

M. Khan

CENSUS OF PAKISTAN POPULATION 1961



VOLUME 1 PAKISTAN

TABLES & REPORT

BY

A. RASHID, C.S.P.

CENSUS COMMISSIONER, PAKISTAN

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF
MINISTRY OF HOME & KASHMIR AFFAIRS

(HOME AFFAIRS DIVISION)

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

KARACHI

GENUS OF PAKISTAN
POPULATION

1961

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CENSUS DIVISIONS—ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS/AGENCIES WITH LOCATION CODE

Administrative Zone and District/Agency	Location Code	Census District	Administrative Zone and District/Agency	Location Code	Census District
	333	Lahore Cantonment.			
	334	Kasur Sub-Division.			
Sialkot District	30		Montgomery District	34	
	301	Sialkot, Pasrur and Daska Tehsils (excluding Sialkot Municipality and Cantt.).		341	Okara Tehsil.
	302	Sialkot Municipality and Cantonment.		342	Pakpattan and Depalpur Tehsils.
	303	Narowal Sub-Division.		343	Montgomery Tehsil (excluding Montgomery Municipality).
Gujranwala District	31			344	Montgomery Municipality.
	311	Gujranwala Tehsil (excluding Gujranwala Municipality). Hafizabad and Wazirabad Tehsils.	Muzaffargarh District	40	
	312	Gujranwala Municipality.		401	Alipur Sub-Division
Sheikhupura District	32			402	Muzaffargarh and Kot Adu Tehsils.
	321	Sheikhupura, Nankana and Shahdara Tehsils.		403	Leiah Sub-Division.
Multan Division			Dera Ghazi Khan District.	41	
Multan District	37			411	Dera Ghazi Khan, Taunsa and Jampur Tehsils.
	371	Khanewal Sub-Division (Khanewal and Kabirwala Tehsils).		412	Excluded Area of Dera Ghazi Khan.
	372	Vehari Tehsil		413	Rajapur Sub-Division.
	373	Mailsi and Lodhran Tehsils.	Bahawalpur Division		
	374	Multan and Shujabad Tehsils (excluding Multan City & Cantonment).	Bahawalpur District	39	
	375	Multan City and Cantonment.		391	Havelpur Tehsil.
				392	Bahawalpur Tehsil (excluding Bahawalpur City & Cantt.).
				393	Bahawalpur City & Cantonment.
				394	Ahmedpur East Tehsil.
				395	Cholistan Area.
			Bahawalnagar District.	38	
				381	Bahawalnagar and Minchinabad Tehsils.
				382	Chishtian and Fort Abbas Tehsils.

CENSUS DIVISIONS—ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS/AGENCIES WITH LOCATION CODE

Administrative Zone and District/Agency	Location Code	Census District	Administrative Zone and District/Agency	Location Code	Census District
Rahimyar Khan District.	42		Tharparkar District	49	
	421	Liaquatpur and Khanpur Tehsils.		491	Mirpur Khas Sub-Division.
	422	Rahimyar Khan Tehsil.		492	Nara Valley Sub-Division at Mirpur Khas.
	423	Sadiqabad Tehsil.		493	Desert Sub-Division at Mithi.
SOUTHERN ZONE			Hyderabad District	50	
Khairpur Division				501	Hala Sub-Division (excluding Hyderabad Municipality and Cantonment).
Jacobabad District	44			502	Hyderabad City and Cantt.
	441	Kandhkot (Kashmore) Sub-Division.		503	Tando Mohammad Khan.
	442	Jacobabad Sub-Division.	Thatta District	51	
	531	Nasirabad Sub-Division.		511	Shahbunder Sub-Division.
Sukkur District	43			512	Thatta Sub-Division.
	431	Rohri Sub-Division (excluding Sukkur Municipality).	Dadu District	52	
	432	Sukkur Municipality		521	Sehwan Sub-Division.
	433	Shikarpur Sub-Division.		522	Dadu Sub-Division.
Larkana District	45		QUETTA & KALAT ZONE		
	451	Kambar Sub-Division.	Quetta Division		
	452	Larkana Sub-Division.	Sibi District	53	
Khairpur District	46			532	Marri/Bugti Sub-Division.
	461	Khairpur Sub-Division.		532	Sibi/Shahrig Sub-Division.
	462	Mirwah Sub-Division.	Loralai District	54	
Nawabshah District	47			541	Duki and Sinjawi Sub-Division.
	471	Naushahro Sub-Division.		542	Barkhan Sub-Division.
	472	Nawabshah Sub-Division.		543	Bori-Musakhel Sub-Division.
Hyderabad Division			Zhob District	55	
Sanghar District	48			551	Sherani Sub-Division.
	481	Shahdadpur Sub-Division.		552	Lower Zhob.
	482	Sanghar Sub-Division.		553	Upper Zhob.

CENSUS DIVISIONS—ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS/AGENCIES WITH LOCATION CODE

Administrative Zone and District/Agency	Location Code	Census District	Administrative Zone and District/Agency	Location Code	Census District
Quetta District	56		Kharan District	60	
	561	Pishin and Chaman Tehsils.		601	Kharan District.
	562	Quetta Tehsil (excluding Quetta Municipality and Cantonment).	Mekran District	61	
	563	Quetta Municipality.		611	Kech Sub-Division.
	564	Quetta Cantonment.		612	Gwadur Sub-Division.
Chagai District	59		KARACHI ZONE		
	591	Chagai District	Karachi Division		
Kalat Division			Karachi District	69	
Kalat District	57			691	Karachi Taluka.
	571	Bolan and Dhadar Sub-Division.		692	Karachi Municipal Corporation Area.
	572	Kachhi (Bhag) Sub-Division.		693	Karachi Port Trust.
	573	Sarawan Sub-Division.		694	Karachi and Manora Cantt. Area.
	574	Jhalawan Sub-Division.		695	Drigh and Malir Cantonment Area of Karachi Military Area.
			Lasbela District	58	
				581	Lasbela District.

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.

General

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

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. Dist.	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 respondent's 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 or 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
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PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS:

House No.	Write in the box.
Household No. (within the house).	Write in the box. (This will nearly always be "I" 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.

Elsewhere write name of COUNTRY ONLY.

Q. 4. MARITAL STATUS?

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 5. WERE YOU BORN IN THIS DISTRICT?

If not, WHERE?

If yes, ring round "Born in".

For other places in Pakistan write name of the District.

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

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

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 Pakistanis 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 is claimed it should be written in the blank box. If a person claims no religion, write "None" in the blank box,

Q. 8. DISABLED?

If totally blind, ring round "1" under "Blind".

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

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

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

IF NOT DISABLED PUT A CROSS IN THIS BOX

Q. 9. MOTHER-TONGUE?

Ring round the appropriate number under languages.

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

Q. 10. OTHER LANGUAGES YOU CAN EASILY SPEAK?

Ring round the appropriate number under languages.

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

Q. 11. LITERACY?

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

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

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

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

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

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 \checkmark in this box will clearly mean ability only to read the Holy Quran *without* understanding. Languages already ringed for "Write and Read" should *not* be ringed again for "Read only".

Q. 12. SCHOOL OR COLLEGE ATTENDANCE?

Are you *NOW ATTENDING A SCHOOL OR COLLEGE OR AN INSTITUTE OR 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 Madrassa 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.	Agr.	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 OR PROFESSIONAL (INCLUDING TECHNICAL) EDUCATION, if any, have you passed?

Ring round "1" under "Edu" 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 "middle" or the 8th class has not been passed in general education.

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.

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 'Abadi deh'.

(2) *Owner* of Agricultural land *includes* one shown as such in the Revenue records (khwat or khata). But it also *includes* Lease purchasers, Mortgagees with possession, Refugees and other persons who have 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 not working at present are you *LOOKING FOR WORK* for salary or wages or profit, etc.

If "Yes", ring round (1).

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 House-wives 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 OCCUPA-
TION?

(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, time keeper, etc.

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

INDIVIDUAL POPULATION CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1961

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

		Admin. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block												
1&2	Name				House No.	Household No.	Male											
	Relationship				Single	Married	Widowed	Female										
3&4	AGE		Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced									
	Years	Under one year	1				3		4									
		Months																
5&6	Born in				PAK													
7&8	Mus.	Caste Hindu	Sch.C.	Budh	Chr.	Parsi	Blind	Deaf & Dumb	Crip-pled									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3									
		Bengali	Punjabi	Pushto	Sindhi	Urdu	Baluchi	Brauthi	Persian	Arabic	English							
9	Mother Tongues		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
10	Other Languages		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
11	Write and Read		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
	Read only ...		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
12&13	Now going to School or College		Highest Grade passed in Gen. or Prof. Education															
	G	T	M	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	M.	INT.	D.	HD.	O.	Cert.	Dip.
				FIELD	Educ.	Med.	Engin.	Agri.	Com.	Law	Other							
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
14	Own Agricultural land in Pakistan.											Yes.	No.					

Turn over for persons 10 years of age and over.

INDIVIDUAL POPULATION CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1961

FOR PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE ONLY

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

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 be 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 rickshaw 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.

This 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 Labourer".

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

Q. 19. STATUS IN BUSINESS, TRADE, INDUSTRY OR SERVICE?	<i>For persons Not ringed "T" in question 16.</i>
(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?	<i>Only those persons who are ringed as "3" in question No. 15 should be asked.</i>
(i) Do you work as HOUSE WIFE, <i>i.e.</i> , 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 IN-MATE 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 overlooked. Also that no one normally resident

in the household who is temporarily absent and is expected back before the 31st of January 1961, is left out.

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 Supervisor's 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.

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)).

ENUMERATOR'S REPORT FORM

I.....hereby certify that I have taken the Census in the whole of Block No.....

(write the Code No.)

in accordance 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.

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)).

INDIVIDUAL TRIBAL CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1961.

1-2	Name					Male
						Female
3-4	Age	Single		Married		
		Divorced		Widowed		
5						
6						
7	Languages	Mother Tongue	Speak	Write	Read	Highest Grade Passed
	Arabic					
	Urdu					
	Pushto					
	Persian					
	State/Agency	Circle	Village			

CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961.

SPECIAL FAMILY SCHEDULE FOR TRIBES

District/Agency..... Tribe Section..... Sub-Section.....

Line No.	Name of Head of Household	Means of livelihood of the Head	Total Number of Persons in the Household (including Head)				Persons in Household		
			Male		Female		Total	Literate	Illiterate
			Minors	ADULTS		Minors				ADULTS
				Single	Married		Single	Married	
(Who can read any language with understanding)									

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

SELF ENUMERATION FORM

The Census of Pakistan requires that every person be counted and that no one be missed. This form is for persons whom the Census Enumerator cannot interview and obtain information in the usual way.

(One of these forms to be filled in for every member of your household who has not been enumerated already)

PERSONS RECEIVING THIS FORM ARE REQUESTED TO STUDY THE QUESTIONS BELOW CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THEM ACCURATELY

1. NAME of person _____
2. What is your present Regular Address in Pakistan? _____

(Write out full postal address in Pakistan)

3. Sex. Male Female
(Tick in appropriate box)
4. Age in completed years _____
(Infants under one year will be shown in complete months)
5. Marital Status Single Married Widowed Divorced
(Tick in appropriate box)
6. Birth-place _____
(If in Pakistan give the name of the District, if elsewhere give country)
7. Nationality _____
8. Religion _____
(Muslim, Caste Hindu, Schedule Caste, Buddhist, Christian, Parsi, etc.)
9. Are you disabled? Totally Blind Deaf & Dumb Crippled
(Tick in appropriate box)
10. Mother-tongue (Language first spoken in childhood) _____
11. What other languages can you EASILY SPEAK? _____
12. Are you LITERATE? Yes No. If yes, in what languages _____
- 12(a) Can you read the HOLY QURAN with /without understanding?
(Tick in appropriate box)
13. Are you at present attending School or College? Yes No.
- 13(a) What is the HIGHEST GRADE you have passed in General or Professional Education? _____
14. Do you own agricultural land in Pakistan? Yes No.
(Tick in appropriate box)

APPENDIX-F
(contd.)QUESTIONS 15 TO 20 ONLY FOR PERSONS TEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

15. Are you working for profit or wages? (1) Working (2) Unemployed, looking for work
 (3) Neither working nor looking for work
 (Tick in appropriate box)

QUESTIONS 16 TO 18 FOR PERSONS TICKED AGAINST (1) OR (2) IN QUESTION 15.

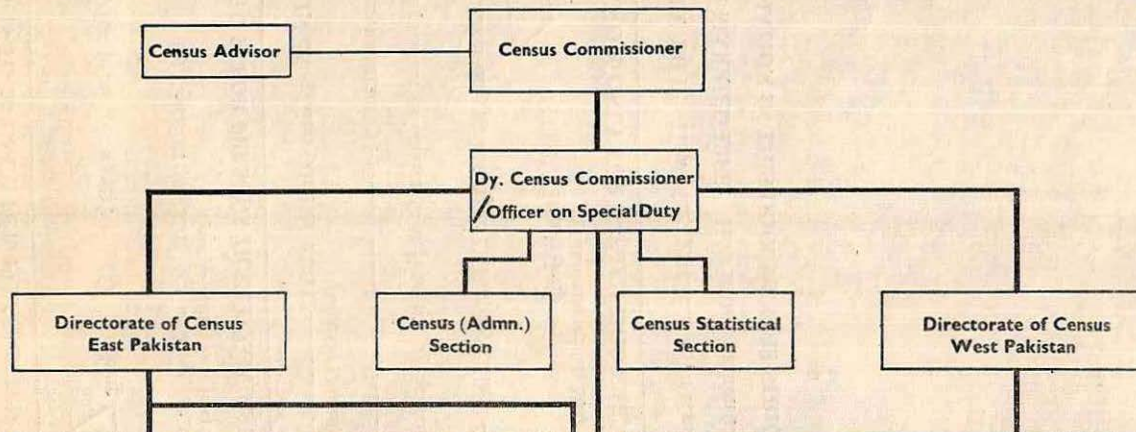
16. What is your MAIN occupation (kind of work)? _____
 (Describe precisely your work, trade or profession)
17. In what type of Service/Industry? _____
 (Enter the kind of product or service as well as the branch of Industry "as retail groceries" "paper-box factory", etc.)
18. What CLASS of worker do you belong to? Employ others Employee
 Own account Unpaid family help
 (Tick in appropriate box)

QUESTIONS 19 AND 20 ONLY FOR WOMEN WHO ARE, OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED

19. During your WHOLE LIFE: How many years have you remained married altogether? _____
20. During your whole MARRIED LIFE: How many children have been born to you alive? _____

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN SECOND CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961 POST ENUMERATION PERIOD ORGANISATION



HAND SORTING CENTRES							
Barisal	Comilla	Chittagong	Dacca	Jessore	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur
Asstt. Director (1)	Asstt. Director (1)	Asstt. Director (1)	Dy. Director (1)	Asstt. Director (1)	Asstt. Director (1)	Asstt. Director (1)	Asstt. Director (1)
Office Staff (9)	Office Staff (9)	Office Staff (9)	Office Staff (9)	Office Staff (9)	Office Staff (9)	Office Staff (9)	Office Staff (9)
Sorting Staff 107	Sorting Staff 114	Sorting Staff 82	Sorting Staff 64	Sorting Staff 82	Sorting Staff 102	Sorting Staff 96	Sorting Staff 81
Compiling Staff (6)	Compiling Staff (6)	Compiling Staff (6)	Compiling Staff (6)	Compiling Staff (6)	Compiling Staff (6)	Compiling Staff (6)	Compiling Staff (6)

MACHINE SORTING CENTRE Dacca	
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	1
MACHINE STAFF	108
OFFICE STAFF	15

HAND SORTING CENTRES								
Bahawalpur	Hyderabad	Karachi	Lahore	Lyalpur	Multan	Peshawar	Quetta	Rawalpindi
Asstt. Director (1)	Asstt. Director (1)	Dy. Director (1)	Asstt. Director (1)	Asstt. Director (1)	Dy. Director (1)	Asstt. Director (1)	Dy. Director (1)	Asstt. Director (1)
Office Staff (9)	Office Staff (9)	Office Staff (8)	Office Staff (9)	Office Staff (9)	Office Staff (9)	Office Staff (9)	Office Staff (9)	Office Staff (9)
Sorting Staff 42	Sorting Staff 92	Sorting Staff 27	Sorting Staff 94	Sorting Staff 96	Sorting Staff 96	Sorting Staff 88	Sorting Staff 23	Sorting Staff 60
Compiling Staff 4	Compiling Staff 7	Compiling Staff 3	Compiling Staff 9	Compiling Staff 7	Compiling Staff 7	Compiling Staff 7	Compiling Staff 4	Compiling Staff 5

MACHINE SORTING CENTRE KARACHI	
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	1
MACHINE STAFF	150
OFFICE STAFF	14

CIRCLE SORT PART 1
RECORD SHEET OF CIRCLE SORT

CIRCLE NAME	CIRCLE No.	URBAN RURAL	REGION	WHOLE PART
-------------	------------	----------------	--------	---------------

NUMBER OF RECORD SHEETS IN THIS CIRCLE

Part	1	2	3	4	Total
Sheets		1	1	1	

NON-PAKISTANIS IN THIS CIRCLE

During Part 1 of the Circle sort the Sorter will remove the slips of Non-Pakistanis and keep them separate from the rest of the slips. He will record, on the schedule below, the number of non-Pakistanis slips removed from each block and will note neatly in *red* ink, in the relative line and column of Part 1 record sheet the reduced total number of slips and the reduced number of non-Modal slips in the Block. The total population enumerated in each Block, including non-Pakistanis, will be shown in black figures. At the end of the sort the Sorter will hand over the non-Pakistanis slips separately and in due course they will be recorded on punch cards for any necessary tabulation.

No.	Block Name	Total Non-Pakistanis	Afghan	Iranian	Indian	U. K	U. S. A.	*	*	*	Others *

*Fill in as required.

Sorter

Supervisor

CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

FLOW OF WORK THROUGH HAND-SORTING CENTRES, PHASE III-B
LITERACY AND EDUCATION

N.B. Throughout this Diagram "Region" means "Sorting Region"

SLIPS OF EACH REGION FROM PART 3 OF PHASE III-A

Set aside age-group 0-4 for Part 6. X

Merge other age-groups into 10, pkts. making in all 40 pkts.

Sex	2	X	Religion	2	X	Age	10	=	40
-----	---	---	----------	---	---	-----	----	---	----

ACTION BY SORTERS AND SUPERVISORS

PART 1-A LITERACY BY AGE

1. Enter check figures

2. SORT each pkt. into 4; Writers, Readers, Readers of Holy Quran only (without understanding) and Illiterates.

3. Count, record and add; agree with check figures

4. Set aside Illiterates for Part 6 X

ACTION 1. By SUPERVISORS REST BY SORTERS

LITERACY SORT BEGINS

LITERATE NON-MUSLIMS

LITERATE MUSLIMS

PART 1-B RELIGIONS

1. Take slips of literate non-Muslims; Enter readers and writers (separately) in "check" columns.

2. SORT each pkt into 6; Caste Hindus, Scheduled castes, Buddhists, Christians Parsis, Others.

3. Count, record and add; agree check totals.

4. Merge religions and ages leaving for literate non-Muslims of each Region 24 pkts;

Sex	2	X	Religion	1	X	Age	6	X	2	=	24
-----	---	---	----------	---	---	-----	---	---	---	---	----

PART 2 LANGUAGES OF LITERACY

1. Take slips of literate Muslims; Merge age pkts into 6 making 24 in all (same as non-Muslims at end of Pt. 1-B)

2. SORT WRITERS } Muslims and non-Muslims separately;

3. SORT READERS } Count and record.

4. Merge Readers and Writers giving 24 pkts. per Region;

Sex	2	X	Religion	2	X	Age	6	=	24
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ACTION BY SORTERS

EDUCATION SORT BEGINS

ACTION BY SORTERS

PART 3 AT SCHOOL

1. Take slips of literates from Part 2 in 24 pkts.

2. FIRST SORT: Divide each pkt into 4; Attending 8, T, or M; Not attending; Count and record.

3. SECOND SORT: Divide boxes G, T, M into 7 boxes each 1-7 1—Passed in Grade 0 to 8, 2-7 Passed Grade 9 or higher; Count and record.

4. THIRD SORT: Divide box 1 into 9 boxes for Grades 0 to 8; Count and record.

5. Set aside Grades 0 to 7 for Part 6 X

PART 4 HIGHEST GRADE PASSED

1. Post literates attending from Part 3.

2. FIRST SORT: Divide slips of literates not attending into 8 boxes. 1. Passed Grades 0 to 8 2-7 Passed Grade 9 and upwards 8. No formal education; Count and record boxes 2 to 7

3. SECOND SORT: Divide box 1 into 9 for Grades 0 to 8; Count and record.

4. Add; check box 8

5. Set aside Grades 0 to 7 for Part 6 X

PART 5 CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS, etc.

1. Take slips of persons passed (a) Grade 8 and beyond (b) Grade 8 and no higher

2. FIRST SORT: Divide each (a) pkt. into 8 boxes for "fields" of Diplomas or Professional Degrees; Count and record.

3. SECOND SORT: Merge (a) and (b) pkts and divide into 5 boxes for "Fields" of certificates; count and record.

4. THIRD SORT: Reform age groups

5. Pass to Part 6 for 40 pkt. Sex Religion Age 2 X 2 X 10 = 40

PART 6

Assembly of Age Groups for Phase IV from slips of classes set aside at points marked X

ACTION BY COMPILERS AND SORTERS.

**LIST SHOWING NAMES OF OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF HAND SORTING
CENTRES IN PAKISTAN**

Sl. No.	Location of Hand Sorting Centre	Name & Designation
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EAST PAKISTAN

1. Dacca	Mr. A. K. Choudhury, Deputy Director of Census.
2. Chittagong	Mr. Kazi Azizul Islam, Assistant Director of Census.
3. Comilla	Mr. Jalaluddin Ahmed Choudhury, Assistant Director of Census.
4. Mymensingh	Mr. Md. Abul Hossain, Assistant Director of Census.
5. Rangpur	Mr. Md. Rustom Ali, Assistant Director of Census.
6. Rajshahi	Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid, Assistant Director of Census.
7. Jessore	Mr. Khandoker Abdul Kader, Assistant Director of Census.
8. Barisal	Mr. J. C. Bhaumic, Assistant Director of Census.

WEST PAKISTAN

1. Peshawar	Mr. A. U. Saleem, Assistant Director of Census.
2. Rawalpindi	Mr. Bashir Ahmed Khan, Assistant Director of Census.
3. Lyallpur	Mr. Sardar Mohammad, Assistant Director of Census.
4. Lahore	Mr. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi, Assistant Director of Census.
5. Multan	Mr. A. Hamid, Deputy Director of Census.
6. Bahawalpur	Mr. Agha Ahmad Shah, Assistant Director of Census.
7. Hyderabad	(i) Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan, Assistant Director of Census. (ii) Mr. A. Hamid, Deputy Director of Census.
8. Quetta	Hakim Ghulam Hussain, Deputy Director of Census.
9. Karachi	Mr. Agha Mustafa Qasim Qizilbash, Deputy Director of Census.

LIST OF CENSUS PUBLICATIONS
POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

I. BULLETINS

No. 1.	Provisional Tables of Population by Sex and Literacy Unoccupied structures, Occupied residential houses and Households	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	Re. 0.25
No. 2.	Final Tables of Population by Sex, Urban, Rural, Religion and non-Pakistanis	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1.00
No. 3.	Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 5.00
No. 4.	Population by Sex, Literacy and Education	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 4.00
No. 5.	Economic Characteristics	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1.50 (Paper bound) Rs. 2.00 (Card board bound).
No. 6.	Cottage Industry	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 3.00

II. REPORTS

Volume 1—	Population Census Report and Tables for Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
Volume 2—	" " " " " " " " East Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	To be published in June 1964
Volume 3—	" " " " " " " " West Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	June 1964
Volume 4—	Economic Characteristics Tables for Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	October 1964
Volume 5—	" " " " " " " " East Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	October 1964
Volume 6—	" " " " " " " " West Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	October 1964
Volume 7—	Administrative Report	..	..	..	..	..	October 1964 (For Official Use Only.)
Volume 8—	Housing Census Report and Tables for Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 3.50
Volume 9—	" " " " " " " " East Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 6.50
Volume 10—	" " " " " " " " West Pakistan	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 15.00

III. DISTRICT CENSUS REPORTS

(a) EAST PAKISTAN

Rajshahi Division

(1) Dinajpur	Rs. 4.50	(2) Rangpur	Rs. 6.00	(3) Bogra	Rs. 4.00
(4) Rajshahi	Rs. 7.50	(5) Pabna	Rs. 4.50		

Khulna Division

(6) Kushtia	Rs. 4.50	(7) Jessore	Rs. 5.50	(8) Khulna	Rs. 5.50
(9) Bakerganj	Rs. 6.50				

Dacca Division

(10) Mymensingh	Rs. 10.50	(11) Dacca	Rs. 7.50	(12) Faridpur	Rs. 5.50
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Chittagong Division

(13) Sylhet	Rs. 9.00	(14) Comilla	Rs. 7.50	(15) Noakhali	Rs. 4.00
(16) Chittagong	Rs. 4.50	(17) Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rs. 4.50		

(b) WEST PAKISTAN

Peshawar Division

(1) Hazara	Rs. 3.50	(2) Mardan	Rs. 3.00	(3) Peshawar	Rs. 3.50
(4) Kohat	Rs. 3.00	(5) Tribal Agencies	Rs. 7.00		

Dera Ismail Khan Division

(6) Dera Ismail Khan	Rs. 3.00	(7) Bannu	Rs. 2.50		
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Rawalpindi Division					
(8) Campbellpur	Rs. 3.00	(9) Rawalpindi	Rs. 3.00	(10) Jhelum	Rs. 3.00
(11) Gujrat	Rs. 3.50				
Sargodha Division					
(12) Sargodha	Rs. 4.00	(13) Mianwali	Rs. 3.50	(14) Lyallpur	Rs. 4.00
(15) Jhang	Rs. 3.50				
Lahore Division					
(16) Lahore	Rs. 4.00	(17) Gujranwala	Rs. 3.50	(18) Sheikhupura	Rs. 3.50
(19) Sialkot	Rs. 4.50				
Multan Division					
(20) Dera Ghazi Khan	Rs. 3.50	(21) Muzaffargarh	Rs. 3.50	(22) Multan	Rs. 4.50
(23) Montgomery	Rs. 4.50				
Quetta Division					
(24) Quetta-Pishin	Rs. 3.00	(25) Sibi	Rs. 3.00	(26) Loralai	Rs. 3.00
(27) Zhob	Rs. 2.50	(28) Chagai	Rs. 2.50		
Bahawalpur Division					
(29) Bahawalpur	Rs. 3.50	(30) Bahawalnagar	Rs. 3.50	(31) Rahim Yar Khan	Rs. 3.50
Khairpur Division					
(32) Jacobabad	Rs. 3.00	(33) Sukkur	Rs. 4.00	(34) Larkana	Rs. 3.00
(35) Nawabshah	Rs. 3.00	(36) Khairpur	Rs. 3.00		
Hyderabad Division					
(37) Hyderabad	Rs. 4.00	(38) Dadu	Rs. 2.50	(39) Tharparkar	Rs. 3.00
(40) Sanghar	Rs. 3.00	(41) Thatta	Rs. 3.00		
Kalat Division					
(42) Kalat	Rs. 3.50	(43) Mekran	Rs. 2.50	(44) Kharan	Rs. 2.00
Karachi Division					
(45) Karachi	Rs. 5.00	(46) Lasbela	Rs. 2.00		

LIST OF CENSUS PUBLICATIONS
POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN-1951

I. BULLETINS

No.1. Provisional Tables of Population	.. .. .	..	Re. 0.19
No.2. Population According to Religion	.. .. .	..	Rs. 2.00
No.3. Urban and Rural Population & Area	.. .. .	..	Re. 1.00
No.4. Population According to Economic Categories	.. .. .	..	Rs. 1.50
No.5. Detailed Age Tables in 5 years age groups (Part I and Part II)	.. .. .	..	Restricted (not for Publication and Sale).
No.6. Demographic Miscellany	.. .. .	..	Re. 1.00

II. REPORTS

Volume 1—Report and Tables for Pakistan.	.. .. .	..	Rs. 6.00 (Cloth bound). Rs. 4.00 (paper and board bound).
Volume 2—Baluchistan and States Union Report and Tables (Quetta and Kalat Divisions & Lasbela District).	.. .. .	..	Rs. 7.00
Volume 3—East Bengal (East Pakistan) Report and Tables.	.. .. .	..	Rs. 8.75
Volume 4—North West Frontier Province and Frontier Regions—Report and Tables (Peshawar & Dera-Ismael Khan Divisions).	.. .. .	..	Rs. 10.00
Volume 5—Punjab and Bahawalpur State-Report and Tables (Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Lahore, Multan and Bahawalpur Divisions)	.. .. .	..	Rs. 8.75

Volume 6—Sind and Khairpur State—Report and Tables (Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions).	Rs. 10.00
Volume 7—West Pakistan—Tables of Economic Characteristics.	Rs. 10.00
Volume 8—East Pakistan—Tables of Economic Characteristics.	Rs. 19.12
Volume 9—Administrative Report.	(For official Use Only).

