23	18	245	127	118	14
15	4,673	2,664	2,009	55,070	25,581	29,489	15
16	1,210	627	583	11,620	5,640	5,980	16
17	1,279	774	505	14,295	6,727	7,568	17
18	818	579	240	16,580	7,470	9,110	18
19	1,366	685	681	12,575	5,744	6,831	19
20	6,703	3,488	3,215	63,765	33,694	30,071	20
21	1,469	759	710	14,807	7,738	7,069	21
22	1,268	678	590	11,383	5,811	5,572	22
23	1,387	679	708	13,878	7,358	6,520	23
24	1,381	744	637	11,672	6,121	5,553	24
25	1,198	628	570	12,023	6,666	5,357	25
26	4,260	2,387	1,873	30,096	16,614	13,482	26
27	1,725	922	803	12,200	6,428	5,772	27
28	2,535	1,465	1,070	17,896	10,186	7,710	28

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

TABLE 10—POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH—1961

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Place of Birth	Place of Enumeration			
		Bannu District			
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	
1	All Places	3,75,299	1,96,168	1,79,131	1
2	East Pakistan	135	111	24	2
3	Rajshahi Division	22	14	8	3
4	Khulna Division	13	13	—	4
5	Dacca Division	75	62	13	5
6	Chittagong Division	25	22	3	6
7	West Pakistan	3,74,752	1,94,477	1,78,275	7
8	Hazara District	287	221	66	8
9	Mardan District	245	168	77	9
10	Peshawar District	763	490	273	10
11	Kohat District	2,103	1,375	728	11
12	Dera Ismail Khan District	1,231	640	591	12
13	Bannu District	3,63,338	1,88,207	1,75,131	13
14	Campbellpur District	486	373	113	14
15	Rawalpindi District	789	595	194	15
16	Jhelum District	595	479	116	16
17	Gujrat District	374	317	57	17
18	Sargodha District	187	146	41	18
19	Mianwali District	623	410	213	19
20	Lyallpur District	244	142	102	20
21	Jhang District	39	25	14	21
22	Lahore District	163	74	89	22
23	Gujranwala District	90	56	34	23
24	Sheikhupura District	27	14	13	24
25	Sialkot District	357	230	127	25
26	Dera Ghazi Khan District	3	2	1	26
27	Muzaffargarh District	2	1	1	27
28	Multan District	51	29	22	28
29	Montgomery District	35	26	9	29
30	Bahawalpur District	4	3	1	30
31	Bahawalnagar District	1	1	—	31
32	Rahimyar Khan District	9	8	1	32
33	Jacobabad District	1	—	1	33
34	Sukkur District	—	—	—	34
35	Larkana District	1	1	—	35
36	Nawabshah District	—	—	—	36
37	Khairpur District	—	—	—	37
38	Hyderabad District	1	1	—	38
39	Dadu District	—	—	—	39
40	Tharparkar District	—	—	—	40
41	Sanghar District	—	—	—	41
42	Thatta District	—	—	—	42

TABLE 10—POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH—1961

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Place of Birth	Place of Enumeration			
		Bannu District			
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	
43	Quetta/Pishin District	45	25	20	43
44	Sibi District	—	—	—	44
45	Loralai District	—	—	—	45
46	Zhob District	—	—	—	46
47	Chagai District	—	—	—	47
48	Kalat District	—	—	—	48
49	Mekran District	—	—	—	49
50	Kharan District	—	—	—	50
51	Karachi District	63	32	31	51
52	Lasbela District	—	—	—	52
53	Frontier Regions	595	386	209	53
54	Pakistanis born in Kashmir	287	235	52	54
55	Other parts of Pak-India Sub-Continent	1,811	1,163	648	55
56	Other Muslim Countries	310	179	131	56
57	Afghanistan	304	175	129	57
58	Arabian Peninsula	5	3	2	58
59	Indonesia	—	—	—	59
60	Iran	—	—	—	60
61	Iraq	1	1	—	61
62	Others	—	—	—	62
63	Other Countries in Asia	4	3	1	63
64	Burma	4	3	1	64
65	Ceylon	—	—	—	65
66	China	—	—	—	66
67	Tibet	—	—	—	67
68	Others	—	—	—	68
69	Other Muslim Countries	—	—	—	69
70	Other Countries	—	—	—	70

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

TABLE II—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS, 1951 AND 1961

				BANNU DISTRICT		Number of Persons.		
Locality				All Religions		Muslims		
				1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	Bannu District	..	..	3,75,299	3,03,046	3,74,214	3,02,426	1
2	Bannu Tehsil	..	..	2,26,850	1,89,282	2,25,765	1,88,662	2
3	Lakki Marwat Tehsil	..	..	1,48,449	1,13,764	1,48,449	1,13,764	3

Footnotes :—Excluding Special Areas under the Deputy Commissioner.

TABLE 12—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX—1961

				BANNU DISTRICT		Number of Persons	
Locality				All Religions		Muslims	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
	Bannu District	..	..	2,24,421	2,03,640	2,23,841	2,03,135

Footnote :—Including Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Caste Hindus		Scheduled Caste		Christians		Buddhists		Parsis		Others	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	221	46	14	196	850	378	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	221	46	14	196	850	378	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 12—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX—1961

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Caste Hindus		Scheduled Castes		Christians		Buddhists		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
119	102	7	7	454	396	—	—	—	—

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age Group	Totally Blind		Deaf and Dumb		Crippled	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1 All Ages	219	155	114	76	218	127
2 0—9	27	12	20	13	46	24
3 10—19	40	28	36	19	56	26
4 20—39	43	35	26	26	46	32
5 40 and over	109	80	32	18	70	45

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

TABLE 14—POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUES AND SEX—1961

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Mother Tongue	Number			Percentage		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	TOTAL	.. 3,75,299	1,96,168	1,79,131	100	100	1
	Dravidian Family						
2	Brahui	.. —	—	—	—	—	2
3	South Indian Languages	.. —	—	—	—	—	3
	Indo-European Family						
	Dardic Branch						
4	Kafir Tongues	.. —	—	—	—	—	4
5	Kashmiri	.. —	—	—	—	—	5
6	Kohwar	.. —	—	—	—	—	6
7	Kohistani	.. —	—	—	—	—	7
	European Branch						
8	English	.. .. 2	—	2	—	—	8
	Indo-Aryan Branch						
9	Bengali	.. .. 149	118	31	0.06	.02	9
10	Gujrati	.. .. —	—	—	—	—	10
11	Hindi	.. .. —	—	—	—	—	11
12	Marathi	.. .. —	—	—	—	—	12
13	Punjabi	.. .. 10,556	6,440	4,216	3.28	2.36	13
14	Rajasthani	.. .. —	—	—	—	—	14
15	Sindhi	.. .. 4	4	—	—	—	15
16	Urdu	.. .. 2,192	1,195	997	0.61	0.56	16
	Iranian Branch						
17	Baluchi	.. .. 40	19	21	0.01	0.01	17
18	Persian	.. .. 17	11	6	0.01	—	18
19	Pushtu	.. .. 3,62,227	1,88,375	1,73,852	36.03	97.05	19
	Semitic Branch						
20	Arabic	.. .. 1	1	—	—	—	20
21	Other Languages and Languages not stated.	.. .. 11	5	6	—	—	21

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

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

Includes both the persons who claimed the language as their Mother Tongue (see Table 13) 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.

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Population and languages		Bannu District							
		1961			1951	Percentage			
		Males	Females	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951		
1	Population	..	1,96,168	1,79,131	3,75,299	3,03,046			1
2	Bengali	..	124	48	172	22	0.05	—	2
3	Punjabi	..	8,993	4,964	13,957	28,015	3.72	9.20	3
4	Pushto	..	1,90,168	1,75,236	3,65,404	2,95,209	97.36	97.00	4
5	Sindhi	..	36	5	41	18	0.01	—	5
6	Urdu	..	15,497	3,208	18,705	31,281	4.98	10.00	6
7	Baluchi	..	22	21	43	3	0.01	—	7
8	Brauhi	..	1	—	1	—	—	—	8
9	Persian	..	2,267	227	2,494	1,677	0.66	0.60	9
10	Arabic	..	287	52	339	130	0.09	0.04	10
11	English	..	2,228	316	2,544	2,739	0.68	0.90	11

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

TABLE 16—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX—1961

All Localities

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Population 1961			
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	
1 Bannu District ..	3,75,299	1,96,168	1,79,131	1
2 Bannu Tehsil ..	2,26,850	1,18,273	1,08,577	2
3 Lakki Marwat Tehsil ..	1,48,449	77,895	70,554	3

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

Cities and Towns

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Population 1961			
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	
1 Bannu Municipality ..	31,623	18,681	12,942	1
2 Lakki Marwat Town ..	9,451	4,941	4,510	2

Footnote:—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

TABLE 16—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX—1961

All Localities

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Number of Literate Persons 1961			Literate Persons per cent of Total Population.			
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	
1	32,764	30,343	2,421	8.73	15.47	1.35	1
2	22,595	20,662	1,933	9.96	17.47	1.78	2
3	10,169	9,681	488	6.85	12.43	0.69	3

Footnote —Excluding Special Areas under Deputy Commissioner.

TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX IN TOWNS—1961

Cities and Town

Definition of Literacy in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding in 1951 Census it was "Able to read clear print" and therefore included persons who could read the Holy Quran without understanding"

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Number of Literate Persons 1961			Literate Persons as per cent of total Population, in sex groups			
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	
1	8,951	7,480	1,471	28.31	40.04	11.37	1
2	1,825	1,560	265	19.31	31.57	5.88	2

TABLE 18—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961*Definition of Literate in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding."*

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	All Literates			Muslims			Caste Hindus	
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females
Bannu District	32,764	30,343	2,421	32,577	30,221	2,356	17	5

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural—1961

"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.

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age Group	Sex	Number of Persons			Urban Areas		
		All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Able to write	Able to read	
All Ages	T	3,75,299	41,074	3,34,225	10,222	554	1
	M	1,96,168	23,622	1,72,546	8,665	375	2
	F	1,79,131	17,452	1,61,679	1,557	179	3
0—4	T	70,449	5,987	64,462	—	—	4
	M	33,400	3,322	30,078	—	—	5
	F	37,049	2,665	34,384	—	—	6
5—9	T	70,468	6,703	63,765	517	300	7
	M	37,182	3,488	33,694	375	199	8
	F	33,286	3,215	30,071	142	101	9
10—14	T	34,356	4,260	30,096	1,795	146	10
	M	19,001	2,387	16,614	1,376	104	11
	F	15,355	1,873	13,482	419	42	12
15—19	T	27,675	3,592	24,083	1,617	39	13
	M	15,196	18,76	13,320	1,322	18	14
	F	12,479	1,716	10,763	295	21	15
20—24	T	25,523	3,941	2,1582	1,924	13	16
	M	13,842	2,593	1,1249	1,732	8	17
	F	11,681	1,348	10,333	192	5	18
25 and over	T	1,46,828	16,591	1,30,237	4,369	56	19
	M	77,547	9,956	67,591	3,860	46	20
	F	69,281	6,635	62,646	509	10	21

TABLE 18—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961*Definition of Literate in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding".*

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Scheduled Castes		Christians		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2	1	102	59	—	—

Footnote:—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural—1961.

