# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT 

## JHANG



## 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

Mr. M. H. Sufi, Csp Census
Mr. R. D. Howe, M.B.E., S.Q.A., C.S.P., Census Commissioner 23-10-59
Mr. A. Rashid, C.S.P., Census Commissioner and Ex Officio Joint Secretary

## CENSUS ADVISER

| Col. E. H. Slade, M.B.E., M.C., F.I.S. | .. .. | .. | $3-2-61$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Mr. Lowell T. Galt | .. | .. | . | . |

DY. CENSUS COMMISSIONER
24-7-59
Mr. N. Shamsi
O.S.D. (CENSUS)

Mr. Mohammad Hafiz Sheikh
3-9-62
dIRECTORATE OF CENSUS, EAST PAKISTAN
Mr. A. Rashid, C.S.P., Provincial Director of Census .. 14-3-60
Mr. H. H. Nomani, S.K., E.P.C.S... (Retd.), Provincial Director
Mr. B. Ahmed, E.P.C.S., Joint Director of Census, Dacca Zone and H.Q. .. . $\quad$. $\quad$.
Mr. P.A. Nazir, C.S.P., Joint Director of Census, Chittagong Zone
Mr. M. B. Alam, E.P.C.S., Dy. Director of Census, Rajshahi Zone
Mr. A. K. Choudhury, E.P.C.S., Dy. Director of Census, Jessore Zone
Mr. Ruhul Ameen, E.P.C.S., Dy. Director, Machine Sorting Centre, Dacca

## 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. $\begin{aligned} & 15-1-60-4-4-60 \\ & 31-5-61\end{aligned}$
Mr. K.M.A. Samdani, C.S.P., Joint Director of Census, Peshawar Zone
Mr. A. Majid, P.C.S., Joint Director of Census, Hyderabad Zone Mr. Ghulam Hussain, Dy. Director of Census, Quetta Zone DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS, KARACHI
Mr. Agha Mustafa Qasim Qizilbash, Dy. Director of Census, Karachi $\quad 4-2-60 \quad 1-1-62$ MACHINE SORTING CENTRE, KARACHI
Mr. W.A. Abbasi, Asstt. Director, Machine Sorting Centre, Karachi $\quad 15-9-60$

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 his- <br> tory of the administrative <br> district. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Part II | $\ldots$ | General Information. |
| Part III | .. | Housing and Household |
|  |  | Statistics. |
| Part IV | $\ldots$ | Vital Statistics. |
| Part V | .. | Cottage Industries. |
| Part VI | .. | Population Statistics |
| Part VII | .. | Village Lists. |
| Part VIII | .. | Maps. |

It was intended that the Village List should also include the complete location code number of every village and a fairly complete description of each block. Part VIII-Maps-was intended to include, besides the maps of the district, all urban area maps which have been collected and made up-to-date during the census operations. Recognizing that it was a very big task, Mr. Howe, while asking for the views of the Provincial Directors of Census, frankly said: "Admittedly, it is an ambitious project, but in my opinion the
labour involved will not be out of all proportion to the tremendous value of the end product."

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

It was planned that the Zonal Census Officers would write short notes on the history, geography and a few administrative activities of the district after the Big Count was over in 1961. The Zonal Census Officers were actually busy in the field collecting the preliminary reports and consolidating them for inclusion in the provisional census results of Pakistan till the end of February, 1961. The work on the writing of the descriptive part was not therefore started until the middle of March 1961. I took over from Mr. Howe in the beginning of March 1961 and, although, initially, like Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan, Provincial Director of Census, West Pakistan, I was myself hesitating from a sense of inadequacy to undertake such a big project, it did not take me long to be
convinced about the tremendous value of presenting the district in all its aspects in a handy volume for the use of planners, administrators and the general public. After much consideration and consultation the scope of the Reports (except for the Agencies) was narrowed down to the following five parts only-

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

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

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

| Chapter I .. | History, Geography and <br> Administration. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Chapter II ... | People and Their Environ- <br> ments. |  |
| Chapter III ... | Important Places. <br> Chapter IV .. | District Headquarter <br> 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 stocktaking that a country embarks upon from time to time. The main object of census is no doubt taking an accurate count of the people according to their various demographic and social characteristics. In the process of census taking, however, a mass of related and ancillary information is collected, directly or indirectly, by the census-taker. The 'Census Officer', to use the generic term, applied to all those who were appointed to take the census, travelled widely and observed closely all manner of men and lands, thereby gaining valuable knowledge of the physical features, agriculture, industry, public health, communications, housing and above all of the way of life and cultural pattern of the people. I had no doubt in my mind that these officers could pool their knowledge and write out a short account of the people and their environments, the important places they saw and the district headquarter town in which they worked with great deal of confidence and accuracy. Despite various limitations, particularly lack of reference material and shortage of time, the Zonal Census Officers wrote out the draft Reports in time.

The Part I-General Description-of these Reports is essentially a compilation rather than a fully original writing. The very nature of the assignment left hardly any choice but to make the well-documented and authoritative District Gazetteers the main source of this compilation. The sections on physical features, geography, geology, climate, river and mountain systems, flora, fauna, history are largely adaptations from the relevant District Gazetteers. These have, of course, been modified, revised and enlarged wherever necessary to make the information up-to-date and factual. The Zonal Officers also toured
the districts extensively and consulted revenue -and executive officers as well as well-informed local people about facts and statistics given in every section. The sections on Agriculture, Irrigation, Communication, Industry, Administration, Medical and Health, Education and Land Reforms are mostly original writings but do not fail to include relevant information from District Gazetteers not rendered obsolete by passage of time. The section on the Basic Democracies is an entirely new feature giving a brief pen-picture of the revolutionary concept of national and local administration as working in practice. The reports drafted by the Zonal Officers were sent to the respective Deputy Commissioners for scrutiny and comments. The object of routing the reports through the Deputy Commissioners was to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the facts and figures. The Deputy Commissioners, busy as they were with their multifarious co-ordinating and developmental activities, found time not only to check the drafts but in almost all cases also to add their personal contributions in several sections, thereby making definite improvements in the text.

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

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

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

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

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 Descriptionwhich it really is. I would request the readers not to look for the details or merits of a gazetteer in these volumes but I do hope that until gazetteers are extensively rewritten, these will be found useful as up-to-date reference materials.

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

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

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

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

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A. RASHID, CSP.,<br>Census Commissioner, Pakistan and Ex Officio Joint Secretary.

## INTRODUCTION

The District Census Report of Jhang 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 NorthWest Frontier Province, the Punjab and Bahawalpur, Sind \& Khairpur and Baluchistan Provinces. These reports did not provide data in a handy volume separately for smaller geographical and administrative units namely; the districts with the result that the district statistics which were collected at much labour and expense were lost in the statistical totals for larger areas for the Province as a whole.

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

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

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

This report is in five parts, namely Part I-General Description, Part II-General Tables, Part III-Housing Tables, Part IVPopulation 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 con-
tains 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 Bangalows, Educational Institutions, Hospitals, Roads, Basic Democracies, etc. These tables were collected from the Government Department 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 a $10 \%$ sample basis in the case of rural areas. The Housing Table provide invaluable information about the housing conditions in both urban and rural areas, the number of occupied and unoccu-
pied houses, congested houses, size and structural characteristics of the housing units, size of family and the size of households, etc. All this work was done in the Machine Sorting Centre at Karachi under the able direction of Mr. W. A. Abbasi, Assistant Director, Machine Sorting Centre, to whom my thanks are due for furnishing this part of the Report.

Part IV contains the Population Tables which are based on data collected during the Big Count in January, 1961. These Tables provide data about population for smaller administrative areas down to Tehsils by sex and religion, urban and rural population, the composition of the population by age, sex and marital status, literacy and by mother-tongue, birthplace and main economic activities. It may be noted that detailed cross-classification of the Non-Agricultural Labour Force by occupations and industry has been left to be done by machine-sorting and the results will be published separately in a set of tables especially designed for the purpose. The Population Tables have been extracted from the Provincial Tables pertaining to this District. They are based on the data collected on the Individual Census Schedules by a large army of Census field workers, viz., the Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, District Census Officers and Zonal, Deputy/ Assistant Directors. The names of some officers of each category are given elsewhere in this Report. In the District of Jhang the Census was taken by 1,240 Enumerators, 319 Supervisors, 25 Charge Superintendents and one District Census Officer. After the field work was over records were sent by the District Census Officer to the Hand Sorting Centre, Lyallpur which worked under the able guidance and control of Mr. Sardar Muhammad, Assistant Director of Census. Here the schedules were unstapled and sorted and resorted according to different characteristics, in accordance with Sorting and Com-
pilation instructions, issued from the office of the Census Commissioner, Pakistan. A large number of Sorters, Supervisors, Inspectors and Compilers worked on this tedious and difficult job under the inspiring leadership of Mr. Sardar Muhammad. After the sorting operations were over the Record Sheets which were prepared for each tabulating region separately, were transferred to the Central Compilation Office at Lahore, where the data was compiled by Mr. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi, Assistant Director of Census (Compilation), West Pakistan. Thus the data contained in Part IV represents the cumulative efforts of a large army of workers, both paid and unpaid, to whom the Census Organization acknowledges a debt of deep gratitude, for without their efforts, there would have been no Census. I wish I could name all of them individually but that would require a volume in itself.

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

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

Part I-General Description was compiled by Mr. Sardar Muhammad, Assistant Director of Census, Lyallpur. In preparing this Part he made extensive use of the District Gazetteer of Jhang and various other published materials. The draft was seen by Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, West Pakistan, who added several useful suggestions. The Census Commissioner was kind enough to spare enough time to edit this part of the Report and I am grateful to him for his guidance, inspiration and help in giving a final shape to it. In its present form and content this part is the result of the cumulative efforts of Mr. Sardar Muhammad, Mr. S. M. Sharif and myself, 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, Jhang to whom we are highly indebted.

I must express my gratitude to the Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, all Heads of Departments of the Government of West Pakistan, Ch. Muhammad Hassan, Revenue Assistant and all subordinate revenue staff, who have rendered invaluable services in the collection and compilation of the Village Statistics and other data presented in this volume.

I must also record my appreciation for the hard work put in by Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, West Pakistan, Mr. Sardar Muhammad, Assistant Director of

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

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

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

## CONTENTS



## PART I-GENERAL DESCRIPTION

| JHANG DISTRICT AT A GLANCE | .. | .. | .. | .. |  | .. | I-1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CHAPTER 1. GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION | .. | .. | .. | I-3 |  |  |  |

1.1 Name-1.2 Location-1.3 Boundaries-1.4 Area-1.5 Physical Features and Topography- 1.6 Geology-1.7 Flora-1.8 Fauna-1.9 Rivers and Nallahs1.10 Mountains and Hills-1.11 Lakes and Marshes-1.12 Climate-1.13 Natural Phenomena- 1.14 History-1.15 Administration-1.16 Basic Democracies1.17 Irrigation-1.18 Agriculture-1.19 Horticulture-1.20 Wate rlogging and Salinity-1.21 Animal Husbandry-1.22 Medical-1.23 Communications1.24 Industries-1.25 Land Reforms.

CHAPTER 2. PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS
2.1 Population-2.2 Density-2.3 Urban/Rural Population-2.4 Languages and Literacy-2.5 Educational Levels-2.6 Ethnography-2.7 Dress-2.8 Food -2.9 Dwelling Houses-2.10 Main and Subsidiary Occupation-2.11 Marriages and Death Ceremonies-2.12 Fairs and Festivals-2.13 Amusements.

CHAPTER 3. IMPORTANT PLACES .. .. .. .. .. I-24
3.1 Hir’s Tomb-3.2 Shrine of Sahiban and Mirza-3.3 Shorkot-3.4 Chiniot Town-3.5 Burj Kaura Mall-3.6 Trimmu Headworks-3.7 Rabwah3.8 Lalian.

CHAPTER 4. JHANG TOWN
I-27
4.1 Early History-4.2 Location-4.3 Area-4.4 Population-4.5 Civil Ad-ministration-4.6 Main Roads-4.7 Education-4.8 Medical-4.9 Water and Electricity Arrangements-4.10 Places of Recreation-4.11 Commerce and Trade-4.12 Places of Historical Interest.
(ii)

## PART II-GENERAL TABLES



## PART III-HOUSING TABLES

## TABLES

1. Houses, Households, Persons in the household by sex and average number of persons per household and house-1960

Page

III-2-3
2. Occupied and Unoccupied Houses- $\mathbf{1 9 6 0}$
3. Households by number of Persons and average number of persons per Household and by Tenure-1960
4. Households by tenure of premises occupied showing number of rooms and average number of rooms per household-1960
5. Households by tenure of premises occupied showing number of persons per room1960
6. Occupied Houses by tenure showing principal material used in walls and roofs-1960 III-34-37
7. Occupied Houses According to structural type-1960 .. .. III-38-39
8. Families by size and type- 1960
9. Families by Number of persons and average number of persons per family-1960

IIII-42-43

Housing Census Register

## PART V-POPULATON TABLES

TABLES Page

1. Population by Sex, Area and Persons per square mile-1951 and 1961 IV-2-3
2. Urban and Rural population-1951 and 1961 ..... IV-2-3
3. Population by Sex and Religion of headquarters towns 1961 and population by Religions-1951 ..... IV-4-5
4. Population by Sex, Area and Density of Towns 1951-1961 ..... IV-4-5
5. Decennial changes in population of Towns-1901 to 1961 ..... IV-6-7
6. Population by marital status and $\mathrm{Sex}-1951$ and 1961 ..... IV-8-9
7. Population by age in completed years 5 -year groups, Sex and Marital Status-1961 All Areas, Urban and Rural ..... IV-10-11
8. Population aged 60 years and over by ten years age group in completed years and Sex-1961 ..... IV-12-13
9. Children age 0-14 in completed months/years showing single month to 11 month, single year to 9 years and the age groups 10-11 and 12-14-All Areas, Urban \& Rurall ..... V-14-15
10. Population by places of birth-1961 ..... IV-16-17
11. Population by religious groups-1951, 1961 ..... VI-18-19
12. Population by Religious Groups and Sex-1961 ..... IV-18-19
13. Disabled persons by Sex, Age Groups and Nature of Disability-1961 .....  IV-19
14. Population by Mother Tongues and Sex-1961 ..... IV-20
15. Persons who commonly speak one or more of the Main Languages of Pakistan- 1951 and 1961. ..... IV-21
16. Literate persons by Sex-1961 ..... IV-22-23
17. Literate persons, by Sex, in Towns-1961 ..... IV-22-23
18 Literate persons by Religion and Sex-1961 ..... IV-24-25
18. Persons able to read and write, read only and Illiterate, by Age and Sex-1961 All Areas-Urban and Rural ..... IV-24-25
19. Languages of Literacy-1951 and 1961 ..... IV-26-27
20. Person able to read and write, read only and Illiterate by Age and Sex, Cities and Selected Towns ..... IV-26
21. Students who were attending schools, etc., at the time of Census-1961.. ..... IV-28-29
22. Students who at the time of the Census were attending schools or colleges, showing educational age groups and sex-1961 ..... IV-30-31
23. Students who at the time of the Census were attending schools, Colleges, Technical Educational Institutions or Maktabs, showing educational Age-Groups and Sex 1961-Urban and Rural Areas ..... IV-32-33
24. Educated persons by Sex and Age showing those still attending School /College and those whose formal education had ceased-1951-1961 ..... IV-34-37
25. Educated persons by Sex and Age showing those still attending School/College and those whose formal education had ceased-1961-Urban and Rural Areas ..... IV-38-39
26. Educational levels (Highest Grade Passed)-1961 ..... IV-40-41

## PART IV-POPULATION TABLES

Page
TABLESIV-42-43
28. Holders of Certificates, Diplomas and Professional Degrees-1961IV - $42-43$29. Owners of agricultural land, by Age and SexIV-44-45
30. Population by Economic Activity-1961
31. Population by Economic Activity of 1961-RuralIV-44-45
32. Population by Economic status, Age-Groups and Sex,-1961IV-46-47
33. Occupations of the Agricultural Labour Force-1961
Enumerators Booklet and Schedule ..... IV-46-47
Appendix IV-A
PART V-VILLAGE STATISTICS
V-1
Introduction ..... V-5
Summary Table by Tehsils ..... V-6
Summary Tables by Qanungo Halqas and Urban Localities ..... V-8
Jhang Tehsil ..... V-8
Urban Localities ..... V-8
Kot Isa Shah Qanungo Halqa ..... $\mathrm{V}-11$
Shah Jeewna Qanungo Halqa ..... V-13 ..... V-17
Jhang Qanungo Halqa
Jhang Qanungo Halqa
Mochiwala Qanungo Halqa ..... V-22
Maghiana Qanungo Halqa ..... V-25
Chela Qanungo Halqa ..... V-28
Massan Qanungo Halqa ..... V-33
Chiniot Tehsil ..... V-33
Urban Localities ..... V-33
Langar Makhdum Qanungo Halqa ..... V-36
Lalian Qanungo Halqa ..... V-38
Chiniot Qanungo Halqa ..... V-42
Aminpur Qanungo Halqa ..... V-50
Borana Qanungo Halqa ..... V-52
Bhowana Qanungo Halqa ..... V-55
Shorket Tehsil ..... V-55
Urban Localities ..... V-55
Hassu Belal Qanungo Halqa ..... V-57
Waryam Qanungo Halqa ..... V-61
Kakki Nau Qanungo Halqa ..... V-63
Shorkot Qanungo Halqa ..... V-65
Marnewala Qanungo Halqa ..... V-66
Garh Maharaja Qanungo Halqa ..... V-68
Ahmadpur Sial Qanungo Halqa
CENSUS ORGANISATION, WEST PAKISTAN ..... (i)
A-Enumeration Period, District Cansus OfficersB-Post Enumeration Period, Officers-in-Charge, Hand Sorting Centre(xi)

## LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Facing Page

1. Shrine of Hazrat Sultan Bahu (peace be upon him) Frontispiece
2. A horse dance ..... I-14
3. Levelling being done in the field. ..... I-14
4. A rural family going on journey ..... I-15
5. Woollen products of Woollen Centre, Jhang, on display ..... I-15
6. A youth in festive dress ..... I-20
7. A town lad in his native dress ..... I-20
8. A mother and her baby ..... I-21
9. A small girl in her native dress ..... I-2I
10. Building of Nur-Mahal Orphanage at Chiniot. ..... I-22
11. A young boy working in the field ..... I-22
12. Shrine of Hazrat Shah Burhan-who is known as the tutor of Jahangir, the Mughal Emperor ..... I-23
13. Shahı Mosque at Chiniot-built during the reign of Shah Jahan when Nawab Sadullah Khan Thahim was the Governor of Chiniot ..... I-23
14. Tomb of Hir-the heroine of the famous love story of Hir and Ranja ..... I-24
15. Shrine of Hazrat Sheikh Mohammad Ismail at Chiniot (peace be upon him). ..... I-24
16. A bridge over river Chenab near Chiniot ..... I-25
17. Gorge near Chiniot on the river Chenab ..... I-25

## LIST OF MAPS

|  |  |  |  | Facing Page |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. District Map | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... Inner back title |
| 2. Agricultural and Industrial Map | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | I-14 |

## DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

## JHANG

## PART-I

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

## COMPILED BY

MR. SARDAR MUHAMMAD
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CENSUS
LYALLPUR

EDITED BY

## CONTENTS

JHANG DISTRICT AT GLANCE
CHAPTER 1-GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

- I-3 CHAPTER 2-PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS
. 1-17

CHAPTER 3-IMPORTANT PLACES
CHAPTER 4-JHANG TOWN


Shrine of Hazrat Sultan Bahu (peace be upon him).

## JHANG DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1. AREA
2. POPULATION
3. DENSITY
4. SEX RATIO (FEMALES TO 1000 MALES)
5. LITERACY
6. CLIMATE
7. MAIN CROPS
8. MAIN LANGUAGES SPOKEN
9. TRIBES, IF ANY
10. ECONOMY
11. UNIVERSITY, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

## Colleges <br> High Schools

12. COMMUNICATIONS

## Metalled Roads <br> Un-metalled Roads <br> Railways

13. INDUSTIRES
14. IMPORTANT PLACES
15. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
(a) Tehsils
(b) Qanungo Halqas
(c) Union Councils
(d) Municipal Committees
(e) Town Committees
(f) Villages
.. 3,401 sq. miles.
.. 10,78,747 persons.
.. 317 persons per square miles.
.. 868
.. $\quad 11.86$ per cent.
. Hot in summer, cold in winter.
.. Wheat, Gram, Barley, Rice, Tobbaco,Maiz Sugar-cane and other Cereals.
.. Punjabi and Urdu
.. Syed, Rajput, Sial, Khoja, Rajbana, Jat and Baloch,
.. Agriculture and Labour.
.. 6
.. 26
.. 327 miles.
. 91 miles.
.. The district is connected with Peshawar, Multan and Karachí via Handewali and Shorkot Road.
.. Cotton Ginning and Ice factories, Carpets and Durris factories.
.. Tombs of Hir and Mirza Sahiban, Shorkot, Chiniot Town, Burj Kaura Mall, Trimmu Headworks, Rabwah and Lalian,
.. Jhang, Chiniot and Shorkot.
.. 20
.. 94
.. Jhang and Chiniot.
.. 3
.. I,047

## CHAPTER 1

## GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

### 1.1 NAME.

The district derives its name from the town of Jhang, close to which the original headquarters of the district were located. The name "Jhang" in the local dialect signifies a clump of trees, and it is probable that some prominent grove gave its name to the original settlement which the rise of Sial power raised to importance.

### 1.2 LOCATION.

The district lies in longitude $71.50^{\circ}$ and $73^{\prime}$ and tatitudes $30.50^{\circ}$ and $32^{\prime}$.

### 1.3 BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the district are as follows:-

On the north Shahpur and Guiranwala.
On the west Mianwali.
On the south Multan and Muzaffargarh.
On the east Lyailpur.

### 1.4 AREA.

The total area of the district is 3,401 sq. miles. Its position in respect of area is 39th in Pakistan and 32nd in West Pakistan.

### 1.5 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of the district presents three levels; on the extreme west are the high-dunes of the Thal; in the centre are the two lowlying river valleys, and on the extreme east is a portion of the old Sandal Bar.

The Thal desert appears to be the oldest geologic formation, similar in character to the Bikaner desert, of which it must at one time have formed a part when both were under the sea. Rolling sand-hills running in an almost uniform direction alternate with hollows of fairly good soil, but the depth of water is so great that agricultural wells are practically out of the question. There is therefore little or no cultivation in the Thal, though rain crops are sometimes obtained in favourable years. It affords an enormous grazing-ground inhabited by nomadic tribes and freely resorted to by cattle from the low-lands.

The sand-hills are due to the imperfectly understood action of the wind. Similar hills are found in the Vichhan and in the Kachhi, though, owing to the more recent formation of the soil, the effect of the wind has not been so complete there as in the Thal.

The river valleys contain three zones, the uplands or high land below the old river bank on each side of the present streams and far removed from the present action of the rivers. Here all cultivation prior to the introduction of canal irrigation was by the aid of wells, and, owing to the depth of water, well-sinking was expensive and well tenants difficult to retain. The soil is usually very fertile, though not so productive as in the Bar, and is poorer towards the south. With the extension of canal irrigation, this portion of the country has assumed a prosperous appearance.

## I-GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Between the upland and the river-bank comes the chahi zone. The land is not subject to the direct action of the river, but in favourable years gets a flooding from the river once or twice in the season. The character of the valleys, however, differs considerably. On the Chenab the silt left after the flood is much poorer than on the Jhelum, the river lies lower and overflows its banks less regularly and the soil generally is markedly inferior. Below the junction the country approximates more closely to the Jhelum, than to the Chenab riverain.

The third zone in the river valleys consists of the land along the banks of the actual streams. This land is flooded each year and any permanent habitation is impossible. The cultivation (confined practically to the rabi harvest) is almost entirely sailab, the risk of destruction making it dangerous to sink capital in well construction even where wells would be of benefit. The position of the owner of such land is one of great uncertainty; a late flood delays sowings, and an early flood frequently carries off his unharvested crops. In a single year the river may carry away or ruin by a deposit of sand a hundred acres of the richest soil. The improvement of land by river deposit, on the other hand, is a slower process; on the Chenab, indeed, twenty years of flooding is often insufficient to render eroded land fit for cultivation once more. On the Jhelum, once the river has left the land, five years generally cover the period within which the soil is restored to its former fertility. Below the junction, the period is usually somewhat longer.

### 1.6 GEOLOGY.

On both sides of the Chenab at Chiniot occurs a curious outcrop of rock of the same formation as the Kirana Hills of the Shahpur District and the Shahkot and Sangla rocks in Gujranwala. These hills are only 40
miles distant from the Salt Range, but the rocks are totally different from any that occurs there, and will correspond with the character of the transition rocks of the Aravali series. They consist of strong quartzites, with associated clay slates, forming steep ridges with a north-east to southwest strike. The oldest rocks of the Salt Range are probably very much younger than the strata of Kirana. Just above Chiniot the Chenab runs most picturesquely through a couple of gorges of these hills. A point worth noticing is that there is little or no rise in the surface of the country at the base of the rocks.

With the exception of these rocks, the whole district is an alluvial plain, much of it being of evidently quite recent formation. The oldest portion is probably the Thal. which is also the highest. The lower lying Bars are presumably a subsequent deposit, while the river valleys are of quite recent formation.

The origin of the Thal sand presents an interesting problem. Throughout the rest of the district there is no such accumulation. There are sand-dunes east of Kadirpur Bakhsha in the Vichhan, and again in Gilmala and Pirwala east of the Chenab below its junction with the Jhelum; but these are purely local, and have no doubt been formed from sand deposited in old river channels.

