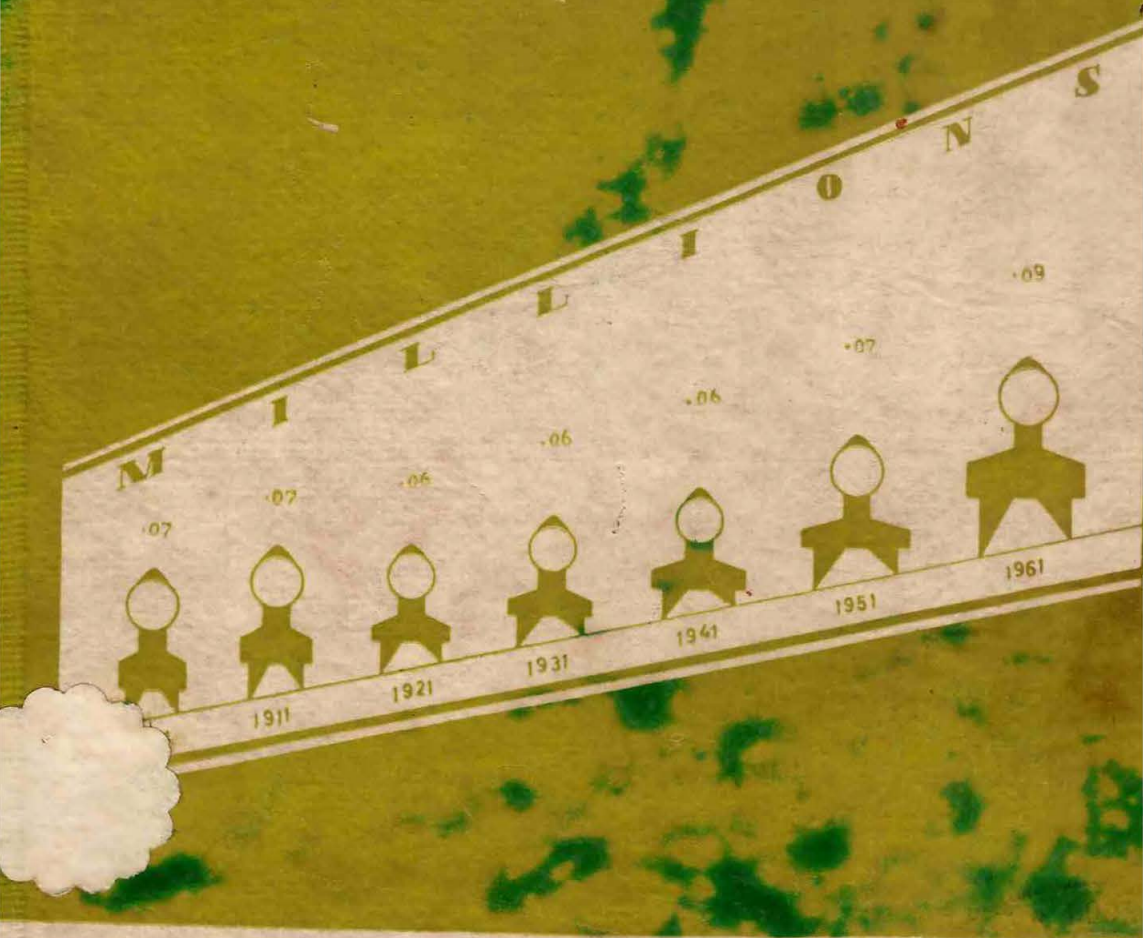
POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1961

DISTRICT CENSUS REPOR

ZHOB



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

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District Census Report

Zhob

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POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1961

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

ZHOB

PARTS I—V

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

COMPILED AND ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY
OF
MINISTRY OF HOME & KASHMIR AFFAIRS
(Home Affairs Division)
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

CENSUS ORGANISATION, PAKISTAN

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER, KARACHI

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Mr. A. Rashid, C.S.P., Census Commissioner and *Ex Officio* Joint Secretary	6-3-61	**24-1-63** —

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Mr. A. Majid, P.C.S., Joint Director of Census, Hyderabad Zone	29-2-60	30-6-61
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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Ruhul Amin, Deputy Director of Machine Sorting Centre, Dacca, and Mr. W.A. Abbasi, Assistant Director of Machine Sorting Centre, Karachi, showed a high degree of technical skill and organizing ability in producing the Housing CensusTables 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 Centre, 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 statisfied with the result. We are immeasurably indebted to him for his wise

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

I have no words to adequately thank the officers and staff of the Central and Provincial Governments, various Ministries and Departments, the districts and sub-divisional officers and a host of other public-spirited men and women of our country who gave unstinted support, help and encouragement in the planning, preparation and publication of these Reports. In particular, I gratefully acknowledge the substantial help that the Chief Secretaries of the two Provincial Governments gave us by agreeing to let us have the photographs of the districts through their official photographers free of cost and by letting the District Officers write out the chapter on the "People and Their Environments," I am particularly happy to record that all the District Officers, in many cases assisted by their Revenue Assistants and Additional District Magistrates, enthusiastically took up this additional and unscheduled responsibility. The Secretaries, Information Departments and the Directors of Information of both the Provincial Governments rendered invaluable service in the matter of obtaining suitable photographs from far-flung corners of the districts. The Directors of Land Records and Surveys made our task easier by supplying up-to-date roads and places maps of the districts as well as area figures. The Surveyor-General of Pakistan has been equally generous with the supply of topographical and administrative maps. I also acknowledge with great pleasure our indebtedness to various newspaper articles, learned societies, journals, periodicals, university professors, social scientists, geographers and historians for the valuable information we collected from them for inclusion in the reports. I would also like to thank Mr. N.H. Khandker, Controller of Printing and Stationery, and Mr. Qasim Ali, Deputy Controller of Printing and Stationery, and the various printing presses, particularly the Ilmi Press, Lahore, for their technical know-how, unhesitating advice and prompt service at all stages of the printing of these Reports. Lastly, I must thank the staff of the Census Organisations in the Centre and the Provinces who worked untiringly to edit, check and verify these Reports statistically and aesthetically. The Statistical Section of my Office did a fine job in this regard and were ably assisted by a very good team of Draftsmen who produced the cover plates and the maps inside. In particular, I am grateful to Messers Safdar Husain and A. Sattar, Statistical Officers and Messrs Hasan Akhtar and Din Mohammed, Investigators, for careful and painstaking checking of the narrative portions of all the districts.

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Part I, an attempt has been made to give a general picture of the district on the lines of the old District Gazetteers, though within a much shorter compass incorporating the changes which have taken place since the time the Gazetteers were last published. The General Description includes brief paragraphs on geography and geology, flora and fauna, climate, brief history, administrative set-up, Health, Education, Communications, Basic Democracies, Agriculture and Industries, Land Reforms, the population and its composition, ethnological and demographical features, cultural pattern of the people, im-

portant places of interest, etc. It also contains a brief description of the district headquarters town . Besides, this Part also contains maps and pictures which have been provided to enable the reader to have a clearer perspective of the district and its people.

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

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

Part IV contains the Population Tables which are based on data collected during the Big Count in January, 1961. These Tables provide data about population for smaller administrative areas down to Tehsil 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 Zhob the Census was taken by 458 Enumerators, 35 Supervisors, 14 Charge Superintendents and 3 District Census Officers. After the field work was over records were sent by the District Census Officers to the Hand Sorting Centre, Quetta; which worked under the able guidance and

control of Hakim Ghulam Hussain, Deputy Director, Incharge Hand Sorting Centre, Quetta. Here the schedules were unstapled and sorted and re-sorted according to different characteristics, in accordance with Sorting and Compilation instructions, issued from the office of the Census Commissioner, Pakistan. A large number of Sorters, Supervisors, Inspectors and Compilers worked on this tedious and difficult job under the inspiring leadership of Hakim Ghulam Husain. 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. Ahklaque Hosain Kazi, Assistant Director of Census (Compilation), West Pakistan. Thus the data contained in Part IV represents the cummulative 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 house-holds. 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 Cente, Quetta 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 Political Agent, Zhob and are based on revenue records. The Village Statistics were thoroughly scrutinised by the Statistical Officer in my office before incorporation in this Report.

The data presented have been arranged by Tehsils and in each Tehsil the Villages have been grouped by Field Qanungo Circles and within each Field Qanungo Circle by Patwari Circles. A summary giving the total population of the distict 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 Hakim Ghulam Hussain. In preparing this Part he made extensive use of the District Gazetteer of Zhob and other materials supplied by Mr. Nasrum Minallah, C.S.P., Political Agent, Zhob. The draft was seen by Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, West Pakistan and Mr. Muhammad Hafiz Sheikh, Officer on Special Duty (Census) who added several useful sug-

gestions. 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 Hakim Ghulam Hussain, Mr. Muhammad Hafiz Sheikh, Mr. S. M. Sharif and myself, besides Mr. Rauf Ahmad Bhatti, my Steno-grapher, who typed several drafts of it. I am therefore, grateful to them all for their efforts.

The maps appearing in this volume were drawn in the Statistical Section of Census Commissioner's office by Mr. Ishrat, Senior Draftsman under the close supervision and guidance of Mr. Muhammad Hafiz Sheikh, Officer on Special Duty (Census). 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 Political Agent, Zhob to whom we are highly indebted.

I must express my gratitude to Mr. Nasrum Minallah, C.S.P., Political Agent, Zhob, all Heads of Departments of the Government of West Pakistan, the Revenue Assistant and all subordinate revenue staff, who have rendered invaluable services in the collection and compilation of the Village Statistics and other data presented in this volume.

I must also record my appreciation for the hard work put in by Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, West Pakistan, Hakim Ghulam Hussain, Deputy Director of Census, Hand Sorting Centre, Quetta, Mr. Haq Nawaz, Statistical Officer, Mr. Waheed Akhtar Sheikh, Statistical Assistant and other 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.

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

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

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DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

ZHOB

PART - I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

COMPILED BY

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Kakar Tribal Dance

ZHOB DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1.	AREA	.. 10,475 sq. miles.
2.	POPULATION	.. 87,686 persons.
3.	DENSITY	.. 8 persons per sq. mile.
4.	SEX RATIO (FEMALES TO 1000 MALES)	.. 813
5.	LITERACY	.. 5.6 per cent.
6.	CLIMATE	.. Dry extreme cold in winter and dry extreme hot in summer.
7.	MAIN CROPS	.. Wheat, Barley, Jauri, Rice and Maize.
8.	MAIN LANGUAGES SPOKEN	.. Pushto, Punjabi and Urdu.
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CHAPTER 1

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 NAME.

The Zhob District, takes its name from the river Zhob, which, rising to the east of the Pishin valley, traverses the District from its south-western corner to its north-eastern extremity, where it joins the Gomal.

1.2 LOCATION.

The District of Zhob forms the north-eastern corner of the Quetta Division. It lies between north latitudes 30° and 32°-4′; and east longitudes 67°-27′ and 70°-3′.

1.3 BOUNDARIES.

The District is bounded on the north and north-west by the D. I. Khan Division and Afghanistan; its eastern boundary is marked by the Sulaiman range, and the Loralai and Quetta-Pishin Districts borders on the south and west respectively.

1.4 AREA.

The area of the District is 10,475 sq. miles. Its position in respect of area in West Pakistan as well as in the whole of Pakistan is 6th.

1.5 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The greater part of the District is covered with hills intersected on the south by the great valley of the Zhob and on the north by the smaller valley of the Kundar river and its tributaries. The Zhob valley is an immense stretch of alluvial plain, extending from the Tsari Mehtarzai Pass in the form of a crescent to the Gomal river, and contracting considerably near its north-eastern extremity.

Numerous small valleys run up from it into the hills on either side, the most important being Haidarzai and Ismailzai. To the north of the valley there rises a wide belt of generally parallel hills, some of which are of considerable relative elevation. Among these hills are situated the valleys of Sharan and Khaisor and to the north of the latter again lies the valley of the Kundar, which extends eastwards and then north-eastwards till its drainage reaches the Gomal river. A number of dead mud volcanoes are to be seen at Khut Kanda.

On the south of Zhob valley and at an average distance of about 12 miles, a succession of parallel ridges running from north-east to south-west divides the drainage of the Zhob from that of the Bori valley in the Loralai District.

In the north open plains occur such as that of Girdao east of Spera-ghar, Zari Dagar, Loe Dagar, Gardai Zangal and Keshatu.

1.6 GEOLOGY.

The broad alluvial plain of the Zhob occupied by alluvial formation of considerably depth, separates the two mountaneous regions of different character. That forming the northern and greater part of the district, beyond the left bank of the Zhob, consists almost entirely of an extensive series of calcareous sandstones and shales. The hilly region situated beyond the right bank of the Zhob, forms a narrow fringe along the southern and eastern end of the District boundary.

Soil mostly consists of virgin land and when irrigated it will prove to be an ideal soil for cultivation. Pasture lands are quite common and are found almost everywhere.

1.7 **FLORA.**

Principal trees and plants found in Zhob District are—

Olive, Pistachio, Edible pine in high lands; Wild Almonds, Willow, in common; Tamarisk along the beds of streams; *Pastawana* (Grewia oppositifolia), (Calotropis gigantea) Spalnai, scattered in the District; Juniper, in Hindubagh tehsil; Carob trees and stunted juniper, on the hills round Tanishpa; *Raghbolai* (Peucedanum Sp.) on the hills; *Arguch* (Scrozenera mollis), *Naghura* (a wild plant, on the hills; *Bushka* (Lepidium drabad), *Shezgi* (Eremurs aucheriana), common and used as vegetables; *Zira* (cuminum cyminum) *Ispaghul* (Plantage Ovata), *Spanda* (Peganum Harmaula), all over the hills; Hyssop or *Zufa*, *Shinshobeo* (Mentha Sylvestris), in common; Asafoetida, in hill of Spara Ghar range; *Shorai* (Haloxylon griffthii), in lower valleys and along the Zhob river; *Makhai* (Caragana), *Uma* (Ephedra Pachyclada), Leghunae (daphne olecides Poisonous), wild bushes are common; *Saba* (local name), *Pah* (local name), Sargarae (local name,) grasses are common; *Tirkha* (Southern wood or artemisia), grown thickly over both hills and plains; Maiden (Hair fern), Acacia modesta, in Chuharkhel Dehana.

1.8 **FAUNA.**

(*a*) **Wild Animals.**

Wolf, Jackal, Hyena, Fox and Porcupine are common throughout the district; Badger in Upper Zhob Valley; Leopards and black bear are occasionally found in the high hills in Sulaiman ranges; Wild pigs along Zhob River; Straigh thorned, Markhor, wild sheep in fairly large number in Shinghar range; Dear in fairly large number in plains are also found in this district.

(*b*) **Game Birds.**

Chikor, *Sisi*, Patridges, Pigeon are numerous in higher altitudes; Sandgrouse, Quail and Bustard are found in plains.

(*c*) **Other Birds.**

Dove, Hoopeo, Starling and Wagtail are common; Jay, Black bird, Wood pigeon, Cuckoo and Thrush live in high ranges; Wild Duck and Pelican are seen along the Zhob River in winter.

(*d*) **Reptile.**

Snakes and Scorpions are common every where in Zhob; Fish (*Mahsir*) are found in every running stream and in Zhob River some of which weigh upto 8 lbs.

1.9 **MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.**

The district is intersected with hills in all directions, the Sulaiman range lying to its east, the Toba Kakar range in the North, centre, and west, and offshoots of the Central Brahui range in the south. The Sulaiman range is some 250 miles long, lying between the Gomal river on the north and the Indus on the south and separating the D. I. Khan and D. G. Khan Districts from the Zhob.

Takht-i-Sulaiman.

The highest point of the range is known as the Takht-i-Sulaiman (Solomon's Throne and locally called *Kase-ghar* or *Kisa-ghar*). The actual *takht* or throne is a shrine situated on a ledge some distance below the crest on the southern most cliff of the mountain. The western ridge presents the highest peak or *Katse-ghar* (11,300 feet) and the eastern culminates in the celebrated Takht-i-Sulaiman (11,070 feet).

The Torghar, the highest peak of which is Charkundai (7,517 feet) lies between the Musa Khel desert on the east and the Gosa plain, in Zhob, on the west. It is a continuation of the southern hills of the Sulaiman range.

The Toba Kakar range extends into the Zhob from the Quetta/Pishin district and forms the boundary between these districts

and Afghanistan.

Subsidiary ranges, commencing from the north-east, in the angle formed by the Kundar and Zhob rivers, these are Spera-ghar, Sur-ghar, Zhwe-ghar, Kand, Tabai, Tsapar and Shinghar.

1.10 **RIVERS AND NALLAHS.**

The general direction of the rivers is west to east running almost at right angles to the lines of mountain ranges.

The two principal drainage channels of the District are the Zhob and Kundar rivers, both of which flow into the Gomal.

The Zhob river rises at the Tsari Mehtarzai Pass on the eastern watershed of the Pishin valley, and has a total length to its junction with the Gomal river, of about 240 miles.

The Kundar river rises from the central and highest point of the Toba-Kakar Range, a few miles north-east of the Sakir mountain. The upper portion for approximately 70 miles lies within Pakistan territory, thence to its junction with the Gomal at Domandi, it constitutes the boundary between Pak-Afghan territory.

The subsidiary rivers or streams are the Chukhan or Sri Toi, Rod Jogizai, Swara, Siliazai, Khaisara and Chuharkhel Dahana.

There are no lakes or marshes in the district.

1.11 **CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE.**

The climate is dry, and in the winter months, bracing. The dust-storms occur in summer from July to September, accompanied by thunder-storms.

Rainfall is scanty and varies with the altitude. Fort Sandeman receives the largest amount, nearly 10 inches, Hindubagh comes next with about 5 inches, while Killa Saifullah receives about 4 inches. The largest rainfall is received during the winter months, from October to March, the latter being the rainiest month of the year. At this time of the year, snow falls in the greater part of the district. During the summer months, rain falls in July and August.

1.12 **NATURAL PHENOMENA.**

(*a*) **Windstorms and Cyclones.**

In winter the wind frequently blows from the west and is very cold and piercing. south-west and east winds are also common, the latter invariably bringing rain. The north wind or *kadavo*, occasionally, blows during September to April, brings on drought and damages to standing crops. A cyclone several years ago caused much loss in Hindubagh, but otherwise cyclones are not common.

(*b*) **Floods.**

The only flood of any importance occurs in the Zhob river during July and August, but except the flash floods of 1957 which brought considerable damage to the agricultural lands, business and livestock, they do not generally cause any serious damage. The hill torrents are also liable to sudden floods during the summer months, and while in flood, are impassable.

(*c*) **Earthquakes.**

Slight shocks of earthquakes have occasionally been felt, but no loss of life or damage is recorded.

1.13 **HISTORY.**

(*a*) **Early.**

The chief historical interest of the Zhob District lies in the fact of its having been the cradle of the Afghan race. It is, however, only possible to catch occasional glimpses of the ancient history of the country which is,

like that of the rest of Baluchistan, enshrouded in much obscurity.

In 1030 A.D. the Afghans are spoken of by Al Biruni, as tribes inhabiting the mountains which formed the western frontier of Pakistan-India sub-continent and extending as far as the Sind valley. Early in the thirteenth century, Zhob, together with other adjacent districts, came within the sphere of the raids organised by Changez Khan. In 1398, we read of an expedition led from Kandhar by Pir Muhammad, grandson of Timur, against the Afghans of the Sulaiman mountains, which appears to have penetrated the District. Subsequently we find no mention of the country for several centuries and no opinion can be hazarded with any approach to certainty regarding its history. No authentic information exists as to any foreign occupation though many forts, mounds, and Karezes, the construction of which is attributed by the people to the Mughals, are scattered throughout the country and Mughal remains have been discovered in the conterminous district of Dera Ismail Khan. Both Nadir Shah (1736-47 A.D.) and Ahmad Shah (1747-73 A.D.) extended their power through Baluchistan, and thenceforth Zhob remained under the more or less nominal suzerainty of the Durranis and Barakzais till it passed under British rule.

(*b*) British Occupation.

During the early 1880 the chief authority over the Kakars of the Zhob and Bori valleys was exercised by the Jogizai family of Zhob Kakars. Shah Jehan Jogizai was the chief of Kakars at the time. The British had then no interests in Zhob but their forces had twice crossed the Bolan and passed through Quetta to Kandhar. The sphere of British political influence or control had not yet extended to Zhob and it was known that Shah Jehan was hostile to them. When the first of the British columns returning to India by the Thal Chotiali route in 1879, reached Baghao, a place about 10 miles from Sanjawi on the Duki road, an action ensued in which Shah Jehan was defeated with a heavy loss. Later the murder of the British Envoy at Kabul, however, and the abdication of Amir Yakub Khan of Afghanistan gave rise to a fresh confidence among the Kakars. Early in 1880, a British officer was attacked while on tour between Khost and the Hanna valley. This was followed by an attack on the British military post at Kach, instigated by Shah Jehan, in which the tribesmen were defeated. On the termination of the Afghan War the District of Thal-Chotiali came under British rule, in accordance with the terms of the Gandamak Treaty with Amir Yakub Khan. But outrages on the part of the Kakars continued in the British occupied territory.

In October, 1884, a British force about 5,000 strong and supported by heavy artillery moved into the Bori valley, where Sir Robert Sandeman, the then Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan who accompanied the force, received all the tribal headmen of Bori in a public *darbar* and they accepted British protection. A few days later the force marched on to Akhtarzai and Shah Jehan's fort which lay 6 miles to the north was occupied.

By the end of October 1884, every chief of note in Zhob, with the exception of Shah Jehan, and one or two who had fled or who resided at a distance, had surrendered.

On the 2nd of November, 1884, Sir Robert Sandeman came to a satisfactory settlement with the Zhob tribal headmen and the force proceeded on to Mina Bazar and then to Musakhel Sahera where the Kibzai and Musakhel headmen submitted.

The settlement come to with the Kakars, besides imposing a heavy fine, included an

agreement that the British Government will be at liberty to station troops in Zhob and Bori, should it deem this advisable, and in the following year, it was decided that a frontier road should be constructed from Dera Ghazi Khan to Pishin. Meanwhile a private quarrel broke out among the Jogizais, which eventually led to the formal submission of Shah Jehan and his family to the British Government.

The formal occupation of Zhob took place in the end of 1889. During early 1890 a site was selected for a cantonment about 2 miles from the Village of Apozai, which place was named "Fort Sandeman" and made the headquarters of the Political Agent, Zhob.

After the formation of the Zhob Political Agency in 1890, the district continued to be the most difficult administratively in the Baluchistan Province. During the First World War there was an attack by tribesmen on Fort Sandeman which remained under seize for nearly a month.

As late as 1924 a British Political Agent of Zhob while travelling by Car between Fort-Sandeman and Loralai was murdered by raiders.

During the Second World War (1939-46) again there were isolated cases of trouble and the military garrison at Fort Sandeman and the outposts of the Zhob Militia had to be kept strongly re-inforced.

Meantime political and constitutional concepts which were not given much attention prior to the First World War, had gained popularity and there had grown a widely felt sympathy with the movement for freedom and the demand for formation of a separate Muslim State.

(c) Emergence of Pakistan.

At the end of the Second World War when a referendum was held, a *Jirga* of Tribal and Political leaders of Baluchistan held in the Quetta in early 1947 opted for Pakistan. The people of this District among other districts of the former Baluchistan Province have since held reasonable representation in the Central and Provincial Governments. The unification of the former Provinces of Punjab, Sind, N.W.F. and Baluchistan into a single unit *i.e.* West Pakistan came in October 1955. With the introduction of the Basic Democracies in 1960, the people are taking greater interest in social and administrative affairs.

1.14 **ADMINISTRATION.**

The district is under the general charge of a Political Agent who combines the functions of Deputy Commissioner, District Magistrate as well as Collector. He is also responsible for the co-ordination of the functions of all nation-building departments in the district. On the political side he is assisted by an Assistant Political Agent, two Sub-Divisional Officers (Extra Assistant Commissioners) who are all delegated the powers of A.D.Ms. The two Sub-Divisional Officers have, on the revenue side a Tehsildar and a Naib-Tehsildar in each Tehsil. For revenue administration the district is divided into three Tehsils with tehsil headquarters at Fort Sandeman, Killa Saifullah and Hindubagh.

The Police administration is vested in the Deputy Superintendent of police for Zhob and Loralai. There are two Police Stations namely at Fort Sandeman and Hindubagh.

Outside the Urban localities the duties of the Police are performed by locally raised Tribal Levies.

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

The set-up of other departments in the

district is given as follows :—

1.	Agriculture	..Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture.
2.	Animal Husbandry	..Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry at Quetta.
3.	Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads)	..Sub-Divisional Officer.
4.	Public Works Department (Irrigation)	.. Sub-Divisional Officer.
5.	Medical	..Civil Surgeon.
6.	Industries	..Industrial Development Officer.
7.	Forests	..Divisional Forest Officer.
8.	Education	..District Inspector of Schools.
9.	Food	..Assistant Director of Food at Quetta.
10.	Fisheries	..Extra Assistant Director, Quetta/Kalat Circle.
11.	Basic Democracies	Divisional Deputy Director at Quetta.
12.	Excise and Taxation	..Deputy Director, Excise and Taxation
13.	Central Excise and Customs	Assistant Collector of Customs, Quetta.
14.	Income-tax	..Income-tax Officer at Quetta.
15.	Post and Telegraph	..Superintendent of Post Offices.

1.15 BASIC DEMOCRACIES.

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

Zhob District has got one Agency Council, 13 Union Councils and one Town Committee. The Agency Council was first constituted in 1960 along with the introduction of Basic Democracies system in the rest of the country. The lower tiers of the Basic Democracies were constituted in 1962. In spite of the fact that the District constitutes of Special Area in which tribal customs play an important part, the Basic Democracies have done a lot of good and are proving a success.

The District Agency Council has 53 elected and 13 appointed members. The representatives of all departments in the district are functioning as members of the District Council.

1.16 COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) **Roads.**

The district is served by the following roads:—

(1) Quetta—Fort Sandeman (206 miles) road which runs whole length entering it near Tor Aghbargi village at Mile 55 from Quetta. The road is metalled from Quetta upto Hindubagh (Mile 76). Only 21 miles of the metalled portion lies in the Zhob district. Onwards from Hindubagh to Killa Saifullah (40 miles) and thence Fort Sandeman (90 miles) is a rough shingled road.

(2) Fort Sandeman—Murgha Kibzai

(54 miles) and onward to Loralai (60 miles) shingled road.

(3) Fort Sandeman—Dera Ismail Khan *via* Dhanasar (123 miles) shingled road.

Small arterial fair weather tracks which are jeepable connect Hindubagh, Killa Saifullah and Fort Sandeman with nearby villages.

(*b*) **Railways.**

The district is served by the Khanai—Fort Sandeman railway line. This is a narrow gauge line which takes off from Bostan on the Quetta-Chaman road and from Khanai onwards runs almost parallel to the motor road. The principal railway stations on this line are:—

Khan Mehtarzai (the highest railway station in Pakistan with a height of 7291 ft. above sea level).
Hindubagh (EAC's headquarter and Chrome Mines Centre).
Killa Saifullah. (Tehsil Headquarter).
Fort Sandeman. (The terminus).

There is a bi-weekly service between Bostan and Hindubagh and once a week beyond Hindubagh to Fort Sandeman.

(*c*) **Airlines.**

An air strip exists at Fort Sandeman which is used by Government aircrafts.

1.17 **IRRIGATION.**

There are no perennial means of irrigation in the district except the following:—

(*a*) *Zhob River*: which, because of its high banks, not used for agriculture purposes for the greater part of its length. Dams, however, exist at 10 or 12 places all in Fort Sandeman tehsil.

(*b*) The streams with a permanent flow, of which 5 are in Hindubagh, 10 in Killa Saifullah and 11 in Fort Sandeman.

Two large irrigation schemes are at present under execution. These are;—

(*i*) *Toiver Flood Irrigation* : *Scheme* which will divert the flood water 18 miles north of Gomal and will irrigate an area of about 4000 acres.

(*ii*) *Mir Ali Khel Irrigation Scheme* : which will enable , by means of a lined channel, water from the Zhob river to be taken to lands in vicinity of Mir Ali Khel an area of about 1000 acres.

Purely flood irrigation known as *sailaba* is inconsiderable. There are also a few Karezes but the agriculture mainly depends on rains, either *Khushkaba* cultivation is resorted to (*i.e* the sowing is done and watering is left entirely to rainfall or snowfall) or whenever there are rains water in the numerous hill is taken off by channels to the embanked fields.

1.18 **AGRICULTURE.**

The main crops during *Rabi* are wheat and barley and in *Kharif* maize, juari, *mung* and rice. Amongst miscellaneous crops, there are *palezat* (melons), tobacco, patatoes, carrots etc.

The area under principal crops is given below:—

		Acres
Wheat	..	33,558
Barley	..	2,187
Maize	..	3,527
Juari	..	414
Misc. crops	..	2,549

Sowing methods—
(*a*) **Wheat.**

Two varieties of wheat are grown *viz.*, the *sara ghanam* or winter wheat, which is

white, and *tauda ghanam* or summer wheat, which is red.