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

BANNU 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	4,298	26,000	19,980	2,008	35,988	2,76,249	1
2	1,686	12,896	19,402	1,901	18,686	1,32,557	2
3	2,612	13,104	578	107	17,302	1,43,692	3
4	—	5,987	—	—	—	64,462	4
5	—	3,322	—	—	—	30,078	5
6	—	2,665	—	—	—	34,384	6
7	222	5,664	1,265	728	2,244	59,528	7
8	35	2,879	1,220	699	1,198	30,577	8
9	187	2,785	45	29	1,046	28,951	9
10	391	1,928	4,673	530	4,522	20,371	10
11	82	825	4,516	494	2,049	9,555	11
12	309	1,103	157	36	2,473	10,816	12
13	643	1,293	3,723	166	3,814	16,380	13
14	316	220	3,620	153	1,651	7,896	14
15	327	1,073	103	13	2,163	8,484	15
16	458	1,546	2,674	96	3,223	15,589	16
17	120	733	2,583	91	1,431	7,144	17
18	338	813	91	5	1,792	8,445	18
19	258	9,582	7,645	488	22,185	99,919	19
20	1,133	4,917	7,463	464	12,357	47,307	20
21	1,451	4,665	182	24	9,828	52,612	21

Footnote:—Excluding Special Areas under the Deputy Commissioner.

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age groups	Popu- lation	Males	Females	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 All Ages ..	3,75,299	1,96,168	1,79,131	11,993	3.20	10,458	5.33	1
2 5—9 ..	70,468	37,182	33,286	5,200	7.68	4,167	11.21	2
3 10—14 ..	34,356	19,001	15,355	4,740	13.80	4,345	22.87	3
4 15—19 ..	27,675	15,196	12,479	1,992	7.20	1,888	12.42	4

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

BANNU 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	1,535	0.86	11,691	3.12	10,166	5.18	1,525	0.85	1
2	1,033	3.10	5,140	7.29	4,109	11.05	1,031	3.10	2
3	395	2.57	4,588	13.35	4,201	22.11	387	2.52	3
4	104	0.83	1,904	6.88	1,800	11.85	104	0.83	4

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age Groups		All Students					
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		
URBAN AREAS							
1	All Ages 5 years and over	.. ..	3,450	2,363	1,087	3,389	1
2	5—9 .. ..	.. ..	1,888	1,123	765	1,878	2
3	10—14 .. ..	.. ..	753	481	272	723	3
4	15—19 .. ..	.. ..	791	742	49	772	4
5	20—24 .. ..	.. ..	14	13	1	13	5
6	25 and over .. ..	.. ..	4	4	—	3	6
RURAL AREAS							
7	All Ages 5 years and over	.. ..	8,543	8,095	448	8,302	7
8	5—9 .. ..	.. ..	3,312	3,044	268	3,262	8
9	10—14 .. ..	.. ..	3,987	3,864	123	3,865	9
10	15—19 .. ..	.. ..	1,201	1,146	55	1,132	10
11	20—24 .. ..	.. ..	41	39	2	41	11
12	25 and over .. ..	.. ..	2	2	—	2	12

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Type of Educational Institutions at which attending									
Schools or Colleges (General)		Technical Intitutions			Maktabs				
Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
URBAN AREAS									
1	2,307	1,082	2	2	—	59	54	5	1
2	1,113	765	—	—	—	10	10	—	2
3	456	267	—	—	—	30	25	5	3
4	723	49	—	—	—	19	19	—	4
5	12	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
6	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
RURAL AREAS									
7	7,859	443	—	—	—	241	236	5	7
8	2,996	266	—	—	—	50	48	2	8
9	3,745	120	—	—	—	122	119	3	9
10	1,077	55	—	—	—	69	69	—	10
11	39	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age Group	Sex	Number of Persons 1961				Number of	
		Total Population	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	Total Population	Attending School/College
All ages 5 years and over	T	3,04,850	8,450	23,451	31,901	2,56,062	12,064
	M	1,62,768	7,794	21,757	29,551	1,36,991	10,511
	F	1,42,082	656	1,694	2,350	1,19,071	1,553
5—9	T	70,468	1,912	886	2,798	53,374	4,371
	M	37,182	1,739	744	2,483	26,114	4,046
	F	33,286	173	142	315	27,260	325
10 +	T	2,34,382	6,538	22,565	29,103	2,02,688	693
	M	1,25,586	6,055	21,013	27,068	1,10,877	6,465
	F	1,08,796	483	1,552	2,035	91,811	1,228
10—14	T	34,356	4,485	2,619	7,104	—	—
	M	19,001	4,109	2,348	6,457	—	—
	F	15,355	376	271	647	—	—
15—19	T	27,675	1,992	3,454	5,446	—	—
	M	15,196	1,888	3,141	5,029	—	—
	F	12,479	104	313	417	—	—
20—24	T	25,523	55	4,542	4,597	—	—
	M	13,842	52	4,260	4,312	—	—
	F	11,681	3	282	285	—	—
25 and over	T	1,46,828	6	11,950	11,956	—	—
	M	77,547	6	11,264	11,270	—	—
	F	69,281	—	686	686	—	—

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Persons 1951		Percentage of Total Population of Groups						
	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	1961		1951				
			Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	
1	12,756	24,820	2.77	7.69	10.46	—	—	—	1
2	13,303	23,814	4.79	13.37	18.16	—	—	—	2
3	".."	1,006	0.46	1.19	1.65	—	—	—	3
4	".."	2,972	2.71	1.26	3.97	—	—	—	4
5	".."	2,756	4.68	2.00	6.68	—	—	—	5
6	".."	216	0.52	0.43	0.95	—	—	—	6
7	14,155	21,848	2.79	9.63	12.42	—	—	—	7
8	14,593	21,058	4.82	16.73	21.55	—	—	—	8
9	".."	790	0.44	1.43	1.87	—	—	—	9
10	".."	—	13.06	7.62	20.68	—	—	—	10
11	".."	—	21.62	12.36	33.98	—	—	—	11
12	—	—	2.45	1.76	4.21	—	—	—	12
13	—	—	7.20	12.48	19.68	—	—	—	13
14	—	—	12.42	20.67	33.09	—	—	—	14
15	—	—	0.83	2.51	3.34	—	—	—	15
16	—	—	0.21	17.80	18.01	—	—	—	16
17	—	—	0.38	30.77	31.15	—	—	—	17
18	—	—	0.03	2.41	2.44	—	—	—	18
19	—	—	0.00	8.14	8.14	—	—	—	19
20	—	—	0.01	14.52	14.53	—	—	—	20
21	—	—	0.00	0.99	0.99	—	—	—	21

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

- (2) Exclude the following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in table 22 but not claiming to be literate:—

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	3,288	2,428	860
10—11	255	236	19

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

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

BANNU 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 and over	T	35,087	2,022	8,647	10,669	5.76	24.64	30.40	1
2		M	20,300	1,597	7,366	8,963	7.87	36.29	44.16	2
3		F	14,787	425	1,281	1,706	2.87	8.66	11.53	3
4	5—9	T	6,703	477	338	815	7.12	5.04	12.16	4
5		M	3,488	374	200	574	10.72	5.73	16.45	5
6		F	3,215	103	138	241	3.20	4.29	7.49	6
7	10—14	T	4,260	736	1,201	1,937	17.28	28.19	45.47	7
8		M	2,387	464	1,014	1,478	19.44	42.48	61.92	8
9		F	1,873	272	187	459	14.52	9.98	24.50	9
10	15—19	T	3,592	791	851	1,642	22.02	23.69	45.71	10
11		M	1,876	742	592	1,334	39.55	31.56	71.11	11
12		F	1,716	49	259	308	2.86	15.09	17.95	12
13	20—24	T	3,941	14	1,910	1,924	0.36	48.46	48.82	13
14		M	2,593	13	1,719	1,732	0.50	66.29	66.79	14
15		F	1,348	1	191	192	0.07	14.17	14.24	15
16	25 and over	T	16,591	4	4,347	4,351	0.02	26.20	26.22	16
17		M	9,956	4	3,841	3,845	0.04	38.58	38.62	17
18		F	6,635	—	506	506	0.00	7.63	7.63	18

Footnote :—(1) Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) Exclude the following number of children under 12 reported as attending in Table 23 but not claiming to be literates.

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	1,411	749	662
10—11	17	17	—

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

BANNU 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 Person		
1	2,69,763	6,428	14,804	21,232	2.38	5.49	7.87	1
2	1,42,468	6,197	14,391	20,588	4.35	10.10	14.45	2
3	1,27,295	231	413	644	0.18	0.32	0.50	3
4	63,765	1,435	548	1,983	2.25	0.86	3.11	4
5	33,694	1365	544	1,909	4.05	1.61	5.66	5
6	30,071	70	4	74	0.23	0.01	0.24	6
7	30,096	3,749	1,418	5,167	12.46	4.71	17.17	7
8	16,614	3,645	1,334	4,979	21.94	8.03	29.97	8
9	13,482	104	84	188	0.77	0.62	1.39	9
10	24,083	1,201	2,603	3,804	4.99	10.81	15.80	10
11	13,320	1,146	2,549	3,695	8.60	19.14	27.74	11
12	10,763	55	54	109	0.51	0.50	1.01	12
13	21,582	41	2,632	2,673	0.19	12.19	13.38	13
14	11,249	39	2,541	2,580	0.35	22.59	22.94	14
15	10,333	2	91	93	0.02	0.88	0.90	15
16	1,30,237	2	7,603	7,605	0.00	5.84	5.84	16
17	67,591	2	7,423	7,425	0.00	10.98	10.98	17
18	62,646	—	180	180	0.00	0.29	0.29	18

Footnote :—(1) Excluded Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) Exclude the following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in Table 23 but not claiming to beliterate.