The most probable theory appears to be that the Rann of Cutch and the lower portion of the Indus Valley have been occupied by the sea in post-tertiary times, and the sand of the desert was derived from the shore. The accumulation of sand in a desert region is evidently due to the low rainfall and the consequent absence of streams, the effect being intensified by the porous nature of the soil. The partial distribution of the sand is no doubt due to the capricious action of the
wind. The absence of sand elsewhere than in the Thal is accounted for by the decreting action of the rivers on the hypothesis that the sands of the Bikaner desert and those of the Thal were in past ages continuous, and that the Bar tracts, lying as they do at a lower level, were subsequently deposited by fluvial action that had first eroded and carried away the sands. Subsequent decursion has carried away this new deposit where the river valleys now lie, the present riverain soil being again deposited at the level at which we now find it.

### 1.7 FLORA.

Among the trees of the district the Kikar and the Shisham are the most common and useful. They grow luxuriantly on both sides of the rivers, on every well and the edges of the fields. The wood is used for almost every agricultural purpose as also for the manufacture of furniture. Ber another hardy tree is also found throughout the district. Siris, Jand, Wan, Jal, Sarkanda, Kerir also thrive in various parts of the district. Date palm is not found in Chiniot tehsil, but it is found in abundance in Jhang and Shorkot tehsils. Akk is also in abundance in the district and goats and camels graze on it. The Munjkana is the characteristic plant of Chenab valley and plays so important a part in agriculture that it deserves to be specially mentioned.

It is found on the Jhelum and along the Chenab. There is hardly a village in which it is not to be seen. Its leaves are used for thatching houses, the Kana reeds being bound round the edges and across to strengthen the thatch. In the cold weather they are also given to animals like bhusa with grain or oil-cakes.

### 1.8 FAUNA.

The beasts of prey found in the district are wolf and the wild cat. Wolves are
almost now extinct due to the development of Thal area and habitation. The wild cat is also called the Bagar Billa. It seldom attacks man if it is harassed. Ravine deer are also available in the valley area. Jackals are found in great number along the Chenab and so are foxes. Pigs are found in various big Belas (river beds) along the river. Hares can be seen more or less all over the district.

Among the game birds Tiliar and the Sand Grouse, the Geese, the Duck, and the Quails are available in plenty. Wild geese (Koonj) also immigrate during the winter. Patridges are found all over the district. Several venomous snakes inhabit the district especially in the area lying between the Chenab and the Jhelum but their number is on the decrease. The horses of this district deservedly bear high reputation. The mares are esteemed by competent judges to be among the best in the Punjab. There is large number of different breeds of horses recognized among themselves by the zamindars of this district. They are usually named from some particular mares of super-excellent quality, and belong to a particular family.

The camels of this district are divided into the Thal camels, Thalwan, and those of the Bars, Bari. The Thal camel is much lighter beast than the Bar camel and cannot carry heavy loads.

The bullocks of this district are of standard size, and are bred with care. The zamindars do not purchase the high-class bullocks that are bred in Chakwal. Dhani bullocks are, however, found. Bullocks are put to work when 4 years old, and work well until they are 9 or 10 . The age of bullocks averages from 12 to 13 years. Donkeys, Mules etc., are also found in abundance in this district.

### 1.9 RIVERS AND NALLAHS.

The river Chenab and Jhelum pass through the district. The Chenab is a broad shallow stream, with a sluggish current and licentious course. Its deposits are sandy but its flood is extensive, and from the loose texture of the soil on its banks the moisture penetrates far inland. The deposits of the Upper Chenab are usually very sandy. The zamindars have a saying that it takes gold and gives copper referring to the difference between the land carried away and that thrown up. The Upper Chenab deposits require successive deposits of silt before they become fit for cultivation. The Jhelum bed is not wide, and the creeks are narrow and generally shallow. The silt deposited is of value, and the lands subject to floodsthough no longer as prosperous as before the introduction of the triple Project, furnish on the whole an attractive landscape. The northern half in particular is richer than the southern half.

The total area served by the spill of rivers is about one lakh acres. The rivers, Chenab and Jhelum, enter the district, on the north-east and north and travel roughly 86 and 42 miles respectively, to the point of confluence at Trimmu in the Jhang tehsil. Thereafter, the joint river covers another 6 miles within the boundaries of the Jhang tehsil and nearly 40 miles in the Shorkot tehsil. The rivers when flooded throw off large quantity of water in the neighbouring area and after scratching the surface of the earth in sailab area seed is scattered broadcast and the crop is then left to its fate. The crop is generally not so good as in the nehri area and gives a poorer yield.

### 1.10 MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

Reference has already been made to the mountains and hills in the Jhang district under the head geology. The only hills found in the district are situated on the river

Chenab between Chiniot and Rabwah. These hills are not so high and the rocks when broken are used as bajri for the construction of houses. The sand extracted from the river bed beneath is superior and is commonly used for building purpozes.

### 1.11 LAKES AND MARSHES.

The chief feature of the tract lying between the river valley and the Thal, and known as the Kachhi are the predominance of kallar and the absence of natural vegetation. The soil is so hard that water is not absorbed readily and it causes such rain as falls to run off into depressions. It is due to this that in a practically rainless tract there is a rather biggish though shallow, chhamb (marsh) in Rakh Ahmadpur and another small one in Pir Abdur Rehman. This water helps the growth of a thick stunted jungle of jand and kikar. The water evaporates slowly, and for six months in the year the depressions are more or less under water. This hollow on the right of the river has its counterpart on the left, and there is another chhamb in villages Bhaira Wiran and Khod Khara studded with a thick growth of jand, and underwater for the great portion of the year.

### 1.12 CLIMATE.

## (a) Temperature.

The maximum temperature in summer is 110 degrees and the minimum is 84 degrees, the summer mean being 89 . The hotest months are June, July and August. The mean maximum temperature during winter is 65.7 degrees and the mean minimum 41.2 degrees.

## (b) Rainfall.

The average rainfall during the year 1961 was $7.58^{\prime \prime}$.

### 1.13 NATURAL PHENOMENA.

Floods are a recurrent feature in the valleys of the rivers and cause extensive
damage. The town of Jhang-Maghiana is protected by a 15 miles long protective bund. Locust and hailstorms frequently visit the district and cause damage to the crops. Windstorms are common during the summer season, but they do not cause much damage.

### 1.14 HISTORY.

## (a) Early.

The early history of what is now the Jhang district, is greatly circumscribed by the fact that, at not very distant date, the now inhabited valleys of the Chenab and Jhelum rivers were subject to continual inundations in which conditions settled habitations were impossible. At this period the areas that were the Bars were probably the inhabited and cultivated portions of the country. The numerous thehs, or mounds, which indicate the sites of former towns and villages in the Bars, were indication of the presence of a considerable population and the frequent nallas, some of which have every appearance of being artificial, point to a high state of development of agriculture. As the river levels deepened the Bars no doubt had to be abandoned, the stoppage of floods and the increasing depth to spring-level making cultivation impossible. The higher portion of the river valleys were then occupied. High mounds were raised or chosen as the sites of villages, as much no doubt to raise the houses above flood-level as for protection against enemies. The mounds, of which the principal is that at Shorkot, are dotted about the higher lands of the southern portion of the district and again occur in the Vichhan, which suffers from floods both from the Chenab and the Jhelum; but in the north owing to the higher level of the country above the river, such precautions against flood were unnecessary and no mounds are found. It is said that Alexander of Macedon passed through a part of this district while going back to the sea. But all the same we get the first
glimpse of this district in Tuzk-e-Babri written by Babar. In the year 504-505 A.D. when Babar passed through the Khyber Pass and advanced on Peshawar he wrote "the Government of Bhera, Khushab and Chenab was held by Syed Ali Khan. He read the Khutba in the name of Iskandar Bhalol and was subject to him. Being alarmed at my inroad, he abandoned the town of Bhera, crossed the river Behat (Vehat is still the local name for Jhelum) and made Shivkot (Shorkot), a place in the district of Bhera his capital. After a year or two the Afghans having conceived suspicions against Syed Ali Khan on my account he became alarmed at their hostility and surrendered his country to Daulat Khan, who was Governor of Lahore. Daulat Khan gave Bhera to his eldest son Ali Khan, by whom it was now (1519) held". Ali Khan and his father were governors under the Lodhi dynasty of Delhi, then represented by Ibrahim Lodhi, the last of his line. Earlier in the same book Babar speaks of the country of Bhera, Khushab, Chenab and Chiniot as having been long in the possession of the Turks, and ruled over by the family of Timur Beg and his adherents and dependants ever since his invasion of India in 1398. The matter of most interest to the historian of Jhang is the locality and limits of these countries. Where was the Chenab country? Is the Shivkot, where Syed Ali Khan fled, the Shorkot of today? If so, how could Babar write of it as being in the district of Bhera, for the Khushab country must have intervened? Shivkot has been indentified with Shorkot, the Chenab country south of Chiniot and Khushab. Whether this is right or wrong, Jhang and Sials were not of sufficient importance to be mentioned at the commencement of the 16 th century A.D. They remained equally unknown and unnoticed during the two centuries that elapsed between Babar's first invasion and the accession to
the throne of Mohammad Shah in A.D. 1720.
It was not until the stirring times during which the dynasty of the Mughals tottered and fell, the half century that witnessed the rise of the Sikhs and the Marhattas, and the inroads of Ahmad Shah, that the Sials can be said to have been even temporarily independent. Previous to that period, the country was probably held by detached settlers of older date ; in Jhang and Shorkot by the Nauls, Bhangus, Mangans Marlas and Dabs, whom the Sials overpowered and in Chiniot by stronger clans of Lalis, Harals, Bhattis and Nissowanas, whom they never succeeded in subduing. The country was ruled usually from Bhera, and sometimes from Muitan. The collection of revenue from nomad population inhabiting the Bar and the deserts of the Thal could never have been easy, and was probably seldom attempted. The power and influence of the Sials was limited to the suburban areas of Jhang which was included in the Governments of Chiniot, Shorkot and Khushab and the throne of Delhi was occupied by the Lodhis. There were however, no resident governors and the Sials paid their revenue to the Nauls who were then dominent in this part of the country. Mal Khan once visited Chiniot, obtained the farman of the Jhang revenues from the Governor and established contacts with the Mughal Empire directly for the first time. No important event occured till Walidad Khan 12th in decent from Mal Khan gained power and ruled this area. Walidad Khan was by far the most able chieftain that ever ruled the Sials. His talent for civil administration was only equalled by his skill and success as a military leader. Under his beneficent rule the people first learnt what justice was; severe punishments and rigorous enforcement of the law put a stop to crime, a moderate assessment of land revenue resulted in an extension of cultivation and the construction
of a number of wells that now seems fabulous while the kingdom of the Sials advanced to limits that it never knew before, and has never reached since. When Walidad Khan succeeded his father, the boundaries of his kingdom were most narrow. Within a few miles of the Jhang Fort to the north lay lands that acknowledged the sway of the Mahhi chief of Khiwa. Southward another and more powerful chief a Nithrana Sial with his headquarters Mirak Sial, 26 miles from Jhang, ruled over the country from Shorkot to within 12 or 15 miles of Jhang. In the Vichhan was the independent chief of Massan, a Sahibana Sial, whose territory marched with that of the Bhairo Khokhars to the north and with the villages of the Shah Jiwana ilaka, subject to the Sayyid Latif Shah descendant of Pir Fateh Khan, on the northeast. Beyond the Sayed came the lands of the Rihan chief of Kalowal. Across the Chenab, Rashidpur was the seat of the Sial chiefs, sprung from the same stock as Walidad and whom he never in the height of his power regarded as other than allies. Eastward the sovereignty of the Bar was disputed by the Kharals, represented by the Kamalia chief. The relation in which those chiefs stood to the ruling power in the first quarter of the 18th century is not clear, but this much appears that they were independent of the Jhang Sials, and probably paid (or often did not pay) their revenue direct to the governors of Chiniot and Multan. As was the custom, as his ancester Mal Khan had done with the Nauls, so did Walidad Khan with these neighbouring chiefs of Khiwa, Massan, Shorkot, Mirak and Kamalia. He first obtained from the Lahore governor the right to collect their revenue tribute, and his next step was to make them subject to himself. His first object was secured by stratagem. The Delhi empire was fast hastening to its dissolution; and when the time came for payment of revenue Walidad pretended to be ill, and
delayed payment. At the same time, he contrived to have hints conveyed to the neighbouring chiefs that he was a defaulter only because the Government of the day was too weak to enforce the collection of its dues. The rival chiefs fell into the snare and refused payment. No sooner had they thus publicly thrown off the yoke than Walidad Khan repaired to Chiniot and paid in his revenue. The Dilhi governor complained of the conduct of the other chiefs and Walidad at once offered to pay up their revenue also if their countries were made over to him. His offer was accepted. A small force of cavalry was deputed to assist him, and Walidad then sent for the chiefs who obeyed the summons. They were thrown into prison for a short time, but were subsequently released and granted service jagirs. The subjection of these chiefs was followed by the reduction of the Sayed ruler of Rajoa, Latif Shah, and of the Khokhars of Mari and Bhairo. An invasion of the Balochis of Sahiwal in aid of the Khokhars was also repelled with loss by his general, Sharif Khan Aliana. Izzat Bakhsh Rihan was his deputy in Kalowal. It is not known how Walidad Khan acquired the Kalowal Ilaka, but most probably he obtained it as a portion of the Chiniot Province. The governorship of the Chiniot Province was next bestowed upon the loyal (for he never professed himself other than the slave of the Delhi empire) and fortunate Sial chief. His supremacy was now acknowledged over the whole of the country included in the district of Jhang as it at present exists, together with large slices of the neighbouring districts, of Montgomery and Dera Ismail Khan. He died in 1747 at Sodra, near Wazirabad, while in attendance of Maharaja Kaura Mal, the governor of Multan.

His successor, Inayatullah was his nephew, and had also married his daughter. This chief was little inferior as an administrator to
his uncle, and in military genius was probably more than his equal. He is said to have fought and won 22 battles. He reigned 40 years, from 1747 to 1787 . Able as he was, he could notstem the relentless wave of the Sikh victroies and at his death the Sial ascendancy was clearly on the wane. Amid encroachments of the Bhangi Sardars from the north, inroads from Multan on the south, successive raids by the plundering freebooters that accompanied Ahmad Shah's invasions, attacks by the Balochis and Tiwanas and disunion and dissensions among the Sials themselves, it was no easy matter to steer the ship of Sial rule safely into haven.

There are more facts about Inayatullah Khan's reign than any other. At the commencement he associated his brother-in-law Shahdat Khan with him in the chieftainship. They sat on one throne, sheathed their swords in one scabbard and ate and drank together and, in a word rivalled in their friendship the most renowned examples afforded by antiquity. This fraternal affection did not last long. A quarrel took place. Shahdat Khan left Jhang and withdrew to Kadirpur. He got an army together there and marched upon Jhang. After crossing the Chenab he was met at Sultanpur by Inayatullah Khan, and was there defeated and slain. Meanwhile an Afghan named Din Muhammad had seized upon Mari beyond Kot Isa Shah, but Inayatullah, after disposing of Shahdat Khan marched against the invader and defeated and drove him out of the Jhang territory. The Sials of Rashidpur had now become powerful, and were noted for their turbulence and bravery. To punish them for some disobedience, Inayatullah obtained the aid of some Durrani horsemen from the governor of the day and harried their lands. In return for this, forty horsemen of the Sials of Rashidpur gave the chief a taste of their quality by taking him prisoner at Jhang, and carrying him off
under the eyes of his army to Rashidpur; they kept him in confinement in the castle of Sat in the Thal for six months. Apparently, neither during this, nor the previous reign, had the rule of the Sials extended very far down the right bank of the Chenab, for among Inayatullah's achievements are reckoned his defeat of the two Sikhs who were the sub-governors of Islamabad, and the annexation of their territories. This incensed the governor of Multan, and an ambuscade was laid by Inayatullah while on a visit to Shorkot. He, however, got word of the plan from the Sarganas of Kund Sargana, and collecting an army of Kathias and Kamlana, Rajbana and Sargana Sials, defeated the Multan troops with great slaughter at Kotla Afghanan close by Shorkot. At one time Inayatullah found it politic to pay Malik Sher Tiwana blackmail as the cheapest way of protecting the outlying pargana of Mari, subsequently thinking himself strong enough, he discontinued the payment. Sher Khan then assembled his clan, and, driving the Sials out of Khai, a few miles north of the present district boundary on the right bank of the Jhelum, laid seige to Kot Langer, now Thatti Langer, just inside the present boundary. Here Inayatullah met and defeated the Tiwana force. Both sides are said to have had some Sikh chiefs, as auxiliaries. At another period the Sial chief defeated and subdued the Balochis of Haiderabad in the Thal. He also took the fort of Uch founded by a Bilot Sayed who had settled in the Kachhi during his reign. It was in this reign that the Bhangi Sardars first made their power felt. In about 1760 A.D. Hari Singh ravaged Jhang and imposed tribute. In 1778 A.D. Inayatullah ceased to pay tribute, and recaptured Chiniot, but it had apparently again fallen into the hands of the Bhangis before his death. It is related of Inayatullah that he met Jahan Khan, the grand father of Dost Muhammad Khan of

Kabul, while on his way back from Hindustan, who asked for one of his sisters in marriage. There were three or four unmarried but the proud Sial sent word to Bhawani Das, his Diwan, to have them alt married at once, and declined the proferred alliance on the ground that he had no sister unmarried.

After the death of Inayatullah Khan the encroachments of Sikhs attained enormous properties and the Sials could not withstand their advance. The internal feud made them even weaker and eventually in 1801 A.D. they were completely reduced by Ranjit Singh.

Before the treaty of Bherowal the British Government undertook to maintain the authority of the Lahore Darbar and to administer the affairs of the Puniab during the minority of the young Maharaja Dilip Singh. Officers from East India Company's service were selected to carry out summary settlement of the land revenue. The Jhang district with the exception of the Garh Maharaja and Ahmedpur Ilaqas, had been occupied in 1846 by the British Darbar during the contest between the Lahore Government and Mul Raj and when peace was made, it was retained, although it had previously formed portion of the Multan Province, and been held by Sawan Mall. Upon annexation of the Punjab in 1849 the whole of the District of Jhang passed under British sovereignty

On annexation, the old fiscal divisions of the Sikhs were retained within the Tehsil Boundary. There were then three Tehsils namely Jhang, Chiniot and Qadirpur, Subsequent changes of boundary took place and Qadirpur Tehsil was given up and that of Shorkot constituted in 1861. The division of the district into three tehsils of Chiniot, Jhang and Shorkot dates from this period and after independence this division
has been maintained uptil now. No important event took place till 1947 when partition of the country took place. The construction of Rabwah, the centre of Ahmadia Community, situated close to the Chenab across the town of Chiniot and the rocks has been the only change since Independence. Previously the District was included in Multan Division but it has been affiliated with the new Sargodha Division since December, 1960.

### 1.15 ADMINISTRATION.

The district is under the general control of a Deputy Commissioner, who combines the functions of a District Magistrate as well as Collector. He is also responsible for the coordination of the functions of all nationbuilding departments in the district. On the judicial side, he is assisted by an Additional District Magistrate/Daftardar and three Magistrates at Jhang and one resident Magistrate at Chiniot, while on the revenue side, he is assisted by a Revenue Assistant/ Daftardar with a Tehsildar and a NaibTehsildar in each tehsil. For revenue administration, the district is divided into 3 Tehsils, namely Jhang, Chiniot and Shorkot, and two Sub-Tehsils namely, Ahmedpur and Lalian, who have their headquarters at these respective places.

The police administration is vested in the District Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by one Deputy Superintendent of Police, on the executive side. For Police administration the district is divided into 12 police stations.

The judicial administration of the district is under the charge of a District and Sessions Judge, who is assisted by 2 Civil Judges.

The other departments functioning in the district with their head of offices are as
follows:-

1. Agriculture . Assistant Director of Agriculture, Jhang.
2. Animal Hus- Assistant Director. bandry.
3. Co-operative ..Assistant Registrar.
4. P.W.D. (B\&R) Executive Engineer, Construction Division, P. W. D.
5. P.W.D. (Irriga- Executive Engineer, tion).

Jhang Canal and Executive Engineer Trimmu Headworks.
6. Public Health District Health and Medical Officer.
7. Education /\{ . . District Inspector/ Inspectress of Schools.
8. Food .. District Food Controller.
9. Basic Demo- Assistant Director, cracies. Basic Democracies.
10. Excise and Excise and Taxation Taxation. Officer.
11. Income-tax .. Income-tax Officer, Jhang.
12. Postal ...Post Master, Jhang.

### 1.16 BASIC ${ }_{\text {D }}$ DEMOCRACIES.

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

|  |  | Number of members |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Name of Council |  | Number |  |
|  |  | Elected | Appointed |  |
| 1. District Council | $\ldots$ | 1 | - | 20 |
| 2. Tehsil Councils | $\ldots$ | 3 | - | 30 |
| 3. Union Councils | $\ldots$ | 94 | 935 | 449 |
| 4. Town Committees | $\ldots$ | 3 | 20 | 14 |

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

| Name |  | Number <br> of Union <br> Committees | Elected | Appointed |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jhang | $\ldots$ | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Chiniot | $\ldots$ | 5 | 5 | 5 |

The District Council consists of 40 members of whom 20 are appointed, 20 are official members. The representatives of all the Departments in the district are members of the District Council.

### 1.17 IRRIGATION.

(a) Canals.

Land is irrigated through canals, tubewells and wells. All canals are perennial and irrigate a total area of $9,33,556$ acres of land. The milage of the Canals running
in the district is given below:Name Jhang Branch .. 36
Lower Jhelum Canal .. 60
Haveli Project Canal .. 18
(b) Tube-well and Open Surface Wells.

There are 648 tube-wells and 17,611 open surface wells which irrigate 74,692 and 99,727 acres of land respectively. 27 tube-wells were installed in the year 1954 to bring government wasteland under cultiva-
tion under the Grow More Food Campaign. The Co-operative Department have also organized 22 co-operative tube-well societies among 359 tenants who have been allotted land under this scheme. These tube-wells will serve an area of 11,043 acres and have been installed in the Gumnana, Khriana and Sheikhana villages.

## (c) Spill Water of Rivers.

The total area served by the spill of rivers is about one lakh acres. The rivers Chenab and Jhelum water the Jhang District and throw off large quantity of water in the neighbouring area; and after scratching the surface of the earth in Sailab area seed is scattered broadcast and the crop is then left to its fate. The crop is generally not so good as in the Nahri area and gives a poorer yield.

### 1.18 AGRICULTURE.

(a) Main Crops.

The main crops during Rabi are wheat, gram, barley, toria, sarson and tobacco and in Kharif cotton, sugarcane, jawar, barja and mash. In addition to these two main crops, there are subsidiary crops known as Zaid Rabi and Awail Rabi.

The area under principal crops is given below :-

|  |  | Acres |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Wheat | $\ldots$ | $4,32,584$ |
| Barley | $\ldots$ | 11,170 |
| Gram | $\ldots$ | $7,72,648$ |
| Toria | $\ldots$ | 3,104 |
| Sarson | $\ldots$ | 11,663 |
| Tobacco | $\ldots$ | 3,251 |
| Rice | $\ldots$ | 21,302 |
| Jawar | $\ldots$ | 25,770 |
| Bajra | $\ldots$ | 38,056 |
| Maize | $\ldots$ | 42,272 |
| Mung, Mash | $\ldots$ | 6,110 |
| Sugar-cane | $\ldots$ | 31,615 |
| Cotton American |  | $1,34,053$ |
| Desi Cotton | .. | 648 |

## (b) Gross Husbandry Practice : Method of Sowing and Harvesting.

Wheat is sown by broadcasting the seed, by kera, or by pora. It is harvested through manual labour by sickles.

Gram is sown by pora, kera and by broadcasting the seed usually in riverain tracts. It is harvested by sickles through manual labour.

The tobacco is sown as nursery, and young plants are transplanted. The crop is is harvested by sickles.

Cotton is sown by broadcasting in some cases, but in most cases it is sown in lines by single row cotton drill. The Kappas is picked by women-folk and children and the stem is cut afterwards by sickles.

Sugar-cane is sown in watter by putting in stem sets in a furrow. It is irrigated immediately after sowing. The stem sets are put in lines from 2 ft . to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. It is also sown in trenches mixed with tobacco onions and mellons etc. The crops when ready is cut, stripped and crushed in the cane crushing mills to extract juice. The juice is then boiled to manufacture Gur, Shakar and sugar.

Implements used are Munah Hall, Karah and Carts. The power employed is generally bullocks or camels. Tractors are used by progressive zamindars especially in Chiniot tehsil for ploughing and cultivating the fields. Complete mechanised farming however, is not practised anywhere in the district.

## (c) Use of Fertilizer.

Nitrogenous fertilizer like ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, urea etc. are being used in the district for sugar-sane, cotton, maize, rice, wheat and fodder crops. The increase in yields is definitely affected by
the addition of these fertilizer.

### 1.19 HORTICULTURE.

The main fruits grown in the district, are citrus, mangoes, guava, and dates. Most of the gardens are located in the canal irrigated area, but gardens are being planted on Chahi lands with the installation of tubewells. The total area under gardens in the district is 2,879 acres. The dates are mainly produced in Chela, Rajhana, Kot Kalan, Kabli, Massan, Jalalpur Kamlana, and Mirak Sial. The gardens of citrus, mangoes and guava are situated in Shah Jiwana in tehsil Jhang, Thati Alchi, Basti Veriyam, Jalalpur Kamlana and Dab Kalan in Shorkot tehsil.