Early in the spring, after the rains, the land to be tilled is ploughed over once, the first ploughing being called *mata*. In the following September the land is cleared of bushes (*khwa*) and is watered for the first time. This first watering is known as *nawa* or *kar*. When the surface of the soil has dried and has assumed a whitish appearance, the seed is sown broadcast (*parguna*) and it is then ploughed and harrowed. Seed is sometimes sown broadcast in dry land which is ploughed and harrowed and subsequently irrigated. After two or three days the land, which has been sown, is divided into small beds (*kurdae*). Wheat sown in September sprouts in seven days and that sown in October and November in fifteen or twenty days, while that sown in December to February comes up in March.

The first watering (*kharkawa, lutakashal*, or *sama*) takes place about forty days after sowing, and the second watering after another ten or twelve days. After this no further irrigation is required for about two months on account of rains in January and February. Subsequent irrigation depends on the water supply available. Ordinarily five waterings after sowing, the first two as above and the other three at intervals of fifteen to twenty-five days commencing from March, mature the crop.

In February and March wheat is in some places browsed by goats, sheep and horses, and this causes the plants to spread.

When the crop is fully ripe it is cut with sickles and collected into a heap. Threshing (*ghobal*) is done in the ordinary way by bullocks; and in some parts by camels. A long pole is placed in the ground in the centre of the threshing floor and ten or fifteen bullocks are driven round it to thresh out the grain. Winnowing is done first by the pronged fork (*charshakha*) and then by a wooden spade.

(*b*) **Barley.**

The method of cultivation of barley is the same as that of wheat. The seed is sown from middle of February to end of March, and the crop is harvested in May.

(*c*) **Maize.**

Maize is cultivated almost exclusively in irrigated lands.

(*d*) **Juari.**

Juari which is also known as *targhari* or *duzar* to distinguish it from maize, is ordinarily sown in irrigated lands from May to middle of June, with the spare water from the wheat crop.

(*e*) **Rice.**

Rice is cultivated in the Fort Sandeman tehsil on Rod Zhob, Rod Khaisara and Rod Viala. Three varieties are known *viz; spini soli* also called *spini wrizi, landai soli*, and *tori soli*.

(*f*) **Agricultural implements etc.**

The types of agricultural implements used are traditional and only animal power is employed. Bullocks are most commonly used.

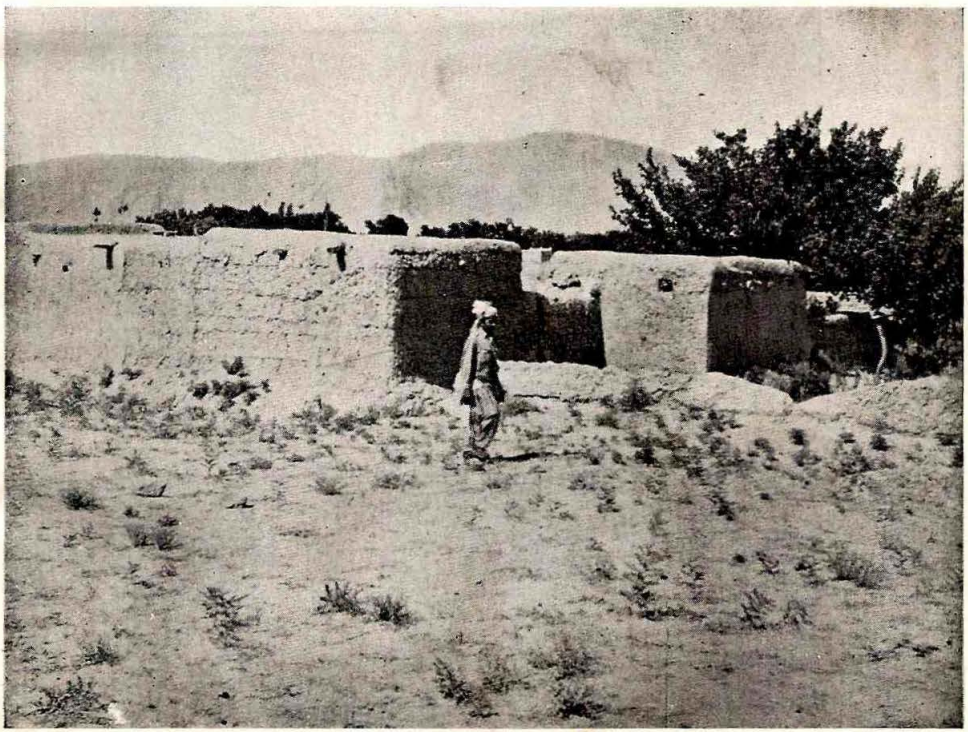
Camels, horses and donkeys are used for transport but not in agricultural farming.

1.19 **MECHANICAL CULTIVATION.**

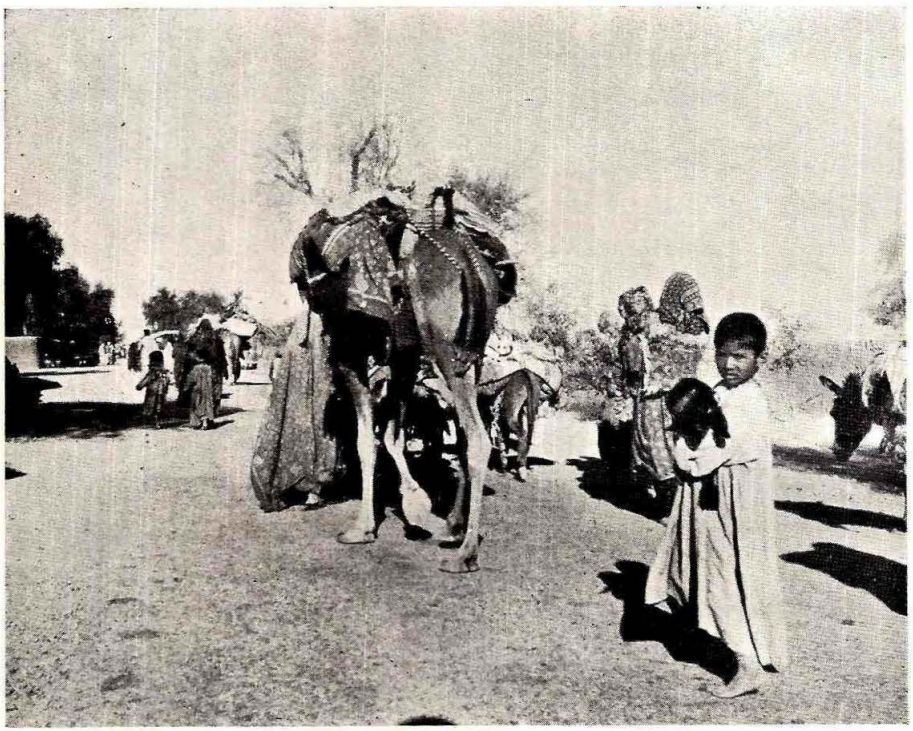
Mechanical cultivation hitherto not known in the district is becoming popular, especially for breaking new lands and for "bunding" or raising of embankments around the fields to store rain or flood water during the summer. The Department of Agriculture lends or hires out tractors to Zamindars on nominal hire.



Adult males working in the field.



A view of typical dwelling house of the District.



A typical family of the District going on a journey in their usual means of transport.

(a) Use of fertilizers.

The use of chemical fertilizers is also being introduced but it is applied more often to last crops like potatoes and fruit trees rather than wheat.

(b) Incidence of land revenue assessment and abiana (water rate).

Land revenue is fluctuating as the mode of assessment is by *tashkhees*. Usually 1/6th of the gross produce is recovered as land revenue. Settlement operations in the Hindubagh Tehsil have been completed and it is hoped that in the near future fixed assessment would be laid down. Land revenue assessment including grazing tax from Afghan Powindhas for the last year are as under:—

	Rs.
1. Hindubagh tehsil	.. 90,818.00
2. Killa Saifullah	.. 93,091.00
3. Fort Sandeman tehsil	..119,060.00
Total	..302,966.00

No Abiana is levied as there are no Government canals in the district.

1.20 HORTICULTURE.

The main fruits grown in the district are Apricots, apples, pomegranate and grapes. Until late no attention was paid to fruit growing but the area under orchards is fast increasing in the district.

The government gardens at Fort Sandeman, Hindubagh and Shinghar serve as models and the Agriculture Department provides free advice, as well as a free supply of fruit plants every year. Effective and extensive anti-pest measures are also provided by the Agriculture Department.

The principal vegetables grown in the district are; potatoes, carrots, onions, spinach, brinjal, pumpkin, turnips, radish, peas, ladies fingers (*okra*) and garlic. The use of vegetables is not common in the rural areas and they are cultivated only in small quantities for local consumption. The only exception is carrots which are grown in Hindubagh by the Naskhel and Mardazai Kakars for export to other parts of the district.

1.21 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND LIVE STOCKS.

Horses, camels, bullocks, donkeys sheep and goats are the principal domestic animals. Buffaloes are kept only by the small scale dairymen at Fort Sandeman and a few are seen in Hindubagh

There are no bullock or horse-breeding farms in the district.

There is a poultry farm at Fort Sandeman which is run by the Government.

(a) Sheep-breeding.

Sheep-breeding is the principal occupation of the people as in the greater part of the district the area of pasturage is practically unlimited. A striking feature of the district is the annual migration of the greater portion of the population in the summer to the Kakar Khurasan hills north of Zhob valley. The tide of migration which commences in the beginning of May, after the summer rains in August to find fresh pasture in the valley. The number of herdsmen as compared to agriculturists is very large. With the development of means of irrigation, people are gradually settling down to cultivation but flock owning is easier, has a greater appeal to their nomadic habits and is more paying. A shepherd usually gets as his wages every 6 months, 1/6th of the number of the sheep entrusted to him. In this way a shepherd who has no sheep of his own himself becomes a flock owner in 2 or 3 years' time. Most of the land owners or tenants keep flocks of

sheep and depend more upon their flocks than on their lands.

(*b*) **Wool and hair.**

Sheep are shorn twice during the year, in the spring and autumn. The Mando Khels and Mardanzais of Fort Sandeman, who stay for a longer period with their flocks in the Khurasan hills, shear their flocks only once a year during the spring. Goats and camels are shorn only once during the year in the spring. A goat produces from 6 to 12 ounces of hair each year, a sheep 2 to 3 pounds of wool and a camel from 1 to 5 pounds of hair. Wool and hair are collected and sent to Yaru in Quetta-Pishin district, where there is a ginning factory.

1.22 **FORESTRY.**

Zhob Forest Division comprises of 3 Forest Ranges, *viz* 1. Lower Zhob, 2. Upper Zhob, 3. Sherani Range. The name and the area of the state forests existing in each is given as under:—

	Acres
Lower Zhob Range	
1. Kapip State Forest ..	1,750
2. Shawan Khwa State Forest ..	1,600
3. Behlol State Forest ..	2,560
4. Sambaza State Forest ..	14,080
Total ..	19,990
Upper Zhob Range	
1. Kand State Forest ..	11,840
2. Nasai State Forest ..	17,280
3. Khatuka State Forest ..	10,771
4. Tarawal State Forest ..	10,240
Total ..	50,131
Sherani Range	
1. Shinghar State Forest ..	2,560
2. Khawaza State Forest ..	960
3. Merhail State Forest ..	8,640
Total ..	12,160

Composition and condition of the crops. The Forest are the characteristic of the north-west dry Region and consists of Olive (Olea cuspidata) as the principal species. Peculiar to Shinghar State Forest the principal species is *Chalghoza* (Pinuigerardina). However, the common and botanical names of the main tree species found in the Zhob Forest Division are given as under:—

1. *Chilghoza* (Pinus gerardina) locally called *Zalghoza* also. Grow in Shinghar.
2. *Showan*(Otea Cuspidata) also known as *Kau*. Mostly found in the forests of Lower Zhob and Sherani Sub-Division.
3. *Khinjak* (Pistacia Khinjak) locally called *shrawan* also.
4. *Buzgai* (Pistacia cablica).

Rights and privileges. The tract being hilly, here are very few agriculture lands and the produce from land is insufficient for the people. Big flocks of sheep and goats are therefore kept by the villagers in addition. Some do not possess culturable lands at all and are purely graziers. The people, therefore entirely depend upon forests for grazing of their goats and sheep, firewood and small timber. The demands are met by liberal rights allowed by the Government at the time of reservation of these forests.

1.23 **MEDICAL.**

There is a Civil Hospital and Female Hospital at Fort Sandeman, where another big hospital which serves the Zhob Miltia headquarter is also stationed. There is also a Civil hospital at Hindubagh and Civil dispensaries at Killa Saifullah, Murgha Kibzai and Gul Kach. Two travelling dispensaries visit all rural areas in rotation according to notified programme and provide medical aid.

SYMBOLS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

Name of Tehsil



International Boundary



District ,,



Tehsil ,,

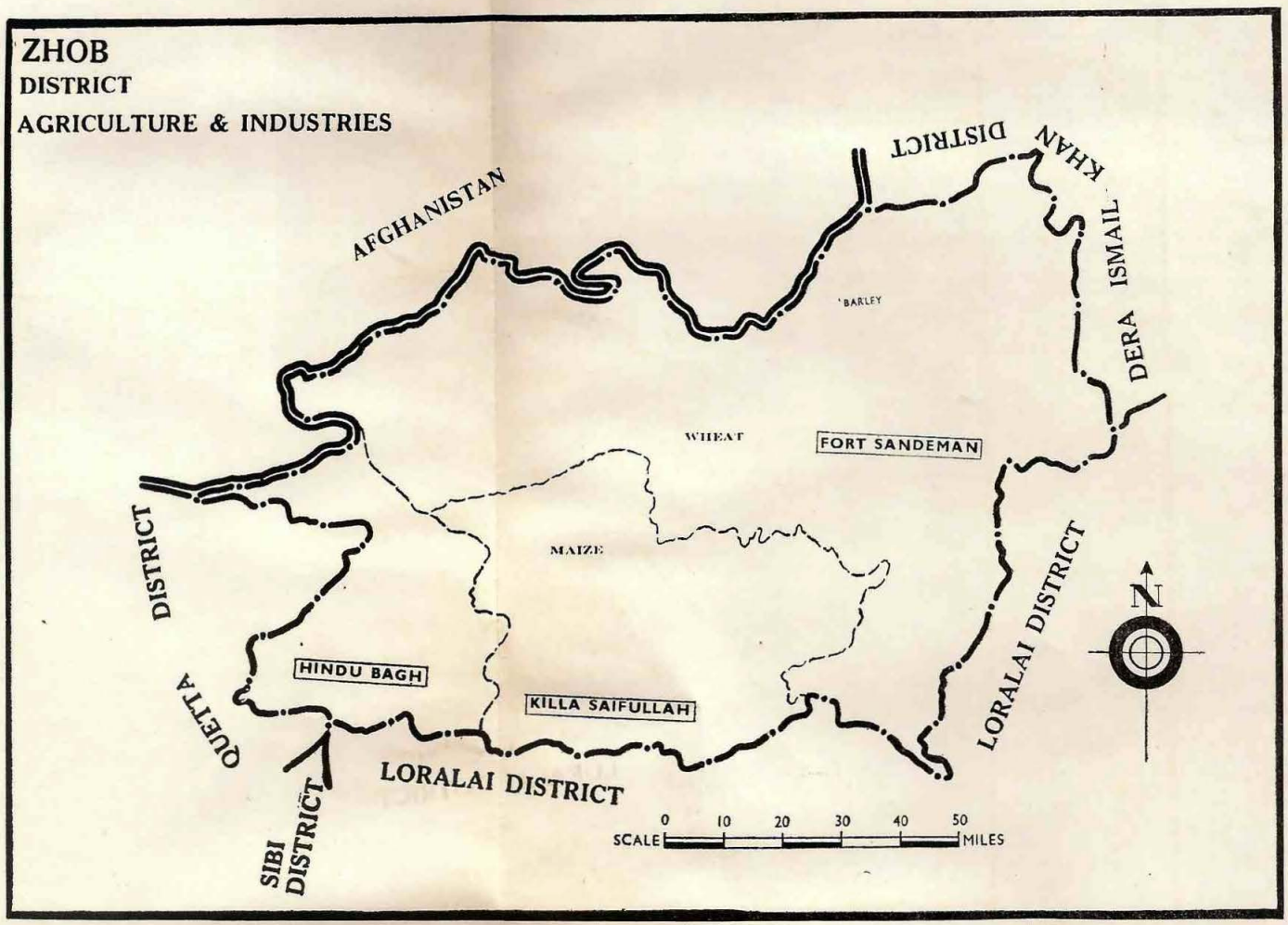


SYMBOLS FOR AGRICULTURE

(Acreage sown is indicated by size and style of lettering.)

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

ZHOB
DISTRICT
AGRICULTURE & INDUSTRIES



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

The common diseases are malaria, influenza and pneumonia and diseases of the eyes and skin especially among females. Out-breaks of Cholera and Small-pox have been common in the past. The greater part of the district is now accessible to modern medical aid and vaccination facilities.

In remote areas, however, indigenous remedies are still resorted to. In cases of pneumonia and typhus, the patient is wrapped in the skin of freshly slaughtered sheep and kept in it for several hours. The stem of *owan* (Ephedra pachycleda) boiled in water is administered for coughs and branchities. Powdered rind of the pomegranade mixed with curd is administered for dysentery.

1.24 **INDUSTRIES.**

(a) Large Scale Industries.

The only large scale industry in the district consists of the Chrome mines in the vicinity of Hindubagh, which are being worked on lease by two private companies. The total annual output approximates 20,000 tons.

(b) Small Scale Industries.

Of the small industries in the district may be mentioned the collection of Ephedra, a medical herb. The contract for collection of the herb is leased out annually by the Forest Department to local tribesmen who deliver the quantities collected to the Department at Quetta for local sales or export to purchasers abroad. A large quantity of Ephedra is consumed by the pharmaceutical concern of Marker's Alkaloids in Quetta, which manufactures Ephedrine and other drugs.

(c) Cottage Industries.

The cottage industries, apart from Embroidery of different pattern which is produced by women, include the manufacture on a small scale of woollen blankets, rugs, carpets, *namdahs* (felt), *Khurjies* (horse saddle bags) and ropes made of camel or goat's hair. *Postins* (sheep skin cloaks) are also made.

CHAPTER 2

PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS

2.1 POPULATION

The total population enumerated in 1961 Census was 87,686 out of which 48,369 were males and 39,317 females. The population enumerated in 1951 Census excluding non-Pakistanis was 64,121 out of which 36,206 were males and females were 27,915. The percentage increase during the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 works out to 36.75. The subjoined table indicates the population growth in the district for the period 1901 to 1961 :—

STATEMENT

TOTAL POPULATION AND VARIATION FROM 1901 to 1961

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Population ..	69,718	70,366	56,668	57,963	61,499	65,470	87,686
Increase/Decrease of Population over preceding Census.	—	648	—13,698	1,295	3,536	3,971	22,216
Percentage of Increase/ decrease over preceding Census.	—	0.9	—19.5	2.3	6.1	6.5	33.93

2.2 DENSITY.

The average density of population per square mile in the district works out to 8. The position of the district in order of population is 60th in Pakistan and 43rd in West Pakistan. In order of density the district stands 59th in Pakistan and 42nd in West Pakistan.

2.3 URBAN/RURAL POPULATION.

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

	1961	1951	Percentage 1961
Total	87,686	65,470	100
Urban	10,830	6,001	12.3
Rural	76,856	59,489	87.7

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

Fort Sandeman Town, Hindubagh Civil Station and Killa Saifullah Civil Station.

In respect of urbanisation the district has registered an increase of 80.5 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 Pushto. The other important language

spoken is Punjabi. The percentage of people speaking different languages in the district is indicated in the table below:—

Language	Percentage
Pushto ..	95.5
Punjabi ..	2.88

The number of literates recorded in the 1961 Census is 4,961 out of which 4,460 are males and 501 females, which gives an over-all percentage of 5.66. Considering the literacy figures by sex, the percentage of literacy amongst males is 9.22 and females 1.27.

The position of the district in respect of literacy in Pakistan is 48th and in West Pakistan 36th.

2.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS.

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

	Total	Males	Females
Post Graduates ..	13	9	4
Graduates ..	31	31	—
Under Graduates	49	49	—
Matric ..	299	274	25
Middle ..	635	578	57
Primary ..	1,719	1,527	192
Below Primary ..	753	645	108

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

	Total	Males	Females
Education ..	15	13	2
Medicine ..	17	17	—
Engineering ..	11	11	—
Law ..	2	2	—
Other Professions	2	2	—

2.6 ETHNOGRAPHY, RACES AND TRIBES.

Afghan genealogies, all commence from Qais Abdur Rashid, who is said by legend to be thirty-seventh in descent from Malik Talut (King Saul) and whose home was in the tract immediately to the west of the Koh-i-Sulaiman.

According to local tradition almost all the present Afghan tribes of the Zhob district claim that they supplanted the Mughals in the time of Sanzar *Nika* (grandfather) the progenitor of the Sanzar Khel Kakars, who was fifth in descent from Qais Abdur Rashid; that they were primarily pastoral, but gradually began to till the land.

The Kakars are divided into three main tribes, namely, the Sanatia, the Sargara and the Sanzar Khel. The last named tribe practically occupies the whole district and is further divided into sub-tribes such as Alizai, Abdullahzai, Arbi Khel, etc.

The Bargha Sheranis and the Khosti Sayeds are said to have been recent immigrants, the former having moved from the country east of the Sulaiman range some three hundred years ago.

2.7 PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Kakars have broad heads, fine to medium noses and their stature is either above the average or tall. The complexion is usually fair. They are on the whole a well behaved people, intelligent, adventurous and self-respecting.

The Sheranis are the descendants of Sharaf-ud-Din *alias* Sharkhabun, son of Saraban. They have spread out from their original home in the Sulaiman range in the Dera Ismail Khan district. In appearance they are fair of complexion, short statured and wiry with high cheek bones.

2.8 **DRESS.**

The dress of the majority of the people is simple and made of coarse cloth. An average tribesman wears a turban (*pagri*), a long shirt and baggy trousers, a long *tikrae* or scarf and a pair of shoes or sandals. The women have a wrapper (*sarai* or *tikrae*), trousers and a long shirt reaching to the knee which in the case of married woman is embroidered in the front with silk and studded with shells. Among most of the tribes, a marriageable girl's dress is generally of two colours, the front pieces being of a different colour to that of the back pieces.

Boys upto the age of 12 in the villages do not wear trousers. According to the recognized custom, a boy who has not taken to trousers goes unmolested in tribal feuds.

The rise in the standard of living has led to improvement in the style of dress among the wealthier classes, and the felt-coat (*kosae*) and coarse cloth are being gradually replaced by the finer pieces-goods. Better materials are also used for the dress of the women.

2.9 **FOOD.**

Wheat is the staple food grain and is made into loaves baked on a griddle. There are *Dasht* or *Tandoor* (ovens) in large villages having bazars. Nomads on the march eat *kak* made by wrapping dough round a hot stone and putting it in the embers.

The common and popular dish is *Shorba* or soup made of meat or of *Kurt* (boiled whey). The tribesmen, and more especially the flock-owners among them, take milk and its preparations, generally buttermilk (*shalombae*) with their meals from April to July. Cows are kept by those in good circumstances, but the milk commonly drunk is that of sheep or goats, and in the Killa Saifullah tehsil also of camels.

Ogra, a porridge made of crushed wheat, maize or millet and sometimes of wild almond fruit (*zarga*) and boiled in water in winter, and in butter-milk in the summer, is another common article of food among the Kakars.

The use of *lande* or *parsanda* (dried meat) is common among the well-to-do classes and also among some of the poorer people. It is generally made of mutton, but occasionally also of beef. Ordinarily a family will kill three to five sheep for making *lande*, but the well-to-do slaughter more.

With the development of outside contacts, the diet of the well-to-do among the people is acquiring variety.

Some people smoke pipes in which local tobacco is used. The chewing of snuff is common.

2.10 **HEALTH.**

Due to the lack of nourishment people do not maintain good health. The incidence of T. B. is quite common which is the result of unhygienic way of living. Malaria and eye diseases are also quite common.

2.11 **DWELLINGS HOUSES.**

More than half of the population consist of Nomads who spend the year in blanket tents (*Kizhdi*), made of goat's hair.

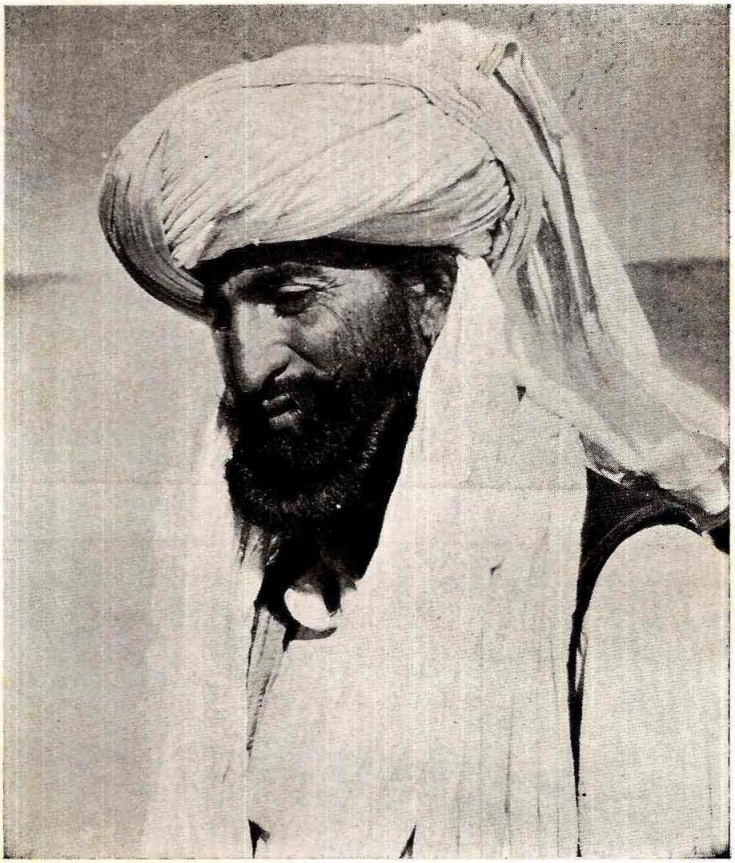
In the winterthe side walls are protected against rain and water by a stone or mud wall about two feet high. In front of the *Kizhdi* is a yard fenced in by matting or bushes. Only the well-to-do can afford a separate enclosure for their flocks and cattle. Some of the Kakars of Torghar who are mostly graziers use canvas for shelter. No beds or lamps are used, and the household furniture is scanty and consists generally of a few blankets, carpets, quilts, pillows, skins for water and grain, some cooking pots and a hand mill. A



An adult female in her wedding or festive dress with typical ornaments worn on such occasion.



A Kakar boy.



An adult male in festive dress.

variation of the *kizhdi* is the shelter, which is covered with bushes, instead of blankets and is called *Khurdal.*

The settled inhabitants live in huts made of stones and mud, consisting of a single large hut. The roof is either flat or sloping and consists of brushwood covered with mud. The single room is used for all purposes including use as a cattle shed. The well-to-do people especially among the Jogizais, have spacious houses, with courtyards. Among the Shiranis, the people generally live in stone-built houses with flat mud roofs, each hut containing a single large room which is occupied by the family. Doors are uncommon, the doorway being generally closed with a bush. The stock of furniture is very limited consisting, as a rule, of a mat and a couple of cots made of olive wood and woven with a kind of grass called *durwaz.* An improvement of late is noticeable in the structure of houses in the district. Large houses built of stones in mud are becoming commoner.

2.12 BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Registration Act of births and deaths is not in force in Zhob District. Only the Town Committee Fort Sandeman maintains data regarding births and deaths within the Fort Sandeman Town limits. The data being nominal does not serve any useful purpose.

2.13 BETROTHALS AND MARRIAGES.

Among the tribesmen, every man marries as soon as he possibly can. The necessity of paying bride price (*walwar*) compels some, although not many, to wait till middle age.

Polygamy is not common, though a few well-to-do Maliks and wealthy men have more than one wife. Polygamy is sometimes forced on the poor among the Afghans by custom which requires that one of the surviving brothers or cousins must marry a widow. The marriage ceremony is preceded by betrothal (*kozda*), when amount of bride price (*walwar*) is fixed. The payment of the bride price is usually made by instalments and as soon as it has been paid up, the marriage (*Nikah*) is solemnised.

The prevalent rate of *walwar*, which differs from tribe to tribe ranges between rupees two thousand to rupees eight thousand depending upon the social status of the girl's family and her formal appearance. A custom is also in vogue among the tribes of exchanging girls in marriage.

Divorces are not uncommon; the usual reasons for divorce being the disagreeable appearance or temper of the woman and immorality proved or suspected.

Penalties for adultry.

In old times, according to the tribal custom, death was the punishment of a faithless wife caught in *flagrenta delicto*, and among the Sheranis the seducers right foot or nose was cut off. The custom, however, also allows of the acceptance of cash compensation by the aggrieved party for *Siahkari* (adultry). Killing is usually prevented by timely intervention of the authorities. The case is dealt by the Jirga to whom it may be referred by the competent court and the usual amount of *Sharmana* (compensation) is awarded in addition to the amount of fine which may be imposed on the guilty party.