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	1,877	1,679	198
10—11	238	219	19

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

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Age group	Sex	Total Population	Illiterates	Literates		Highest Grade Passed in				
					Without Formal education	Educated	0 and 1	2	3	4	
1	All Ages 5 years and over	T	3,04,850	2,72,086	863	31,901	3,498	3,149	3,801	3,296	1
2		M	1,62,768	1,32,425	792	29,551	3,220	2,955	3,469	2,941	2
3		F	1,42,082	1,39,661	71	2,350	278	194	332	355	3
4	5—9	T	70,468	67,658	12	2,798	1,054	1,130	330	156	4
5		M	37,182	34,689	10	2,483	910	1,084	260	119	5
6		F	33,286	32,969	2	315	144	46	70	37	6
7	10—14	T	34,356	27,212	40	7,104	1,159	411	1,192	1,168	7
8		M	19,001	12,511	33	6,457	1,862	362	1,094	1,069	8
9		F	15,355	14,701	7	647	97	49	98	99	9
10	15—19	T	27,675	22,130	99	5,446	368	309	582	529	10
11		M	15,196	10,083	84	5,029	342	263	513	437	11
12		F	12,479	12,047	15	417	26	46	69	92	12
13	20—24	T	25,523	20,816	110	4,597	117	218	545	365	13
14		M	13,842	9,428	102	4,312	106	194	519	355	14
15		F	11,681	11,388	8	285	11	24	26	10	15
16	25 and over	T	1,46,828	1,34,270	602	11,956	—	1,081	1,152	1,078	16
17		M	77,547	65,714	563	11,270	—	1,052	1,083	961	17
18		F	69,281	68,556	39	686	—	29	69	117	18

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

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

General or Professional Education											Per-centage educated in age/sex group	
5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Inter-mediate	Degree	Higher Degree	Orien-tal and others			
1	3,557	3,489	2,673	2,798	2,229	2,788	349	205	66	3	10.46	1
2	3,368	3,286	2,486	2,594	2,129	2,610	248	181	61	3	18.16	2
3	189	203	187	204	100	178	101	24	5	—	1.65	3
4	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.97	4
5	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.68	5
6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.95	6
7	1,144	507	375	294	38	16	—	—	—	—	20.68	7
8	1,043	425	282	278	31	11	—	—	—	—	33.98	8
9	101	82	93	16	7	5	—	—	—	—	4.21	9
10	732	864	652	648	445	317	—	—	—	—	19.68	10
11	701	806	620	622	425	300	—	—	—	—	33.09	11
12	31	58	32	26	20	17	—	—	—	—	3.34	12
13	465	546	535	618	873	214	87	14	—	—	18.01	13
14	459	531	515	573	834	165	53	8	—	—	31.15	14
15	6	15	20	45	39	49	34	6	—	—	2.44	15
16	1,088	1,572	1,111	1,238	873	2,241	262	191	66	3	8.14	16
17	1,055	1,524	1,069	1,121	839	2,134	195	173	61	3	14.53	17
18	33	48	42	117	34	107	67	18	5	—	0.99	18

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

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, Master's, or Doctor's Degrees in one of the Special fields.

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Holders of Certificates in the fields of—			
			Education	Medicine	Engineering	
1	Bannu District	Both Sexes	1,612	85	20	1
2		Males	1,559	68	20	2
3		Females	53	17	—	3

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	All Owners	Muslim by Age-groups				
				All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—29	
1	Bannu District	Both Sexes	36,541	36,541	2,405	5,540	12,378	1
2		Males	26,878	26,878	1,497	3,790	9,383	2
3		Females	9,663	9,663	908	17,50	2,995	3

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 Master's, or Doctor's Degrees in one of the Special fields.

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Agriculture	Holders of Diplomas and Professional Degrees in the fields of—								
	Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	Commerce	Law	Other Professions		
1	14	391	60	81	7	3	58	56	1
2	13	368	58	81	6	3	57	55	2
3	1	23	2	—	1	—	1	1	3

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

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

BANNU 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	11,159	5,059	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	8,490	3,718	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	2,669	1,341	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over		
				Total	Working	
1	Bannu District	.. T	3,75,299	1,06,567	1,04,370	1
2		M	1,96,168	1,01,427	99,239	2
3		F	1,79,131	5,140	5,131	3
4	Bannu Tehsil	.. T	2,26,850	64,166	62,670	4
5		M	1,18,273	60,168	58,677	5
6		F	1,08,577	3,998	3,993	6
7	Lakki Marwat Tehsil	.. T	1,48,449	42,401	41,700	7
8		M	77,895	4,1259	40,562	8
9		F	70,554	1,142	1,138	9

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	Bannu District Rural	.. T	3,34,225	96,034	94,080	1
2		M	1,72,546	91,407	89,462	2
3		F	1,61,679	4,627	4,618	3
4	Bannu Tehsil Rural	.. T	1,95,227	56,020	54,719	4
5		M	99,592	52,436	51,140	5
6		F	95,635	3,584	3,579	6
7	Lakki Marwat Tehsil Rural	.. T	1,38,998	40,014	39,361	7
8		M	72,954	38,971	38,322	8
9		F	66,044	1,043	1,039	9

TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Not working but looking for work	Not in Civilian Labour Force aged to years and over			Dependants aged below to 10 years	
		Total	Women doing household	Dependants aged 10 years or over and Others		
1	2,197	1,27,815	97,485	30,330	1,40,917	1
2	2,188	24,159	—	24,159	70,582	2
3	9	1,03,656	97,485	6,171	70,335	3
4	1,496	78,603	57,790	20,813	84,081	4
5	1,491	16,669	—	16,669	41,436	5
6	5	61,934	57,790	4,144	42,645	6
7	701	49,212	39,695	9,517	56,836	7
8	697	7,490	—	7,490	291,46	8
9	4	41,722	39,695	2,027	27,690	9

Footnote:—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

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 to 10 years	
		Total	Women doing household	Dependants aged 10 years or Others		
1	1,954	1,09,964	87,878	22,086	1,28,227	1
2	1,945	17,367	—	17,367	63,772	2
3	9	92,597	87,878	4,719	64,455	3
4	1,301	64,610	50,612	13,998	74,597	4
5	1,296	10,928	—	10,928	36,228	5
6	5	53,682	50,612	3,070	38,369	6
7	653	45,354	37,266	8,088	53,630	7
8	649	6,439	—	6,439	27,544	8
9	4	38,915	37,266	1,649	26,086	9

Footnote—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality and Economic Status	Age in completed years									
	All Ages		0—9		10—11		12—14		15—19	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1 Bannu District ..	1,96,168	1,79,131	70,582	70,335	7,350	6,575	11,651	8,780	15,196	12,479
2 Self-Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force ..	1,01,427	5,140	—	—	2,272	254	6,033	366	11,252	464
3 <i>Cultivators</i> ..	70,097	3,875	—	—	1,809	143	4,594	253	8,026	352
4 <i>Other Agriculturists</i> ..	985	49	—	—	99	5	143	4	123	—
5 <i>Non-Agriculturists</i> ..	30,345	1,216	—	—	364	106	1,296	109	3103	112
6 Other Self-Supporting Persons and Dependants ..	94,741	1,73,991	70,582	70,335	5,078	6,321	5,618	8,414	3,944	12,015

TABLE 32—OCCUPATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

BANNU 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 Bannu District	T	75,006	73,972	—	153	7	—
2	M	71,082	70,097	—	153	7	—
3	F	3,924	3,875	—	—	—	—

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

BANNU DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age in completed years											
20—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—59		60 and over	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13,842	11,681	26,184	26,091	18,818	17,206	15,882	13,653	4,671	4,070	11,992	8,261
11,410	478	23,799	1,022	17,594	885	15,012	927	4,346	294	9,709	450
7,523	355	15,770	759	11,317	738	10,421	698	3,200	246	7,437	331
106	—	168	3	129	12	127	11	33	5	57	9
3,781	123	7861	260	6,148	135	4,464	218	1,113	43	2,215	110
2,432	11,203	2,385	25,069	1,224	16,321	870	12,726	325	3,776	2,283	7811

Footnote:—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

TABLE 32—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

BANNU 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 Farm Tractors and Machine	Hunters and Trappers	Other Agriculturists	
18	706	—	—	123	26	1	—	1
15	668	—	—	115	26	1	—	2
3	38	—	—	8	—	—	—	3

Footnote :—Excluding Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner.

Census of Pakistan, 1961

ENUMERATOR'S BOOKLET

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

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

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

Pocket Instructions for Enumerators

General :

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii)

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

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

Whom to Count:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Post Enumeration check:

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

Questions.

How to write answers.

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS :

House No.

Write in the box.

Household No.

Write in the box.

(within the house).

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

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

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

Relationship to HEAD OF HOUSE- HOLD ?	Write it out.
--	---------------

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

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

Q. 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

Q. 2. SEX ?	Ring round "male". or "female".
-------------	------------------------------------

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

Q. 3. AGE ?	Write the number of years completed on the 31st January, 1961.
-------------	--

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

(iv)

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

Q. 4. MARITAL STATUS?

Single.	Ring round "1" under 'Single.'
Married.	Ring round "2" under 'Married'.
Widowed.	Ring round "3" under 'Widowed.'
Divorced.	Ring round "4" under 'Divorced'.

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

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

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

"Divorced" applies to both divorcer and divorcee if not remarried.

Q. 5. WERE YOU BORN IN THIS DISTRICT?

If not, WHERE?

If yes, ring round "Born in".

For other places in Pakistan write name of the 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 a Powindah; ask are you an Afghan Powindah?

If a Kashmiri:

Are you a national of "Azad Kashmir" or "Occupied Kashmir"?

If yes, ring round "PAK".

If yes, write "AFGHAN" and put "Powindah" after it.

Write one of them.

If not what is your NATIONALITY? Write it out.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IF NOT DISABLED PUT A CROSS IN THIS BOX

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

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

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

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

Q. 11. LITERACY?

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

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

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

Q. 12. SCHOOL OR COLLEGE ATTENDANCE?

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

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

Technical Education ring round "T".

If attending a Maktab ring round "M".

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

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

Technical Institutions include Polytechnics, Technical High Schools, etc.

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

Q. 13. EDUCATION?

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

Highest Grade Passed in Gen. or Prof. Education															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	M.	Int.	D.	H.D.	O.	Cert.	Dip.
.....															
FIELD															
Educ.			Med.		Engin.		Agri.		Com.		Law		Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

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

(a) For below Matriculation :

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

(b) For Matriculation and above.

Ring "M" for Matriculate.

Ring "Int" for Intermediate Passed.

Ring "D" for Degree Holder.

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

Ring "O" for others including Oriental Degrees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ring round "6" for Law.

Ring round "7" for Others.

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

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

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

(viii)

INDIVIDUAL POPULATION

(Front)

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

		Admin. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block											
1 & 2	Name				House No.	Household No.	Males										
	Relationship						Females										
		AGE			Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced									
3 & 4	Years	Under one year			1	2	3	4									
		Months															
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	Crippled 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															
	G T M	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	M.	Int.	D.	HD.	O.	Cert.	Dip.
		FIELD	Educ.		Med.	Engin.	Agri.	Com.	Law	Other							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
14	Own Agricultural land in Pakistan.										Yes.	No.					

Turn over for persons 10 years of age and over.

CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1961

(Back)

FOR PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE ONLY

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

(x)

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

Q. 14. OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND. DO YOU OWN AGRICULTURAL LAND IN PAKISTAN?

Ring round "Yes" or "No" as appropriate.

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

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

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

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

Q. 15. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE UN-EMPLOYED AND INACTIVE.

Are you WORKING FOR PROFIT or to EARN WAGES or SALARY or do you

If "Yes", ring round (1).

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

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

If "yes", ring round (2).

If "No", ring round (3).