The principal vegetables grown in the district are: Tinda, karela, Ladies-fingers, Lalitori, Ghia, Chapan Kadu, Cheena Kadu, Onion, Garlic, Radish, Brinjals, Carrots, Turnips, Spinach, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Peas, Tomatoes and Potatoes. The total area under vegetable is 5,404 acres.

### 1.20 WATER-LOGGING AND SALINITY.

The water-logged area is mostly found in Chiniot tehsil. An area of 12,226 acres has been affected by water-logging out of which 4,936 acres have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation. The Assistant Land Reclamation Officer with headquarters at Garh Maharaja is carrying on the necessary experiments to reclaim such area and eliminate the menace of water-logging and salinity.

There are 1,053 villages out of which 804 have been affected by Thur. The total area so affected in these villages comes to $2,90,804$ acres out of which $1,16,983$ acres are cultivated Thur and 1,73,821 waste and barren (not fit for cultivation). The percentage of Thur and water-logging to the total area comes to 13 per cent and one per cent respectively.

### 1.21 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY..

For production of cows, buffaloes, and horses in the district cow-bulls of Dajal breed and Sahiwal breed, buffalo bulls of Ravi and Neeli breed, horse stallians of Biloch breed and thorough bred are maintained at different veterinary hospitals and villages to improve the breed. Rams of Lohi breed are also available for interested breeders to improve the breed in sheep population.

Live-stock farms at Shah Jiwana are worth mentioning. Each farm comprises an area between 6 to 8 squares and maintain about 80 cow-bulls/buffaloes of special breed.

The horse breeding farm at Shah Jiwana is well known. It comprises an area of 8 squares and some 100 horse stallians of thorough breed are maintained for breeding purposes.

No sheep breeding operation is taken up on large scale by any zamindar or breeder of course, sheep flocks varying from 10 to 50 in number are met with in almost every village.

There is a small Poultry Farm maintained by Animal Husbandry Department at Jhang Sadar.

### 1.22 MEDICAL.

There are 36 hospitals and dispensaries of all categories working in this district. Their classification is: State Public (3), State Special (6), Local Fund (8), Rural (15), Subsidized dispensaries (2) and Private charitable hospitals (2).

Number of beds:-
Males Females
Hospitals $\quad 80 \quad 24$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Dispensaries } & 7 & 7\end{array}$


A horse dance.



A rural family going on journey.


Woollen products of Woollen Centre, Jhang, on display.

## SYMBOLS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

Name of Tehsil＿ －－－－－－－－－－－－－－ $\square$
International Boundary $\square$
District


Tehsil

## SYMBOLS FOR AGRICULTURE

Acreage sown is indicated by size and style of lettering
Acreage sown kind of crops


## 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.

### 1.23 COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) Metalled and Un-metalled Roads.

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

| Name | Milage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Jhang-Bagh-Toba Tek Singh- <br> Kamalia-Chichawatni and <br> Burewala road. | 13 |
| Jhang-Gojra-Sumandri-Lyall- <br> pur. | 14 |
| Jhang-Mochiwala-Nawan- <br> Lahore-Lyallpur. | 22 |
| Jhang-Chiniot |  |
| Jhang-Sargodha Road-Jhang- <br> Trimmu head-Bhakkar Road. | 65 |
| Jhang-Garh Maharaja-Ahmed- <br> pur-Muzaffargarh. | 62 |

Jhang-Shorkot-Multan Road. 10
Jhang-Trimmu Head-Wasuas- 60 tana-Kot Shakir-Khushab Road.

Jhang-Shah Jiwana-Barana-
22
Lalian Road.
Railway Station to Town
Shorkot.
Garh Maharaja-Leiah Road

Besides there are the following un-metalled Roads within the district :-

Name
Milage
Lyallpur -Bhowana Road via20

Aminpur.

Gojra-Bhowana via Khairwala. 26
Shorkot to Dab Kalan .. 13
Shorkot -Badh Rajhan .. 4
Shorkot-Garh Maharaja .. 13
Shorkot-Darkhana .. 10
Shorkot-Gojra .. 5

## (b) Railway.

The district is connected with Sargodha. Peshawar, Multan, Karachi via Handewali and Shorkot Road. The important railway stations on this line are Shorkot Road, Jhang, and Shah Jiwana. The Chiniot town is connected with the headquarters town by road. By rail the distance is longer and one has to travel via Shorkot or via Handewali to reach Chiniot.

## (c) Ferry Service.

Ferry service is available at 27 places in the Chiniot tehsil.

### 1.24 INDUSTRIES.

(a) Large/Small.

There is no large scale Industry in the district.

The Government Woollen Centre, Jhang, manufactures blankets for supply to Pakistan Army. Carpets and Durries are also produced for sale among Government departments and the public.

Cotton Ginning factories and Ice factories are located in this district.

## (b) Cottage.

There is a large number of hand looms and power looms at Jhang and the town is regarded as a great market of Khaddar.

The wood carving and masonry of Chiniot is very famous. The carved woodwork turned out by the Chiniot Carpenters is, as fine as any work of the kind in the Punjab, and fine examples of their art can be seen in the carved doors and windows of the houses of th: well-to-do persons. Masons from Chiniot are said to have been employed in building the Taj Mahal and the architect
of the Golden Temple at Amritsar was a Chiniot Mason.

### 1.25 LAND REFORMS.

As many as 37 landowners of the Jhang district were affected by the Land Reforms envisaged therein. The involving total area of $1,04,919$ acres out of which 58,556 acres were resumed by the Government. Out of the
resumed area 36,463 acres were sold to 2,564 tenants and 101 small landowners.

### 1.26 COLONISATION.

Consequent upon the introduction of tube-well and well-sinking schemes considerable uncommanded area has been brought under cultivation. This has resulted in the increase of food production..

## CHAPTER 2

## PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS

### 2.1 POPULATION.

The total population enumerated in 1961 Census was $10,78,747$ out of which $5,77,436$ were males and $5,01,311$ females. The population enumerated in 1951 Census excluding non-Pakistanis was $8,75,531$ out of which $4,70,908$ were males and females
were $4,04,623$. The percentage increase during the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 works out to 23.21 -the percentage of increase amongst the males 22.62 and among the females 23.90 . The sub-joined statement indicates the population growth in the district for the period 1901 to 1961 :-

STATEMENT
TOTAL POPULATION AND VARIATION 1901 to 1961

| Population | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $4,26,225$ | $5,24,803$ | $5,70,559$ | $6,64,833$ | $8,21,631$ | $8,76,761$ | $10,78,747$ |
| Increase/Decrease of Population <br> over preceding Census. |  | 98,578 | 45,756 | 94,274 | $1,56,798$ | 55,130 | $2,01,986$ |
| Percentage of increase/decrease <br> over preceding Census. |  | 23.1 | 8.7 | 16.5 | 23.6 | 6.7 | 23.04 |

### 2.2 DENSITY.

The average density of population per square mile in the district works out to 317. The position of the district in order of population is 31st in Pakistan and 15th in West Pakistan. In order of density the district stands 29th in Pakistan and 13th in West Pakistan.

### 2.3 URBAN/RURAL POPULATION.

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

|  |  | 1961 | 1951 | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1961 |
| Total | $\ldots$ | $10,78,747$ | $8,76,761$ | 100.00 |
| Rural | $\ldots$ | $9,05,939$ | $7,41,454$ | 83.98 |
| Urban | $\ldots$ | $1,72,808$ | $1,35,307$ | 16.02 |

The areas classified as urban in the district in the 1961 Census were Jhang Municipality, Ahmadpur Sial, Chiniot Municipality, Shorkot Town, Lalian Town, and Rabwah Town.

In respect of urbanisation the district has registered an increase of 27.72 per cent over the decennial period, which shows the extent of mobility of the population. The principal reasons for mobility are industrialisation, and greater educational and employment opportunities in Urban localities.

### 2.4 LANGUAGES AND LITERACY.

The principal mother tongue of the district is Punjabi. The other important language spoken in the district is Urdu. The percentage of people speaking different
languages in the district is indicated in the table below:-

| Language | Percentage |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Punjabi | $\ldots$ | 96.2 |
| Urdu | $\ldots$ | 8.2 |

The number of literates recorded in the 1961 Census is $1,27,926$ out of which $1,04,881$ are males and 23,045 females, which gives an over-all percentage of 11.86 . Considering the literacy figures by sex, the percentage of literacy amongst males is 18.16 and females 4.60 .

The position of the district in respect of literacy in Pakistan is 30th and in West Pakistan 18th.

### 2.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS.

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

|  |  | Total | Males | Females |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Post Graduates |  | 180 | 149 | 31 |
| Graduates | $\ldots$ | 625 | 566 | 59 |
| Under Graduates | 1,626 | 1,379 | 247 |  |
| Matric | $\ldots$ | 7,605 | 6,940 | 665 |
| Middle | $\ldots$ | 17,097 | 15,329 | 1,758 |
| Primary | $\ldots$ | 42,819 | 36,562 | 6,257 |
| Below Primary | $\ldots$ | 43,421 | 36,649 | 6,772 |

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

|  |  | Total | Males | Females |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Education | $\ldots$ | 1,863 | 1,475 | 388 |
| Medical | $\ldots$ | 443 | 414 | 29 |
| Engineering | $\ldots$ | 196 | 173 | 23 |
| Agriculture | $\ldots$ | 259 | 233 | 26 |
| Commerce | $\ldots$ | 27 | 19 | 8 |
| Law | $\ldots$ | 81 | 77 | 4 |
| Other professions | 18 | 18 | - |  |

### 2.6 ETHNOGRAPHY.

## Races and Tribes.

The principal tribes of the district are Sayyids, Qureshis, Rajputs Sials, Raj-Banas, Bharwanas, Kamlanas, Jangianas, Bhattis, Khokhars, Jat, Nissowanas, Gillotars, Lalis, Nauls, Sapras, Thahims, Kathias etc., A brief account of each is given below :-

## (a) Sayyids.

The Sayyids claim descent from the daughter of the Prophet. The chief families of the district are those of Shah Daulat (with headquarters at Rajoa) of Shah Jiwana and in Shorkot the Sayyids of Uch, all of which are Bukhari families. But there are numerous other sections. The majority of the Sayyids are found in the Chiniot and Jhang tehsils in both of which they own large area of land. In Shorkot they are not so numerous, but hold a few villages. Practically all Sayyids have names ending in Shah, an appelation adopted by some Qureshis and some other tribes. The Sayyids maintain a proper dignity and the more influential families are held in respect by the people.

## (b) Gillani Sayyids.

Apart from the Bukhari Sayyids, who predominate in the district there are some Gillani Sayyid families of importance. The foremost amongst these is the Gillani family of Pirkot Sidhana. The Gillanis of Pirkot Sidhana are descendants of one Sayyid Abdul Qadir Gillani, whose mausoleum is situated in that village, and where every year there is an Urs and a fair.

## (c) Qureshis.

Next in importance to the Sayyids, come the Qureshis, who occupy in Shorkot the same place as that occupied by the Sayyids in Chiniot and Jhang. The chief

Qureshi families of the district are those of Haveli Bahadur Shah, Pir Abdur Rahman and Hassu Balel in Shorkot and of Haveli Shaikh Raju, Dosa and Shah Shakur in Jhang.

The Qureshis of Shah Shakur, Dosa and Hassu Balel are Hashmi Qureshis and are allied to the Multan family of Baha-wal-Haq. The rest claim a relationship to the Hashmi Qureshis springing from generation previous to Bahawal Haq.

The other tribes of semi-religious character are the Kokaras (or Nekodars) who are scattered all over the district and own villages in all three tehsils. They claim to be a branch of the Hashmi Qureshis, and to have descended from Shaikh Nasir-ud-Din, who settled in Shaikh Wahan in Bahawalpur territory in the 15 century.

## (d) Jhandirs.

The Jhandirs are a very interesting tribe holding a few villages in the south of Shorkot; the other members of the tribe live in the Multan and Muzaffargarh districts. One tradition about them is that their name is derived from Jhanda, a standard, as their ancestor had been a standard-bearer to the Prophet or some of this descendants. It is more probable that it alludes to the flag with which a fakir distinguished his dwelling place. The tribe is, as a whole, well educated, and forms a strong and hard working community.
(e) Chishtis.

The Chishtis are not frequent in the district and own but little land.

## ( $f$ ) Khojas.

The trading class of the district are the Khojas; the Khoja community is centred at Chiniot. They have amassed considerable wealth from extensive trading. Most of the
textile mills and silk mills in Lyallpur are owned by them.
(g) Rajputs Sials.

The history of Jhang district is mainly connected with the rise and fall of the Sials. They migrated to the Chenab in the vicinity of Shorkot in the 14th century and spread north and south along the river and the Thal. They ruled over Jhang for about 300 years when the Sikhs defeated them and conquerred their country. They are brave, hospitable, and hard working. They are very fond of sport, especially tent-pegging.

## (h) Rajbanas.

After the leading family of Jalakhananas (a sub-division of the Chuchkanas), the most numerous and important family is that of Rajbanas of the Shorkot tehsil. Most of the country west of the Chenab from Mad Raibana to the Muzaffargarh boundary is held by Rajbanas; and Badh Rajbana, east of the Chenab is owned by an important section.

## (i) Bharwanas.

The Bharwanas have risen to considerable importance in recent years. As they were pastoral in their pursuit, rather than agricultural, most of their villages are in the high uplands, and are of vast size. Before canal irrigation they were but sparsely populated and not very profitable, whereas now they have some of the most densely cultivated villages in the district. The Bharwana settlements are at Kaim Bharwana in Shorkot, Dhuin Muhammad, south of Jhang, and at Satiana, Mukhiana and Sultanpur, north of the town all east of the Chenab. There is also a colony at Chund Bharwana on the railway west of the river; but these Bharwanas are not closely connected with the rest.

## (j) Kamlanas.

The Kamlanas own several villages east of the Chenab, south of Shorkot, centering round Jalalpur Kamlana, the tribe's headquarter. The Kamlanas at first were residents in the country now ccoupied by the villages of Majhi Sultan and Chayanwala and the intervening tract, but they were driven out by the Bharwanas and retreated southwards to Jalalpur, where they are still located. A Kamlana graveyard is still to be seen at Majhi Sultan.

## (k) Janijanas.

The Janjianas are a fairly widely distributed family in the Shorkot tehsil; they have assumed the title Mian in contradistinction to the usual Mahr. Their chief villages are Kharanwala and Kot Mapal.

## (I) Jats.

- The Nissowanas are a pure Jat tribe, though sometimes recorded as Rajputs. They inhabit the northern corner of the Chiniot tehsil and have a few villages in the Shahpur district. They have no connection whatever with the Sials, in spite of the termination 'ana' and are akin to the Tiwanas. They are a fine people fearless and full of pugnacity.


## (m) Gilotara.

Between the Nissowanas and the river come the Gilotars, a tribe confined entirely to this district. Their villages, with two exceptions, lie entirely on the river-bank. The cause or consequence of this is that they are great cattle-owners and used to take their cattle into the Sandal Bar, where they were given land. They are good agriculturists, and all their villages are well and carefully cultivated.

## (n) Nauls.

The only Jat tribe of any importance in the Jhang tehsil are the Nauls, who hold
several villages near Jhang and in the Kachhi. The Nauls are interesting as being one of the earliest tribes which settled in the district. having occupied the lowlands of the Chenabround Jhang before the Sials. They are swarther than the rest of the inhabitants and speak a more rough dialect. Their traditions carry them back to Dhan, a Raja of Bikaner, who settled in Jhang while the country was under a dynasty of Brahmin kings. Naul, from whom the tribe takes its name. The Sials for some time after their first arrival, were subject to the Nauls and paid tribute through them, but eventually overcame them under the leadership of Mal Khan, Chuchkana. The principal villages of the tribe are Kot Naulan in the Kachhi, and Pakkewala, Bili and Habib near Jhang.

## (o) Sapras.

The Sparas are a numerous tribe found associated with the Bharwana Sials in almost all their villages, and hold very large grants in the colony part of the Jhang tehsil. The Sparas are a fine manly lot and can give a good account of themselves in a fight. Nothing is known of their origin.

## (p) Thahims.

The Thahims of Chiniot, though numerically un-important and owning little land, deserve mention for their connection with Chiniot, where one of their tribes, Nawab Sadulla Khan, was governor in the time of Shah Jahan.

## (q) Kathias.

The Kathias are one of the more important tribes of the Montgomery district. They own several villages in the upland east of Shorkot. They are said to have gained a footing in the Jhang district in the days of Inayatullah Khan when the Kathias, being displeased with his treatment of them, they left their land at Jalalpur and went down


A youth in festive dress.


A town lad in his native dress.


A mother and her baby.


A small girl in_her native dress.
south and settled in the country of the Multan Nawab. With the help of the Nawab's forces they fought Inayatullah and defeated him. At last a compromise was reached and the Kathias were restored their original villages.

## ( $r$ ) Baluch.

There is a considerable number of Baluchs in the district but with one or two exceptions, all their villages lie to the west of the Chenab. Among them are to be found representatives of almost every clan and tribe. They possess no distinctive moral or physical features distinguishing them from other tribes; they are good agriculturists and especially in the Kachhi cultivate their own holdings.

The Baloches have numerous conpicuous villages among them Mari Shah Sakhira, Kot Shakir, Chhatta and Kadirpur Bakhsha in the Jhang tehsil and Bulla in Shorkot.

### 2.7 DRESS.

The rich zamindars mostly wear clothes of superior quality. Generally the zamindar's dress is a white cloth tied round his loins and reaching halfway below the knee, called Majhla and another white cloth thrown over his shoulders called chaddar. Another piece of thin cloth called Pag is twisted round his head, leaving the top bare and a pair of shoes complete his attire. In the cold weather he wears in addition a blanket Kambal. The urban population especially the refugees wear shirt and Dhoti and the educated class wears European dress.

### 2.8 FOOD.

The staple food is chappati of barley or wheat flour, butter milk, green grams and vegetables. Bajra, Jowar and Maizẹ are also eaten. Every zamindar takes two meals a day and drinks milk and lassi. The urban population mostly depend on chappatis, pulses, vegetables, mutton and beef.

The food of poor classes is less nourishing, but the health of the general population is finely good.

### 2.9 DWELLING HOUSES.

The population living in thetowns build pacca houses with tiles and cement. Normally every house has two to three rooms with a kitchen, latrine and a bath and a spacious courtyard where the family can sleep during summer under the open sky. Recently buildings of modern designs are coming up and even in villages pacca houses of modern pattern have been built. In villages the houses are generally kacha which can be divided into three kinds.
(1) Kothi or Kothri, a square mud house, containing sometimes one, and sometimes two with a front room, and sometimes without; the roof is also of mud, and flat.
(2) Sahl, the commonest kind, consists of four mud walls, over which a roof of thatch is thrown, supported on an arrangement of beams and rafters that keeps the centre of the thatch, and allows the sides to bend down and overlap the side mud walls. The end walls are built up to meet the thatch. The thatch is called chappar and the beams which support it pat and lare. A new Sahl, with the floor sanded and sprinkled with fresh water is cool and comfortable .
(3) Pakhi, is simply a movable roof. It is propped up by four or five poles, and under it the family lives. There are no walls to it of any description.

It is only in the Chiniot tehsil in the colony villages and in the better cultivated portion of the other tehsils that all the inhabitants of a village live at one hamlet or village. They prefer living at their separate wells. Down south there are many villages that have no village site whatever. Each proprietor lives at his well. The well of the
lambardar, and perhaps one other, will have a small hamlet growing up round it, consisting of the huts of the proprietors and his tenants and those of a shopkeeper and a few Mueens. There are hardly any strong solidly-built villages such as are seen further east.

In the colony Chaks an area of one square has usually been set apart for the actual village site, and the whole population of each village usually lives within a single village site, though in some large peasant estates two sites have been allowed.

### 2.10 MAIN AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.

The population of this district is mostly agriculturists. Some $80 \%$ of the total population represents the agricultural class. The remaining $10 \%$ are graziers and the other $10 \%$ are weaver who produce Khaddi cloth and Blankets.

### 2.11 MARRIAGES AND DEATH CEREMONIES.

The population of the district is predominantly Muslim. They observe all the customs in vogue on betrothels, marriages and deaths but the following are the most important:-

On marrriages the people of Jhang spend large amounts so much so that they run into debt but all the same spend they must.

Generally Watta System i.e. Exchange of daughters given in marriage, one daughter is taken in exchange from the other side. Such marriages do not find a happy end.

Family feuds are common and they go down from generation to generation.

Neota is given at the time of marriage and deaths but the amount is smallei than that given at the time of marriages.

The people are influenced by Pirs. The Syed families are held in esteem and
reverence. Whatever the personal character of the Pir or his son the simple people usually show all respect to him.

People take pride in playing the host rather than the guest and their hospitality is well known. Whenever there is some ailing person all his relatives and friends visit him and enquire about his health regularly, and if his condition is serious and he is being removed to the hospital, all of them will invariably move along with his charpai.

### 2.12 FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

Annual Urs on the following shrines are held and a great number of people participate in it. Shah Jewna, Hazrat Sultan Bahu, Atharan Hazari, Pir Abdur Rehamn, Pir Kalian, Rodoo Sultan and Sadiq Nahang.

The annual cattle show is also held near Pir's Tomb in March every year which is an occasion for recreation for the people. In addition to purchase and sale of cattle, arrangements are made by the District Council for amusements for the public. The programme of the fair aims at the encouragement of cattle breeding, agriculture, use of modern agricultural implements as also competition in races of horses, camels etc. Prizes are distributed to the winners at the conclusion of the fair.

### 2.13 AMUSEMENTS.

The chief amusement among men is a game called Pir Kaudi and when well known champions are the opponents in a game, the match gathers large crowds of people from far and near. The crowd gets quite excited on those occasions in cheering their respective champions. Rules of the game are very vague and are not always strictly adhered to, but the general principle is that the players divide into two sides (Kothi) one man on one side (Bahari) goes out into the open field, and


Building of Nur-Mahal Orphanage at Chiniot.


A young boy working in the field.


Shrine of Hazrat Shah Burhan - who is known as the tutor of Jahangir, the Mughal Emperor.

challanges any two on the other side (Andari) to come and catch him. Two of his opponents go out to him and manoeuvre round him, but are not allowed to touch him until he has touched one of them. Watching his opportunity the outside players (bahari) gives one of his opponents a blow on the chest and tries to dash away, while they try to seize and hold him. Should he escape, his victory is greeted by shouts of Mar gia (he has struck them and gone away); but should he be caught and dragged to the ground his defeat is greeted with cries Dhe Pea (he has fallen). Then another challanger comes out to be attacked by another pair of opponents, and so the game goes on. Of the best players each man's form is known and the greatest excitement is shown when a wellknown champion is opposed by two other players. As it is usual for the players to move about the ground quickly when manouvring round each other, the game is a good test of strength, speed and agility.

The big zamindars especially the Sayyid and Raiput Siyal greatly enjoyed the fight of dogs with the bears. The bear is tied with a tree and the dogs are set after it. In some cases the bear is killed by dogs but the cunning bear gains victory over the dogs. This is now being discouraged and is not popular now.

The Zamindars take great delight in the competition of bullocks in order to establish that the particular bullock is stronger than the other. The bullocks are yoked on the persian-wheel which work on the well till evening without any break. The pair of bullock which does not stagger or fall is taken the winner in this race.

The Sial and the Sayyids are very found of tent-pegging. In the section race of horses the group of horse-men which excels the other party in tent-pegging is considered to be a source of great pride.

## CHAPTER 3

## IMPORTANT PLACES

Jhang district being the scene of many historic events it is rich in archaeology and folklore. There are many masuoleums and shrines scattered all over the district and two famous love stories that of Hir and Ranjha and Mirza and Sahiban are commonly associated with this district. The stories of Hir Ranjha and Mirza Sahiban are given below :-

### 3.1 HIR'S TOMB.

Just north of the civil station of Jhang, east of the road to Chiniot, is an ancient square tomb half-roofed with an unfinished dome which reaches little more than a foot above the spring of the arch. This is Hir's Tomb, and the grave within is the grave of Hir, the heroine of the famous love-story of Hir and Ranjha. The version which is given here is from Swynnerton's Tales "Romantic Tales from the Punjab" and is typical Sial legend. The story is common to the Muhammadan Rajput tribes of the north Punjab. Hir was a Chuchkana Sial of the family which subsequently raised the Sials to its position of prominence, and her father was Mahr Chuchak himself. It is less certain who Ranjha was, and the Khera tribe into which Hir was betrothed is not identifiable among the tribes of the district. The fair held at the tomb on the 1st Magh is exceedingly popular with the women folk, and the following remarks of Swynnerton is to the point:- " The women of the Punjab find in the story of Hir and Ranjha an expression of that reasonable liberty of action to which they vainly aspire, and a triumphant vindication of the inalienable rights of their sex of
which centuries of wrong and oppression have deprived them". The Hir written by Waris Shah is very comprehensive and popular and gives a detailed account of the love story.

### 3.2 SHRINE OF SAHIBAN AND MIRZA.

The other love story closely connected with the Sials, is of Sahiban and Mirza. Sahiban was the daughter of Raja Khiwa of Jhang, who was probably the Mahni Sial of that name who founded the village Khiwa 12 miles north of Jhang on the road to Chiniot. Mirza was a Kharal of the Ravi, but no trace of the Chandan tribe, to a member of which Sahiban was betrothed, now exists except possibly in the name of Chiniot. On the west of Khiwa village will be found a shrine which is, according to the local story, the place of Mirza's vow, to which he took Sahiban on his flight with her from her father's house. The Mahnis, however, have long ago lost Khiwa; and the Bharwanas, who now own it, are not communicative on the subject of the Mahni story.