2.14 RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

Enlightenment is coming fast with educaing, but amongst the majority superstition still prevails. Sayeds and Mullas play an important part in their life. and their amulets charms, and blessings are constantly invoked. Some of them are credited with the power of bringing rain, of curing diseases, of granting children, of averting disease and locusts from the crops and of exorcising evil spirits

2.15 OCCUPATION.

People depend for their living on Agriculture, Animal Husbandary and services. Quite a few people lead a nomadic way of life and keep moving about through out the year with their bag and baggage in search of some pastures for their animals.

2.16 CULTURE.

Pathans form the main bulk of the population in this district. They have a lot in common with Pathans living elsewhere. They speak Pushto. The district has produced some very good writers in Pashto. *Pir* Muhammad Kakar, a famous poet of Pushto originally belonged to Zhob. Similarly Bait Niko also belonged to this district and was a famous saint as well as a great poet. Kakar Ghare, which form wonderful piece of literature, also emanated from this district and consists of folk verses.

Sword in the past and rifle at present is the centre of activity in this area Almost everybody tries to have a rifle of his own so that he could assert himself in the society. People still have a tribal way of thinking and they find themselves attached more to the tribe to which they belong than to anything else.

People all over the district have their own tribal dances and relish participation in such dances. But on the whole they are not in any way artistic in nature and have even got a crude sense of humour Social or class distinctions are little observed among the Afghans as a rule, though there are a few families such as the Jogezai and some Sayeds who, for various reasons, claim a superior status to that of their fellows.

2.17 SOCIAL CUSTOMS.

(*a*) Hospitality.

Hospitality, among the Afghans, is not so profuse as in the case of the Baluch, and the custom is limited to relations and friends, who are entertained according to their position.

(*b*) Co-operation among the tribesmen.

It is customary among the tribesmen to raise subscriptions among themselves on certain occasions, the system being known as *daspan*, *sawal* or *manga*. Such subscriptions are raised when an individual has been reduced to poverty owing to unforeseen circumstances, such as the burning down of his house, or when a heavy fine has been imposed on him, or when he has to pay blood money.

(*c*) Rules of honour.

The rules of honour (*mayar*) which have prevailed among the people for generations still influence the actions of many of them although gradually giving way before regular law and order. It was incumbent on a tribesman—

(1) To avenge blood.

(2) To fight to the death for a person who had taken refuge with him.

(3) To refrain from killing a woman, a Hindu, ministerial or a boy who has not taken to trousers, a man who had entered the shrine of a *Pir*, so long as he remained within its precincts; and also a man who whilst fighting begged for quarter with grass in his mouth or cloth round his neck or who put down his arms.

(4) To cease fighting when a *Mulla*, a Sayeds, or a woman, bearing the *Quran* on his or her head, intervened between the parties.

(5) To punish an adulterer with death

(*d*) System of reprisals.

In the days gone by, blood had to be avenged by blood, but where vengeance had

not been taken, the matter was compromised by the payment of compensation.

(*e*) Blood compensation.

Different rates of blood compensation are prevalent among different tribes. The compensation for a *Mulla*, a *Sayed* or a person belonging to a Sardar Khel or leading family is considerably more than that payable for a tribesman. The general rate varies from rupees one thousand to rupees three thousand.

2.18 **RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS.**

The only indoor game is *katar* which resembles chess. Boys play with knuckle bones (*baddai*) and are fond of marbles. Of out-door games may be mentioned wrestling and *Khussae* a hopping game, requiring eight or twelve players. The well-to-do persons are fond of shooting and hunting, while some persons often kill *sisi* or *chakor* by chasing and tiring them out. *Sisi* and *chikor* are ensnared, and also foxes the last named chiefly in Hindubagh and Killa Saifullah tehsil for their skins.

Dancing (*hamai* or *atnar*) is popular among men and women on all festive occasions. The dancers move in a group or a circle, clapping their hands and singing under the leadership of one of their member. Among the Sanzar Khels mixed dancing between men and women (*gada hamai*) may occasionally be allowed, but as a rule, men and women dance separately. Among the Sheranis, male guests at wedding perform the sword and *jhumar* dances round a bonfire.

The only important festivals are the two Eids. Horse races, tent-pegging, dancing and shooting at a mark, form the amusements on these occasions.

CHAPTER 3

IMPORTANT PLACES

3.1 ARCHEAOLOGICAL SITES.

Ruins of ancient times are found at Kodan (Sharghala) near Malawar, seven miles to the west of Fort Sandeman. Near Jhalar, two miles further away, other ruins known as Maghlia Ghundi, and hence ascribed to the Mughals also exist. A mound situated in Mina Bazar and another called Kanroki to the west on the bank of the Zhob river are said to date from Nadir Shah's time. A mound known as the Derai lies three or four miles from Fort Sandeman on the right bank of the Zhob river. Another similar mound called Kabdanai is situated two or three miles further north. Near the Dera village, about seven miles north-west of Fort Sandeman, exists a third mound called Sang. All these are said to be the ruins of ancient Mughal towns. The ruins of an old fort called Mughalo Kila or the "Fort of the Mughals" are to be found to the west of the Karezgai village, two miles from Hindubagh, below which there is a spring of water which was reopened about a century ago. Fragments of ancient pottery were also found in these ruins, and it is said that old silver and copper coins were also found. The ruins of a fort called Khanki lie near Shina Khura about sixteen miles east of Hindubagh.

There are some very old karezes which are said to have been first constructed in Mughal times, for example, Karez Akhtarzai, Karez Soghai, Mustafa Karez in the Killa Saifullah tehsil and two karezes in Sra Khulla about three miles from Hindubagh.

The Bandi-Dawi dam is said to have been constructed by the Dawi tribe in the reign of Nadir Shah and is situated at Kurta Wasta between Karez Kamr-ud-Din and Keshatu.

3.2 SHRINES.

In the Hindubagh tehsil, the shrines of Marghzan Wali is much respected by the Sargaras and of Shah Husain Nika, an Isa Khel Kakar, at Urgassa is held in reverence by the Sanatia Kakars. Tradition credits Shah Husain with having horns, like a goat. The shrine of Mulla Kamal Akhund, Mehtarzai, lies at Khulgi. He is said to have predicted that on the day of his death Hindubagh would be occupied by the British, and local tradition alleges that this prediction was realised in October, 1890.

In the Killa Saifullah tehsil, the best known shrine is that of Bekar Nika, who was fourth in descent from Jogi, the progenitor of the Jogizais.

Important shrines in the Fort Sandeman tehsil are those of Husain Nika, Sanzar Nika and the Takht-i-Sulaiman. The shrine of Husain Nika, a Michan Khel fakir, is situated on the bank of the Kundar river, on the northern frontier of the district.

The Takht-i-Sulaiman shrine is situated on a ledge some distance below the crest on the southern-most bluff of the Kaisa-ghar mountain. It is visited, chiefly in the summer, on Thursdays, by many pilgrims.

3.3 HINDUBAGH CIVIL STATION.

Hindubagh is situated on the Trunk Road from Quetta-Fort Sandeman. It is situated at a distance of 74 miles from Quetta and 32 miles from Fort Sandeman.

Its population according to 1961 Census was 2,217—1,296 males and 921 females. The population in 1951 was 1,449 which indicates an increase of 768 persons during the last decade.

There is a Government High School for boys and a Primary School for girls. There is at present no electricity in this area. Water arrangements are also not very satisfactory. Buses carrying mail and passengers ply daily from Loralai to Quteta and Fort Sandeman to Quatta passing through Hindubagh. Two buses ply daily from Hindubagh to Quetta. There exists an Union Council at this place. There are Chrome Mines in this area and two Companies are functioning in this industry. Frontier Crime Regulations are adopted in this area.

3.4 KILLA SAIFULLAH CIVIL STATION.

Killa Saifullah is situated at a distance of 40 miles towards east from Hindubagh and 92 miles towards south from Fort Sandeman. Its population was recorded as 555 in 1961 Census against 327 in 1951. There is a Union Council at this place. Frontier Crime Regulations are adopted here. There is one Government High school for boys and one Middle school for girls. Buses running between Fort Sandeman and Quetta and those running from Loralai to Quetta pass through Killa Saifullah. It is also a Railway Station. No electricity arrangements exist here. Water supply is not satisfactory.

3.5 SHINGHAR.

Shinghar is an improtant station in Sherani Sub-Division. Sherani Sub-Division covers an area of about 2,000 square miles, lengh being 50 miles and width about 40 miles. Sub-Sections Obokhels, Chuharkhels, Has sankhels and Haripals of Sherani Tribe are residing in this area. There are two Union Councils, namely, Shinghar Union Counicl and Manikhawa Union Council. Its height above sea level is about 11,000 feet. There are plenty of *Chilghoza* trees in this area which are exported to Quetta and Dera Ismail Khan. The people of this area generally live on livestock and rear sheep and goats. The means of communications are bullocks and donkeys. On the main roads, however, lorries ply. There are no arrangements for electricity. Flood water, tanks, springs and wells are in use for drinking water.

CHAPTER 4

FORT SANDEMAN TOWN

4.1 LOCATION.

Fort Sandeman is the Headquarter of the district of Zhob. In addition to being a District Headquarter, it is also the Sub-Divisional Headquarter of Lower Zhob Sub-Division and that of Fort Sandeman Tehsil. It is situated in 31°-21′ North Latitudes and 69°-29′ East Longitudes. The place was first occupied in December 1889 and is locally known as Apozai from a village occupied by the Apozai section of the Mandokhel close to the town. It received its present name from its founder Sir Robert Sandeman. The station stands about 4 miles east of the Zhob River in an open plain, 4,700 feet above sea level.

4.2 POPULATION.

The population figures of 1951 and 1961 are indicated below :—

	1951	1961
Males	4,174	4,905
Females	1,827	3,153
Total	6,001	8,058

The town has seemingly registered an increase of 2,057 (Male 731 and female 1,326) during the decade.

4.3 LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

There is a Town Committee with a non-official member as its Chairman. The town has 7 wards. Each ward is represented by an elected member in the town Committee. In addition there are three nominated members.

4.4 WATER AND ELECTRICITY ARRANGEMENTS.

(*a*) *Water*—Water for drinking purposes is carried by pipe from Sailaza valley which is situated at a distance of 9 miles from the town. These arrangements were made as early as 1894. Water for irrigation purposes is also procured from the same source.

(*b*) *Electricity*—There is a small power house which was constructed in 1937. Apparently it cannot meet with the increasing requirements of the consumers. It is controlled by the M.E.S. authorities.

4.5 EDUCATION.

There is one High School for boys and one for girls with 806 and 243 students respectively on rolls. An Intermediate College has started functioning from the commencement of academic year 1962-63. Some 32 students have so far taken admission

4.6 TRADE.

Raw Wool, Grapes and Skins are exported to various parts of West Pakistan especially Multan and Quetta.

4.7 COMMUNICATIONS.

It is situated at a distance of 106 miles from its Divisional Headquarter—Quetta. The two stations are connected by road as well as by railway. Weekly train service exists while the buses carrying mail and passengers ply daily. The road connecting the two stations is shingled with corrugated surface. It is a small well-laid out and clean

Civil Station, with four main roads and a small busy bazar.

4.8 **MEDICAL.**

There is a Civil Hospital, in addition to a female hospital, and a hospital at the Zhob Militia Headquarters.

4.9 **PLACES OF INTEREST.**

The only place worth seeing in the town is a mosque situated in Zhob Militia lines. The prominent features of the town are a few ridges or mounds on which are situated the Political Agent's House and the Zhob Militia Moro. There are other houses on lower mounds. The Cantonment and Militia Lines, Bazar, Civil Hospital and the High school lie below. The Fort Sandeman Railway Station, which is the terminus of the Zhob Valley railway, lies at a distance of two miles from the town.

4.10 **IMPORTANT FEATURES.**

Fort sandeman is notorious for its scorpions which are very common during the summer, but are not of a very poisonous kind.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

ZHOB

PART-II

GENERAL TABLES

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF

THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE

TABLE 1—TEMPERATURE

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Mean	64.5	62.5	66.1	64.1	64.0	65.1	62.7	66.4	66.9	67.1

Source: Meteorological Department.

TABLE 2—RAINFALL (IN INCHES)

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total	9.49	6.90	7.46	9.23	12.37	17.39	17.63	10.35	18.5	10.89

Source . Meteorological Department.

TABLE 3—ACRES UNDER CROPS

	Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	Other Cereals (Maize)	
1	1947-48 ..	299	17,839	850	746	—	—	2,913	1
2	1948-49 ..	414	19,980	722	1,666	—	—	4,086	2
3	1949-50 ..	342	20,248	913	1,976	—	—	3,908	3
4	1950-51 ..	277	19,480	690	2,581	—	—	3,835	4
5	1951-52 ..	279	18,713	577	1,908	—	—	3,956	5
6	1952-53 ..	222	18,705	735	929	—	—	3,665	6
7	1953-54 ..	253	22,577	1,114	1,571	—	—	3,660	7
8	1954-55 ..	301	18,904	794	204	—	—	2,101	8
9	1955-56 ..	240	25,211	710	2,235	—	—	2,713	9
10	1956-57 ..	192	26,464	".."	1,260	—	—	2,383	10
11	1957-58 ..	195	24,994	1,948	1,136	—	—	3,876	11
12	1958-59 ..	215	27,001	".."	960	—	—	4,335	12
13	1959-60 ..	82	20,620	2,000	990	—	—	4,841	13
14	1960-61 ..	160	20,620	2,000	".."	—	—	4,841	14

".." denotes not available

TABLE 3—ACRES UNDER CROPS

	Mung and Mash	Peas, Moth and other Pulses	Oil-seeds	Sugar-cane	Cotton	Indigo	Total Area Cropped	Area of Crops Failed	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,132	".."	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,700	".."	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,070	".."	3
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,423	".."	4
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,651	".."	5
6	154	—	—	—	—	—	25,969	".."	6
7	351	—	—	—	—	—	31,608	".."	7
8	39	—	—	—	—	—	3,938	".."	8
9	484	—	—	—	—	—	27,977	".."	9
10	246	—	—	—	—	—	31,658	".."	10
11	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	".."	11
12	".."	—	—	—	—	—	67,933	".."	12
13	971	—	—	—	—	—	—	".."	13
14	1,191	—	—	—	—	—	—	".."	14

".." denotes not available *Source:* Season and Crops Report, Government of West Pakistan.

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

Left hand spread

Particulars	Year	Credit			Supply and Sale	Production and labour	Thrift
		Central	Primary Agricultural	Primary Non-Agricultural			
Number of Societies	1947 to 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Members	1947 to 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—

Right hand spread

Consolidation (area in acres)	Better farming (area in acres)	Stock breeding (number of cattles)	Moral improvement	Miscellaneous
—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	214

Source: Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

TABLE 5—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT

Sub-Office	*Branch Office*
Fort Sandeman	Manikhaw Mir Ali Khel Sambaza Simzai
Murgha	—
Killa Saifulla	—
Hindubagh	—

Source: Superintendent, Post Offices.

TABLE 6—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 Fort Sandeman ..	I	".."	15	75	274	10,124
2. Female Hospital Fort Sandeman	I	".."	8	56	115	15,051
3. Militia Hospital Fort Sandeman	II	".."	12	40	294	10,220
4. Civil Hospital, Hindubagh ..	I	".."	4	31	123	7,882
5. Civil Hospital, Murgha Kilzai	I	".."	1	24	50	6,130
6. Civil Hospital, Gul Kach ..	I	23-5-1960	—	9	—	2,358
7. Travelling Dispensary Fort Sandeman	I	Not Known	—	21	—	5,695
8. Civil Dispensary, Killa Saifullah	I	".."	1	37	153	10,615

".." denotes not available

Source: Health Department.

TABLE 9—RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	MALE						FEMALE					
	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS												
UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES												
Arts and Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veterinary Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate and 2nd Grade Colleges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Schools	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Middle Schools { English	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Schools { Vernacular												
Primary Schools	60	—	—	—	—	60	3	—	—	—	—	3
SPECIAL SCHOOLS												
Arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Normal & Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	66	—	—	—	—	66	4	—	—	—	—	4

Source : Education Department.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

ZHOB

PART-III

HOUSING TABLES–1960

COMPILED BY

W. A. ABBASI

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF MACHINE SORTING CENTRE

KARACHI

NOTES

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

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

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

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

	Locality	Houses		
		Total	*Residential	**Non-residential but inhabited
	ALL AREAS			
1	**Zhob District**	**21,172**	**21,117**	**55**
2	Sherani Area	2,405	2,386	19
3	Fort Sandeman Tehsil	9,538	9,508	30
4	Hindubagh Tehsil	4,193	4·187	6
5	Killa Saifullah Tehsil	5,036	5,036	—
	URBAN LOCALITIES			
6	**Zhob District**	**2.806**	**2.793**	**13**
7	Fort Sandeman Town	1,696	1,686	10
8	Hindubagh Civil Station	829	826	3
9	Killa Saifullah Civil Station	281	281	—

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

*Residential houses includes vacant fully constructed and vacant under construction houses also.

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

	Households	Persons in the Households†			Persons per household	Persons per house	
		Total	Male	Female			
			ALL AREAS				
1	**16,375**	**92,552**	**50,855**	**41,697**	**5.7**	**4.4**	1
2	2,115	12,362	6,564	5,798	5.8	5.1	2
3	7,390	43,964	24,179	19,785	5.9	4.6	3
4	3,330	18,460	10,170	8,290	5.5	4.4	4
5	3,540	17,766	9,942	7,824	5.0	3.5	5
			URBAN LOCALITIES				
6	**2,282**	**11,925**	**7,339**	**4,586**	**5.2**	**4.2**	6
7	1,456	8,999	5,508	3,491	6.2	5.3	7
8	543	2,303	1,360	943	4.2	2.8	8
9	283	623	471	152	2.2	2.2	9

†Normal residents.

TABLE 2—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

	Locality	Population	Residential Houses			
			Total	Occupied Static Private	Occupied Institutional	Occupied Mobile
	ALL AREAS					
1	**Zhob District** ..	**92,552**	**21,117**	**13,583**	**121**	**2,413**
2	Sherani Area ..	12,362	2,386	2,054	42	—
3	Fort Sandeman Tehsil ..	43,964	9,508	5,679	67	1,479
4	Hindubagh Tehsil ..	18,460	4,187	3,067	2	255
5	Killa Saifullah Tehsil ..	17,766	5,036	2,783	10	679
	URBAN LOCALITIES					
6	**Zhob District** ..	**11,925**	**2,793**	**2,047**	**59**	—
7	Fort Sandeman Town ..	8,999	1,686	1,274	47	—
8	Hindubagh Civil Station ..	2,303	826	538	2	—
9	Killa Saifullah Civil Station	623	281	235	10	—

TABLE 2—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

	Vacant fully construc-ted	Vacant under construc-tion	Non-Residential structures including offices, warehouses, shops, schools, etc.		Persons in			
			Inhabited	Uninhabi-ted	Occupied Static Private Houses	Occupied Institutional Houses	Occupied Mobile Houses	Non-resi-dential but inhabi-ted struc-tures other than Mobile
	ALL AREAS							
1	**4,880**	**120**	**55**	**3,476**	**74,771**	**1,546**	**16,032**	**203**
2	288	2	19	322	12,193	103	—	66
3	2,233	50	30	1,557	32,320	1,396	10,130	118
4	835	28	6	1,091	16,871	4	1,566	19
5	1,524	40	—	506	13,387	43	4,336	—
	URBAN LOCALITIES							
6	**662**	**25**	**13**	**1,399**	**10,561**	**1,333**	—	**31**
7	345	20	10	988	7,685	1,286	—	28
8	281	5	3	275	2,296	4	—	3
9	36	—	—	136	580	43	—	—

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

	Locality	Households	Households by number of persons					
			1	2	3	4	5	
	ALL AREAS							
1	**Zhob District** ..	**16,375**	**1,483**	**1,304**	**1,730**	**1,955**	**2,311**	1
2	Sherani Area ..	2,115	78	150	223	306	310	2
3	Fort Sandeman Tehsil ..	7,390	693	562	633	814	1,063	3
4	Hindubagh Tehsil ..	3,330	334	261	374	441	421	4
5	Killa Saifullah Tehsil ..	3,540	378	331	500	394	517	5
	URBAN LOCALITIES							
6	**Zhob District** ..	**2,282**	**576**	**203**	**207**	**244**	**222**	6
7	Fort Sandeman Town ..	1,456	223	122	134	175	164	7
8	Hindubagh Civil Station	543	155	60	62	55	50	8
9	Killa Saifullah Civil Station	283	198	21	11	14	8	9

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

	Households by number of persons					Average number of persons per household	Households by tenure			
	6	7	8	9	10 and over		Owned	Rented	Free	
					ALL AREAS					
1	**1,921**	**1,699**	**1,307**	**929**	**1,736**	**5.7**	**13,418**	**1,082**	**1,875**	1
2	294	238	168	116	232	5.8	1,953	—	162	2
3	805	795	648	534	843	5.9	5,772	808	810	3
4	415	310	236	175	363	5.5	2,724	200	406	4
5	407	356	255	104	298	5.0	2,969	74	497	5
					URBAN LOCALITIES					
6	**187**	**172**	**129**	**119**	**223**	**5.2**	**410**	**1 017**	**855**	6
7	136	126	98	94	184	6.2	258	778	420	7
8	44	39	26	21	31	4.2	150	185	208	8
9	7	7	5	4	8	2.2	2	54	227	9

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	ALL AREAS						
	Zhob District						
1	Total	**All sizes** ..	**16,375**	**11,491**	**1,295**	**1,197**	1
2		1 Person ..	1,483	1,267	178	25	2
3		2 Persons ..	1,304	962	284	42	3
4		3 Persons ..	1,730	1,324	265	105	4
5		4 Persons ..	1.955	1,427	364	114	5
6		5 Persons ..	2,311	1,560	468	176	6
7		6 Persons ..	1,921	1,312	437	123	7
8		7—9 Persons ..	3,935	2,629	665	398	8
9		10 & over Persons ..	1,736	1,010	290	214	9
10	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**13,418**	**9,635**	**2,261**	**976**	10
11		1 Person ..	527	410	114	2	11
12		2 Persons ..	968	725	207	29	12
13		3 Persons ..	1,450	1,144	204	86	13
14		4 Persons ..	1,659	1,276	268	89	14
15		5 Persons ..	2,009	1,410	354	152	15
16		6 Persons ..	1,708	1,223	333	112	16
17		7—9 Persons ..	3,522	2,466	529	328	17
18		10 & over Persons ..	1,575	981	252	178	18
19	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**1,082**	**427**	**419**	**155**	19
20		1 Person ..	164	114	31	17	20
21		2 Persons ..	108	63	32	9	21
22		3 Persons ..	102	44	41	13	22
23		4 Persons ..	120	54	49	14	23
24		5 Persons ..	143	45	73	17	24
25		6 Persons ..	109	31	59	10	25
26		7—9 Persons ..	257	69	107	47	26
27		10 & over Persons ..	79	7	27	28	27
28	Free	**All sizes** ..	**1,875**	**1,429**	**271**	**66**	28
29		1 Person ..	792	743	33	6	29
30		2 Persons ..	228	174	45	4	30
31		3 Persons ..	178	136	20	6	31
32		4 Persons ..	176	97	47	11	32
33		5 Persons ..	159	105	41	7	33
34		6 Persons ..	104	58	45	1	34
35		7—9 Persons ..	156	94	29	23	35
36		10 & over Persons ..	82	22	11	8	36

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

	Households by number of rooms							House-holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house-hold	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
	ALL AREAS									
1	**367**	**152**	**106**	**38**	**29**	**3**	**16**	**25**	**1.5**	1
2	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	6	1.2	2
3	10	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	1.3	3
4	9	6	4	1	11	—	—	5	1.4	4
5	29	7	2	1	—	—	10	1	1.4	5
6	60	30	15	—	1	—	—	1	1.5	6
7	31	7	8	3	—	—	—	—	1.4	7
8	122	75	40	2	2	1	1	—	1.6	8
9	102	23	36	30	14	2	5	10	2.0	9
10	**309**	**119**	**83**	**13**	**7**	**1**	**4**	**10**	**1.5**	10
11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	11
12	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.3	12
13	7	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	1.3	13
14	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	14
15	53	25	14	—	1	—	—	—	1.5	15
16	27	4	8	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	16
17	100	66	33	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	17
18	94	15	24	12	4	1	4	10	1.8	18
19	**44**	**16**	**13**	**5**	**2**	—	**1**	—	**2.0**	19
20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	20
21	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	21
22	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	22
23	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	23
24	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	24
25	4	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	2.1	25
26	20	5	5	2	1	—	1	—	2.3	26
27	5	4	6	1	1	—	—	—	3.0	27
28	**14**	**17**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**2**	**11**	**15**	**1.5**	28
29	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	1.1	29
30	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.3	30
31	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	5	1.6	31
32	3	4	2	1	—	—	10	1	2.1	32
33	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.5	33
34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	34
35	2	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	1.7	35
36	3	4	6	17	9	1	1	—	4.2	36

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Sherani Tehsil						
37	Total	**All sizes** ..	**2,115**	**2,079**	**31**	**2**	37
38		1 Person ..	78	77	—	1	38
39		2 Persons ..	150	147	3	—	39
40		3 Persons ..	223	221	1	—	40
41		4 Persons ..	306	303	2	1	41
42		5 Persons ..	310	306	4	—	42
43		6 Persons ..	294	290	4	—	43
44		7—9 Persons ..	522	509	12	—	44
45		10 & over Persons ..	232	226	5	—	45
46	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**1,953**	**1,925**	**25**	**1**	46
47		1 Person ..	49	49	—	—	47
48		2 Persons ..	130	129	1	—	48
49		3 Persons ..	209	208	1	—	49
50		4 Persons ..	277	275	1	1	50
51		5 Persons ..	296	293	3	—	51
52		6 Persons ..	278	276	2	—	52
53		7—9 Persons ..	491	478	12	—	53
54		10 & over Persons ..	223	217	5	—	54
55	Rented	**All sizes** ..	—	—	—	—	55
56		1 Person ..	—	—	—	—	56
57		2 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	57
58		3 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	58
59		4 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	59
60		5 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	60
61		6 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	61
62		7—9 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	62
63		10 & over Persons ..	—	—	—	—	63
64	Free	**All sizes** ..	**162**	**154**	**6**	**1**	64
65		1 Person ..	29	28	—	1	65
66		2 Persons ..	20	18	2	—	66
67		3 Persons ..	14	13	—	—	67
68		4 Persons ..	29	28	1	—	68
69		5 Persons ..	14	13	1	—	69
70		6 Persons ..	16	14	2	—	70
71		7—9 Persons ..	31	31	—	—	71
72		10 & over Persons ..	9	9	—	—	72

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
37	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	37
38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	38
39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	39
40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	40
41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	41
42	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1.0	42
43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	43
44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	44
45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	45
46	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	46
47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	47
48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	48
49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	49
50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	50
51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	51
52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	52
53	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	53
54	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	54
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
59	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	59
60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	64
65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	65
66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	66
67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.9	67
68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	68
69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	69
70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	70
71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	71
72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	72

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Fort Sandeman Tehsil						
73	Total	**All sizes ..**	**7,390**	**4,912**	**1,511**	**560**	73
74		1 Person ..	693	554	121	14	74
75		2 Persons ..	562	372	162	19	75
76		3 Persons ..	633	494	102	13	76
77		4 Persons ..	814	541	192	54	77
78		5 Persons ..	1,063	656	274	89	78
79		6 Persons ..	805	546	185	40	79
80		7—9 Persons ..	1,977	1,265	332	242	80
81		10 & over Persons ..	843	484	143	89	81
82	Owned	**All sizes ..**	**5,772**	**4,071**	**1,042**	**400**	82
83		1 Person ..	236	140	96	—	83
84		2 Persons ..	401	263	123	11	84
85		3 Persons ..	499	426	63	1	85
86		4 Persons ..	647	479	126	36	86
87		5 Persons ..	882	579	195	74	87
88		6 Persons ..	673	508	106	33	88
89		7—9 Persons ..	1,717	1,201	224	188	89
90		10 & over Persons ..	717	475	109	57	90
91	Rented	**All sizes ..**	**808**	**295**	**324**	**119**	91
92		1 Person ..	103	69	19	13	92
93		2 Persons ..	57	31	17	6	93
94		3 Persons ..	71	30	28	9	94
95		4 Persons ..	96	45	39	10	95
96		5 Persons ..	111	39	56	11	96
97		6 Persons ..	93	30	48	7	97
98		7—9 Persons ..	204	45	91	38	98
99		10 & over Persons ..	73	6	26	25	99
100	Free	**All sizes ..**	**810**	**546**	**145**	**41**	100
101		1 Person ..	354	345	6	1	101
102		2 Persons ..	104	78	22	2	102
103		3 Persons ..	63	38	11	3	103
104		4 Persons ..	71	17	27	8	104
105		5 Persons ..	70	38	23	4	105
106		6 Persons ..	39	8	31	—	106
107		7—9 Persons ..	56	19	17	16	107
108		10 & over Persons ..	53	3	8	7	108