III. (a). Village Lists—East Pakistan

(1) Dinajpur District	Rs. 1.50	(2) Rangpur District	Rs. 2.50	(3) Bogra District	Rs. 3.37
(4) Rajshahi District	Rs. 2.50	(5) Pabna District	Rs. 1.50	(6) Kushtia District	Rs. 1.75
(7) Jessore District	Rs. 4.19	(8) Khulna District	Rs. 3.56	(9) Bakarganj District	Rs. 2.00
(10) Mymensingh District.	Rs. 3.00	(11) Dacca District	Rs. 2.50	(12) Faridpur District	Rs. 2.00
(13) Sylhet District	Rs. 3.00	(14) Tippera (Comilla) District.	Rs. 2.50	(15) Noakhali District	Rs. 1.50
(16) Chittagong District	Rs. 1.62	(17) Chittagong Hill Tracts District	Rs. 0.81		

III. (b). Village List—West Pakistan

(1) Rawalpindi Division (including Mianwali and Shahpur districts which are now included in Sargodha Division) Also available in District-wise booklets:	Rs. 5.00	(2) Campbellpur District	Rs. 1.00
(3) Gujrat District	Rs. 1.50	(4) Jhelum District	Rs. 1.50
(6) Rawalpindi District	Rs. 1.50	(7) Shahpur (Sargodha) District	Rs. 1.50
(8) Lahore Division			Rs. 6.50
(9) Gujranwala District	Rs. 1.50	(10) Lahore District	Rs. 1.50
(12) Sialkot District	Rs. 2.00	(13) Multan Division	Rs. 10.00
(14) Dera Ghazi Khan District	Rs. 1.50	(15) Jhang District	Rs. 1.50
(16) Lyallpur District	Rs. 1.50	(17) Montgomery District	Rs. 2.00
(18) Multan District	Rs. 2.00		
(19) Bhawalpur State (Now Bahawalpur Division) Also available in District-wise booklets viz:-	Rs. 2.50		
(20) Bahawalpur District ¹	Rs. 1.50	(21) Rahimyar Khan District	Rs. 1.50

1. A new District of Bahawalnagar was carved out of these two Districts after 1951 Census.

III. (c). North West Frontier Province

(i) (Now Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions excluding Frontier Regions). Also available in District-wise booklets:-				Rs. 8.00	
1. Peshawar District	Rs. 1.00	2. Kohat District	Rs. 1.50	3. Bannu District	Rs. 1.00
4. Dera Ismail Khan District	Rs. 1.00	5. Mardan District	Rs. 1.50	6. Hazara District	Rs. 2.00
(ii) Frontier Regions (The Frontier Regions were partly enumerated and partly estimated. The Village lists are for the enumerated areas only).					
1. Kurram Agency	Rs. 2.00	2. Swati Tribal Area adjoining Hazara District	Rs. 0.50	3. Malakand Protected Area	Rs. 0.50
4. Kalam	Rs. 0.50	5. Chitral State	Rs. 1.00	6. Swat State	Rs. 3.00

III. (d). Sind and Khairpur State (Now Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions).

Rs. 17.37

Also available in the District-wise booklets viz:-

1. Khairpur State	Rs. 1.62	2. Thatta District	Rs. 2.00	3. Dadu District	Rs. 1.62
4. Larkana District	Rs. 1.50	5. Sukkur District	Rs. 2.12	6. Hyderabad District	Rs. 2.75
7. Nawabshah District	Rs. 2.12	8. Upper Sind Frontier (Now Jacobabad) District	Rs. 1.50	9. Tharparkar District	Rs. 2.12

(The Village list for Sanghar District which was constituted after the 1951 Census is included in those of Nawabshah and Tharparkar Districts).

III. (e). Baluchistan Districts and States (Quetta and Kalat Divisions and Lasbela District Karachi Division)

Rs. 3.50

**LIST OF AGENTS AND ABROAD FROM WHOM GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN PUBLICATIONS
ARE AVAILABLE**

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1. Provincial Government Book Depots:—

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

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

Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, West Pakistan, *Lahore*.

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

3. East Pakistan:—

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

4. Private Booksellers:—

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Aero Stores, 170-Napier Road.

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

Burhani Paper Mart, Campbell Street.

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

Dacca Book Stall, Victoria Road, Saddar.

Ferozsons, Bunder Road.

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

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

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

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

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

Taher Book Depot, Tram Junction, Saddar.

Windsor Book Stall, Elphinstone Street.

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DACCA

Burhani Paper Mart, 11-Bangla Bazar.

Book Syndicate, 157, Government New Market.

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

Dacca Law Report, Shanti Nagar, Ramna.

Farco's Publications, 146, Nawabpur Road.

Knowledge Home, 146, Government New Market.

Mohiuddin & Sons, 143, New Market, Azimpur.

Millat Book Agency, Motijheel.

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

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

CHITTAGONG

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

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

Muslim Chamber of Commerce, News Front, 75-Jubilee Road.

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

Screen and Culture, Court Road.

MYMENSINGH

Osmani and Co., Station Road.

KHULNA

Abdul Qadir & Brothers, Old Jessore Road.

Court Book Stall, Jessore Road.

Khulna Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

SAHEB BAZAR

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

SARDAH

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

CHUADANGA

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

KUSHTIA

The News Agency.

PATUAKHALI

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

WEST PAKISTAN:—

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Ahsanul-Haq Qureshi and Sons, Kutchery Road.

All Pakistan Legal Decisions, 35, Nabha Road.

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

Book Centre, 49, The Mall.

Mansoor Book House, 2, Kutchery Road.

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

Nawa-e-Waqt Publications Ltd.

Premier Book House, 4/5, Kutchery Road.

Technical and Commercial Book Co., Chowk Dalgaran.

The Publishers United Ltd., 176, Anarkali.

The Punjab Religious Book Society, Anarkali.

RAWALPINDI

The London Book Company.

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

Victory Book Stores, Edward Road.

HYDERABAD

Educational Book Depot, School Road. The New Allis Stores, Jail Road, Near Tower.

MULTAN CITY

Raja Traders, Delhi Gate.

QUETTA

Aligarh Book Stall, Mission Road.

LYALLPUR

Danishmand & Co., Karkhana Bazar.

International Agency, Gujar Basti.

Jilani Sons, Katchery Bazar.

SIALKOT CITY

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The Ajaib Stores, Frere Road.

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

LARKANA

Mujahid Stationery Mart and Book Sellers, Bunder Road.

II. FOREIGN

All Pakistan Missions Abroad.

CORRIGENDA

Page No.	Line No.	Column	Correction	Required
I-1	22nd line from bottom	2nd	groups	instead of groups.
I-1	3rd " " "	-do-	each	" " eah.
I-2	5th " " "	1st	fertility	" " fertivity.
I-3	22nd " " top	2nd	143	" " 147
I-3	4th " " bottom	2nd	143 for 147; 1361 for 1351; 10,120 for 10,141 and 81,352 for 76,773 respectively.	
I-3	5th " " bottom	2nd	1,09,767	Instead of 1,09,761
I-5	7th " " "	2nd	1,91,119	1,86,540
I-6	24th " " top	1st	contrasted	costrated
I-8	14th " " bottom	2nd	to	" " to
I-10	21st " " top	1st	due	" " dut
I-10	15th " " bottom	-do-	Listeners	" " listners
I-10	11th/12th " " top	2nd	refrains	" " refains
I-18	24th " " bottom	2nd	arrangements	" " arrangement
I-21	21st " " "	-do-	attained	" " sttained
I-49	24th " " "	-do-	Part II	" " Part I
I-50	1st " " top	1st	insert'a in between 'is' and 'special.'	
II-1	2nd " " "	2nd	1,52,93,596	Instead of 1,52,93,591
II-1	6th " " "	-do-	66,02,924	" " 66,02,929
II-8	Statement 2.9	Under Col. "Percent variation" against Dinajpur Distt:	26.2	" " 26.3
II-8	-do-	Under Col. "Percent variation" against Chittagong Hill Tracts Distt.	34.0	" " 34.1
II-23	27th line from top	2nd	27.0	" " 27.3
II-36	32	Female 1961 Population	1,37,739	" " 1,73,739
II-37	44	percent, Increase/Decrease	26.1	" " 26.2
II-54	23	1911 Number	29,068	" " 29,086
II-56	39	1911 Number	1,56,852	" " 1,56,582
II-59	66	1961 Population	7,28,300	" " 7,28,310
II-59	66	1961 Number	1,23,793	" " 1,23,803
II-59	78	1951 Population	1,51,691 ⁶	" " 1,51,6916
II-70	25	1951 Population Both Sexes	28,212	" " 28,130
II-70	26	-do-	1,025	" " 960
II-70	27	-do-	171	" " 146
II-70	28	-do-	4,529	" " 4,436
II-70	29	-do-	343	" " 328
II-70	30	-do-	531	" " 525
II-70	32	-do-	10,282	" " 2,467
II-70	33	-do-	188	" " 186
II-70	34	-do-	663	" " 631
II-70	35	-do-	91	" " 81
II-70	36	-do-	666	" " 612
II-71	5	Khulna Div. 1961 Both Sexes	96,42,324	" " 96,42,334
II-72	44	Dacca Division 1961 Male	76,79,711	" " 76,97,711
II-72	45	Chittagong Div. 1961 Female	64,76,952	" " 61,76,952
II-72	75	Chittagong Div. 1961 Both Sexes	79	" " 70
II-73	47-48	Peshawar Div. 1951 Both Sexes	25,36,555	" " 24,88,694 { 7,012
II-74	78	Rawalpindi Division 1951 Both Sexes	30,84,974	" " 30,84,972
II-74	85-86	D.I.Khan Division 1951 Both Sexes	5,45,270	" " 7,846 } 5,34,334
II-74	91	Rawalpindi Div. 1951 Both Sexes	2,754	" " 2,759
II-74	109	Rawalpindi Div. 1961 Female	12	" " 10
II-77	137	Khairpur Div. 1961 Both Sexes	1,70,084	" " 10,084
II-78	172	Quetta Division 1951 Both Sexes	228	" " 288
III-1	6th line from bottom	1st	'Years'	" " yeas
III-1	5th " " "	-do-	99	" " 100
III-1	-do-	" " "	59	" " 60
III-5	Statement 3.1	Under Col. "West Pakistan Percent" against Age group 35-39	5.28	" " 58.2
III-6	Statement 3.3	Under Col. 'West Pakistan 1961' against Total (Female) 60 & over	6.41	" " 6.14

CORRIGENDA—contd.

Page No.	Line No.	Column		Correction	Required
III—8	Statement 3.5	Under Col. "25—44" against Rural Male	97,20,582	instead of	67,20,582
III—8	-do-	Under Col. "0—9" against Urban Male	19,45,453	" "	1,95,453
III—9	-do-	Under Col. "10—24" against Urban Female	29.30	" "	29.40
III—9	-do-	Under Col. "60 & Over" against Urban Female	5.01	" "	100.01
III—13	Statement 3.10	Under Col. "Divorced Number" against Both Sexes (Pakistan)	2,61,734	" "	2,61,735
III—14	Statement 3.11	Under Col. "Percent All Areas" against Both Sexes/Single	52.09	" "	52.90
III—15	Statement 3.12	Under Col. "1951 Widowed" against All Ages/Both Sexes	8.87	" "	8.17
III—15	-do-	Under Col. "1951 Widowed" against 55—59 All Ages/Male	16.77	" "	17.77
III—15	-do-	Under Col. "1961 Single" against Male 55—59	2.03	" "	0.03
III—19	Statement 3.13	Under "Numerical Distribution 1961" against Both Sexes, Single under 10 years	3,17,23,172	" "	2,17,23,172
III—20	Statement 3.14	Under "1951—Married" against Both Sexes 45—49	7.04	" "	7.06
III—20	-do-	Under "1961—Widowed" against Male 10—14	0.18	" "	0.81
III—34	27	1961—Widowed	1,28,693	" "	1,30,693
III—60	186	1961—Population	8,536	" "	8,356
III—60	186	1961—Married	3,405	" "	3,403
III—60	195	1961—Population	652	" "	1,652
III—61	189—190	1951—Population	1,24,670	" "	1,24,660
III—68	56	Col. "20—24"	18,542	" "	18,452
III—74	4	Col. "60 & Over"	47,53,152	" "	47,53,125
III—76	28	All Areas—Male	29,17,529	" "	29,17,565
III—77	2	Urban—Female	1,74,423	" "	1,74,432
III—77	2	Rural—Male	10,96,624	" "	10,96,627
IV—6	Statement 4.3	Under Col. Number of literates against Hazara Distt.	1,01,299	" "	1,01,229
IV—9	5th line from bottom	1st	attributed	" "	attributed
IV—14	6 line from top	1st	37	" "	36—A
IV—14	14th line from top	1st	PERCENTAGE	" "	PERCETAGE.
IV—14	8th & 12th lines from bottom	1st	Technical	" "	Techenical.
IV—19	Statement 4.16	Under Col. "Number, Pakistan" against Primary & below Middle	30, 54,213	" "	30,54,123
IV—24	Statement 4.20	Under Col. "Female as percent Male (Pak.)" against total literates	29.1	" "	19.1
IV—27	12th line from top	2nd	4.23	" "	8.23
IV—34	3rd line from bottom.	-do-	0.5	" "	0.08
IV—75	5	Under "Both Sexes 'Number'"	2,01,987	" "	2,09,187
IV—89	43	Under "1951 Educated persons—Total Educated"	35,07,924	" "	35,70,924
IV—106	1	Under Col. "III"	18,79,850	" "	18,79,950
IV—106	2	Under Col. "III"	13,83,605	" "	13,83,705
IV—119	1	Under "Pakistan 1961"	80,89,500	" "	80,98,500
V—4	7th line from bottom	2nd	51A	" "	51
V—5	2nd line from top	2nd	51A	" "	51
V—45	15	"12 year & over Both Sexes East Pakistan"	3,01,65,250	" "	4,89,58,922
V—45	16	" " " "	59.33	" "	96.30
V—45	15	"12 year & over Male East Pakistan"	1,58,67,367	" "	2,53,15,818
V—45	16	" " " "	31.21	" "	49.79
V—45	15	"12 year & over Female East Pakistan"	1,42,97,883	" "	2,36,43,104
V—45	16	" " " "	28.12	" "	46.50
V—49	1	"Other and dependents under 1951"	2,90,45,989	" "	29,04,45,939
V—58	..	"Cultivator—Owning all land tilled" against West Pakistan Male	17,68,348	" "	17,78,348
V—58	..	"Cultivator—Owning Part & Renting Part" against West Pakistan Male	6,21,606	" "	9,21,606
V—59	..	"Cultivator—Renting land tilled and also working for hire" against West Pakistan Male	70,906	" "	60,906
V—60	..	"Non-Cultivating Agriculturists" against Pakistan Male	5,20,589	" "	5,29,589

PAKISTAN CENSUS ORGANIZATION

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER, KARACHI.

	From	To
Mr. M.H. Sufi, C.S.P., Census Commissioner, Pakistan	15-6-59	22-10-59
Mr. R.D. Howe, S.Q.A., M.B.E., C.S.P., Census Commissioner, Pakistan	23-10-59	5-3-61
Mr. A.Rashid, C.S.P., Census Commissioner and <i>Ex-Officio</i> Joint Secretary	6-3-61	24-1-63
Mr. A.O. Raziur Rahman, C.S.P., Deputy Secretary (Home Affairs Division)	1-2-63	9-1-64
Mr. A.K. Md. Abdus Sattar, Deputy Secretary (Home Affairs Division)	18-1-64	to-date
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Mr. Muhammad Shafiqur Reza	1-12-62	to-date
Mr. Abdul Kader Faquir	1-4-61	1-63

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M. Khan

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INTRODUCTION

0.1. GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS

This report presents the final results of the 1961 Population Census, except those relating to Non-Agricultural Labour Force. The Census was taken between the 12th January and the dawn of February 1, 1961. The report is in five parts as shown below.

Part—I consists of the 'Introduction' and Chapter—I 'Geography of Pakistan'. In the Introduction a brief account is given of the Census Organisation at the Centre and the Provinces, and the techniques and methods adopted for enumeration, abstraction and presentation of data. In Chapter—II there is a brief description of those physical, economic and other geographic factors which have influenced growth, composition and distribution of population in the two Wings of Pakistan.

Parts II to V consist of the following Chapters and the sets of tables :—

Part II : Chapter 2. Growth, Distribution and Composition of population ; followed by Explanatory notes and tables 1 to 10-A (as shown in the contents) discussed in the chapter.

Part III : Chapter 3. Age, Sex, Marital Status and Disability followed by the Explanatory notes and Tables on these characteristics.

Part IV : Chapter 4 on Literacy, School Attendance and Education and Chapter 5, Languages followed by Explanatory notes and the tables.

Part V : Chapter 6 on Economic characteristics followed by the Tables showing the Broad categories of Economic status and the detailed classification of Agricultural Labour Force.

The data presented in this volume are given in detail for smaller Administrative Divisions in the respective Provincial volumes, numbered 2 and 3 for East and West Pakistan. References to these details are given in the Explanatory notes preceding each set of tables.

The Economic Tables about the Non-Agricultural Labour Force which have been prepared separately in the Machine Sorting Centres will be presented in separate volumes.

0.2. CENSUS BULLETINS

This report is being published nearly three years after the Census was taken. Realising that this will be rather late for giving important information about the changes in the structure and composition of the population within the last decade, a series of Census Bulletins giving interim information about the demographic characteristics were published as soon as that information was available from the processing Centres. Bulletin No. 1 was published on the 28th February, 1961, barely a month after the Big Count, making available the provisional results of the Count relating to total population, males, females and literates, by Districts. Bulletin No. 2 was published on 30th November, 1961, giving final results of the number of inhabitants by urban and rural, residence and by religion. Bulletin No. 3 presented the Main Tables on age, sex and marital status in May 1962. Bulletin No. 4, giving the salient features of literacy and education in the country was published in October 1962. Bulletin No. 5 giving the main breakdown of the population by economic activity and the classification in broad groups of economic status *viz.* Civilian Labour Force (sub-divided into cultivators, non-cultivators and non-agriculturists) and "other self-supporting persons and dependents" was published in April 1963. Thus the demand for quick information about the qualitative and quantitative changes that the population might have undergone in the years between 1951-61, has been largely met and the planners and the administrators were not made to wait for this Report for carrying on their urgent work.

The tables printed in Census Bulletin Nos. 3 to 5 give the data down to Sub-Divisions in East Pakistan and down to districts in West Pakistan with separate data for Urban and Rural Areas, cities and selected towns. Therefore, all these details for smaller Administrative Areas have not been given in respect of these tables in volumes I, II and III, with a view to economising by avoiding reprinting of details. References to the Bulletins have, therefore, been added in the Explanatory Notes preceding each set of Tables in parts II to V of this volume and those of the Provincial Volumes so that the readers may refer to the Bulletins.

0.3. PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

Unlike the 1951 Census and earlier decennial counts in British India, this Census was not characterized by the "Phoenix System". A small (although some times inadequate) staff was maintained throughout the Inter-censal period with the result that there was time for studying methods of Census taking in other countries, for effecting some improvements in procedure and bringing concepts into line with international practice, and most of all, time for planning an organisation and setting up a systematic operational plan.

To assure coverage of all places, where people might live, the entire land area including coasts and river banks was divided into small blocks containing on the average five to seven hundred persons, each of these blocks being the ultimate assignment of a Census Enumerator. Where available in villages, the excellent cadastral survey maps were used as a base for the block maps which were to show boundary, roads, water courses, important landmarks such as Mosques, Temples, Tanks, etc. Blocks were aggregated into Circles, Circles into Charges (which when possible corresponded to local political units, e.g., Thanas, Talukas, Towns, etc.), Charges into Census districts and these into Districts of East and West Pakistan.

As an administrative control, (which yielded the Housing Census as an important by-product), an advance listing was made of every dwelling three months before the Big Count. Since the Enumerators were used for this listing and numbering operation, it gave them familiarity with the precise Block and opportunity to bring to attention of their supervisors any problems of size or boundary which might not have been recognized.

0.4. SCOPE OF CENSUS

The 1961 Census was conducted on the *de jure* basis. Every individual who was resident in the country was included in the population of the area in which he usually resided regardless of his actual location at the Census date. The Schedule included questions on Age, Sex, Marital Status, Religion, Nationality, Birth-place, Mother Tongue, Literacy, Education, Agricultural land holdings, Economic Activity, Occupation, Industry and fertility of women. Special questions which were added in this Census were those on the Physically Handicapped. The questions on educational attainment were more elaborate and detailed than in previous years. For the

first time, attempt was made to get the number of educated persons in each of the various technical and professional fields. The Census Schedule and the Enumerator's Booklet containing instructions for the Enumerators are reproduced at the end of this volume. These will give a fair idea of the scope of the Census and the manner in which the questions were asked and recorded.

Requests were made to include various other enquiries in the Census, especially one relating to the number of discharged members of the Armed Forces. In my view, however, we have already tried to do a little too much with the available resources of technical manpower and material, and it will not be proper to over-burden the Population Census with questions which do not pertain to the main demographic attributes. In this connection it may be wise to consider whether a certain part of the Census could not be taken on sample basis as suggested by a few statisticians of note. This will no doubt call for a larger number of trained and experienced statisticians in the Census organisation and it is hoped that with the encouragement that statistics and Census are generally receiving, there would be sufficient technical strength at the disposal of the Census organisation to attempt enumeration of certain attributes on a sample basis thus enlarging the substantive scope of Population Census to an appreciable extent.

0.5. CENSUS ORGANIZATION

The 1951 Census Organisation had to be built up entirely from scratch following the traditions of the previous Indo-Pakistan Censuses. The second Census of Pakistan was fortunate in having a small Census cell in the Ministry of Home and Kashmir Affairs (Home Affairs Division) which was responsible for a good deal of preliminary work on the statistical and administrative side. This little cell was composed of a Census Officer, one Investigator and some clerical staff. The Census Commissioner was not inducted into office until 14th June, 1959. There have been three changes in the incumbency of the post of Census Commissioner, the first to come being Mr. M. H. Sufi, CSP. He continued in the post for only four months and was succeeded by Mr. R. D. Howe, MBE, SQA, CSP. Mr. Howe joined on the 23rd October, 1959 and was responsible for setting up the Census Organisations in the Centre and the two Provinces, and also for planning, directing and executing the main Housing and Population Censuses. I succeeded Mr. Howe on 6th March, 1961, from my

previous post of Provincial Director of Census, East Pakistan.

The Census Commissioner had no top-level adviser until the enumeration was over. The Deputy Census Commissioner, Mr. N. Shamsi, who had been associated continuously with the Census of Pakistan since 1951, was the only technical adviser on matters of statistical policy and planning. It was, however, felt that in order to strengthen the technical side of the Census Administration at the top, where the Census Commissioner is a generalist, it would be necessary to have a demographer and statistician of note to help process the data, and to classify, analyse and publish them in a meaningful way. Since the manual abstraction of data had already been decided upon, the choice of the first Census Adviser naturally fell on Colonel E. H. Slade, the first Census Commissioner of Pakistan, who had proved his mastery of the techniques of Manual Sorting and Broad Sheet compilation in the 1951 Census. He joined the Census Organization on 3rd February, 1961 and after completing his share of the job, left on 2nd May, 1962. As, however, the processing and analysing of the data was yet far from complete, Mr. Lowell T. Galt, Principal Statistical Adviser in the Central Statistical Office, joined as Census Adviser on 13th June, 1962.

The main burden of enumeration and processing of the data fell on the Provincial Organisations. As a matter of fact, the Census Commissioner's Office mainly concerned itself with the planning, direction and supervision of the field work of the Provincial Census Organizations. Following 1951 pattern, Karachi district, of which Karachi City was the main component, was constituted into a separate Census Zone. Being located at Karachi, this small organisational unit was directly under the supervision of the Census Commissioner.

One of the first steps taken by the Census Commissioner was to select and appoint the Provincial Directors of Census. I was selected for East Pakistan as early as September, 1959, but due to an important current assignment at that time as Provincial Education Secretary, I could not be relieved by Government of East Pakistan until 13th March, 1960. Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan, CSP, who was working as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, West Pakistan, Government, in 1959, was selected for the post of Provincial Director of Census, West Pakistan, towards the end of 1959, but he too could not take over the full charge of the post until 20th April, 1960.

He, however, carried on the work of the Provincial Director in addition to his other duties during the preparatory stage. Mr. Agha Mustafa Qasim Qizilbash, Superintendent of Excise, Karachi, was appointed Deputy Director of Census, Karachi, on 4th February, 1960. The Census Organisation during the enumeration period is given at Appendix 'A'.

0.5 (a). CENSUS DIVISIONS

Following the lessons learnt in 1951 Census and accepting the recommendations of Colonel Slade, it was decided to divide the Provinces into a larger number of Census administrative units than in 1951. Each Province was divided into Zones under a Zonal Officer. Each administrative District was also divided into a number of Census Districts to reduce the span of control of the officers concerned. In East Pakistan all the Sub-Divisions and the big cities, and in West Pakistan all Sub-Divisions, and the remaining Tehsils or group of Tehsils as well as all Agencies and big cities and cantonments were designated as 'Census Districts'. There were 63 Census Districts in East Pakistan and 147 in West Pakistan. Each Census District was placed in charge of a District Census Officer¹. The Zones and the administrative Districts comprising them, together with the Census Districts under each Zone are listed at Appendix 'B'.