### 3.3 SHORKOT.

Shorkot, the headquarters of the Tehsil of that name, is situated at a distance of 34 miles towards the south of Jhang town with which it is connected by a metalled road The nearest railway station is Shorkot Road Junction, but people generally prefer to travel by motor bus to Shorkot. The civic affairs are administrated by a Town Committee which has 13 members.

The population of the town in 1961 was reported as 7,197 against 7,174 in 1951.


Tomb of Hir-the heroine of the famous love story of Hir and Ranja.


Shrine of Hazrat Sheikh Mohammad Ismail at Chiniot, (peace be upon him).


A bridge over river Chenab near Chiniot.


There is a High School for boys and another for girls. There is also Cotton factory and an Ice factory in the town.

The Bhir or mound of Shorkot, though now of little importance, is of undoubted antiquity. The mound appears to have been the citadel of the old town. It is said that this town was destroyed by some king from the west-ward about 1,300 years ago. Coins of the reign of Ashoka the Great were found from this mound.

### 3.4 CHINIOT TOWN.

Chiniot, the tehsil headquarters, is situated on the east of the Chenab river and is at a distance of 52 miles to the north east of Jhang with which it is connected by road via Lyallpur. It is a railway station on the Chak Jhumra-Hundewali branch line, 30 miles from Lyallpur. The important metalled roads which pass through it are; Chiniot, Pindi Bhattian, towards Sheikhupura, Gujranwala and Lahore; Chiniot Sargodha; Chiniot Lyallpur Jhang, and Chiniot Chak Jhumra. Regular bus services run on these routes.

The population of the town is reported as 47,099 in 1961-Census against 39,070 in 1951 which shows an increase of 21 per cent. The civic administration of the town is looked after by a Municipal Committee with 10 members. There are two colleges, six high schools and 16 primary schools. Two Cotton Mills and two Ice factories exist here. The town is electrified. Hand pumps are installed for drinking water. The town has one Cinema house for the amusement of the public. The wood works of fine quality manufacturerd here are very popular.

The Shahi Mosque is of historic importance. It was built during the reign of Shah Jahan when Nawab Sadulla Khan Thahim was the Governor of Chiniot. It is an ex-
ceedingly handsome edifice of hewn stone called the Sang-e-Larzan obtained from various hills. The pillars that support the western portion of the mosque underneath the domes are singularly chaste and elegant in design. The busy market place beneath is attached to the mosque, which derives considerable income from the rent of the shops. The Shah Burhan Khangah also deserves a visit.

### 3.5 BURJ KAURA MALL.

The gorge near Chiniot on the river Chenab is a fine spectacle when the mass of water pours through the two narrow openings during the height of the floods. A back-water in Burj Kaura Mall to the north of the gorge is a popular resort for pienickers.

### 3.6 TRIMMU HEADWORKS.

The Trimmu Headworks gives water to the Haveli Canal and the Rangpur Canal. It is situated at a distance of 14 miles from Jhang proper towards the south. It is a favourite resort for tourists and picnickers and offers an enjoyable trip by Motor Launch. There is also plenty of fishing as there is a big pond area at the Headworks.

### 3.7 RABWAH

Rabwah is the headquarter of the Ahmadia Community. It is situated on the west of Chiniot and is connected both by rail and metalled road. It is at a distance of 52 miles from Jhang, the district headquarters town on Lyallpur Sargodha road. Its population in 1951 was 2,684 and has risen to 9,991 showing a rise of 272 per cent. Civic administration is looked after by a Town Committee which has 15 members. There is one College for boys and one for girls. It is electrified and hand pumps are generally used for drinking water.

### 3.8 LALIAN.

Lalian is situated towards the north of Jhang at a distance of 45 miles- 20 miles metalled and 25 miles Kacha road. It has a railway station on the Chak Jhumra Hundewali branch line towards the west of Chiniot. Its population in 1951 was 8,357 and has
gone down to 7,142 , showing decrease of 1,215 persons, which is, due mainly to the deterioration of the soil by Thur and Sem. It has a Town Committee with 15 members. It is electrified and has one High School. Hand pumps are installed for drinking water.

## CHAPTER 4

## JHANG TOWN

### 4.1 EARLY HISTORY.

Jhang, the town from which the district takes its name, has little to recommend but its antiquity. The old town, the remains of which can still be seen to the west of the present town and close to the shrine of Nur Shah said to have been founded in 1462 by Mal Khan, the ninth in descent from Sial, was carried away by the river. The present town was founded during the reign of Aurangzeb in 1688 by a Sanyasi Fakir, Lal Nath. As a capital of the Sial State Jhang had in former days comparatively more importance than at present. Maghiana was a small village which has considerably developed since then. The two towns of Jhang and Maghiana now form a single town with one Municipality.

### 4.2 LOCATION.

, Jhang is now the headquarter town of the district. It comprises of two parts namely Jhang Sadar and Jhang City with two separate Railway Stations on the Sargodha Shorkot Road-Khanewal Branch Line. Both these parts are also connected by a two mile mettalled road. The town is situated at a distance of about 4 miles from the Chenab river towards its east. A twenty miles long Bund has been constructed on the west of the town to protect it from
floods. floods. $\checkmark$

### 4.3 AREA.

The area of the town is about 8 square miles.

### 4.4 POPULATION.

The population of the town according to 1961 census was 94,971 ( 50,781 males and 44,190 females). The population according to 1951 Census was 73,402 ( 39,744 Males and 33,658 females). This shows an increase of 21,569 persons indicating a percentage increase of 29 per cent during the decade.

### 4.5 CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

The civic affairs of the town are administered by a Municipal Committee which has 28 members -9 elected, 15 appointed and 4 officials.

### 4.6 MAIN ROADS.

The town is connected by metalled roads with Bhakkar, Multan, Lyallpur, Sargodha, Khushab and Leiah. The two headquarter tehsil towns of Shorkot and Chiniot lie on these routes. Regular bus services ply on these roads. Within the town the important roads are Jhang Maghiana road, Shaheed road, and Rail Bazar, Chowk Bazar, Khittianwala Bazar road in Jhang Sadar, road from Adda to Police Chowki, Chowki to Chowk Bazar and Khewa Gate, and Adda to Khewa Gate via Modan Shah. Tongas are the only means of transportation available in the town.

### 4.7 EDUCATION.

There are two colleges one for boys and the other for girls. Besides there are seven High Schools for boys and two for girls. There are forty Primary Schools for boys and girls.

### 4.8 MEDICAL.

There is a District Headquarter hospital in the town. The other public institutions are: T. B. Clinic on Gojra road, and Child Health Centre in Basti Arayan.

### 4.9 WATER AND ELECTRICITY ARRANGEMENTS.

The town is electrified. No arrangements exist for drinking water and generally hand pumps are installed for the purpose.

### 4.10 PLACES OF RECREATION.

There are two parks namely the Shaheed Municipal Park and District Council Park. The town has 10 Hotels of which Kausar Hotel and Zamindar Hotel are important.

The Jhang Club and the three Cinema Halls (Taj Mahal, Tasweer Mahal and Firdaus), provide amusement and recreation for the public.

There are three public halls. One is owned by the Municipal Committee, and the
other by the District Council and the third is located in the District Courts.

The important Commercial buildings and shopping area is situated on the Shaheed road, Rail bazar and the Chowk bazar.

### 4.11 COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Main articles of trade and important local products are the hand loom cloth, blankets, carpets and suiting products of Jhang woollen centre. The town has five Cotton Mills and five Ice factories. Besides a Government Woollen factory is located in the town for the manufacture of carpets and blankets. A grain market and a vegetable market also exist here.

### 4.12 PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

The famous Tombs of Hir, Noor Shah and Sultan Hathiwan are situated in the outskirts of the town.

## DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT JHANG

## PART-II

## general tables

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { WEST PAKISTAN } \\
\text { LAHORE }
\end{gathered}
$$

TABLE I-RAINFALL (IN INCHES)


PART II

TABLE I-RAINFALL (IN INCHES)

| 1952-53 | 1953-54 | 1954-55 | 1955-56 | $1956-57$ | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.27 | 2.85 | 2.65 | 3.01 | 1.80 | 0.19 | 6.07 | 5.37 |
| 1.09 | 3.20 | 0.31 | 5.50 | 2.71 | 2.05 | 2.24 | 1.51 |
| ".." | 1.96 | 2.26 | 1.65 | 1.80 | 0.21 | 2.26 | 2.81 |
| "..." | ".." | ". . " | 0.28 | 0.59 | 0.31 | 0.08 | 0.75 |
| ".." | 0.02 | ".." | ". .' | ".." | 1.47 | 0.02 | 0.22 |
| ". . " | 0.07 | ". ." | 0.19 | ".." | 1.11 | 1.77 | ". . " |
| 0.21 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.66 | 1.51 | 0.10 | 0.91 | ".." |
| 0.02 | 1.64 | 0.24 | 0.13 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 0.30 | ".." |
| ".." | 0.11 | 0.31 | 2.34 | 1.09 | 0.12 | 0.70 | ".." |
| 0.17 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.55 | 1.16 | 0.34 | 0.27 | ".." |
| 0.32 | 0.81 | 1.25 | ".." | 0.57 | 0.13 | 1.51 | ".." |
| 0.48 | 2.45 | 0.21 | 0.97 | 0.71 | ". ." | 0.26 | ".." |
| 4.36 | 8.01 | 5.22 | 10.16 | 6.31 | 2.45 | 10.57 | 9.69 |
| ". . " | 0.09 | ".." | 0.57 | 0.59 | 2.89 | 1.87 | 0.97 |
| 0.23 | 1.83 | 0.56 | 3.13 | 2.77 | 0.30 | 1.91 | ". ." |
| 0.97 | 3.36 | 1.59 | 1.52 | 2.44 | 0.47 | 2.04 | ".. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |

[^0]TABLE 2-ACRES UNDER CROPS


TABLE 2-ACRES UNDER CROPS


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

TABLE 3-CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOWING THE POSITION AS FROM 1947 TO 1960


TABLE 3-CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOWING THE POSITION AS FROM 1947 TO 1960

|  | Thrift | Consolidation (area in acres). | Better farming (Area in acres) | Stock (nu | eeding er of es) | Moral Improvement | Miscellaneous |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 52 | - | (-) 18 | (640) | 18 | 32 | 13 |
| 2 | 52 | - | (-) 18 | (642) | 18 | 32 | 13 |
| 3 | 52 | - | (-) 18 | (573) | 18 | 32 | 41 |
| 4 | 52 | - | (-) 18 | (623) | 18 | 32 | 46 |
| 5 | 52 | - | $(-) 18$ | (639) | 18 | 32 | 44 |
| 6 | 56 | - | (-) 18 | (668) | 18 | 33 | 47 |
| 7 | 45 | - | (-) 17 | (700) | 18 | 34 | 25 |
| 8 | 45 | - | (-) 17 | (809 | 18 | 37 | 27 |
| 9 | 47 | - | (-) 17 | (905) | 19 | 37 | 26 |
| 10 | 46 | - | (-) 17 | (229) | 22 | 38 | 17 |
| 11 | 50 | - | (-) 17 | (832) | 22 | 40 | 21 |
| 12 | 50 | - | (-) 17 | (767) | 22 | 40 | 28 |
| 13 | 51 | - | (-) 19 | (858) | 22 | 39 | 39 |
| 14 | 52 | - | (-) 20 | (875) | 22 | 39 | 43 |
| 15 | 771 | - | $(-) 310$ | (640) | 358 | 1,236 | 732 |
| 16 | 710 | - | (-) 297 | (642) | 358 | 1,206 | 732 |
| 17 | 684 | - | (-) 299 | (573) | 358 | 1,072 | 1,397 |
| 18 | 715 | - | (-) 293 | (623) | 356 | 1,148 | 1,676 |
| 19 | 671 | - | (-) 293 | (639) | 350 | 1,139 | 1,696 |
| 20 | 799 | - | (-) 278 | (668) | 350 | 1,133 | 1,923 |
| 21 | 556 | - | (-) 297 | (700) | 359 | 1,166 | 989 |
| 22 | 597 | - | (-) 325 | (809) | 351 | 1,262 | 14,045 |
| 23 | 644 | - | (-) 325 | (905) | 401 | 1,232 | 993 |
| 24 | 625 | - | (-) 305 | (229) | 447 | 1,326 | 627 |
| 25 | 758 | - | $(-) 301$ | (832) | 446 | 1,367 | 688 |
| 26 | 770 | - | (-) 303 | (767) | 439 | 1,308 | 980 |
| 27 | 856 | - | (-) 349 | (858) | 380 | 1,265 | 1,387 |
| 28 | 845 | - | (-) 402 | (875) | 357 | 1,314 | 1,577 |

Source: Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

TABLE 4-CANAL IRRIGATION

| Serial No. | Name of Canal | Area irrigated in <br> thousand acres during <br> $1961-62$ |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Lower Jhelum |  |
| 2 | Lower Cheneb | 203 |
| 3 | Rang Pur Canal | 437 |
| 4 | Haveli Non-Perennial |  |
| 5 | Haveli Perennial | 140 |

TABLE 5-FORESTS



TABLE 5-FORESTS

| 1950-51 |  | 1951-52 |  | 1952-53 |  | 1953-54 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under <br> Forest <br> Depart- <br> ment <br> (Acres) | Under District Management (Acres) | Under Forest Department (Acres) | Under District Management (Acres) | Under <br> Forest <br> Depart- <br> ment <br> (Acres) | Under District Management (Acres) | Under <br> Forest <br> Department <br> (Acres) | Under District Management (Acres) |
| 359 | - | 359 | - | 359 | - | 359 | - |
| 10,079 | - | 10,079 | - | 10,079 | - | 10,079 | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10,438 | - | 10,438 | - | 10,438 | - | 10,438 | - |


|  | 1957-58 |  | 1958-59 |  | 1959-60 |  | 1960-61 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Under Forest Department (Acres) | Under <br> District <br> Manage- <br> ment <br> (Acres) | Under <br> Forest Department (Acres) | Under <br> District <br> Management <br> (Acres) | Under <br> Forest <br> Depart- <br> ment <br> (Acres) | Under District Management (Acres) | Under Forest Department (Acres) | Under <br> District <br> Management (Acres) |
|  | 10,079 | - | 10,079 | - | 10,079 | - | 10,079 | - |
| 2 | 52 | - | 52 | - | 52 | - | 52 | - |
| 3 | - | - |  |  | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | - | - | 102 |  | 102 | - | 102 | - |
| 5 | - | - | 5,292 |  | 5,292 | - | 5,292 | - |
|  | 10,131 |  | 15,525 | - | 15,525 | - | 15,525 | - |

Source : Forest Department.

TABLE 6-LIST OF REST HOUSES

## Serial

Department to which the rest house belongs Name of place

Deputy Commissioner, Jhang

Sub-Division Officer Jhang Construction
Sub-Division, Jhang.
Executive Engineer, L. C. C. Jhang

Executive Engineer, Trimmu Division Trimmu

Executive Engineer, Kirana Division L. J. C. Sargodha.

Executive Engineer Lyallpur Provincial Division, Lyallpur.

Executive Engineer, Sargodha Division, Sargodha.
.. Lalian.
Ahmadpur Sial.
Kot Shakar.
Bhareri
.. Bhamb.
Masson.
Qadir Pur.
Garh Maharaja.
Shorkot Road.
Barana.
Haveli Bahadar Shah.
Shorkot.
Bhowana.
.. Balloana.
Chimranwali.
Wehr.
Jaura.
Sheikh Chuhar.
Murad Wala.
Ashaba.
Kot Lakhanana.
Waryam.
Luda Mahni.
Bhelanwala.
Adil Wala.
Trimmu.
Diana.
Lashari.
Kot Bahadur.
Rajbana.
Farid Mahmud Kathia.
Dauran Pur.
Pir Abdul Rehman.
Yasmin.
Jalal Pur Kemlana.
Kakki.
Ichharwal.
Ghaunsewala.
Takkuwala.
Vinoka.
Kandiwal.
Jhang Sadar.
Chiniot.
Atharan Hazari.
Shah Jewana.
Hassan Khan.
Kariwala.
Kot Sultan.
Sheikhan.
Dhaulka.
Executive Engineer, Lyallpur Division L. C. C. Lyallpur.
P.W. R. Superintendent, Multan

Divisional Forest Officer, Multan
P.W. R. Superintendent, Multan

Amin Pur.
Kot Ahmad Yar.
Taja Ber Wala.
Kot Wasawa.
.. Chund (Railway Rest House).
.. Forest Rest House Shorkot Road.
.. Jhang Sadar (Railway Rest House).

TABLE 7-LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT


TABLE 7-LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT-Contd.

| Sub-office | Brancls Office |
| :---: | :---: |
| Shah Jewna Mandi | Bhamb |
|  | Bullo |
|  | Chatta |
|  | Kalera <br> Kot Isa Shah |
|  | Mari Shah Sakhira |
| Shorkot | Ahmadpur Sial |
|  | Allah Yar Joota |
|  | Budhoana |
|  | Dab Kalan |
|  | Hassu Balel |
|  | Kaki Kohana |
|  | Khaki Lakhi |
|  | Kot Bahadur Shah |
|  | Madh Rajbana Mirak Sial |
|  | Nekokara |
|  | Pir Abdul Rehaman |
|  | Rodu Sultan Sadiq Nehang |
|  | Sultan Bahu |
|  | Kaim Bharwang |
| Shorkot Road | Collegianwala Chak 694/36 GB |
|  | Dharkhana |
|  | Hassanabad Chak 696/38 JB |
|  | Khawja Baju Chak 326 G, |
|  | Kaluwala <br> Noada Chak 328 GB |
|  | Piripur Chak 313 GB |
|  |  |
| Trimmu | Atharan Hazari Kot Maldev |
|  | Kot Naulan |
|  | Paharpur |
|  | Wasu Astana |

Source: Superintendent, Post Offices.
TABLE 8-ROADS

| Class of Road | Name of Road | Length (miles) . ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Metalled | Unmetalled | Total |
| 1 | Leiah-Gari Maharaja | 8.00 |  | 8.00 |
|  | Total | 8.00 | - | 8.00 |

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

TABLE 9-RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS


Source: Education Department.

## TABLE 10 -SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

| Serial No. | Name of the Industry | Number of Small Industries establishment | Total labour employed | Average labour per factory | Total production | Average <br> annual production per factory (value only) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | Tobacco | 1 | ".. ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | ".. ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | ". . ${ }^{\text {] }}$ | ".. ${ }^{\prime}$ |
|  | I. Bidi Manufacturing .. | 1 | ".." | "... | ".. ${ }^{\prime}$ | "... |
| 11 | Textiles | 412 | 3,020 | 7.3 | 94,63,464 | 22,969.6 |
|  | I. Handlooms and Powerlooms. | 374 | 2,834 | 7.6 | 9,15,719 | 2,448.4 |
|  | 2. Knitted Goods | 3 | 24 | 8.0 | 1,52,760 | 50,920.0 |
|  | 3. Thread and Thread Ball. | 1 | 3 | 3.0 | 2,000 | 2,000.0 |
|  | 4. Embroidery | 28 | 17 | 0.6 | 1,04,300 | 3,725.0 |
|  | 5. Misc. Textiles | 6 | 142 | 23.6 | 88,685 | 14,780.8 |
| III | Footwear | 11 | 54 | 4.9 | 2,33,475 | 21,225.0 |
|  | 1. Footwear | 11 | 54 | 4.9 | 2,33,475 | 21,225.0 |
| IV | Wood Products | 1 | 20 | 20.0 | 80,508 | 80,508.0 |
|  | 1. Misc. Wood | 1 | 20 | 20.0 | 80,508 | $80,508.0$ |
| $v$ | Printing \& Publishing | 1 | 4 | 4.0 | 12,000 | 12,000.0 |
|  | I. Printing Presses Products. | 1 | 4 | 4.0 | 12,000 | 12,000.0 |
| vi | Chemicals | 2 | 2 | 1.0 | 46,055 | 23,027.5 |
|  | I. Soap | 1 | 2 | 2.0 | 46,055 | 46,055.0 |
|  | 2. Inks | 1 | ". . ${ }^{\text {] }}$ | ".." | "..." | ".." |
| vil | Light Engineering .. | 1 | 5 | 5.0 | 5,600 | 5,600.0 |
|  | 1. Trunks and Suit-cases | 1 | 5 | 5.0 | 5,600 | 5,600.0 |
| VIII | Machinery Except Electrical Machinery. | 5 | 27 | 5.4 | 1,57,000 | 31,400.0 |
|  | I. Agricultural Implements and Machinery. | 4 | 23 | 5.7 | 97,000 | 24,250.0 |
|  | 2. Miscellaneous Machinery. | 1 | 4 | 4.0 | 60,000 | 60,000.0 |

TABLE 10-SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES-Contd.

| Serial No. | Name of the Industry | Number of Small Industries establishment | Total labour employed | Average labour per factory | Total production (value cn.y) | Average annual production per factory (value only) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IX | Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances. | 3 | 4 | 1.3 | 55,412 | 18,470.6 |
|  | 1. Batteries Manufacturing. | 3 | 4 | 1.3 | 55,412 | 18,470.6 |
| x | Transport Equipment | I | 8 | 8.0 | 16,500 | 16,500.0 |
|  | I. Auto Parts | 1 | 8 | 8.0 | 16,500 | 16,500.0 |
| XI | Miscellaneous Industries. | 1 | 8 | 8.0 | 9,000 | 9,000.0 |
|  | I. Watch Assessories | 1 | 8 | 8.0 | 9,000 | 9,000.0 |

Source : Small Scale Industries, West Pakistan.

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, Jhang |  | ". .' | " | " | 1,610 | 49,217 |
| 2. Government Rural Dispensary Pirkot. |  | ".." | " | ".." | 75 | 6,574 |
| 3. Government Rural Dispensary, Kot Shakar. | 1 | ". | ". | ".. | 250 | 5,792 |
| 4. Police Hospital, Jhang . | 11 | ". ." | ". | ". | 86 | 17.138 |
| 5. Canal Dispensary, Trimmu .. | II | ". . | " | ".." | 64 | 11.040 |
| 6. Caral Dispensary, Yasmin .. | 11 | ". ${ }^{\text {. }}$, | $\because$ | " | - | 3,452 |
| 7. Canal Dispensary,Waryam .. | II | " $\cdot$ " |  |  | - | 6,323 |
| 8. Canal Dispensary, War .. | 1 |  |  |  | - | 9,190 |
| 9. Canal Dispensary, Shah Jiwana | II |  |  |  | - | 3,150 |
| 10. Civil Dispensary, Shorkot .. | III | ".." |  | ... | 794 | 20,375 |
| 11. Civil Dispensary, Chiniot .. | III | " . ." | ". | ".. | 1,135 | 28,910 |
| 12. Civil Dispensary, Ahmadpur | III | " $\cdot$ " |  | \% | 300 | 11,300 |
| 13. Civil Dispensary, Bhawana | III |  |  |  | 544 | 14,657 |
| 14. Rural Hospital, Kot Isa Shah | III | " ', |  |  | 192 | 9,502 |
| 15. Civil Dispensary, Attaran Hazari | II | . ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  | 218 | 7,929 |
| 16. Rural Hospital: Mochiwala | III | "..", | " | ". | 1,712 | 16,812 |
| 17. Civil Dispensary, Lalian | III |  |  |  | 644 | 22,297 |
| 18. Civil Dispensary, Jhang City | III | " ${ }^{\prime}$," |  |  | 33 | 26,476 |
| 19. Rural Dispensary, Haveii Bhadar Shah. | II | ".." | ". | . ." | 194 | 8,709 |
| 20. Rural Dispensary, Dab Kalan. . | II | ".." | ". | ". ." | 126 | 7,440 |
| 21. Rural Dispensary, Garh Maharaja. | II | ".. ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | ".." | 336 | 17,161 |
| 22. Rural Dispensary, Rajoya . | 11 | ". ${ }^{\text {. }}$ ", | " | ". | 120 | 7,739 10,607 |
| 23. Rural Dispensary, Chak 210 J. B. | II | " ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |  |  | 193 | 10,607 |
| 24. Rural Dispensary, Hersa Sheikh. | III | ".." | ". | ". . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 83 | 5,335 |
| 25. Rural Dispensary, Barana | III | ".." | ". | ". . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 147 | 5,384 |
| 26. Rural Dispensary, Langar Makhdoom. | III | ".." | ". | ". . $"$ | 129 | 8,284 |
| 27. Rural Dispensary, Mukhiana .. | 11 | ".." |  | "..", | 218 | 10,650 |
| 28. Rural Dispensary, Chak 231/ J.B. | II |  |  |  | 25 | 4,663 |
| 29. Rural Dispensary, Chella .. | III | ". ${ }^{\text {. }}$ ", | " | " | 74 | 3,680 |
| 30. Rura! Dispensary, Shah Jiwana | II | ". ." | ". | ". | - | 4,529 |
| 31. Rural Dispensary, Kandiwala | 11 | "..", | " | " $\cdot$." | 14 | 4,857 |
| 32. Rural Dispensary, Chak 485 | II |  |  |  | 53 | 5,860 |
| 33. Subsidized Dispensary, Bagh | IV | . |  | ". ${ }^{\text {/ }}$ ", | - | 4,083 |
| 34. Subsidized Dispensary, Qaim Bhawana | IV | " |  | " | - | 3,020 |
| 35. Fazl-e-Umar Hospital, Rabwah | V | 1949 | " | ". ." | 4,225 | 81,405 |
| 36. Sh. Ibrahim Trust Hospital, Chiniot. | $\checkmark$ | ". . | " | ". . | Not functir | oning |
| 37. Rural Dispensary, Nika Daultana. | II | ".." | ". | ".." | ". . ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | "..." |
| 38. Mobile Dispensary, Jhang |  | ". ." | " | ". ." | ". ." | ". . $"$ |

# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT 

## JHANG

PART-III

## HOUSING TABLES-1960

COMPILED BY
W. A. ABBASI

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF MACHINE SORTING CENTRE KARACHI

## NOTES

1. The figures included here represent the total count of houses and structures in Urban areas and estimates prepared on the basis of a 10\% sample of total count for Rural areas.
2. For the above reason, the number of houses and households appearing in these tables may not agree with those in Village Statistics, Part V.
3. Population figures given in Part III were collected in SeptemberOctober, 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 \& HOUSE1960


[^1]TABLE I-HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS, PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD BY SEX AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD \& HOUSE 1960


TABLE 2-OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES-1960


TABLE 2-OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES-1960


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


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


TABLE 4-HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OFROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER HOUSEHOLD- 1960


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


TABLE 4-HOUSEHOLDS BY TEN URE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD-1960-Contd.