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
73	**199**	**71**	**56**	**36**	**21**	**2**	**12**	**10**	**1.6**	73
74	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	74
75	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.4	75
76	4	5	3	1	11	—	—	—	1.4	76
77	10	5	1	1	—	—	10	—	1.6	77
78	17	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	78
79	25	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	1.5	79
80	81	30	23	2	—	1	1	—	1.7	80
81	54	9	13	30	9	1	1	10	2.0	81
82	**152**	**46**	**36**	**12**	**2**	—	**1**	**10**	**1.5**	82
83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	83
84	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.4	84
85	2	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	1.2	85
86	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	86
87	12	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	87
88	22	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	88
89	63	24	17	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	89
90	47	4	2	12	—	—	1	10	1.6	90
91	**37**	**13**	**13**	**5**	1	—	**1**	—	**2.0**	91
92	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	92
93	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	93
94	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	94
95	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	95
96	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	96
97	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	2.0	97
98	17	5	5	2	—	—	1	—	2.4	98
99	5	3	6	1	1	—	—	—	3.0	99
100	**10**	**12**	**7**	**19**	**18**	**2**	**10**	—	**1.8**	100
101	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	101
102	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	102
103	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	2.5	103
104	3	4	1	1	—	—	10	—	3.4	104
105	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	105
106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	106
107	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2.2	107
108	2	2	5	17	8	1	—	—	5.3	108

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Hindubagh Tehsil						
109	Total	**All sizes** ..	**3,330**	**2,066**	**809**	**276**	109
110		1 Person ..	334	284	38	4	110
111		2 Persons ..	261	204	39	11	111
112		3 Persons ..	374	267	78	18	112
113		4 Persons ..	441	308	97	24	113
114		5 Persons ..	421	247	119	33	114
115		6 Persons ..	415	236	133	32	115
116		7—9 Persons ..	721	392	205	81	116
117		10 & over Persons ..	363	128	100	73	117
118	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**2,724**	**1,671**	**663**	**245**	118
119		1 Person ..	101	91	7	2	119
120		2 Persons ..	187	153	23	8	120
121		3 Persons ..	303	221	60	15	121
122		4 Persons ..	384	271	81	22	122
123		5 Persons ..	372	229	96	28	123
124		6 Persons ..	377	219	115	29	124
125		7—9 Persons ..	655	368	183	70	125
126		10 & over Persons ..	345	119	98	71	126
127	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**200**	**97**	**77**	**19**	127
128		1 Person ..	47	37	10	—	128
129		2 Persons ..	33	19	10	3	129
130		3 Persons ..	26	14	11	1	130
131		4 Persons ..	15	7	7	1	131
132		5 Persons ..	26	5	16	3	132
133		6 Persons ..	13	1	10	2	133
134		7—9 Persons ..	39	14	13	8	134
135		10 & over Persons ..	1	—	—	1	135
136	Free	**All sizes** ..	**406**	**298**	**69**	**12**	136
137		1 Person ..	186	156	21	2	137
138		2 Persons ..	41	32	6	—	138
139		3 Persons ..	45	32	7	2	139
140		4 Persons ..	42	30	9	1	140
141		5 Persons ..	23	13	7	2	141
142		6 Persons ..	25	16	8	1	142
143		7—9 Persons ..	27	10	9	3	143
144		10 & over Persons ..	17	9	2	1	144

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
109	**93**	**27**	**30**	**2**	**8**	**1**	**4**	**14**	**1.6**	109
110	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	1.1	110
111	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.5	111
112	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1.4	112
113	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	113
114	13	5	2	—	1	—	—	1	1.6	114
115	5	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	1.6	115
116	29	5	7	—	2	—	—	—	1.7	116
117	27	12	13	—	5	1	4	—	2.7	117
118	**85**	**23**	**27**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**3**	—	**1·6**	118
119	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	119
120	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	120
121	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	121
122	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	122
123	11	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	1.6	123
124	5	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	1.6	124
125	26	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	125
126	26	11	12	—	4	1	3	—	2.7	126
127	**6**	—	—	—	**1**	—	—	—	**1.7**	127
128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	128
129	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	129
130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	130
131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	131
132	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	132
133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	133
134	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2.2	134
135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	135
136	**2**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**2**	—	**1**	**14**	**1.4**	136
137	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	1.1	137
138	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.2	138
139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.2	139
140	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	140
141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	141
142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	142
143	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	2.2	143
144	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2.9	144

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Killa Saifullah Tehsil						
145	Total	**All sizes** ..	**3,540**	**2,434**	**600**	**359**	145
146		1 Person ..	378	352	19	6	146
147		2 Persons ..	331	239	80	12	147
148		3 Persons ..	500	342	84	74	148
149		4 Persons ..	394	275	73	35	149
150		5 Persons ..	517	351	71	54	150
151		6 Persons ..	407	240	115	51	151
152		7—9 Persons ..	715	463	116	75	152
153		10 & over Persons ..	298	172	42	52	153
154	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**2,969**	**1,968**	**531**	**330**	154
155		1 Person ..	141	130	11	—	155
156		2 Persons ..	250	180	60	10	156
157		3 Persons ..	439	289	80	70	157
158		4 Persons ..	351	251	60	30	158
159		5 Persons ..	459	309	60	50	159
160		6 Persons ..	380	220	110	50	160
161		7—9 Persons ..	659	419	110	70	161
162		10 & over Persons ..	290	170	40	50	162
163	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**74**	**35**	**18**	**17**	163
164		1 Person ..	14	8	2	4	164
165		2 Persons ..	18	13	5	—	165
166		3 Persons ..	5	—	2	3	166
167		4 Persons ..	9	2	3	3	167
168		5 Persons ..	6	1	1	3	168
169		6 Persons ..	3	—	1	1	169
170		7—9 Persons ..	14	10	3	1	170
171		10 & over Persons ..	5	1	1	2	171
172	Free	**All sizes** ..	**497**	**431**	**51**	**12**	172
173		1 Person ..	223	214	6	2	173
174		2 Persons ..	63	46	15	2	174
175		3 Persons ..	56	53	2	1	175
176		4 Persons ..	34	22	10	2	176
177		5 Persons ..	52	41	10	1	177
178		6 Persons ..	24	20	4	—	178
179		7—9 Persons ..	42	34	3	4	179
180		10 & over Persons ..	3	1	1	—	180

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
145	**73**	**54**	**20**	—	—	—	—	—	**1.5**	145
146	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	146
147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	147
148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	148
149	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	149
150	30	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	150
151	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	151
152	11	40	10	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	152
153	20	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	153
154	**70**	**50**	**20**	—	—	—	—	—	**1.6**	154
155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	155
156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	156
157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	157
158	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	158
159	30	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	159
160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	160
161	10	40	10	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	161
162	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	162
163	**1**	**3**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.9**	163
164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	164
165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	165
166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	166
167	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	167
168	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	168
169	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	169
170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	170
171	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	171
172	**2**	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.2**	172
173	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	173
174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	174
175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	175
176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	176
177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	177
178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	178
179	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	179
180	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	180

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	URBAN LOCALITIES						
	Zhob District						
181	Total	**All sizes** ..	**2,282**	**1,072**	**677**	**277**	181
182		1 Person ..	576	491	68	11	182
183		2 Persons ..	203	119	59	15	183
184		3 Persons ..	207	100	66	24	184
185		4 Persons ..	244	101	84	34	185
186		5 Persons ..	222	78	91	32	186
187		6 Persons ..	187	56	89	19	187
188		7—9 Persons ..	420	108	163	86	188
189		10 & over Persons ..	223	19	57	56	189
190	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**410**	**103**	**111**	**82**	190
191		1 Person ..	24	15	9	—	191
192		2 Persons ..	20	8	5	3	192
193		3 Persons ..	40	13	9	6	193
194		4 Persons ..	49	16	12	9	194
195		5 Persons ..	39	11	12	8	195
196		6 Persons ..	44	10	11	9	196
197		7—9 Persons ..	111	23	32	26	197
198		10 & over Persons ..	83	7	21	21	198
199	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**1,017**	**396**	**406**	**144**	199
200		1 Person ..	148	109	30	7	200
201		2 Persons ..	95	51	32	8	201
202		3 Persons ..	100	43	40	13	202
203		4 Persons ..	119	53	49	14	203
204		5 Persons ..	132	44	63	17	204
205		6 Persons ..	109	31	59	10	205
206		7– 9 Persons ..	235	58	106	47	206
207		10 & over Persons ..	79	7	27	28	207
208	Free	**All sizes** ..	**855**	**573**	**160**	**51**	208
209		1 Person ..	404	367	29	4	209
210		2 Persons ..	88	60	22	4	210
211		3 Persons ..	67	44	17	5	211
212		4 Persons ..	76	32	23	11	212
213		5 Persons ..	51	23	16	7	213
214		6 Persons ..	34	15	19	—	214
215		7– 9 Persons ..	74	27	25	13	215
216		10 & over Persons ..	61	5	9	7	216

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
	URBAN LOCALITIES									
181	**100**	**58**	**47**	**28**	**14**	**3**	**6**	—	**2.0**	181
182	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	182
183	6	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.6	183
184	5	6	4	1	1	—	—	—	1.9	184
185	15	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	2.0	185
186	11	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	2.1	186
187	8	7	5	3	—	—	—	—	2.2	187
188	29	13	16	2	1	1	1	—	2.4	188
189	22	16	16	20	10	2	5	—	4.2	189
190	**53**	**25**	**25**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**4**	—	**2.8**	190
191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	191
192	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2.5	192
193	3	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	2.8	193
194	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	194
195	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	2.6	195
196	4	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	3.0	196
197	17	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	197
198	14	8	5	2	—	1	4	—	4.7	198
199	**34**	**16**	**13**	**5**	**2**	—	**1**	—	**2.0**	199
200	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	200
201	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	201
202	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	202
203	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	203
204	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	204
205	4	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	2.1	205
206	10	5	5	2	1	—	1	—	2.3	206
207	5	4	6	1	1	—	—	—	3.0	207
208	**13**	**17**	**9**	**20**	**9**	**2**	**1**	—	**1.7**	208
209	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.1	209
210	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	210
211	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	211
212	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	2.1	212
213	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	213
214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	214
215	2	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	2.2	215
216	3	4	5	17	9	1	1	—	5.2	216

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Fort Sandeman Town						
217	Total	**All sizes** ..	**1,456**	**598**	**481**	**190**	217
218		1 Person ..	223	184	31	4	218
219		2 Persons ..	122	72	32	9	219
220		3 Persons ..	134	65	42	13	220
221		4 Persons ..	175	72	62	24	221
222		5 Persons ..	164	67	64	19	222
223		6 Persons ..	136	47	65	10	223
224		7—9 Persons ..	318	76	132	62	224
225		10 & over Persons ..	184	15	53	49	225
226	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**258**	**67**	**72**	**50**	226
227		1 Person ..	16	10	6	—	227
228		2 Persons ..	11	3	3	1	228
229		3 Persons ..	20	7	3	1	229
230		4 Persons ..	28	10	6	6	230
231		5 Persons ..	23	10	5	4	231
232		6 Persons ..	24	9	6	3	232
233		7– 9 Persons ..	78	12	24	18	233
234		10 & over Persons ..	58	6	19	17	234
235	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**778**	**295**	**314**	**109**	235
236		1 Person ..	93	69	19	3	236
237		2 Persons ..	57	31	17	6	237
238		3 Persons ..	71	30	28	9	238
239		4 Persons ..	96	45	39	10	239
240		5 Persons ..	101	39	46	11	240
241		6 Persons ..	93	30	48	7	241
242		7—9 Persons ..	194	45	91	38	242
243		10 & over Persons ..	73	6	26	25	243
244	Free	**All sizes** ..	**420**	**236**	**95**	**31**	244
245		1 Person ..	114	105	6	1	245
246		2 Persons ..	54	38	12	2	246
247		3 Persons ..	43	28	11	3	247
248		4 Persons ..	51	17	17	8	248
249		5 Persons ..	40	18	13	4	249
250		6 Persons ..	19	8	11	—	250
251		7—9 Persons ..	46	19	17	6	251
252		10 & over Persons ..	53	3	8	7	252

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
217	**69**	**41**	**36**	**26**	**11**	**2**	**2**	—	**2.2**	217
218	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	218
219	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.7	219
220	4	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	2.0	220
221	10	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	2.0	221
222	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	222
223	5	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	2.1	223
224	21	10	13	2	—	1	1	—	2.4	224
225	14	9	13	20	9	1	1	—	3.7	225
226	**32**	**16**	**16**	**2**	**2**	—	**1**	—	**2.7**	226
227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	227
228	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3.1	228
229	2	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	3.2	229
230	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	230
231	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	231
232	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	232
233	13	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	233
234	7	4	2	2	—	—	1	—	3.1	234
235	**27**	**13**	**13**	**5**	**1**	—	**1**	—	**2.0**	235
236	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	236
237	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	237
238	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	238
239	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	239
240	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	240
241	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	2.0	241
242	7	5	5	2	—	—	1	—	2.3	242
243	5	3	6	1	1	—	—	—	3.0	243
244	**10**	**12**	**7**	**19**	**8**	**2**	—	—	**2.1**	244
245	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	245
246	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	246
247	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	247
248	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	2.4	248
249	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	249
250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	250
251	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2.1	251
252	2	2	5	17	8	1	—	—	5.3	252

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Hindubagh Civil Station						
253	Total	**All sizes** ..	**543**	**267**	**156**	**58**	253
254		1 Person ..	155	125	28	1	254
255		2 Persons ..	60	38	17	4	255
256		3 Persons ..	62	32	20	7	256
257		4 Persons ..	55	24	19	5	257
258		5 Persons ..	50	9	26	9	258
259		6 Persons ..	44	9	19	8	259
260		7—9 Persons ..	86	28	25	19	260
261		10 & over Persons ..	31	2	2	5	261
262	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**150**	**35**	**38**	**32**	262
263		1 Person ..	7	5	2	—	263
264		2 Persons ..	9	5	2	2	264
265		3 Persons ..	20	6	6	5	265
266		4 Persons ..	20	5	6	3	266
267		5 Persons ..	16	1	7	4	267
268		6 Persons ..	20	1	5	6	268
269		7—9 Persons ..	33	11	8	8	269
270		10 & over Persons ..	25	1	2	4	270
271	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**185**	**86**	**74**	**18**	271
272		1 Person ..	41	32	9	—	272
273		2 Persons ..	30	17	10	2	273
274		3 Persons ..	24	13	10	1	274
275		4 Persons ..	14	6	7	1	275
276		5 Persons ..	25	4	16	3	276
277		6 Persons ..	13	1	10	2	277
278		7—9 Persons ..	37	13	12	8	278
279		10 & over Persons ..	1	—	—	1	279
280	Free	**All sizes** ..	**208**	**146**	**44**	**8**	280
281		1 Person ..	107	88	17	1	281
282		2 Persons ..	21	16	5	—	282
283		3 Persons ..	18	13	4	1	283
284		4 Persons ..	21	13	6	1	284
285		5 Persons ..	9	4	3	2	285
286		6 Persons ..	11	7	4	—	286
287		7— 9 Persons ..	16	4	5	3	287
288		10 & over Persons ..	5	1	—	—	288

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
253	**28**	**13**	**11**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**4**	—	**2.0**	253
254	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	254
255	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	255
256	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	256
257	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	257
258	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2.4	258
259	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2.6	259
260	7	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	2.4	260
261	8	5	3	—	1	1	4	—	4.9	261
262	**21**	**9**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	—	**3.0**	262
263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	263
264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	264
265	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	265
266	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	266
267	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3.1	267
268	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	3.6	268
269	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	269
270	7	4	3	—	—	1	3	—	4.9	270
271	**6**	—	—	—	**1**	—	—	—	**1.7**	271
272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	272
273	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	273
274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	274
275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	275
276	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	276
277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	277
278	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2.2	278
279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	279
280	**1**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	—	**1**	—	**1.5**	280
281	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	281
282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	282
283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	283
284	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	284
285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	285
286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	286
287	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	287
288	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	5.6	288

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Killa Saifullah Civil Station						
289	Total	**All sizes** ..	**283**	**207**	**40**	**29**	289
290		1 Person ..	198	182	9	6	290
291		2 Persons ..	21	9	10	2	291
292		3 Persons ..	11	3	4	4	292
293		4 Persons ..	14	5	3	5	293
294		5 Persons ..	8	2	1	4	294
295		6 Persons ..	7	—	5	1	295
296		7—9 Persons ..	16	4	6	5	296
297		10 & over Persons ..	8	2	2	2	297
298	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**2**	**1**	**1**	—	298
299		1 Person ..	1	—	1	—	299
300		2 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	300
301		3 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	301
302		4 Persons ..	1	1	—	—	302
303		5 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	303
304		6 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	304
305		7—9 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	305
306		10 & over Persons ..	—	—	—	—	306
307	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**54**	**15**	**18**	**17**	307
308		1 Person ..	14	8	2	4	308
309		2 Persons ..	8	3	5	—	309
310		3 Persons ..	5	—	2	3	310
311		4 Persons ..	9	2	3	3	311
312		5 Persons ..	6	1	1	3	312
313		6 Persons ..	3	—	1	1	313
314		7—9 Persons ..	4	—	3	1	314
315		10 & over Persons ..	5	1	1	2	315
316	Free	**All sizes** ..	**227**	**191**	**21**	**12**	316
317		1 Person ..	183	174	6	2	317
318		2 Persons ..	13	6	5	2	318
319		3 Persons ..	6	3	2	1	319
320		4 Persons ..	4	2	—	2	320
321		5 Persons ..	2	1	—	1	321
322		6 Persons ..	4	—	4	—	322
323		7—9 Persons ..	12	4	3	4	323
324		10 & over Persons ..	3	1	1	—	324

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
289	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	289
290	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	290
291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	291
292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	292
293	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	293
294	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	294
295	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	295
296	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	296
297	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	297
298	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	298
299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	299
300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300
301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	301
302	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	302
303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	303
304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304
305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	305
306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	306
307	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	307
308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	308
309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	309
310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	310
311	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	311
312	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	312
313	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	313
314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	314
315	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	315
316	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	316
317	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	317
318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	318
319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	319
320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	320
321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	321
322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	322
323	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	323
324	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	324

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

	Locality and tenure	House-holds	Total Persons	Number of persons per room		
				Under 1	1	
	ALL AREAS					
	Zhob District					
1	**Total**	**16,375**	**92,552**	**618**	**7,712**	1
2	**Owned**	**13,418**	**80,240**	**326**	**5,161**	2
3	**Rented**	**1,082**	**5,916**	**119**	**819**	3
4	**Free**	**1,875**	**6,396**	**173**	**1,732**	4
	Sherani Tehsil					
5	Total	2,115	12,362	1	107	5
6	Owned	1,953	11,627	—	75	6
7	Rented	—	—	—	—	7
8	Free	162	735	1	32	8
	Fort Sandeman Tehsil					
9	Total	7,390	43,964	429	3,782	9
10	Owned	5,772	36,125	217	2,068	10
11	Rented	808	4,831	90	619	11
12	Free	810	3,008	122	1,095	12
	Hindubagh Tehsil					
13	Total	3,330	18,460	134	1,581	13
14	Owned	2,724	16,419	78	1,170	14
15	Rented	200	779	19	129	15
16	Free	406	12,62	37	282	16
	Killa Saifullah Tehsil					
17	Total	3,540	17,766	54	2,242	17
18	Owned	2,969	16,069	31	1,848	18
19	Rented	74	306	10	71	19
20	Free	497	1,391	13	323	20

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

	Number of persons per room				Persons having no room	Average No. of persons per room	
	2	3	4	5 and over			
			ALL AREAS				
1	**11,050**	**11,930**	**9,175**	**51,913**	**154**	**3.8**	1
2	**8,827**	**9,493**	**7,963**	**48,350**	**120**	**4.1**	2
3	**1,252**	**1,485**	**723**	**1,518**	—	**2.8**	3
4	**971**	**952**	**489**	**2,045**	**34**	**2.3**	4
5	324	715	1,281	9,931	3	5.7	5
6	279	664	1,169	9,440	—	5.9	6
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	45	51	112	491	3	4.3	8
9	5,894	5,291	3,925	24,523	120	3.8	9
10	4,353	3,539	3,186	22,642	120	4.2	10
11	974	1,255	603	1,290	—	2.9	11
12	567	497	136	591	—	2.0	12
13	2,656	3,415	2,180	8,463	31	3.5	13
14	2,253	3,022	1,940	7,956	—	3.7	14
15	218	179	103	131	—	2.3	15
15	185	214	137	376	31	2.3	16
17	2,176	2,509	1,789	8,996	—	3.3	17
18	1,942	2,268	1,668	8,312	—	3.4	18
19	60	51	17	97	—	2.2	19
20	174	190	104	587	—	2.4	20

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

	Locality and tenure	House-holds	Total Persons	Number of persons per room		
				Under 1	1	
	URBAN LOCALITIES					
	Zhob District					
21	**Total**	**2,282**	**11,925**	**286**	**2,639**	21
22	**Owned**	**410**	**3,107**	**93**	**590**	22
23	**Rented**	**1,017**	**5,644**	**105**	**812**	23
24	**Free**	**855**	**3,174**	**88**	**1,237**	24
	Fort Sandeman Town					
25	Total	1,456	8,999	189	1,785	25
26	Owned	258	2,129	57	330	26
27	Rented	778	4,691	80	619	27
28	Free	420	2,179	52	836	28
	Hindubagh Civil Station					
29	Total	543	2,303	73	570	29
30	Owned	150	973	35	260	30
31	Rented	185	737	15	122	31
32	Free	208	593	23	188	32
	Killa Saifullah Civil Station					
33	Total	283	623	24	284	33
34	Owned	2	5	1	—	34
35	Rented	54	216	10	71	35
36	Free	227	402	13	213	36

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			
	URBAN LOCALITIES						
21	**2,368**	**2,576**	**1,176**	**2,880**	—	**2.6**	21
22	**784**	**615**	**245**	**780**	—	**2.7**	22
23	**1,098**	**1,467**	**719**	**1,443**	—	**2.9**	23
24	**486**	**494**	**212**	**657**	—	**2.1**	24
25	1,608	2,044	948	2,425	—	2.9	25
26	447	442	209	644	—	3.0	26
27	844	1,255	603	1,290	—	3.0	27
28	317	347	136	491	—	2.5	28
29	662	441	187	370	—	2.1	29
30	333	173	36	136	—	2.2	30
31	214	161	99	126	—	2.3	31
32	115	107	52	108	—	1.9	32
33	98	91	41	85	—	1.5	33
34	4	—	—	—	—	1.7	34
35	40	51	17	27	—	1.8	35
36	54	40	24	58	—	1.4	36

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

	Locality and tenure	Households	Houses and structures	Principal material used in Walls: Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone and cement	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./ Asbestos	Wood	
	ALL AREAS								
	Zhob District								
1	**Total**	**16,375**	**16,172**	**421**	**9,172**	**4,095**	**24**	**34**	1
2	**Owned**	**13,418**	**13,349**	**58**	**8,742**	**2,112**	**1**	**10**	2
3	**Rented**	**1,082**	**1,005**	**97**	**68**	**824**	**3**	**13**	3
4	**Free**	**1,875**	**1,818**	**266**	**362**	**1,159**	**20**	**11**	4
	Sherani Tehsil								
5	Total	2,115	2,115	11	2,055	45	—	—	5
6	Owned	1,953	1,953	—	1,948	1	—	—	6
7	Rented	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	Free	162	162	11	107	44	—	—	8
	Fort Sandeman Tehsil								
9	Total	7,390	7,255	344	3,637	1,794	1	—	9
10	Owned	5,772	5,713	53	3,509	672	—	—	10
11	Rented	808	732	96	62	573	1	—	11
12	Free	810	810	195	66	549	—	—	12
	Hindubagh Tehsil								
13	Total	3,330	3,330	18	2,321	680	23	24	13
14	Owned	2,724	2,724	5	2,206	248	1	—	14
15	Rented	200	200	1	6	178	2	13	15
16	Free	406	406	12	109	254	20	11	16
	Killa Saifullah Tehsil								
17	Total	3,540	3,472	48	1,159	1,576	—	10	17
18	Owned	2,969	2,959	—	1,079	1,191	—	10	18
19	Rented	74	73	—	—	73	—	—	19
20	Free	497	440	48	80	312	—	—	20

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

	Principal material used in Walls			Principal material used in Roofs							Mobile	
	Bamboo	Thatched	Others	Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo thatched	Mud thatched	Others		
						ALL AREAS						
1	—	**3**	**10**	**96**	**52**	**1,538**	**3,323**	**649**	**6,372**	**1,729**	**2,413**	1
2	—	**3**	**10**	**24**	**3**	**96**	**2,892**	**532**	**5,740**	**1,649**	**2,413**	2
3	—	—	—	**35**	**48**	**417**	**128**	**30**	**292**	**55**	—	3
4	—	—	—	**37**	**1**	**1,025**	**303**	**87**	**340**	**25**	—	4
5	—	3	1	6	—	36	—	14	1,011	1,048	—	5
6	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	906	1,046	—	6
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	—	—	—	6	—	35	—	14	105	2	—	8
9	—	—	—	77	50	1,018	817	186	2,966	662	1,479	9
10	—	—	—	14	1	85	697	122	2,721	594	1,479	10
11	—	—	—	34	48	340	57	27	171	55	—	11
12		—	—	29	1	593	63	37	74	13	—	12
13	—	—	9	3	2	277	1,383	8	1,393	9	255	13
14	—	—	9	—	2	10	1,215	—	1,233	9	255	14
15	—	—	—	1	—	68	39	3	89	—	—	15
16	—	—	—	2	—	199	129	5	71	—	—	16
17	—	—	—	10	—	207	1,123	441	1,002	10	679	17
18	—	—	—	10	—	—	980	410	880	—	679	18
19	—	—	—	—	—	9	32	—	32	—	—	19
20	—	—	—	—	—	198	111	31	90	10	—	20

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

	Locality and tenure	House-holds	Houses and struc-tures	Principal material used in Walls					
				Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone and cement	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./ Asbes-tos	Wood	
	URBAN LOCALITIES								
	Zhob District								
21	**Total**	**2,282**	**2,119**	**284**	**181**	**1,612**	**23**	**19**	21
22	**Owned**	**410**	**361**	**46**	**94**	**221**	—	—	22
23	**Rented**	**1,017**	**940**	**96**	**63**	**770**	**3**	**8**	23
24	**Free**	**855**	**818**	**142**	**24**	**621**	**20**	**11**	24
	Fort Sandeman Town								
25	Total	1,456	1,331	224	91	1,015	1	—	25
26	Owned	258	209	43	13	153	—	—	26
27	Rented	778	702	96	62	543	1	—	27
28	Free	420	420	85	16	319	—	—	28
	Hindubagh Civil Station								
29	Total	543	543	12	90	400	22	19	29
30	Owned	150	150	3	81	66	—	—	30
31	Rented	185	185	—	1	174	2	8	31
32	Free	208	208	9	8	160	20	11	32
	Killa Saifullah Station								
33	Total	283	245	48	—	197	—	—	33
34	Owned	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	34
35	Rented	54	53	—	—	53	—	—	35
36	Free	227	190	48	—	142	—	—	36

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

	Principal material used in Walls			Principal material used in Roofs							
	Bamboo	Thatched	Others	Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo thatched	Mud thatched	Others	Mobile
URBAN LOCALITIES											
21	—	—	—	**70**	**50**	**1,100**	**318**	**62**	**395**	**124**	—
22	—	—	—	**14**	**1**	**83**	**103**	**12**	**92**	**56**	—
23	—	—	—	**35**	**48**	**378**	**123**	**30**	**271**	**55**	—
24	—	—	—	**21**	**1**	**639**	**92**	**20**	**32**	**13**	—
25	—	—	—	67	50	708	98	56	229	123	—
26	—	—	—	14	1	75	8	12	44	55	—
27	—	—	—	34	48	310	57	27	171	55	—
28	—	—	—	19	1	323	33	17	14	13	—
29	—	—	—	3	—	205	176	5	153	1	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	8	94	—	47	1	—
31	—	—	—	1	—	59	34	3	88	—	—
32	—	—	—	2	—	138	48	2	18	—	—
33	—	—	—	—	—	187	44	1	13	—	—
34	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	9	32	—	12	—	—
36	—	—	—	—	—	178	11	1	—	—	—

TABLE 7—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960

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

	Locality	Houses and structures	Number of Houses according to type *		
			Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
	ALL AREAS				
1	**Zhob District** ..	**16,172**	**91**	**2982**	**1,970**
2		*203*	*10*		*20*
3	Sherani Tehsil ..	2,115	6	5	—
4		—	—	—	—
5	Fort Sandeman Tehsil ..	7,255	73	230	324
6		*135*	*10*	*2*	—
7	Hindubagh Tehsil ..	3,330	2	15	1,196
8		—	—	—	—
9	Killa Saifullah Tehsil ..	3,472	10	48	450
10		*68*	—	—	*20*
	URBAN LOCALITIES				
11	**Zhob District** ..	**2,119**	**65**	**178**	**164**
12		*163*	*10*	2	—
13	Fort Sandeman Town ..	1,331	63	120	74
14		*125*	*10*	2	—
15	Hindubagh Civil Station ..	543	2	10	90
16		—	—	—	—
17	Killa Saifullah Civil Station ..	245	—	48	—
18		*38*	—	—	—

*Type 1:—Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones and Cement wood, G. I, Asbestos sheets/Bamboo and Thatched Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stone and Baked tiles.