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

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

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

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

Q. 16. WHAT IS YOUR MAIN OCCUPATION?

(what kind of work do you do)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Owner Proprietor.—State nature of business owned.

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

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

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

Q. 17. NAME AND TYPE OF INDUSTRY, BUSINESS OR SERVICE?

Write it out.

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

(xii)

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) Do you OWN ALL OR PART OF THE LAND you till? If yes, ring round "1" under "owner cultivator".
- (ii) TENANT— Do you pay rent in cash or kind for ALL OR PART OF the land you till? If yes, ring round "2" under "Tenant".
- (iii) Are you UNPAID FAMILY HELP? If yes, ring round "3" under "Family help".
- (iv) Are you an AGRICULTURAL LABOURER working for others for wages in cash or kind? If yes, ring round "4" under "Agricultural Labour".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Write it out.

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 21. DETAILS
OF INACTIVES?

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

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

Ring round number
"1".

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

Ring round number
"2".

(xiv)

(iii) Are you an INMATE OF MENTAL ASYLUM, JAIL or other such Institution or are you a beggar?

Ring round number "3".

(iv) DEPENDENT and others.

Ring round number "4".

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

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

(i) *During your whole married life:*

How many CHILDREN have been born ALIVE 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 andfemales, viz.,.....
(total) persons of whom.....are
literate.

Date.....

Signature of Enumerator.

DUTIES OF THE CENSUS OFFICER UNDER CENSUS ORDINANCE, 1959

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

[Sec. 7(1)].

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

[Sec. 13(b)].

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

[Secs. 10 and 13(b)].

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

BANNU

PART-V

VILLAGE STATISTICS

COMPILED BY

A. U. SALEEM

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

PESHAWAR

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

(ii)

The "Hadbast" numbers are the numbers assigned to a revenue estate at the time of the settlement operations. They are allotted serially within the tehsil at the time of settlement. Hence the arrangement of villages in each tehsil does not follow the serial order of Hadbast numbers, but within each Patwar Circle they have been arranged serially. Where no survey and settlement operations have been carried out, this column is left blank. The area figures have been supplied by the Deputy Commissioners and are based on revenue records. Local details regarding Schools, Colleges, Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, Railway Stations, Police Stations, Rest Houses, Union Council Offices, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Electricity, 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, Peshawar under the supervision of Mr. A. U. Saleem, Assistant Director of Census, Incharge of Hand Sorting Centre, Peshawar. After compilation, the lists were sent by the Officer-in-Charge, Hand Sorting Centre, to the Deputy Commissioner concerned for verification and completion of figures relating to "Hadbast" numbers, area and local details. After this verification, the Village Statistics were sent to my office, where they were further checked, adjusted and consolidated before publication.

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

ASLAM ABDULLAH KHAN, C.S.P.

*Director of Census,
West Pakistan.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

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

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
















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

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

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

7. Urban Localities are grouped separately at the top of the Village Statistics of each Tehsil. The areas of Urban localities and their 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 - BANNU DISTRICT

Summary Table by Tehsils

Tehsil	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of			Page No.
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Qanungo Circles	Patwari Circles	Villages	
Bannu District	377	197	180	7	104	379	V-7
Bannu Tehsil	228	119	109	3	49	233	V-7
Lakki Marwat Tehsil	149	78	71	4	55	146	V-21

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU 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	
BANNU TEHSIL ..	228	119	109	49	233	V-7
Urban Localities ..	32	19	13	—	—	V-7
Nurar ..	99	50	49	25	122	V-7
Ghori Wala ..	85	44	41	21	97	V-14
Mira Khel ..	12	6	6	3	14	V-20
LAKKI MARWAT TEHSIL	149	78	71	55	146	V-21
Urban Localities ..	10	5	5	—	—	V-21
Baist Khel ..	38	20	18	12	52	V-21
Tattar Khel Gulijan	34	18	16	14	32	V-24
Isak Khel ..	33	17	16	14	27	V-26
Lakki Sadar ..	34	18	16	15	35	V-27

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Bannu Tehsil	228165	119294	108871	—	—	—
	بنوں تحصیل Bannu Tehsil (Rural)	196454	100547	95907	—	—	—
	بنوں تحصیل (دیہاتی) Bannu Tehsil (Urban)	31711	18747	12964	7824	4839	5491
	بنوں تحصیل (شہری)						
1.	Bannu Municipal Committee بنوں میونسپل کمیٹی ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍	23936	13330	10606	5465	3683	4220
2.	Bannu Cantonment بنوں کٹونمنٹ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍	7775	5417	2358	2359	1156	1271

NURAR QANUNGO HALQA نورار 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
10	Nurur نورار ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍	4684	3162	1673	1489	119	482	495
1	Mohd Khel Wazir محمد خیل وزیر ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍	9098	4126	2233	1893	170	545	698
59	Daud Shah داؤد شاہ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍	695	1906	973	933	79	236	303
58	Garhi Saydan گڑھی سیدان ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍	262	838	401	437	71	135	144
60	Ladha Khel لدھا خیل ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍	564	900	413	487	21	145	153
62	Musher موشر ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍	206	819	463	356	24	138	143
63	Bozi Khel بوزی خیل ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍	158	445	189	256	28	72	75
65	Mamesh Khel Sadat ممش خیل سادات ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍	321	1450	754	696	139	206	226





VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU 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
57	Mamesh Khel Nagari ممش خیل نوگری	1666	3605	1891	1714	45	464	552
14	Mohbati محبیتی	2798	1007	480	527	31	133	156
11	Mir Baz Barakzai میر باز بارکزئی	1458	845	410	435	23	122	132
12	Topi Ghulam Qadir ٹوپی غلام قادر	938	219	102	117	6	37	37
13	Zanda Gulbai زندہ گل بائی	335	173	81	92	3	30	31
4	Takhti Khel Wazir تختی خیل وزیر	13250	2932	1283	1649	79	370	379
16	Mandev مندویو	3447	2295	1107	1188	88	313	361
17	Shahdev شہدیو	1075	756	366	390	26	119	126
18	Mama Khel ماما خیل	2612	2352	1199	1153	71	277	372
19	Hasan Khel Shadar حسن خیل شاہ در	1136	925	441	484	23	133	153
15	Dardariz دردریز	1339	867	471	396	63	152	153
20	Landi Dak Bazid لنڈی ڈک بیزد	344	158	82	76	22	27	30
21	Landi Dak Mama Khel لنڈی ڈک ماما خیل	271	570	278	292	5	94	106
22	Landi Barakzai لنڈی ڈک بیرکزئی	430	337	187	150	3	62	63
26	Landi Dak Shahnajib لنڈی ڈک شاہ نجیب	74	116	57	59	7	27	27
27	Landi Dak Khawajmand لنڈی ڈک خواجہ مند	227	288	151	137	21	52	53
28	Landi Dak Mameshkhel لنڈی ڈک ممش خیل	203	158	77	81	1	30	32

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU 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	Landi Dak Naimat Garh لنڈی ڈاک نعمت گڑھ	716	303	153	150	5	45	45
33	Landi Dak Khansoba لنڈی ڈاک خان سوہا	278	261	126	135	45	43	44
39	Landi Dak Mohd Wazir لنڈی ڈاک محمد وزیر	268	216	109	107	12	36	37
40	Landi Dak Sandal Khel لنڈی ڈاک ساندل خیل	437	199	103	96	1	34	37
3	Bakakhel بکا خیل	18817	1469	839	630	7	246	246
23	Landidak Mandev لنڈی ڈاک مندیو	453	349	184	165	5	53	56
24	Landidak Madak Wazir لنڈی ڈاک مداک وزیر	246	21	6	15	5	3	3
25	Landidak Gulbadin لنڈی ڈاک گل بدین	466	570	299	271	—	114	114
9	Haweed حوید	2255	1024	503	521	13	176	176
30	Landidak Haweed لنڈی ڈاک حوید	561	787	407	380	25	110	113
34	Landidak Multani لنڈی ڈاک ملتان	514	324	148	176	7	42	42
35	Landidak Lawat Wazir لنڈی ڈاک لوت وزیر	361	351	170	181	23	35	40
7	Hindi Khel ہندی خیل	6395	1471	701	770	44	186	186
5	Malik Shahi ملک شاہی	4514	443	208	235	26	74	74
6	Idya Khel عیدیہ خیل	1627	636	302	334	23	91	98
8	Jani Khel Wazir جانی خیل وزیر	32669	1926	810	1116	28	316	317

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
66	Amandi  آماندی	806	2382	1253	1129	117	352	367
61	Nasrat Shah Khel نصرت شاہ خیل	198	299	156	143	13	43	49
64	Garhi Piran گڑھی پیراں	191	591	313	278	64	84	87
67	Sokari Hasan Khel سوکاری حسن خیل	180	956	513	443	77	132	132
74	Lalozai  لالوزئی	633	973	484	489	67	142	174
73	Sadat Madak Shah سادت مدک شاہ	71	234	114	120	7	38	32
75	Wanda Khel Ghafar وندہ خیل غفار	31	145	70	75	10	24	25
76	Mandori مندوری	189	518	280	238	126	66	77
77	Kamkota Saqi کمکوٹہ ساقی	98	201	101	100	11	34	34
78	Bhangi Khel بہنگی خیل	134	458	244	214	19	58	58
79	Torka تورکہ	205	825	421	404	45	107	12
80	Bazid Kokel Khel بزید کوکل خیل	131	736	403	333	70	90	101
91	Hasni  حسنی	148	721	343	378	98	93	121
72	Kachkot Asad Khan کچھ کوٹ اسد خان	887	765	411	354	53	90	100
81	Mirza Beg مرزا بیگ	185	283	145	138	21	41	44
82	Kotka Bazid کوٹکا بزید	207	485	274	211	43	62	75
83	Basya Khel  بسیا خیل	194	782	398	384	74	97	111
85	Bazida بازیدہ	101	346	167	159	30	40	48
86	Degan Shah Jalal دیگن شاہ جلال	82	208	105	103	10	28	30
87	Degan Shadi Khan دیگن شادی خان	112	379	219	160	8	54	57

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU 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
93	Mewa Khel میوه خیل	61	78	36	42	1	8	11
102	Haibak Malik Shahi ہیبک ملک شاہی	52	226	123	103	12	32	43
103	Sikandar Khel سکندر خیل	53	666	337	329	54	73	73
84	Fazal Haq Malwana فضل حق ملوانہ	301	813	418	395	22	116	141
94	Haibak Sherza Khan ہیبک شیرزہ خان	265	623	333	290	17	75	101
95	Haibak Sharbat Khan ہیبک شربت خان	57	135	69	66	12	17	19
96	Puk Ismail Khel پک اسماعیل خیل	148	339	186	153	34	59	62
97	Nasir Din Sherdil ناصر دین شیر دل	124	339	185	154	16	48	51
98	Wala Khel والا خیل	106	411	216	195	26	63	70
99	Malla Khel ملا خیل	133	486	302	184	68	75	88
100	Musa Khel Wala Khel موسی خیل والا خیل	70	312	175	137	31	40	42
101	Haibak Musa Janai ہیبک موسی جنائی	54	203	105	98	21	22	38
228	Bizan Khel بیزان خیل بھ	10861	2132	1046	1086	87	358	372
229	Umarzai عمرزئی بھ	16497	2462	1320	1142	52	471	500
106	Koti Sadat کوٹی سادات بھ	792	1792	927	865	124	241	267
92	Hasni Dara Shah حسنی دارا شاہ	161	434	230	204	14	66	75
104	Zakar Khel Ibrahim ذکر خیل ابراہیم گل	191	531	274	257	73	94	104
105	Boza Khel بوزا خیل بھ	313	931	453	478	84	147	173