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

|  | Households by number of rooms |  |  |  |  |  |  | Households having no room | Average <br> No. of room per household |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 and over |  |  |
| 37 | 2,905 | 1,101 | 487 | 297 | 118 | 59 | 146 | 132 | 1.8 |
| 38 | 42 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1.3 |
| 39 | 73 | 46 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 1.3 |
| 40 | 1.15 | 59 | 8 | 28 | 1 | - | 3 | 23 | 1.4 |
| 41 | 218 | 87 | 32 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 15 | 1.6 |
| 42 | 295 | 98 | 40 | 13 | 10 | 3 | - | 28 | 1.6 |
| 43 | 343 | 126 | 63 | 32 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 28 | 1.8 |
| 44 | 985 | 379 | 152 | 124 | 19 | 29 | 43 | 16 | 2.1 |
| 45 | 834 | 300 | 172 | 94 | 70 | 16 | 72 | 3 | 2.9 |
| 46 | 2,148 | 806 | 386 | 250 | 100 | 55 | 122 | 90 | 1.8 |
| 47 | 33 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1.4 |
| 48 | 63 | 29 | 14 | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 1.4 |
| 49 | 95 | 51 | 9 | - 16 | 1 | - | 1 | 7 | 1.5 |
| 50 | 127 | 74 | 27 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 11 | 1.6 |
| 51 | 241 | 67 | 35 | 10 | 8 | 3 | - | 23 | 1.7 |
| 52 | 198 | 86 | 52 | 19 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 24 | 1.8 |
| 53 | 761 | 281 | 122 | 113 | 14 | 28 | 32 | 11 | 2.1 |
| 54 | 630 | 212 | 125 | 88 | 63 | 14 | 64 | 1 | 3.1 |
| 55 | 227 | 89 | 50 | 19 | 13 | 4 | 15 | 27 | 2.0 |
| 56 | 6 | - | , | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1.4 |
| 57 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 1.6 |
| 58 | 13 | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 1.6 |
| 59 | 22 | 13 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | 1.8 |
| 60 | 25 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 5 | 1.8 |
| 61 | 42 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2.1 |
| 62 | 70 | 28 | 18 | 8 | 5 | , | 8 | 3 | 2.4 |
| 63 | 40 | 16 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3.0 |
| 64 | 530 | 206 | 51 | 28 | 5 | - | 9 | 15 | 1.6 |
| 65 | 3 | $\bar{T}$ | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1.2 |
| 66 | 1 | 12 | - | II | - | - | - | - | 1.2 |
| 67 | 7 | 3 | - | 11 | - | - | 1 | 11 | 1.3 |
| 68 | 69 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1.4 |
| 69 | 29 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1.4 |
| 70 | 103 | 25 | 3 | 11 | - | - | - | 1 | 1.7 |
| 71 | 154 | 70 | 12 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1.8 |
| 72 | 164 | 72 | 33 | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | 1 | 2.4 |

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


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


TABLE 4-HOUSEHOLDS BY TEN URE 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 | i | 2 | 3 |  |
| Shorkot Tehsil |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | All sizes | 45,957 | 24,447 | 13,989 | 4,676 | 109 |
|  |  | 1,995 | 1,650 | 260 | 35 | 110 |
|  | 2 Persons | 3,700 | 2,893 | 619 | 100 | 110 111 |
|  | 3 Persons 4 Persons | 5,577 6,465 | 3,933 | 1,209 | 283 | 112 |
|  | 4 Persons | 6,465 |  | 1,939 | 483 | 113 |
|  | 5 Persons | 6,967 | 3,913 | 2,217 | 552 | 114 |
|  | 6 Persons | 6,445 | 3,349 | 2,218 | 557 | 115 |
|  | 7-9 Persons 10 \& over Persons | 11,051 3,757 | 4,067 755 | 4,323 1,204 | 1,742 924 | 116 |
|  |  |  |  | ,204 | 924 | 117 |
| Owned | All sizes | 19,441 | 8,909 | 6,471 | 2,374 | 118 |
|  | 1 Person |  | 595 | 129 |  |  |
|  | 2 Persons <br> 3 Persons | 1,569 2,200 | 1.213 | 265 | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 119 120 |
|  | 3 Persons <br> 4 Persons | 2,200 2,592 | 1,410 1,432 | 580 885 | 139 | 121 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 202 | 122 |
|  |  | 2,844 | 1,181 | 1,132 | 317 | 123 |
|  | 6 Persons <br> 7-9 Persons | 2,769 4,864 | 1,300 1,533 | 1.995 1.843 | 264 | 124 |
|  | 10 \& over Persons | 4,864 1,837 | 1,533 245 | 1,843 642 | 920 463 | 125 |
| Rented |  |  |  |  | 463 | 126 |
|  | All sizes | 1,872 | 1,031 | 501 | 169 | 127 |
|  | 1 Person | 272 | 218 | 31 | 6 |  |
|  | 2 Persons | 181 | 130 | 30 | 9 | 128 |
|  | 3 Persons | 189 | 134 | 35 | 10 | 129 130 |
|  | 4 Persons | 249 | 148 | 60 | 22 | 131 |
|  | 5 Persons | 241 | 141 | 66 | 17 |  |
|  | 6 Persons | 262 | 106 | 100 | 27 | 132 133 |
|  | 7-9 Persons 10 \& over Persons | 320 158 | 133 21 | 141 38 | 29 | 132 134 |
|  |  | 158 | 21 | 38 | 49 | 135 |
| Free | All sizes | 24,644 | 14,507 | 7,017 | 2,133 | 136. |
|  | 1 Person | 957 | 837 | 100 |  |  |
|  | 2 Persons | 1,950 | 1,550 | 324 | 36 | 137 138 |
|  | 3 Persons | 3,188 3,624 | 2,389 | 594 | 134 | 138 139 |
|  | 4 Persons | 3,624 | 2,307 | 994 | 259 | 140 |
|  | 5 Persons | 3,882 | 2,591 |  |  |  |
|  | 6 Persons | 3,414 | 1,943 | $1,123$ | 266 |  |
|  | 7-9 Persons | 5,867 | 2,401 | 2,339 | 793 | 142 143 |
|  | 10 \& over Persons | 1,762 | 489 | . 524 | 412 | 144 |

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


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


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

|  | Households by number of rooms |  |  |  |  |  |  | Households having no room | Average No of room per household |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 <br> and over |  |  |
| 145 | 2,421 | 1,085 | 664 | 285 | 229 | 94 | 240 | 196 | 2.3 |
| 146 | 64 | 22 | 18 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 8 |  |
| 147 | 101 | 52 | 22 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 1.8 |
| 148 | 138 | 62 | 31 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 25 | 1.8 |
| 149 | 220 | 77 | 44 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 24 | 1.9 |
| 150 | 255 | $105$ | 62 | 27 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 39 | 2.1 |
| $151$ | 285 | 145 | 84 | 30 | 24 | 8 | 15 | 37 | 2.3 |
| 152 | 833 | 340 | 208 | 99 | 54 | 24 | 69 | 27 | 2.6 |
| 153 | 525 | 282 | 195 | 93 | 90 | 40 |  | 9 | 4.0 |
| 154 | 1,773 | 798 | 514 | 210 | 175 | 78 | 177 | 112 | 2.4 |
| 155 | 39 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 2 |  |  |  |
| 156 | 68 | 32 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 1.8 |
| 157 | 94 154 | 41 | 19 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 1.9 |
| 158 | 154 | 53 | 31 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 16 | 2.0 |
| 159 | 187 | 74 | 48 | 14 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 2.1 |
| 160 | 183 | 106 | 60 | 24 | 20 | 6 | 9 | 29 | 2.3 |
| 161 | 638 | 251 | 165 | 75 | 38 | 21 | 43 | 14 | 2.7 |
| 162 | 410 | 227 | 161 | 76 | 77 | 35 | 97 | 1 | 3.7 |
| 163 | 438 | 193 | 97 | 47 | 36 | 13 | 34 | 57 | 2.2 |
| 164 | 19 | 6 | 2 | $\bigcirc$ | 1 | - | - |  |  |
| 165 | 23 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 11 | 1.8 |
| 166 | 26 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 12 | 1.8 |
| 167 | 42 | 21 | 7 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 8 | 1.9 |
| 168 | 46 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 4 |  | 11 | 2.1 |
| 169 | 67 138 | 26 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2.3 |
| 170 | 138 77 | 61 33 | 29 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 2.5 |
| 171 | 77 | 33 | 25 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 10 | i | 3.3 |
| 172 | 210 | 94 | 53 | 28 | 18 | 3 | 29 | 27 | 1.9 |
| 173 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 |  |
| 174 | 10 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1.4 |
| 175 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1.7 |
| 176 | 24 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | - | 2 | - | 1.7 |
| 176 | 22 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 178 | 35 | 13 | 9 | 1 | - | I | 2 | 3 | 1.9 |
| 179 | 57 | 28 | $\bigcirc 14$ | 8 | 3 | - | 13 | 5 | 2.2 |
| 180 | 38 | 22 | 9 | 5 | 5 | - | 5 | 7 | 2.8 |

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


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

|  | Households by number of rooms |  |  |  |  |  |  | Households having no room | Average No. of room per household |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { and over } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 181 | 1,225 | 531 | 307 | 127 | 88 | 39 | 116 | 122 | 2.2 | 181 |
| 182 | 32 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1.6 | 182 |
| 183 | 43 | 26 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 1.4 | 183 |
| 184 | 75 | 29 | 8 | 8 | 1 | - | 3 | 13 | 1.7 | 184 |
| 185 | 108 | 37 | 22 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 1.9 | 185 |
| 186 | 125 | 48 | 30 | 13 | 10 | 3 | - | 28 | 2.0 | 186 |
| 187 | 143 | 76 | 43 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 28 | 2.2 | 187 |
| 188 | 425 | 169 | 102 | 44 | 19 | 9 | 33 | 16 | 2.5 | 188 |
| 789 | 274 | 140 | 92 | 44 | 40 | 16 | 62 | 3 | 3.5 | 189 |
| 190 | 918 | 406 | 246 | 100 | 70 | 35 | 92 | 90 | 2.4 | 190 |
| 191 | 23 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | I | 2 | 2 | 1.7 | 191 |
| 192 | 33 | 19 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | I | 11 | 1.7 | 192 |
| 193 | 55 | - 21 | 8 | 6 | 1 | - |  | 7 | 1.8 | 193 |
| 194 | 77 | 24 | 17 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 2.0 | 194 |
| 195 | 91 | 37 | 25 | 10 | 8 | 3 | - | 23 | 2.1 | 195 |
| 196 | 98 | 56 | 32 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 24 | 2.3 | 196 |
| 197 | 331 | 131 | 82 | 33 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 11 | 2.6 | 197 |
| 198 | 210 | 112 | 75 | 38 | 33 | 14 | 54 | I | 3.6 | 198 |
| 199 | 217 | 89 | 50 | 19 | 13 | 4 | 15 | 27 | 2.1 | 199 |
| 200 | 6 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 5 | 1.5 | 200 |
| 201 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 1.6 | 201 |
| 202 | 13 | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 1.7 | 202 |
| 203 | 22 | 13 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | 1.8 | 203 |
| 204 | 25 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 5 | 1.9 | 204 |
| 205 | 32 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2.2 | 205 |
| 206 | 70 | 28 | 18 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2.4 | 206 |
| 207 | 40 | 16 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3.1 | 207 |
| 208 | 90 | 36 | 11 | 8 | 5 | - | 9 | 5 | 1.7 | 208 |
| 209 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1.4 | 209 |
| 210 | 1 | 2 | - | T | - | - | - | - | 1.3 | 210 |
| 211 | 7 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1.4 | 211 |
| 212 | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1.5 | 112 |
| 213 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | 1.6 | 213 |
| 214 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1.7 | 214 |
| 215 | 24 | 10 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 2.0 | 215 |
| 216 | 24 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | 1 | 2.8 | 216 |

TABLE 4-HOUSEHOLDS BY TEN URE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING N UMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD-1960-Contd.


TABLE-HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLDS-1960-Contd.

|  | Households by number of rooms |  |  |  |  |  |  | Households having no room | Average No. of room per household |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 and over |  |  |  |
| 217 | 712 | 323 | 209 | 99 | 99 | 34 | 97 | 33 | 2.5 | 217 |
| 218 | 19 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | - | 1.9 | 218 |
| 219 | 30 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 4 | 1.8 | 219 |
| 220 | 32 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2.0 | 220 |
| 221 | 61 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 2.0 | 221 |
| 222 | 80 | 39 | 20 | 6 | 6 | , | 8 | 5 | 2.2 | 222 |
| 223 | 73 | 31 | 21 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 2.3 | 223 |
| 224 | 244 | 95 | 62 | 39 | 21 | 8 | 31 | 6 | 2.7 | 224 |
| 225 | 173 | 107 | 62 | 29 | 43 | 18 | 36 | 5 | 3.7 | 225 |
| 226 | 566 | 259 | 172 | 79 | 82 | 31 | 68 | 9 | 2.6 | 226 |
| 227 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 1.9 | 227 |
| 228 | 21 | 10 | 13 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 2.1 | 228 |
| 229 | 22 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | - | 2.1 | 229 |
| 230 | 49 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2.0 | 280 |
| 231 | 68 | 29 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2.2 | 231 |
| 232 | 49 | 26 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2.3 | 232 |
| 233 | 199 | 74 | 52 | 33 | 15 | 7 | 17 | 1 | 2.7 | 233 |
| 284 | 150 | 89 | 53 | 25 | 39 | 17 | 34 | - | 3.8 | 234 |
| 235 | 101 | 38 | 21 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 2.2 | 236 |
| 236 | 10 | , | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.8 | 236 |
| 237 | 7 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | , | 1.7 | 237 |
| 238 | 5 | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2.0 | 238 |
| 239 | 9 | 4 | I | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1.9 | 239 |
| 240 | 9 | 6 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 2.1 | 240 |
| 241 | 15 | 3 | 3 | , | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 2.2 | 241 |
| 242 | 28 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2.5 | 242 |
| 243 | 18 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 3.3 | 243 |
| 244 | 45 | 26 | 16 | 10 | 6 | I | 17 | 13 | 2.1 | 244 |
| 245 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2.2 | 245 |
| 246 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1.4 | 246 |
| 247 | 5 | $\overline{2}$ | , | - | $\overline{3}$ | - | 1 | 1 | 1.7 | 247 |
| 248 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 2.0 | 248 |
| 249 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | - | - | $3$ | 2 | 2.0 | 249 |
| 250 | 9 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2.1 | 250 |
| 251 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 2 | - | - | 9 | 2 | 2.5 | 251 |
| 252 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 2.6 | 252 |

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


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


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

| 289 | Total | All sizes |  | 1,370 | 342 | 424 | 253 | 289 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 290 |  | 1 Person | . | 89 | 52 | 15 | 5 | 290 |
| 291 |  | 2 Persons | $\cdots$ | 119 | 34 | 42 | 19 | 291 |
| 292 |  | 3 Persons |  | 155 | 52 | 51 | 28 | 292 |
| 293 |  | 4 Persons | .. | 182 | 56 | 61 | 26 | 293 |
| 294 |  | 5 Persons |  | 176 | 54 | 52 | 30 | 294 |
| 295 |  | 6 Persons |  | 188 | 41 | 69 | 37 | 295 |
| 296 |  | 7-9 Persons |  | 339 | 49. | 104 | 77 | 296 |
| 297 |  | 10 \& over Persons | .. | 122 | 4 | $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 31 | 297 |
| 298 | Owned | All sizes | $\cdots$ | 770 | 170 * | 249 | 153 | 298 |
| 299 |  | 1 Person | .. | 32 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 299 |
| 300 |  | 2 Persons |  | 57 | 15 | 26 | 11 | 300 |
| 301 |  | 3 Persons |  | 75 | 24 | 30 | 12 | 301 |
| 302 |  | 4 Persons | $\ldots$ | 92 | 29 | 30 | 14 | 302 |
| 303 |  | 5 Persons | $\ldots$ | 95 | 29 | 29 | 17 | 303 |
| 304 |  | 6 Persons |  | 112 | 24 | 46 | 22 | 304 |
| 305 |  | 7-9 Persons |  | 222 | 27 | 64 | 54 | 305 |
| 306 |  | 10 \& over Persons | $\ldots$ | 85 | 3 | 19 | 21 | 306 |
| 307 | Rented | All sizes | . | 232 | 53 | 69 | 43 | 307 |
| 308 |  | I Person |  |  | 10 | 2 | 1 | 308 |
| 309 |  | 2 Persons |  | 21 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 309 |
| 310 311 |  |  |  | 31 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 310 |
| 311 |  | 4 Persons | .. | 28 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 311 |
| 312 313 |  | 5 Persons | . | 35 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 312 |
| 313 |  | 6 Persons |  | 32 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 313 |
| 314 315 |  | 7-9 Persons |  | 49 | 8 | 19 | 9 | 314 |
| 315 |  | 10 \& over Persons | .. | 17 | - | 5 | 6 | 315 |
| 316 | Free | All sizes | .. | 368 | 119 | 106 | 57 | 316 |
| 317 |  | 1 Person |  | 38 | 23 | 8 | 2 | 317 |
| 318 |  | 2 Persons | .. | 41 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 318 |
| 319 320 |  | 3 Persons |  | 49 | 20 | 8 | 11 | 319 |
| 320 |  | 4 Persons | . | 62 | 20 | 22 | 7 | 320 |
| 321 |  | 5 Persons |  | 46 | 15 | 15 | 4 | 321 |
| 322 |  | 6 Persons |  | 44 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 322 |
| 323 |  | 7-9 Persons |  | 68 | 14 | 21 | 14 | 323 |
| 324 |  | 10\& over Persons | .. | 20 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 324 |

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 289 \\
& 290 \\
& 291 \\
& 292 \\
& 293 \\
& 294 \\
& 295 \\
& 296 \\
& 297 \\
& 298 \\
& \\
& 299 \\
& 300 \\
& 301 \\
& 302 \\
& 303 \\
& 304 \\
& 305 \\
& 306 \\
& 307 \\
& 3
\end{aligned}
$$



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 |  |
| Lalian Town |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | All sizes | .. | 1,318 | 427 | 371 | 234 | 325 |
|  | 1 Person | .. | 70 | 33 | 21 | 7 | 326 |
|  | 2 Persons | .. | 93 | 50 | 13 | 14 | 327 |
|  | 3 Persons | .. | 163 | 69 | 44 | 22 | 328 |
|  | 4 Persons | .. | 172 | 65 | 52 | 27 | 329 |
|  | 5 Persons | .. | 200 | 81 | 45 | 46 | 330 |
|  | 6 Persons | .. | 188 | 51 | 65 | 33 | 331 |
|  | 7-9 Persons | . | 319 | 68 | 106 | 56 | 332 |
|  | 10 \& over Persons | .. |  |  | 25 |  | 333 |
| Owned | All sizes | .. | 963 | 319 | 272 | 167 | 334 |
|  | 1 Person | . | 41 | 19 | 12 | 3 | 335 |
|  | 2 Persons | .. | 64 | 37 | 10 | 8 | 336 |
|  | 3 Persons | .. | 115 | 55 | 28 | 17 | 337 |
|  | 4 Persons | . | 130 | 47 | 40 | 21 | 338 |
|  | 5 Persons | .. | 139 | 64 | 33 | 26 | 339 |
|  | 6 Persons | . | 146 | 42 | 49 | 24 | 340 |
|  | 7-9 Persons | . | 231 | 47 | 81 | 40 | 341 |
|  | 10 \& over Persons | . . | 97 | 8 | 19 | 28 | 342 |
| Rented | All sizes | .. | 283 | 85 | 83 | 54 | 343 |
|  | 1 Person | .. | 25 | 12 | 9 | 3 |  |
|  | 2 Persons | . | 24 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 345 |
|  | 3 Persons | $\cdots$ | 34 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 346 |
|  | 4 Persons | .. | 27 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 347 |
|  | 5 Persons | . | 51 | 15 | 9 | 18 |  |
|  | 6 Persons | . | 32 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 349 |
|  | 7-9 Persons | . | 77 | 17 | 24 | 13 | 350 |
|  | 10 \& over Persons | .. | 13 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 351 |
| Free | All sizes | . | 72 | 23 | 16 | 13 | 352 |
|  | I Person | . | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 353 |
|  | 2 Persons | . | 5 | 3 | - | 1 | 254 |
|  | 3 Persons | .. | 14 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 355 |
|  | 4 Persons | . | 15 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 356 |
|  | 5 Persons | . . | 10 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 357 |
|  | 6 Persons | .. | 10 | - | 3 | 2 | 358 |
|  | 7-9 Persons | . | 11 | 4 | I | 3 | 359 |
|  | 10 \& over Persons | $\cdots$ | 3 | I | 1 | - | 360 |

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

| Households by number of rooms |  |  |  |  |  |  | Households having no room | Average No. of room per household |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | and over |  |  |
| 130 | 51 | 35 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 12 | 25 | 2.5 |
| 6 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2.0 |
| 8 | 1 | - | I | - |  | 1 | 5 | 1.8 |
| 13 | 6 | I | 1 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 2.0 |
| 12 | 8 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 2.2 |
| 10 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | I |  | 2.2 |
| 16 | 12 | 6 | 2 |  | - | 1 | 2 | 2.5 |
| 49 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2.8 |
| 16 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3.8 |
| 98 | 37 | 30 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 2.5 |
| 5 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.0 |
| 7 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1.9 |
| 10 | 2 | - | 1 | , | - | - | 1 | 2.0 |
| 10 | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 2.3 |
| 8 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2.0 |
| 12 | 9 | 5 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2.5 |
| 34 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 2.8 |
| 12 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | - | 3.9 |
| 23 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 2.3 |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.7 |
| - | , | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 1.8 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - |  | 1.9 |
| 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1.8 |
| - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 3 | 2.6 |
| 1 | 2 | - |  | - | - | - | - | 2.2 |
| 14 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2.6 |
| 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3.7 |
| 9 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 2.4 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.3 |
| , | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.0 |
| , | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3.4 |
| 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2.1 |
|  | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3.1 |
| 3 | 1 | , | - | - | - | - | - | 3.5 |
| 1 | - | 1 | - | 二 | 二 | - | I | 2.3 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1.0 |

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


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


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


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

|  | Number of persons per room |  |  |  | Persons having no room | Average No of persons per room |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 and over |  |  |
| 29 | 2,094 | 1,893 | 1,083 | 1,599 | 43 | 2.3 |
| 30 | 898 | 897 | 358 | 448 | 28 | 2.3 |
| 31 | 989 | 796 | 554 | 882 | 13 | 2.4 |
| 32 | 207 | 200 | 171 | 269 | 2 | 2.2 |
| 33 | 1,884 | 1,509 | 648 | 1,313 | 9 | 2.0 |
| 34 | 1,240 | 989 | 375 | 766 | - | 2.2 |
| 35 | 216 | 225 | 120 | 204 | - | 1.8 |
| 36 | 428 | 295 | 153 | 343 | 9 | 1.9 |
| 37 | 1,507 | 1,432 | 723 | 1,633 | 97 | 2.3 |
| 38 | 1,123 | 1,160 | 533 | 1,247 | 25 | 2.3 |
| 39 | 301 | 235 | 162 | 323 | 60 | 2.3 |
| 40 | 83 | 37 | 28 | 63 | 12 | 1.7 |
| 41 | 1,566 | 1,275 | 919 | 2,040 | 6 | 2.8 |
| 42 | 880 | 706 | 518 | 1,241 | - | 2.9 |
| 43 | 322 | 155 | 113 | 143 | - | 1.9 |
| 44 | 364 | 414 | 288 | 656 | 6 | 3.3 |

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


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

| Bomboo | Thatched | Others | Principal material used in Roof |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | baked bricks/ stone | Baked tiles | G. I. Asbestos | Wood | Bamboo thatch | Mud thatch | Others | Mobile |
| ALL AREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 76 | 1,413 | 121 | 3,875 | 8,265 | 222 | 34,802 | 6,817 | 1,36,162 | 938 | 85 |
| 53 | 694 | 88 | 2,636 | 6,019 | 123 | 25,746 | 4,868 | 80,624 | 535 | 43 |
| 5 | 20 | 8 | 639 | 1,330 | 23 | 2,143 | 336 | 2,983 | 28 | - |
| 18 | 699 | 25 | 600 | 916 | 76 | 6,913 | 1,613 | 52,555 | 375 | 42 |
| 2 | 442 | 6 | 1,749 | 4,056 | 74 | 12,167 | 3,086 | 52,614 | 309 163 | 33 |
| 1 | 325 | 3 | 1,246 | 3,018 | 53 | 8,717 1134 | 2,320 167 | 32,279 944 | 163 3 | 22 |
| I | 117 | 2 | 274 229 | 532 506 | 8 13 | 11,34 2,316 | 167 599 | 944 19,391 | 3 143 | -1 |
| 54 | 508 | 105 | 1,689 | 2,962 | 138 | 20,256 | 3,082 | 42,959 | 424 | 2 |
| 32 | 288 | 85 | 1,184 | 2,128 | 70 | 15,578 | 2,418 | 31,691 | 352 | 1 |
| 4 | 10 | 7 | 228 | 566 | 15 | 785 | 159 | 771 | 23 | - |
| 18 | 210 | 13 | 277 | 268 | 53 | 3,892 | 505 | 10,497 | 49 | 1 |
| 20 | 463 | 10 | 437 | 1,247 | 10 | 2,379 | 649 | 40,589 | 205 | 50 |
| 20 | 81 | - | 206 | 873 | - | 1,451 | 130 | 16,654 | 20 | 20 |
| - | 10 | - | 137 | 232 | - | 223 | 10 | 1,268 | 2 | - |
| - | 372 | 10 | 94 | 142 | 10 | 705 | 509 | 22,667 | 183 | 30 |
| URBAN LOCALITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | 54 | 73 | 1,946 | 3,859 | 62 | 9,239 | 2,302 | - ¢,519 | 210 | 5 |
| 3 | 24 | 60 | 1,287 | 2,323 | 43 | 5,966 | 1,681 | 6,088 | 167 | 3 |
| 5 | 10 | 8 | 349 | 1,090 | 13 | 2,013 | 316 | 1,345 | 28 | - |
| 8 | 20 | 5 | 310 | 446 | 6 | 1,260 | 305 | 1,086 | 15 ${ }^{\text {J }}$ | 2 |
| 2 | 12 | 6 | 969 | 2,337 | 34 | 3,656 | 1,139 | 5,172 | 29 | 3 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 756 | 1,589 | 23 | 1,984 | 832 | 3,877 | 23 | 2 |
| 1 |  | 1 | 114 | 482 | 8 | 1,044 | 167 | 735 | 3 |  |
| - | 7 | 2 | 99 | 266 | 3 | 628 | 140 | 560 | 3 | 1 |

TABLE 6-OCCUPIER HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL. USED IN WALLS AND ROOF-1960-Contd.