Type 2:—Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones, and Cement Roof of G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.

Type 3:—Wall of Stone and Mud Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stones, Baked tiles, G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.

Type 4:—Wall of earth Katcha bricks, G. I. Asbestos sheets, Wood, Bamboo and Thatched roof of Baked tiles, G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.

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

TABLE 7—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960

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

	Number of Houses according to type *						
	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 8	Type 9	
	ALL AREAS						
1	**2,631**	**14**	**7,005**	**12**	**2,413**	**1,738**	1
2	*87*	—	*16*	—	*10*	*58*	2
3	31	3	1,022	—	—	1,048	3
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	1,328	—	3,141	11	1,479	669	5
6	*49*	—	*6*	—	*10*	*58*	6
7	440	11	1,399	1	255	11	7
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
9	832	—	1,443	—	679	10	9
10	*38*	—	*10*	—	—	—	10
	URBAN LOCALITIES						
11	**1,112**	**11**	**446**	**11**	—	**132**	11
12	*87*	—	*6*	—	—	*58*	12
13	659	—	274	11	—	130	13
14	*49*	—	*6*	—	—	*58*	14
15	270	11	158	—	—	2	15
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
17	183	—	14	—	—	—	17
18	*38*	—	—	—	—	—	18

Type 6:—Wall of Earth Kacha bricks, stone and Mud Roof of Bamboo thatched and Mud thatched.

Type 7:—Wall of G. I. Asbestos Sheets, Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones, roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud thatched.

Type 8:—Mobile.

Type 9:—Other and Unclassified.

TABLE 8—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960

	Locality	*Number of families	Persons in families	Average number of persons per family	
	ALL AREAS				
1	**Zhob District** ..	**16,222**	**74,637**	**4.6**	1
2	Sherani Tehsil ..	2,048	10,117	4.9	2
3	Fort Sandeman Tehsil ..	7,324	34,934	4.8	3
4	Hindubagh Tehsil ..	3,320	14,790	4.5	4
5	Killa Saifullah Tehsil ..	3,530	14,796	4.2	5
	URBAN LOCALITIES				
6	**Zhob District** ..	**2,202**	**8,720**	**4.0**	6
7	Fort Sandeman Town ..	1,390	6,355	4.6	7
8	Hindubagh Civil Station ..	539	1,839	3.4	8
9	Killa Saifullah Civil Station ..	273	526	1.9	9

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

TABLE 8—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960

	Families by type				Families with		
	One person only	Husband and wife without sons or daughters	Husband and/or wife with own sons and/or daughters only	Husband and/or wife with or without own sons and/or daughters but having parents and/or daughters-in-law	Other relatives	Non-relatives	
			ALL AREAS				
1	**2,063**	**964**	**6,797**	**6,398**	**5,274**	**1,647**	1
2	95	112	922	919	695	122	2
3	919	406	3,194	2,805	2,240	1,056	3
4	472	200	1,376	1,272	1,089	156	4
5	577	246	1,305	1,402	1,250	313	5
			URBAN LOCALITIES				
6	**684**	**134**	**862**	**522**	**488**	**124**	6
7	280	86	627	397	342	67	7
8	197	32	199	111	125	54	8
9	207	16	36	14	21	3	9

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

Locality	Families by number of persons per family			
	Families*	1	2	3
ALL AREAS				
Zhob District ..	**16,222**	**2,063**	**1,900**	**2,104**
Sherani Tehsil ..	2,048	95	272	269
Fort Sandeman Tehsil ..	7,324	919	708	917
Hindubagh Tehsil ..	3,320	472	423	420
Killa Saifullah Tehsil ..	3,530	577	497	498
URBAN LOCALITIES				
Zhob District ..	**2,202**	**684**	**205**	**213**
Fort Sandeman Town ..	1,390	280	129	148
Hindubagh Civil Station ..	539	197	58	56
Killa Saifullah Civil Station ..	273	207	18	9

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

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

	Families by number of persons per family							Average number of persons per family	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over		
	ALL AREAS								
1	**2,138**	**2,324**	**1,929**	**1,456**	**954**	**648**	**706**	**4.6**	1
2	302	288	302	215	127	90	88	4.9	2
3	941	1,097	852	706	481	333	370	4.8	3
4	466	425	396	293	172	110	143	4.5	4
5	429	514	379	242	174	115	105	4.2	5
	URBAN LOCALITIES								
6	**233**	**207**	**197**	**164**	**109**	**82**	**108**	**4.0**	6
7	162	158	143	126	91	63	90	4.6	7
8	62	44	45	36	14	14	13	3.4	8
9	9	5	9	2	4	5	5	1.9	9

Copy No. I

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

HOUSING CENSUS REGISTER, 1960

Admn. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block

Instructions to the Enumerators.

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

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

I have made the entries of all households in my block.	I have checked 5% of the entries in this register.	I have checked———— entries in this register.
Signature of Enumerator and Date	*Signature of Supervisor and Date*	*Signature of Charge Superintendent and Date*

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

CENSUS SCHEDULE

Number of usual inhabitant in the household.								Total		Rooms occupied by the household.	During last 12 months.						Line No.
											Born Alive		Infants below one year died		Total deaths including infant deaths shown in Cols. 22&23		
Wife	Son	Daughter	Daughter-in-law	Father	Mother	Other relatives	Others (non-relatives, servants, etc.)	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																	1
																	2
																	3
																	4
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																	28
																	29
																	30
No. of Households ( )																	Page Total

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DETAILS ABOUT HOUSETYPE

Type (1): Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones, Wood, Bamboo, Thatched and Others. Roof of Concrete/ Cement/Baked Bricks/Stones and Baked tiles.

Type (2): Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones. Roof of G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.

Type (3): Wall of Earth/Katcha Bricks. Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stones, Baked tiles. G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.

Type (4): Wall of G.I. Asbestos sheets, Wood, Bamboo, Thatched and Others. Roof of Baked tiles, G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.

Type (5): Wall of Bamboo, Thatched and Others. Roof of Wood, Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type (6): Wall of Earth Katcha Bricks and G.I. Asbestos sheets. Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type (7): Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones and Wood. Roof of Bamboo thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type (8): Mobile.

Type (9): Others and Unclassified.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

ZHOB

PART-IV

POPULATION TABLES

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF

THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE

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

Number of Persons

	Locality	Land Area (Sq. Miles) 1961	1961				
			Population			Females per 1,000 Males	
			Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	**Zhob District** ..	**10,475**	**87,686**	**48,369**	**39,317**	**813**	1
2	Sherani Area ..	6,378	10,354	5,504	4,850	881	2
3	Fort Sandeman Tehsil	—	41,566	23,032	18,534	805	3
4	Hindubagh Tehsil ..	1,459	17,785	9,709	8,076	832	4
5	Killa Saifullah Tehsil ..	2,638	17,981	10,124	7,857	776	5

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

	Locality	Urban Population						
		1961			1951	Variation 1951—61		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent	
1	**Zhob District** ..	**10,830**	**6,588**	**4,242**	**6,001**	**4,829**	**80.47**	1
2	Sherani Area ..	—	—	—	6,001	20,57	34.28	2
	Fort Sandeman Tehsil ..	8,058	4,905	3,153				
3	Hindubagh Tehsil ..	2,217	1,296	921	—	2,217	—	3
4	Killa Saifullah Tehsil ..	555	387	168	—	555	—	4

1951 data includes non-Pakistani.
1961 data excludes non-Pakistani.

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

Number of Persons

	1951				Increase/decrease in population 1951—61		Persons per square mile		
	Population			Females per 1,000 Males	Number	Per cent	1961	1951	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female						
1	**64,121**	**36,206**	**27,915**	**771**	**23,565**	**36.75**	**8**	**6**	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	4
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

	Rural Population					
	1961			1951	Variation 1951—61	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent
1	**76,856**	**41,781**	**35,075**	**59,469**	**17,387**	**29.24**
2	10,354 33,508	5,504 18,127	4,850 15,381	30,932	12,930	41.80
3	15,568	8,413	7,155	13,437	2,131	15.86
4	17,426	9,737	7,689	15,100	2,326	15.40

TABLE 3—POPULATION BY SEX OF TOWNS—1951 AND 1961

ZHOB DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Locality	Number of Persons 1961			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	Fort Sandeman Town ..	8,058	4,905	3,153	1
2	Hindubagh Civil Station ..	2,217	1296	921	2
3	Killa Saifullah Station ..	555	387	168	3

1951 data includes non-Pakistani.

1961 data excludes non-Pakistani.

TABLE 4—DECENNIAL CHANGES IN POPULATION OF TOWNS—1901 TO 1961.

Number of Persons

	Locality	1901	1911			1921			
		Population	Population	Variation		Population	Variation		
				Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
1	**Zhob District**	**69,718**	**70,366**	**648**	**0.9**	**56,668**	**—13,698**	**—19.5**	1
2	Fort Sandeman Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	Hindubagh Civil Station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	Killa Saifullah Civil Station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

TABLE 3—POPULATION BY SEX OF TOWNS—1951 AND 1961

ZHOB DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Number of Persons 1951			Increase 1951—61 (—Decrease)		Females per 1,000 Males		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	No. of Persons	Per cent	1961	1951	
1	6,001	4,174	1,827	2,057	34	643	438	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	711	—	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	434	—	3

TABLE 4—DECENNIAL CHANGES IN POPULATION OF TOWNS —1901 TO 1961.

Number of Persons

	1931			1941			1951			1961			
	Population	Variation		Population	Variation		Population	Variation		Population	Variation		
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
1	**57,963**	**1,295**	**2:3**	**61,499**	**3,536**	**6.1**	**65,470**	**3,971**	**6.5**	**87,686**	**22,216**	**33:93**	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.001	—	—	8,058	2,057	34.28	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,217	—	—	3
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	555	—	—	4

TABLE 5—POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, 1951 AND 1961

ZHOB DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age group	1961				
		Population	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
	BOTH SEXES					
1	**All Ages** ..	**87,686**	**50,140**	**33,275**	**4,249**	**22**
	MALE					
2	**All Ages** ..	**48,369**	**30,047**	**16,920**	**1,396**	**6**
3	0—9 ..	15,827	15,827	—	—	—
4	10—19 ..	9,688	9,138	549	1	—
5	20—39 ..	14,532	4,806	9,303	419	4
6	40—59 ..	6,543	244	5,714	583	2
7	60 & over ..	1,779	32	1,354	393	—
	FEMALE					
8	**All Ages** ..	**39,317**	**20,093**	**16,355**	**2,853**	**16**
9	0—9 ..	15,404	15,404	—	—	—
10	10— 19 ..	6,448	4,485	1,957	2	4
11	20— 39 ..	11,761	200	11,228	326	7
12	40— 59 ..	4,469	3	2,855	1,607	4
13	60 & over ..	1,235	1	315	918	1

TABLE 5—POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, 1951 AND 1961

ZHOB DISTRICT Number of Persons

	1951					
	Population	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
			BOTH SEXES			
1	**64,121**	**35,996**	**24,214**	**3,881**	**30**	1
			MALE			
2	**36,206**	**22,329**	**12,459**	**1,400**	**18**	2
3	10,682	10,674	8	—	—	3
4	7,834	7,442	373	19	—	4
5	11,703	4,000	7,174	515	14	5
6	4,738	175	3,987	574	2	6
7	1,249	38	917	292	2	7
			FEMALE			
8	**27,915**	**13,667**	**11,755**	**2,481**	**12**	8
9	9,946	9,935	11	—	—	9
10	5,125	3,435	1,679	11	—	10
11	8,724	237	7,951	527	9	11
12	3,223	50	1,903	1,267	3	12
13	897	10	211	676	—	13

TABLE 6—POPULATION BY AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS, BY 5 YEARS AGE GROUPS SEX AND MARITAL STATUS—1961

All Areas, Urban and Rural

ZHOB DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Marital Status	Sex	All Ages	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	
					All Areas				
1	**All Persons** ..	**T**	**87,686**	**2,247**	**12,626**	**16,358**	**8,909**	**7,227**	1
2		**M**	**48,369**	**1,184**	**6,092**	**8,551**	**5,188**	**4,500**	2
3		**F**	**39,317**	**1,063**	**6,534**	**7,807**	**3,721**	**2,727**	3
4	Never Married ..	T	50,140	2,247	12,626	16,358	8,664	4,959	4
5		M	30,047	1,184	6,092	8,551	5,125	4,013	5
6		F	20,093	1,063	6,534	7,807	3,539	946	6
7	Married ..	T	33,275	—	—	—	244	2,262	7
8		M	16,920	—	—	—	63	486	8
9		F	16,355	—	—	—	181	1,776	9
10	Widowed ..	T	4,249	—	—	—	—	3	10
11		M	1,396	—	—	—	—	1	11
12		F	2,853	—	—	—	—	2	12
13	Divorced ..	T	22	—	—	—	1	3	13
14		M	6	—	—	—	—	—	14
15		F	16	—	—	—	1	3	15
					Urban Areas				
16	**All Persons** ..	**T**	**10 830**	**289**	**1,362**	**1,684**	**1,084**	**987**	16
17		**M**	**6,588**	**144**	**675**	**857**	**631**	**687**	17
18		**F**	**4,242**	**145**	**687**	**827**	**463**	**300**	18
19	Never Married ..	T	6,021	289	1,362	1,684	1,065	737	19
20		M	3,738	144	675	857	617	599	20
21		F	2,283	145	687	827	448	138	21
22	Married ..	T	4,463	—	—	—	19	248	22
23		M	2,721	—	—	—	4	88	23
24		F	1,742	—	—	—	15	160	24
25	Widowed ..	T	345	—	—	—	—	1	25
26		M	129	—	—	—	—	—	26
27		F	216	—	—	—	—	1	27
28	Divorced ..	T	1	—	—	—	—	1	28
29		M	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
30		F	1	—	—	—	—	1	30
					Rural Areas				
31	**All Persons** ..	**T**	**76,856**	**1,958**	**11 264**	**14,674**	**7,825**	**6,240**	31
32		**M**	**41 781**	**1,040**	**5,417**	**7,694**	**4,567**	**3,813**	32
33		**F**	**35,075**	**916**	**5,847**	**6,980**	**3,258**	**2,427**	33
34	Never Married ..	T	44,119	1,958	11,264	14,674	7,599	4,222	34
35		M	26,309	1,040	5,417	7,694	4,508	3,414	35
36		F	17,810	918	5,847	6,980	3,091	808	36
37	Married ..	T	28,812	—	—	—	225	2,014	37
38		M	14,199	—	—	—	59	398	38
39		F	14,613	—	—	—	166	1,616	39
40	Widowed ..	T	3,904	—	—	—	—	2	40
41		M	1,267	—	—	—	—	1	41
42		F	2,637	—	—	—	—	1	42
43	Divorced ..	T	21	—	—	—	1	2	42
44		M	6	—	—	—	—	—	44
45		F	15	—	—	—	1	2	45

TABLE 6—POPULATION BY AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS, BY 5 YEARS AGE GROUPS, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS—1961

All Areas, Urban and Rural

ZHOB 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	**7,117**	**7,736**	**6,289**	**5,151**	**4,165**	**2,996**	**2,562**	**1,289**	**3,014**	1
2	**3,982**	**4,167**	**3,492**	**2,891**	**2,386**	**1,840**	**1,550**	**767**	**1,779**	2
3	**3,135**	**3,569**	**2,797**	**2,260**	**1,779**	**1,156**	**1,012**	**522**	**1,235**	3
4	2,663	1,514	569	260	128	69	36	14	33	4
5	2,543	1,472	551	240	127	67	36	14	32	5
6	120	42	18	20	1	2	—	—	1	6
7	4,376	6,064	5,513	4,578	3,448	2,386	1,851	884	1,669	7
8	1,388	2,597	2,823	2,495	2,084	1,622	1,355	653	1,354	8
9	2,988	3,467	2,690	2,083	1,364	764	496	231	315	9
10	77	154	204	310	587	540	674	399	1,311	10
11	51	97	116	155	174	151	159	99	393	11
12	26	57	88	155	413	389	515	290	918	12
13	1	4	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	13
14	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	14
15	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	15
					Urban Areas					
16	**1,062**	**1,141**	**881**	**631**	**548**	**403**	**303**	**138**	**317**	16
17	**744**	**733**	**579**	**420**	**365**	**275**	**220**	**78**	**190**	17
18	**318**	**408**	**302**	**211**	**183**	**128**	**83**	**60**	**127**	18
19	443	218	109	40	31	16	10	2	15	19
20	421	208	107	37	30	16	10	2	15	20
21	22	10	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	21
22	615	910	765	575	460	340	240	103	188	22
23	320	517	465	374	311	239	197	71	135	23
24	295	393	300	201	149	101	43	32	53	24
25	4	13	7	16	57	47	53	33	114	25
26	3	8	7	9	24	20	13	5	40	26
27	1	5	—	7	33	27	40	28	74	27
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
					Rural Areas					
31	**6,055**	**6,595**	**5,408**	**4,520**	**3 617**	**2,593**	**2,259**	**1,151**	**2,697**	31
32	**3,238**	**3,434**	**2,913**	**2,471**	**2,021**	**1,565**	**1,330**	**689**	**1,589**	32
33	**2,817**	**3,161**	**2,495**	**2,049**	**1,596**	**1,028**	**929**	**462**	**1,108**	33
34	2,220	1,296	460	220	97	53	26	12	18	34
35	2,122	1,264	444	203	97	51	26	12	17	35
36	98	32	16	17	—	2	—	—	1	36
37	3,761	5,154	4,748	4,003	2,988	2,046	1,611	781	1,481	37
38	1,068	2,080	2,358	2,121	1,773	1,383	1,158	582	1,219	38
39	2,693	3,074	2,390	1,882	1,215	663	453	199	262	39
40	73	141	197	294	530	493	621	356	1,197	40
41	48	89	109	146	150	131	146	94	353	41
42	25	52	88	148	380	362	475	262	844	42
43	1	4	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	43
44	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	44
45	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	45

TABLE 7—POPULATION AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER BY TEN YEARS AGE GROUPS IN COMPLETED YEARS AND SEX—1961

All Areas, Urban and Rural

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Aged 60 years and over	60—69	
1	**Zhob District**	**T**	**3,014**	**1,960**	1
2		**M**	**1,779**	**1,126**	2
3		**F**	**1,235**	**834**	3
4	Urban Areas	T	317	219	4
5		M	190	132	5
6		F	127	87	6
7	Rural Areas	T	2,697	1,741	7
8		M	1,589	994	8
9		F	1,108	747	9

TABLE 7—POPULATION AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER BY TEN YEARS AGE GROUPS IN COMPLETED YEARS AND SEX—1961

All Areas, Urban and Rural

Number of Persons

	70—79	80—89	90—99	100 and over	
1	**620**	**275**	**107**	**52**	1
2	**373**	**171**	**72**	**37**	2
3	**247**	**104**	**35**	**15**	3
4	58	23	11	6	4
5	32	13	7	6	5
6	26	10	4	—	6
7	562	252	96	46	7
8	341	158	65	31	8
9	221	94	31	15	9

TABLE 8—CHILDREN AGED 0—14 IN COMPLETED MONTHS/YEARS SHOWING SINGLE MONTH TO 11 MONTHS, SINGLE YEAR TO 9 YEARS AND THE AGE GROUPS 10—11 AND 12—14

All Areas, Urban and Rural

ZHOB DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age-group	All Areas			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**All Ages 0—9**	**31,231**	**15,827**	**15,404**	1
2	**Infants under 1 year**	**2,247**	**1,184**	**1,063**	2
3	Under 1 month	137	78	59	3
4	1 month(s)	316	158	158	4
5	2 ,,	293	138	155	5
6	3 ,,	231	113	118	6
7	4 ,,	164	72	92	7
8	5 ,,	98	46	52	8
9	6 ,,	568	362	206	9
10	7 ,,	90	52	38	10
11	8 ,,	135	67	68	11
12	9 ,,	91	46	45	12
13	10 ,,	90	36	54	13
14	11 ,,	34	16	18	14
15	**Children 1—4 year (s)**	**12,626**	**6,092**	**6,534**	15
16	1 year(s)	2,599	1,196	1,403	16
17	2 ,,	3,127	1,560	1,567	17
18	3 ,,	3,761	1,763	1,998	18
19	4 ,,	3,139	1,573	1,566	19
20	**Children 5—9 years**	**16,358**	**8,521**	**7,807**	20
21	5 years	3,496	1,733	1,763	21
22	6 ,,	3,013	1,518	1,498	22
23	7 ,,	3,692	1,967	1,725	23
24	8 ,,	3,194	1,674	1,520	24
25	9 ,,	2,960	1,659	1,301	25
26	**Children 10—14 years**	**8,909**	**5,188**	**3,721**	26
27	10-11 years	3,468	1,968	1,500	27
28	12-14 ,,	5,441	3,220	2,221	28

TABLE 8—CHILDREN AGED 0—14 IN COMPLETED MONTHS/YEARS SHOWING SINGLE MONTH TO 11 MONTHS, SINGLE YEAR TO 9 YEARS AND THE AGE-GROUPS 10—11 AND 12—14.

All Areas, Urban and Rural

ZHOB DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Urban Areas			Rural Areas			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**3,335**	**1,676**	**1,659**	**27,896**	**14,151**	**13,745**	1
2	**289**	**144**	**145**	**1,958**	**1,040**	**918**	2
3	20	18	2	117	60	57	3
4	54	20	34	262	138	124	4
5	45	21	24	248	117	131	5
6	22	10	12	209	103	106	6
7	21	11	10	143	61	82	7
8	12	9	3	86	37	49	8
9	57	19	38	511	343	168	9
10	13	7	6	77	45	32	10
11	9	7	2	126	60	63	11
12	13	10	3	78	36	42	12
13	18	8	10	72	28	44	13
14	5	4	1	29	12	17	14
15	**1,362**	**675**	**687**	**11,264**	**5,417**	**5,847**	15
16	233	116	117	2,366	1,080	1,286	16
17	328	167	161	2,799	1,393	1,406	17
18	451	222	229	3,310	1,541	1,760	18
19	350	170	180	2,789	1,403	1,386	19
20	**1,684**	**857**	**827**	**14,674**	**7,694**	**6,980**	20
21	365	180	185	3,131	1,553	1,578	21
22	351	163	188	2,665	1,355	1,310	22
23	382	204	178	3,310	1,763	1,547	23
24	309	160	149	2,885	1,514	1,371	24
25	277	150	127	2,683	1,509	1,174	25
26	**1,084**	**621**	**463**	**7,825**	**4,567**	**3,258**	26
27	393	218	175	3,075	1,750	1,325	27
28	691	403	288	4,730	2,817	1,933	28

TABLE 9—POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH—1961.

Number of Persons

	Place of Birth	Zhob District			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**All Places**	**87,686**	**48,369**	**39,317**	1
2	**East Pakistan**	**2**	**2**	—	2
3	Rajshahi Division	1	1	—	3
4	Khulna Division	—	—	—	4
5	Dacca Division	1	1	—	5
6	Chittagong Division	—	—	—	6
7	**West Pakistan**	**86,660**	**47,717**	**38,943**	7
8	Hazara District	128	85	43	8
9	Mardan District	147	117	30	9
10	Peshawar District	963	884	79	10
11	Kohat District	631	567	64	11
12	Dera Ismail Khan District	608	345	263	12
13	Bannu District	37	26	11	13
14	Campbellpur District	51	39	12	14
15	Rawalpindi District	89	65	24	15
16	Jhelum District	68	46	22	16
17	Gujrat District	36	27	9	17
18	Sargodha District	20	16	4	18
19	Mianwali District	29	19	10	19
20	Lyallpur District	33	24	9	20
21	Jhang District	2	1	1	21
22	Lahore District	83	64	19	22
23	Gujranwala District	17	10	7	23
24	Sheikhupura District	6	3	3	24
25	Sialkot District	61	38	23	25
26	Dera Ghazi Khan District	271	166	105	26
27	Muzaffargarh District	1	1	—	27
28	Multan District	7	3	4	28
29	Montgomery District	9	6	3	29
30	Bahawalpur District	—	—	—	30
31	Bahawalnagar District	—	—	—	31
32	Rahimyar Khan District	—	—	—	32
33	Jacobabad District	6	5	1	33
34	Sukkur District	—	—	—	34
35	Larkana District	9	4	5	35
36	Nawabshah District	1	1	—	36
37	Khairpur District	1	1	—	37
38	Hyderabad District	7	5	2	38
39	Dadu District	—	—	—	39
40	Tharparkar District	—	—	—	40
41	Sanghar District	—	—	—	41
42	Thatta District	—	—	—	42

TABLE 9—POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH—1961

Number of Persons

	Place of Birth	Zhob District		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
43	Quetta/Pishin District	1,029	658	371
44	Sibi District	99	65	34
45	Loralai District	219	146	73
46	Zhob District	81,708	44,062	37,646
47	Chagai District	53	29	24
48	Kalat District	148	133	15
49	Mekran District	3	2	1
50	Kharan District	13	8	5
51	Karachi District	12	6	6
52	Lasbella District	7	2	5
53	**Frontier Regions .. .. ..**	**48**	**38**	**10**
54	**Kashmir .. ..**	**61**	**53**	**8**
55	**Other parts of Pak/India sub-Continent**	**642**	**395**	**247**
56	**Other Muslim Countries .. ..**	**318**	**199**	**119**
57	Afghanistan	287	176	111
58	Arabian Peninsula	20	19	1
59	Indonesia	—	—	—
60	Iran	11	4	7
61	Iraq	—	—	—
62	Others	—	—	—
63	**Other Countries in Asia .. ..**	**3**	**3**	**—**
64	Burma	1	1	—
65	Ceylon	1	1	—
66	China	—	—	—
67	Tibet	1	1	—
68	Others	—	—	—
69	**Other Muslim Countries .. ..**	—	—	—
70	**Other Countries .. .. ..**	—	—	—

TABLE 10—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS—1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

	Locality	All Religions		Muslims		
		1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	**Zhob District**	**87,686**	**64,121**	**87,544**	**63,882**	1
2	Sherani Area	10,354	".."	10,354	".."	2
3	Fort Sandeman Tehsil	41,566	".."	41,476	".."	3
4	Hindubagh Tehsil	17,785	".."	17,734	".."	4
5	Killa Saifullah Tehsil	17,981	".."	17,980	".."	5

".." Denotes not available

TABLE 11—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX—1961

Number of Persons

Locality	All Religions		Muslims	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Zhob District	**48,369**	**39,317**	**48,284**	**39,260**

TABLE 10—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS—1951 AND 1961.

Number of Persons

	Caste Hindus		Scheduled Caste		Christians		Buddhists		Parsis		Others		
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	**40**	**18**	**6**	**55**	**96**	**166**	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	—	" "	—	" "	—	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	40	" "	6	" "	44	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	—	" "	—	" "	51	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	—	" "	—	" "	1	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

TABLE 11—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX—1961.

Number of Persons

Caste Hindus		Scheduled Castes		Christians		Buddhists		Parsis		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
27	**13**	**2**	**4**	**56**	**40**	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 12—DISABLED PERSONS BY SEX, AGE GROUPS AND NATURE OF DISABILITY—1961.

ZHOB DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Age Group	Totally Blind		Deaf and Dumb		Crippled		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	**All Ages**	**51**	**37**	**33**	**9**	**45**	**19**	1
2	0—9	3	4	9	2	9	2	2
3	10—19	4	2	13	—	10	4	3
4	20—39	9	3	5	6	11	6	4
5	40 and over	35	28	6	1	15	7	5

TABLE 13—POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUES AND SEX—1961

ZHOB DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Mother Tongue	Number			Percentage			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**Total** ..	**87,686**	**48,369**	**39,317**	**0.27**	**0.36**	**0.16**	1
	Dravidian Family							
2	Brahui ..	238	175	63	—	—	—	2
3	South Indian Languages ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Indo-European Family							
	Daradic Branch							
4	Kafir Tongue ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Kashmiri ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6	Kohwar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	Kohistani ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	European Branch							
8	English ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	8
	Indo-Aryan Branch							
9	Bengali ..	6	3	3	0.01	0.01	0.01	9
10	Gujrati ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
11	Hindi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	Marathi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	Punjabi ..	2,517	1,532	985	2.87	3.17	2.50	13
14	Rajasthani ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
15	Sindhi ..	41	24	17	0.05	0.05	0.04	15
16	Urdu ..	442	263	179	0.50	0.54	0.46	16
	Iranian Branch							
17	Baluchi ..	274	159	115	0.31	0.33	0.29	17
18	Persian ..	167	101	66	0.19	0.21	0.17	18
19	Pushto ..	83,994	46,106	37,888	95.79	95,32	96.37	19
	Semitic Branch							
20	Arabic ..	6	5	1	0.01	0.01	—	20
21	Other Languages and languages not stated.	—	—	—	—	—	—	21

TABLE 14—PERSONS WHO COMMONLY SPEAK ONE OR MORE OF THE MAIN LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN, 1951 AND 1961.