The Census Districts were divided into 'Charges' under a Charge Officer. The Charges corresponded to local administrative units, e.g., Thanas, Taluqas, Field Qanungos' Halqas and Towns, etc. The Charges were sub-divided into Circles under Circle Supervisors. In East Pakistan the Circle boundaries generally coincided with those of Union Councils (big Unions were divided up) and in West Pakistan with those of Patwaris' Halqas. Each Circle was divided into 'Blocks' consisting of about 500 to 750 persons. The number of these Census Divisions in each Province is given in the statement below :—

	Districts	Charges	Circles	Blocks
East Pakistan ..	63	643	6,242	1,09,761
West Pakistan ..	147	1,351	10,141	76,773

Originally, following the 1951 procedure, it was decided to form a Block with 150 households. At the time of Housing Census, which was carried out in

Note : 1. District Census Officer has been briefly referred to as D.C.O.,

September 1960 in West Pakistan and in October 1960 in East Pakistan, the houses and households in each Block were numbered and the persons of each household were counted. The results of the Housing Census showed that in a large number of Blocks, constituted on the basis of 150 households, there were many more persons than could be conveniently enumerated by one Enumerator. It was at this stage decided that the criterion for forming a Block should be the number of persons as found in the Housing Census and not the number of households. It was however laid down that every village, however small, must be treated as a separate Block and the boundaries of Blocks and villages must not overlap. Bigger villages were divided up into one or more Blocks. Normally one Enumerator was placed in charge of one Block, but where the Blocks were smaller than the standard, two or more blocks were given to one person. Unlike 1951, no Assistant Enumerator was appointed as it was considered essential to make one and only one person solely responsible for the accuracy of Census in a Block. Reserve Enumerators were, however, appointed and trained as replacements for absentees and casualties.

0.5 (b). The Zonal Officers were drawn from the Civil Service of Pakistan or from the respective Provincial Executive Services. The following appointments were made in both the Provinces :—

East Pakistan :

1. Mr. P. A. Nazir, CSP,
Joint Director of Census, Chittagong Zone,
from 24-3-60 to 15-5-61
2. Mr. M. B. Alam, EPCS,
Deputy Director of Census, Rajshahi Zone,
from 5-4-60 to 31-5-61.
3. Mr. A. K. Choudhury, EPCS,
Deputy Director of Census, Jessore Zone,
from 15-4-60 to 23-2-62.

West Pakistan :

1. Mr. K. M. A. Samdani, CSP,
Joint Director of Census, Peshawar Zone,
from 6-4-60 to 31-5-61.

2. Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, PCS,
Joint Director of Census, Hyderabad Zone,
from 29-2-60 to 30-6-61.
3. Mr. Ghulam Husain,
Deputy Director of Census, Quetta Zone,
from 29-2-60 to 30-6-61.
4. Mr. Agha Mustafa Qasim Qizilbash,
Deputy Director of Census, Karachi,
from 4-2-60 to 1-1-62.

Mr. Bahauddin Ahmed, Deputy Director and later Joint Director of Census in the East Pakistan Headquarters, also acted as Zonal Officer for Dacca Zone. Mr. Shaikh Mohammed Sharif was appointed Deputy Director of Census, Headquarters, in West Pakistan. Although not a full-fledged Zonal Officer, Mr. Sharif assisted the Provincial Director in the organisation and supervision of Census in the Central Zone.

0.5 (c). All the District Census Officers in East Pakistan were taken from the Provincial Civil Service (Executive). They were selected by the Deputy Commissioners of the respective administrative districts and after approval by the Provincial Director of Census were formally appointed by the Provincial Government under the statutory powers delegated to that Government. These officers had their full-time substantive work under the Provincial Government mostly as Magistrates and general administrators. They worked part-time for Census in addition to their own duties but being local officers with a good deal of experience of the topography and people of the area, they proved to be of great help in the judicious delimitation of the various Census Divisions and in selecting the right persons for the responsible field work in the Charges and Circles. They were assisted in many districts by "Additional District Census Officers" who were drawn mostly from Provincial local executive officers placed in charge of the local affairs of a thana or a couple of thanas. The Charge Officers were appointed primarily from officers of field rank belonging to the various subordinate departments of the Provincial Government. The Education, Revenue, Registration, Food and Agriculture Departments provided the largest number of such officers. The Circle Supervisors in the rural areas with a few exceptions were appointed from the Chairmen of the local Union Councils.

Abbreviations: The Census Commissioner and the Provincial Directors of Census have been briefly referred to as C.C. and PDCs in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Similarly the Zonal Officers *i.e.* Joint Directors of Census and Deputy Directors of Census have been briefly referred to as JDC and DDC.

In West Pakistan the Sub-Divisional Officers and the Tehsildars formed the bulk of the District Census Officers. The system of general and revenue administration in West Pakistan being somewhat different from East Pakistan it was found more convenient to make the Sub-Divisional Officers and, where there were no Sub-Divisional Officers, the Assistant Commissioners or Revenue Assistants, were made responsible for the organisation and enumeration within the Census District. West Pakistan has a greater advantage in having a well established system of Revenue administration with a hierarchy of well-informed revenue officials in each Tehsil/Taluka. These officials, namely Tehsildars or Qanungoes, were appointed wherever available as Charge Superintendents and the Patwaris as Circle Supervisors. The Enumerators in both the Provinces were unpaid honorary workers. They were drawn largely from school teachers, minor Revenue officials and literate persons living within the Block or in the neighboring Blocks. It meant, first of all, that the Enumerator was invariably a local man, usually resident of the block or a neighbouring area. In rural areas he was often one of the few literate persons in the community and respected accordingly.

Advance planning also gave the Enumerators the advantage of a detailed and thorough Central Training Seminar held about a fortnight to a month before the final Count. This training consisted of lectures on the concept, definitions and procedure of Census taking and practice in recording information on the Census Schedule. Each Enumerator also received a pocket sized booklet well designed to refresh his memory on key instructions.

In West Pakistan the Circle Supervisor was the local Revenue official, who through long association knew practically every yard of his area. In East Pakistan he was in most cases the Chairman of the Union Council, an elected local official who, also knew his area from end to end. Close supervision, involving repeated rounds of inspection in the blocks no doubt enhanced the coverage of all persons known to be living in the area.

Similarly, Charge Superintendents and District Census Officers were responsible officials of Government at their respective levels. While most of them probably spent more time on Census than they expected to, and were often both hurried and harried in execution of their duties, their patriotism and zeal made a heavy contribution towards a responsible and responsive field organization.

There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of Enumerators were motivated by a sense of patriotism to give their time and energy in an honorary capacity for Census, yet it would have been unusual and unnatural if an insignificant percentage of them had not shown a touch of reluctance. Some of them had to be warned by the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer/District Census Officer under the Census Ordinance not to shirk their duty.

Suitable incentives to the Enumerators were also provided in the shape of :—

- (a) Certificate of merit signed by the Governor of the Province to all honorary workers.
- (b) Distinguished Certificate of Merit to 10 per cent of Census officers at all honorary levels for highly meritorious work.
- (c) Promise of recognition by Pakistan awards for outstanding service rendered.
- (d) Prizes, medals and monetary rewards given to the Enumerators after the completion of Census work by philanthropic and public spirited persons of all Census Districts in East Pakistan and Karachi and some centres in West Pakistan.

The other side of the coin was that in many areas (notably in cities) it was hard to secure enough reliable Enumerators on voluntary basis. With other activities on their mind, they could not give as much time and attention to the study of instructions as should have been given. The large cities, by their very nature present especially difficult problems of enumeration, e.g. identification of hundreds of temporary hutments in the mushroom growth of wayside "juggies" was difficult. So also was the feat of catching busy office and industrial workers in their houses, nor did they seem to have as much sympathy with the hurried Enumerator or as much appreciation of the importance of a national Census. Undoubtedly, these difficult conditions, requiring numerous "return visits" discouraged some urban enumerators who were not motivated by financial return to put in the extra time.

Of the 1,86,540 Enumerators only one of them was reported to have been actually prosecuted under the Census Ordinance for refusal to accept the Census job.

In urban areas the organisation of Census Divisions followed the general pattern. The Municipal and Town Committees were made mainly responsible

for supplying the officers at various levels. Towns and Municipalities constituted separate urban charges within the surrounding Census Districts. Similarly in the cities, which constituted separate Census Districts, Wards or part thereof constituted Census Charges. The entire Census Organisation down to the Enumerator was completed before the Test Census, held in May 1960. The Provincial Governments were requested not to transfer any of the District Census Officers or Charge Superintendents during the Census operation until the Enumeration was completed. The request was materially complied with by the Provincial Governments although some dislocations were created when the District Census Officers and some Charge Superintendents had to be transferred in the exigencies of public service on the eve of the Housing Census or in the middle of training of Enumerators. A Chart showing the Census organization during the Enumeration period is given at Appendix—A

0.6. TEST CENSUS

As stated earlier, there was sufficient time in this Census for planning the various stages of Enumeration in a reasonably methodical manner as contrasted to the hurry and rush of 1951. The Enumeration Schedule was worked out in the Census Commissioner's Office in consultation with the Inter-departmental Census Advisory Committee in 1959 well before the Provincial Directors were appointed to set up the organization in the field in the beginning of 1960. It was decided to hold a Test Census in two urban and two rural Blocks in each Census District in order to find out the public reaction to the Census questions, the capacity of the Enumerator to cover the stipulated number of households, the convenience and ease of using the Census Schedule and recording answers as well as to ascertain the correct administrative procedure in dealing with a vast army of honorary Census workers. The experience gained in the Test Census proved to be of immense value. The size and design of the Census Schedule came under the watchful scrutiny of the Census Officers at various levels and both were improved in material aspects. The public, in general, were made aware of the coming Housing and Population Censuses and were in a way prepared for the big decennial event of national importance. Administratively also, the Test Census focussed the attention of the Census administration on the necessity of providing sufficient staff, stationery and financial support not only to the part-time public servants but also to the honorary unpaid workers spread throughout the length and breadth

of the country. The Test Census was followed by a Census Conference in which the Provincial Directors and their Deputies gave their considered views on the various matters concerning Census planning and organisation in the field. The final Census Schedule was revised in conformity with the decisions taken in the Conference and the future line of action was set according to the valuable experience gained.

0.7. HOUSING CENSUS

In 1951 there was no separate Housing Census. The enumeration of the population was preceded by the numbering of Houses and Households which was then called "Household listing". In this Census it was decided to hold a comprehensive Housing Census to collect data regarding the size and composition of families, the number and type of houses and the materials used in their construction. In addition, the vital events, *i.e.* birth and death occurrences for the year were also recorded for each household. In West Pakistan the Housing Census was carried out in September and in East Pakistan in October 1960 lasting for 19 days in West Pakistan and 14 days in East Pakistan. A House was defined as "a structurally separate set of living premises, with an entrance from outside the building or from a common hall-way or courtyard or staircase", and a Household was defined as "a collection of persons living and eating in one mess with their dependents, relatives, servants and lodgers who normally reside together". Every House and Household was numbered in a systematic manner within each block. The Housing Census was preceded by a short training of the District Census Officers, Charge Superintendents, Circle Supervisors and Enumerators. The material used for House numbering was mainly coal-tar. This was provided by the Union Councils, Town Committees and Municipal Committees out of their own funds. House numbering in the cities was found to be much more difficult than in the rural areas.

The Housing Census was almost as big in its coverage and content as the main Population Census that followed a few months afterwards. It actually set the tone and created the basis for the bigger undertaking later on. The tempo of Census activity in all the Census offices from the Census Headquarters at Karachi down to the small office of the Census Supervisor in the field increased gradually from the moment the Housing Census started.

0.8. COTTAGE INDUSTRY ENQUIRY

Along with the Housing Census an inquiry into the incidence of cottage industry was also made. A Cottage Industry was defined in consultation with the Small and Cottage Industries Corporation set up by the Central Government and the Provincial Industries Departments, as follows :—"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 a 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. This definition differed materially from that actually obtained in the field. The inquiry therefore faced serious difficulties at the Enumeration stage because of lack of proper understanding of the definition by the Enumerator.

0.9. ENUMERATION DOCUMENTS FOR POPULATION CENSUS :

The main Enumeration Document consisted of the Individual Enumeration Schedule as adopted in the first Census of Pakistan. There were three kinds of Enumeration Schedules, namely the Pakistan Individual Enumeration Schedule, the Tribal Individual Schedule and the Special Family Schedule for Tribes. The three schedules are given at appendices 'C', 'D' and 'E' respectively. Of these the Pakistan Individual Enumeration Schedule covered nearly 96.4 per cent of the population. This Schedule was planned and designed in the office of the Census Commissioner as early as the close of 1959. The Schedule was made to conform to the Tabulation Plan, and was drawn up in consultation with the Census Commissioner's Advisory Committee which included representatives of various Departments of Government and other semi-Government organisations. The form and contents of the Census Schedule were put to a test for their adequacy, reasonableness and practicality in a Test Census in May 1960. In the Census Conference held at Dacca in June 1960, the Census Schedule was revised in the light of the experience gained in the Test Census, particularly with respect to the printing of questions on both sides of the paper which was an innovation. The Enumeration Slips were bound into pads of forty, stapled at the left paper corner to facilitate writing on both sides and to prevent loss or damage. As pointed out in the 1951 report these slips had the advantage of serving "both

as an original record of enumeration and also as a sorting medium avoiding the necessity of slip copying". They were also designed so as to reduce to the minimum the necessity of writing out answers. Out of the twenty-two questions as many as sixteen questions were self-coded providing cells with numbers which were to be ringed round according to the answers given. The slip itself did not contain full question on these heads but the "Instructions to Enumerators" which accompanied the slip fully discussed each of these questions, explaining how the correct answer should be recorded by ringing round the appropriate number. This was considered an effective way of checking inadvertant or wrong recording of answers by the Enumerators most of whom had little education and besides being honorary workers were absolutely new to this kind of job.

0.10. CENSUS PERIOD

Under section 3 of the Census Ordinance, 1959, an official declaration is to be made for taking of Census during any specified period. Considering all factors, the Government on the recommendation of the Census Commissioner fixed the Census period as the period from 12th January to the end of 31st January, 1961. Though the Enumeration was conducted on a *de-jure* basis, *i.e.* enumerating the people at their normal residence, yet the last date of the Census period was fixed as the date for determining the normal residence of floating population. As such, the population totals also refer to the position as it stood on the expiry of the Census Night, *i.e.* the date on which the Enumeration was completed. These dates were, however, not applied to rural areas of Quetta and Kalat Divisions and the colder regions of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions as the communication in these places was difficult during the height of winter. In the rural areas of Quetta and Kalat Divisions, Census was taken during the period from 1st December, 1960, to 31st January, 1961. Enumeration in the snowbound areas of Peshawar and Rawalpindi Divisions was conducted according to the Schedule given below :-

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Part of Chitral State | 1st September to 31st October, 1960. |
| 2. Oghi Tehsil and added area of Hazara District (except Kohistan). | 15th November to 15th December, 1960 |
| 3. Fifteen villages in Mansehra Tehsil. | —Do— |
| 4. Nineteen villages in Abbottabad Tehsil. | —Do— |
| 5. Part of Murree Tehsil | —Do— |

0.11. INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENUMERATION

The main source of instructions was the Manuals of Instructions prepared with great care in the Office of the Census Commissioner. The originals of these were in English but they were then translated into Bengali and Urdu in large numbers and distributed up to the level of Supervisors and Enumerators. Manual Part I contained the definitions of the resident population, residential areas, Census officers, and described in detail how the enumeration areas were to be delimited and house numbering, housing Census and cottage industry inquiry carried out. Manual, Part II, related to the enumeration period and described in detail the arrangements for Enumeration and Manual, Part III, dealt exclusively with the techniques and methods of training of field Census workers. The Manuals of Instructions, Parts II and III, were distributed to all the Charge Superintendents and Circle Supervisors more than a month before the start of the Census so that they could prepare themselves thoroughly for instructing the Enumerators in the correct way of taking Census. It was emphasised that if the District Census Officers, Charge Superintendents, Circle Supervisors and Enumerators did not master the instructions, they would not be able to do accurate work. In addition to these Manuals of Instructions, a handy booklet called the "Enumerator's Booklet" (Appendix C) was prepared and distributed to all Census officers from District Census Officers down to the Enumerators. This booklet contained a facsimile of the Census Schedule in the middle and all the Census questions were set out serially with detailed instructions how to put the questions to an individual and how to record the answers. The Circle Supervisors and the Enumerators were generally given Urdu/Bengali version of the Manuals and Booklet. It was not considered enough to distribute only paper instructions to a group of Census workers who were new to the job. A series of training classes were arranged so that Census officers of a certain level could train the next level of officers under them through lectures and practical demonstrations. A Census Calendar for Enumeration was drawn up showing when, and under whom, the training should take place in each of the Provinces. The Calendar required that JDCs/DDCs should train the DCOs and as many Charge Superintendents as possible at classes to be held for three days at one district headquarter in each zone according to a programme to be previously announced by the JDCs/DDCs. DCOs in their turn were asked to train the Charge Superintendents and as many Circle Supervisors as possible according to a programme previously announced by the DCOs. The Charge Superintendents

were asked to train Supervisors and Enumerators in as many centres within their jurisdiction as possible. The training at the highest tier started about the middle of November, 1960, and was completed by 31st December. District Census Officers were asked to inspect and supervise training classes of Supervisors and Enumerators.

Detailed instructions were given in Manual Part III (Training) how to prepare for, and conduct, the training classes. These specified that before the training classes began the trainers should have blackboard, chalk and duster and a wall diagram of the Individual Census Schedule properly exhibited. For facility of understanding the instructions were divided into appropriate class sessions giving detailed instructions on the various aspects of Enumeration such as the use of block map, time of enumeration, the persons to be enumerated and the meaning of every question in the Schedule. Finally, the trainees were given written exercises through a "Practice Exercise Book" containing questions and answers filled in dummy schedules. A practice enumeration was also carried out among the trainees themselves before the training was considered to be complete. Instructions were issued that no Enumerator should be allowed to do the enumeration work unless he had attended a training class and been certified to have fully grasped the meaning of all Census concepts and questions. From the reports of the PDCs, the Zonal Officers and the District Census Officers, it was confirmed that the training classes generally went off as planned. Problems of communication and accommodation, however, made it difficult in certain areas for the training course to be completed as fully as directed. In rare cases selected Enumerators could not attend the training classes and where this happened, the Charge Superintendents and the Circle Supervisors were asked to draw upon the reserve Enumerators (who had also attended the training classes) to do the job. By and large, the Enumerators understood their duties and sincerely tried to carry out their responsibilities but, as in 1951, some of them must have had only a somewhat confused idea of industrial and occupational concepts and some did not fully utilize their training in recording the educational attainments of the individuals. I can only repeat the earnest recommendation of Colonel Slade that the training classes should be well organized on official basis in several places within every charge and within easy walking distance of the trainees with sufficient time for theoretical and practical work. In this connection I strongly feel that the Charge Superintendents who are Government servants working part-time for Census should be allowed to devote themselves as fully as

possible to the Census work for at least *three months* before the Census date in order that they may effectively organize training classes within their respective charges. Lack of time and proper training facilities for themselves sometimes stood in the way of Charge Superintendents' giving as full and thorough a training to the Enumerators as desirable.

0.12. PUBLICITY

Coming as it does after an interval of ten years, every Census is an unfamiliar and sometimes vexatious experience for the people who are canvassed for specific information about themselves and their families. Apart from being new, Census questions also probe into very personal and intimate matters like age, marital status, education, employment and fertility of women. Thus it is possible for a Census operation to build up a sort of sullen resistance in the minds of the people. Unless counteracted by patient, continuous and tactful publicity to capture the imagination and interest of all sections of people the odds against a complete and accurate coverage can become very heavy. From the very outset, therefore, publicity was given high priority in the scheme of Census operations. The more important methods and media of publicity were the following :—

- (1) Radio broadcasts.
- (2) Newspaper articles and news items.
- (3) Posters, pamphlets and hand-bills.
- (4) Public meetings.
- (5) Group discussions with leading men from all walks of life in the district and sub-divisional headquarters in East Pakistan.
- (6) Meetings in the schools and colleges especially in East Pakistan.
- (7) Songs, dramas, and comic skits in East Pakistan.
- (8) Postal obliterators.
- (9) Cinema slides.
- (10) Census films in 35 mm and 16 mm.

As soon as the preliminaries were settled and the stage was set for house numbering and Housing Census, the Governors of the Provinces and the Census,

Commissioner went on the air to give the nation the first information about the big national event to follow. These radio broadcasts were followed at intervals by talks by the Provincial Directors of Census and other Census officers especially selected for the purpose. The stirring message of the President of Pakistan calling upon all people to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Census operations and to make it a success was broadcast on the 11th January, 1961. The Minister for Home Affairs also spoke to the nation through the radio on the 6th August, 1960. Special supplements of newspapers were brought out on the eve of the Enumeration featuring informative articles on the methods, purpose and utility of Population Census. The talks broadcast by the President, Governors, Minister and other officers were also published in the newspapers. Apart from the above, special articles were written from time to time explaining how Census was of the highest importance to every individual in the country.

Posters and pamphlets were largely circulated in every Census Circle of both Wings. The first of the pamphlets published by the Census Commissioner's Office was entitled "HOW AND WHY". It gave in an interesting manner a short history of the Census, the methods used to take it and its usefulness in the social and economic life of the people. In both the Provinces all the Deputy Commissioners issued hand-bills and leaflets urging the people to give every co-operation and help to Census officers and to be prepared to answer Census questions correctly.

Cinema Slides and Census Films

Cinema slides in colour with appropriate slogans in English, Bengali and Urdu were exhibited in all the important cinema houses of both the Provinces. The Census films called the "Big Count" of about 10 minutes' duration was made centrally with the help of the Department of Films and Publications. The script showed the Census actually in work in the field including interviews with individuals and families both in East and West Pakistan and tried to educate the people by appropriate suggestions about the meaning and purpose of the Population Census. The films were both in 35 mm and 16 mm. The 35 mm film was compulsorily shown by rotation in almost all the Cinema Houses of each District. Those in 16 mm were exhibited in the rural areas by mobile publicity vans of the Provincial Governments. The film was very well received everywhere and was a very effective publicity medium. Unfortunately, the production of the film took unduly long time and it was available for exhibition only about a fortnight

before the Census operation began. In order to fully utilize the excellent publicity medium like film, it is essential that they are made available for exhibition at least three months before the Census date. Production of a large number of copies is expensive and, therefore, a few copies that are made should go round to all the cinema houses of the Province before Census actually starts. Showing the film only once is not enough. There should be repeated shows especially in the main cinema houses of the big cities and towns. Repetition is the soul of publicity and, therefore, the 16 mm films also should be repeatedly exhibited in the rural areas especially in the centrally located schools and market places.

Other Media of Publicity

It is necessary here to mention that apart from the general approach to publicity through radio, newspapers, posters, leaflets, cinema slides and Census films, as stated above, the methods of publicity in the two Provinces differed in important respects. Dut to the distance from the Census Headquarter, East Pakistan was given a large measure of autonomy to plan its publicity programme according to the special needs of that Province. In West Pakistan it was found advisable to avoid printing any posters with human figures on them. In East Pakistan, on the other hand, the posters were designed with appropriate human figures and catchy slogans in Bengali to arouse the interest of the people in the Census. As Provincial Director of Census, I found it extremely useful to speak to the leading people at all the District Headquarter towns to make them conscious of their duties in the forthcoming Census. I also found that the best media for carrying the message to the largest number of families spread even into the remotest corner of the country was the school and college students both boys and girls. They were interested listeners and very eager to learn what Census was and what it did to them and to the country. I gradually evolved a question and answer hour with the students in all District towns and some of the important Divisional towns. It was never a serious discussion on statistics but more or less a 'give and take' affair on general knowledge about the People and their environments. Statistics of important countries of the world on birth and death rates, density, total population, urbanization, literacy interested these young people very much. As expected, they not only tried to learn from these discussions but also carried the information to their families and neighbours thereby disseminating Census information far and wide. Two Census Quiz Programmes

organised by 'Radio Pakistan' Dacca in the Dacca University and the Eden Girls College were highly interesting and created an appreciable urge amongst even distant listeners to know more about Census.

A very important innovation in this Census in the matter of publicity was the Census songs composed especially in the dialect of the district and the musical and comic plays staged in every Census district by the District Census Officers with the help of the local administration. The Census songs caught on like wild fire in many of the districts and the refrains were on the lips of every young boy who cared to sing in the street. In my opinion the song and drama publicity in East Pakistan was mainly responsible for creating such widespread interest for Census amongst the people. Colonel Slade was doubtful whether there could be any real "enthusiasm" for an unattractive, apparently unremunerative undertaking like Census. It will not be far wrong to say that close to the Census date the situation created by a thoughtfully executed publicity programme amounted to near enthusiasm in various parts of East Pakistan.

As enumeration drew nearer, the District Census Officers, the Charge Superintendents and the Circle Supervisors visited as many places within their respective jurisdiction as possible, addressing public meetings and holding group discussions. The Circle Supervisors especially were asked to hold at least one meeting in each Block after the training of the Enumerators was over. In East Pakistan two pamphlets with covers in vivid colours were issued, one before the Housing Census and the other before the Big Count. These pamphlets were not a matter-of-fact narration of the Housing and Population Censuses. They were written as stories with familiar characters but the theme was in each case the taking of Census, the manner in which it is taken, the people involved in such an undertaking, their respective duties and the benefits that accrue to the people from all these measures. The back covers of these pamphlets contained interesting population statistics *e.g.* density, birth and death rates, total population, etc., of various countries, especially of the Muslim countries and the comparative position of Pakistan. These created great interest amongst the people and in many cases have been preserved by those who can read. I mention all these measures in detail with the hope that similar publicity methods may be adopted in future not only in East Pakistan but also in West Pakistan for creating widespread interest in and gaining sympathy and co-operation for Census which is otherwise apt to be

regarded as a dry and unwelcome administrative measure and an intrusion on the privacy of the individual.

0.13. ENUMERATION

Enumeration was done by house to house canvassing. The Enumerator of the Block thoroughly familiarized himself with his area by preparing block maps and visiting the headmen and other important persons and finally by conducting the Housing Census which preceded the Population Count. Before he started enumeration, he was equipped with :—

- (1) his appointment letter as Enumerator ;
- (2) Enumeration Pads of schedules in sufficient numbers, received by him on the basis of Housing Census totals ;
- (3) Enumerator's Booklet giving him specific directions for recording answers ;
- (4) a black ball-point pen for convenience and clarity in writing answers in the cells provided in the Census Schedule ;
- (5) a Census map of the block to keep him within his boundaries ;
- (6) the original copy of the Housing Census Register which gave the number of the resident members of every household.