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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bam- } \\ & \text { boo } \end{aligned}$ | Thatched | Others | Principal material used in Roof |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone | Baked tiles | G.I./ Asbestos | Wood | Bamboo thatch | Mud thatch | Others | Mobile |
| 10 | 36 | 67 | 745 | 332 | 20 | 2,933 | 1,149 | 2,226 | 176 | - |
| 2 | 16 | 57 | 446 | 230 | 18 | 2,270 | 841 | 1,636 | 144 | - |
| - | 10 | 7 | 121 | 63 | 2 | 437 | 148 | 412 | 23 | - |
| 8 | 10 | 3 | 178 | 39 | - | 226 | 160 | 178 | 9 | - |
| 4 | - | - | 186 | 908 | 6 | 184 | r4 | 106 | - | 2 |
| - | - | - | 66 | 322 | 2 | 83 | 8 | 33 | - | 1 |
| 4 | - | - | 91 | 480 | 2 | 74 | , | 26 | - | - |
| - | - | - | 29 | 106 | 2 | 27 | 5 | 47 | - | 1 |
| - | 1 | - | 9 | 13 | - | 1,297 | - | 29 | 3 | - |
| - | 1 | - | 1 | 7 | - | 749 | - | 7 | - | - |
| - | - | - | 7 | 2 | - | 213 | - | 10 | - | - |
| - | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | 335 | - | 12 | 3 | - |
| - | 2 | - | 19 | 54 | 2 | 1,165 | - | 17 | - | - |
| - | 2 | - | 13 | 28 | - | 877 | - | 12 | - | - |
| - | - | - | 6 | 13 | 1 | 245 | - | 3 | -1 | - |
| - | - | - | - | 13 | 1 | 43 | - | 2 | , | - |
| - | 3 | - | 18 | 215 | - |  | - | 969 | 2 | - |
| - | - | - | 5 | 147 | - | 3 | - | 523 | - |  |
| - | 3 |  | 10 | 50 |  | - | - | 159 | 2 | - |
| - | 3 | - | 3 | 18 | - | 1 | - | 287 | - | - |

TABLE 7-OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE-1960
Households sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main Figures in italics


TABLE 7-OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE-1960
Households sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main Figures in italics


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 Thached and Mud Thatched.
Type 6:-Wall of Earth Katcha bricks and G.I./Asbestos Sheets.
Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.
Type 7:-Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones and Wood.
Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.
Type 8:-Mobile.
Type 9:-Other and unclassified.

TABLE 8-FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE-1960


TABLE 8-FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE-1960


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

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


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


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

# HOUSING CENSUS REGISTER, 1960 

Admn. Distt.
Census Distt.
Charge
Circle
Block

## Instructions to the Enumerators.

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

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

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

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

I have checked entries in this register.

Signature of Enumerator and Date

Signature of Supervisor and Date

Signature of Charge Superintendent and Date


Number of usual inhabitant in the household.


During last 12 months.

| Born <br> Alive | Infants <br> below one <br> year died | Total deaths <br> including <br> infant deaths <br> shown in <br> Cols. 22\&23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

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

# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT 

## JHANG

PARTIIV

## POPULATION TABLES

TABLE I-POPULATION BY SEX, AREA AND PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE1951, 1961

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 2-URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION-1951 AND 1961
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


[^2]TABLE I-POPULATION BY SEX, AREA AND PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE1951, 1961

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 2-URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION-195I AND 1961
JHANG DISTRICT Number of Persons

Rural Population

| **\|961 |  |  | *1951 | Variation 1951-61 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Number | Per cent |
| 9,05,939 | 4,85,788 | 4,20,151 | 7,41,454 | 1,64,485 | 22.18 |
| 3,26,213 | 1,74,758 | 1,51,455 | 2,75,877 | 50,336 | 18,25 |
| 3,32,716 | 1,79,118 | 1,53,598 | 2,79,983 | 52,733 | 18,83 |
| 2,47,010 | 1,31,912 | 1,15,098 | 1,85,594 | 61:4!6 | 33.09 |

TABLE 3-POPULATION, BY SEX AND RELIGION, OF HEADQUARTERS TOWN 1961 AND POPULATION BY RELIGIONS, 195!

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 4-HEADQUARTERS TOWN BY POPULATION, BY SEX, AREA AND DENSITY-1951, 1961.

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons

| Locality | Number of Persons, 1961 |  |  | Number of Persons, 1951 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| Jhang Municipality | 94,971 | 50,781 | 44,190 | 73,402 | 39,744 | 33,658 |

TABLE 3-POPULATION BY SEX, AND RELIGION, OF HEADQUARTERS TOWN 1961 AND POPULATION BY RELIGIONS, 195I

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons

|  |  | Population 1951 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Female | Both Sexes | Number | Percent |
| 1 | 44,190 | 73,397 | 21,574 | 29.40 |
| 2 | 44,091 | 73,347 | 21,422 | 29.21 |
| 3 | 99.78 | 99.93 | 99.30 | - |
| 4 | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | 99 | 50 | 152 | 304.0 |
| 7 | - | - | - | - |

TABLE 4-HADQUARTERS TOWN BY POPULATION BY SEX, AREA AND DENSITY-195I, 1961.

JHANG DISTRICT Number of Persons

| Increase 1951-61 (—Decrease) | Females per 1000 Males. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of Person | Per cent | 1961 | 1951 |
| 21,569 | 29 | 870 | $\mathbf{8 4 7}$ |

TABLE 5-DECENNIAL CHANGES IN POPULATION OF TOWNS-1901 TO 1961
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons.

|  | Locality | 1901 | 1911 |  |  | 1921 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Population | Population | Variation |  | Population | Variation |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number | Per cent |  | Number | Percent |
| 1 | Jhang District | 4,26,225 | 5,24,803 | 98,578 | 23.1 | 5,70,559 | 45,756 | 8.7 |
| 2 | Jhang Municipality . . | 24,382 | 25,914 | 1,532 | 6.3 | 30,139 | 4,225 | 16.3 |
| 3 | Chiniot Municipality.. | 15,685 | 14,085 | -1,600 | $-10.2$ | 17,513 | 3,428 | 24.3 |
| 4 | Rabwah Town | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Shorkot Town | - | - | - | - | 5,317 | - | - |
| 6 | Lalian Town | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Ahmadpur Sial | - | - | - | - | 4,045 | - | - |

TABLE 5-DECENNIAL CHANGES IN POPULATION OF TOWNS-1901 TO 1961
JHANG DISTRICT Number of Persons.


TABLE 6-POPULATION BY MARTIAL STATUS AND SEX, 1951, 1961


TABLE 6-POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, 1951, 1961
JHANG DISTRICT
Numbers of Persons


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

All Areas, Urban and Rural
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


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

All Areas, Urban and Rural
JHANG 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 | 79,760 | 83,889 | 67,265 | 56,475 | 50,436 | 41,390 | 41,589 | 22,205 | 82,549 |
| 2. | 41,599 | 42,986 | 35,138 | 30,123 | 27,296 | 22,863 | 23,420 | 12,494 | 48,641 |
| 3 | 38,161 | 40,903 | 32,127 | 26,352 | 23,140 | 18,527 | 18,169 | 9,711 | 33,908 |
| 4 | 30,457 | 17.082 | 7,217 | 3,660 | 2,385 | 1,309 | 1,052 | 548 | 1,399 |
| 5 | 24,178 | 14,468 | 6,297 | 3,162 | 1,978 | 1,066 | 860 | 447 | 1,130 |
| 6 | 6,279 | 2,614 | 920 | 498 | 407 | 243 | 192 | 101 | 269 |
| 7 | 48,660 | 64,665 | 57,276 | 49,556 | 43,603 | 35,405 | 33,379 | 17,274 | 49,461 |
| 8 | 16,765 | 27,238 | 27,310 | 25,227 | 23,278 | 19,798 | 19,891 | 10,367 | 34,993 |
| 9 | 31,295 | 37,427 | 29,966 | 24,329 | 20,325 | 15,607 | 13,488 | 6,907 | 14,468 |
| 10 | 899 | 1,703 | 2,396 | 2,942 | 4,179 | 4,462 | 6,986 | 4,28! | 31,359 |
| 11 | 522 | 1,061 | 1,331 | 1,571 | 1,891 | 1,880 | 2,583 | 1,624 | 12,32.9 |
| 12 | 377 | 642 | 1,065 | 1,371 | 2,288 | 2,582 | 4,403 | 2,657 | 19,030 |
| 13 | 344 | 439 | 376 | 317 | 269 | 214 | 172 | 102 | 330 |
| 14 | 134 | 219 | 200 | 163 | 149 | 119 | 86 | 56 | 189 |
| 15 | 210 | 220 | 176 | 154 | 120 | 95 | 86 | 46 | 141 |
|  | URBAN AREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | 14,143 | 12,714 | 9,984 | 8,669 | 7,919 | 6,587 | 6,442 | 3,479 | 11,829 |
| 17 | 7,307 | 6,432 | 5,182 | 4,403 | 4,242 | 3,619 | 3,605 | 1,953 | 7,013 |
| 18 | 6,836 | 6,282 | 4,802 | 4,266 | 3,677 | 2,968 | 2,837 | 1,526 | 4,810 |
| 19 | 4,906 | 1,825 | 602 | 355 | 202 | 140 | 121 | 46 | 116 |
| 20 | 4,022 | 1,512 | 536 | 298 | 177 | 116 | 100 | 39 | 100 |
| 21 | 398 | 313 | 66 | 57 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 7 | 16 |
| 22 | 8,949 | 10,523 | 8,903 | 7,776 | 6,970 | 5,608 | 50,17 | 2,704 | 6,714 |
| 23 | 3,176 | 4,682 | 4,351 | 3,827 | 3,717 | 3,168 | 3,028 | !,628 | 4,859 |
| 24 | 5,773 | 5,841 | 4,552 | 3,949 | 3,253 | 2,440 | 1,989 | 1,076 | 1,855 |
| 25 | 161 | 297 | 429 | 499 | 693 | 808 | 1,276 | 719 | 4,950 |
| 26 | 89 | 204 | 264 | 265 | 320 | 319 | 465 | 282 | 2,037 |
| 27 | 72 | 93 | 165 | 234 | 373 | 489 | 811 | 437 | 2,913 |
| 28 | 73 | 69 | 50 | 39 | 54 | 31 | 28 | 10 | 49 |
| 29 | 20 | 34 | 31 | 13 | 23 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 23 |
| 30 | 53 | 35 | 19 | 26 | 26 | 15 | 16 | 6 | 26 |
|  | RURAL AREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | 65,617 | 71,165 | 57,281 | 47,806 | 42,517 | 34,803 | 35,147 | 18,726 | 70,720 |
| 32 | 34,292 | 36,554 | 29,956 | 25,720 | 23,054 | 19,244 | 19,815 | 10,541 | 41,622 |
| 33 | 31,32.5 | 34,621 | 27,325 | 22,086 | 19,463 | 15,559 | 15,332 | 8,185 | 29,098 |
| 34 | 25,497 | 15,257 | 6,615 | 3,305 | 2,183 | 1,169 | 931 | 502 | 1,283 |
| 35 | 20,156 | 12,956 | 5,761 | 2,864 | 1,801 | 950 | 760 | 408 | 1.030 |
| 36 | 5,34.1 | 2,301 | 854 | 441 | 382 | 219 | 171 | 94 | 253 |
| 37 | 39,111 | 54,142 | 48,373 | 41,780 | 36,633 | 29,797 | 28,362 | 14,570 | 42, 747 |
| 38 | 13,589 | 22,556 | 22,959 | 21,400 | 19,561 | 15,630 | 16,863 | 8,759 | 30,134 |
| 39 | 25,522 | 31,536 | 25,414 | 20,380 | 17,072 | 13,167 | 11,499 | 5,831 | 12,613 |
| 40 | 738 |  | 1,967 | 2,443 | 3,486 | 3,654 | 5,710 | 3,562 |  |
| 41 | 433 | 857 | 1,067 | 1,306 | 1,571 | 1,561 | 2,116 | 1,342 | 10,292 |
| 42 | 305 | 549 | 900 | 1,137 | 1,915 | 2,093 | 3,592 | 2,220 | 16,117 |
| 43 | 271 | 370 | 326 | 278 | 215 | 183 | 144 | 92 | 281 |
| 44 | 114 | 185 | 169 | 150 | 121 | 103 | 74 | 52 | -166 |
| 45 | 157 | 185 | 157 | 128 | 94 | 80 | 70 | 40 | -115 |

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural JHANG DISTRICT Number of Persons


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

All Areas, Urban and Rural
JHANG DISTRICT Number of Persons

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

TABLE 9-CHILDREN AGED--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
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons

|  | Age-group |  | All Areas |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 1 | All Ages 0 to 9 | . | 3,53,139 | 1,83,92 I | 1,69,218 |
| 2 | Infants I under I year | . | 30,440 | 15,487 | 14,953 |
| 3 | Under I month | . | 2,679 | 1,400 | 1,279 |
| 4 | 1 month(s) | . | 3,492 | 1,779 | 1,713 |
| 5 | 2 ," | . | 3,257 | 1,635 | 1,622 |
| 6 | 3 ", |  | 3,242 | 1,685 | 1,557 |
| 7 | 4 ", | . | 3,032 | 1,556 | 1,476 |
| 8 | 5 ", | . | 2,154 | 1,106 | 1,048 |
| 9 | 6 ", | $\ldots$ | 5,578 | 2,691 | 2,887 |
| 10 | 7 , | . | 1,337 | 708 | 629 |
| 11 | 8 , | . | 1,946 | 987 | 959 |
| 12 | 9 " |  | 1,662 | 843 | 819 |
| 13 | 10 ", | .. | 1,474 | 798 | 676 |
| 14 | 11 ", | . | 587 | 299 | 288 |
| 15 | Children 1-4 years | . | 1,38,949 | 71,827 | 67,122 |
| 16 | I year(s) | .. | 29,218 | 14,920 | 14,298 |
| 17 | 2 " | $\ldots$ | 35,239 | 18,292 | 16,947 |
| 18 | 3 ", | . | 38,885 | 19,816 | 19,069 |
| 19 | 4 ", | $\cdots$ | 35,607 | 18,799 | 16,808 |
| 20 | Children 5-9 years | . | 1,83,750 | 96,607 | 87,143 |
| 21 | 5 years | $\ldots$ | 40,480 | 21,278 | 19,202 |
| 22 | 6 " |  | 35,902 | 18,735 | 17,167 |
| 23 | 7 ," |  | 34,091 | 17,869 | 16,222 |
| 24 | 8 " | . | 35,528 | 18,712 | 16,816 |
| 25 | 9 " | . | 37,749 | 20,013 | 17,736 |
| 26 | Children 10-14 years | .. | 1,04,212 | 56,652 | 47,560 |
| 27 | 10-11 years | . | 36,394 | 18,977 | 17,417 |
| 28 | $12-14$ " | . | 67,818 | 37,675 | 30,143 |

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 10-POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH-1961
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 10-POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH-1961
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE II-POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS, 1951, 1961
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 12-POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX, 1961
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons

| Locality |  | All Religions |  | Mustims |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Jhang District | . | 5,77,436 | 5,01,311 | 5,76,616 | 5,00,576 |

TABLE 11-POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS, 1951, 1961
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 12-POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX, 1961
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons

| Caste Hindus |  | Scheduled Castes |  | Christians |  | Others |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| - | - | - | - | 788 | 594 | 32 | 41 |

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

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 15-PERSONS WHO COMMONLY SPEAK ONE OR MORE OF THE MAIN LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN, 195I AND 1961
includes both the persons who claimed the language as their Mother Tongue (see Table 14) and those who reported it as an additional language commonly spoken. Since many people con speak more than one language the totals do not agree with the total population.

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 16-LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX-196|
Definition of literacy in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding"
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons

|  | Locality |  | Population |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

TABLE 17-LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX IN TOWNS-1961
Definition of Literate in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding"
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 16-LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX-1961
Definition of literacy in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding".
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons

| Number of Literate Persons 1961 |  |  |  | Literate Persons per cent of Total Population |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 1 | 1,27,926 | 1,04,881 | 23,045 | 11.86 | 18.16 | 4.60 |
| 2 | 58,209 | 47,697 | 10,512 | 13.82 | 21.15 | 5.37 |
| 3 | 44,863 | 35,518 | 9,345 | 11.30 | 16.69 | 5.08 |
| 4 | 24,854 | 21,666 | 3,188 | 9.54 | 15.58 | 2.62 |

TABLE 17-LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX IN TOWNS-1961
Definition of Literate in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding"
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 18-LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961
Definition of Literate in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding."
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons

| Locality | All Literates |  |  | Muslims |  |  | Caste <br> Hindus |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Jhang District | 1,27,926 | 1,04,88 I | 23,045 | 1,27,642 | 1,04,713 | 22,929 |  |  |
| Jhang Municipality | 23,256 | 17,306 | 5,950 | 23,256 | 17,306 | 5.950 | . |  |

TABLE 19-PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE, BY AGE AND SEX-196|

All Area, Urban and Rural
"Able to write" includes all persons who can read and write. "Able to read" includes those who cannct write but read with understanding. "Able to read Holy Quran"includes only those persons who can read only the Holy Quran but without understanding.

JHANG 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 | 10,78,747 | 1,72,808 | 9,05,939 | 41,257 | 3,630 |
|  | M | 5,77,436 | 91,648 | 4,85,788 | 30,242 | 1,910 |
|  | F | 5,01,311 | 81,160 | 4,20,15 | 11,015 | 1,720 |
| $0-4$ | T | 1,69,389 | 27,052 | 1,42,337 | - | - |
|  | M | 87,314 | 14,020 | 73,294 | - | - |
|  | F | 82,075 | 13,032 | 69,043 | - | - |
| 5-9 | T | 1,83,750 | 28,075 | 1,55,675 | 3,028 | 1,041 |
|  | M | 96,607 | 14,775 | 81,832 | 2,042 | 712 |
|  | F | 87,143 | 13,300 | 73,843 | 986 | 329 |
| 10-14 | T | 1,04,212 | 17,892 | 86,320 | 8,535 | 820 |
|  | M | 56,652 | 9,488 | 47,164 | 5,860 | 453 |
|  | F | 47,560 | 8,404 | 39,156 | 2,675 | 362 |
| 15-19 | T | 95,838 | 18,023 | 77,815 | 8,463 | 347 |
|  | M | 52,303 | 9,603 | 42,700 | 6,064 | 140 |
|  | F | 43,535 | 8,420 | 35,115 | 2,399 | 207 |
| 20-24 | T | 79,760 | 14,143 | 65,617 | 5,270 | 252 |
|  | M | 41,599 | 7.307 | 34,292 | 3,876 | 67 |
|  | F | 38,161 | 6,836 | 31,325 | 1,394 | 185 |
| 25 and over | . $T$ | 4,45,798 | 67,623 | 3,78,175 | 15,961 | 1,170 |
|  | M | 2,42,961 | 36,455 | 2,06,506 | 12,400 | 533 |
|  | F | 2,02,837 | 31,168 | 1,71,669 | 3.561 | 637 |

TABLE 18-LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX-1961
Definition of Literate in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding".
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 19-PERSONS ABLE TOREAD AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE, BY AGE AND SEX- 1961

## Urban and Rural Areas

"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.

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


## PART IV

TABLE 20-LANGUAGES OF LITERACY-195I-1961
(i) Number of persons able to read and write is shown in ordinary types, those able to read with understanding but not write are in Italics.
(ii) Definition of literacy for 1951 Census was "Able to read in clear print" and therefore included persons able to read the Holy Quran only and that possibly without understanding. In the 1961 Census, the definition was "Able to read with understanding".

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons

| Locality | Bengali |  | Punjabi |  | Pushto |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1961 | 1951 | 1961 | 1951 | 1961 | 1951 |
| Jhang District | 7 3 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 1,465 \\ 198 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,488 \\ 413 \end{array}$ | 52 13 | 1 |
| Jhang Municipality | 3 1 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 478 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | 二 | 7 | - |

TABLE 2I-PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE, BY AGE AND SEX-196I
Cities and Selected Towns.
"Able to write" includes all persons who can read and write. "Able to read" includes those who cannot write but can read with understanding "Able to read

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

JHANG DISTRICT


## TABLE 20-LANGUAGES OF LITERACY-1951 1961

(i) Number of persons able to read and write is shown in ordinary types, those able to read with understanding but not write are in Italics.
(ii) Definition of literacy for 1951 Census was "Able to read in clear print" and therefore included persons able to read the Holy Quran only and that possibly without understanding. In the 1961 Census the definition was "Able to read with understanding".