Includes both the persons who claimed the language as their Mother Tongue (see Table 13) and those who reported it as an additional language commonly spoken. Since many people can speak more than one language, the totals do not agree with the total population.

ZHOB DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Languages	1961			1951	Percentage		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951	
1	**Population** ..	**48,369**	**39,317**	**87,686**	**64,121**	—	—	1
2	Bengali ..	8	3	11	19	0.01	—	2
3	Punjabi ..	1,895	1,101	2,996	2,088	3.42	3.2	3
4	Pushto ..	46,977	38,184	85,161	61,964	97.12	96.64	4
5	Sindhi ..	201	62	263	74	0.30	0.10	5
6	Urdu ..	4,377	775	5,152	3,872	5.88	6.00	6
7	Baluchi ..	301	153	454	387	0.52	0.6	7
8	Brahui ..	318	86	404	14	0.46	0.02	8
9	Persian ..	808	121	929	1,070	1.06	1.7	9
10	Arabic ..	229	4	233	—	0.27	—	10
11	English ..	473	82	555	307	0.63	0.5	11

TABLE 15—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX—1961.

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

Number of Persons

	Locality	Population 1961			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**Zhob District** ..	**87,686**	**48,369**	**4,961**	1
2	Sherani Area ..	10,354	5,504	4,850	3
3	Fort Sandeman Tehsil ..	41,566	23,032	2,857	3
4	Hindubagh Tehsil ..	17,785	9,709	8,076	4
5	Killa Saifullah Tehsil ..	17,981	10,124	7,857	5

TABLE 16—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX IN TOWNS—1961.

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

ZHOB DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Locality	Population 1961			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**Fort Sandeman Town** ..	**8,058**	**4,905**	**3,153**	1
2	Hindubagh Civil Station ..	2,217	1,296	921	2
3	Killa Saifullah Civil Station ..	555	387	168	3

TABLE 15—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX—1961.

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

Number of Persons

	Number of Literate Persons 1961			Literate Persons as per cent of total Population, in sex groups.			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**4,961**	**4,460**	**501**	**5.66**	**9.22**	**1.27**	1
2	318	298	20	3.07	5.41	0.41	2
3	2,857	2,485	372	6.87	10.79	2.01	3
4	1,109	1,030	79	6.24	10.61	0.98	4
5	677	647	30	3.77	6.39	0.38	5

TABLE 16—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX IN TOWNS—1961.

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

ZHOB DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Number of Literate Persons 1961			Literate Persons as per cent of Total Population in sex groups			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**1,857**	**1,577**	**280**	**23.05**	**32.15**	**8.88**	1
2	485	414	71	21.88	31.94	7.71	2
3	107	95	12	19.28	24.55	7.14	3

TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961

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

Number of Persons

Locality	All Literates			Muslims			Caste Hindus	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Zhob District	**4,961**	**4,460**	**501**	**4,938**	**4,443**	**495**	**6**	**1**

TABLE 18—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATES, BY AGE AND SEX—1961

All Areas Urban and Rural

"Able to write" includes all persons who can read and write. "Able to read" includes those who cannot write but read with understanding. "Able to read Holy Quran" includes only those persons who can read only the Holy Quran but withut understanding.

ZHOB DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Age Group	Sex	Number of Persons			Urban Areas		
			All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Able to write	Able to read	
1	**All Ages** ..	**T**	**87,686**	**10,830**	**76,856**	**2,292**	**157**	1
2		**M**	**48,369**	**6,588**	**41,781**	**2,000**	**86**	2
3		**F**	**39,317**	**4,242**	**35,075**	**292**	**71**	3
4	0—4 ..	T	14,873	1,651	13,222	—	—	4
5		M	7,276	819	6,457	—	—	5
6		F	7,597	832	6,765	—	—	6
7	5—9 ..	T	16,358	1,684	14,674	206	36	7
8		M	8,551	857	7,694	149	29	8
9		F	7,807	827	6,980	57	7	9
10	10—14 ..	T	8,909	1,084	7,825	429	25	10
11		M	5,188	621	4,567	342	16	11
12		F	3,721	463	3,258	87	9	12
13	15—19 ..	T	7,227	987	6,240	342	15	13
14		M	4,500	687	3,813	304	6	14
15		F	2,727	300	2,427	38	9	15
16	20—24 ..	T	7,117	1,062	6,055	353	15	16
17		M	3,982	744	3,238	324	9	17
18		F	3,135	318	2,817	29	6	18
19	25 & over ..	T	33,202	4,362	28,840	962	66	19
20		M	18,872	2,860	16,012	881	26	20
21		F	14,330	1,502	12,828	81	40	21

TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961

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

Number of Persons

Scheduled Castes		Christians		Buddhists		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
—	—	—	11	5	—	—	—

TABLE 18—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE, BY AGE AND SEX—1961

All Areas Urban and Rural

"Able to write" includes all persons who can read and write. "Able to read" includes those who cannot write but read with understanding. "Able to read Holy Quran" includes only those persons who can read only the Holy Quran but without understanding.

ZHOB DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Urban Areas		Rural Areas				
	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	
1	**1069**	**7,312**	**2,061**	**451**	**4,012**	**70,332**	1
2	**592**	**3,910**	**1,975**	**399**	**2,742**	**36,665**	2
3	**477**	**3.402**	**86**	**52**	**1,270**	**33,667**	3
4	—	1,651	—	—	—	13,222	4
5	—	819	—	—	—	6,457	5
6	—	832	—	—	—	6,765	6
7	64	1,378	101	39	334	14,200	7
8	18	661	95	30	225	7,344	8
9	46	717	6	9	109	6,856	9
10	105	525	293	44	462	7,026	10
10	48	215	270	40	314	3,943	11
12	57	310	23	4	148	3,083	12
13	129	501	281	27	405	5,527	13
14	74	303	277	26	241	3,269	14
15	55	198	4	1	164	2,258	15
16	138	556	326	45	404	5,280	16
17	82	329	319	40	251	2,628	17
18	56	227	7	5	153	2,652	18
19	633	2,701	1,060	296	2,407	25,077	19
20	370	1,583	1,014	263	1,711	13,024	20
21	263	1,118	46	33	696	12,053	21

TABLE 19—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY—1951 AND 1961.

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

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

Number of Persons

	Locality	Bengali		Punjabi		Pushto		Sindhi		
		1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	**Zhob District** ..	**4**	**12**	**107**	**118**	**383**	**264**	**10**	**5**	1
2		—	*5*	*1*	*9*	*18*	*61*	—	*1*	2

TABLE 20—STUDENTS WHO WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS ETC., AT THE TIME OF CENSUS, 1961.

ZHOB DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Age Group	Sex.	All Grades	Primary Grades Passed.						
				0—4	0—(×)	1	2	3	4	
			ALL AREAS							
1	**All Ages 5**	**T**	**1,577**	**983**	**530**	**15**	**100**	**183**	**155**	1
2	**years and over**	**M**	**1,336**	**813**	**452**	**10**	**71**	**143**	**137**	2
3		**F**	**241**	**170**	**78**	**5**	**29**	**40**	**18**	3
			RURAL AREAS							
4	**All Ages**	**T**	**735**	**561**	**419**	**3**	**46**	**53**	**40**	4
5		**M**	**671**	**502**	**374**	**2**	**41**	**48**	**37**	5
6		**F**	**64**	**59**	**45**	**1**	**5**	**5**	**3**	6
7	5—9	T	379	373	314	2	18	25	14	7
8		M	341	335	281	2	18	22	12	8
9		F	38	38	33	—	—	3	2	9
10	10—14	T	291	188	105	1	28	28	26	10
11		M	266	167	93	—	23	26	25	11
12		F	25	21	12	1	5	2	1	12
13	15—19	T	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
14		M	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
15		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
16	20—24	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
17		M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
18		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
19	25 & over	T	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
20		M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
21		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21

TABLE 19—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY—1951 AND 1961.

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

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

Number of Persons

	Urdu		Baluchi		Persian		Arabic		Baruhi		
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	**3,756**	**1,968**	**6**	—	**1,098**	**676**	**1,343**	**46**	**935**	**390**	1
2	*255*	*238*	—	—	*124*	*185*	*267*	*2*	*2*	*28*	2

TABLE 20—STUDENTS WHO WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, ETC., AT THE TIME OF CENSUS,—1961

ZHOB DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Middle School Grades Passed					Grade 9 or Matric passed	College Degree, etc., Passed					
	5 – 8	5	6	7	8		All Degrees and Inter-	Inter-mediate	Degrees	Higher Degrees	Others including Oriental	
						ALL AREAS						
1	**507**	**193**	**112**	**113**	**89**	**80**	**7**	**4**	**2**	**1**	—	1
2	**450**	**167**	**101**	**102**	**80**	**66**	**7**	**4**	**2**	**1**	—	2
3	**57**	**26**	**11**	**11**	**9**	**14**	—	—	—	—	—	3
						RURAL AREAS						
4	**153**	**75**	**26**	**25**	**27**	**18**	**3**	**2**	—	**1**	—	4
5	**148**	**73**	**24**	**24**	**27**	**18**	**3**	**2**	—	**1**	—	5
6	**5**	**2**	**2**	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
10	101	58	18	13	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	10
11	97	57	16	12	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	46	11	8	12	15	16	2	2	—	—	—	13
14	45	10	8	12	15	16	2	2	—	—	—	14
15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	19
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	20
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21

TABLE 21—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE-GROUPS AND SEX—1961

ZHOB DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Age groups	Popu-lation	Male	Female	All Students attending School/College, etc.			
					Both Sexes		Male	
					Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group
1	**All Ages** ..	**87,686**	**48,369**	**39,317**	**1,577**	**1.80**	**1,336**	**2.76**
2	5—9 ..	16,358	8,551	7,807	659	4.03	535	6.26
3	10—14 ..	8,909	5,188	3,721	703	7.89	605	11.66
4	15—19 ..	7,227	4,500	2,727	213	2.95	194	4.31

TABLE 21—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE-GROUPS AND SEX—1961

ZHOB DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Female		Students attending School/College (General Education)						
			Both Sexes		Male		Female		
	Number	Per cent of Population in age sex group	Number	Per cent of Population in age sex group	Number	Per cent of Population in age sex group	Number	Per cent of Population in age sex group	
1	**241**	**0.61**	**1,449**	**1.65**	**1,212**	**2.51**	**237**	**0.60**	1
2	124	1.59	650	3.97	528	6.17	122	1.56	2
3	98	2.63	651	7.31	555	10.70	96	2.58	3
4	19	0.70	147	2.03	129	2.84	19	0.70	4

TABLE 22—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

ZHOB DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age Group	All Students			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
	URBAN AREAS				
1	**All Ages 5 years and over**	**842**	**665**	**177**	**820**
2	5—9	280	194	86	275
3	10—14	412	339	73	411
4	15—19	149	131	18	134
5	20—24	1	1	—	—
6	25 and over	—	—	—	—
	RURAL AREAS				
7	**All Ages 5 years and over**	**735**	**671**	**64**	**629**
8	5—9	379	341	38	375
9	10—14	291	266	25	240
10	15—19	64	63	1	13
11	20—24	—	—	—	—
12	25 and over	1	1	—	1

TABLE 22—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

ZHOB 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	
	URBANS AREAS								
1	**643**	**177**	**4**	**4**	—	**18**	**18**	—	1
2	189	86	—	—	—	5	5	—	2
3	338	73	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
4	116	18	3	3	—	12	12	—	4
5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	RURAL AREAS								
7	**569**	**60**	—	—	—	**106**	**102**	**4**	7
8	339	36	—	—	—	4	2	2	8
9	217	23	—	—	—	51	49	2	9
10	12	1	—	—	—	51	51	—	10
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12

TABLE 23—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED—1951 AND 1961

ZHOB DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age Group	Sex	Number of Persons 1961				Number of		
			Total Population	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Total Population	Attending School/ College	
1	**All Ages 5 years and**	**T**	**72,813**	**1,082**	**2,417**	**3,499**	**54,496**	**924**	1
2		**M**	**41,093**	**917**	**2,196**	**3,113**	**31,506**	**748**	2
3		**F**	**31,720**	**165**	**221**	**386**	**22,990**	**176**	3
4	5—9	T	16,358	270	69	339	11,003	287	4
5		M	8,551	205	63	268	5,982	216	5
6		F	7,807	65	6	71	5,021	71	6
7	10+	T	56,455	812	2,348	3,160	43,493	637	7
8		M	32,542	712	2,133	2,845	25,524	532	8
9		F	23,913	100	215	315	17,969	105	9
10	10—14	T	8,909	597	135	732	—	—	10
11		M	5,188	516	106	622	—	—	11
12		F	3,721	81	29	110	—	—	12
13	15—19	T	7,227	213	379	592	—	—	13
14		M	4,500	194	348	542	—	—	14
15		F	2,727	19	31	50	—	—	15
16	20—24	T	7,117	1	586	587	—	—	16
17		M	3,982	1	551	552	—	—	17
18		F	3,135	—	35	35	—	—	18
19	25 & over	T	33,202	1	1,248	1,249	—	—	19
20		M	18,872	1	1,128	1,129	—	—	20
21		F	14,330	—	120	120	—	—	21

TABLE 23—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED—1951 AND 1961

ZHOB DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Persons 1951		Percentage of Total Population of Groups						
			1961			1951			
	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	
1	**2,741**	**3,665**	**1.49**	**3.32**	**4.81**	**1.70**	**5.03**	**6.73**	1
2	**2,667**	**3,415**	**2.23**	**5.4**	**7.58**	**2.37**	**8.47**	**10.84**	2
3	**74**	**250**	**0.52**	**0.70**	**1.22**	**0.77**	**0.32**	**1.09**	3
4	16	303	1.65	0.42	2.07	2.61	0.15	2.75	4
5	13	229	2.40	0.73	3.13	3.61	0.22	3.83	5
6	3	74	0.83	0.08	0.91	1.41	0.06	1.47	6
7	2,725	3,362	1.44	4.16	5.60	1.46	6.27	7.73	7
8	2,654	3,186	2.19	6.55	8.74	2.08	10.40	12.48	8
9	71	176	0.42	0.90	1.32	0.58	0.40	0.98	9
10	—	—	6.70	1.52	8.22	—	—	—	10
11	—	—	9.95	2.04	11.99	—	—	—	11
12	—	—	2.18	0.78	2.96	—	—	—	12
13	—	—	2.95	5.24	8.19	—	—	—	13
14	—	—	4.31	7.73	12.04	—	—	—	14
15	—	—	0.70	1.13	1.83	—	—	—	15
16	—	—	0.02	8.23	8.25	—	—	—	16
17	—	—	0.02	13.84	13.86	—	—	—	17
18	—	—	0.00	1.12	1.12	—	—	—	18
19	—	—	0.00	3.76	3.76	—	—	—	19
20	—	—	0.01	5.97	5.98	—	—	—	20
21	—	—	0.00	0.84	0.84	—	—	—	21

Footnote:—(1) Excludes the following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in Table No, 21, but not claiming to be literates.

Ages Group	Total	Male	Female
5—9	389	330	59
10—11	106	89	17

(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 under 5 were included in 1951 Table as "received Education."

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

ZHOB DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age Group	Sex	URBAN AREAS							
			Number of Persons—1961				Percentage of Total Population of groups, 1961			
			Total Population	Attending School/ College	Left School College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Person	
1	**All Ages 5 years**	**T**	**9,179**	**729**	**1,441**	**2,170**	**7.94**	**15.70**	**23.64**	1
2	**and over**	**M**	**5,769**	**585**	**1,259**	**1,844**	**10.14**	**21.82**	**31.96**	2
3		**F**	**3,410**	**144**	**182**	**326**	**4.22**	**5.34**	**9.56**	3
4	5—9	T	1,684	199	35	234	11.82	2.08	13.90	4
5		M	857	141	30	171	16.45	3.50	19.95	5
6		F	827	58	5	63	7.01	0.60	7.61	6
7	10—14	T	1,084	380	59	439	35.06	5.44	40.50	7
8		M	621	312	38	350	50.25	6.12	56.36	8
9		F	463	68	21	89	14.69	4.54	19.23	9
10	15—19	T	987	149	192	341	15.10	19.45	34.55	10
11		M	687	131	163	294	19.07	23.73	42.80	11
12		F	300	18	29	47	6.00	9.67	15.67	12
13	20—24	T	1,062	1	319	320	0.09	30.04	30.13	13
14		M	744	1	288	289	0.13	38.71	38.84	14
15		F	318	—	31	31	0.00	9.75	9.75	15
16	25 and over	T	4,362	—	836	836	0.00	19.17	19.17	16
17		M	2,860	—	740	740	0.00	25.87	25.87	17
18		F	1,502	—	96	96	0.00	6.39	6.39	18

Footnote:—Excludes the following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in table 22 but not claiming to be literates:—

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
5—9	81	53	28
10—11	32	27	5

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

ZHOB DISTRICT Number of Persons

	RURAL AREAS							
	Total Population	Number of Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population of groups, 1961			
		Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	
1	**63,634**	**353**	**976**	**1,329**	**0.56**	**1.53**	**2.09**	1
2	**35,324**	**332**	**937**	**1,269**	**0.94**	**2.65**	**3.59**	2
3	**28,310**	**21**	**39**	**60**	**0.07**	**0.14**	**0.21**	3
4	14,674	71	34	105	0.49	0.23	0.72	4
5	7,694	64	33	97	0.83	0.43	1.26	5
6	6,980	7	1	8	0.10	0.01	0.11	6
7	7,825	217	76	293	2.77	0.97	3.74	7
8	4,567	204	68	272	4.47	1.49	5.96	8
9	3,258	13	8	21	0.40	0.24	0.64	9
10	6,240	64	187	251	1.02	3.00	4.02	10
11	3,813	63	185	248	1.65	4.85	6.50	11
12	2,427	1	2	3	0.04	0.08	0.12	12
13	6,055	—	267	267	0.00	4.41	4.41	13
14	3,238	—	263	263	0.00	8.12	8.12	14
15	2,817	—	4	4	0.00	0.14	0.14	15
16	28,840	1	412	413	0.00	1.43	1.43	16
17	16,012	1	388	389	0.01	2.42	2.43	17
18	12,828	—	24	24	0.00	0.19	0.19	18

Footnote:—Excludes the following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in table 22 but not claiming to be literates.

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	308	277	31
10—11	74	62	12

TABLE 25—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)—1961

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

ZHOB DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age group	Sex	Total Population	Illiterates	Literates		Highest Grade Passed in			
					Without Formal education	Educated	0 and I	2	3	4
1	**All Ages**	**T**	**72,813**	**67,852**	**1,462**	**3,499**	**244**	**175**	**334**	**495**
2		**M**	**41,093**	**36,633**	**1,347**	**3,113**	**237**	**136**	**272**	**446**
3		**F**	**31,720**	**31,219**	**115**	**386**	**7**	**39**	**62**	**49**
4	5—9	T	16,358	15,976	43	339	22	77	125	77
5		M	8,551	8,248	35	268	17	55	95	68
6		F	7,807	7,728	8	71	5	22	30	9
7	10—14	T	8,909	8,118	59	732	37	52	98	119
8		M	5,188	4,520	46	622	35	43	79	100
9		F	3,721	3,598	13	110	2	9	19	19
10	15—19	T	7,227	6,562	73	592	68	5	21	58
11		M	4,500	3,887	71	542	68	5	20	52
12		F	2,727	2,675	2	50	—	—	1	6
13	20—24	T	7,117	6,378	152	587	52	10	18	67
14		M	3,982	3,290	140	552	52	10	15	62
15		F	3,135	3,088	12	35	—	—	3	5
16	25 & over	T	33,202	30,818	1,135	1,249	65	31	72	174
17		M	18,872	16,688	1,055	1,129	65	23	63	164
18		F	14,330	14,130	80	120	—	8	9	10

TABLE 25—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)—1961

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

ZHOB DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	General or Professional Education										Percentage educated in age sex group	
	5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Intermediate	Degree	Higher Degree	Oriental and others		
1	**558**	**385**	**280**	**406**	**229**	**299**	**49**	**31**	**13**	—	**4.81**	1
2	**472**	**359**	**250**	**374**	**204**	**274**	**49**	**31**	**9**	—	**7.58**	2
3	**86**	**27**	**30**	**32**	**25**	**25**	—	—	**4**	—	**1.22**	3
4	**38**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.07	4
5	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.13	5
6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.91	6
7	179	109	76	48	11	3	—	—	—	—	8.22	7
8	149	96	68	41	10	1	—	—	—	—	11.99	8
9	30	13	8	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	2.96	9
10	97	83	77	68	74	32	8	1	—	—	8.19	10
11	76	81	73	64	66	28	8	1	—	—	12.04	11
12	21	2	4	4	8	4	—	—	—	—	1.83	12
13	72	64	50	84	59	92	10	4	5	—	8.25	13
14	64	59	47	81	59	88	10	4	1	—	13.86	14
15	8	5	3	3	—	4	—	—	4	—	1.12	15
16	172	130	77	206	85	172	31	26	8	—	3.76	16
17	150	123	62	188	69	137	31	26	8	—	5.93	17
18	22	7	15	18	16	15	—	—	—	—	0.85	18

TABLE 26—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES—1961.

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

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

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Holders of Certificates in the fields of—			
			Education	Medicine	Engineering	
1	**Zhob District**	**Both Sexes** ..	**10**	**6**	**5**	1
2		**Male** ..	**8**	**6**	**5**	2
3		**Female** ..	**2**	—	—	3

TABLE 27—OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY AGE AND SEX—1961

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	All Owners	Muslim by Age-groups				
				All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	
1	**Zhob District**	**Both Sexes** ..	**15,900**	**15,900**	**2,038**	**2,020**	**6,578**	1
2		**Male** ..	**15,729**	**15,729**	**2,037**	**1,977**	**6,505**	2
3		**Female** ..	**171**	**171**	**1**	**43**	**73**	3

TABLE 26—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES—1961

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

(ii) Diplomas and professional Degrees include only recognized professional Diplomas or professional Bachelor's Doctors or or masters in one of the Special Fields.

Number of Persons

	Holders of Diplomas and Professional Degrees in the fields of—								
	Agriculture	Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	Commerce	Law	Other Professions	
1	—	5	11	6	—	—	2	2	1
2	—	5	11	6	—	—	2	2	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

TABLE 27—OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY AGE AND SEX—1961

Number of Persons

			Non-Muslims by Age Groups						
	40—59	60 and over	All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	40—59	60 and over	
1	4,129	1,135	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	4,092	1,118	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	37	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

TABLE 28—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over		
				Total	Working	
1	**Zhob District** ..	**T**	**87,686**	**29,267**	**29,256**	1
2		**M**	**48,369**	**28,337**	**28,326**	2
3		**F**	**39,317**	**930**	**930**	3
4	Sherani Area ..	T	10,354	3,135	3,135	4
5		M	5,504	3,135	3,135	5
6		F	4,850	—	—	6
7	Fort Sandeman Tehsil ..	T	41,566	13,245	13,234	7
8		M	23,032	13,223	13,212	8
9		F	18,534	22	22	9
10	Hindubagh Tehsil ..	T	17,785	5,754	5,754	10
11		M	9,709	5,728	5,728	11
12		F	8,076	26	26	12
13	Killa Saifullah ..	T	17,981	7,133	7,133	13
14		M	10,124	6,251	6,251	14
15		F	7,857	882	882	15

TABLE 28—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

Number of Persons

	Not working but looking for work	Not in Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over			Dependants aged below 10 years	
		Total	Women doing household Work only	Dependants aged 10 years or over and Others		
1	11	**27,188**	**20,138**	**7,050**	**31,231**	1
2	11	**4,205**	—	**4,205**	**15,827**	2
3	—	**22,938**	**20,138**	**2,845**	**15,404**	3
4	—	3,233	2,934	299	3,986	4
5	—	299	—	299	2,070	5
6	—	2,934	2,934	—	1,916	6
7	11	13,600	8,591	5,009	14,721	7
8	11	2,530	—	2,530	7,279	8
9	—	11,070	8,591	2,479	7,442	9
10	—	5,676	4,711	965	6,355	10
11	—	766	—	766	3,215	11
12	—	4,910	4,711	99	3,140	12
13	—	4,679	3,902	777	6,169	13
14	—	610	—	610	3,263	14
15	—	4,069	3,902	167	2,906	15

TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

RURAL Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over		
				Total	Working	
1	**Zhob District** ..	**T**	**76,856**	**25,375**	**25,372**	1
2		**M**	**41,781**	**24,481**	**24,478**	2
3		**F**	**35,075**	**894**	**894**	3
4	Sherani Area ..	T	10,354	3,135	3,135	4
5		M	5,504	3,135	3,135	5
6		F	4,850	—	—	6
7	Fort Sandeman Tehsil ..	T	33,508	10,357	10,354	7
8		M	18,127	10,357	10,354	8
9		F	15,381	—	—	9
10	Hindubagh Tehsil ..	T	15,568	5,037	5,037	10
11		M	8,413	5,020	5,020	11
12		F	7,155	17	17	12
13	Killa Saifullah Tehsil ..	T	17,426	6,846	6,846	13
14		M	9,737	5,969	5,969	14
15		F	7,689	877	877	15

TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

RURAL Number of Persons

	Not working but looking for work	Not in Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over			Dependants aged below 10 years	
		Total	Women doing household work only	Dependants aged 10 years or over and Other		
1	3	**23,585**	**17,646**	**5,939**	**27,896**	1
2	3	**3,149**	—	**3,149**	**14,151**	2
3	—	**20,436**	**17,646**	**2,790**	**13,745**	3
4	—	3,233	2,934	299	3,986	4
5	—	299	—	299	2,070	5
6	—	2,934	2,934	—	1,916	6
7		10,916	6,713	4,203	12,235	7
8	3	1,724	—	1,724	6,046	8
9	—	9,192	6,713	2,479	6,189	9
10	—	4,895	4,187	708	5,636	10
11	—	553	—	553	2,840	11
12	—	4,342	4,187	155	2,796	12
13	—	4,541	3,812	729	6,039	13
14	—	573	—	573	3,195	14
15	—	3,968	3,812	156	2,844	15

TABLE 30—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS, AGE GROUP AND SEX—1961.

Number of Persons

	Locality and Economic Status	Age in completed years										
		All Ages		0—9		10—11		12—14		15—19		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	**Zhob District**	**48,369**	**39,317**	**15,827**	**15,404**	**1,968**	**1,500**	**3,220**	**2,221**	**4,500**	**2,727**	1
2	Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force	28,337	930	—	—	927	17	1,949	41	3,701	107	2
3	*Cultivators*	*15,472*	*838*	—	—	*553*	*14*	*1,171*	*35*	*1,768*	*99*	3
4	*Other Agriculturists*	*5,426*	*39*	—	—	*326*	*2*	*613*	*4*	*958*	*4*	4
5	*Non- Agriculturists*	*7,439*	*53*	—	—	*48*	*1*	*165*	*2*	*975*	*4*	5
6	Other Self Supporting Persons & dependents	20,032	38,387	15,827	15,404	1,041	1,483	1,271	2,180	799	2,620	6

TABLE 31—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961.

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Persons Aged 10 years and over						
			Total agricultural labour force	Cultivators and agricultural labourers	Orchard and nursery workers	Malis	Market gardeners	Tea garden labourers	
1	**Zhob District**	**T**	**21,775**	**16,310**	—	**15**	—	—	1
2		**M**	**20,898**	**15,472**	—	**15**	—	—	2
3		**F**	**877**	**838**	—	—	—	—	3

TABLE 30—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS, AGE GROUP AND SEX—1961

Number of Persons

	Age in completed years											
	20—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—59		60 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	**3,982**	**3,135**	**7,659**	**6,366**	**5,277**	**4,039**	**3,390**	**2,168**	**767**	**522**	**1,779**	**1,235**
2	3,624	156	7,318	346	5,147	178	3,318	67	746	11	1,607	7
3	*1,553*	*149*	*3,738*	*322*	*2,977*	*153*	*2,011*	*52*	*536*	*7*	*1,165*	*7*
4	*729*	*2*	*1,227*	*5*	*786*	*14*	*498*	*5*	*83*	*3*	*206*	—
5	*1,342*	*5*	*2,353*	*19*	*1,384*	*11*	*809*	*10*	*127*	*1*	*236*	—
6	358	2,979	341	6,020	130	3,861	72	2,101	21	511	172	1,228

TABLE 31—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

Number of Persons

	Persons Aged 10 years and over								
	Dairy farmers and Poultry Keepers	Herdsmen and Animal Breeders	Bee-Keepers	Silk-worm Keepers	Other Breeders	Drivers of Farm Tractors and Machine	Hunters and Trappers	Other Agriculturists	
1	—	**5,450**	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	—	**5,411**	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3		**39**	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Census of Pakistan, 1961

ENUMERATOR'S BOOKLET

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

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

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

Pocket Instructions for Enumerators

General :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whom to Count:

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

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

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

11. *Absent members of the household.*— The object of the *Preliminary Questions* is to ensure that persons who are temporarily away from their present normal residence for *part* of the Enumeration Period, are enumerated in the locality in which they normally reside. This will be part of your job.

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

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

Post Enumeration check:

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

Questions.	How to write answers.
PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS :	
House No.	Write in the box.
Household No. (within the house).	Write in the box. (This will nearly always be "1" save in cities).