He was directed to go to every house and ask questions from the head of the household only. There is no reason to doubt that these directions were carried out faithfully unless there were overwhelming difficulties. From what I saw during my inspection tours and from reports received from other senior officers, it can be confirmed that the Enumerator visited nearly every household. It was not, however, unlikely that when the houses were found very close together especially in rural areas, the Enumerator might have asked questions from the heads of adjoining households also sitting in one house. This did not in any way detract from the merit of his work as it was not necessary for him to move physically to the next house only a few yards away to ask questions from the head of that house who was present at the central place. In urban areas, specially in cities, where every family is on its own and neighbours are not as closely attached to one another

as in rural areas, every household in tenements, flats and separate bungalows had to be visited. If the Enumerator found the head of a household (or any other reliable adult member who could act as representative of the head of the household) absent, he called back again. Enumeration was done in the serial order of house and household numbers assigned during the Housing Census. The Enumerator had clear instructions to include in the Census all persons who were "normal residents" of Pakistan and all visitors to Pakistan during the enumeration period. They were given the motto "to count every person but not to count anyone more than once". Every person was recorded in the area in which he normally resided and the Enumerator was given definite instructions that if a person was found absent temporarily from a household for a part of the Enumeration period he should be counted as a part of that household on return before the close of enumeration on the 31st January, 1961. But if he was to remain away at some other place in Pakistan until after that date, then he was to be counted at the place of sojourn with a "warning request" that he should not get himself enumerated again.

It was also impressed on them that no person should be cross-examined about the answers given by him. In order, however, to make it possible for illiterate and semi-literate persons to answer questions correctly, particularly about age, the Enumerators were instructed to start with the youngest member of the family after recording particulars of the head of the household. As regards literacy, the Enumerator was bound to accept the declaration of an individual but as stated earlier there was a built-in check in the very nature of the Census organisation against any significant error arising from intentional misstatements. Every attempt was made to make the recording of answers on educational level as easy as possible and there is reason to believe that generally the Enumerator had no difficulty in making the correct mark. In some cases, however, marking of the educational level as also of Diploma or Certificate in any professional or technical branch proved to be somewhat confusing to the Enumerators. In particular, the instructions for recording those persons who were educated in Madrassas and Makhtabs and had some Oriental degrees were not very clear. As a result, the degree holders in Madrassa education were in most cases left out and shown only as literates. The Enumerator found a lot of difficulty in properly understanding the difference between the occupation of an individual and the industry in which he was working. The question on economic activity also

created some difficulty for him. The classification of people into "working", "not working but looking for work" and "neither working nor looking for work" was done with a time reference of one week before the Census date, *i.e.* 31st January, 1961. This time reference, however, did not apply to agriculturists. Having regard to the economic condition and the way of life of the people of Pakistan, it was the intention to record all those whose main occupation throughout the year was agriculture as agriculturists notwithstanding the fact that they might have been employed in some non-agricultural work in the week preceding the Census date. The question on main occupation has been generally recorded according to instructions but again some difficulties were met with in recording those who owned lands but were neither cultivating it themselves nor were getting it cultivated "under their direct supervision", (in order to be able to claim 'cultivation' as their main occupation) and were themselves generally following a non-agricultural occupation like that of teachers, lawyers, grocers, etc. The Enumerators were told to differentiate between an actual agriculturist who conducted farming operations and one who was only getting rent for lands owned by him and supervised and cultivated by some one else. In the case of an operating or supervising cultivator also following some other occupation, the intention was to ascertain as to which of these he regarded as his "main occupation", the other one being a subsidiary occupation or means of income. The main point was that if anyone was devoting his energies and bulk of his time to a non-agricultural occupation he should be recorded as a non-agriculturist, although the ownership of land might be bringing him a sizeable income. The questions on economic status were asked from persons ten years of age and above and since all these questions were on the reverse of the Census Schedule, the Enumerator could do quick work as soon as he knew the age of the individual. The back of the schedule was simply scored through diagonally for children under ten years of age. In East Pakistan the question on economic status gave rise to embarrassment at the stage of Test Census as women doing household work only protested in a very decided manner not to be included in the category of "neither working nor looking for work", *i.e.* as economically inactive. To pacify them, therefore, in the East Pakistan Schedule a fourth cell was added to question 15 marked as "Women doing household work only". In that Province also a fifth cell had to be added to question 18 regarding agricultural status to show share croppers. The question on fertility gave a lot of headache to the Enumerators especially in orthodox and con-

servative households. It took a great deal of persuasion to make the head of the household give the number of children born alive to a married woman especially if she had been married before.

The enumeration went off smoothly and according to plan in all areas. It started on the dawn of 12th January, 1961 and the Enumerators were asked to report to the Supervisors personally or by telegram, telephone or messenger in the following manner : On the 14th, 17th, 20th and 23rd January that, (i) enumeration had started and was continuing ; (ii) the response was good or that some specific difficulty was faced, (iii) the percentage of the persons individually enumerated as of that date, (iv) any excess of schedules required over population shown in the Housing Census plus 10 percent reserve. The Enumerators submitted two more reports on the 25th and 29th January after completing their first and second round of visits. Elaborate time-table was laid down for onward transmission of Enumerators' reports from Supervisors to Charge Superintendents, District Census Officers, Zonal Officers, and Provincial Directors of Census. These instructions are contained in the Manual of Instructions Part II and the time-table will be found in the Census Calendar for enumeration period at appendix 'A' of that Manual. The various stages and levels of reporting as set out in the Calendar provided sufficient time for smooth, orderly and well-timed counting avoiding rush and hurry towards the end. As a matter of fact, in many of the blocks the Enumerators completed enumeration with about a week to spare and they devoted the remaining time in checking and rechecking their Schedules and in call-backs. Enumerators were asked to announce on the 29th of January, 1961, by beat of drum (in cities loud-speakers were used) throughout their Block that if any household or any person had been left out, the person concerned should contact them at an agreed central point such as a *Chowpal*, a village school or mosque and to complete the enumeration. On the 30th and 31st January, 1961, the Enumerators checked all houses quickly to ensure that none had been left out including new-born babies and excluding those since dead. On the night between 31st January and dawn of 1st February a final check was given to all those already enumerated and the shelterless and floating population were counted and added to the total numbers in the block. The whole operation came to an end on the dawn of 1st February. The Enumerators were also warned that in addition to normal checking and supervision, the Enumeration Schedules would be completely checked soon after the Big Count in order to assess

the accuracy of the Census through a Post-Enumeration Check. Thus every Census officer had to be on his toes in order to ensure that no defect was discovered in his work at that stage.

Self-Enumeration

Self-enumeration forms reproduced at Appendix 'F.' were supplied in sufficient numbers to the DCOs with instructions to make these available to persons wishing to answer by filling them in. These forms were distributed mainly in cities and big towns, but very little use was made of them anywhere. It is likely that if Self-enumeration forms are widely distributed and timely publicity is given about them, much greater use will be made of them in the next Census by the busy city and big town dwellers. It is suggested that instead of keeping such forms in the Census offices, which because of the temporary nature are not well known, they should be supplied to all post offices which every person in the locality is expected to know.

Preliminary Results

Normally the results of Census properly classified and tabulated in an approved form take months and years to appear before the public. It is, therefore, essential that the more salient features of the changes in the size of the population and its important attributes be made known to everyone with the least possible delay. With that end in view, the Enumerators were instructed to count all the Schedules in each pad and check the totals before recording them on the back covers thereof showing males, females and literate persons separately. These totals on the back covers were then added up and grand total recorded in the Enumerator's Report Sheet for the Block. Then Block totals were added to make Circle totals and the Circle totals to make Charge totals and so on until the District totals were reached in the office of the District Census Officer. The Enumerator reported his total to the Supervisor on the 3rd February. The Supervisor worked out the Circle totals and reported to the Charge Superintendents by 5th February. The Charge Superintendents prepared the Charge totals and reported these figures to the District Census Officers by 9th February. District Census Officers in their turn telegraphed the provisional results thus obtained to the Zonal Officers, Provincial Directors and the Census Commissioner by the 12th February. The PDCs separately computed the Provincial totals and telegraphed the results to the Census Commissioner by 15th February. Thus the Census

Commissioner was in possession of the aggregate figures of population by males and females and total literates by each Administrative district within 15 days of the completion of Census and was thus able to publish the preliminary results on the 1st of March for general information.

0.14. QUALITY AND RELIABILITY OF CENSUS DATA

Whenever a Census is taken, the question of its accuracy and completeness becomes foremost in discussion of its results. The First Census of Pakistan, in 1951, was taken under difficult conditions, not the least of which was shortage of time for preparation. Possibly nowhere else in modern times has a national Census of such a populous country been taken with only eight months for planning and execution. In spite of such difficulty and the generally fluid character of much of the population who were still in a status of refugees, a successful job was done. Colonel E. H. Slade, Census Commissioner of the 1951 Census, held that under-enumeration, though a factor, was probably most prevalent in the large towns and cities.

Since Census comes so rarely and reaches every individual it creates tremendous stir and interest in the placid lives of people in the villages. The Enumerator's house to house canvass soon collects a gathering of curious village folk. While this may distract from the confidential character of answers which the Census promises, it no doubt does make it difficult if not impossible for a house holder to give misleading or incomplete information in the presence of his neighbours.

Confidence in the results of a Census rests upon a number of foundations. One is development by planning staff of clearcut concepts and definitions which may be easily understood by Census enumerators and the responding householders. Another is the competence of the Census takers themselves, and this relates to their qualifications and method of selection, their motivation to do a good job, and the training which they receive. Closely related is the supervision given, particularly important at first line level, to assure rigorous standards of diligence and accuracy. The conditioning of the public to give prompt and straight answers through advance publicity can make a positive contribution toward quality of the Census. In the preceding paragraphs a brief and somewhat impressionistic comment has been made on each of these factors as they related to the 1961 Census product.

Post Enumeration Quality Check

Having presented the factors above which go to make up the "climate" of a successful Census, the question remains, "How good was the Census? How much reliance can be placed in the data?"

Modern census organizations attempt to answer such questions not by speculation, however well-informed, but by objective measurement through scientific surveys and quality checks. In the 1961 Census of Pakistan, a beginning was made through the institution of a Post Enumeration Quality Check (PEQC).

The objective of the PEQC was three-fold :—

- (1) To improve the quality of the Census taking by letting it be known prior to Census Date throughout the field organization that a systematic re-enumeration was to be conducted. Both deterrent and attractive motivation might be stimulated by such knowledge ; Enumerators would take care not to turn in fraudulent work for fear of being discovered and good Enumerators would strive for recognition amongst the outstanding ones who would be chosen for PEQC assignments (Note : the latter, unlike normal Census assignment carried a remuneration of Rs. 100).
- (2) To check the completeness of enumeration.
- (3) To assess the quality of the data collected.

The Census Commissioner (at that time, Mr. R. D. Howe) did not feel that he had technical staff to lay out and execute a full programme of representative probability selection but he specified that one Block would be picked for re-enumeration in rural area of each Census District and, likewise, one Block in each Census Charge of a wholly urban character. This selection was made in the Census Commissioner's Office and announced as the Big Count drew to a close, the resulting sample consisting of 143 Urban and 56 Rural Blocks in East Pakistan, and 506 Urban and 90 Rural Blocks in West Pakistan.

The re-enumeration was performed by Enumerators residing within the District/Charge who were chosen for their good work in the Census with the stipulation that they must not be assigned to do check

enumeration of the Block they had originally covered. Identical schedule forms were used to those of the Big Count, those in PEQC, however, being marked to identify them for later analysis. No additional training was given nor any special instructions regarding intensive search for missed households or for missed persons within households. Presumably the same definitions and concepts were to be applied in the PEQC as in the Big Count. One rather significant change had occurred, however, in reference period for normal residency. In effect, the Enumerator in the Big Count was told to fill up a schedule for :—

- (1) All persons who were normal Residents of his Block including any who were away from their homes but were expected back *before 31st January, 1961 (Census Date).*
- (2) Any visitor from other parts of Pakistan who did not expect to have returned to his/her place of normal residence until after 31st January, 1961.
- (3) All persons from outside Pakistan ; persons of no fixed abode ; and those who seemed to have no place of normal residence elsewhere.

Although the above date of reference was inapplicable during the period of PEQC (from 5th to 15th February 1961), no alternative instruction was given. PEQC Enumerators may have (a) attempted to replicate the household as they understood it to have been at the time of Big Count enumeration ; (b) set themselves a new terminal date—perhaps 15th February, or (c) included only long term visitors and normal residents found in their PEQC round.

Concurrently with the PEQC enumeration, a duplicate set of the original schedules for the selected blocks was copied out in the appropriate Charge Superintendents' Offices where the Big Count schedules then lay. Both the PEQC and Big Count duplicate schedules were then sent to the Machine Sorting Centres, either at Karachi or Dacca, and cards were punched for all the slips in both sets. The cards were then collated and comparative schedules were compiled. A comparison between the total number of persons enumerated in the selected blocks is given in the statement below :—

Comparison of Population Enumerated in Sample Blocks.

Locality	No. of PEQC Blocks	BIG COUNT		DIFFERENCE PEQC-BIG COUNT	
		Total	Total	Number	Per-cent*
East Pakistan					
Urban	143	60,104	59,106	-998	-1.7
Rural	56	24,889	24,539	-350	-1.4
West Pakistan					
Urban	506	2,46,061	2,45,182	-879	-0.4
Rural	90	44,346	43,932	-414	-0.9

*Big Count total = 100 per cent.

Further analysis by blocks in which PEQC either exceeded or fell short of the Big Count indicates that PEQC tended to "Pick up" more persons in urban than in rural blocks and that PEQC tended to turn up a few more females than males in comparative excess and short fall blocks. This comparison is shown in the statement below:—

Percentage of Difference in PEQC and Big Count.

Locality	Where PEQC exceeds Big Count		Where Big Count exceeds PEQC	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
East Pakistan				
Urban	1.2	1.0	2.8	2.7
Rural	0.2	0.8	2.8	0.9
West Pakistan				
Urban	1.9	2.1	2.9	1.8
Rural	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.3

While the sample was not designed to permit precise projection of findings into a net under or

over enumeration estimate for Pakistan and while it would be unfair to conclude from the above statements that PEQC Enumerators were less assiduous in locating households or persons within them (on the converse that Big Count Enumerators duplicated or "padded" returns), one conclusion seems warranted. This is that in the 795 widely distributed blocks in sample there was a remarkably close correspondence in counts and no area of serious under or over enumeration was disclosed, certainly a tribute to the planning, organization, and administration of the Census. Undoubtedly the removal in time of reference period for "normal residency" (discussed earlier) would be reflected in somewhat lower PEQC totals, differences tending to reflect the more mobile segment of the population. Unfortunately, there is no way to quantify such differences retrospectively.

Qualitative Consideration

As indicated in the above paragraph, the characteristics of data for the PEQC schedules have been punched into cards. These may ultimately be analyzed and separately discussed as they shed light on the credibility of response for particular inquiries. In the meantime the following observations are offered as impressionistic guides for reviewing the statistics :

(a) *Reporting of Age*

This, as in most national Censuses, must be considered as the weakest point in all items of enumeration. Although wide publicity was given to the importance of accurate age reporting and though the Enumerators were drilled in their training seminars with the need to get exact ages to enhance the value of classification by five year groups (single years up to ten), the problem is basic ignorance of a large segment of village and even urban population regarding their date of birth. There is still noticed a good deal of heaping around tens, particularly for older people who seem inclined to report their age in round figures. Caution is, therefore, in order in using the interval groupings, particularly those above forty.

(b) *Occupation and Industrial Status*

It has to be admitted that labour force concepts may have been confusing not only to laymen and illiterate people but also to some Enumerators even though emphasis was given to this in the training seminars,

There was evidence in subsequent processing operations that agricultural workers had sometimes been mis-classified with Non-Agricultural Labour Force and the specific categories of Occupation and Industry were frequently mixed or transposed. Effort was made to rectify the obvious errors in editing and coding stages but too much credence should not be placed in the absolute numbers for small geographic areas.

(c) *Education and Literacy*

While Enumerators were enjoined to record answers given by respondents without cross-examination, it is believed that the data are generally reliable. This is due to the built in organizational check (explained in para 0.5 (c) provided by local residents as Enumerators who generally knew the respondents very well and would not have been likely to "swallow" deliberate misstatements regarding literacy and education.

0.15 PROCESSING OF DATA

(a) **Hand-Sorting**

The question as to how best the Census data could be processed was carefully considered at the planning stage. Taking all factors like technical manpower, cost, early availability of information, into consideration, it was decided that the Hand-sorting method adopted in the 1951 Census should be continued in this Census also, except for the Non-Agricultural Labour Force. In accordance with this decision, instructions were issued to the District Census Officers to collect all the Census Slips together with all other enumeration documents, most important of which was the Register of Census Divisions, arrange them in order of Circles and Charges and send them to the Hand Sorting Centre having jurisdiction over that district. The following Hand Sorting

Centres were opened from March/April 1961, in the two Provinces :—

Location of the Hand Sorting Centre	Districts included in the Centre	Total number of Sorters.
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East Pakistan :

1. Chittagong ..	Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Noakhali Districts.	77
2. Comilla ..	Comilla and Sylhet Districts.	105
3. Jessore ..	Jessore, Khulna and Kushtia Districts.	77
4. Bakerganj .. (Barisal)	Faridpur and Bakerganj (Barisal) Districts.	99
5. Rajshahi ..	Rajshahi, Khulna and Bogra Districts.	85
6. Mymen- .. singh.	Mymensingh District ..	94
7. Dacca ..	Dacca City, Narayanganj City and other Census Districts of Dacca.	68
8. Rangpur	Rangpur and Dinajpur Districts.	73

West Pakistan :

1. Lahore ..	Lahore, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Sheikhpura Districts.	86
2. Rawalpindi ..	Rawalpindi Division	53
3. Multan ..	Multan Division	88
4. Lyallpur ..	Sargodha Division	88

5. Bahawalpur .. Bahawalpur Division	36
6. Hyderabad .. Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions.	84
7. Quetta .. Quetta and Kalat Divisions.	20
8. Peshawar .. Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions.	80
9. Karachi .. Karachi Division (as reconstituted in 1960).	24

The number of Sorters for each Centre was calculated on the basis of one Sorter for every 75,000 slips, which were estimated at 5 per cent more than the estimated population calculated on the basis of 1951 Census Population for Provinces. The estimates thus arrived at put the population figure at 93.6 million which practically coincided with the count at 93.8 millions. In early stages, the Hand Sorting Centres were not properly equipped. Somehow the idea persisted that to carry out the Census cheaply, operation cost at these Sorting Centres should be kept low. It appears that the lessons pointed out in the 1951 Census were forgotten and the first instructions asked the Sorting Officers to make do with improvised boxes for sorting frames and to make the Sorters sit cross-legged in order to do their job. It did not take us long to realize our mistake and immediately orders were issued for the provision of minimum equipment for efficient sorting. Tables with upright sorting frames containing sufficient number of pigeon-holes and either chairs or stools for the Sorters were provided. These simple and inexpensive administrative measures accounted in a large measure for neatness, thoroughness and accuracy of hand-sorting.

At the beginning, following the 1951 practice, some initial scrutiny of the Census Slips was required to be made. It was, however, found in no time that the sorting staff, including the Supervisors, being entirely new to the job, could not cope with the difficult task of proper scrutiny. As a matter of fact, the Sorters and the Supervisors were giving their own interpretations to the entries made in the field. Luckily, we stopped the editing business at the earliest opportunity and thus saved the mutilation of the original statistics.

The hand-sorting operation was divided up into convenient phases. The first phase of sorting was the counting of slips without unstapling the pads and to reconcile them with the total number of used and unused slips mentioned by the Enumerator on the back cover. The total for block was checked with the statement made out by the block Enumerator and the Circle Supervisor and then only used slips were taken for sorting. The slips were then marked for "modal" characteristics to facilitate quick separation of the bulk of the slips bearing similar entries.

The second phase consisted of four parts and sorted the slips by sex, Pakistani and non-Pakistani nationalities, type of disabilities (for disabled persons), places of birth, mother tongues, other languages of speech, religion, marital status and broad age groups. The third phase consisted of two sections. In the first section the slips were sorted for owners of agricultural land and then all the slips were divided according to five-year age groups (with single months up to 11 months and single years up to 9 years). The second section of this phase, which consisted of six parts, classified the slips for literacy *i.e.* ability to read with understanding, schooling, educational levels and fields of technical and professional education. The fourth phase also comprised two sections. The first section was for classification of persons aged 10 years and over into broad categories of economic status *i.e.* (i) working, (sub-divided into tillers, other agriculturists and non-agricultural civilians), (ii) not working but looking for work, and (iii) neither working nor looking for work. The last category was sub-divided as house-wives, pensioners, rent-receivers, inmates of asylums and prisons, and dependents. The second section of this phase classified the Agricultural Labour Force according to occupations *i.e.* herdsmen, animal breeders, etc., and then classified the cultivators according to their land tenure status. Finally, the subsidiary occupations of agricultural labour force were classified under occupational groups.

Sorting Record Sheets for each part of each phase were provided for recording in the proper place the number sorted of a particular attribute. These Record Sheets were designed with due care and printed and supplied to each of the Centres. The Sorting Record Sheets were thoughtfully and painstakingly designed by Col. E. H. Slade making them simple enough to be understood by a medley collection of temporary sorters and at the same time so scientific and systematic that sorting work flowed smoothly and easily from phase to phase facilitating compilation and tabulation. A specimen of the Record

Sheet of Circle Sort Part I is reproduced at Appendix 'H' to give an idea how the work was done.

Before the sorting operations were taken up in earnest, a conference of the PDCs and Assistant Directors of Hand Sorting Centres was held in Karachi at the beginning of April 1961 to discuss in detail the sorting methods and to clarify difficult points. A work-flow chart was also prepared for each phase of the job showing graphically how sorting would proceed from stage to stage in each phase. These work-flow charts were found of great help to the Sorters and Supervisors who by the very nature of the operation could be given only a week's training before they were fully on the job. Detailed instructions for hand-sorting were issued in Manual, Part IV. As it was important to publish the more important Census results without avoidable delay, stress was laid on speed and standard laid down was 40 slips per minute for each "run". This standard was fixed after making a close time and motion study although at the planning stage 50 slips per minute was considered to be a reasonable standard. Careful and diligent Sorters actually exceeded the standard of 40 slips at a few Centres. Accuracy was not, however, sacrificed for speed and in order to ensure it, two important supervisory instructions were given. First, it was laid down that the Supervisor must go round his group of Sorters under him, take out a handful of Slips from any pigeon-hole and look through them closely to see if there had been any mis-sorting. Secondly, since the Sorter after taking out the Sorted Slips from the pigeon-holes had counted them and recorded the total in the Sorting Sheet, the Supervisor was asked to take up at random one of these packets and count all the slips through to see if there had been any mis-counting. In this manner the two main sources of mistakes were promptly brought to light. It would, however, be too rash to claim that the hand-sorting operation ensured cent per cent accuracy. The temporary nature of their employment and newness to a rather monotonous job militated against a high degree of efficiency of the Sorters. Apart from the above, fatigue, mis-judgment and perfunctory supervision sometimes added to the difficulties of hand-sorting. Finally, all the slips were not entirely free from ambiguity and confusing entries. A serious handicap which the Assistant Directors faced in all the Sorting Centres was the constant "desertions and resignations" of the sorting staff which appear to have plagued the 1951 operation also. It was difficult to get suitable replacements. Even when they were available, it took a long time to train them properly. Having regard to all these difficulties which

make hand sorting such an exacting and onerous job besides being statistically weak to some extent, it is considered necessary to introduce machine sorting in future for all stages of processing data. The introduction of machines for the entire abstraction operation will no doubt mean greater capital outlay and a larger demand on technical manpower. It will be necessary to have more trained statisticians, both at the Centre and the Provinces, as well as intelligent and skilled operators who must have a minimum education up to matriculation. One of the work-flow charts prepared for the Hand Sorting Centres is reproduced at Appendix 'I'.

The hand-sorting operation had been planned quite some time before the actual enumeration took place. It could not at that stage be foreseen what the actual position would be at the different Hand Sorting Centres as regards accommodation, equipment and staff. Notwithstanding the co-operation of the district officials it was a hard job to find proper accommodation for many of the Centres. The furniture and equipment were also procured locally and in some cases these had to be ordered for after the Assistant Director had joined. The Census records from the District Officers also took a long time to reach the Hand Sorting Centres due to various transportation and administrative bottlenecks. The checking and arrangement of the records at these Centres took further time and it was not until the middle of April and in some cases the end of that month that hand-sorting started in right earnest.

As stated earlier, the estimated population, on which the required number of sorters was originally worked out, allowed sufficient margin for error in the estimation of the rate of growth and the estimated population for planning of Hand Sorting Centres was taken as 93.6 millions which was practically found to coincide with the count (93.8 millions). The total number of sorters was provided at the ratio of one sorter for every 75 thousands (75,000) slips (excluding estimated population), at the very outset of the Hand Sorting Operations. Had it been possible to start the sorting centres, as planned, in February, 1961 and recruit the full strength of sorters by the 1st of March, 1961, at the latest, then it would have been possible to stick to the time schedule of eight months for the Hand Sorting programme, as planned or at the most a month more. But the cumulative effect of delays in the setting up of the centres and recruitment of the full strength of sorters was that the hand-sorting originally scheduled

to finish by October 1961 continued till the end of December and in Quetta, Peshawar and Hyderabad Centres till February, 1962.

Special Sort of Tribes

Apart from the usual sorting of the total population, a special sort of Tribes, sub-Tribes and Clans was also carried out in the Quetta Hand Sorting Centre. This sorting was especially requested by the local administration and supported by the Provincial Government. A list of the Tribes showing Tribes and Sections in each district has been prepared by a trained group of Sorters and Compilers under the personal supervision of the Deputy Director of Census. In the Peshawar Hand Sorting Centre special sorts were carried out to make the Special Frontier Region Tables from the Tribal Individual and Tribal Family Census Schedules.

0.16. COMPILATION AND TABULATION

The main job of the Hand Sorting Centres was to sort the Census Slips according to various characteristics of the population and to record the results on Sorting Record Sheets. It was not intended that these Centres should also compile and tabulate the results from these records. It was, however, found necessary to entrust a part of the compilation job to them along with the sorting operation in order to make the final population figures by urban and rural areas and also by religion available without delay. This information was, therefore, compiled and tabulated in the Hand Sorting Centres and sent to the Census Commissioner through the Provincial Directors in October, 1961. It was consolidated and published as Census Bulletin No. 2 in November of that year. The main compilation job from the records of the Hand Sorting Centres was done in the Compilation Centres established at Dacca and Lahore immediately after the closure of the Hand Sorting Centres. Here again, at first it was estimated that the entire compilation could be finished with 48 Compilers by the end of May, 1962. Accordingly the Centres started with the following strength from 8th January, 1962 and 1st February, 1962 respectively:—

Dacca Compilation Centre :

1. Assistant Director	..	..	1
2. Chief Compiler	..	..	1
3. Compilers	..	..	24
4. Lower Division Clerk	..	..	1
5. Typist	..	..	1
6. Peon	..	..	1

Lahore Compilation Centre :

1. Assistant Director	..	..	1
2. Chief Compiler	..	..	1
3. Compilers	..	..	24
4. Lower Division Clerk	..	..	1
5. Typist	..	..	1
6. Peon	..	..	1
7. Chowkidar	..	..	1

After the work was in progress for some time, it was evident that the estimate fell far short of the actual time required. In the Census conference held at Lahore on 9th and 10th April 1962, the Provincial Directors raised this point specifically and after examining the factual position, it was decided to extend the life of the Compilation Centres up to the 30th October, 1962. By increasing the strength of each Centre from 24 compilers to 45 compilers, the compilation in both the Centres was completed by that date but a part of the tabulation job had to be carried over to the next two months with reduced staff.