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons

| Sindhi | Urdu |  | Baluchi |  | Persian |  | Arabic |  | English |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1951 | 1961 | 1951 | 1961 | 1951 | 1961 | 1951 | 1961 | 1951 | 1961 | 1951 |
| - | 1,08,145 | 52,802 | 13 | - | 7,013 | 2,309 | 3,455 | 55 | 16,636 | 11,745 |
| - | 12,674 | 3.545 | 14 | - | 604 | 238 | 11,458 | 82 | 902 | 2,052 |
| - | 21,188 | 6,720 | - | - | 1,350 | 1,069 | 531 | - | 4,567 | 1,506 |
| - | 1,770 | 1,307 | - | - | 125 | 175 | 619 | - | 195 | 585 |

TABLE 22-STUDENTS WHO WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS ETC., AT THE TIME OF CENSUS-1961

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 22-STUDENTS WHO WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, ETC., AT THE TIME OF CENSUS-1961

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


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

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 23-STUDENT WHO AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE-GROUPS AND SEX-1961

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 24-STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, TECHNICAL, EDUCATIONALINSTITUTIONS OR MAKTABS, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE-GROUPS AND SEX, 1961 Urban and Rural Areas

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 24-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

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons

Type of Educational Institutions at which attending

| School or College (General) |  | Technical Institutions |  |  | Maktabs |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| URBAN AREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16,066 | 8,728 | 136 | 113 | 23 | 294 | 214 | 80 |
| 6,650 | 4,693 | - | - | - | 74 | 49 | 25 |
| 6,100 | 3,073 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 125 | 83 | 42 |
| 3,024 | 873 | 60 | 47 | 13 | 95 | 82 | 13 |
| 170 | 68 | 54 | 49 | 5 | - | - | - |
| 122 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 4 | - | - | - |
| RURAL AREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28,989 | 6,039 | 37 | 36 | 1 | 1,346 | 1,084 | 262 |
| 15,055 | 4,463 | - | - | - | 297 | 206 | 91 |
| 11,189 | 1,516 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 689 | 536 | 153 |
| 2,666 | 57 | 18 | 18 | - | 360 | 342 | 18 |
| 58 | 2 | 9 | 9 | - | - | - | - |
| 21 | 1 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - |

TABLE 25-EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED-1951, 1961


TABLE 25-EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED-195I, I96I

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons

| Persons 1951 |  | Percentage of Total Population of Groups |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1961 |  |  | 1951 |  |
| Left School/ College | Total Educated Persons | Attending School/ College | I.eft School/ College | Total Educated Persons | Attending School/ College | Left School/ College | Total Educated Persons |
| 37,178 | 73,235 | 4.12 | 8.37 | 12.49 | 4.12 | 4.25 | 8.37 |
| 27,113 | 51,071 | 6.20 | 13.74 | 19.94 | 5.09 | 5.76 | 10.85 |
| 10,065 | 22,164 | 1.36 | 2.41 | 3.77 | 3.00 | 2.49 | 5.49 |
| - | 10,439 | 5.33 | 0.71 | 6.04 | 4.42 | 0.00 | 4.42 |
| - - | 6,963 | 8.42 | 1.07 | 9.49 | 5.55 | 0.00 | 5.55 |
| - - | 3,476 | 1.91 | 0.31 | 2.22 | 3.13 | 0.00 | 3.13 |
| 37,178 | 62,796 | 3.62 | 10.49 | 14.11 | 4.01 | 5.82 | 9.83 |
| 27,113 | 44,108 | 5.66 | 16.86 | 22.51 | 4.92 | 7.85 | 12.77 |
| 10,065 | 18,688 | 1.21 | 2.96 | 4.17 | 2.94 | 3.43 | 6.37 |
| - | - - | 4.60 | 20.07 | 24.67 | - | - | - |
| - | - - | 27.64 | 10.51 | 38.15 | 14 | - | - |
| - | - - | 6.21 | 2.41 | 8.62 | - | - | - |
| - | - - | 7,46 | 16.21 | 23.67 | T | - | - |
| - | - | 11.81 | 25.27 | 37.08 | 1 | - | - |
| - | - | - 2.24 | 5.31 | 7.55 | - - | - | - |
| - | - | 1. 0.45 | 17.25 | 17.70 | [- | - | - |
| - | - | 3.50 .69 | 28.58 | 29.27 | M | - | - |
| - | - - | 0.20 | 4.89 | 5.09 | 1 - | - | - |
| - | - | (i) 0.04 | 9.92 | 9.96 | - | - | - |
| - | - | 0.06 | 14.51 | 14.57 | - | - | - |
| - | - - | 0.01 | 2.22 | 2.23 | - | - | - |

TABLE 25-EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED 1951-1961

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


Footnote:-(1) Excludes following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in Table 23 but not claiming to be literates.

| Age Group | Total | Male | Female |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5-9$ | 21,437 | 13,830 | 7,607 |
| $10-11$ | 4,099 | 2,265 | 1,834 |

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

TABLE 25-EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED 1951-1961


Footnote:-(1) Excludes following number of children under 12 reported as attending School in Table 23 but not claiming to be literates:-

| Age group | Total | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5-9$ | 3,622 | 2,120 | 1,502 |
| $10-11$ | 777 | 428 | 349 |

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

TABLE 26-EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED-1961


Footnote:-Excludes the following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in table 32 but not claiming to be literates:-

| Age group | Total | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5-9$ | 7,619 | 4,062 | 3,557 |
| $10-11$ | 1,375 | 622 | 753 |

TABLE 26-EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSEWHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED-1961


Note :-Excludes following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in Table 23, but not claiming as to be literates:-

| Age Group | Total | Male | Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5 — 9$ | 13,818 | 9,768 | 4,050 |
| $10-11$ | 2,724 | 1,643 | 1,081 |

TABLE 27-EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)-1961
Includes students attending educational institution at the time of the Census as well as persons who have left School/College

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 27-EDUCATION LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)-1961
Includes students attending institutions at the time of the Census as well as persons who have left Schcol/College.

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 28-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 8 th class and after at least 6 months fulltime instruction in one of the special fields.
(ii) Diplomas and professional Degrees include only recognized professional Diplomas or Professional Bachelor's or Master's Degrees in one of the Special fields.

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 29-OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY AGE AND SEX—1961

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 28-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 ofter at least 6 months fulltime instruction in one of the special fields.
(ii) Diplomas and professional Degrees include only recognized professional Diplomas or Professional Bachelor's or Master's Degrees in one of the Special fields.

JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 29-OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY AGE AND SEX-1961
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 30-POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY-1961
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 3I-POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY-1961
Rural
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 30-POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY-1961
JHANG DISTRICT \& $\&$ Number of Persons


TABLE 31—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY-1961 Rural
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 32-POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS, AGE GROUP AND SEX—I96I
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons

| Locality and Economic Status | Age in completed years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Ages |  | 0-9 |  | 10-11 |  | $12-14$ |  | 15-19 |  |
|  | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Jhang District | 5,77,436 | 5,01,311 | I,83,92 I | 1,69,218 | 18,977 | 17,417 | 37,675 | 30,143 | 52,303 | 43,535 |
| Self-Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force | 3,34,678 | 22,180 | - | - | 4,904 | 326 | 19,213 | 1,090 | 41,047 | 2,458 |
| Cultivators | 1,92,797 | 12,253 | - | - | 3,519 | 224 | 12,721 | 634 | 23,598 | 1,314 |
| Other Agricultur ists Non-Agriculturists | 4,881 $1,37,000$ |  | - | - | 347 1,038 | 101 | 866 5,626 | 4 452 | $\begin{array}{r} 875 \\ 16,574 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 1,136 \end{array}$ |
| Other Self-Supporting Persons and Dependents .. | 2,42.758 | 4,79,131 | 1,83,921 | 1,69,218 | 14,073 | 17,091 | 18,462 | 29,053 | 11,256 | 41,077 |
| Jhang Municipality . . | 50,781 | 44,190 | 15,471 | 14,148 | 1,900 | 1,734 | 3,026 | 2,670 | 5,206 | 4,596 |
| Self-Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force . | 26,820 | 1,260 | - | - | 117 | 2 | 733 | 38 | 3,247 | 147 |
| Cultivators | 1,934 | 92 | - | - | 19 | - | 63 | 2 | 146 | 12 |
| Other Agriculturists Non-Agriculturists | 95 24,791 | 1,168 | 二 | 二 | 93 | 2 | 6 664 | 36 | 3,097 | 135 |
| Other Self-Supporting Persons and Dependents .. | 23,961 | 42,930 | 15,471 | 14,148 | 1,783 | 1,732 | 2,293 | 2,632 | 1,959 | 4,449 |

TABLE 33-OCCUPATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE-1961


TABLE 32-POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS, AGE GROUP AND SEX—1961
JHANG DISTRICT
Number of Persons


TABLE 33-OCCUPATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE-1961
JHANG DISTRICT Number of Persons


# Census of Pakistan, 1961 ENUMERATOR'S BOOKLET 

> This CENSUS, or NATIONAL STOCKTAKING 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. <br> Distt. | Census <br> Distt. | Charge | Circle | Block |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33 | 4 | 06 | 03 | 12 |

3. The remainder of each schedule is to be completed in the field at the actual time of enumeration. Please write clearly and definitely, using your presentation Ball-point pen.
4. Be sure to include all persons enumerated in Cols. 8 to 16 of the Housing Census Schedule who are still present. Also satisfy yourself that all INFANTS and all additions made in the household until the time of Enumeration are properly reported. People usually forget to get all the female members enumerated, so take special care to see that every female in the household is enumerated.
5. Always introduce yourself by showing your letter of Appointment which you should carry with you.
6. Should any person object to answering any Census question you should explain that the information collected is STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, that it will not be communicated to any person whatsoever, and that no use will be made of it, which can in any way injure the respondents interests.
7. Spoiled Schedules should not be removed from the pad, but should be clearly cancelled with a cross on both sides. If a wrong entry is made by mistake under any question, it may be neatly cancelled by a cross ( x ) and the right entry made.

## Whom to Count:

8. The object is to include in the Census all persons who are normally residents of Pakistan and all visitors to Pakistan during the Enumeration Period. The Census is to be complete and the motto should be "catch every person", but no one should be counted more than once.
9. Therefore visit each and every house during the Enumeration Period, missing no place in your Block. Write a schedule for every person you find there who is a Normal Resident, and also for visitors, travellers and wanderers in accordance with these instructions.
10. A Normal Resident in a house is a person who has his or her present regular residence of lodging place there. If you have any doubt as to whether a person is truly a normal resident, you should fill in a schedule for him or her and make a note to consult your Supervisor.
11. Absent members of the household.The object of the Preliminary Questions is to ensure that persons who are temporarily away from their present normal residence for part
of the Enumeration Period, are enumerated in the locality in which they normally reside. This will be part of your job.

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

## Post Enumeration check:

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

Questions.
How to write answers.

## PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS :

House No. Household No. (within the house).

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

Have you been If "NO" ask question enumerated already?
(a) Is this your present REGULAR residence or lodging place?
(b) Will you be BACK in your normal residence before 31st JANUARY, 1961 ?

## Q. 1. NAME ?

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

Explanation.-Statistically names have no significance and the record of names will
be later destroyed. The reason for the recording of the name is to assist you in obtaining correct information and in preventing double counting. If a child has not been named enter "Son of -_-" "Daughter of —". If any person is hesitant to let you know the names of female members of his household, do not insist upon knowing the name but write down "Wife of _", "Daughter of " and so on. Similarly if the respondent is a woman, do not insist upon knowing the name of her husband or any such person whose name she is reluctant to give in view of any prevailing custom.

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

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

For non-relatives enter "Servant", "Guest", "Friend" and so on, as the case may be.
Q. 2. SEX ?

Ring round "male". or "female".

Explanation.-Every person will be classed either as male or female. Eunuchs will be recorded as males.
Q. 3. AGE ?

For infants under one year.

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

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?



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 If yes, ring round
BORN IN THIS
"Born in". DISTRICT?

If not, WHERE?
For other places in

Pakistan write name of the District.

If born in "Azad Kashmir" or "Occupied Kashmir" the word "Azad Kashmir" or "Occupied Kashmir" should be written along with the name of District.

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

Elsewhere write name of COUNTRY ONLY.

Explanation.-Birth place means the country or district in which the person was born according to present political boundaries which may differ from those existing at the time of birth.
Q. 6. ARE YOU A PAKISTANI?

If 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?

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? <br> 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?
(ii) Are you able to read with understanding, but not write? If so, in what languages?
(iii) Are you able to read the Holy Quran without understanding?

Ring round the number under appropriate languages against "Write and Read only".

Ring round the number under appropriate languages against "Read only".

If yes, put a $\sqrt{ }$ 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 $\sqrt{ }$ 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 <br> COLLEGE <br> ATTENDANCE?

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

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

Technical Educa- tion 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 123456789 M. Int. D. HD. O. Cert. Dip.

## FIELD

Educ. Med. Engin. Agri. Com. Law Others
(i) WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU HAVE PASSED IN SCHOOL OR COLLEGE?
(ii) In which FIELD OF PROFESSIONAL (INCLUDING TECHNICAL) EDUCATION, if any, have you passed?
(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.

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

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

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

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

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

Ring round " 6 " for Law.

Ring round " 7 " for Others.

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

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

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

## INDIVIDUAL POPULATION

(Front)
ALL INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL


Turn over for persons 10 years of age and over.

CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1961
(Back)
FOR PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE ONLY


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

Q. 14. OWNERS

OF AGRICUL-
TURAL LAND.
DO YOU OWN AGRICULTUR-
AL LAND IN PAKISTAN?
Explanation.-(1) Agricultural land includes land producing crops and also banjar. It excludes building sites and land reserved for residential purposes such as 'Abadideh'.
(2) Owner of Agricultural land includes one shown as such in the Revenue records (khewat or khata). But it also includes Lease purchasers, Mortgagees with possession, Refugees and other persons who have been given provisional or permanent allotment of Agricultural land and Grantees of land in Colonies on instalment payment or other bases (including those who became owners after Land Reforms).
(3) Owner excludes those who are mortgagees without possession and adult sons of landowners who work their parents' land, with or without their own ploughs. It excludes also all occupancy and other tenants and share croppers.

> REMAINING QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ASKED ONLY OF PERSONS TEN (10) YEARS OLD AND ABOVE.
Q. 15. ECONOMI-

CALLY ACTIVE
UN-EMPLOYED
AND INACTIVE.
Are you WORK-
ING FOR PROFIT or to EARN
WAGES or
SALARY or do you

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 beput 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 Councill 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 Write it out. TYPE OF INDUSTRY, BUSINESS OR SERVICE?

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:-

T0. Stock-raising, forestry and logging, fishery, biscuit making, clothes making, furniture making, brick manufacturing, pineapple canning, cotton ginning, cotton textiles, jute textiles, woollen textiles, tannery, leather products, blacksmithy, motor repairing, road making, fish retailing, boot and shoe retailing, banking, insurance, architecture, advertising, cinema, restaurants, hotels, laundries, hairdressing, etc.

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

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

[^3](i) Do you OWN

ALL OR PART OF THE LAND you till?
(ii) TENANT-

Do you pay rent in cash or kind for ALL OR PART OF the land you till?
(iii) Are you UNPAID FAMILY HELP?
(iv) Are you an AGRICULTURAL LABOURER working for others for wages in cash or kind?

If yes, ring round " 1 " under "owner cultivator".

If yes, ring round " 2 " under "Tenant".

If yes, ring round " 3 " under "Family help".

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?
(i) In your main occupation do you EMPLOY OTHERS?

For persons Not ringed " $T$ " in question 16.

If yes, ring round " 1 " under "Employer".
(ii) or Are you an EMPLOYEE?
(iii) or An INDEPENDENT worker?
(iv) or UNPAID FAMILY HELP?

If yes, ring round " 2 " under "Employee".

If yes, ring round " 3 " under "Independent worker".

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?
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?
(i) Do you work as HOUSE WIFE, i.e., perform household duties only?
(ii) Do you receive any kind of RENT, PENSION, etc.?

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

Ring round number " 2 ".
(iii) Are you an INMATE OF MENTAL ASYLUM, JAIL or other such Institution or are you a beggar?
(iv) DEPENDENT and others.

Ring round number " 3 ".

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?
(ii) During your whole life:

How many years you REMAINED MARRIED altogether?

Write under "Children born" total number of children born alive to her.

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 2 nd 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 $\qquad$

Signature of Circle Supervisor.

## ENUMERATOR'S REPORT FORM

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

Herewith are handed over. (No.) pads of completed Enumeration Slips containing records concerning........... . males and $\qquad$ females, viz.,............. . . (total) persons of whom are literates.

Date. $\qquad$
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 JHANG 

PART-V

## Village statistics

## CONTENTS

Introduction ..... V-1
Summary Table by Tehsils ..... V-5
Summary Tables by Qanungo Halqas and Urban Localities ..... V-6
Jhang Tehsil ..... V-8
Urban Localities ..... V-8
Kot Isa Shah Qanungo Halqa ..... V-8
Shah Jeewna Qanungo Halqa ..... V-11
Jhang Qanungo Halqa ..... V-13
Mochiwala Qanungo Halqa ..... V-17
Maghiana Qanungo Halqa ..... V-22
Chela Qanungo Halqa ..... V-25
Massan Qanungo Halqa ..... V-28
Chiniot Tehsil ..... V-33
Urban Localities ..... V-33
Langar Makhdum Qanungo Halqa ..... V-33
Lalian Qanungo Halqa ..... V-36
Chiniot Qanungo Halqa ..... V-38
Aminpur Qanungo Halqa ..... V-42
Borana Qanungo Halqa ..... V-50
Bhowana Qanungo Halqa ..... V-52
Shorkot Tehsil ..... V-55
Urban Localities ..... V-55
Hassu Belal Qanungo Halqa ..... V-55
Waryam Qanungo Halqa ..... V-57
Kakki Nau Qanungo Halqa ..... V-61
Shorkot Qanungo Halqa ..... V-63
Marnewala Qanungo Halqa ..... V-65
Garh Maharaja Qanungo Halqa ..... V-66
Ahmadpur Sial Qanungo Halqa ..... V-68

## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. Population in the Village Statistics includes persons who claimed nationality other than Pakistani.
2. Tehsil figures include those of urban areas within its jurisdiction.
3. Figures for Municipal and Town Committees as well as other urban localities are given separately under respective Tehsils within which they are located.
4. Household is a collection of persons living and eating in one mess with their dependents, relatives, servants and lodgers who normally reside together.
5. House is a structurally separate set of living premises, with an entrance from out side the building or from a common half way or courtyard or staircase.
6. Number of literate figures have been taken from Charge Superintendents Abstracts (Provisional results of Census published in February 1961). These may not tally with the final figures published in Part IV of District Census Report.
7. Urban Localities are grouped separately at the top of the Village Statistics of each Tehsil. The areas of Urban localities and their Hadbast numbers, being not available, have not been shown separately.

The symbols to denote local details are: -
(1) College or University

| كالج يا يونيورسمى | . |
| :---: | :---: |
| هֶائّرى سكول | . |
| هـدل) . | .. |
| هائى سكول . | . |
| 15 15 | . |
| . تار گهر | . |
| . ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | .. |
| . . هسپ®ال | . |

(2) Primary School
.. كالج يا يوزيورسنى
$x$
(3) Middle School
.. . . . مُّل سكول
(4) High School
.. . . . .
1
(5) Post Office
.. .. +
(6) Telegraph Office
.. .. تار گهر
(7) Dispensary
(8) Hospital
(9) Dak/Inspection Bungalow or Circuit House
(10) Union Council or Committee

يونين كونسل يا كميیى回
(11) Police out-post or Thana

پپوليس چوكى يا تهآنه
(12) Railway Station

ريلو < اسطيشن
(13) Historical Monuments or site
(14) Tube Well
(15) Electricity

آثار قديمه
. . . . .
..

- . . بجلى 4


# VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG DISTRICT 

Summary Table by Tehsils

| Tehsil |  | Population 1961 <br> Both <br> sexes | Males | Females | Qanungo <br> Halqas | Patwari <br> Circles | Villages | Page <br> No. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\ldots$ | 1080 | 578 | 502 | 20 | 291 | 1047 |  |
| Jhang Tehsil | $\ldots$ | 422 | 226 | 196 | 7 | 120 | 444 | V-8 |
| Chiniot ,, | $\ldots$ | 397 | 213 | 184 | 6 | 90 | 358 | V-33 |
| Shorkot ,, | $\ldots$ | 612 | 139 | 122 | 7 | 81 | 245 | V-55 |

## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG DISTRICT

Summary Table by Qanungo Halqas and Urban Localities

| Qanungo Halqa and Urban Locality | Population 1961 (000s) |  |  | Number of |  | Page <br> No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Both sexes | Males | Females | Patwari Circles | Villages |  |
| JHANG TEHSIL | 422 | 226 | 196 | 120 | 444 | V-8 |
| Urban Localities | 95 | 51 | 44 | - | - | V-8 |
| Kot Isa Shah | 37 | 20 | 17 | 18 | 66 | V-8 |
| Shah Jeewna | 38 | 21 | 17 | 16 | 49 | V-11 |
| Jhang | 56 | 30 | 26 | 17 | 55 | V-13 |
| Mochiwala | 90 | 48 | 42 | 14 | 85 | V-17 |
| Maghiana | 47 | 25 | 22 | 19 | 47 | V-22 |
| Chela | 34 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 67 | V-25 |
| Massan | 25 | 13 | 12 | 17 | 75 | V-28 |
| CHINIOT TEHSIL | 397 | 213 | 184 | 90 | 358 | V-33 |
| Urban Localities | 64 | 34 | 30 | - | - | V-33 |
| Langar Makhdum | 33 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 60 | V-33 |
| Lalian | 42 | 23 | 19 | 14 | 42 | V-36 |
| Chiniot | 54 | 29 | 25 | 16 | 75 | V-38 |
| Aminpur | 123 | 66 | 57 | 16 | 92 | V-42 |
| Borana | 38 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 42 | V-50 |
| Bhowana | 43 | 23 | 20 | 14 | 47 | V-52 |
| SHORKOT TEHSIL | 261 | 139 | 122 | 81 | 245 | V-55 |
| Urban Localities | 13 | 7 | 6 | - | - | V-55 |
| Hassu Balel | 38 | 20 | 18 | 15 | 39 | V-55 |
| Waryam | 65 | 34 | 31 | 17 | 53 | V-57 |
| Kakki Nau | 28 | 15 | 13 | $9 \times$ | 31 | V-61 |

## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG DISTRICT

Summary Table by Qanungo Halqas and Urban Localities

| Qanungo Halqa and Urban Locality | Population 1961 (000s) |  |  | Number of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Both sexes | Males | Females | Patwari Circles | Villages |  |
| SHORKOT TEHSIL-Contd. Shorkot | 44 | 24 | 20 | 15 | $38$ | V-63 |
| Marnewala | 25 | 13 | 12 | 9 | 27 | - -65 |
| Garh Maharaja | 30 | 16 | 14 | 8 | 33 | V-66 |
| Ahmadpur Sial | 18 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 24 | V-68 |

## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS •JHANG TEHSIL



V-10
VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL


## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL




121 Khardra Baqir $\quad$| 3529 | 1483 | 829 | 654 | 60 | 286 | 292 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | FF $\quad$ 范 1

V-14

## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL

| Hadbası No. |  | Population 1961 |  |  |  |  | Number of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Both Sexes | Males | Females | Literates | Houses | House- |
|  | Sheikh Chuhar | 2034 | 2448 | 1262 | 1186 | 350 | 434 | 434 |
| 110 | Chak Sheikhana | 2874 | 465 | 264 | 201 | 21 | 83 | 83 |
| 111 | Chak Kauriana | 12559 | 1426 | 778 | 648 | 139 | 271 | 271 |
| 145 |  | 1393 | 587 | 312 | 275 | 11 | 112 | 112 |
| 143 | Thatta Mahla dolo dify | 1389 | 780 | 424 | 356 | 83 | 131 | 131 |
| 142 | Khaurian Wala | 2852 | 804 | 431 | 373 | 51 | 41 | 41 |
| 144 | Chautala | 1324 | 520 | 286 | 234 | 65 | 145 | 147 |
| 150 | Nandkana | 503 | 421 | 224 | 197 | 67 | 60 | 60 |
| 151 | Dadoana Nau | 559 | 202 | 105 | 97 | 10 | 76 | 80 |
| 149 | Pukkewala (0) | 3493 | 1296 | 693 | 603 | 118 | 214 | 214 |
| 146 | Habib حبيبٌ | 2194 | 1276 | 666 | 610 | 150 | 247 | 247 |
| 147 | Wahga Kulaka | 812 | 490 | 257 | 233 | 19 | 96 | 96 |
| 148 | Doka d ${ }^{\text {j }}$ | 574 | 68 | 37 | 31 | 2 | 32 | 32 |
| 171 | Patoana (2]) diT | 1184 | 1051 | 579 | 472 | 96 | 174 | 174 |
| 159 | Dhuian Saidan Shah | 152 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 160 | Niko Karah 0, | 1118 | 91 | 53 | 38 | 1 | 15 | 15 |
| 161 | Toba Bela Sharqi | 526 | 191 | 101 | 90 | 1 | 30 | 30 |
|  | * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 166 | Bela Mirjana بيله | 447 | 65 | 34 | 31 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| 168 | Bela Jhabana | 707 | 328 | 175 | 153 | 26 | 50 | 50 |
| 169 | Jandran | 555 | 421 | 226 | 195 | 33 | 73 | 73 |

## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG 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 |
| MOCHIWALA QANUNGO HALQA dël |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Chak No. 260 | 1439 | 1066 | 575 | 491 | 78 | 185 | 185 |
| 1 C | Chak No. 464 | 2366 | 918 | 499 | 419 | 90 | 161 | 161 |
| $2 \begin{array}{llllllllll}2 & \text { Chak No. } 257 & 1329 & 868 & 459 & 409 & 134 & 183 & 183\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chak No. 258 |  | 930 | 534 | 296 | 238 | 47 | 108 | 108 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 Chak No. 261 1644 1015 539 476 87 196 196 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $25 \begin{array}{cccccccccl}\text { Chak No. } 167 & 1419 & 1118 & 618 & 500 & 103 & 196 & 196\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 Chak No. 232 2109 $\begin{array}{lllllllll} & 1668 & 915 & 753 & 197 & 247 & 247\end{array}$ FRATrr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Chak No. 233 |  | 2124 | 1331 | 733 | 598 | 111 | 308 | 308 |
| $7 \begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { Chak } \mathrm{No.} 230 & 1685 & 1555 & 831 & 724 & 97 & 178 & 178\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $21 \begin{array}{lllllllll}21 & \text { Chak No. } 164 & 1604 & 1102 & 575 & 527 & 77 & 199 & 199\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 Chak No. 165 <br> R170 |  | 1857 | 1398 | 740 | 658 | 111 | 265 | 265 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL


## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



V-20
VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL


## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



MAGHIANA QANUNGO HALQA

| 174 | Maghiana Chak Kacha |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 2213 | 1815 | 979 | 836 | 61 | 270 | 270 |  |
| 174 | Maghiana Chak Noon | 2212 | 2257 | 1226 | 1031 | 128 | 395 | 400 |