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

Q. 1. NAME ?	Write it out. If a tribesman put name of tribe, clan and section of tribe after the person's name in the Quetta and Kalat Divisions and in the area between the Durand Line and the settled Districts in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, put name of Tribe.

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

Relationship to HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD ?	Write it out.

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

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

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

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

Q. 3. AGE ?	Write the number of *years completed* on the 31st January, 1961.
For infants under one year.	Write number of *completed months* in box "Under one year", *i.e.*, 0 to 11.

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

Q. 4. MARITAL STATUS?

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 5. WERE YOU BORN IN THIS DISTRICT?	If yes, ring round "Born in".
If not, WHERE?	For other places in Pakistan write name of the District.
	If born in "Azad Kashmir" or "Occupied Kashmir" the word "Azad Kashmir" or "Occupied Kashmir" should be written along with the name of District.
	If born in India, write "India" along with the name of District.
	Elsewhere write name of COUNTRY ONLY.

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

Q. 6. ARE YOU A PAKISTANI ?	If yes, ring round "PAK".
If a Powindah; ask are you an Afghan Powindah?	If yes, write "AFGHAN" and put "*Powindah*" after it.
If a Kashmiri:	
Are you a national of "Azad Kashmir" or "Occupied Kashmir"?	Write one of them.

If not what is your NATIONALITY?	Write it out.

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 8. DISABLED?	If totally blind, ring round "1" under "Blind". If deaf and dumb, ring round "2" under "Deaf and Dumb". If crippled ring round "3" under "Crippled".

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

IF NOT DISABLED PUT A CROSS IN THIS BOX

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

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

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

Explanation.—The respondent should no claim to speak any language unless he can easily converse in it. If he claims to be able to speak languages which are not provided on the schedule write the names in the blank columns and ring the number in the appropriate box. The language already ringed as mother tongue in the preceding question should *NOT* be ringed again in this question which deals only with *OTHER* languages spoken.

Q. 11. LITERACY?

(i) Are you able to *read and write* a simple letter? If so, in what languages?

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

(ii) Are you able to *read with understanding*, but not write? If so, in what languages?

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

(iii) Are you able to read the Holy Quran *without understanding*?

If yes, put a √ mark under Arabic in box 9 against "Read only."

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

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

Q. 12. SCHOOL OR COLLEGE ATTENDANCE?

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

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

If attending an Institution of Technical Education ring round "T".

If attending a Maktab ring round "M".

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

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

Technical Institutions include Polytechnics, Technical High Schools, etc.

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

Q. 13. EDUCATION?

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

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

FIELD

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

(i) WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU HAVE PASSED IN SCHOOL OR COLLEGE?	(a) *For below Matriculation :* Ring round the appropriate number, from 1 to 9 for the highest class completed at School. (b) *For Matriculation and above.* Ring "M" for Matriculate. Ring "Int" for Intermediate Passed. Ring "D" for Degree Holder. Ring "HD" for Higher Degree such as Master's or Doctor's Degree, and Ring "O" for others including Oriental Degrees.	
(ii) In which *FIELD OF PROFESSIONAL (INCLUDING TECHNICAL) EDUCATION*, if any, have you passed?	Ring round "1" under "Educ." for Education. Ring round "2" under "Med." for Medicine. Ring round "3" under "Engin" for Engineering. Ring round "4" under "Agri" for Agriculture.	Ring round "5" under "Com." for Commerce. Ring round "6" for Law. Ring round "7" for Others.

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

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

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

INDIVIDUAL POPULATION

(Front)

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

		Admin. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block
1 & 2	Name Relationship			House No.	House-hold No.	Males / Females
	AGE		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
3 & 4	Years / Under one year Months		1	2	3	4
5 & 6	Born in			PAK		

7 & 8	Mus. 1	Caste Hindu 2	Sch. C. 3			Budh. 4	Chr. 5	Parsi 6			Blind 1	Deaf & Dumb 2	Crip-pled 3
		Bengali	Punjabi	Pushto	Sindhi	Urdu	Baluchi	Brauhi	Persian	Arabic	English			
9	Mother Tongue	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Other Languages	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	Write and Read	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Read only ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

12 & 13	Now going to School or College	Highest grade passed in Gen. or Prof. Education														Cert.	Dip.
		..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	M.	Int.	D.	HD.	O.		
	G T M	FIELD				Educ. 1		Med. 2		Engin. 3		Agri. 4		Com. 5		Law 6	Other 7

14	Own Agricultural land in Pakistan.	Yes.	No.

Turn over for persons 10 years of age and over.

CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1961

(Back)

FOR PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE ONLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 15. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE UN-EMPLOYED AND INACTIVE.	
Are you *WORKING FOR PROFIT* or to *EARN WAGES* or *SALARY* or do you HELP ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY ON THE FARM, ETC.?	If "Yes", ring round (1).
If not working at present, are you LOOKING FOR WORK for salary or wages or profit, etc.	If "yes", ring round (2). If "No", ring round (3).

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

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

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

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

Q. 16. WHAT IS YOUR MAIN OCCUPATION? (what kind of work do you do)?	If a TILLER OF THE SOIL, ring round "T" and move on to Q. 18. Otherwise write the OCCUPATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Owner Proprietor.—State nature of business owned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) or Are you an EMPLOYEE?	If yes, ring round "2" under "Employee".
(iii) or An INDEPENDENT worker?	If yes, ring round "3" under "Independent worker".
(iv) or UNPAID FAMILY HELP?	If yes, ring round "4" under "Unpaid family help".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 21. DETAILS OF INACTIVES?	*Only those persons who are ringed as "3" in question No. 15 should be asked:*
(i) Do you work as HOUSE WIFE, *i.e.*, perform household duties only?	Ring round number "1".
(ii) Do you receive any kind of RENT, PENSION, etc.?	Ring round number "2".

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

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

Q. 22. ONLY FOR WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED?	
(i) *During your whole married life:* How many CHILDREN have been born ALIVE altogether?	Write under "Children born" total number of children born alive to her.
(ii) *During your whole life:* How many years you REMAINED MARRIED altogether?	Write under "Years Wed" total number of years.

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

If a woman has been married more than once the two questions should cover the whole period she remained married from the date of her first marriage. For example a woman married for the first time and after 5 years was divorced. Some years later she remarried and her (new) husband died 10 years later, since when she has remained a widow. In this case "Total years remained wed" is 5+10=15 years.

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

Progress Reports:

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

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

The End of the Work :

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

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

SUPERVISOR'S RECEIPT

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

Date.....

Signature of Circle Supervisor.

ENUMERATOR'S REPORT FORM

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

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

Date.....

Signature of Enumerator.

DUTIES OF THE CENSUS OFFICER UNDER CENSUS ORDINANCE, 1959

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

[Sec. 7(1)].

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

[Sec. 13(b)].

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

[Secs. 10 and 13(b)].

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

ZHOB

PART-V

VILLAGE STATISTICS

COMPILED BY

HAKIM GHULAM HUSSAIN

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

QUETTA

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INTRODUCTION

The village is the basic unit of revenue administration and the need for basic statistics for villages is quite obvious as all planning depends on such statistics. They are also indispensable for carrying out sample surveys over limited areas and from 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 has 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 square miles, the total population by males and females, and the number of literates in each village has been recorded.

The last three columns pertain to number of houses, households and population 1960. 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 Maehine tabulation in the case of urban localities, but since only 10 per cent sample was taken for the villages, the data of villages has been extracted directly from the Household Summaries. The number of houses refers only to the "occupied" houses, while the number of households refers to the commensal unit the members of which live together and eat from a common kitchen. The definitions of "houses" and "households" are given in the Explanatory Note.

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The symbols to denote local details are:—

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

VILLAGE STATISTICS - ZHOB DISTRICT

Summary Table by Tehsils

Tehsil	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of			Page No.
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Qanungo Halqa	Patwari Circles	Villages	
Zhob District ..	91	50	41	4	22	446	
Shirani Tehsil ..	11	6	5	1	7	184	V-7
Fort Sandeman „ ..	44	24	20	1	5	106	V-16
Hindu Bagh „ ..	18	10	8	1	5	81	V-21
Killa Saifullah „ ..	18	10	8	1	5	75	V-25

VILLAGE STATISTICS - ZHOB DISTRICT

Summary Table by Qanungo Halqas and Urban Localities

Qanungo Halqa and Urban Locality	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of		Page No.
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Patwari Circles	Villages	
SHIRANI TEHSIL	11	6	5	7	184	V-7
Urban Localities	—	—	—	—	—	V-7
Shirani	11	6	5	7	184	V-7
FORT SANDEMAN TEHSIL	44	24	20	5	106	V-16
Urban Localities	8	5	3	—	—	V-16
Fort Sandeman	36	19	17	5	106	V-16
HINDU BAGH TEHSIL	18	10	8	5	81	V-21
Urban Localities	2	1	1	—	—	V-21
Hindu Bagh	16	9	7	5	81	V-21
KILLA SAIFULLAH TEHSIL	18	10	8	5	75	V-25
Urban Localities	0.6	0.4	0.2	—	—	V-25
Killa Saifullah	17.4	9.6	7.8	5	75	V-25

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHIRANI TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Shirani Sub-Division شیرانی سب ڈویژن	10933	5835	5098	—	—	—	—
	Shirani Sub-Division (Rural) شیرانی سب ڈویژن (دیہاتی)	10933	5835	5098	—	—	—	—
	Shirani Sub-Division (Urban) شیرانی سب ڈویژن (شہری)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHIRANI QANUNGO HALQA شیرانی قانونگو حلقہ

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Mughul Kot مغل کوٹ	—	114	55	59	5	18	18	101
	Chajobi چجوبی	—	151	82	69	3	34	34	142
	Terkey Bayan ترکی بایان	—	283	155	128	6	44	44	265
	Sarokai سروکئی	—	12	8	4	—	2	2	11
	Shina Landi شینہ لنڈی	—	88	44	44	3	17	17	89
	Manah معنہ	—	23	16	7	—	3	3	9
	Gahai گاھئی	—	30	14	16	—	6	6	21
	Munga منگا	—	9	5	4	—	1	1	9
	Kazha کژہ	—	30	14	16	1	5	5	36
	Zebai زے بئی	—		Uninhabited		بے چراغ			
	Chaudai چاؤدئی	—	47	26	21	—	7	7	42
	Loi Raghah لوئی راغہ	—	85	45	40	1	20	20	85
	Kotha کوٹھہ	—	37	19	18	1	4	4	25
	Zara Kazha زڑہ کژہ	—	13	6	7	—	3	3	13
	Loi Bund لوئی بند	—		Uninhabited		بے چراغ			
	Ingashai Pan انگشائی پان	—		Uninhabited		بے چراغ			
	Karez کاریز	—	16	8	8	—	2	2	11
	Khozai خوزئی	—	29	13	16	—	7	7	40

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHIRANI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion.
	Daghalo Kazha دغلو کڑہ	—	21	10	11	—	9	9	46
	Sanzala سنزلا	—	76	41	35	1	12	12	65
	Kachh Mina کچھ مینہ	—	67	34	33	1	13	13	53
	Tawdey Oca تاؤدے اوکا	—		Uninhabited		بے چراغ			
	Turwa Phail تروا پھیل	—		Uninhabited		بے چراغ			
	Kajal Khail کجل خیل	—		Uninhabited		بے چراغ			
	Bhambrat بھمبرات	—	32	14	18	—	7	7	30
	Ghilo Zawor غلوزور	—	52	31	21	—	10	10	45
	Mughal Kot Malatia Post مغل کوٹ ملیشیا پوسٹ	—	36	36	—	12	8	8	65
	Mir Ali Khail میر علی خیل	—	110	54	56	24	18	18	100
	Murgha Bal مرغہ بال	—	17	39	32	1	17	17	72
	Oshe Wasta اوشے واستہ	—	86	50	36	1	25	25	89
	Zarakai زراکئی	—	22	10	12	1	4	4	20
	Shemak Kohna شمک کہنہ	—	41	26	15	—	5	5	34
	Tor Ragha تور راغہ	—	46	25	21	1	9	9	44
	Karmachah کرماچہ	—		Uninhabited		بے چراغ			
	Soor Ghar سور غار	—		Uninhabited		بے چراغ			
	Zabai Sar زیبئی سر	—	45	28	17	3	9	9	44
	Loghai Mena لوغئی مینہ	—	23	13	10	—	5	5	12
	Shen Urmezai شین ارمزئی	—	55	31	24	1	13	13	61
	Landai لنڈئے	—	38	20	18	1	10	10	52
	Mehrapai میراپئی	—	65	27	38	6	15	15	66
	Ser Qund سرقند	—	11	3	8	—	6	6	17

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHIRANI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Shen Narai شین نرئی	—	60	30	30	2	16	16	78
	Tora Murghah توره مرغه	—	27	11	16	1	8	8	29
	Jandi جنڈی	—	Uninhabited بے چراغ						
	Khawazha خواژه	—	46	26	20	—	8	8	48
	Showan شوون	—	80	51	29	1	16	16	71
	Spinah سپینه	—	18	9	9	—	4	4	25
	Phezai فیزائی	—	95	59	36	1	20	20	90
	Domandi دوماندی	—	34	23	11	—	5	5	25
	Shinghar شین غر	—							
	Brahim Khail براهیم خیل	—	234	130	104	36	34	36	215
	Pusta پسته	—	61	28	33	—	9	9	60
	Pahlan پهلان	—	84	48	36	5	15	15	112
	Zor Khar زورکهاڑ	—	140	64	76	6	24	24	163
	Saraghar Atagai سره غاڑ عطا گئی	—	15	6	9	—	3	3	17
	Zama زامه	—	35	18	17	—	8	8	42
	Sharun شرن	—	36	16	20	—	4	4	26
	Kazha Malizai کژه ملیزئی	—	181	98	83	5	40	40	244
	Kachh Mulanica کچه ملا نیکا	—	22	13	9	2	6	6	30
	Babakue Zai بابکوزئی	—	124	65	59	2	21	21	151
	Dwala Garh دوالا گڑه	—	214	117	97	7	38	40	220
	Hurm Zai حرم زئی	—	52	29	23	—	14	14	98
	Lalukzai لالک زئی	—	54	30	24	—	9	9	66
	Trai Malaizai ترئی ملیزئی		101	51	50	—	27	27	144
	Daryakhan Zai دریاخان زئی	—	79	31	48	6	17	17	99
	Sumezai سمے زئی	—	199	108	91	—	24	24	242
	Tora Murgha توره مرغه	—	Uninhabited بے چراغ						

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHIRANI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Shagnai شاگ نئی	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
	Ragha Surnakan راغه سرنکان	—	52	27	25	2	10	10	67
	Shagh شاج	—	79	47	32	8	26	26	166
	Koi Mallezai کوئی ملیزئی	—	48	22	26	—	10	10	72
	Haudakai هوڈکئی	—	71	40	31	—	17	17	141
	Shin Kwai شینکوئی	—	40	24	16	—	10	10	88
	Landai لنڈئی	—	39	22	17	—	6	6	47
	Behlol بهلول	—	39	21	18	—	10	10	85
	Ahmdi Dirgha احمدی درگا	—	136	70	66	20	24	24	111
	Niazi Kot نیازی کوٹ	—	107	53	54	1	11	11	90
	Nawab Kot نواب کوٹ	—	23	13	10	—	5	5	24
	Ghundi Kohna غنڈی کہنہ	—	50	26	24	—	10	10	50
	Turjana ترجانا	—	144	68	76	2	24	24	120
	China چائنا	—	18	10	8	1	4	4	21
	Sannai Zai سنئی زئی	—	56	31	25	—	11	11	50
	Gurgur Chinah گڑ گڑ چینه	—	15	9	6	—	2	2	6
	Karim Kachh کریم کچھ	—	15	10	5	1	3	3	31
	Kothah کو ٹھه	—	67	37	30	1	30	30	45
	Ghund Sar غنڈ سر	—	35	18	17	1	5	5	30
	Ghundi Adam Khan غنڈی آدم خان	—	26	12	14	3	2	2	20
	Ragha Karigran راغه کاریگران	—	33	19	14	—	9	9	47
	Kori Wasta Yasinzai کوری وسته یاسین زئی	—	115	62	53	4	20	20	105

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHIRANI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Kori Wasta Qurieshi کوری وسته قریشی	—	262	131	131	3	38	38	206
	Shenkai Kohnah شینکئی کهنه	—	103	54	49	—	26	26	155
	Babori بابوری	—				Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
	Tor Ghundi تور غنڈی	—				Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
	Laghre Kazha لغڑ کڑه	—	61	29	32	—	9	9	47
	Aghburg اغبرگ	—	21	13	8	—	3	3	18
	Tungi Kohnah تنگی کهنه	—	23	8	15	—	8	8	39
	Chur Kandi چرکنڈی	—	60	29	31	1	3	3	19
	Kapip کپیپ								
	Killi Malik Khan Alam کلی ملک خان عالم	—	202	108	94	8	9	9	73
	Mushken Bund مشکین بند	—	28	19	9	1	8	8	20
	Tangi Perowezan تنگی پرویزان	—	82	49	33	1	14	14	88
	Killi Mir Mohammad کلی میر محمد	—	88	55	33	—	14	14	93
	Killi Aghbargai کلی اغبرگئی	—	139	85	54	1	16	16	91
	Sharo شیرو	—	42	20	22	—	6	6	42
	Mandao منداؤ	—	99	41	58	2	11	11	85
	Almarzhar Munglzai المرژهر منگلزئی	—	153	79	74	1	18	18	132
	Killi Gul Mohammad کلی گل محمد	—	34	22	12	1	7	7	31
	Killi Sobak Khidarzai کلی صوبک خدرزئی	—	107	58	49	1	13	13	96
	Killi Malik Jan Haripal کلی ملک جان هریپال	—	104	60	44	1	15	15	85

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHIRANI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Shubkai Menzai شبکئی منزئی	—	48	25	23	—	2	2	10
	Arud Bund Munglzai اردبند منگلزئی	—	27	15	12	—	5	5	22
	Killi Anaizai کلی انی زئی	—	143	82	61	1	22	22	146
	Shinah Kazhah شینه کڑه	—	73	40	33	—	11	11	72
	Boshirai Haripal بوشیرئی هریپال	—	56	31	25	—	10	10	54
	Shinah Pungah شینه پونگه	—	266	134	132	15	38	38	239
	Surabah سورابه	—				Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
	Spin Shah سپین شاه	—				Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
	Manikhah مانیخواه								
	Aspasta Aghburga اس پسته اغبرگا	—	89	47	42	18	9	9	71
	Zaindi Miloo زیندی میلو	—	33	21	12	1	6	6	34
	Ragha Mina راغه مینا	—	15	8	7	1	2	2	15
	Zara Killa زڑه قلعه	—	122	56	66	1	25	25	165
	Lehar لهڑ	—	175	85	90	19	30	30	247
	Chuhi چوهی	—	19	10	9	1	4	4	16
	Warghari ورغاری	—	14	12	2	6	3	3	17
	Siratoi Mena سیراتوئی مینه	—	*				1	1	5
	Kamalzai کمال زئی	—	18	11	7	3	16	16	84
	Ibrahimzai ابراهیم زئی	—	19	10	9	3	17	17	76
	Ibrahimzai Storezai ابراهیم زئی ستور زئی	—	*				23	23	114
	Chohi چوهی	—	*				6	6	34
	Zarina Mona زرینه مونه	—	*				25	25	142
	Rusta Wusta Wast رسته وسته وست	—	*				22	22	130

* Being hilly tracts population shift to other places during winter.

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHIRANI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Anzar Khezai انزر خیزئی	—	157	77	80	5	28	28	170
	Kurum کڑم	—	234	129	105	22	40	40	226
	Gharta غرته	—	200	117	83	10	34	34	184
	Shirgali شرغلی	—	84	39	45	—	15	15	77
	Wella وله	—	40	23	17	—	33	33	178
	Astashai اس تشئی	—	175	88	87	1	46	46	255
	Wazdon وژدن	—	127	69	58	6	23	23	148
	Kachhe کچھ	—	Uninhabited بے چراغ						
	Surlakai سرلکئی	—	144	77	67	1	27	27	138
	Pasta Uarmanzai پسته ارمانزئی	—	107	59	48	—	24	24	118
	Tiri Karmanzai تری کرمانزئی	—	47	22	25	—	12	12	67
	Khunki خنکی	—	46	22	24	—	8	8	44
	Walmai ولمئی	—	23	11	12	—	7	7	37
	Kahol Tirkai Nikawan کهول ترکئی نیکاوان	— *					21	21	135
	Lehar لهڑ	—	178	93	85	6	36	36	180
	Malatia Post ملیشیا پوسٹ	—	31	31	—	5	4	4	35
	Dahbnasar دهابنا سر	—							
	Dahana Sar دهانا سر	—	36	36	—	1	1	1	1
	Shach شاچ	—	49	30	19	1	14	14	112
	Laghara Beenzai لغاڑا بینزئی	—	85	42	43	—	48	48	233
	Lawara لواڑا	—	Uninhabited بے چراغ						
	Besh Lawara بیش لواڑا	—	163	93	70	1	40	40	214
	Sari Lawara سری لواڑا	—	105	56	49	1	14	14	77

* Being hill tracts population shift to other places during winter.

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHIRANI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Soroi Kani سروئی کا نی	—	95	63	32	—	23	23	146
	Gharing گرنگ	—	120	59	61	2	22	22	124
	Wela Shoi وله شوئی	—	50	32	18	—	9	9	42
	Pastari پستیڑی	—	20	10	10	—	3	3	13
	Zarpan زڑپان	—	76	44	32	—	16	16	82
	Spin سپین	—	23	12	11	—	4	4	23
	Ghuryasa غڑیاسا	—	62	30	32	—	45	15	85
	Ghuryasi غڑیاسی	—	35	14	21	—	6	6	52
	Ghurwandi, Zarghon-villa غڑوندی زرغون ویلا	—	48	22	26	—	19	19	113
	Anghushtai انگشتئی	—	31	15	16	—	10	10	59
	Ghazi غازی	—				Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
	Dag ڈاگ	—	109	62	47	1	25	25	157
	Zar Gawah زار گواہ	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	58
	Nar نار	—	102	60	42	—	9	9	49
	Ghagra گھاگرا	—	65	38	27	1	10	10	66
	Shucha شچا	—	16	7	9	—	9	9	38
	Sara Kohnah سرکھنہ	—	52	26	26	—	8	8	60
	Ghorai غورئی	—							
	Sadai سیدئی	—				Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
	Dori ڈوری	—	31	18	13	—	3	3	21
	Gharyasa غڑیاسا	—	28	13	15	—	6	6	42
	Ragha Sar راغہ سر	—	32	15	17	—	7	7	75
	Kaloi کلوئی	—	13	5	8	—	6	6	37
	Arbuze اربوز	—	27	10	17	—	5	5	35
	Asar آثار	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	36
	Saproona سپرونا	—	40	19	21	—	12	12	66
	Torkani تورکانی	—	10	6	4	—	1	1	11
	Khawaja Wati خواجہ وتی	—	30	13	17	—	4	4	34

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHIRANI TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Kazha کڑہ	—	9	6	3	—	1	1	10
	Macharogai ماچاروگئی	—	8	4	4	—	4	4	27
	Aghbraga Wah اغبراگا واہ	—	31	17	14	—	11	11	71
	Yiza Beza یزا بیزا	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
	Militia Post Dahana Sar ملیشیا پوسٹ دھانہ سر	—	23	23	—	—	6	6	20

VILLAGE STATISTICS - FORT SANDEMAN TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Fort Sandeman Tehsil فورٹ سنڈیمن تحصیل	43679	24217	19462	—	—	—	—
	Fort Sandeman Tehsil (Rural) فورٹ سنڈیمن تحصیل (دیہاتی)	35599	19294	16305	—	—	—	—
	Fort Sandeman Tehsil (Urban) فورٹ سنڈیمن تحصیل (شہری)	8080	4923	3157	1696	1374	1456	—
1	**Fort Sandeman Town** فورٹ سنڈیمن ٹاؤن	8080	4923	3157	1696	1374	1456	—

FORT SANDEMAN QANUNGO HALQA فورٹ سنڈیمن قانونگو حلقہ

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
126	**Fort Sandeman Sadar** فورٹ سنڈیمن صدر	—	249	196	53	44	135	130	332
110	Apozai اپوزئی	—	1420	768	652	182	146	146	1222
111	Akozai اکوزئی	—	197	113	84	3	41	41	269
112	Omzah اومڑہ	—	315	183	132	40	76	76	404
113	Atal Sulamanzai اتال سلیمانزئی					Uninhabited	بے چراغ		
114	Brunj برنج	—	243	123	120	4	39	39	187
115	Tuki تکی	—	633	345	288	33	84	84	639
116	Tukri ٹکری	—	158	85	73	3	24	24	127
117	Hasanzai حسن زئی	—	257	143	114	15	32	32	260

VILLAGE STATISTICS - FORT SANDEMAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
118	Khojakzai خوجک زئی	—	179	94	85	—	45	45	219
119	Khurwandi خروندی	—	111	68	43	2	21	21	113
120	Khatol Kot خاٹول کوٹ	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
121	Dirga Mandeyzai درگه مندیزائی	—	170	75	95	—	2	2	199
122	Dera ڈیره	—	159	93	66	6	16	22	153
123	Shaikhan شیخان	—	303	156	147	53	43	43	277
124	Shamozai Heripal شموزئی هریپال	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
125	Safi Kot صافی کوٹ	—	174	98	76	2	28	28	—
127	Gadai Khail گدائی خیل	—	1003	502	501	18	169	169	988
128	Mir Ali Khail میر علی خیل	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
129	Mandezai مندیزئی	—	68	40	28	2	9	9	77
130	Narizai نریزئی	—	293	140	153	7	83	83	374
131	Viayala ویالا	—	476	252	224	13	46	46	285
132	Wola Akram ولا اکرم	—	735	381	354	64	90	90	689
133	Atal Isa Khan اتال عیسیٰ خان	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
134	Gul Kachh گلکچه	—	1091	590	501	1	76	76	351
135	Shengrin شنگرین	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
136	Kachh Taponi کچھ تپونی	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
137	Killa Akhtar Khan قلعه اختر خان	—	83	46	37	9	7	7	50
	Malatia Post Gul Kachh ملیشیا پوسٹ گل کچھ	—	313	313	—	68	71	71	273
	Malatia Post Sheghalo ملیشیا پوسٹ شغالو	—	40	40	—	4	20	20	51

VILLAGE STATISTICS - FORT SANDEMAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Dhanah Abdullahzai دھانہ عبداللہ زئی	—	196	102	94	1	51	51	368
	Dodazai ڈوڈا زئی	—	36	21	15	—	8	8	47
	Subakzai سباک زئی	—	239	145	94	1	41	41	302
	Nanaizai ننئی زئی	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
	Yaqubzai یعقوب زئی	—	308	176	132	1	51	51	368
	Hurmzai حرم زئی	—	773	425	348	22	119	119	739
138	Ghuzloonah غزلونہ	—	204	104	100	—	36	36	219
139	Turkhah Sharqi ترخہ شرقی	—	920	470	450	—	146	146	933
140	Turkhah Ghurbi ترخہ غربی	—	195	95	100	—	25	25	105
141	Niko Karez نکو کاریز	—	101	57	44	—	25	25	105
142	Jerjary جر جری	—	294	142	152	—	43	43	316
143	Askhobi Mulla Karam اسخوبی ملا کرم	—	97	55	42	—	13	13	100
144	Turwah Lalwan ترواہ لالوان	—	382	145	237	—	57	57	396
145	Saleh Karez صالح کاریز	—	388	180	208	—	46	46	412
146	Qumar Din Karez قمر دین کاریز	—	2180	1071	1109	—	394	394	2528
147	Kunder کندر	—	1426	760	666	—	231	231	1452
148	Kushto کشتو	—	218	103	115	—	37	37	229
149	Murdanzai مردن زئی	—	594	249	345	—	69	69	627
	Atal Faqirzai اتال فقیرزئی		42	22	20	1	7	7	35
	Khawajazai خواجہ زئی	—	127	64	63	2	14	14	88
	Rakhpor رخپوڑ	—	359	203	156	9	86	86	520
	Gorjaizai گورجئی زئی	—	175	92	83	2	17	17	96
	Muna Bazar منا بازار	—	758	422	336	10	178	178	828