In the 1951 Census only certain general instructions were issued for compilation and these were included in the Post-enumeration Manual. Having regard, however, to a very large number of Tables with complex cross-tabulation in this Census, it was found necessary to prepare and issue detailed instructions for each Table. The compilation instructions prepared with great care and diligence by Colonel Slade explained clearly against each column and stub of the Table the source of the figures in the Hand Sorting Record Sheets and the manner in which the entries were to be made and totalled. They were found to be of great help in the Compilation Centres and the compilation and tabulation proceeded with reasonable smoothness, speed and efficiency. The Officers in charge of these Centres also took keen interest in the compilation methods and in many instances the instructions were revised and modified to meet the points raised by them. It will be helpful to mention here that the original compilation instructions asked for the use of ruled blank sheets for the various stages of compilation and also for tabulation. As a measure of practical administrative efficiency it was later found to be of great utility to have these Compilation and Tabulation Sheets printed with the main Table Headings, Sub-Headings, Columns and Stubs. This simple administrative measure increased the speed, ease and accuracy of compilation. Another point of great administrative importance which should be mentioned is the calculation of time required for typing and fair copying of the final Tables. In our estimate of the

final stages of processing very little time was allotted for this vital step. Typing and fair copying from the draft Tabulation Sheets took a good deal of time and it is important to allot sufficient time for this item of work when estimating total time for compilation and tabulation. From the experience of Dacca Centre, it was found that fair copying by hand was faster than typing but, of course, typing was always neater and preferable if the time factor does not stand in the way.

Compilation and tabulation of Non-Agricultural Labour Force data was a part of machine operation which will be dealt with separately under the head 'Machine Sorting'.

0.17. MACHINE SORTING

Mechanical processing was introduced in the 1951 Census but it met with difficulties as the Machines were used for the first time in Pakistan to process voluminous statistical data. The Census Commissioner wrote in the 1951 Census Report that "All the classification difficulties that were met with in machine sorting would have inevitably occurred in hand sorting also, but the possibilities of detection would have been less. A start has been made in introducing modern methods, a good deal of new and detailed information of fair reliability has thereby been obtained and the ground has been prepared for better results in future". The experience of 1951 Census made it possible to plan the Machine Operation in a better way in 1961. The scope of machine processing was enlarged this time as besides tabulating the information about Economic Characteristics of the Non-Agricultural Labour Force, the Housing Census data and the result of Post Enumeration Quality Check were also processed by Machines. Two Machine Sorting Centres were established, one at Dacca and another at Karachi to process the census data of East and West Pakistan respectively. These centres also compiled the Cottage Industry Tables. The Machine Centre at Karachi handled the data for non-Pakistanis also.

Forty Column ICT equipment consisting of Hand Punches, Hand Verifiers, Gang Punch and Counter-Sorters were installed at both the Centres. The Hand operated punching and verifying machines were used this time as against automatic key punches/verifiers used in 1951, because the former were simple portable machines which could be easily serviced. They were also cheaper. Gang punch was an electrically operated machine which was mainly used to punch the in-

formation common in many cards, e.g., location code, sex, etc. Counter-Sorters were high speed machines which were capable of sorting 650 cards per minute.

The volume of work handled by the two Centres was much bigger in 1961 than in 1951. In 1961, besides the increase in the Non-Agricultural Labour Force slips, the main additional task was in respect of Housing Census and Post Enumeration Quality Check. The following statement shows the No. of machines installed and the number of personnel provided for the two centres:—

Centre	Hand Punches	Hand Verifiers	Gang Punch.	Counter-Sorters	Number of personnel (excluding class IV.)
1. MSC, Dacca	22	18	1	2	116
2. MSC, Karachi	34	22	1	4	159

Both the Centres worked in double shift. The Non-Agricultural Labour Force (NALF) schedules started arriving in the Machine Centres as soon as phase IV of Hand Sorting was completed and processing was begun in September/October, 1961. The work in all the Hand Sorting Centres in East Pakistan was completed in December, 1961, and the NALF schedules were available in the Machine Centre before that date. It took a little longer to complete hand sorting in some of the Hand Sorting Centres in West Pakistan. The slips were therefore received in the MSC Karachi piece-meal. The coding of NALF was, however, started in both the Centres simultaneously.

Coding proved difficult and coders attained accuracy only after a considerable time. A hundred percent verification of coding was therefore carried out to correct the coding errors. Four code numbers viz., birth place, educational levels, occupation and industry were given on each schedule. In the beginning the coders were taking considerable time to code occupations and industries. But gradually they memorized the code numbers of the most frequently occurring occupations and industries and could code with an average speed of 2 to 2.3 schedules per minute,

The speed of verification was a little higher as the verifiers did not have to write the numbers on the schedule except where any correction was to be made. But in some cases they were slower as it was easier to give a code number than to correct it as the verifiers became doubtful and had to consult the Supervisor and the code lists whenever any difficult correction was involved. A hundred percent verification of coding was not contemplated in the beginning. A subsequent decision to this effect resulted in about five months delay at the Karachi Centre.

Punching was completed in Dacca in December, 1962, and in Karachi in April, 1963. Karachi MSC worked with 50 percent staff beyond November, 1962. A hundred percent verification of punching was conducted to ensure maximum accuracy. The punching speed, however, remained very much short of expectation. The ICT Company gave us to understand that the Punching and Verifying Operators could attain a speed of 10,000 key depressions per hour and allowing a margin for hand feeding and ejection, we could safely expect them to give a speed of 8,000 key depressions per hour. Our Operators, however, were able to attain a maximum of 6,000 key depressions only and normally they punched and verified with a speed of 4 to 4.5 thousand key depressions per hour. The experts of the Company were of the view that climatic conditions and stamina for sustained machine work were some of the factors responsible for low speed. The speed of punching was kept under constant watch and the provision of staff was made on the basis of speed actually attained during the first few months. It is, therefore, necessary to be careful in calculating the time required for these phases in the next Census also.

Instructions for coding, punching and sorting were issued from time to time from the Census Commissioner's Office in the form of C. C. Circulars and sections of the Manual of Instructions Part IV. Codes of Industry and Occupations were based on I.L.O. Classification amended to suit the requirements of Pakistan. I would suggest that a thorough study of these code lists be carried out during the intercensal period so that comprehensive, detailed and standard classifications may be prepared for future uses. Detailed sorting instructions were issued which were illustrated by means of diagrams. Special Machine Sorters' Tickets were designed keeping in view the Tabulation Scheme on which the Sorting Operators recorded the reading from the counters. The Tables were compiled from these Machine Sorter's Tickets. Detailed instructions for compilation were issued separately.

The mechanical processing has three distinct advantages viz., speed, accuracy and detailed cross tabulation which is not possible in hand sorting. In Dacca, the climate took a hand in making machine sorting more difficult in as much as the cards tended to absorb moisture and become oversize during the long Monsoon. Another disadvantage from which Dacca Centre suffered for a long time was the want of a fully trained whole-time engineer to look after the complicated machines. The headquarter of ICT being in Karachi, only a mechanic was deputed to look after the machines at Dacca. To add to the difficulties of the lone mechanic he was not a local man and was changed several times during the operation. He could not remain on duty from the beginning to the end of the two shifts. These two administrative deficiencies apparently of a minor nature, actually proved to be a big handicap in the smooth and orderly working of that Machine Centre. It is my earnest hope that in the next census the machine centre at Dacca should have the exclusive and full-time assistance of one or more full-fledged engineers to be provided by the contracting company. It is also desirable to ask that company in advance to develop damp-proof punch cards.

The Machine Sorting Centres at Karachi and Dacca did not face any other serious problem that may go against the use of machines for processing of census data on a larger scale. Both the Centres worked efficiently and attained a high degree of accuracy by keeping a tight control and checks on each phase of the operation. The experience shows that accuracy falls off in hand sorted results if the classification involves more than three or four variables. The scope of machine processing may therefore have to be enlarged next time so as to include the data regarding age, literacy and education etc.

0.18. PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

As the data collected, compiled and tabulated in the Population and Housing Censuses embraced a variety of information and ran into several thousand pages, it was necessary to make a realistic plan for their gradual and timely publication. Without such a plan it would not have been possible to take up the huge printing job in an orderly manner. Accordingly, a publication programme was drawn up about the middle of 1961 and published as a small booklet. In this programme tentative dates were shown for all the 1960 Housing Census and 1961 Population Census publications. It has been mentioned earlier that both the hand-sorting and the compilation programmes

were delayed beyond the scheduled dates due to unforeseen difficulties. The dates of publication particularly of the Housing Census Reports and Tables had to be moved nearly one year forward and those of Bulletin Nos. 3, 4 and 5 by a few months. The speed of coding was found to be less than the stipulated speed due to cent per cent verification of coding

in both the Machine Sorting Centres and, therefore, the programme for the publication of data on economic characteristics had to be revised by a considerable period. The original and the revised time-table for the publications as drawn up late in 1962 is given below for a comparison.

Publication Programme—Original and Revised.

S. No.	Name of Publication	Original date	Revised date
A.—BULLETINS			
1.	Census Bulletin No. I.—Provisional figures of Population Census, 1961.	28th February, 1961	Same.
2.	Census Bulletin No. II.—Final figures of Population Census, 1961.	October, 1961	November, 1961.
3.	Census Bulletin No. III.—Age and Marital Status.	April, 1962	May, 1962.
4.	Census Bulletin No. IV.—Literacy and Education.	June, 1962	September, 1962.
5.	Census Bulletin No. V.—Economic Characteristics.	July, 1962	March, 1963.
6.	Census Bulletin No. VI.—Cottage Industry	Not originally planned.	July, 1963.
B.—HOUSING CENSUS REPORTS AND TABLES			
7.	Housing Census Report and Tables for Pakistan (Vol. 8).	March, 1962	August, 1963.
8.	Housing Census Report and Tables for East Pakistan (Vol. 9).	March, 1962	August, 1963.
9.	Housing Census Report and Tables for West Pakistan (Vol. 10).	March, 1962	August, 1963.
C.—DISTRICT CENSUS REPORTS			
10.	District Census Reports, 1st Batch (16 Reports)	July, 1962	January, 1963.
11.	District Census Reports, 2nd Batch (21 Reports)	July, 1962	April, 1963.
12.	District Census Reports, 3rd Batch (14 Reports)	July, 1962	August, 1963.
13.	District Census Reports, 4th Batch (12 Reports)	July, 1962	November, 1963.

S. No.	Name of Publication	Original date	Revised date
D.—MAIN POPULATION CENSUS REPORTS AND TABLES			
14.	Population Census Report and Tables—Pakistan (Vol. 1).	November, 1963	March, 1964.
15.	Population Census Report and Tables—East Pakistan (Vo. 2).	June, 1963	March, 1964.
16.	Population Census Report and Tables—West Pakistan (Vol. 3).	June, 1963	March, 1964.
17.	Economic Characteristics Tables—Pakistan (Vol. 4).	April, 1963	October, 1964.
18.	Economic Characteristics Tables—East Pakistan (Vol. 5).	April, 1963	October, 1964.
19.	Economic Characteristics Tables—West Pakistan (Vol. 6).	April, 1963.	October, 1964.
20.	Administrative Report for Pakistan, East Pakistan and West Pakistan (Vol. 7).	July, 1964	November, 1964.

The original and the revised programmes will show to what extent unforeseen factors can force the hands of the census administrators and how essential it is to make a very close and thorough examination of the processing phase of the census operation in order to keep as close to the target dates of publication as possible. The purpose of bringing out the publication programme giving details of the Population and Housing Census Tables and also the main contents of the District Census Reports, the Administrative and Statistical Reports was to enable persons making use of census data to keep track of the results by reference to publication dates. In the "Introduction" the attention of the users of census data was drawn to the fact that the Census Office had a certain amount of untabulated and/or unpublished data on various subjects and, if requested, it might be able to provide information needed for special purposes. Thus the publication programme served a useful purpose in bringing to the notice of Government departments, semi-government organisations and the business community the dates by which they might expect those information and prepare their own plans of research and investigation accordingly.

District Census Reports

A mention has been made in the foregoing section about the District Census Reports. These reports are an innovation in the 1961 Census and, therefore, require some detailed explanation. In the 1951 Census essential information about the villages was published in small volumes called the "Village Lists" for each district. In this census it was considered useful to bring together into one volume all the essential demographic, housing, economic and administrative data so that it might serve as a handy compendium for administrators, planners and the general public. After a great deal of thought and discussion with the Provincial Governments the final form of these reports was decided upon to be in five parts namely, Part I, General Description, Part II, General Tables, Part III, Housing Tables, Part IV, Population Tables, and Part V, Village Statistics.

The village statistics were prepared by the Census officers in charge of the Hand Sorting Centres from the Circle Supervisors/Charge Superintendents'

summaries. These are important byproducts of the Census operations and are administratively highly useful. These statistics show every village in the district by area, total population by sex, household and literacy and give information on all important local establishments like school, college, hospital, dispensary, railway station, steamer ghat, Dak/Inspection Bungalow, Telegraph Office, Union Council Office, market, Tube-wells, Electricity, Police Station/Outpost, historical monuments and sites. The local details were collected at the Hand Sorting Centres from the local Union Councils and the revenue officials with the help of the district and sub-divisional officers. The process of collection of this important information was rather tiring and in several instances there was protracted correspondence between the Hand Sorting Centres and the local officials about correct and full information on many points. In order to avoid this rather unsatisfactory state of affairs, in future the local details of every village should be collected at the preparatory stage of the census and a column should be provided in the Register of Census Divisions for entering these details by the Enumerator. These entries must necessarily be checked and corrected by the Circle Supervisors and finally vetted by the Sub-Divisional Officer or Deputy Commissioner.

Part I, General Description, contained chapters on history, geography and administration, people and their environments, important places and the district headquarter town. This part besides utilizing the information collected during the Census operations, also made a compilation of various other essential information about the land and the people from the district gazetteers as well as other revenue and administrative records. They also contain a coloured map of the district showing its physical features, communication system and important places, a black and white map showing location of industries and agricultural products as well as photographs of the people, houses and typical landscapes. The maps, however, are essentially for illustration only and may not be taken as official versions of boundaries, etc. As is well known Census collects a mass of information about the smallest administrative areas of a country, but unfortunately when they are published in the usual statistical volumes very few people read them and get the benefit of the information contained therein. One of the objects of the District Census Reports is to bring these essential information together in one volume and present them in an interesting and readable manner especially for those who would not otherwise care to look into the statistical reports thinking them to be full of abstruse and dry figures. It is our

hope and belief that Census will appear as a more meaningful and beneficial national undertaking to the general public from a reading of the District Census Reports.

0.19. PRINTING ✓

Closely related to the tabulation and publication programmes is the question of printing of Reports and Tables. I think printing is an administrative measure which should rank in importance with the designing of Schedules and Tables. In like manner, the very idea of taking a nationwide Census is dependent on the efficiency and smoothness of printing of the schedules, forms, manuals and publicity materials.

Printing falls into two distinct phases. The first phase is related to the enumeration and the second to publication of reports. In both phases sufficient advance planning is necessary to achieve success and both must have adequate staff support. In this Census Forms and Schedules in English and Urdu were printed centrally at Karachi and those in Bengali at Dacca. Competent proof-readers, compilers and a trained Statistical Officer are required in the office of the Census Commissioner and Provincial Director of Census from the very beginning in order to calculate the quantity of paper and to organize printing of a huge mass of documents. The printing job became so unwieldy that at times it threatened to upset the entire Census operation.

As regards printing of reports the size of the printing operation should be determined as accurately as possible simultaneously with the planning of tabulation. It is true that all the information that is tabulated cannot and need not always be printed and published but those that must go out in print should be so chosen that these do not become a big financial burden and unmanageable publication liability dragging on beyond the date of their useful appearance. It has to be admitted that at the beginning while designing Housing and Population Tables we could not foresee the enormity of the printing task. We learnt as we went and had to chop and change in the process. It is essential, therefore, that the following points are kept in mind for printing :-

- (1) Size and quality of the papers to be used.
- (2) Size and style of the types and figures.
- (3) Number of lines on a page.

- (4) Binding and get-up.
- (5) Arrangement of the Tables.
- (6) Maps, Charts and Diagrams.

Detailed examination of each of the above points is called for before the publication programme is finally announced.

In this Census the size of the publications was the same as in 1951. For District Census Reports 8 points type was used for all Tables except that in Village Statistics 10 points type had to be used to conform to the symbols used for local details. Smooth surface paper was insisted upon and generally Karnaphulli super-calendar paper was used. As far as possible, forty-five lines of narrative matter and fifty lines of Table figures were accommodated on one page. The binding was of cardboard with cloth spine and the covers had appropriate figures and designs in moss green. A great deal of thought and planning had to be given to the designing of each of the Census Bulletins and Reports, especially those of the District Census Reports. We found it to be of great help to prepare the complete dummies of the District Census Reports. For lack of time this essential step could not be taken in respect of the Bulletins but for the main Statistical Reports this was again done.

Having regard to the size of the printing, the work was divided between the Census Commissioner's Office at Karachi and PDC's Offices at Dacca and Lahore. The following plan was followed for the printing of these volumes :—

Printed at Karachi

- (a) Census Bulletins Nos. 1—6.
- (b) 12 District Census Reports of Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Bahawalpur, Tharparkar, Larkana, Mekran, Thatta, Dadu, Lasbela, Kalat and Khairpur districts.
- (c) Housing Census Report and Tables for Pakistan (Volume 8).
- (d) Population Census Report and Tables—Pakistan (Volume 1).
- (e) Economic Characteristics Tables, Pakistan—(Vol. 4). (To be printed in October, 1964).
- (f) Administrative Report for Pakistan, East Pakistan and West Pakistan—Vol. 7. (To be printed in November, 1964).

Printed at Lahore

- (a) District Census Reports of the remaining 33 districts of West Pakistan and one for the six Agencies.
- (b) Housing Census Report and Tables—West Pakistan (Vol. 10).
- (c) Population Census Report and Tables for West Pakistan (Vol. 3).
- (d) Economic Characteristics—West Pakistan (Vol. 6) (To be printed in October, 1964).

Printed at Dacca

- (a) 17 District Census Reports for all East Pakistan districts.
- (b) Housing Census Report and Tables for East Pakistan—(Vol. 9).
- (c) Population Census Report and Tables—East Pakistan (Vol. 2).
- (d) Economic Characteristics Tables—East Pakistan—(Vol. 5) (To be printed in October, 1964).

It cannot be over-emphasized that very close liaison should be maintained from the very beginning with the Office of the Controller of Printing and Stationery for all matters connected with printing. It is also necessary that one Section within the Statistical Branch of the Census Commissioner's Office should be thoroughly trained on the technical side of printing. Proof reading is a very important part of the printing operation and howsoever efficient the selected press might be, the responsibility for accurate printing rests ultimately with the office of the Census Commissioner. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that properly trained proof-readers cum compilers under the supervision and guidance of a technically trained Statistical Officer are employed from the very beginning both in the Census Commissioner's Office and in the Offices of the PDCs. It was rather at a late stage of the operations that we thought about these steps and accordingly proof-readers cum compilers and other supervisory staff were appointed at each Office. A good deal of botheration and headache would have been saved to the Statistical Branch, particularly the senior officers, had this essential administrative step been taken earlier. It may be pointed out that the most over-worked Section in the Census Commissioner's Office would continue to be that dealing with the

printing and proof-reading because a very good Census taken and processed with all confidence and accuracy can be turned into an utter mess by slipshod and unimaginative printing of all the valuable data. It is simple to see how one mistaken digit or one wrong index-mark can alter the meaning of the entire Table. I would, therefore, emphasize once again that the printing and publication section should be well-organized in good time so that the next Census Commissioner can look forward with confidence to a good Census being taken and presented.

0.20. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

As briefly stated in the section on 'General Arrangements' the chapters in Parts II to V of this report contain statements and notes comparing the present figures with the past and in some cases with those in other countries. No attempt has been made to make a detailed demographic analysis and to interpret the data from the economic or sociological point of view. For one thing, the urgency for the publication of the results of the Census dictated that no such time-consuming elaborate analysis be made. For another, the temporary Census Organisation, ill-equipped in human resources, could not undertake such a big technical venture. The Statistical Notes in the chapters have been written for a group of Tables and not separately for each of the Tables accompanying them. It was convenient to take this course as the tables in the group were related to one another. Each chapter dealing with a group of Tables contains notes about the concepts and definitions underlying the collection and classification of the relevant data.

For the most part, these notes have been drafted in the Census Commissioner's Office either by the Census Commissioner himself or by the Officer on Special Duty (Census) and the Statistical Officers.

0.21. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Census is an organisation of vast magnitude. It is well-nigh impossible to achieve success in such an undertaking without the active and loyal cooperation of officers and men at all levels as well as large-hearted advice and support from all sections of the people, especially the sister departments of the Government, the semi-government organisations and other Local Bodies. We have received unstinted help from all quarters. We deeply regret our inability to acknowledge our debts to every one of them individually but we have great pleasure in recording our heartfelt appreciation and indebtedness to all of them for making Census a success.

Mention must however, be made of those who had been intimately associated with this operation and made direct and substantial contribution to its success. I came as the third Census Commissioner and a good deal of work had been done before me under the able stewardship of my predecessors Mr. M. H. Sufi, CSP., and Mr. R. D. Howe, MBE, SQA, C.S.P. Their contribution to the success of Census has been incalculably greater than mine. I have no doubt in my mind that they associate themselves with me in recording the following appreciations of our officers, men and other friends in all walks of life.

The two Provincial Directors of Census Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan, CSP., in West Pakistan and Mr. H. H. Nomani, M.A., S.K., who succeeded me in East Pakistan, showed unflinching devotion to duty and a keen love for statistical work. Mr. Nomani has had great experience of census work as he had been connected with the census of 1941 and then as the Provincial Superintendent of Census, East Bengal, in 1951. He organised the Hand Sorting Centres in East Pakistan and saw the jobs of compilation and tabulation to their completion. His experience, tact and drive pulled the census operations out of many a fire. We are grateful to him that he agreed to come out of his retirement to help the census in such a way. Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan came with no background of census but by tact, determination and tenacity of purpose, he learnt the techniques of Census administration and technical processing to such an extent that at the end he could proudly take his place with statistical administrators of the first rank. Territorially his charge was complex of heterogeneous elements and of vast distances. He did not spare himself in touring extensively and making personal contacts with all classes of people in order to make enumeration as accurate as possible. After enumeration was over, he was allowed to work part-time in the Census, his main job being as Secretary to the Government of West Pakistan in the Basic Democracies Department. He discharged his duties till the end creditably sparing himself at no stage and giving the best of his intellect to Census. ✓

The mainstay of the two Provincial Census Organisations were Mr. Bahauddin Ahmed, Joint Director of Census, Headquarter, East Pakistan, and Mr. Mohammed Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, Headquarter, West Pakistan. Both these officers have come with ripe experience of 1951 Census and acquitted themselves extremely well in all the duties assigned to them. Mr. Bahauddin Ahmed worked literally night and day when he held the dual charge of JDC, Headquarter, and Zonal Officer, Dacca Zone, during the

enumeration period. He is not only an outstanding officer in the field but also as a planner and writer he came up very high in my esteem. His painstakingly thorough analysis of all measures we had to take at the various phases of Census operations raised the standard of our achievement. Mr. Mohammed Sharif, whose good deeds in the 1951 Census were appreciated in high terms by Colonel Slade, had to be brought back from the post of Deputy Settlement Commissioner on which post he was, re-employed after his retirement as no suitable substitute could be found for him. He came gladly and without ever a shadow on his face carried out all the work entrusted to him. His steadiness, foresight and organising ability kept the census machinery running smoothly from Quetta to Peshawar. He has been trained in the best traditions of service. He believed in duty first and never allowed his standard to suffer. He was awarded a "Tamgha-i-Khidmat" for his Services rendered to the Census Organisation.

The Zonal Officers who have been mentioned in paragraph 0.5 (b) were given a very important job and all of them passed the test with flying colours. Messrs M. B. Alam, A. K. Chowdhury and Hakim Ghulam Husain worked in the 1951 Census. All the rest of them were new to the job. The Delimitation of the Census areas and the organisation of Housing Census and Big Count in the field were their primary responsibilities. Handicapped though they were in many respects, they never gave up. By sheer determination and hard work they managed to keep the census operations running smoothly and to schedule to the last date. On many occasions they had to sacrifice their home life and normal rest and sleep to pull the census out of many tight corners. I can say without hesitation that only the love of duty could inspire them to do what they did in the short time given for each phase of the operations.

The District Census Officers are the cornerstones of the census operations. All of them worked part-time for census. But still they managed to tour almost every corner of their area and no one grudged for a moment the extra heavy burden imposed on them. I know many instances in which they worked from morning till late in the afternoon in their substantive job and then went out on tour, spent the night in the countryside, held meetings, talked to the people and returned next morning in time for their duty at the desk. It is they who motivated the honorary Census workers to take the job on as national service and it is they who educated the public to come forward to participate in the Census for the common good. No praise is too high for them. I can only

say that how grateful the entire Census organization feels for their noble sacrifice and high sense of duty.

The Charge Superintendents who had been responsible for organizing Census in smaller geographic units like Thanas, parts of Tehsils and Qanungo Halqas were also part-time officers. It is to their lot that the irksome and complicated job of writing out and copying voluminous records and preparing registers with detailed information fell. They dealt directly with the Enumerators and motivated and trained them for the rather complicated job. In many cases they were short of stationery and contingent money and I am full of admiration and gratefulness for them when I think how they discharged their duties in spite of the difficulties which some time seemed insuperable. They had no incentive in the shape of extra remuneration for doing this extra job. They more than deserved some special pay. We regret that we could not do it and I hope that in the next Census this important measure is unflinchingly taken. We are extremely grateful to them for helping us so splendidly despite our forced indifference to their financial needs.

The Circle Supervisors in East Pakistan and a large number of the Enumerators in both the Provinces were also honorary workers. It is casually said that it is in the tradition of Pakistan Census to have it done by honorary workers without actually realising how much it takes to do an honorary work extending over months and making serious demands on the time and finances of an individual. Suffice it to say that these honorary workers, specially the Enumerators, made endless sacrifices and stuck to their job in order to cope with the increasing demands made on their energy and time. We have no adequate words to thank these men and women who came forward to serve the nation without asking for any remuneration. Not only we but the whole nation is proud of their performance.

Mr. Ruhul Amin, Deputy Director of Census, Machine Sorting Centre, Dacca, came on deputation from the Provincial Civil Service. He was entirely new to such a technical job but he showed a remarkable grasp of the intricacies of punch-card processing and quickly learnt the whole business. Mr. W. A. Abbasi, Assistant Director, Machine Centre, Karachi, had been an 'old timer' in the Census Organization and had a solid background of machine sorting and tabulation. On him devolved the complicated and difficult task of preparing the punching and sorting instructions for all the three important jobs—the Housing Census, Post Enumeration Quality Check

and the Non-Agricultural Labour Force data. He discharged his duties creditably and efficiently. The Census Organization owes a great deal to both these officers for their intelligent and careful handling of a delicate instrument of statistical measurement and their unremitting perseverance in the face of odds.