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
109	Dharma Khel دھارما خیل	255	1250	596	654	130	69	70
88	Kachozai کچو زئی	147	592	325	267	86	76	81
89	Piraz Khoni Khel پیرز خونی خیل	256	457	255	202	58	58	61
90	Ismail Khani Khel اسماعیل خانی خیل	110	181	98	83	27	28	28
107	Kotka Feroz کوٹکا فیروز	363	468	238	230	16	59	60
108	Nazim Khan ناظم خان	551	1101	613	488	82	43	47
112	Fatima Khel Kalan فاطمہ خیل کلان	572	2999	1519	1480	499	540	620
71	Kot Daim کوٹ دائیم	348	879	438	441	157	122	136
111	Kot Beli کوٹ بیلی	107	1061	679	382	204	114	116
113	Garhi Sher Ahmad گڑھی شیر احمد	150	359	195	164	16	51	51
115	Kafshi Khel Babu Jan کفشہ خیل بابو جان	77	448	224	224	48	64	72
116	Haji Khel Anwar Shah حاجی خیل انور شاہ	44	368	187	181	18	52	58
56	Baist Khel بیست خیل	259	820	447	373	49	102	124
68	Sokari Karim Khan سوکاری کریم خان	160	1700	891	809	290	525	571
117	Hinjal Sheza Khn ہنجل شیزہ خان	27	339	171	168	44	56	65
118	Hinjal Nawab ہنجل نواب	39	306	167	139	15	52	55
119	Hinjal Nubaz ہنجل نو باز	212	1230	671	559	92	181	189

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
120	Sokari Zabta Khan سوکاری زبته خان	261	1294	692	602	119	166	194
121	Sokari Jabbar سوکاری جبر	179	732	384	348	41	95	118
122	Mad Azam Dhandah مد اعظم ڈھنڈا خیل	47	201	107	94	7	25	33
47	Mita Khel Khan Suba میٹاخیل خان سوہا	55	429	218	211	10	63	63
2	Shah Jahan Wazir شاہجہان وزیر	496	423	214	209	51	64	64
46	Dad Kachko داد کچھکو	742	254	140	114	5	57	57
48	Samand Meta Khel سمند میٹا خیل	84	466	244	222	4	33	33
49	Malik Meta Khel ملک میٹا خیل	57	155	84	71	18	32	32
50	Lochi Khel Fazal Shah لوچی خیل فضل شاہ	112	270	146	124	46	121	121
51	Lochi Khel Timer Shah لوچی خیل تمر شاہ	91	112	56	56	2	44	44
52	Kinger Lar Mast کنگر لار مست	30	344	182	162	6	16	16
53	Kinger Janbadar کنگر جان بدر	223	298	144	154	29	48	48
54	Fateh Khel Sarwar فتح خیل سرور	287	441	214	197	48	74	74
55	Fateh Khel Feroz فتح خیل فیروز	162	585	302	283	16	55	55
127	Lochi Khel Abbass لوچی خیل عباس	37	151	81	70	4	22	22
140	Bazar Ahmad Khan بازار احمد خان	756	3494	1765	1699	448	443	481
110	Kotka Sher Zada کوٹکا شیر زادہ	108	178	87	91	22	25	31

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU 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
141	Sharif Shah شریف شاہ	203	584	296	288	64	87	87
142	Hasan Khel Isa Ki حسن خیل عیسیٰ کی	437	1165	579	586	100	165	176
143	Kotka Dakas کوٹکی ڈکاس	161	142	77	65	21	21	25
144	Salma Sikander Khel سلمہ سکندر خیل	533	1250	328	922	56	86	110
152	Gandali گنڈالی	244	743	379	364	40	86	116
153	Gul Ahamd Shah گل احمد شاہ	87	260	126	134	53	48	58
155	Nasim Akbar Shah نسیم اکبر شاہ	45	201	104	97	11	27	33
156	Shah Jhan Shah شاہ جہان شاہ	58	283	187	96	7	35	35
227	Kotka Behram Shah کوٹکا بہرام شاہ	1244	330	180	150	8	51	62
GHORI WALA QANUNGO HALQA			غوری والا قانونگو حلقہ					
147	Shabbaz Azmat Khel شہباز عظمت خیل	1484	2867	1485	1382	—	346	395
145	Mardi Khel مردی خیل	314	178	81	97	7	26	32
146	Ghanni Machan Khel غنی مچن خیل	115	274	145	129	—	45	45
151	Aimal Khal ایمل خیل	264	520	261	259	17	73	79
204	Ghori Wala غوریوالا	2812	3869	1978	1891	260	552	583
223	Jhandu Khal جھنڈو خیل	1848	1722	873	849	98	256	279

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
224	Tattar Khel تانار خیل	582	506	263	243	18	66	66
225	Aadmi آدمی	2540	512	265	247	8	67	69
226	Narmali نرملی	865	431	222	209	39	50	50
230	Asperka Waziran اسپرکا وزیران	25376	6060	3183	2877	287	927	934
233	Aral Hatti Khel ارل ہاتھی خیل	22995	7690	3803	3887	244	1092	1164
235	Zirki Pirba Khel زرکی پربا خیل	484	2913	1478	1435	236	380	385
231	Sirki Khel سرکی خیل	3455	852	451	401	22	127	133
234	Musa Khel Walgai موسیٰ خیل ولگائی	2718	933	464	469	136	198	198
232	Khandu Khan Khel قندو خان خیل	10201	4086	2066	2020	381	472	530
236	Idal Khel عیدل خیل	6205	2081	1047	1034	252	289	300
208	Shamshi Khel شمشی خیل	1848	1426	722	704	34	236	311
200	Momin Mughal Khel مومن مغل خیل	311	71	38	33	2	48	59
207	Barati Muchan Khel باراتی مچن خیل	317	329	163	166	6	56	67
209	Shigi Mikan Khel شگی میکان خیل	1079	636	322	314	111	104	126
210	Tarkhiwala Fazal Shah ترخی والا فضل شاہ	60	52	26	26	3	10	10
211	Tarkhiwala Keas ترخی والا خاص	169	322	176	146	74	51	65
221	Degan دیگن	556	1640	846	794	242	95	108
222	Alam Khan Michan عالم خان مچان	24	Uninhabited		برے چراغ			

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU 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
215	Kot Qalandar کوٹ قلندر	529	545	276	269	14	78	97
213	Azad Khan Mughal Khel آزاد خان مغل خیل	341	368	177	191	15	51	56
214	Abraham Mughal Khel ابراهیم مغل خیل	151	94	52	42	1	15	17
216	Sadat Rehmat Shah سادات رحمت شاہ	96	90	39	51	7	14	17
217	Janabdar Land جانبدار لند	210	189	104	85	9	20	76
218	Hasan Khel Jafar حسن خیل جعفر	698	958	485	473	3	97	149
219	Manja Khel مانجا خیل	480	614	335	279	23	82	108
212	Kot-Mittar کوٹ مٹر	485	771	393	378	36	133	162
196	Balu Michan Khel بالو میچن خیل	267	556	274	282	12	79	96
194	Nar Meghraj نار میگھراج	435	71	40	31	17	17	17
195	Nar Dillasa Shah نار دلاسا شاہ	261	380	205	175	23	57	61
197	Bangi Khan Mughal Khel بھنگی خان مغل خیل	222	482	227	255	10	77	79
198	Tori Michan Khel توری میچن خیل	169	11	7	4	—	1	1
199	Daiman Michan Khel دائمن میچن خیل	396	74	41	33	—	11	14
201	Rakh Sarkar رکھ سرکار	249	131	65	66	—	28	28
202	Khanzada Mughal Khel خان زاد مغل خیل	4435	183	94	89	2	37	37
203	Amin Mughal Khel امین مغل خیل	350	210	112	98	2	24	27

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU 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	Kaki Tarfe Awal ککی طرف اول	2281	5916	2922	2994	394	818	995
205	Kot Pasha کوٹ پشه	440	317	180	137	12	61	67
206	Kandar Wala Feroze کندار والا فیروز	719	523	290	233	38	88	96
131	Khawaja Mad خواجہ مد	341	1033	541	492	84	139	159
114	Kafshi Khel Muzafar کفشی خیل مظفر خان	172	687	360	327	73	92	107
123	Fateh Khel Kausar فتح خیل کوثر	290	938	468	470	40	115	128
124	Faiz Talab Abbas فیض طلب عباس	128	866	439	427	147	126	137
125	Abbas Khel عباس خیل	86	429	209	220	26	57	64
132	Kori Sheikhan کوڑی شیخان	116	232	120	112	16	21	33
133	Yark Khel یارک خیل	71	594	316	278	68	68	78
134	Mian Khel Hakim میان خیل حکیم	38	30	14	16	2	3	3
135	Badar Khel Mir Azam بدر خیل میر اعظم	48	317	160	157	35	42	50
136	Zulkadar ذولقادر	31	272	123	149	19	44	44
137	Badar Khel Mirhawas بدر خیل میر حواس	29	250	132	118	26	27	34
138	Manak Khel مانک خیل	52	163	76	87	15	24	29
139	Biri Khel بیری خیل	109	855	445	410	85	91	106
45	Sabu Khel Khatak سبو خیل خشک	620	1684	848	836	119	225	256
44	Bangash Khel بنگش خیل	768	1308	694	614	148	165	185
126	Kasim Khel Inayat قاسم خیل عنایت	64	510	275	244	65	84	93