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS－JHANG TEHSIL

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hadba } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | st Name of the Village and local details | $\begin{gathered} \text { Area } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Acres } \end{gathered}$ | Population 1961 |  |  |  | Number of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Both Sexes | Males | Females | Literates | Houses | House－ |
| 199 | Dhoin Muhammad <br>  | 3718 | 1109 | 608 | 501 | 233 | 216 | 220 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 337 | Malkana diSl． | 1247 | 352 | 215 | 137 | 15 | 63 | 63 |
| 203 | Chaukan Janpur | 1417 | 533 | 290 | 243 | 77 | 92 | 92 |
| 205 | Jamali Kalan | 1699 | 359 | 180 | 179 | 30 | 68 | 68 |
|  | A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 340 | Banda Malkana | 1283 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
|  | dikho oxal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 211 | Wasu Wastana | 4417 | 3748 | 1445 | 1803 | 438 | 684 | 703 |
|  | （ 团首 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dal A ${ }^{1} 1$ | 2173 | 365 | 196 | 169 | 30 | 66 | 66 |
| 204 | Jamali Khurd جمالى خورد | 1823 | 903 | 486 | 417 | 65 | 208 | 209 |
| 206 | Wasawa f | 2786 | 699 | 379 | 320 | 68 | 140 | 146 |
|  | Dara Sakhira | 348 | 110 | 46 | 64 | 11 | 23 | 27 |
|  |  | 746 | 88 | 47 | 41 | 13 | 21 | 21 |
|  | Rashidpur رثيد | 5206 | 2026 | 1068 | 958 | 167 | 378 | 398 |
|  | ） 4 䢒 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Kot Bahadur Janubi | 388 | 328 | 167 | 161 | 43 | 71 | 74 |
|  | كو كِ بهادر جنوبى R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 339 | Binda Rashidpur | 1880 | 419 | 226 | 193 | 7 | 53 | 53 |
|  | بنده رشيد |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Kaurian كورf | 1925 | 1384 | 700 | 684 | 75 | 270 | 270 |
| 99 | Pindi Maddoki | 4809 | 2525 | 1326 | 1199 | 275 | 234 | 234 |
|  | \％\％ron il |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 89 | Ashaba | 8057 | 3746 | 2053 | 1693 | 344 | 613 | 695 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL

| Hadba No. | Name of the Village and local details | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Area } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Acres } \end{aligned}$ | Population 1961 |  |  |  | Number of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Both Sexes | Males | Females | Literates | Houses | House- |
| 271 | Ghuniana A dilug | 1416 | 377 | 215 | 162 | 1 | 76 | 76 |
| 373 | Kala Bali \% \% \% | 2027 | 858 | 468 | 390 | 73 | 164 | 164 |
| 370 | Kot Ram Kaur | 953 | 15 | 9 | 6 | - | 7 | 7 |
| 371 | Jangal Katora 0 \% | 1065 | 211 | 108 | 103 | 3 | 45 | 45 |
| 374 | Kachian | 564 | 140 | 76 | 64 | 9 | 28 | 28 |
| 263 | Kalera fortor | 931 | 427 | 239 | 188 | 54 | 111 | 111 |
| 269 |  | 856 | 134 | 79 | 55 | - | 23 | 23 |
| 382 | Jangle Katian Wala | 393 | 66 | 34 | 32 | - | 13 | 13 |
| 383 | Kulcha dzS | 373 | 61 | 28 | 33 | 1 | 9 | 9 |
| 384 | Sulmana ditatu | 1756 | 297 | 174 | 123 | 26 | 45 | 45 |
| 223 | Ahmad Abad | 945 | 273 | 137 | 136 | 28 | 53 | 53 |
| 261 | Thatti Nusrat | 361 | 113 | 56 | 57 | 3 | 25 | 25 |
| 268 | Lal Datri | 49 | 34 | 17 | 17 | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| 270 | Thatti Kher Shah | 279 | 160 | 85 | 75 | 7 | 39 | 39 |
| 272 |  | 949 | 266 | 139 | 127 | 24 | 54 | 54 |
| 273 | Kot Khokhar | 353 | 268 | 148 | 120 | 14 | 56 | 56 |
| 224 | Chandana fid | 717 | 320 | 162 | 158 | 32 | 57 | 57 |
| 264 | Thatti Mehrani | 901 | 101 | 59 | 42 | 9 | 23 | 23 |
| 265 | Paropi | 685 | 216 | 116 | 100 | 29 | 51 | 51 |
| 266 | Bela Shehr بيله | 1342 | 283 | 159 | 124 | 19 | 57 | - 57 |
| 267 | Jasrat Mal $\downarrow$ | 304 | 149 | 84 | 65 | 7 | 33 | 33 |

## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL

| HadbastNo. |  | Population 1961 |  |  |  |  | Number of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Acres | Both Sexes | Males | Females | Literates | Houses | House- |
| 333 | Umrana Janubi | 2134 | 799 | 458 | 341 | 19 | 161 | 163 |
| 332 | Chauntra | 290 | 73 | 36 | 37 | - | 14 | 19 |
| 342 | Sidha loum | 464 | 9 | 6 | 3 | - | 2 | 2 |
| 347 | Bela Chauntra | 1068 | 391 | 208 | 183 | - | 71 | 71 |
| 336 | Atharan Hazari | 740 | 468 | 263 | 205 | 70 | 105 | 113 |
| 334 | Kamrah 0, | 514 | 93 | 59 | 34 | 1 | 15 | 15 |
| 341 | Lashkari s,ك̇il | 236 |  | Uni | habited |  |  |  |
| 343 |  | 964 | 86 | 44 | 42 | 1 | 21 | 21 |
| 335 | Latif Shah | 982 |  | Uni | habited | \% |  |  |
| 361 | Talwara | 1411 | 319 | 179 | 140 | 27 | 80 | 80 |
| 296 | Sakhi Sarwar | 255 | 495 | 262 | 233 | 43 | 85 | 85. |
| 297 | Saliana | 310 | 932 | 492 | 440 | 104 | 174 | 174 |
| 362 | Thatti Shah Shakur | 637 | 159 | 87 | 72 | 18 | 28 | 28 |
| 299 | Khutiana dis | 766 | 453 | 255 | 198 | 32 | 141 | 141 |
| 293 | Bhurana form dilfg! | 752 | 627 | 335 | 292 | 91 | 126 | 126 |
| 300 | Shahana t | 415 | 197 | 99 | 98 | 14 | 50 | 50 |
| 301 | Ghughiana diluz \% | 365 | 180 | 92 | 88 | 9 | 28 | 28 |
| 307 | Bela Khutiana | 287 |  | Un | habited | غأ |  |  |
| 308 | Sahjar Kalasan | 1366 | 601 | 331 | 270 | 45 | 85 | 85 |
| 306 | Bindi Amir Khan | 206 |  | Uni | habited | 站 |  |  |
| 309 | Karmuana diT 90, | 225 | 155 | 87 | 68 | 11 | 25 | 25 |
| 310 | Kot Sahib كور صاحب | 366 | 125 | 74 | 51 | 11 | 34 | 34 |

## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHANG TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHINIOT TEHSIL



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## VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHINIOT TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHINIOT TEHSIL




| 183 | Chiniot (Rural) | 4797 | 2555 | 1452 | 1103 | 174 | 479 | 479 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

چنيوك (د يهاتى) نمبرا 2. (2)

180 Burj Kaura Mal برج كوز
181 Kot Muhammad Yar
F

184 Chak Sarkar Chiniot號
183 Chiniot (Rural) No. 2 rنییو

VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHINIOT TEHSIL


## VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHINIOT TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHINIOT TEHSIL



## VILEAGE STATISTICS - CHINIOT TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS－CHINIOT TEHSIL

| Hadbas No． | Name of the Village and local details | AreainAcres | Population 1961 |  |  |  | Number of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Both Sexes | Males | Females | Literates | Houses | House－ |
| 132 | Makkowala | 701 | 222 | 132 | 90 | － | 50 | 50 |
| 134 | Kot Ghani | 493 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| $17$ | Chais No． 131 Lonian－ wala | 1753 | 2708 | 1437 | 1271 | 142 | 651 | 651 |
|  | Chak No． 130 Kot | 1836 | 1629 | 857 | 772 | 142 | 407 | 407 |
|  | Chaughatta <br> 模 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Chak No． 128 Thattian－ wala | 1808 | 1846 | 987 | 859 | 137 | 556 | 556 |
|  | Chak No． 132 Bahishtan倍 | 1522 | 1842 | 1013 | 829 | 145 | 498 | 498 |
| 19 | Chak No． 134 Hatarwala兆 | 1395 | 1545 | 841 | 704 | 79 | 360 | 360 |
| 29 | Chak No． 147 Bhat Nikka | 1709 | 1522 | 820 | 702 | 148 | 251 | 251 |
|  | Chak No． 133 Bahadur Wala | 1280 | 1141 | 630 | 511 | 272 | 311 | 311 |
| 21 | Chak No． 135 Khhichian－ wala | 839 | 711 | 371 | 340 | 48 | 153 | 153 |
| 22 | Chak No． 146 Sirnangi | 1542 | 1266 | 659 | 607 | 71 | 254 | 254 |
|  | Chak No． 136 Mohlan－ wala | 1548 | 611 | 340 | 271 | 8 | 203 | 203 |
|  | Al |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHINIOT TEHSIL



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## VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHINIOT TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHINIOT TEHSIL




| 341 | Borana \% ب\% | 3857 | 1817 | 981 | 836 | 350 | 379 | 379 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 339 | Jaisal ج\% جيسل | 1398 | 653 | 344 | 309 | 115 | 122 | 122 |
| 340 | Chak Jhera | 1122 | 353 | 201 | 152 | 15 | 60 | 60 |
| 338 | Tahru 2 | 2575 | 1569 | 821 | 748 | 103 | 370 | 370 |
| 335 | Alewala اليوالا | 765 | 235 | 114 | 121 | 2 | 60 | 60 |
| 337 | Tarkhan Wala تر كوانوالا | 2359 | 1060 | 585 | 475 | 49 | 173 | 173 |
| 230 | Thatti Bala Raja | 10455 | 3637 | 1971 | 1666 | 442 | 684 | 684 |
|  | F. Fi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 229 | Wada Shah وٌ \% | 4105 | 1368 | 773 | 595 | 75 | 217 | 217 |
| 342 | Pir Panja \% \% \% \% \% | 3473 | 1503 | 787 | 716 | 154 | 245 | 245 |
| 228 | Saruwala \% | 3468 | 1355 | 734 | 621 | 101 | 169 | 169 |
| 227 | Kehri जركr | 2161 | 166 | 86 | 80 | 3 | 34 | 34 |
| 344 |  | 3487 | 944 | 500 | 444 | 51 | 148 | 148 |

## VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHINIOT TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHINIOT TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHINIOT TEHSIL



V-54

## VILLAGE STATISTICS - CHINIOT TEHSIL

| Hadbast No. |  |  | Population 1961 |  |  |  | Number of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Acres | Both Sexes | Males | Females | Literates | Houses | House- |
| 206 | Lodhre $\quad$ - | 2058 | 568 | 308 | 260 | 17. | 114 | 114 |
| 204 | Salke Salolke | 2362 | 175 | 98 | 77 | 8 | 50 | 50 |
| 205 | Malak Ke Rajoke | 1042 | Uninhabited |  |  |  |  |  |
| 207 | Ubhan آبهان | 5505 | 5683 | 18 | 250 | 14 | 129 | 129 |
| 211 | Tahli * * | 2309 | 1395 | 736 | 659 | 95 | 316 | 316 |
| 210 | Maingni | 9861 | 2418 | 1288 | 1130 | 126 | 318 | 318 |
| 212 | Ahmad Wala d J J | 3369 | 2392 | 1323 | 1069 | 286 | 415 | 415 |
| F. A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 101 | Nitharke Ei | 3530 | 340 | 189 | 151 | 2 | 61 | 61 |
| 213 | Wara Thatta Muhammad | 11985 | 4592 | 2457 | 2135 | 285 | 816 | 843 |
| Shah \% \% \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 | Suleman * | 7035 | 3882 | 2126 | 1756 | 290 | 670 | 670 |
| 214 | Maral wala | 1782 | 311 | 157 | 154 | 2 | 63 | 63. |

## VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHORKOT TEHSIL

SI. Name of Urban Locality
No. and local details

$\overbrace{\text { Both Sexes Males Females Literates }}^{\text {Population } 1961} \overbrace{\text { Houses }$|  House-  |
| :--- |
|  holds  |}$^{\text {Number of }}$

## Shorkot Tehsil

شور كوث تجصيل

Shorkot Tehsil (Rural)
شور كوث تخصيل (حايهاتى)
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Shorkot Tehsil (Urban) } & 13605 & 7165 & 6440 & 2171 & 2551 & 2580\end{array}$
شور كون تحصيل (شهرى)

1 Ahmadpur Sial Town
احمد پور سيال ثاؤن

2 Shorkot Town $\begin{array}{llllllll}7197 & 3763 & 3434 & 1249 & 1344 & 1370\end{array}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { شوركوث ناؤن }
\end{aligned}
$$

حسو بليل قانونگَ حلتَه HASSU BALEL QANUNGO HALQA


VILLAGE STATISTICS－SHORKOT TEHSIL


73 Ali Khanana على | ع | 2570 | 102 | 52 | 50 | - | 15 | 15 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

72 Dhan Miani |  | 1459 | 733 | 410 | 323 | 38 | 136 | 136 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

－74 Haveli Mohingir
حويلى نوهن گير

75 Bati 772
77 Kot Rustam 3836 F A

65 Basti Rashici 1988
76 Kot Murad 2966
164 Paharpur A 1733
165 Taror 1011
169 Piroana Shumali

168 Lashari s，رtil
166 Rodu Sultan F（⿴囗十介ा
159 Hassu Balel $\begin{array}{llllllllll} & 7570 & 3707 & 1981 & 1726 & 267 & 681 & 681\end{array}$


VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHORKOT TEHSIL


## VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHORKOT TEHSIL



VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHORKOT TEHSIL


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## VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHORKOT TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS -SHORKOT TEHSIL



GARH MAHARAJA QANUNGO HALQA كُّه مهاراجه قانونگو حلقَه

147 Dauluana | 19 | 3731 | 1973 | 1758 | 217 | 655 | 655 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

146 Basti Gilkala $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1 / 5 & 2556 & 1452 & 765 & 687 & 128 & 253 & 246\end{array}$

14 | Chak No. $2 / 2$ | L | 1036 | 343 | 178 | 165 | 16 | 49 | 49 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

F F

145 Mahmmud Kot
هتمود كوث
93 Jaiwain $\quad \begin{array}{lllllllll}2 & 379 & 2574 & 1386 & 1188 & 162 & 435 & 441\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { 91* Jhok Dargahi Shah } & 547 & 673 & 365 & 308 & 29 & 93 & 128\end{array}$ جهو S
94 Mahmud Shah
1860958512
$12-446$
$44 \quad 142 \quad 172$
محمود شاه
143 Chak No. 3/2-L
386


## VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHORKOT TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHORKOT TEHSIL



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHORKOT TEHSIL



[^4]
# 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. |
|  |  | Syed Munir Hussain, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. |
|  |  | 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. |
|  |  | Sh. Muhammad Hussain, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar. |
|  | 1. | Mr. Masood Nabi Noor, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar. |



| District/Agency | Code Number | Name and Designation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North Waziristan | 671 | (i) Capt. Sibghat Ullah Khan, P.C.S. Political Agent, North Waziristan. |
|  |  | (ii) Khan Saad Ullah Khan, P.C.S. Political Agent, North Waziristan. |
|  |  | (iii) Khan Zaffar Ali Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, North Waziristan |
| South Waziristan | 681 | Mr. Izzat Bakhsh Awan, P.C.S., Political Agent, South Waziristan. |
| Campbellpur | 211 | (i) Mr. Muhammad Yunus Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant Campbellpur. |
|  |  | (ii) Khan Tariq Ismail Khan, P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Campbellpur. |
|  | 212 | Mr. K.Z. Durrani, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pindigheb. |
| Jhelum | 271 | Sh. Muhammad Tuffail, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pind Dadan Khan. |
|  | 272 | S. Sardar Ali Gardezi, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Chakwal. |
|  | 273 | Rai Ghulam Mehdi, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Jhelum. |
| Rawalpindi | 281 | Mr. A.R. Siddiqui, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Murree. |
|  | 282 | Sh. Hamid Ullah Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Rawalpindi. |
|  | 283 | (i) Khan Sher Bahadur Khan, Administrator, Rawalpindi Municipality. |
|  |  | (ii) Sh. Altaf Hussain, Chief Officer, Rawalpindi Municipality. |
|  | 284 | Mr. Z.K. Mahmud, Executive Officer, Rawalpindi Cantonment. |
| Gujrat | 291 | Sardar Zaka-ullah Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Gujrat. |
| Sargodha | 261 | Mr. Saeed Ahmad, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Khushab. |
|  | 262 | Ch. Ashfaq Ali Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Sargodha. |


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


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



| District/Agency | Code Number | Name and Designation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rahimyar Khan -Contd. | 422 | Mr. Muhammad Amir Ansari, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Rahimyar Khan. |
|  | 423 | (i) Sh. Atta Ullah Qureshi, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Sadiqabad. |
|  |  | (ii) Mr. Muhammad Amir Ansari, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Rahimyar Khan. |
| Sukkur | 431 | Mr. Muhammad Hasham M. Qazi, P.C.S., Deputy Collector, Assistant Commissioner, Rohri. |
|  | 432 | Qazi Muhammad Zakir Hussain, Administrator Municipal Committee, Sukkur. |
|  | 433 | Mr. Muhammad Rahim, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Shikarpur. |
| Jacobabad | 441 | Mir Shahdad Khan Talpur, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Kandkot (Kashmore). |
|  | 442 | Mr. Baihal Shah A. Syed, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner Jacobabad. |
|  | 531 | Mr. Yousaf Ali Khan, C.S.P., Assistant Political Agent, Nisarabad. |
| Larkana | 451 | Mr. Abdul Rahim Juanjo, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Kambar. |
|  | 452 | Mr. Muhammad Bux M. Shaikh, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Larkana. |
| Khairpur | 461 | Mr. Karam Ullah Memon, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Khairpur. |
|  | 462 | Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Dawach, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Mirwah. |
| Nawabshah | 471 | (i) Mr. Aziz Hussain Ansari, P.C.S. |
|  |  | (ii) Mr. Arshad Ali Shah, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Naushahro. |


| District/Agency | Code Number | Name and Designation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | | Nawabshah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -Contd. |


| District/Agency | Code Number | Name and Designation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sibi | 532 | Sh. Ahmad Hussain, P.C.S., <br> Extra Assistant Commissioner, Marribugti |
|  | 533 | Shahzida Sultan Hamid, P.C.S., <br> 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 <br> 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. |
| Quetta | 553 | Mr. Abdul Hafeez Khan, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob at Hindu Bagh. |
|  | 561 | Arbab Muhammad Ali Khan, P.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Quetta. |
|  | 562 | Malik Manzoor Ahmad, <br> Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta. |
|  | 563 | Mr. Abdul Karim Khan, Executive Officer, M.C. Quetta. |
|  | 564 | Mr. A.A. Sadiq, Executive Officer, Quetta Cantt. |
| ChagaiKalat | 591 | Mr. Saleh Muhammad, P.C.S., <br> Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chagai. |
|  | 571 | Mr. Atta Muhammad Khan, Nazim Dhadar. |
|  | 572 | Haji Rasul Bux, Nazim Bagh. |
|  | 573 | Mr. Faqir Muhammad Baluch, Nazim Sarawan at Mastung. |
|  | 574 | Mr. Muhammad Shafi, Nazim Jhalawan at Khuzdar. |


| District/Agency | Code Number | Name and Designation |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Kharan | 601 | Nawabzada Jahangir Shah, <br> Deputy Commissioner, Kharan. <br> Mirza Nusrat Ullah Khan, <br> Nazim Katch, Mekran. <br> Mr. Muhammad Rafiq Khan, <br> Sub-Divisional Officer, Gwadur. <br> Mr. Khuda Jan Muhammad |
| Karachi | 611 | Nazim Lasbela. |
| Mr. Muhammad Amin Zubedi, |  |  |
| Deputy Collector, Karachi. |  |  |

## B. POST-ENUMERATION PERIOD OFFICERS-IN-CHARGE, HAND SORTING CENTRES

## 1. PESHAWAR

2. RAWALPINDI
3. LYALLPUR
4. LAHORE
5. MULTAN
6. BAHAWALPUR
7. HYDERABAD
8. QUETTA
9. KARACHI
.. Mr. A.U. Saleem, Assistant Director of Census.
.. Mr. Bashir Ahmad Khan, Assistant Director of Census.
.. Mr. Sardar Muhammad, Assistant Director of Census.
.. Mr. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi, Assistant Director of Census.
.. Mr. A. Hamid, Deputy Director of Census.

- Agha Ahmad Shah, Assistant Director of Census
.. (i) Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan, Assistant Director of Census.
(ii) Mr. A. Hamid,

Deputy Director of Census.
.. Hakim Ghulam Hussain, Deputy Director of Census.
.. Mr. Agha Mustafa Qasim Qizilbash, Deputy Director of Census.

## BULLETINS



## CENSUS PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE FROM

The Manager of Publications, Block 44, Shahrah-e-Ir $1 q$, Karachi.

## 1. INLAND

I. Provincial Government Book Depots:-

Manager, Government Printing and Stationery Department, West Pakistan, Northern Area Peshawar.

Manager, West Pakistan Government Book Depot and Record Office, Karachi.

Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, West Pakistan, Lahore.
2. Assistant Marketing Officer, National Small Industries Corporation, PR-1/29, Randal Road, Karachi. (For Publications on Small Industries only.)

## 3. East Pakistan:-

Deputy Controller, Stationery, Forms and Publications, 9 -Jinnah Avenue, Beauty House, P.O Ramna, Dacca.
4. Private Book Sellers:-

KARACHI:
Aero Stores, $170-$ Napier Road.
The Book Company of Karachi, Bahadur Shah Market, Mohan Road.

Burhani Paper Mart, Campbell Street.
Bibliographical Information Bureau and Reference Centre, C/o P.O. Box No. 7205.

Dacca Book Stall, Victoria Road, Saddar.
Ferozsons, Bunder Road.
Firdaus Stationers, 85-Liaquat Market, Bunder Road.
G.A. Stationery Mart, 21-New Memon Masjid, Bunder Road.

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

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce \& Industry, Wood Street.

Mansoor Stationery Mart, Hassan Ali Effendi Road.

Noomani Stationers, Kothari Building, Opp. Central Bank of India Ltd., Napier Road.
Pakistan Law House, Pakistan Chowk, Katchery Road.

Pioneer Paper and Stationery House, Opp: Dow Medical College, Bunder Road.
Rashid-ur-Rahman \& Co., I6-P.M.A. Building Nicol Road.

KARACHI-Contd.
Shaheen Stationers, No. 19 New Memon Masjid, Bunder Road.
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Windsor Book Stall, Elphinstone Street.
EAST PAKISTAN:-
DACCA:
Burhani Paper Mart, 11-Bangla Bazar.
Book Syndicate, 157, Government New Market.
Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 107, Kaliprashanna Ghosh Street.
Dacca Law Report, Shanti Nagar, Ramma,
Farco's Publications, 146, Nawabpur Road.
Knowledge Home, 146, Government New Market.

Mohiuddin \& Sons, 143 New Market, Azimpur. Millat Book Agency, Motijheel.

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

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

## CHITTAGONG:

Chittagong Chamber of Commerce, Quaid-eAzam Road.

Chittagong Chamber of Commerce \& Industry, No. 2, Jehan Building, Quaid-e-Azam Road.
Muslim Chamber of Commerce.
News Front, 75-Jubilee Road.
Pakistan Co-operative Book Society Led., Jubilee Road.

Screen and Culture, Court Road.
MYMENSINGH:
Osmani and Co., Station Road.
KHULNA.:
Abdul Qadir \& Brothers, Old Jessore Road.
Court Book Stall, Jessore Road.
Khulna Chamber of Commerce \& Industry.
SAHEB BAZAR
Friends Stores, P.O. Ghoramara, District Rajshahi.

## SARDAH:

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

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

## KUSHTIA:

The New Agency.
PATUAKHALI:
The Alamgir Library and Sitara News Agency, P.O. Patuakhali, District Bakerganj.

## WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE:
Ahsanul-Haq Qureshi and Sons, Katchery Road.
All Pakistan Legal Decisions, 35, Nabha Road.
A.M. John \& Co., Post Box No. 297, Katchery Road.

Book Centre, 49, The Mall.

Mansoor Book House, 2, Katchery Road.
Mirza Book Agency, 9-A, Shah Alam M irket.
Nawa-i-Waqt Publications Ltd.
Premier Book House, 4/5, Katchery Road.
Technical and Commercial Book Co., Chowk Dalgaran.

The Publishers United Ltd., 176, Anarkali.
The Punjab Religious Book Society, Anarkali.

## RAWALPINDI:

The London Book Company.
The New Book Depot (Regd.), Sadar Bazar.
Victory Book Stores. Edwardes Road.
HYDERABAD:
Educational Book Depot, School Road.
The New Allies Stores, Jail Road, Near Tower.
MULTAN CITY:
Raja Traders, Delhi Gate.
QUETTA:
Aligarh Book Stall, Mission Road.
LYALLPUR:
Danishmand \& Co., Karkhana Bazar.
International Agency, Gujar Basti.
Jilani Sons, Katchery Bazar.
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Malik \& Sons, Railway Road.
SUKKUR:
The Ajaib Stores, Frere Road.
N.M. Qureshi \& Co., Shah Bazar.

LARKANA:
Mujahid Stationery Mart and Book Sellers, Bunder Road.
11. FOREIGN :

All Pakistan Missions abroad.


[^0]:    ".." Denotes not available.
    Source: Season and Crops Report, Government of West Pakistan.

[^1]:    + 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.

[^2]:    *1951 data includes non-Pakistanis
    **1961 data excludes non-Pakistanis

[^3]:    Q. 18. AGRICUL- Only for persons TURAL STATUS? ringed " $T$ " in question No. 16.

[^4]:    *Ahmadpur Sial patwar circle is partly urban and partly rural. Ahmadpur Sial itself is urban, and its population and housing data are included in Ahmadpur Sial Town.