The officers in charge of Hand Sorting Centres whose names appear in Appendix J did another important job in the abstraction of valuable information from a mass of Census data. Some of them were employed as DCOs and some came from other departments of Government. All showed a high sense of skill and ability in organising the Centres from scratch and keeping the temporary staff under proper control and discipline. It was no mean achievement on their part that with an inexperienced staff and improvised office and equipment, they accomplished so much in such a short time.

Mr. Akhlaque Hussain Kazi, Assistant Director, Compilation Centre, Lahore, and Mr. Jalaluddin Ahmed Chowdhury, Assistant Director, Compilation Centre, Dacca, put the finishing touches to the job started in the Hand Sorting Centres. They also did their part remarkably well. In particular, Mr. Kazi showed a keen aptitude for statistical work involving compilation and tabulation and in a number of cases his analysis of problems and his suggestions for their solution came to the rescue of the Central Planning Office. M/s. Haq Nawaz Shaikh and Reazuddin Ahmad, Statistical Officers in the Provincial Directorates of Census, Lahore and Dacca undertook heavy burdens of technical statistical work throughout the Census period.

Census is a Central subject but it depends entirely on the co-operation of the Provincial Governments for any measure of success in the field. Both the Provincial Governments extended the fullest co-operation to the Census Organization from the beginning to the end. In particular, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chief Secretaries of these Governments who are the kingpins of the provincial administration. Without their active and direct co-operation, it would not have been possible to mobilise official and public support and set up a Census net-work throughout the whole country. We are also indebted to the Secretaries of all the Departments, the Heads of Directorates, especially the Directors of Education, Agriculture, Food, Land Records and Industries, for permitting their officers and staff to render the maximum assistance to Census at all levels. Particularly helpful was the role played

by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the two Directors of Provincial Public Relations Departments. The news coverage and radio broadcasts arranged by them created a very sympathetic atmosphere for the Census. The Deputy Commissioners and the Sub-Divisional Officers played a very important part in this regard and we are glad to place on record our deep appreciation of their help. The Circle Officers in East Pakistan and the Tehsildars in West Pakistan were of great assistance to the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers because of their intimate local knowledge. It has been possible to take Census so cheaply and yet so accurately only because of the all-round co-operation of the officers and staff connected with the district administration.

Colonel E. H. Slade joined as Census Adviser in February 1961, shortly after the Big Count was over. His vast experience of Pakistan Census could not, therefore, be utilized for the planning of enumeration but he did a yeoman's job in planning and designing the hand-sorting and compilation operations. His love for Pakistan Census, which was so ably carried out by him in 1951, urged him to come out once again and, in spite of his failing health, he worked untiringly to draw up the simple but scientific plan for the complicated hand-sorting and compilation jobs. The sorting and compilation instructions together with all the charts showing flow of operations were prepared by him personally. He also helped a great deal in the preparation of coloured maps for the District Census Reports and the symbols for the local institutions appearing in the Village Statistics. His noble personality, sincerity of purpose and zeal for work inspired everybody around him. We are deeply grateful to him for the inestimable service he has rendered to the Census of Pakistan for the second time.

He was succeeded by Mr. Lowell T. Galt, Principal Statistical Adviser in the Central Statistical Office. He came at a time when the first series of Tables from the Compilation Centres started coming in and the Machine Centres were busy with the processing of the Housing Census and Post Enumeration Quality Check data. As he was also advising some other agencies of the Government, he could give only a part of his time to Population Census but still he managed to solve every difficult problem facing us both at the Machine and Compilation Centres. Mr. Galt has had years of experience in the United States Bureau of the Census as well as other Asian countries and we naturally looked up to him for counsel and guidance in all technical matters concerning tabulation, analysis and publication. He has collaborated with us in

preparing Bulletins Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 and also in writing the Statistical and Administrative Reports. His deep knowledge of Census and Statistics, wide experience of Asian countries, and ever-smiling personality, had been our main support in the staggering task of editing, writing and publishing 63 District Census Reports and about a dozen Statistical and Administrative Reports. I have no words to adequately express our gratefulness to him and I hope he would be able to continue his association with Pakistan Census and help the Inter-censal organization as generously as he has done this time.

Honorary Helpers and Other Government Departments

I am highly thankful to all the Members of the Census Advisory Committee who not only took great pains in attending the meetings of the Advisory Committee but gave very thoughtful and useful technical advice regarding various Census questions and the Tables pertaining to their respective spheres in social and economic fields. The names of the members of the Population Census Advisory Committee along with the names of the Ministries/Departments they represented are listed below:—

1. Central Statistical Office, Karachi :

- (i) Mr. M. A. Cheema, C.S.P.
Director General.
- (ii) Lt. Col. Nazir Ahmad,
Director General (w.e.f. 22-2-1960)

Alternates

- (i) Mr. M. Yousuf,
Chief Statistical Officer.
 - (ii) Mr. Mohammad Hafiz Sheikh,
Chief Statistical Officer.
- #### 2. Home Affairs Division :
- (i) Mr. N. Shamsi,
Deputy Census Commissioner.
 - (ii) Mr. Ghulam Mustafa,
Statistical Officer,
(Acted as Secretary)
- #### 3. Ministry of Health & Social Welfare :
- (I) Directorate General of Health.
 - (i) Dr. Ali Nawab Khan,
Assistant Director General Health.
 - (ii) Dr. S. A. Zafir,
Assistant Director General Health.
 - (II) Social Welfare Wing.
 - (i) Mr. M. A. Aghai,
Supervisor Urban Community Development.

- (ii) Mr. M. A. Ghani,
Social Welfare Organizer.

(III) Village Aid Wing :

- Mr. Mumtaz Husain,
Technical Adviser.
 - 4. Planning Division, Karachi :
Mr. M. Yasin,
Deputy Chief.
 - 5. Ministry of Defence :
Mr. A. M. Malik,
Assistant Secretary,
 - 6. G. H. Q., Rawalpindi :
 - (i) Lt. Col. Nazir Ahmad,
Controller of Statistics.
 - (ii) Mr. M. Yousuf,
Controller of Statistics. (w.e.f. 26-11-60)
 - 7. Ministry of Industries :
Mr. M. A. Azam,
Principal Survey Officer.
 - 8. Agricultural Census Commission :
Dr. Abdus Sattar,
Deputy Agricultural Census Commissioner.
 - 9. Labour Division, Karachi:
 - (i) Mr. Qaiser Ali Khan,
Director General,
Manpower & Employment Department.
 - (ii) Mr. M.-B. Farooki,
Assistant Director (Research & Statistics).
 - 10. Ministry of Education :
 - (i) Mr. S. A. R. Matin-ud-din,
Assistant Educational Adviser.
 - (ii) Mr. S. H. R. Rizvi,
Assistant-Educational Adviser.
 - (iii) Dr. J. A. Keats,
UNESCO Adviser.
 - 11. Karachi Administration:
 - (i) Mr. Muzaffar Hussain,
Collector & District Magistrate.
 - (ii) M. Mukhtar Masood C.S.P.,
Collector & District Magistrate.
- #### Observers.
- (i) Mr. G. F. Hinrichs,
Principal Statistical Adviser,
U. S. Agency for International Development.
 - (ii) Mrs. Irene B. Taeuber,
Demographic Statistician,
Institute of Development Economics,
Karachi.

Dr. James Maslowski, Statistical Adviser to the Government of West Pakistan provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development and an associate of Mr. Galt, took keen interest in the Census operations and attended as an adviser in some of our important conferences on the processing and analysis of data and the methods on report writing. We are fortunate in having a demographer of his calibre to help us in presenting the Census data in a meaningful way in this report.

Having decided to include a chapter on Geography in this report in order to provide a clear background for the understanding of the demographic attributes of the people in their proper perspective, we found ourselves in a fix how to produce it with the sketchy knowledge of the subject. At that juncture a young and ardent student of geography volunteered to help us. Mr. Mahbubul Haq, Head of the Department of Geography, Government College, Chittagong, has not only written the chapter on geography but also supplied the maps and charts accompanying it. In recording our grateful appreciation of his scholarly contribution, we extend to him the best wishes of the Census Organization. We made some editorial changes and have added a few sections. Besides, the facts and figures were got checked and vetted by the Government Departments and Organisations concerned with various sections of this chapter. In this connection the Census Organisation is also grateful to the Survey of Pakistan, Department of Meteorology and Geophysics, Department of Agriculture Statistics and Marketing, Geological Survey of Pakistan, Department of Petroleum, Government of West Pakistan and Pakistan International Airlines for checking the respective sections of Chapter I.

CENTRAL CENSUS ORGANISATION

Mr. Shamsi provided the only link between the 1951 and 1961 Censuses at officer level. As a Census Officer in the Inter-censal organization he laid the foundation of the 1961 Census by taking all preliminary steps in regard to staff, office organization and collection of valuable urban area maps. As my two predecessors like myself were all generalist administrators, Mr. Shamsi shouldered the main responsibility of technical advice until the arrival of Colonel Slade. Having enriched his knowledge of Census techniques by a course of training in the US Census Bureau and by a later assignment as Census Adviser in Indonesia, he could advise and plan with confidence the Housing and the Population Censuses of Pakistan. Apart from the C. C. he was the only officer at the Headquarters looking after both the statistical planning and

the administration and housekeeping jobs which forced him to overwork continuously for a year. He made up for everything that the Census Organization lacked by his devotion to duty and his burning zeal for Census. He left this organization in the middle of processing operations because of pressing personal reasons. We were sorry to lose him and wish him all success in his new career.

He was succeeded by Mr. Mohammed Hafiz Sheikh as Officer on Special Duty (Census). Mr. Sheikh is a young statistician with maturity of judgment. He is an M.A. in Statistics from the Panjab University and has done his M.Sc. in Statistics from Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College (USA). He also had the benefit of higher statistical research work at Iowa State College (USA). He had a vast experience of sample surveys and had been associated with the first Agricultural Census of Pakistan as Sampling Officer. He came to Census from the post of Chief Statistical Officer of the Central Statistical Office. He has a flair for analytical work and graphic presentation of Census data. When he came to the Census Organization we were facing a great deal of dislocation in the processing, tabulation and publication work due to the sudden departure of Mr. Shamsi. It was through Mr. Sheikh's untiring effort, able co-ordination and intelligent direction that we were able to get out of the rut. His careful study of the Census results and his investigation into the related matters helped in a large measure the writing of the descriptive chapters in this report. He has relieved me of a great deal of comparative and analytical work which would otherwise have been a big worry for me. The final presentation of the Housing and Population Tables was vastly improved as a result of his critical and intelligent examination. It not only made these tables better statistically but also saved us a lot of money by cutting down expenses on longer and duplicated tables. I am grateful to him for his steadfastness and devoted support all the time and I wish he continues with the Population Census Organization during the Inter-censal period and afterwards.

All the officers and staff in the Census Commissioner's Office played a significant part in the Census of 1961. Without their loyalty, devotion and hard-work, on many occasions beyond the call of their duty, Census would have stalled and died an untimely death. It is not possible to mention all of them by name in this small introduction but I would say without hesitation that everyone of them did his best in spite of the various handicaps they had to face.

The Administration Branch of the Census Organization was headed first by Mr. A. G. Khan as Section Officer and from 16th November, 1961 by Mr. Akhtar Hasan, Section Officer. It was no easy task for them to keep the budget in order and uptodate and to see that sanctions were issued for all appointments in time and adequate number of men were in position in all the scattered field offices by the due date. Both of them carried a big load of work. I am glad to put on record my high appreciation of their valuable and devoted help in all administrative matters.

Mr. Ghulam Mustafa, one of the two Statistical Officers, who had their roots in the 1951 Census, was the chief technician in designing and planning the Census schedules, forms and in drafting the Census Manual. He was of great help in the planning of the field work and establishment of Hand and Machine Sorting Centres. He also had a big hand in the drafting and checking of the Administrative Report which is being published separately as well as in checking the Statistical Notes appearing in this report. Mr. Siddiquar Rahman, who joined as a Statistical Officer after the Big Count, proved himself a very able statistician with a flair for analytical work. I very much appreciate his help in the writing of the short statistical notes for Census Bulletin Nos. 3, 4 and 5. He gained experience with time and his contribution to the preparation of all the text-tables and the drafting of some chapters of descriptive report is commendable.

Mention may also be made of the devoted hard work of Mr. Abdul Qadir Faquir, Statistical Officer, and M/S Hasan Akhtar, Din Muhammad Chaudhry, Abdul Rashid Khan, Shafiq Raza and Shafiqullah Qureshi, Statistical Investigators. The other technical staff in the Organization showed intelligence and purposefulness in carrying out their respective duties. I would like to make a special mention of the Drafting Section of my Office where three young men did a wonderful job of drawing charts, diagrams and maps for the Bulletins, District Census Reports and the Statistical and Administrative Reports. M/s. Navaie, Tauhid and Ishrat, the Senior Draftsmen, deserved all praise for the manner in which they had taken initiative in the preparing those charts and diagrams and in executing the work with an intuitive insight into the needs of graphic presentation of complicated statistics.

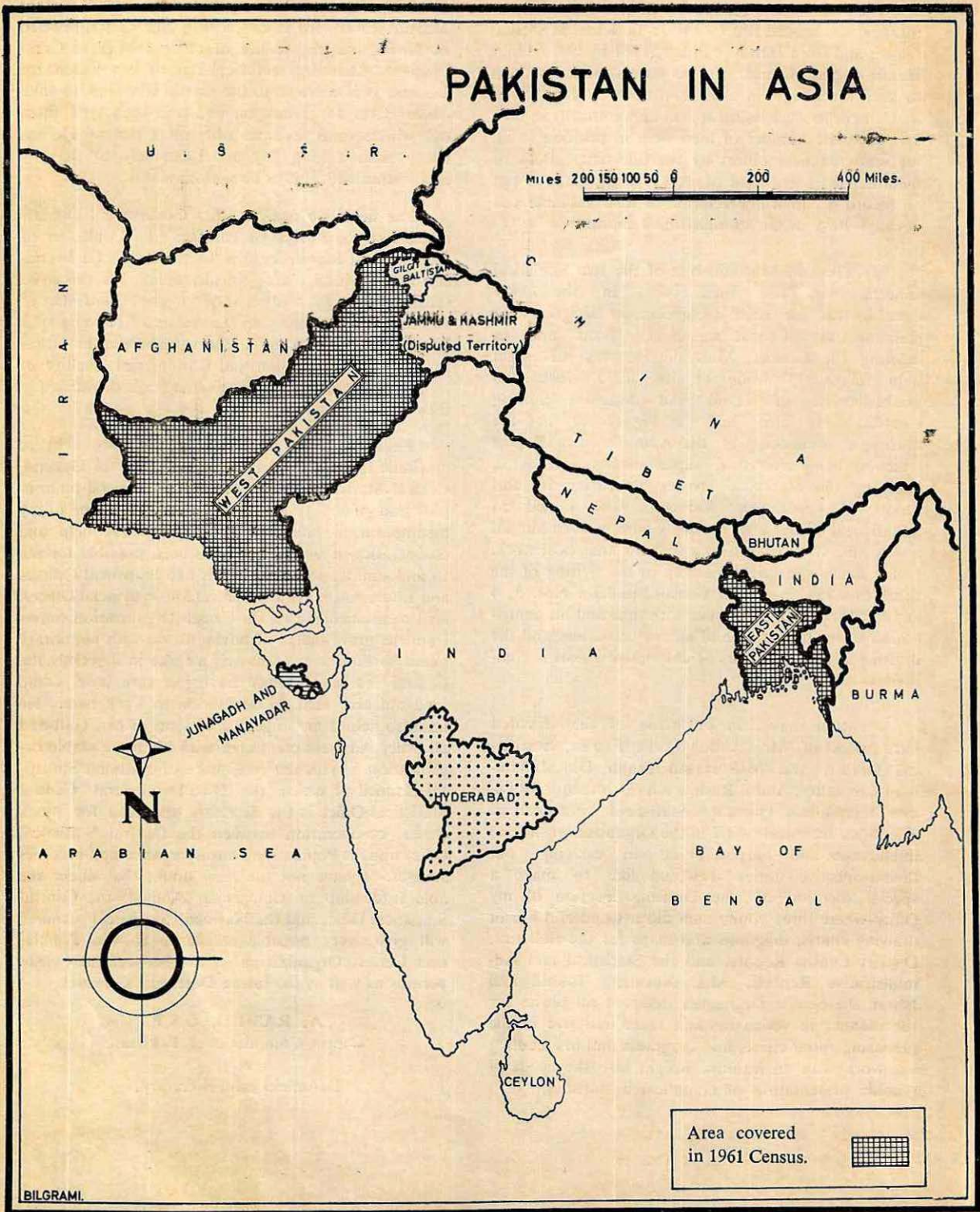
I must mention here my young Personal Assistant Masud Ahmed, for having loyally and ably supported me throughout my tenure of office as Census Commissioner. Dictating statistical reports is a wearisome job and it is more so to the person who has to take down notes for hours on end and then type them out with several revisions after office hours. He has always had a long day and I can only say that my best wishes will always be with him.

The debts we owe to other Government Departments like the Survey of Pakistan, the Controller of Printing and Stationery, the Information and Broadcasting Division, are incalculable. We received specially friendly treatment from the Controller of Printing and Stationery in the matter of printing such a large number of Census reports and from the Director of Trade Promotion and Commercial Intelligence in having our diagrams, charts and maps duplicated in their photo offset machines.

Finally, I must acknowledge my deep debt of gratitude to Lt. Col. Nazir Ahmad, Director General, Central Statistical Office, for being "a friend-philosopher and guide" to me from the very beginning of my assumption of office. Without his active help and co-operation it would not have been possible for me to find suitable technical hands like Statistical Officers and Investigators for the Central and Provincial Offices. As I mentioned before, the Census Organization suffers from the grave defect of having to do with temporary hands without anyone having a stake in it. Only the Central Statistical Office having a sure base, could send out able men on deputation to work here. He has also helped me to get the services of Mr. Galt and all other Advisers connected with his more stable organization. With the emergence of National Statistical Council of which the Director-General, Central Statistical Office is the Secretary, the need for much closer co-operation between the Central Statistical Office and the Population Census Organization becomes stonger. I have not the least doubt that under the able leadership of Col. Nazir Ahmed, the Central Statistical Office and the National Statistical Council will give every possible assistance to the Population Census Organization in the between-the-Census periods as well as the future Decennial Censuses.

A. RASHID, C.S.P.,
Census Commissioner, Pakistan,
&
Ex-officio Joint-Secretary,

Fig. 1-1



CHAPTER-1

GEOGRAPHY

1.1. LOCATION AND AREA

Land mass of Pakistan is divided into two parts, East Pakistan and West Pakistan. East Pakistan lies roughly between 20° — $30'$ and 26° — $45'$ N. Latitude and 88° to 92° — $50'$ E. Longitude. West Pakistan extends from 23° — $30'$ to 36° — $45'$ N. Latitude and from about 61° to 75° — $30'$ E. Longitude.

The area of Pakistan excluding the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Junagadh and Manavadar, Gilgit and Baltistan comes to about 365,529 sq. miles. The area of East Pakistan is 55,126 sq. miles and that of West Pakistan 310,403 sq. miles.

East Pakistan is bounded by India on East, North and West. There is a small boundary with Burma on the South-East. The Bay of Bengal lies in the South.

West Pakistan has its longest border with India, which lies on the East and South-East. On the North and North-West lies Afghanistan. Iran lies on the West of West Pakistan, and the Arabian Sea is on the South. China has a common frontier with the Gilgit Agency. Although Pakistan has no contiguous border with U.S.S.R., the nearest part of the latter is about 10 to 12 miles from the Northern border of West Pakistan. Figure 1.1 indicates the position of Pakistan in Asia and the location of its Provinces.

1.2. PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

1.2 (a) EAST PAKISTAN

East Pakistan lacks the contrasting physical features like West Pakistan. Except for its eastern and south-eastern margins, it is a vast plain built by the enormous alluvium deposited by the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Meghna, and their innumerable tributaries and distributaries. To divide East Pakistan into other than hills and plains, the type and the geological time of the deposits must be taken into consideration. The divisions thus obtained are more a geological classification than a physiographic one. Three major physiographic units of East Pakistan are the Tertiary Hills, the Pleistocene Terraces, and the Recent Flood Plains.

The Tertiary Hills, which are the extensions of the Assam Hills and the Burmese Ranges, occupy the Chittagong Hill Tracts, parts of Chittagong and southern Sylhet district. A solitary outlier is also found north of Sylhet town, as Chatak and Sylhet Hills. The Tertiary hills are mainly composed of sandstones and Shales. The hills which lie in the Chittagong Hill Tracts have an average height of 2,000 feet, with a general rise in elevation from west to east. The eastern most Range includes Mowdok Mual (3,292 feet), the highest peak in East Pakistan. Hills of the southern Sylhet are a series of isolated and elongated hills which hardly exceed 800 ft. in elevation above sea level. Most of the tea gardens of East Pakistan are situated here. Sylhet and Chatak Hills, north of the Surma River, attain a height of 200 to 300 feet above sea level.

The Pleistocene deposits constitute the Pleistocene Terraces of East Pakistan, which are drained by a few rivers and stand above the Monsoonal flood. Barind, the largest of the Pleistocene Terraces in East Pakistan, covers an area of 3,600 sq. miles in the districts of Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Bogra and Rangpur. The surface has a dome-like appearance and rises 20 to 40 feet above the flood plains. The region of Pleistocene Terraces, which lies between the Old Brahmaputra and the Burhiganga rivers, covers, an area of 1,600 sq. miles. The Madhupur Jungles, as the region is called, has an elevation of 20 feet on its eastern and southern parts and rises to 100 feet on the western side. The streams have dissected the surface of this region into a rolling topography. Lalmai Hills, the smallest of the Pleistocene Terraces, cover an area of 15 sq. miles, south of Comilla Town. Its elevation is on the average 70 ft. with peaks over 150 feet.

The Recent Flood Plains which constitute the major part of East Pakistan are formed by the deposits of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers and their tributaries and distributaries. East of the Meghna, covering mainly the district of Comilla and parts of Sylhet and Noakhali districts, is a slightly uplifted (19 feet above sea level) part of the flood plains. The Plain, consisting of the eastern part of Mymensingh and the major part of Sylhet districts is a depressed basin, probably still subsiding. In its southern parts there are a number of lakes like

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Fig. 1.3

WEST PAKISTAN

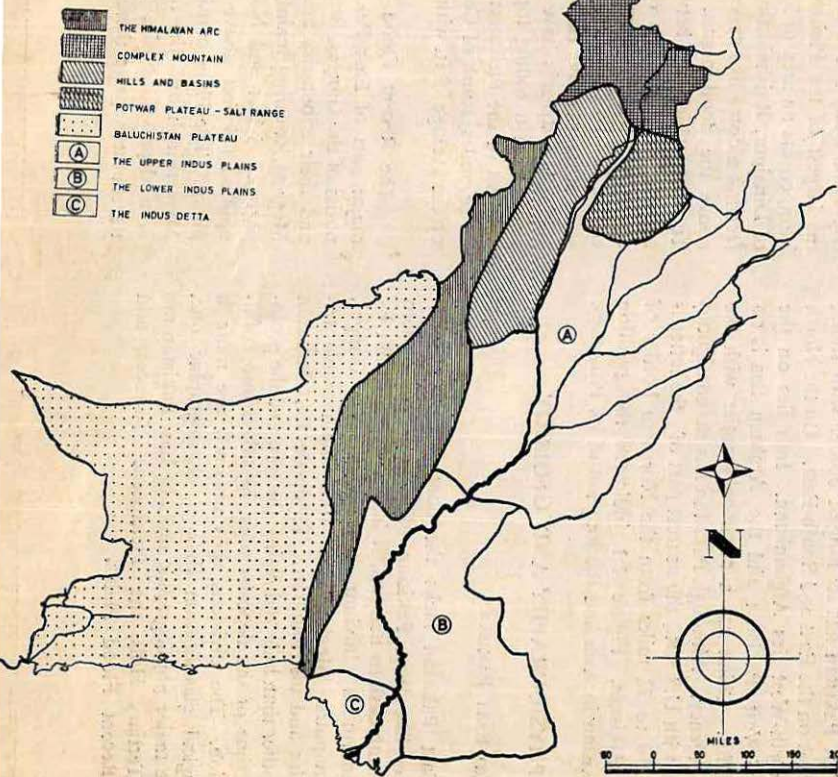
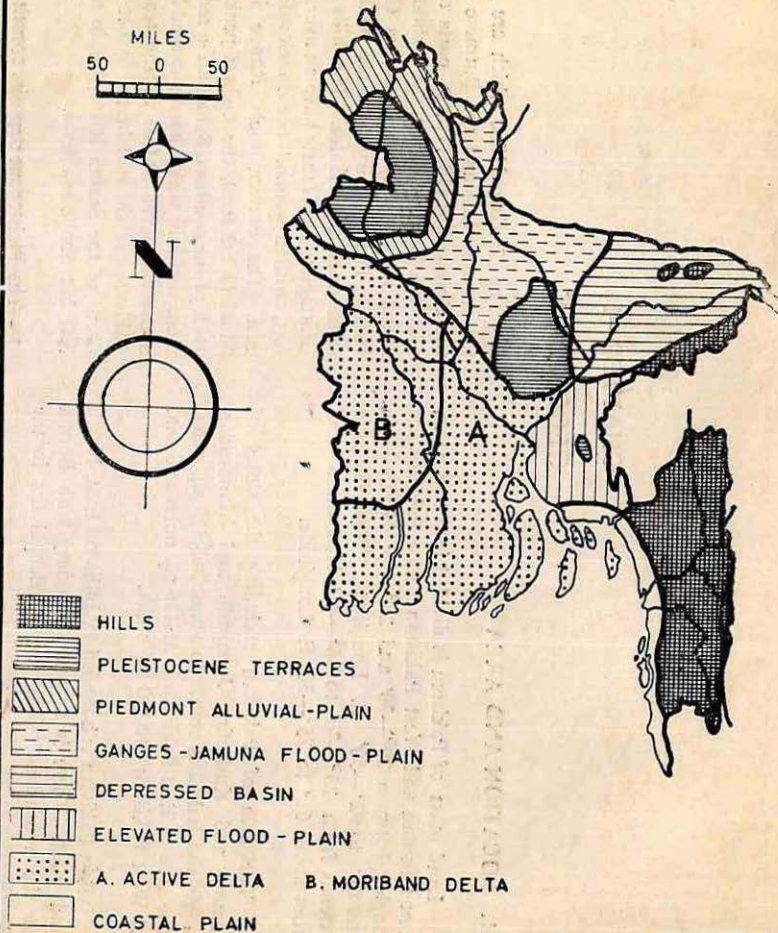


Fig. 1.2

EAST PAKISTAN



Hail Haor, Kakaluki Haor, etc. supposed to be the remnants of lagoons, which supply valuable pink pearls. The Ganges—Brahmaputra Flood Plains almost surround the Madhupur Jungles and also include the land between the Ganges and the Piedmont plain. The streams have braided or lace-like channels. Back-water swamps are formed at places like 'Chalah' bil partly in Rajshahi and partly in Pabna districts. The Piedmont Plain, comprising mainly of the major parts of Dinajpur, and Rangpur and a portion of Rajshahi and Bogra districts is a comparatively high plain, which is not completely inundated during the rainy season. The courses of the rivers in this region have undergone many changes, the diversion of the Teesta from the Ganges to the Brahmaputra in 1787, is a recent example. The coastal region of Chittagong and Noakhali districts is a narrow plain (5 to 6 miles broad), and is drained by the Feni, Karnaphuli, Mata Muhuri, and Sangu rivers.