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
128	Dala Khel Nurang دلا خیل نورنگ	59	313	160	153	35	38	51
129	Dallu Khel Abdul Rahim دلو خیل عبدال رحیم	32	198	86	112	22	22	44
130	Shakrullah Hasan شکرالہ حسن	394	823	425	398	148	112	121
43	Tughal Khel توغل خیل	1131	1884	1010	874	144	265	267
165	Dalu Khel Zalim دلو خیل زلیم	194	501	242	259	10	68	68
167	Nakash Band نقش بند	42	102	52	50	7	18	18
168	Ambar Shah امبر شاہ	13	53	27	26	1	10	10
169	Hati Khel Banochi ہٹی خیل بنوچی	346	346	182	164	21	44	44
42	Bharat بھارت	2145	2954	1521	1433	124	397	455
31	Landi Dak Shahdew لندی ڈاک شاہ دیو	136	158	89	69	4	18	19
32	Kandi Dak Bharat کنڈی ڈاک بھارت	133	124	48	76	—	13	19
172	Khujri Khas خجری خاص	1456	1503	801	702	34	292	369
170	Khujri Jana خجری جانا	145	280	144	136	14	17	40
171	Khujri Babar خجری بابر	2266	2471	1281	1190	71	200	229
173	Kaki Tarfe Daim ککی طرف دائم	2296	3024	1585	1439	—	343	440
36	Landidak Gulazada لندی ڈاک گلزادہ	135	14	6	8	5	1	1
37	Landidak Sheik Landak لندی ڈاک شیخ لنداک	623	175	95	80	35	14	23
193	Nar Jaffar Khan ناڑ جعفر خان	1501	1163	614	549	106	120	121
174	Nar Bustan ناڑ بستان	88	201	104	97	4	22	34
175	Nar Shakrullah ناڑ شکرالہ	644	470	255	215	11	81	87
176	Nar Mir Alam ناڑ میر عالم	240	216	135	81	2	25	25

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU 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
177	Nar Mir Abbas Shah ناڑ میر عباس شاہ	790	690	371	319	2	87	94
178	Nar Mohd Ayaz Khan ناڑ محمد ایاز خان	1535	364	197	167	28	65	70
179	Nar Najib Khan ناڑ نجیب خان	748	774	421	353	48	90	124
180	Nar Akbar Khan Takhti Khel ناڑ اکبر خان تختی خیل	616	272	146	126	8	69	77
191	Nar Sher Mast Khan ناڑ شیر مست خان	622	501	271	230	30	65	65
192	Nar Faizullah Khan ناڑ فیض اللہ خان	742	422	228	194	6	65	72
189	Nar Mohd Naurang ناڑ محمد نورنگ	888	945	494	451	72	81	108
181	Nar Taj Mohd Khan ناڑ تاج محمد خان	124	139	66	73	10	20	30
182	Nar Mohd Yar Khan ناڑ محمد یار خان	373	306	151	155	34	42	56
183	Nar Chiragh Shah ناڑ چراغ شاہ	242	61	35	26	—	9	13
184	Nar Lal Mir Ahmad Shah ناڑ لال میر احمد شاہ	221	144	74	70	16	13	23
185	Nar Faqir Mohd Masum ناڑ فقیر محمد معصوم	349	286	149	137	12	29	32
186	Nar Sher Khan Isa Khel ناڑ شیر خان عیسیٰ خیل	811	569	319	250	14	77	98
187	Nar Allah Dad Khan ناڑ اللہ داد خان	227	189	105	84	6	37	40

VILLAGE STATISTICS - BANNU 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
88	Nar Sultan Muqarab Khan ناڑ سلطان مقرب خان	364	2335	1228	1107	387	377	426
190	Nar Hafiz Abad ناڑ حافظ آباد	1037	511	261	250	14	69	81
MIRA KHEL QANUNGO HALQA میرا خیل قانونگو حلقہ								
248	Mira Khel میرا خیل	1947	2379	1217	1162	84	335	415
120	Taji Khel تاجی خیل	374	624	316	308	19	92	109
166	Ismail Khel اسماعیل خیل	751	1357	700	657	119	193	221
149	Chack Dadan چک دادن	266	427	243	184	49	65	68
160	Manduri Fetel Shah مندوری فتل شاہ	270	631	327	304	99	90	96
161	Fatema Khel Khurd فاطمہ خیل خورد	303	623	301	322	29	79	97
162	Musa Khel موسیٰ خیل	104	259	132	127	22	26	32
163	Khujram Khel خجرام خیل	210	420	215	205	31	57	64
164	Nobizar نوبی زر	127	133	77	56	4	21	22
158	Kala Khel کالا خیل	590	1162	508	654	—	185	223
150	Seru Bada Khel سیرو بدا خیل	560	1046	537	509	66	144	164
154	Sadat Hasni سادات حسنی	153	813	442	371	30	167	208
157	Najam Khan نجم خان	38	62	31	31	—	22	22
159	Ismail Khani اسماعیل خانی	540	1053	535	518	—	57	75

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAKKI MARWAT TEHSIL

Serial No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Lakki Marwat Tehsil لکی مروت تحصیل	148649	77995	70654	—	—	—
	Lakki Marwat Tehsil (Rural) لکی مروت تحصیل (دیہاتی)	139117	72992	66125	—	—	—
	Lakki Marwat Tehsil (Urban) لکی مروت تحصیل (شہری)	9532	5003	4529	1563	1446	1627
1	Lakki Marwat Town لکی مروت ٹاؤن ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍	9532	5003	4529	1563	1446	1627

BAIST KHEL QANUNGO HALQA بائیسٹ خیل 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-hold
52	Baist Khel بائیسٹ خیل ✍ ✍ ✍	4962	1936	1137	799	144	316	329
50	Haramatala ہرامتالا ✍ ✍	2510	1397	732	665	21	249	278
51	Gandi Umar Chaka گانڈی عمر چکا ✍ ✍ ✍	3378	1547	829	718	47	235	251
1	Wali والی	13542	701	378	323	2	103	120
2	Bargi برگی	12151	1018	546	472	69	90	137
7	Darakka داراکا	14830	1643	842	801	26	258	270
8	Bitani Pai Kasht بتانی پی کشت	15565	2637	1378	1259	81	360	448
6	Bakhmal Ahmadzai بخمل احمد زئی	8287	1096	599	497	20	172	179
3	Khankhel Mandozai خانخیل مندوزئی	9058	1065	575	490	19	122	122

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAKKI MARWAT 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	Bachkan Ahmadzai بچکان احمد زئی	11951	1563	840	723	13	183	184
5	Manzar Faqir منظر فقیر	1188	238	130	108	1	28	28
41	Pahar Khel Thal پہاڑ خیل تھل	2325	1970	1032	938	47	328	355
54	Kot Kashmir کوٹ کشمیر	10280	2223	1208	1015	87	387	387
55	Chandu Khel چندو خیل	6487	1221	703	518	28	168	171
59	Pasni پسنی	5319	864	490	374	21	155	157
60	Sheikh Kuli Khan شیخ قلی خان	496	1118	618	500	23	153	167
67	Nar Hakim Khan ناڑ حکیم خان	502	347	178	169	3	57	59
68	Nar Kubi Khan ناڑ قبی خان	360	261	145	116	6	43	43
56	Takhti Khel تختی خیل	3460	375	205	170	11	77	77
57	Garzai گار زئی	14759	2872	1512	1360	67	550	558
58	Sheikh Landak شیخ لنداک	1038	526	286	240	12	89	90
69	Nar Sultan Mohd. Khan ناڑ سلطان محمد خان	325	271	145	126	31	40	40
61	Mohd. Noor Chandu Khel محمد نور چندو خیل	272	240	125	115	23	30	40
62	Nar Turkhan Wali Wal ناڑ تور خان والی وال	403	376	200	176	77	54	54
65	Nar Raza Khan Adamzai ناڑ رضا خان آدم زئی	245	170	93	77	30	26	26

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAKKI MARWAT THESIL

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	Nar Kashmir Musa Khel ناڑ کشمیر موسیٰ خیل	520	376	198	178	108	62	62
70	Nar Sahib Dad Midad Khel ناڑ صاحب داد میداد خیل	405	362	204	158	40	59	59
76	Nar Multan Ghazni Khel ناڑ ملتان غزنی خیل	100	509	272	237	22	81	81
77	Nar Jai Ram Garh ناڑ جئی رام گڑھ	477	76	37	39	6	9	9
78	Nar Otam Garh ناڑ اٹم گڑھ	422	318	175	143	14	45	45
79	Nar Sahib Delkhuzai ناڑ صاحب دلخوزئی	422	447	228	219	43	61	61
80	Nar Sher Khan Isa Khel ناڑ شیر خان عیسیٰ خیل	250	49	27	22	2	12	12
81	Nar Abu Samand Bagu Khel ناڑ ابو سمند باگو خیل	375	499	272	227	36	68	68
82	Nar Abu Samand Khisor ناڑ ابو سمند خسور	339	387	198	189	—	47	47
86	Nar Langer Khan-Midad Khel ناڑ لانگر خان میداد خیل	293	193	103	90	—	32	32
87	Nar Sarfraz Landaka ناڑ سرفراز لنداک	210	181	91	90	—	22	22
35	Ghandi Khan Khel گندھی خان خیل	704	3753	1989	1764	158	618	618
63	Nar Ayaz Khan ناڑ ایاز خان	269	121	64	57	4	19	19
64	Nar Khan Khelan ناڑ خان خیلان	405	311	182	129	17	31	31

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAKKI MARWAT TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
75	Nar Zaffar Mamkhel ناڑ زعفر سماخیل	529	559	295	264	80	83	83
71	Nar Saroop Singh ناڑ سروپ سنگھ	529	145	84	61	4	26	26
72	Nar Abdul Karim Shah ناڑ عبدال کریم شاہ	307	35	22	13	—	4	4
73	Nar Khuda Bakhsh ناڑ خدا بخش	376	123	69	54	2	14	14
74	Nar Umar Panju Khel ناڑ عمر پنجو خیل	137	41	26	15	2	5	4
83	Nar Gul Hasan Shah ناڑ گل حسن شاہ	63	71	33	38	6	4	4
84	Nar Qazi Nur Mohd. ناڑ قاضی نور محمد	197	144	61	53	1	11	11
85	Nar Daraki Alam Shah Khel ناڑ دراکی عالم شاہ خیل	86	91	43	48	5	10	10
88	Nar Hardeve Shah ناڑ ہر دیو شاہ	462	352	193	159	6	58	58
89	Nar Kala Khan ناڑ کالا خان	390	222	117	105	6	35	35
90	Nar Bakhmal Ahmadzai ناڑ بخمال احمد زئی	216	131	71	60	15	20	26
91	Nar Samand Adamzai ناڑ سمند آدم زئی	273	284	145	139	38	46	46
95	Narmandi نر ماندی	3633	694	359	335	81	98	105
TATTAR KHEL GULIJAN QANUNGO HALQA تاتار خیل گلی جان قانونگو حلقہ								
34	Tattar Khel Gulijan تاتار خیل گلی جان	8495	2391	1299	1092	222	553	571

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAKKI MARWAT TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
127	Matorah متورا	3561	1085	525	560	70	144	155
126	Kaka Khel کاکا خیل	35	1221	644	577	11	204	207
19	Pahar Khel Pakka پہاڑ خیل پکا	5420	979	510	469	56	177	177
21	Sheri Khel شیری خیل	4292	871	448	423	69	151	151
18	Khero Khel Pakka خيرو خیل پکا	6840	1795	929	866	123	314	314
17	Agri Khazad Khel ایگری خازاد خیل	2097	432	231	201	3	74	74
33	Langer Khel Kakka لنگر خیل پکا	5575	980	505	475	34	155	155
129	Masha Mansur ماشا منصور	5085	1746	911	835	136	256	256
28	Hayat Khel حیات خیل	3632	854	452	402	110	166	166
30	Umar Tittar Khel عمر تاتار خیل	1406	460	256	204	34	64	64
35	Ghazni Khel غزنی خیل	5042	1218	620	598	173	182	200
36	Gulbaz Dehqan گل باز دھقان	1502	474	241	233	11	64	73
9	Tajori تاجوری	5710	2761	1483	1278	191	463	481
92	Nar Sheikh Khuda Bakhsh ناز شیخ خدا بخش	206	142	70	72	4	16	19
93	Nar Ghulam Ali Samti ناز غلام علی سمتی	245	188	98	90	12	25	29
94	Nar Mohd. Khan Ghani Khel ناز محمد خان غنی خیل	813	395	210	185	24	53	60