VILLAGE STATISTICS - FORT SANDEMAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Badinzai باد ننزی	—	446	247	199	—	60	60	388
	Chanazai چنے زئی	—	126	68	58	—	21	21	137
	Kocheyzai کوچے زئی	—	120	65	55	—	19	19	123
	Lolakzai لولک زئی	—	80	47	33	—	18	18	61
	Warsak ورسک	—	96	52	44	—	25	25	70
	Wanai ونئی	—	240	134	106	—	55	55	252
	Tadurzai تادرزئی	—	225	117	108	2	38	38	228
	Jhalar جھالار	—	179	95	84	1	9	9	49
	Shahabzai شہاب زئی	—	327	173	154	5	46	46	316
	Ali Khanzai علی خان زئی	—	423	224	199	2	79	79	440
	Malawar ملاوا	—	38	26	12	2	3	3	29
	Tourtangi تورتنگی	—	377	235	142	4	77	77	512
73	**Murgha** مرغا	—	2319	1361	958	64	364	371	2346
69	Barak Wal بارک وال	—	756	406	350	13	100	100	762
70	Tungsar تنگ سر	—	2132	1204	928	30	300	300	1784
71	Toda تودا	—	434	244	190	10	74	74	586
72	Kakha کاخا	—	697	389	308	14	85	85	624
	Sambaza سمبازہ	—							
92	Unzar انذر	—	620	345	275	6	87	87	505
93	Ahmad Khail احمدخیل	—	275	150	125	7	28	28	240
94	Bagh باغ	—	220	104	116	—	50	50	366
95	Jani Khail جانی خیل	—	40	21	19	—	20	20	141
96	Zimki زمکی	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
97	Sinzeli Babar سنزلی بابر	—	231	123	108	—	32	32	244
98	Sinzeli Jani Khail سنزلی جانی خیل	—	147	67	80	—	30	30	260
99	Sarlgadh سرلگڈھ	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
100	Shamozai Mula Yan شموزئی ملا یان	—	34	18	16	—	6	6	34
101	Shamozai Sani شموزئی سانی	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		

VILLAGE STATISTICS - FORT SANDEMAN TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No.of House-holds	Papula-tion
102	Shin Gai شین گئی	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
103	Kumgustoi کم گستوئی	—	30	17	13	—	7	7	59
104	Killi Rahim Dad کلی رحیم داد	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
105	Killi Karigran کلی کاریگران	—	561	287	274	1	38	38	348
106	Landai لنڈئی	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
107	War Ghari ورغڑی	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
108	Hamza Khail حمزہ خیل	—	246	128	118	3	75	75	53
109	Shuran شرن	—	161	89	72	—	18	18	158
89	**Gurdah Babar** گردہ بابڑ	—	889	489	400	19	159	159	83
74	Ahmadzai احمد زئی	—	48	28	20	—	6	6	57
75	Algadh الگڈھ	—	813	452	361	2	114	114	784
76	Berwai بروائی	—	265	146	119	1	34	34	203
77	Brahim Khel براھیم خیل	—	480	248	232	3	84	84	471
78	Ptaozkozai پتاؤ زکوزئی	—	99	58	41	1	23	23	107
79	Takhayiah Sulamanzai تخائیہ سلیمانزئی	—	243	141	102	2	53	53	232
80	Hudaizai ھدئی زئی	—	31	18	13	1	7	7	29
81	Haideraizai حیدرئی زئی	—	392	188	204	2	74	74	366
82	Khodoozai خدو زئی	—	141	83	58	4	26	26	150
83	Khosti خوستی	—	668	356	312	4	127	127	654
85	Shomamzai شمام زئی	—	230	124	106	1	42	42	216
85	Alizai علی زئی	—	70	36	34	1	11	11	74
86	Udozai عدوزئی	—	293	157	136	5	54	54	281
87	Ghundi Sulamanzai غنڈی سلیمانزئی	—	366	202	164	1	78	78	575
88	Kot کوٹ	—	153	79	74	1	27	27	134
90	Lukka Bund لکا بند	—	138	71	67	10	22	22	94
91	Muneyzai منے زئی	—	14	7	7	—	3	3	14

VILLAGE STATISTICS - HINDU BAGH TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Hindu Bagh Tehsil هندو باغ تحصیل	17865	9769	8096	—	—	—	—
	Hindu Bagh Tehsil (Rural) هندو باغ تحصیل (دیہاتی)	15634	8463	7171	—	—	—	—
	Hindu Bagh Tehsil (Urban) هندو باغ تحصیل (شہری)	2231	1306	925	496	538	543	2197
1	**Hindu Bagh Civil Station** هندو باغ سول سٹیشن	2231	1306	925	496	538	543	2197

HINDU BAGH QANUNGO HALQA هندو باغ قانونگو حلقه

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Hindu Bagh and Gang Hut هندو باغ اور گینگ ہٹ	—	233	182	51	14	96	97	245
8/19	Sirah Digah سرہ دگہ	—	48	22	26	—	8	8	55
20	Pashtah پشتہ	—	57	30	27	1	10	10	70
21	Oblun اوبلون	—	17	7	10	—	5	5	31
22/23	Woch Zama Khulgi وچ زمہ خلگی	—	130	68	62	4	21	21	127
24	Argsi Nasar ارگسی ناصر	—	16	11	5	—	3	3	13
25	Atala اتالا	—	111	53	58	—	20	20	111
26	Azghum ازغوم	—	15	8	7	—	3	3	25
27	Aghbargi اغبرگی	—	211	115	96	2	33	33	209
28	Ragha Sultanzai راغہ سلطان زئی	—	406	196	210	19	72	73	473
29	Shakh شاخ	—	25	15	10	—	4	4	25

VILLAGE STATISTICS - HINDU BAGH TEHSIL

Hadbast No	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
30	Malghuzar ملغذار	—	59	39		1	14	14	77
31	Khazina خزینه	—	86	55	31	3	13	23	85
32	Mughal Talri مغل تلری	—	53	28	25	2	7	7	53
33	Tilri Muhammad Jan تلری محمد جان	—	74	40	34	3	10	10	80
34	Mandak مندک	—	4	2	2	—	1	1	2
35	Urgas ارگس	—	448	247	201	45	70	72	455
36	Zama Sheikh Murad زامه شیخ مراد	—	141	76	65	7	19	19	124
37	Karezgi کاریزگی	—	127	75	52	12	33	33	147
38	Ghariwal غزیوال	—	17	10	7	1	6	6	31
40	Anbar Askhobi عنبر آسخوبی	—	103	51	52	7	16	16	99
41	Sam Khel سام خیل	—	197	115	82	13	39	39	194
42	Kan Adinazai کان ادینه زئی	—	120	60	60	2	21	21	137
43	Tor Tangi تور تنگی	—	112	60	52	2	15	15	100
44	Chinah Gat چینه گٹ	—	247	121	126	4	38	46	298
45	Sira Khula سیره خوله	—	18	10	8	—	3	3	21
46	Inzir Kachh انذر کچھ	—	227	122	105	4	17	17	120
47	Murgh Marzghan مرغه مرزغن	—	119	73	46	—	35	40	168
6	**Kan Mehtarzai** کان مہترزئی	—	1074	582	492	63	233	223	1235
1	Tor Aghbargi تور اغبرگی	—	54	34	20	1	14	14	51
2	Yaqooba یعقوبه	—	76	45	31	—	16	16	90
3	Ikhtiar Karez اخطیار کاریز	—	178	92	86	1	22	22	172
4	Idris Talri ادریس تلری	—	132	65	63	2	29	29	156
5	Murgha Mehtarzai مرغه مہتر زئی	—	754	397	357	19	123	123	742

VILLAGE STATISTICS - HINDU BAGH TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
7	Asozai Talri آسوزئی تلری	—	309	174	135	14	44	44	351
8	Firozi Kan فیروزی‌کان	—	275	145	130	31	42	42	266
9	Laluzai Karez لالوزئی کاریز	—	132	73	59	3	25	25	147
10	Yaqub Karez یعقوب کاریز	—	132	69	63	5	16	16	91
	Kanchogi کنچوغی								
11	Yasini یسینی	—	34	21	13	1	3	3	32
12	Wuch Zawar وچ زور	—	117	63	54	1	20	20	119
13	Mulla Sheikh ملاشیخ	—	156	83	73	2	40	40	240
14	Ghut Teza غټ تیژه	—	534	274	260	8	136	136	833
15	Murgha Bakalzai مرغه بکلزئی	—	88	48	40	2	18	18	116
16	Kach Mullazai کچه ملا زئی	—	373	176	197	5	59	59	372
17	Ragha Bakalzai راغه بکلزئی	—	524	245	279	9	97	97	574
	Nasai نسئی								
48	Chrma چرما	—	310	166	144	11	36	36	204
49	Ghund Manah غنډمنه	—	383	211	172	1	63	63	365
50	Bagh Wiala باغ وباله	—	155	89	66	5	32	32	162
51	Kazha کژه	—	1155	631	524	41	176	176	846
52	Shina Khowrha شینه خوړه	—	324	187	137	19	51	51	311
53	Bart Chinah برت چینه	—	245	127	118	7	44	44	244
54	Malkhozai ملخوزگی	—	39	24	15	—	7	7	34
55	**Kohlichina** کوهلی‌چینه	—	60	36	24	1	12	12	54
56	Uskhobi Roshan اسخوبی روشن	—	23	13	10	—	4	4	23
57	Lawani لوانی	—	13	7	6	—	2	2	9
58	Roghani روغانی	—	104	62	42	2	24	24	98
59	Mehrali Chinah مهر علی چینه	—	25	16	9	—	8	8	34

VILLAGE STATISTICS - HINDU BAGH TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
60	Uskhobi Ghunz اسخوبی غنز	—	33	17	16	1	6	6	31
61	Murghakai مرغکئی	—	130	74	56	1	17	17	129
62	Andarbis اندریس	—	287	148	139	1	45	45	293
63	Nakroz نکروز	—	112	65	47	3	20	20	116
64	Shin Shob شین شوب	—	142	78	64	1	24	24	148
65	Hussaini حسینی	—	9	4	5	—	3	3	16
66	Warazrob وڑزروب	—	70	38	32	—	18	18	78
67	Kozh Kachh کوژ کچھ	—	215	112	103	4	37	37	294
68	Zarh Ghez زرغر	—	245	136	109	4	45	45	242
69	Mugha Faqirzai موغه فقیر زئی	—	368	241	127	19	61	61	418
70	Jungal جنگل	—	162	87	75	2	29	29	168
71	Mughal Chinah مغل چینه	—	77	40	37	—	15	15	84
72	Silk سلک	—	88	52	36	—	15	15	79
73	Babu Chinah بابو چینه	—	277	154	123	7	44	44	227
74	Sur Ragha سور راغه	—	28	16	12	—	4	4	29
75	Gar Sumalan گر سمالن	—	280	148	132	3	63	63	381
76	Kajir کجیر	—	323	157	166	14	60	60	384
77	Taghartu تغرتو	—	53	30	23	4	11	11	73
78	Uskhobi Mir Afzal اسخوبی میر افضل	—	157	82	75	1	33	23	164
79	Loi Band لوئی بند	—	330	161	169	11	73	73	445
80	Qutab Uskhob قطب اسخوبی	—	73	37	36	1	16	16	85
81	Zarhpan ژرپان	—	224	119	105	7	40	40	249
82	Kurhum کڑھم	—	177	92	85	—	36	36	176
83	Warha Tilri واڑہ تیلری	—	525	276	249	13	89	89	668

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KILLA SAIFULLAH TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Localty and local details	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	Killa Saifullah Tehsil قلعه سیف الله تحصیل	18252	10289	7963	—	—	—	—
	Killa Saifullah Tehsil (Rural) قلعه سیف الله تحصیل دیہاتی	17697	9902	7795	—	—	—	—
	Killa Saifullah Tehsil (Urban) قلعه سیف الله تحصیل شہری	555	387	168	113	235	283	407
1	**Killa Saifullah Civil Station** قلعه سیف الله سول سٹیشن	555	387	168	113	235	283	407

KILLA SAIFULLAH QANUNGO HALQA قلعه سیف الله قانونگو حلقه

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
	*** Killa Saifullah Sadar** قلعه سیف الله صدر								
1	Bandat Pitow Mirzai بندات پتاؤ میرزئی	—	208	110	98	13	23	23	100
2	Khushnobe خوشنوب	—	170	87	83	—	14	14	76
3	Zarha Manjra زڑہ منجرہ	—	48	28	20	1	15	15	64
4	Manu Karez مانو کاریز	—	41	25	16	—	14	14	66
5	Zarghun Karez زرغون کاریز				Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
6	Nobki Manjra نوبکی منجرہ	—	6	4	2	—	11	11	47
7	Hilalah هلاله	—	15	9	6	—	15	15	50
8	Jawar Taraki جاوڑ ترکی				Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
9	Mirza Khan Taraki مرزا خان ترکی	—	29	17	12	—	13	13	99

*Killa Saifullah patwar circle is partly urban and partly rural. Killa Saifullah itself is urban and its population and housing data are included in Killa Saifullah Civil Station.

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KILLA SAIFULLAH TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the village and local details	Area in Sq.Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No of Houses	No of House-holds	Papula-tion
10	Passainzai Taraki پسین زئی ترکی	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
11	Maheen Viala مہین ویالہ	—	41	23	18	—	15	15	43
12	Passainzai Shina پسین زئی شمہنہ	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
13	Niw Gai Shina نیو گئی شینہ	—	62	34	28	2	6	6	46
14	Abdul Karez عبدل کاریز	—	178	103	75	9	41	41	163
15	Tor Kan تورکان	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
16	Bandat Passinzai بندات پسین زئی	—	75	43	32	2	21	21	95
17	Bandat Mirzai بندات میرزئی	—	281	154	127	4	32	32	146
18	Dilli Mirzai دلی میرزئی	—	57	35	22	7	5	5	38
19	Zarha Shina ژڑہ شینہ	—	16	11	5	1	5	5	16
20	Katkezai Shina کٹکے زئی شینہ	—	27	14	13	1	4	4	22
21	Yahyawal یحیاوال	—	86	52	34	—	19	19	79
22	Zarhai Fatozai ژرئی فتو زئی	—	33	17	16	—	12	12	45
23	Mat Khula مٹ خولہ	—	4	2	2	—	1	1	4
24	Dilla Jalalzai دلاجلال زئی	—	28	17	11	3	5	5	30
25	Kachhi کچھی	—	37	23	14	3	4	4	24
26	Dalezai دلے زئی	—	49	25	24	1	14	14	69
27	Dilor دلور	—	97	55	42	1	27	27	129
28	Sharan Massezai شرن مسے زئی	—	30	16	14	3	4	4	26
29	Rabat رہات	—	50	28	22	4	11	11	52
30	Bandat Hamandzai بندات ہمند زئی	—	86	49	37	2	19	19	90
31	Shangloona شنگلونہ	—	138	78	60	2	10	10	70

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KILLA SAIFULLAH TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
32	Uskhobi Shambe آسخوبی شمبے	—	30	18	12	—	4	4	30
33	Bandat Massezai بندات مسے زئی	—	191	104	87	20	35	35	193
34	Bahrwal بحروال	—	176	104	72	3	31	31	176
35	Karez Massezai کاریز مسے زئی	—	22	15	7	2	5	5	20
36	Zohr Lahore زوڑلاهور	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
37	Nawe Lahore نوے لاهور	—	66	38	28	3	12	12	48
38	Kamkai Viala کمکئی ویاله	—			Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
39	Ghuti غٹی	—	120	70	50	17	20	20	108
40	Talri Shingu تلری شین گو	—	119	66	53	20	19	19	98
41	Assewal اسےوال	—	17	11	6	1	2	2	12
42	Kashmir Viala کشمیر ویاله	—	65	40	25	4	14	14	63
43	Manki Viala مانکی ویاله	—	89	47	42	15	19	19	70
50	**Akhtarzai** اخترزئی	—	317	179	138	9	44	44	243
44	Bahader Wal بهادر وال	—	68	34	34	6	10	10	55
45	Zharri Daulatzai ژڑی دولت زئی	—	30	15	15	—	9	10	43
46	Khosti خوستی	—	21	13	8	1	3	3	3
47	Mangus منگس	—	77	44	33	—	10	10	61
48	Nishpah نشپه	—	196	97	99	2	46	46	206
49	Soghai سوغئے	—	45	24	21	1	4	4	14
51	Dobundi Akhtarzai دوبندی اخترزئی	—	408	216	192	—	78	78	411
52	Alozai الوزئی	—	270	156	114	7	44	44	249

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KILLA SAIFULLAH TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq. Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
53	Zarki Khandki زڑکی خنڈقی	—	509	275	234	—	107	107	529
54	Ali Khail علی خیل	—	742	414	328	39	125	125	434
55	Mohammad Akbar Karez محمد اکبر کاریز	—	Uninhabited				بے چراغ		
56	Killa Saifullah Railway Gang Huts قلعه سیف الله ریلوے گنگ هٹس	—	117	84	33	—	138	138	179
57	**Bartkhail** برت خیل	—	505	283	222	12	103	103	533
58	Rustamzai رستم زئی	—	440	252	188	9	64	64	352
59	Towda Safarzai توڈا سفر زئی	—	393	223	170	8	71	71	347
60	Towda Gulazai توڈه گلا زئی	—	40	21	19	—	9	9	38
69	**Batuzai** باتوزئی	—	1241	683	558	5	225	228	1168
61	Gawal Haidarzai گوال حیدر زئی	—	644	363	281	23	113	133	676
62	Ghibzai غیب زئی	—	257	135	122	4	40	40	159
63	Sibzai سیب زئی	—	385	219	166	11	54	54	385
64	Tanishpah تانشپه	—	1115	644	471	42	1	1	4
65	Andoba اندوبه	—	279	150	129	5	51	51	283
66	Tubli تبلی	—	677	373	304	10	181	181	945
67	Rodjogizai رود جوگیزئی	—	2199	1191	1008	52	318	349	1729
68	Nawah ناوه	—	376	213	163	1	1	1	4
	Musafir Pur مسافر پور								
70	Talaq Mohammadzai تلاق محمد زئی	—	415	255	160	74	68	69	372
71	Tang Haiderzai تنگ حیدر زئی	—	266	161	105	6	47	47	240

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KILLA SAIFULLAH TEHSIL

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Sq.Miles	Population 1961				Housing Census 1960		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Popula-tion
72	Gowal Ismailzai گوال اسماعیل زئی	—	972	573	399	31	159	164	862
73	Bandat Gowal Ismailzai بندات گوال اسماعیل زئی	—	567	336	231	15	128	131	656
74	Girdi Massazai گردی مسے زئی	—	181	91	90	5	28	28	156
75	Ghorizai غوری زئی	—	1158	614	544	19	149	149	793

CENSUS ORGANISATION, WEST PAKISTAN

A—Enumeration Period

DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS

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

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

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
North Waziristan	671	(*i*) Capt. Sibghat Ullah Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, North Waziristan.
		(*ii*) Khan Saad Ullah Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, North Waziristan.
		(*iii*) Khan Zaffar Ali Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, North Waziristan.
South Waziristan	681	Mr. Izzat Bakhsh Awan, P.C.S., Political Agent, South Waziristan.
Campbellpur	211	(*i*) Mr. Muhammad Yunus Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Campbellpur.
		(*ii*) Khan Tariq Ismail Khan, P. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Campbellpur.
	212	Mr. K. Z. Durrani, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pindigheb.
Jhelum	271	Sh. Muhammad Tuffail, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pind Da dan 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.
		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	331	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.
		(*iv*) Moulvi Ghulam Nabi, Tax Supd., Lahore Corporation.
		(*v*) Mr. Mahboob Ali, Assessor, Lahore Corporation.
		(*vi*) Mr. M.A. Rashid, Junior Assistant Secretary, I, Lahore Corporation.
	333	Mr. A.M. Khan Executive Officer, Lahore Cantt.
	334	Syed Shahid Hussain, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur.
Montgomery	341	Hafiz Muhammad Ishaq, P.C.S., Colony Assistant, Montgomery.
	342	Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Khan, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pakpattan.
	343	Khan Iftikhar Ahmad Khan, P.C.S.. Revenue Assistant, Montgomery.
	344	Malik Muhammad Yar Bundial, P.C.S., Chairman Municipal Committee, Montgomery.
Multan	371	Ch. Muhammad Rafiq, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Khanewal.
	372	Malik Mahboob Khan, P.C.S., Colony Assistant, Multan.
	373	Malik Sikandar Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, II, Multan.
	374	Khan Abdul Rauf Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, I, Multan.

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

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

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

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

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Kharan	601	Nawabzada Jahangir Shah, Deputy Commissioner, Kharan.
Mekran	611	Mirza Nusrat Ullah Khan, Nazim Katch, Mekran.
	612	Mr. Muhammad Rafiq Khan, Sub-Divisional Officer, Gwadur.
Lasbela	581	Mr. Khuda Jan Muhammad, Nazim, Lasbela.
Karachi	691	Mr. Muhammad Amin Zubedi, Deputy Collector, Karachi.
	692	Mr. Mohd Sharif, Land Manager, Karachi, Municipal Corporation.
	693	Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, Chief Assessor & Collector, Karachi.
	694	Mr. Muhammad Aslam, District Census Officer.
	695	Mr. Mohd. Salim Bahadur Khan, Executive Officer, Drigh & Malir Cantts.

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5.	MULTAN	.. Mr. A. Hamid, Deputy Director of Census.
6.	BAHAWALPUR	.. Agha Ahmad Shah, Assistant Director of Census.
7.	HYDERABAD	.. (*i*) Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan, Assistant Director of Census. (*ii*) Mr. A. Hamid, Deputy Director of Census.
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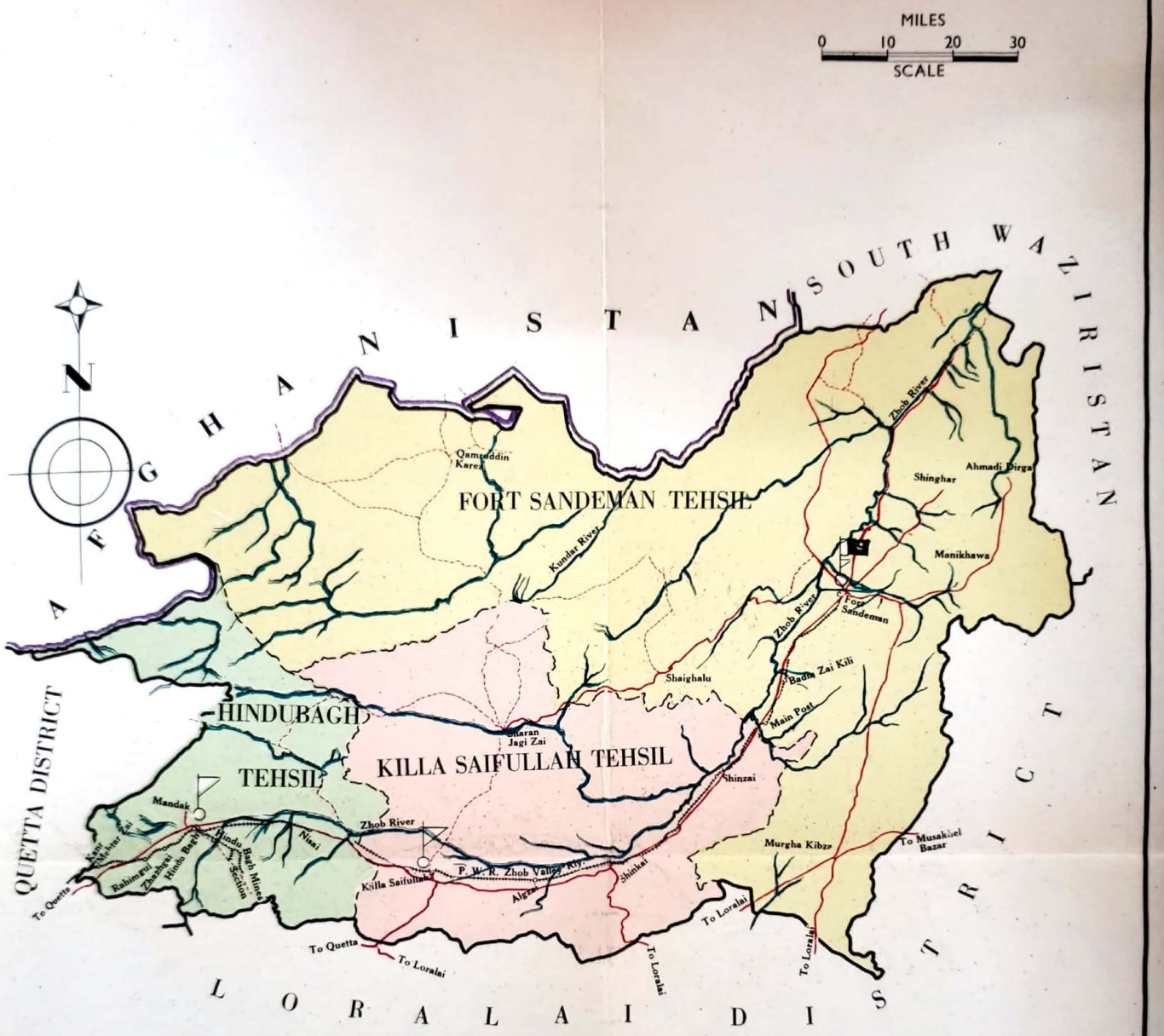
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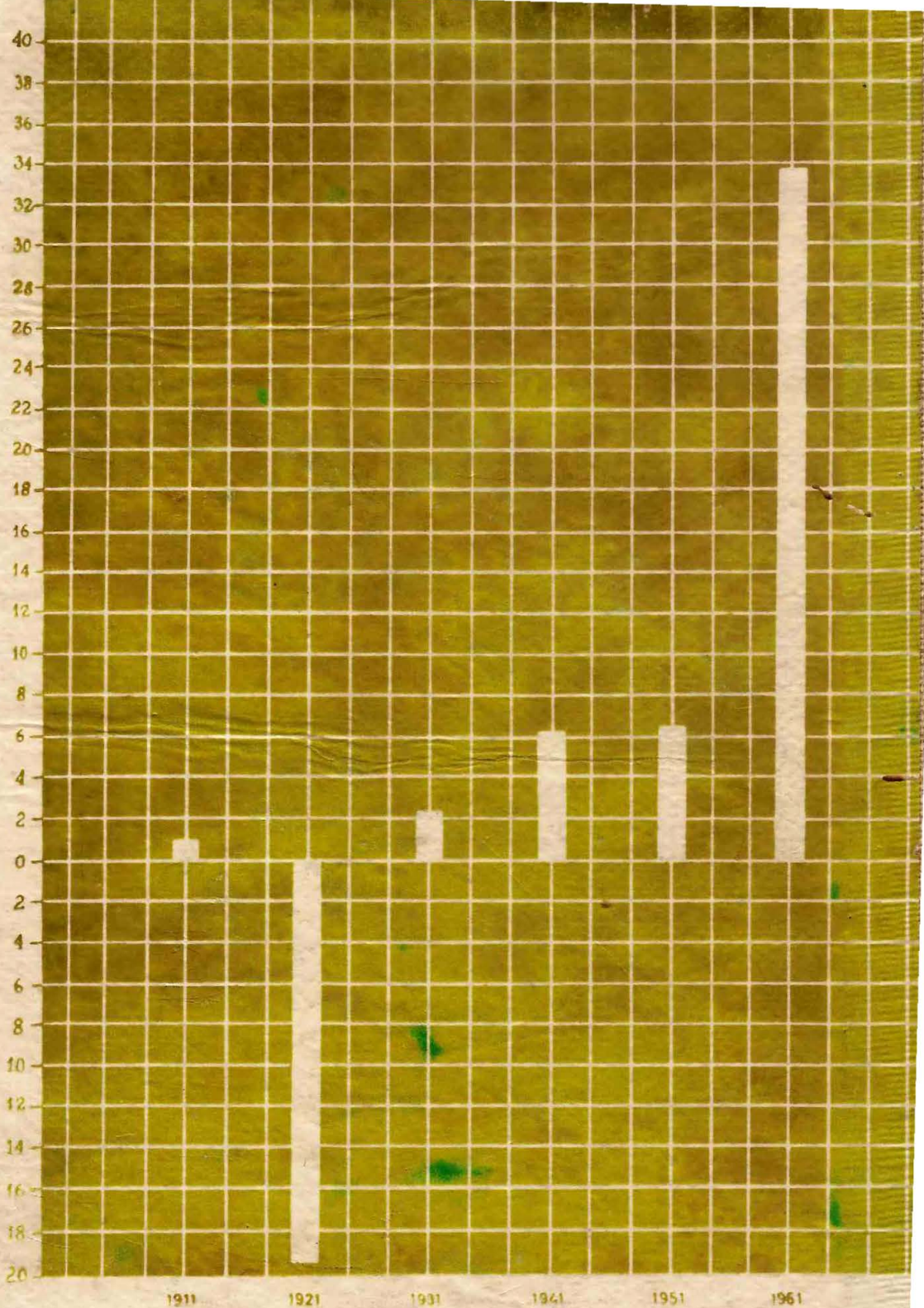
REFERENCES

- International Boundary
- District Boundary
- Tehsil/Taluka Boundary
- Metalled roads
- Un-metalled roads & paths
- Railway line with stations (Broad gauge)
- " " " " (Meter gauge)
- Rivers
- Headworks
- Canals
- Nalah
- Bridge
- Hill Country
- Forests
- District Headquarters
- Tehsil/Taluka Headquarters
- Cities having population 100000 and over
- Towns " " 50000 and under 100000
- " " " 25000 " " 50000
- " " " 10000 " " 25000
- " " " under 10000

AREA & POPULATION CENSUS – 1961

	AREA IN SQ. MILES	POPULATION TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
ZHOB DISTRICT	10475	87686	10830	76856
FORT SANDEMAN TEHSIL & SHERANI AREA	6378	51920	8058	43862
HINDUBAGH TEHSIL	1459	17785	2217	15568
KILLA SAIFULLAH "	2638	17981	555	17426

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