The Ganges delta is situated mainly on south of the Ganges and consists of most recent deposits. This region is drained by the distributaries of the Ganges and have developed a complex drainage with numerous channels. The rivers east of Garai and Madhumati are active, which overflow their banks and deposit silt. But on the west of Garai and Madhumati rivers is an area where the rivers have ceased to build flood plains. This is known as 'Mariband' delta. The southern side of the Ganges delta forms the tidal plain, occupying mainly the Sundarbans and the south-western part of Barisal (Bakerganj) district. This is a complete flat land with a slope of 3 inches to the mile. A network drainage pattern has developed, which are inundated during tides. The area is undergoing subsidence. Figure 1-2 shows the physiography of East Pakistan.

1.2 (b) WEST PAKISTAN

The western part of West Pakistan consists of a mountainous region, which is the west and south-west extension of the Himalayan system. The eastern half is formed of the plains of the Indus and its tributaries. The two physiographic divisions of West Pakistan may further be divided as follows :—

Western Highlands

The Complex Mountains occupy the northern part of the Peshawar Division, and have deeply entrenched rivers, namely Yarkhan, Chitral or Kunar, Panjkora and Swat. The whole topography is rugged and barren. The region includes Tirich Mir (25,230 feet) the highest peak in Pakistan.

The Potwar Plateau and the Salt Range lie to the west of Kashmir and between the Indus and the Jhelum Rivers. The Potwar Plateau is about 5,000 sq. miles, and has an average elevation of 1,200—1,500 feet with an undulating topography. The region is rich in oil, rock salt and coal. The Salt Range lies to the south of Potwar, and is between 2,500—3,000 feet in height. It is composed mainly of lime stone.

The Hills and Basins topography occupies the southern part of the Peshawar and the eastern part of the Dera Ismail Khan Divisions. It includes the elevated (average height 1,000 feet) Valleys of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, which are separated from one another by the intervening hills.

The Himalayan Arc includes the Sulaiman and the Kirthar Ranges. The Sulaiman Ranges merge in the hills of South Waziristan near Quetta and from there the Kirthar Ranges, move southward and then west into the Mekran Ranges. The average height of these ranges is 6,000 feet, though some of the peaks are much higher, e.g., Takht-e-Sulaiman (11,070 feet). These ranges are composed of limestone and sandstone alternating with shaly rock. The Bolan pass near Quetta is the most important break.

The Baluchistan Plateau is a complex plateau with dry and rugged relief. The average elevation is about 3,000 feet. It is girdled by the Sulaiman and the Kirthar Ranges on the east, the Mekran Ranges on the south, and the Chaghai Hills and the Toba Kakar Range on the north. Inland or centripetal drainage developed into the Hamun-e-Mashkel, a playa lake. The area has also witnessed volcanic activities.

The Indus Plains

The Upper Indus Plain is an extensive plain with an elevation of 500—1,200 feet. It is created by the Indus and its tributaries—the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej. The Upper Indus Plain consists mainly of Bahawalpur, Multan, Sargodha, Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions.

The Lower Indus Plain includes Khairpur Division and most of Hyderabad Division. It was a part of the Arabian Sea, which was filled up by the Indus about 10 million years ago. It is an extensive low plain dotted with small depressions, lakes and few hills. Manchar is the largest of the marshy lakes.

The Indus Delta is a region of swamps, oxbow lakes, and cut offs. The distributaries of the Indus constantly change their courses and mud walls are

ANNUAL RAINFALL

Fig. 1.5

WEST PAKISTAN

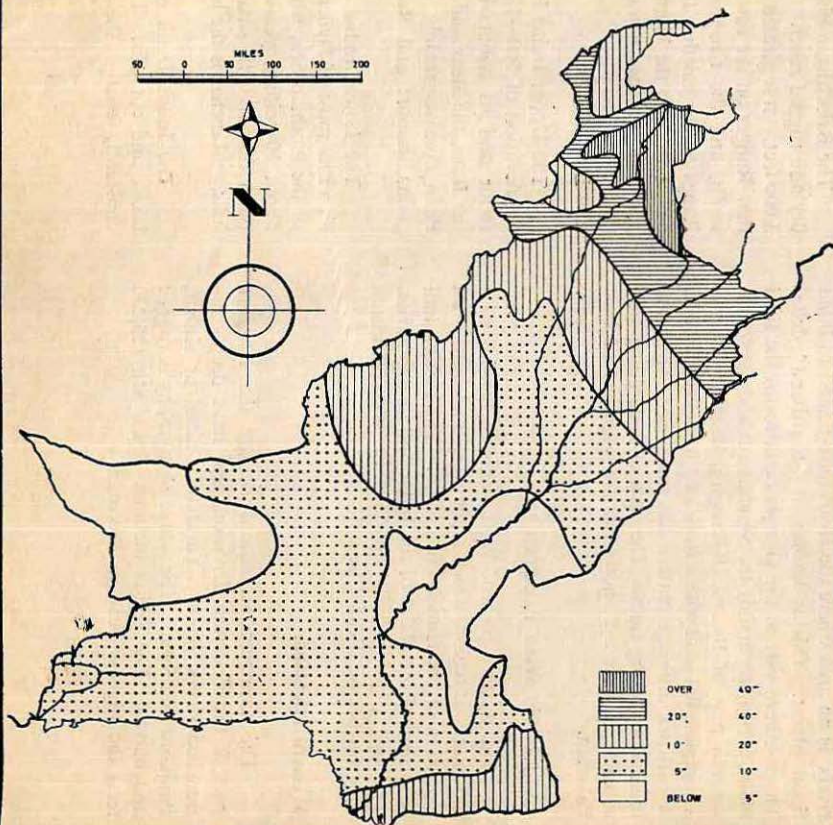
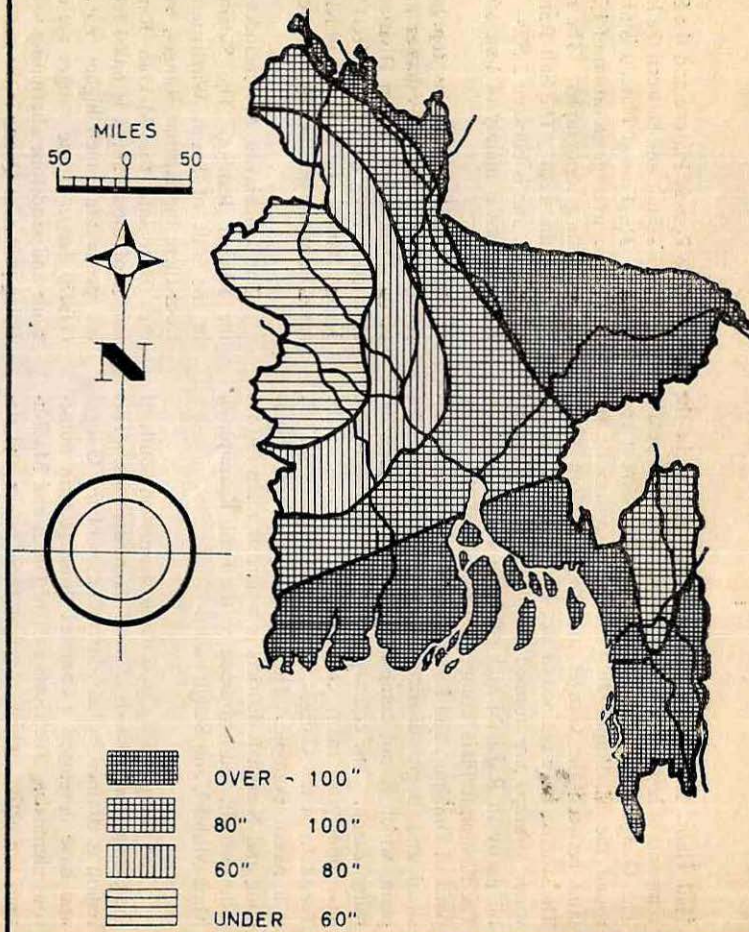


Fig. 1.4

EAST PAKISTAN



constructed to keep the water, in check. The eastern part is more swampy than the western. The major of the Indus Delta is barren. Figure 1.3 indicates the physiography of West Pakistan.

1.3. CLIMATE

1.3. (a) EAST PAKISTAN

East Pakistan has an ideal Tropical Monsoon climate, with warm, wet summer and cool dry winter. There are three distinct seasons in East Pakistan. Due to its nearness to the sea, small area, flat surface, vegetation cover, and the presence of sufficient water bodies in the form of rivers and marshes, the climate of East Pakistan is equable, and does not vary much from place to place.

Winter, which starts from November and lasts up to February, is pleasant in East Pakistan and the best season from the point of view of health and comfort. The average temperature for the coldest month in East Pakistan is 64°F. In general the temperature decreases inland, away from the equable influence of the sea. The mean minima and maxima January temperatures for Dacca are 55.5°F and 77.9°F, while for Dinajpur are 49.6°F and 75.4°F and for Chittagong are 55.0°F and 78.8°F. There is no record of snowfall or frost in East Pakistan. The lowest temperature ever recorded in East Pakistan was 34°F at Dinajpur on 3rd February, 1905.

Winter is a dry season for East Pakistan. Rainfall in winter hardly accounts for more than 4 per cent of the annual rainfall of the province. The northern, the eastern and the south-eastern part receive the winter rainfall, the highest about 4 inches is received by the Chittagong coast and the north-eastern Sylhet. The humidity remains quite low for this period and the wind, except for the north-western sector, which experiences a kind of cold wind blasts from the 'Tarai' locally known as "Paschia", is almost absent.

Summer in East Pakistan is shorter than in West Pakistan, due to the occurrence of the Nor'Wester's rainfall. The summer season lasts from March to May, April being the hottest month, instead of May for West Pakistan. The change from winter to summer is always abrupt. The mean maximum temperature for Chittagong district in dry summer (March to June) is 87.9°F and the mean minimum is 73.1°F. In the months of July to October the respective means

are 86.4°F and 75.7°F. In winter (November to February) these means are 80.9°F and 59.3°F.

The mean maximum temperature of Dacca district during dry summer (March to June) is 90.6°F and minimum is 74.1°F. In Monsoon (July to October) the respective temperatures are 88.2°F and 77.9°F. In winter (November to February) the respective temperatures are 80.5°F and 57.0°F. At Dinajpur in Dry Summer (March to June) mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures are 91.2°F and 70.6°F and in winter (November to February) the respective temperatures are 78.6°F and 56.5°F. In April the average temperature for East Pakistan is about 80°F. The maxima and minima temperatures for the month of April are respectively 88.8°F and 73.2°F for Chittagong, 92.4°F and 74.0°F for Narayanganj and 94.3°F and 70.0°F for Dinajpur. As the influence of the sea wears on inland, the difference between the day and night temperatures becomes more but never so much as in West Pakistan. The diurnal ranges for April at Cox's Bazar Chittagong, Narayanganj and Dinajpur are 13°F., 13.7°F., 17.0°F. and 19.9°F., respectively.

During the latter part of summer season, thunderstorms occur in East Pakistan and the temperature falls a few degrees. These storms known as Nor'Wester or 'Kalbaishakhi' break out as a result of mixing of a cool dry airmass with a warm moist southernly airmass. The general direction of these storms is from north-west and have speeds between 20—25 miles per hour with an accompaniment of thunder, shower and violent winds. The rains mainly occur on the eastern side of the Province. Nor'Wester rainfall is valuable for crops like jute and 'aus' paddy.

The Monsoon breaks earlier in East Pakistan than in West Pakistan. This season starts from June and stays upto early October. With the advent of the rains the summer temperature falls considerably and again rises after the rains during September-October. The wind system undergoes a complete reversal, with the beginning of the Monsoon it blows from south and south-east instead of north and north-west as in winter. The rains break out with heavy downpour and the black mass of the clouds cover the sky. The humidity remains over 90 percent in most of the places. About 80 percent of the annual rainfall is received in East Pakistan during this season, with no place getting less than 50 inches normally. The two regions, namely the Chittagong coast and the Sylhet district, get over 100 inches of rainfall due to

the presence of hills. In general rainfall decreases from north-east and east to north-west and west. Pabna receives 59 inches, while Dacca, Cox's Bazar and Sylhet receive 72 inches, 140 inches and 157 inches respectively. Much of East Pakistan is inundated during this season and present a scene of a vast water body dotted with islands, with the artificially raised places for the settlements and the natural highlands above the water level. Figure 1.4 shows the annual rainfall in East Pakistan.

1.3. (b) WEST PAKISTAN

West Pakistan in general has an arid and semi-arid climate with hot summer and cold winter. Owing to its large size, its extension away from the sea and having some high mountains, West Pakistan experiences greater fluctuations of temperature between summer and winter than East Pakistan. Broadly speaking the climate has the characteristics of the Tropical Monsoon with three distinct seasons—winter, summer and the rains.

Winter in West Pakistan lasts from November to February. The temperature in general decreases inland away from the sea. At higher altitude in the north, winter is severe, with occasional snowfall. The mean minima and maxima January temperatures recorded at Lasbela are respectively 46.0°F and 78.1°F at Karachi 49.9°F and 76.9°F at Pasni 67.1°F and 86.4°F and at Lahore 40.0°F and 66.1°F. The mean maxima and minima January temperatures at high stations like Quetta (5,490 feet) and Chitral (Drosh—4,709 feet) are 50.2°F and 27.6°F and 45.7°F and 31.4°F respectively.

West Pakistan is an area of low rainfall. It receives some winter rainfall due to the low pressures which enter West Pakistan from the west. The major part of the Baluchistan Plateau and the region have more rainfall in winter than in summer. Winter rainfall decreases east ward. Peshawar and Lahore receive 5.4 inches and 2.8 inches of rainfall in winter respectively. The rainfall for Quetta and Chitral being 5.3 inches and 11.93 inches during winter (December-April).

Summer is longer in West Pakistan, which starts in March and stays upto June and May being the hottest month. There is no Nor'Wester rainfall to lessen the summer heat in West Pakistan which are

common in East Pakistan during April and May. Due to its aridity and absence of large water bodies and vegetation cover inland, West Pakistan is much hotter than East Pakistan. The Sind Desert becomes a hot oven in summer where some of the hottest temperatures of the world are recorded. The mean minima and maxima June temperatures at Jacobabad in the Sind Desert are 84.9°F and 113.9°F and it becomes the thermal Station Centre of West Pakistan, from where temperature decreases in all directions. The mean minima and maxima June temperatures are at Karachi, 81.9°F and 94.4°F, at Lahore, 81.2°F and 107.7°F, at Peshawar (1,164 ft.) 79.8°F and 106.6°F and at Quetta (5,490 ft.) 58.7°F and 91.6°F.

The mean maximum temperature rises at Jacobabad to 113.9°F and at Lahore to 108°F. The coastal regions, however, do not experience intense heat and difference of their day and night temperatures is also small. At Karachi the diurnal range is 6.9°F., but it increases to 38.6°F., and 25.1°F at Jacobabad and Lahore respectively.

The summer months are dry in West Pakistan, since the Nor'Wester winds do not occur and the Monsoon also breaks later. The humidity remains low.

The intense summer heat induces a low pressure over the hot Sind Desert, and the South-east Trade Winds are attracted across the equator. These winds form the South-West Monsoon. But the Monsoon arrives in West Pakistan by the latter part of June and is robbed of most of its moisture during its long journey along the Ganges Valley. Yet it is the main rain-bringer for the major part of West Pakistan, except some places of winter rainfall. On the average West Pakistan gets less rainfall than any part of East Pakistan. Summer rainfall decreases from north-east to south-west. Maximum rainfall is received by the eastern foot-hills. According to the amount of rainfall received West Pakistan may be divided into three rainfall regions. Sub-humid regions of the Siwalik which receive more than 25 inches of rainfall. Rawalpindi gets 36 inches, Sialkot and Murree get 36 inches and 48 inches on an average respectively. Semi-arid regions receive rainfall 10—25 inches. Arid regions of the lower Indus Plains and the Baluchistan Plateau get less than 10 inches of rainfall with below 5 inches in the Sind Desert and the dry western part of Quetta Division. Figure 1.5 shows the annual rainfall in West Pakistan.

1.4 SOIL, NATURAL VEGETATION AND AGRICULTURE

1.4 (a) EAST PAKISTAN

Soils. The soils of East Pakistan are mostly distinguished by the colour, texture, composition, consistency and humus content; and on the basis of parent rock, topography and vegetation. East Pakistan may be divided into these soil zones:—

The Hill Soils cover the hilly regions of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong and Sylhet districts. A heavy rainfall, over 100 inches, has produced a highly leached, hydrous-oxide clay with ash-brown to red-brown soils.

The Red Soils cover most of the Pleistocene Terraces. They have distinct lateritic characteristics. Red soils are highly oxidized with brownish-grey to greyish-brown and red top soils. They are in General porous friable and crumbly in texture. They are acidic, deficient in organic matters and phosphoric acid, but abound in iron and alumina.

The major soils—the Alluvial Soils—cover most of the flood plain excluding the Sundarbans and the 'bil' areas of East Pakistan. These soils are renewed every year and they are relatively immature. According to their texture these soils have many varieties. Loamy Sand or 'Pali' covers the sand bars and tow-heads (*Chars*). Sandy loam, Silt loam and clayey loam ('*Doas*') are the soils of the major part of the flood plains of East Pakistan. Clays or '*Kadamati*' are found in the 'bil' areas. They are rich in organic matters due to the decay of the weeds and other aquatic vegetations.

The Swamp Soils mainly cover the coastal areas of Khulna district. The whole area is covered with Mangrove Forests, and is subject to tidal inundations. The swamp soils are tenacious clays with abundance of organic matters and salt, and are locally known as '*Nonamati*'.

Natural Vegetation. East Pakistan has comparatively larger area, about 8,594 square miles under forests. They are found in several scattered areas. The forests may be classified into three major groups.

The Mixed Tropical Forests and bamboos cover the major part of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and considerable parts of Chittagong and Sylhet districts. The types of vegetation are mainly determined by

the availability of ground moisture. Tropical Evergreen Forests, consisting of 'chaplish', '*telsur*' and 'mainakat', are mainly found in deep valleys and other places where water supply is plentiful. The Deciduous forests mainly of 'garjan' and 'Jarul' are found on the hills, where drain-off is quick. Teak, which was introduced in 1873 along the banks of Karnaphuli, is at present the main source of teak in Pakistan. Bamboos form the undergrowth of deciduous forests. Experimental plantations of rubber and cashew-nut are being carried out with some success in places of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Chittagong district.

The '*Sal*' or '*Gaharjari*' Forests are mainly found in the Pleistocene Terraces of Dacca and Mymensingh districts. The forests known as Madhupur Jungles, lie between the Banar River on the east and Bangsha River on the west. Only 15 square miles of Sal forests are found in Dinajpur and Rangpur districts. Sal forms about 95 per cent of the trees and these forests have very thin undergrowth.

The Mangrove Forests or the Sundarbans, occupy about 2,623 square miles of the southern Khulna district. Sundarbans provide for 1/4th of the forest regions of East Pakistan. Trees of the Sundarbans are peculiar to tidal swamps and can thrive in Brakish water and clayey soils. The amount of salinity also influences the trees. Eastern parts are the fresh water forests with "*sundur*" as main tree and to the west are the moderately salt water forests with "*gewa*" as the main tree. Other trees grown in this area are "*Passar*", "*dhundal*", "*keora*", "*baen*", "*goran*", "*amur*", and "*golpata*". Sundarbans also produce a large amount of honey, wax, resins and fish.

Agriculture. East Pakistan has over 41.5 percent of the total agricultural land of Pakistan, though it has only 14.8 percent of the total area of Pakistan. Climate, soil and topography favour cultivation of larger areas in East Pakistan than in West Pakistan. East Pakistan has a hot, wet climate with no place getting less than 50 inches of rainfall annually, the winter temperatures also do not usually fall below 60°F. Except for a few hilly regions and forest lands, most of it is flat land covered with rich alluvial soils, renewed every year. While West Pakistan mostly produces single crop, most of the crop lands of East Pakistan produce double or more crops a year. East Pakistan in general produces crops requiring hot and wet climate e.g., rice, jute, tea, nutritious and juicy tropical fruits, like mangoes, jack fruits, banana and pine apples, etc.

In East Pakistan irrigation is not so intense as in West Pakistan. Only less than 2.2 percent of the cultivated land is irrigated. Irrigation is mainly done during winter months in the western parts of the province which receive an annual rainfall less than 60 inches, and make irrigation necessary during the dry winter months for the 'Rabi' crops.

The Ganges-Kobadak Project will irrigate 2 million acres in the districts of Kushtia and Jessore and facilitate the production of 'Rabi' (winter) crops. Teesta Barrage Project will irrigate 1.5 million acres in the districts of Dinajpur, Rangpur and Bogra. Karnaphuli Project, near Kaptai in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is a multipurpose project, which will control flood, provide navigational facilities for 320 miles and irrigate one million acres in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Food Crops. East Pakistan may be aptly described as a land of rice growers. The area under rice is about 22 million acres, while that under other staple grains, including pulses, is 1.1 million acres only.

Rice. East Pakistan has 90 percent of the total rice land of Pakistan. It is the major crop in Pakistan both in acreage and production. Over 72 percent of the cropped area of East Pakistan is given to rice. Rice grows practically all over East Pakistan except in the Sundarbans. Even there rice is grown in reclaimed lands. The upland variety of rice, which accounts for only less than 1 percent of the total rice land is grown on the hill slopes of the Chittagong Hill Tracts by the 'Jum' cultivators, a type of primitive shifting agricultural people. Three main varieties of low land rice are grown in East Pakistan. "Aman" or the winter rice is the main rice crop of East Pakistan, occupying about 70 percent of the total rice area. It can be grown in water, so lands generally flooded are given to 'Aman' crop. 'Aus' or autumn rice has a shorter growing season, it is sown in March-April and harvested before the lands are flooded. Generally river levees and higher grounds are given to 'Aus'. It constitutes 27 percent of the total rice area of East Pakistan. 'Boro' or the summer rice is grown in 'bil' area during post-flood periods. It constitutes only 4 percent of the rice lands of East Pakistan. About 22 million acres of rice lands in East Pakistan produce on the average over 259 million maunds of rice annually,

Pulses. Among pulses East Pakistan produces gram, masur, khesari and mung in over 1 million acres. Khesari is exclusively grown in East Pakistan, which is mainly concentrated in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Barisal and Pabna. East Pakistan also leads in the production of masur. Gram is produced in Rangpur, Dinajpur, Rajshahi and Pabna districts mainly.

Oil Seeds. East Pakistan leads in the production of rapeseed and mustard oil, but high consumption necessitate import of these oils from West Pakistan. Dacca, Mymensingh, Dinajpur, and Rajshahi are the main producing districts. Among other oil seeds castor, linseed, sessamum and groundnut are mainly produced in the drier districts of East Pakistan.

Minor food crops like wheat, which accounts for only 1 per cent of Pakistan's total wheat acreage, is grown in Kushtia, southern Rajshahi, Rangpur and Dacca districts. Millets and barley and other minor food crops are grown in the drier districts of East Pakistan in negligible quantity.

Fruits. East Pakistan produces mangoes, jack fruits, pine-apples, bananas, oranges, and many varieties of lime. Mangoes are mainly produced in Rajshahi, Kushtia, Rangpur, Dinajpur and Bogra districts. Dacca, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, and Dinajpur are the main producers of jack fruits. Bananas mainly come from Dacca, Faridpur and Comilla districts. Oranges are exclusively grown in Sylhet which also supplies a large amount of pine-apples. Several varieties of lime are grown almost all over East Pakistan.

Cash Crops. East Pakistan is the sole producer of two of the leading crops of Pakistan viz jute and tea. It has also a large share in the production of tobacco and sugarcane in Pakistan.

Jute is an ancient crop in East Pakistan, grown since the Mughal Times and the most important cash crop in Pakistan. The disappearance of the commercial crops of indigo and sunflower during the middle of the 19th century was followed by the emergence of jute, which dominates the economic structure of East Pakistan. The establishment of jute factories at Dundee in 1883 and later at Calcutta gave impetus to jute cultivation. East Pakistan accounts for more than 90 percent of the best jute produced in the world and about 58 percent of the total jute of the world. Jute is cultivated in about 10 percent of the agricultural land in East Pakistan. There are three distinct varieties of jute grown in East Pakistan. 'Jat' is the best quality, produced in Dacca, Mymensingh and

MAJOR CROPS GENERALISED DISTRIBUTION

Fig. 1.7

WEST PAKISTAN

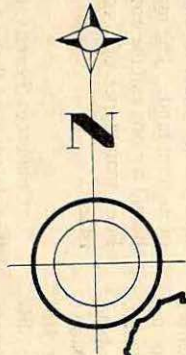
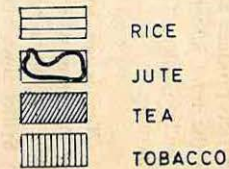
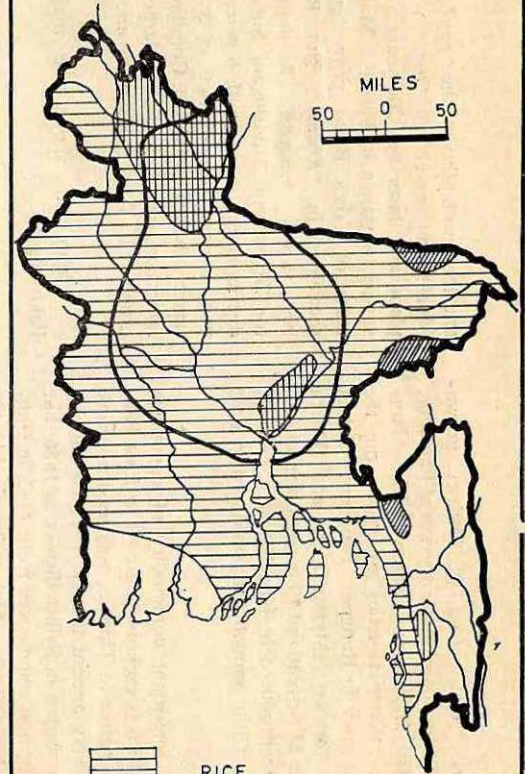
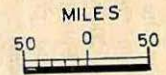


Fig. 1.6

EAST PAKISTAN



Comilla districts. Next to 'Jat' is 'District' grown on the south of Padma river, in the districts of Faridpur, Khulna, Kushtia, Barisal and Jessore. The 'Northern' and the inferior varieties are grown on the north of Padma river in Rangpur, Dinajpur, Pabna and Rajshahi districts. Mymensingh and Dacca districts produce 23 percent and 19 percent respectively of the total jute produced in East Pakistan. About 4 million bales of jute annually are produced in East Pakistan.

Tea is an important commodity of commerce for Pakistan, which is exclusively grown in East Pakistan. A plant native to Tippera, was used as drink in Sylhet since very ancient times. The first cultivation of tea was started in Sylhet district in 1856, but the serious cultivation commenced from 1862, in Chittagong and Sylhet districts. Out of nearly 143 tea gardens, about 115 are in southern Sylhet, and a few are in northern Sylhet. Chittagong has about 18 tea gardens, Comilla 5, and Chittagong Hill Tracts has one only. The total area under tea is about 79,000 acres. Pakistani tea lacks the flavour of Indian and Ceylonese tea, but it is good for blending purpose for its strength, good liquor, colour and pungency, which are absent in high altitude tea. On the average East Pakistan produces 60 million pounds of tea, of which nearly half is exported.