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAKKI MARWAT TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
42	Ahsan Pur احسان پور	10765	432	232	200	5	82	82
102	Shammoni Khatak شامونی کھٹک	3164	813	378	435	39	128	128
101	Magara مگرا	3327	270	142	128	3	52	52
103	Kana Totta Zai کانا توتا زئی	2505	297	145	152	2	36	36
104	Wanda Mush Khan وندا مش خان	3929	559	298	261	3	81	81
100	Gangu Nariwah گانگو ناریواہ	4777	424	238	186	27	75	75
106	Kachi Kumar کچی کمار	5068	829	426	403	18	153	167
107	Mahal Mashkana مہال مشکانا	13100	2256	1171	1085	120	315	315
113	Palyana پلبانا	58632	2048	1124	924	40	213	215
115	Chahi Jand Janbi چاہی جند جنبی	24249	2135	1090	1045	95	356	356
114	Wanda Jabar Khel وندا جبار خیل	674	215	107	108	11	41	41
116	Wanda Salar Khel وندا سالار خیل	2082	254	136	118	7	48	48
105	Landiwah لندیواہ	21885	3769	1977	1792	165	701	753

ISAKKHEL QANUNGO HALQA عیسک خیل قانونگو حلقہ

143	Isak Khel عیسک خیل	8725	1189	585	604	99	193	193
24	Dara Pazo درہ پیزو	15310	3165	1750	1415	349	491	522
27	Azar Khel ازرخیل	15411	1445	736	709	122	294	297

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAKKI MARWAT TESHIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
37	Dala Mir Lawang Khel دلا میر لونگ خیل	2393	291	155	136	9	49	49
38	Tor Lawang Khel تور لونگ خیل	2761	694	330	364	22	56	59
39	Bega Taja Zai بیگا تاجائی	4751	374	207	167	21	47	47
31	Tibbi Murad ٹیبی مراد	4408	1286	671	615	76	233	233
22	Karmun Khel کرمون خیل	3758	151	79	72	2	31	31
23	Nawaz Wala Khel نواز والا خیل	474	57	31	26	1	14	14
32	Ghazi Khel غازی خیل	9135	888	472	416	32	140	140
29	Shahbaz Khel شہباز خیل	12501	2905	1502	1403	247	419	434
130	Zar Malah Khel زر مالا خیل	662	357	192	165	25	48	48
11	Behram Khel بہرام خیل	6616	2046	1111	935	90	316	333
12	Tari Khel تاری خیل	4918	1205	631	574	31	206	206
20	Jabu Khel جابو خیل	4728	1148	587	561	12	217	222
15	Gorkha گورکھا	2552	598	310	288	5	108	108
16	Mir Hazar Khanzad Khel میر حضر خان زاد خیل	2999	502	274	228	29	92	171

LAKKI SADAR QANUNGO HALQA لکی صدر قانونگو حلقہ

117	Dabak Mandra Khel دبک مندرا خیل	6967	1186	633	553	47	224	230
124	Dalu Khel دالو خیل	9470	2582	1297	1285	210	430	430

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAKKI MARWAT TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
25	Chuhar Khel چوهار خیل	13173	1697	882	581	66	202	242
26	Bohu Khel بوہو خیل	1794	127	58	69	—	16	17
151	Abdul Khel عبدال خیل	8987	1131	607	524	33	177	185
150	Alawal Khel الاول خیل	3550	319	170	149	6	41	41
147	Maidan Wah میدان واہ	12896	1713	891	822	21	122	122
152	Shah Hasan Khel شاہ حسن خیل	4754	820	420	400	6	318	319
148	Ahmad Khel احمد خیل	13814	2363	1226	1137	79	277	359
140	Daulat Khel دولت خیل	4902	1058	496	562	30	148	148
141	Masti Khel مستی خیل	3165	485	254	231	14	80	80
142	Langer Khel لنگر خیل	3179	641	337	304	50	92	92
139	Zar Janu زر جانو	888	506	243	263	11	63	66
144	Begu Khel بیگو خیل	11617	2617	1356	1261	191	319	325
145	Aslam Shah Khel اسلم شاہ خیل	3129	857	448	409	22	129	148
146	Wanda Fateh Khan وندا فتح خان	764	112	65	47	2	17	20
10	Ratanzai رتن زئی	4063	677	389	288	36	90	90
13	Adam Zai آدم زئی	13513	2175	1150	1025	84	371	372
14	Khwaja Khel خواجہ خیل	2010	435	239	196	43	54	54
40	Dolat Tajazai دولت تاجازی	7185	1747	922	825	116	247	261

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAKKI MARWAT 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
112	Chamki Jand Shemali چمکی جھنڈ شمالی	25344	1606	867	739	24	317	319
108	Abbassa عباسا	7201	1011	451	560	57	166	166
109	Wanda Samandai ونڈا سمندیا	4768	543	295	248	16	97	98
10	Gulapah گولاپا	2518	419	188	231	7	64	64
111	Tala Chowki Jand تالا چوکی جھنڈ	12263	80	38	42	—	11	11
48	Dadiwala دادیوالا	10164	869	495	374	73	163	163
44	Sarkati Michan Khel سرکاتی مچان خیل	3607	340	183	157	6	61	73
45	Atashi Michan Khel آتشی مچان خیل	2474	644	328	316	6	57	78
47	Mir Azam Michan Khel میر اعظم مچان خیل	3620	778	420	358	29	150	150
46	Painda Michan Khel پیندا مچان خیل	1716	337	171	166	—	67	67
122	Shahab Khel شہاب خیل	1919	534	242	292	62	92	109
121	Langer Khel Hindal لنگر خیل ہندال	2084	327	176	151	24	61	61
99	Mamo Khel میمو خیل	3069	1469	749	720	301	182	223
96	Nar Abdullah Khan Shadozai. ناڑ عبد اللہ خان شادوزئی	397	141	77	64	11	19	19
97	Gandi Sahib Khan گندی صاحب خان	3294	1191	643	548	224	168	189
98	Nar Sahibzada Khost ناڑ صاحبزادہ خوست	1592	2060	1085	975	262	216	272

VILLAGE STATISTICS - LAKKI MARWAT 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	Manji Wala منجی والا	9008	2449	1313	1136	68	217	339
138	Nawar Khel نوار خیل	3942	1627	857	770	116	153	158
137	Zangi Khel زنگی خیل	5498	1602	802	800	61	252	252
125	Aba Khel ابا خیل	11400	4621	2262	2359	262	773	773
128	Mandra Khel مندرا خیل	5103	1746	824	922	117	244	247
135	Bandi Khel بندی خیل	2136	485	244	241	6	78	82
134	Karbadni Khel کار بندی خیل	1195	283	151	132	6	22	23
136	Kuti Khel کوتی خیل	2018	202	104	98	—	45	49
149	Jhang Khel جھنگ خیل	4440	1124	532	592	85	142	171
132	Samander Khel سمندر خیل	2055	575	300	275	45	80	80
133	Sharbi Khel شاربی خیل	597	192	109	83	8	35	43

CENSUS ORGANISATION, WEST PAKISTAN

A—Enumeration Period

DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Hazara	181	Mr. Saleem Abbas Gillani, Assistant Commissioner, Mansehra.
	182	Mr. Muhammad Usman P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Batagram.
	183	Sardar Khurshid Alam Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Abbotabad.
	184	Mr. Muhammad Yunus Khan Sethi, Assistant Commissioner, Haripur.
		(i) Syed Munir Hussain, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. (ii) Mr. Masud Zaman Khan, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.
Mardan	191	Mr. Muhammad Usman Hashmi, Assistant Commissioner, Swabi.
	192	Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.
Peshawar	201	Captain Ashraf Hussain, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda.
	202	Sardar Hizbullah Khan, P.C.S., City Magistrate, Peshawar.
	203	Mr. A.U. Saleem, Chief Officer, Municipal Committee, Peshawar,
	204	Mr. Abdul Jalil Khan. Executive Officer, Peshawar Cantonment.
	205	Mr. Muhammad Hamyaun, Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera. (i) Sh. Muhammad Hussain, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar. (ii) Mr. Masood Nabi Noor, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.
	(i)	

(ii)

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

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
North Waziristan	671	(i) Capt. Sibghat Ullah Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, North Waziristan.
		(ii) Khan Saad Ullah Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, North Waziristan.
		(iii) Khan Zaffar Ali Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, North Waziristan
South Waziristan	681	Mr. Izzat Bakhsh Awan, P.C.S., Political Agent, South Waziristan.
Campbellpur	211	(i) Mr. Muhammad Yunus Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant Campbellpur.
		(ii) Khan Tariq Ismail Khan, P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Campbellpur.
Jhelum	212	Mr. K.Z. Durrani, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pindigheb.
	271	Sh. Muhammad Tuffail, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pind Dadan Khan.
	272	S. Sardar Ali Gardezi, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Chakwal.
	273	Rai Ghulam Mehdi, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Jhelum.
Rawalpindi	281	Mr. A.R. Siddiqui, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Murree.
	282	Sh. Hamid Ullah Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Rawalpindi.
	283	(i) Khan Sher Bahadur Khan, Administrator, Rawalpindi Municipality.
		(ii) Sh. Altaf Hussain, Chief Officer, Rawalpindi Municipality.
284	Mr. Z.K. Mahmud, Executive Officer, Rawalpindi 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.

(iv)

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Sargodha—Contd.	263	Rana Aftab Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Administrator, M.C., Sargodha.
	264	Malik Muhammad Saddiq, Executive Officer, Sargodha Cantt.
Lyallpur	351	Mr. Muhammad Anwar Zahid, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Toba Tek Singh.
	352	Malik Amir Bux, P.C.S., Colony Assistant, Lyallpur.
	353	Malik Alam Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Lyallpur.
	354	(i) Major Muhammad Ashraf, Administrator, M.C., Lyallpur.
		(ii) S.A. Majid, P.C.S., Chief Officer, M.C., Lyallpur.
		(iii) Mr. Sardar Muhammad, Chief Census Officer, M. C., Lyallpur.
Jhang	361	Ch. Muhammad Hassan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Jhang.
Mianwali	251	Mr. Rafiq Abdullah Akhund, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Bhakkar.
	252	Raja Muhammad Mumtaz, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Mianwali.
Sialkot	301	S. Altaf Hussain, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Sialkot.
	302	Mr. Abdul Halim, Chief Officer Municipal Committee, Sialkot.
	303	Malik Muhammad Latif, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Narowal.
Gujranwala	311	Sh. Bashir Ahmad, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Gujranwala.
	312	Ch. Muhammad Jalil Khan, P.C.S., City Magistrate, Gujranwala.
Sheikhupura	321	Sh. Abdul Aziz, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Sheikhupura.

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Lahore	331	S. Ejaz Hussain Shah, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Lahore.
	332	(i) Hakim Muhammad Husain, Chief Census, Officer, Lahore Corporation.
		(ii) Mr. M.A. Saleem, Social Welfare Officer, Lahore Corporation.
		(iii) Mian Manzoor Ahmad, Junior Assistant Secretary, Lahore Corporation.
		(vi) Moulvi Ghulam Nabi, Tax Supdt., Lahore Corporation.
		(v) Mr. Mahboob Ali, Assessor, Lahore Corporation.
		(vi) Mr. M.A. Rashid, Junior Assistant Secretary, I, Lahore Corporation
	333	Mr. A.M. Khan Executive Officer, Lahore Cantt.
	334	Syed Shahid Hussain, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur.
	Montgomery	341	Hafiz Muhammad Ishaq, P.C.S., Colony Assistant, Montgomery.
342		Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Khan, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pakpattan.
343		Khan Iftikhar Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Montgomery.
344		Malik Muhammad Yar Bundial, P.C.S., Chairman Municipal Committee, Montgomery.
Multan	371	Ch. Muhammad Rafiq, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Khanewal.
	372	Malik Mahboob Khan, P.C.S., Colony Assistant, Multan.
	373	Malik Sikandar Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, II, Multan.
	374	Khan Abdul Rauf Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, I, Multan.

(vi)

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Multan—Contd.	375	(i) Lt.-Colonel Aziz-ullah Khan, Administrator, M.C., Multan. (ii) Mr. Muhammad Saddiq, Chief Census Officer, M. C., Multan.
Muzaffargarh	401	Mr. Shafiq Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Alipur.
	402	Ch. Muhammad Amjad Ali, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Muzaffargarh.
	403	Mr. K.M. Cheema, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Leiah.
Dera Ghazi Khan	411	Agha Ali Hassan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, D.G. Khan.
	412	Mr. Anis-ud-Din Ahmad, C.S.P., Political Assistant, D.G. Khan.
	413	Mr. Amir Hussain, Sub-Divisional Officer, Rajanpur.
Bahawalnagar	381	Sh. Abdul Rashid, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Bahawalnagar.
	382	Mr. Atta Muhammad Chishti, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Chishtian.
Bahawalpur	391	Sardar Asghar Ali, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Hasilpur.
	392	Mr. M.Y. Bajwa, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Bahawalpur.
	393	Captain M.H. Khan, Chairman Municipal Committee, Baha- walpur.
	394	(i) Sh. Abdul Qadir, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Ahmadpur East. (ii) Mr. M.Y. Bajwa, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner (General), Baha- walpur.
	395	Ch. Khurshid Ahmad, Cholistan Development Officer, Bahawalpur.
Rahimyar Khan	421	Agha Hassan Raza, P.C.S., Assistant Colonization Officer, Liaquatpur.

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Rahimyar Khan —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.

(viii)

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Nawabshah —Contd.	472	Mr. K.M.Z. Huesain C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Nawabshah.
Sanghar	481	Mr. S.A.W. Maini, C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Shahdadpur.
	482	Agha Nur-ullah, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Sanghar.
Tharparkar	491	Mr. Shahjahan S. Karim, C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Mirpur Khas.
	492	Mr. Imdad Ali Shah Bukhari. Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Nara Valley at Mirpur Khas.
	493	Mir Murid Abbas Talpur, Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Desert Sub-Division at Mithi.
Hyderabad	501	Qazi Muhammad Qassim, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Hala.
	502	(i) M.Q.H. Khan, Administrator, M.C., Hyderabad.
		(ii) Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan, Chief Census Officer, M.C., Hyderabad.
	503	Mr. Muhammad Ali Alvi, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Tando Muhammad Khan.
Thatta	511	Mr. Gohar Ali Baluch, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Shahbunder.
	512	Amir Yusaf Ali Khan, C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Thatta.
Dadu	521	Mr. Anwar Hussain Siddiqui, Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Sehwan.
	522	Mr. Ghaus Bux Menon, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Dadu.

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Sibi	532	Sh. Ahmad Hussain, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Marri- bugti
	533	Shahzida Sultan Hamid, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Shahrig.
Loralai	541	Mr. Taj Muhammad Khan, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki Sinjawi.
	542	Mr. Jahandar Shah, P.C.S. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan.
	543	Mr. Abdur Rahman, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Bori/Musakhel.
Zhob	551	Mr. Sultan Ali, P.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.
	552	Mr. Gul Muhammad Khan, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fort Sandeman.
	553	Mr. Abdul Hafeez Khan, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob at Hindu Bagh.
Quetta	561	Arbab Muhammad Ali Khan, P.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.
	562	Malik Manzoor Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
	563	Mr. Abdul Karim Khan, Executive Officer, M.C. Quetta.
	564	Mr. A.A. Sadiq, Executive Officer, Quetta Cantt.
Chagai	591	Mr. Saleh Muhammad, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chagai.
Kalat	571	Mr. Atta Muhammad Khan, Nazim Dhadar.
	572	Haji Rasul Bux, Nazim Bagh.
	573	Mr. Faqir Muhammad Baluch, Nazim Sarawan at Mastung.
	574	Mr. Muhammad Shafi, Nazim Jhalawan at Khuzdar.

(x)

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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2. RAWALPINDI .. Mr. Bashir Ahmad Khan,
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3. LYALLPUR .. Mr. Sardar Muhammad,
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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,
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(ii) Mr. A. Hamid,
Deputy Director of Census.
8. QUETTA .. Hakim Ghulam Hussain,
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9. KARACHI .. Mr. Agha Mustafa Qasim Qizilbash,
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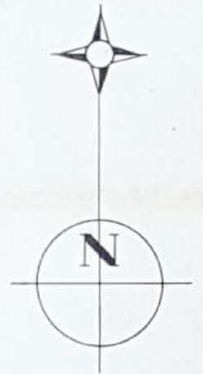
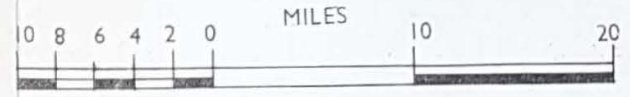
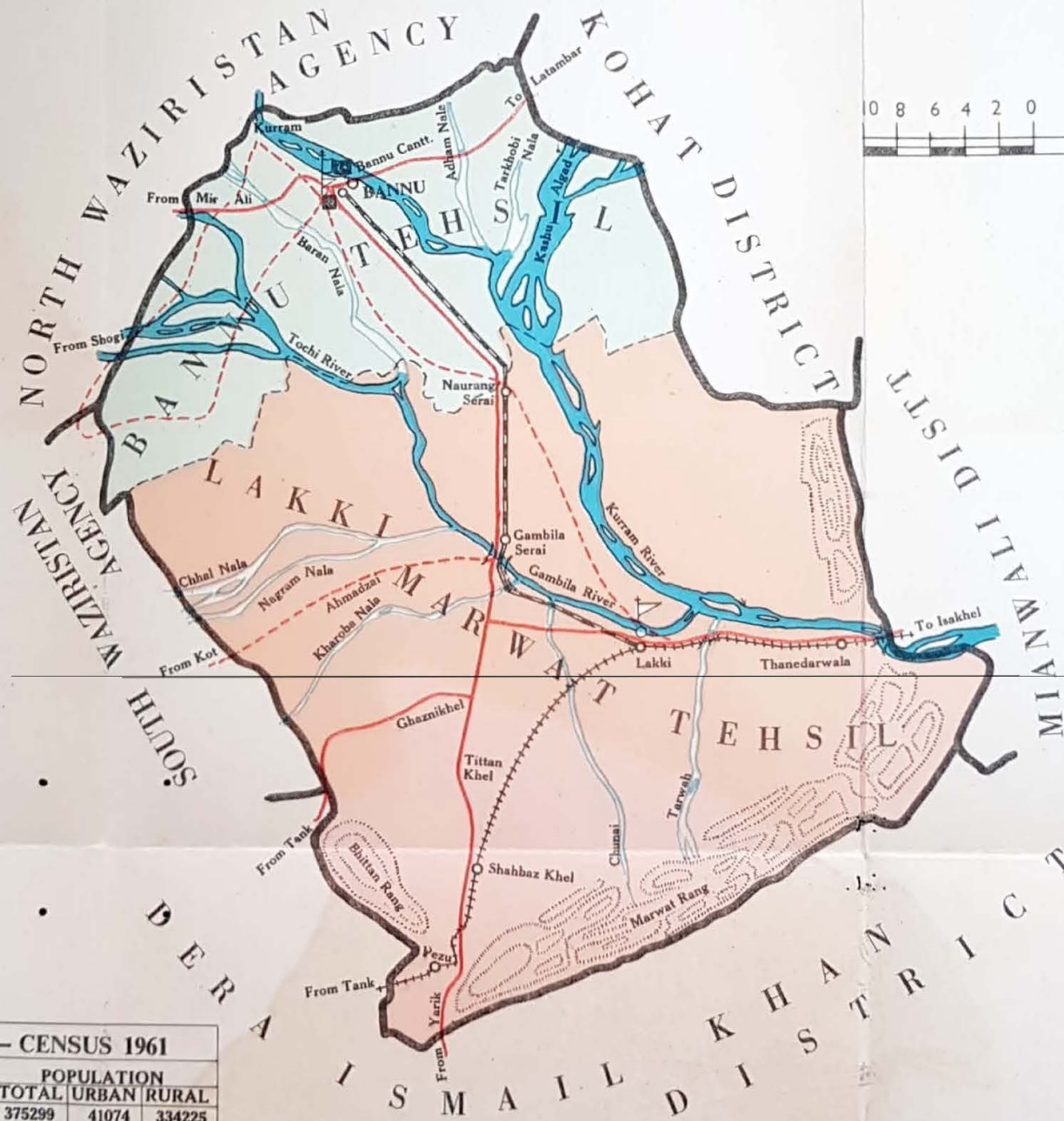
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" " " " (Meter gauge)	
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Headworks	
Canals	
Nalah	
Bridge	
Hill Country	
Forests	
District Headquarters	
Tehsil/Taluka Headquarters	
Cities having population 100000 and over	
Towns " " 50000 and under 100000	
" " " 25000 " " 50000	
" " " 10000 " " 25000	
" " " under 10000	

AREA & POPULATION - CENSUS 1961				
	AREA SQ. MILES	POPULATION		
		TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
BANNU DISTRICT	1695	375299	41074	334225
BANNU TEHSIL	473	226850	31623	195227
LAKKI MARWAT TEHSIL	1222	148449	9451	138998