Sugarcane. In East Pakistan sugarcane is grown mainly in the north-western districts. Most of the sugarcane is grown in lands above flood level. The districts of Kushtia, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Dacca, Mymensingh and Faridpur constitute the sugarcane belt in East Pakistan. At present East Pakistan produces 26 percent of the Pakistan's total sugar production. About 2,79,000 acres of land under sugarcane in East Pakistan produces 3,96,000 tons of 'gur'—crude sugar annually.

Tobacco. Though tobacco occupies small area but is useful source of income to those cultivators who devote land to it. East Pakistan accounts for about 52 percent of the tobacco acreage of Pakistan. Rangpur district is the leading producer with about half the tobacco acreage of East Pakistan. Dacca, Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Barisal and Chittagong Hill Tracts are other important districts. Rangpur district produces almost all the good variety tobacco grown in East Pakistan.

'Pan' or Betel Leaf (*Piper Betel*). Climatically most of East Pakistan is suited for pan cultivation but the distribution is influenced by topography, soil

and the availability of the 'pan' cultivators (*Barois*). Munshiganj excels in 'desi' which is very hardy plant and lasts for 20 years. 'Dhaldo', a sweet variety, is grown in Barisal. Maheshkhali and other parts of Cox's Bazar grow 'mitha' pan. Sylhet specialises in 'Khansi'. But Rajshahi grows the best variety, 'sanchi'. Rajshahi district accounts for 20 percent Munshiganj Sub-Division in Dacca district comes second with 6 percent of the provincial pan acreage. The districts of Sylhet, Khulna, Chittagong, Barisal, Noakhali, Comilla, Faridpur are other important pan growers. A large amount of pan is exported to West Pakistan by air.

Figure 1.6 shows the major crops of East Pakistan.

1.4. (b) WEST PAKISTAN

Soils. The soils of West Pakistan may be classified into the following groups:—

Arid Red Earth soils occupy the high lands of West Pakistan and are deficient in humus due to aridity, but contain lime intact.

Alluvial soils cover most of the upper and the lower Indus Plains. In the sub-humid regions the soils are alkaline. A large part of the irrigated region is affected by the salinity and water-logging due to seepage. On the west of the Indus the soils are rich in lime. Except Canal Colonies, in other parts the soils are sandy. Clayey soils with 80 percent clay occur in places.

Loess deposits rich in lime, phosphates and potash are found to cover a large part in the eastern Sind Desert, which yield good crops when irrigated.

Natural Vegetation. West Pakistan has 5,000 square miles under forest, amounting to only 2 percent of its total land. The main forest belts lie in the sub-humid regions and the watered valleys of the high lands. Four main types of forests are found in West Pakistan.

Coniferous Forests occur above 3,000 feet in Rawalpindi and Peshawar Divisions, the Malakand Agency, and the states of Dir, Chitral, Amb and Swat. Main trees are deodar, kail, spruce, fir and chir, Coniferous forests mainly of pine occur in the Baluchistan Plateau above 5,000 feet. The timber is used for making packing boxes. Murree pine supplies resins,

Deciduous Forests occupy lands below 3,000 feet in the sub-humid regions of the Siwalik with chestnut, juniper, walnut and oak. They are used for making furniture. Mulberry groves supply timber for manufacturing sports goods.

Riverine Forests with babul and shisham trees are found in narrow belts along the rivers, and cover about 9,00,000 acres.

Scrub Jungles of the Indus Valleys are drought resisting plants, located in the dry areas. These jungles are locally known as "Rakhs".

Agriculture. West Pakistan accounts for only 58.5 per cent of the agricultural lands of Pakistan though it has 85.2 percent of the total area of Pakistan. This is mainly due to its arid and semi-arid climate and a large tract of rugged and barren mountains. The physical conditions in West Pakistan have necessitated the application of irrigation for agriculture. Over 72 percent of the cultivated land is irrigated, irrigation by canals, accounting for 85 percent of the irrigated land, Wells 8 percent, Tanks and Karezes are other means of irrigation.

Inundation Canals date back to the Moghul Times. British turned these into perennial canals. The Upper Indus Plain has a net work of 12,000 miles of canals and irrigate 11.5 million acres. Thal and Taunsa Projects on the Indus irrigate 1.2 million and 1.4 million acres respectively.

The Lower Indus Plains or the former Sind Province is said to be "The gift of the Indus", which is irrigated by a number of barrages. Sukkur or the Lloyd Barrage, which is one of the largest irrigation systems in the world, irrigates about 5.5 million acres. Lower Sind Barrage or Ghulam Mohammad Barrage near Kotri irrigates about 2.8 million acres. The Upper Sind or Guddu Barrage near Kashmore will irrigate 2.3 million acres.

Canals and wells irrigate the Valleys of Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The Warsak Multi-purpose Project on the Kabul River near Peshawar, will irrigate 1,20,000 acres.

Karez or underground water channels irrigate the Baluchistan Plateau. Besides these there are quite a number of irrigation projects in West Pakistan of which Tarbela Dam on the Indus will be the largest Dam in Pakistan when completed. Another dam at Mangla in the Azad Kashmir is under construction.

Figure 1.7 shows the Major Crops of West Pakistan and Figure 1.8 shows the Major Dams and Barrages in West Pakistan.

West Pakistan's climate favours crops requiring moderate rainfall or irrigation and sufficient temperature. Crops like wheat, cotton, millets and temperate and citrus fruits like apple, peach, pear, apricot, grapes, oranges, etc. are mainly grown here.

Food Crops. Wheat is the most important crop in West Pakistan accounting for 99 percent of Pakistan's total annual production of 103 million maunds. It is a winter crop grown mainly in the irrigated fields of the canal colonies. Highest concentration is in Rechna and Bari Doabs. About 7 million acres are under wheat in the Upper Indus Plains alone. Wheat is located in the irrigated regions of Nawabshah, Tharparkar and Hyderabad in the Lower Indus Plains. Kabul, Kurram and Gomal Valleys form the third region. Bahawalpur and Baluchistan produce 7.8 and 1.5 per cent of the total output of Pakistan.

Pulses. Gram, which is the most important of the pulses grown in West Pakistan, occupies second place in acreage after wheat among the food crops. West Pakistan has about 3 million acres or 95 percent of the total acreage of gram in Pakistan. The Upper Indus Plains produce over 66 per cent. Arhar is also grown in West Pakistan. The Upper Indus Plains account for 90 percent of the country's annual output.

Millets. Jowar and Bajra are the two main varieties of Millets grown in West Pakistan. Bajra is a summer crop grown in light rainfed soils of the districts bordering the Siwalik with rainfall over 25 inches. West Pakistan accounts for 99 percent of the Bajra produced in Pakistan and has 2.1 million acres (1961-62) under Bajra. The Upper Indus Plains produce 46 percent. Twenty-one percent comes from the districts of Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Tharparkar. Jowar is another millet grown in still drier regions of West Pakistan. Over 66 percent comes from the drier parts of the Upper Indus Plains; Dadu, Jacobabad, Sukkur and Nawabshah are other areas. Jowar occupies about 1 million acres and the total production is about 7 million maunds per year.

Oil Seeds. West Pakistan is the largest producer in Cotton seed. The Upper Indus Plains account for 95 percent of the country's total output of 16 million maunds. Rape seeds and Mustard are produced in the Indus Plains.

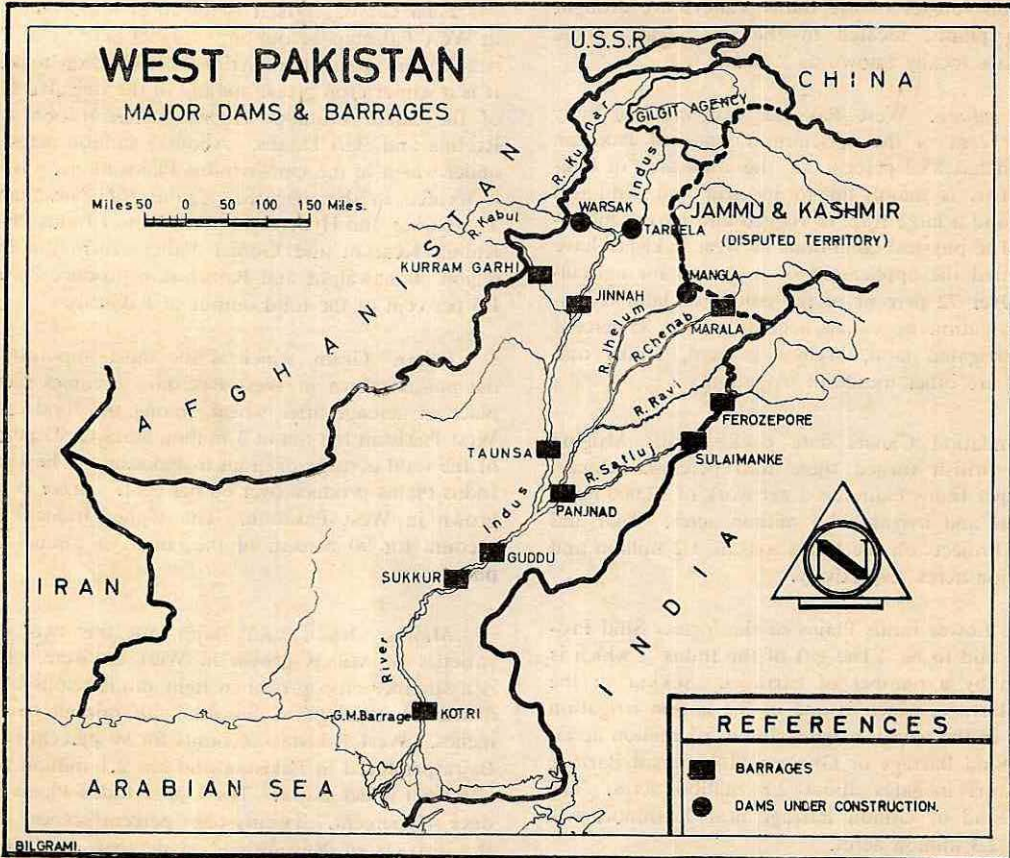
Maize, Rice are other food crops grown in West Pakistan and account for 98 per cent and 10 percent of Pakistan's production in those crops respectively.

Fruits. Varied topography and climatic conditions have offered opportunities to grow many types of temperate and tropical fruits in West Pakistan. Dates and citrus fruits are grown in the arid and semi-arid regions of Bahawalpur, Multan, Lahore, Khairpur, and Hyderabad Divisions. Temperate fruits like

colonies form the major cotton belt with 57 per cent of the total cotton produced in Pakistan. The districts of Hyderabad, Tharparkar and Nawabshah, constitute a second belt with 30 percent of the country's output. Bahawalpur comes next. West Pakistan produces 99 percent of the 18-19 lakh bales of cotton annually produced in Pakistan.

Sugarcane. West Pakistan accounts for 79 per cent of the Sugar-cane acreage of Pakistan. The

Fig -1.8



Office of the Census Commissioner, Karachi.

apple, peach, pear, apricot, grapes, plum and cherries are cultivated mainly in high lands of Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta and Kalat Divisions.

Cash Crops. Cotton is the most important fibre grown in West Pakistan and is second only to Jute as a cash crop in Pakistan. Nearly 3.2 million acres of land in West Pakistan is under cotton. It is an ancient crop in the Indus Valley, which has been grown there since earlier than 2,500 B.C. Over 90 percent of the cotton produced is long staple American variety. Almost all the cotton lands are irrigated. The Canal

main sugar-cane region is located in the canal colonies. A secondary region is found in Mardan, Peshawar and Bannu districts. It is an irrigated crop, which occupies about 10,15,000 acres (last 5 years' average) and the annual production is about 11,90,000 tons of raw sugar.

Tobacco. West Pakistan produces 70 per cent of the total output of tobacco in Pakistan, and it has 48 per cent of the total tobacco acreage of Pakistan. The major area of tobacco is in the alluvial plains of Campbellpur (Attock), Mardan and Peshawar districts.

The tobacco produced is of inferior quality, and is used as snuff and for "Hooka" and chewing purposes.

1.5. MINERALS

1.5 (a). EAST PAKISTAN

East Pakistan is poor in mineral resources. Only a small amount of non-metallic minerals and natural gas are found here.

Limestone. Limestone is known to occur in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sylhet and Off Shore island of St. Martins. About 4,000 tons of limestone are mined annually from the quarry at Takarghat in Sylhet district.

Glass sand. Glass sand deposits are found near Shahjibazar railway station in Sylhet and in Balijuri Mouza of Mymensingh.

White Clay. A white clay (low grade kaolin) deposit with estimated workable reserves of 2,00,000 tons is found near Bijapur in Mymensingh district.

Coal and Peat. Thick beds of high grade coal were encountered in a drill hole for oil near Bogra at depths over 8,000 feet. These beds may be present at workable depths in western Bogra-Rajshahi region. Peat deposits occur in most of the districts of East Pakistan; the biggest are the Boghia-Chanda 'bil' peat field of Faridpur with estimated reserves of 125 million tons of dried peat and the Khulna peat field, the Kola Mouza part of which is estimated to contain over 8 million tons of dried peat.

Natural Gas. Search for oil in East Pakistan led to the discovery of gas fields near Haripur in 1957, at Chhatak in 1959, and at Rashidpur in 1960. The total proved gas reserves discovered so far are about 1.04 million/million cubic feet. The Gas field at Haripur can supply 20 million cubic feet per day for twenty years. The gas field discovered at Rashidpur in Sylhet district has better quality gas than Sui and does not contain Sulphur. The gas discovered so far is sufficient to supply the entire domestic and commercial needs of the province for quite a number of years.

Oil. The gas field discovered in Sylhet also produces condensate which is similar to 80 octane Petroleum, in small quantity, sufficient for the need of the district. Search for oil is in progress in many parts of Chittagong, Sylhet, Comilla and Khulna districts and additional discoveries are expected.

Radioactive Minerals. A substantial amount of Monazite deposit is found along 100 miles of the beach in Cox's Bazar, which may prove to be economically exploitable.

1.5 (b). WEST PAKISTAN

Pakistan is in general deficient in metallic and fuel resources. Several non-metallic minerals are found in good quantity in West Pakistan.

Rock Salt. Localities and workings of rock salt in the Salt Range were mentioned by Alexander the Great as early as 326 B.C. The salt mines are also mentioned in AIN-E-AKBARI written during the reign of the Moghul Emperor Akbar The Great. Very large reserves of rock salt are found in the Salt Range and in Kohat district. Salt is mined at Khewra, Warcha and Kalabagh in the Salt Range and Jatta, Bahadurkhel and Karak in Kohat. The present annual production is about 200,000 tons.

Gypsum. Extensive deposits of gypsum are known in the Salt Range, and in Kohat, Sibi, Loralai, and Dera Ghazi Khan districts. Present production is 1,20,000 tons per year.

Limestone. Limestone beds of good quality suitable for use by industry are exposed in many parts of West Pakistan. The present annual production is over 10,00,000 tons.

Sulphur. Deposits of sulphur are present in Kohi-Sultan area of Chagai district, Sanni in Kalat District and Jiwani in Mekran district. The total estimated reserves are 56,000 tons of + 50 per cent ore and 95,000 tons of + 35 per cent ore.

Clays. Deposits of fireclays are found in the Salt Range and in the Jhimpir-Jungshahi area. Important deposits of Kaolin are present near Ahl in Hazara district and Nagar Parker in Tharparkar district. Bentonite deposits occur in Azad Kashmir and the Salt Range. A large deposit of fuller's earth is found near Khairpur.

Silica Sand. Silica Sand deposits are found in the Salt Range and Trans Indus Salt Range, Dera Ismail Khan district, Hazara district and Jungshahi area.

Chromite. Chromite is found in the Zhob Valley, upper Pishin Valley, the eastern part of Ras Koh Range, and in Mohmand-Malakand Agencies. The annual production is 20,000 tons, most of it from the Zhob valley deposits.

Magnesite. Small deposits of magnesite occur in various parts of Quetta, Kalat and Peshawar Divisions. The only deposit being worked on a small scale is near Nasai in Zhob district.

Bauxite/Laterite. Small bauxite deposits are present near Muzaffarbad and in Kotli Tehsil of Azad Kashmir. Large deposits of laterite occur in Quetta and Rawalpindi Divisions.

Iron ore. Very large reserves of low grade iron ore are present in Kalabagh-Chichali Pass and Sakesar areas and about 6 million tons of high grade ore occur in Chitral. The Langrial area of Hazara district has a large reserve of iron ore.

Barite. Deposits of barite have been discovered in Hazara and Lasbela districts and Khuzdar in Mekran district.

Coal. Mining of coal started in 1878. Trans-Indus, the Salt Range and the Baluchistan Plateau are the main producers. Makerwal Mine of the Trans-Indus region is the single largest coal mine in West Pakistan. The Salt Range coal mines are Ara, Rakh Makhiala, Dreugan and Diwan, Walti-Manihala-Nali, Dandot-Pidh-Ratucha, Chittidand, Dalwal, Nurpur, Dhak-Khatha and Diljabba. In the Baluchistan Plateau coal mines are located at Khost-Sharigh-Harnai and at Sor Range-Deghari near Quetta. In the Lower Indus Plain, coal is being mined in Meting-Jhimpir and Lakhra areas. About 700,000 tons of coal is annually mined in West Pakistan.

Oil. Oil is produced at Kaur and Dhulian in the Campbellpur (Attock) district, and Joya Moir and Balkassar in the Jhelum district. Search for oil is in progress in districts of Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Campbellpur (Attock), and on the Mekran coast and the various parts of the Lower Indus Valley. At present West Pakistan produces about 2.4 million barrels of crude oil per year.

Natural Gas. The discovery of natural gas at Sui in Quetta Division is a great gift of nature to Pakistan. The proved near reserves are about 5 million/Million cubic feet which are equivalent to 326 million tons of coal. These reserves at the present rate of consumption will last for 350 years. Natural Gas has also been discovered at Zin, Uch, Mari, Khanpur, Khondkot and Mazarani in West Pakistan. Dhulian oil-field also produces a small amount of natural gas, which is associated with oil.

1.6. COMMUNICATIONS

The coloured maps at the beginning and at the end of this volume show the main Communication Systems in the two Provinces.

1.6 (a). EAST PAKISTAN

Roads. East Pakistan has 1,200 miles of all weather roads including only about 600 miles of superior surface roads. But they have lacked any system. Steps are now being taken to develop a network of trunk roads connecting the different parts of the province by constructing link roads and ferries; on Goalundo-Rajbari-Faridpur-Magura, Jessore-Khulna, Dinajpur-Birganj-Saidpur-Rangpur and Rajshahi-Natore-Pabna-Nagarbari routes.

The major ferries will be as follows :—

Daudkandi-Narayanganj, joining Chittagong and Dacca Divisions.

Nagarbari-Aricha, joining Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions.

Goalundo-Aricha, joining Khulna and Dacca Divisions.

The longest metalled road in East Pakistan is the section in Pakistan of the Sylhet and Shillong (India) road. Other important metalled roads are Chittagong-Comilla, Chittagong-Cox's Bazar, and Dacca-Tangail roads. There are about 22,000 miles of unmetalled roads in East Pakistan, which become useless during rainy season.

Railways. Pakistan Eastern Railway has 1,713 route miles of which 546 are in Broad Gauge situated solely in Rajshahi and Khulna Divisions. The major portion of Railway is in Metre Gauge, (1,147 miles) and mainly connects Lands east of the Jamuna and north of the Padma Rivers. The Railway is divided by un-bridged Jamuna River and ferries operated by the Railway work between Bahadurabad-Testamukh Ghat and Jagannathganj-Sirajganj Ghat across the River. The main links are Dacca-Chittagong, Chittagong-Sylhet and Dacca-Bahadurabad on the Metre Gauge and Khulna-Goalundo Ghat and Darsana-Chilhati (on Calcutta-Siliguri Section) on the Broad Gauge.

Inland Water-ways. East Pakistan is a land of rivers many of which are excellent waterways. Inland

water transport is, therefore, the major means of communications in the Province. There are at present about 4,469 miles of navigable waterways—2,962 miles perennial, 1,301 miles seasonal and 206 estuary miles. Perennial and estuary waterways are navigable all the year round while seasonal waterways are navigable by steamers only during the floods. Dacca, Chandpur, Narayanganj, Barisal, Khulna, Daulatpur, Bhairab Bazar, Tongi, Narsingdi, Munshiganj, Mirkadim, Tatulia, Daudkandi and Jalakati, are important inland ports.

Chittagong, Barisal, Chalna and Khulna are the major ports for the coastal and estuary areas. Besides there are innumerable minor waterways used by country-boats during the flood season mainly in Barisal (Bakerganj), Faridpur, Khulna, Sylhet and Comilla districts.

An Inland Water Transport Authority was created in 1958 for the development, maintenance and control of Inland Water and certain inland navigable waterways of East Pakistan. The development programme now underway, consists of schemes for the provision of navigational aids, workshops, salvage craft, ferries, coastal vessels and improvement and development of inland river ports and waterways in the Province.

AIR-ROUTES.

In the last few years the airline has extensively developed air services in East Pakistan. There are regular scheduled services connecting Dacca with Chittagong and Jessore and the low-fare air-bus services to Comilla, Sylhet, Ishurdi and Cox's Bazar. PIA's plan of opening up the remotest regions of East Pakistan by introducing a radial network of helicopter services linking more than a dozen hitherto inaccessible regions, including some of the off shore islands, came into effect from the 25th November, 1963

1.6 (b). WEST PAKISTAN

Roads. In West Pakistan, Lahore, Sargodha, Multan, Rawalpindi and Peshawar Divisions are served with adequate roads, possessing over 70 per cent of the country's superior surface roads. The main road links are, Grant Trunk Road : only 292 miles running from Landikotal *via* Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Lahore to Wagah on the Indo-Pakistan border, built by Sher Shah in the 16th Century. Trunk Road No. II—connects Karachi with Lahore by 783 miles of road. Trunk Road No. III—455 miles long—

Karachi-Quetta road serves not only Baluchistan but parts of Iran and Afghanistan also. Dera Ismail Khan-Shikarpur road is 334 miles long and connects the Lower Indus Valley with the North West Frontier Region *via* Dera Ismail Khan.

Railways. Prior to Independence the old North Western Railway was the largest single Railway system in the former British India with a route mileage of 6,890. The Pakistan Western Railway serving the entire West Wing has a total route mileage of 5,326, a major portion of which (4,629 route miles) is in Broad Gauge. Of this a distance of about 636 miles is double tracked. There are two main lines : one, between Karachi and Peshawar passing *via* Kotri Rohri, Lahore, Lalamusa and Rawalpindi and the other between Karachi-Kotri to Chaman *via* Habib Kot and Quetta. Karachi to Peshawar and on through the Khyber Pass to Landikotal near the Afghan border is the busiest route.

Important Branch lines are as follows :—

- (i) Lalamusa-Sargodha - Lyallpur - Khanewal joining the Karachi-Peshawar line.
- (ii) Sher Shah (Multan Cantt.)-Mianwali-Campbellpur-joining the Karachi-Peshawar line.
- (iii) Rohri to Chaman line provides an important link with Quetta through the famous Bolan Pass.
- (iv) A branch line runs westward for 459 miles from Quetta to Zahidan in the Iranian territory.
- (v) A Metre Gauge line connects Hyderabad with Khokhropar on Hyderabad Jodhpur (India) Section, a distance of 119 miles.
- (vi) Certain Sections in hilly and remote areas are in Narrow Gauge such as Tank-Lakmarwat, Kohat Cantt.-Thal, Fort Sandeman-Hindubagh-Bostan and Bannu-Mari Indus *via* Lakmarwat.

Inland Water Transport. In West Pakistan, the Indus and some of its tributaries offer facilities for navigation, which, however, are hampered by dams and barrages without provision for locks. The West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority is at present conducting surveys and investigations to see how far navigation can be developed on the rivers and canals in the Province,

Air-routes. Regular services operated by PIA connect Karachi, Quetta, Multan, Lyallpur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar in West Pakistan. The northern mountainous regions of West Pakistan are served by PIA's scheduled air services between Peshawar and Chitral and those connecting Gilgit and Skardu with Rawalpindi.

1.6 (c). INTERWING AND INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT.

Ports and Shipping

Pakistan has three main ports namely Karachi in West Pakistan and Chittagong and Khulna in East Pakistan. Karachi is the principal and the natural port of West Pakistan as also an International Sea Port. Its berthing and handling capacity has been increased several fold after Independence. Plans for further expansion of these facilities are under way. A Shipyard and Engineering Works, at Karachi not only builds ships and barges but also provides dry docking and repair facilities to the country's Shipping Services as also to the foreign ships. Other smaller ports on the West Pakistan coast are Pasni, Jiwani and Gwadur. Chittagong is the principal port of Pakistan its berthing and handling capacity has also been considerably developed and plans for its further expansion are under way. The Chalna anchorage port, which was developed originally to relieve Chittagong, has now been declared a permanent port and plans for expansion of facilities at this port are also under way. There is a dry dock and ship building yard at Chalna which builds small crafts and provides repair facilities. The Country's Merchant Marine has at present a number of Cargo and Passenger vessels. The Government has recently constituted a Pakistan Shipping Corporation to coordinate and develop the Merchant Marine fleet in a systematic manner.

Airways. Lying astride the air trunk routes linking various continents, Karachi is today one of the busiest and the most important airports in Asia. It is also the headquarters and the main base of Pakistan International Airlines which operate on international air routes as well. Scheduled air services operated by PIA connect Karachi and Lahore in West Pakistan with Dacca in East Pakistan. PIA's intercontinental services link Pakistan with countries in the Middle East and Europe and also North America across the Atlantic. The airline's regional routes connect West Pakistan with Delhi and Bombay in

India and East Pakistan with Kathmandu in Nepal, Rangoon in Burma and Calcutta in India.

1.7. INDUSTRY AND TRADE

At the time of independence in August, 1947 the area now comprising Pakistan inherited a very small number of industrial establishments. The main produce of the land was from agriculture. Almost 90 per cent of the people derived their livelihood from agricultural occupations. The agricultural products of the area were shipped to far off industrial cities. Although Jute was produced in abundance in East Pakistan, there was not a single Jute textile mill in the Province. In West Pakistan there were only a couple of small Cotton textile mills and bulk of the cotton crop was shipped abroad or to the mills of Ahmadabad (India). Thus it was that Pakistan inherited only a small number of flour mills, rice mills, cotton ginning and pressing factories and jute pressing factories at the time of independence. The economy of Pakistan during the initial period depended on the export of agricultural produce and import of manufactured goods and hence was more sensitive to price fluctuations in the international commodity markets. The Government of Pakistan placed great emphasis on the rapid industrial growth and self-sufficiency in goods manufactured from the raw-materials produced within the country. A stage has now reached where Pakistan is exporting not only Jute manufactures and cotton textiles but also a large number of other consumer goods. In East Pakistan the cities of Dacca, Narayanganj and Chittagong have developed into big industrial centres. Khulna is another rapidly growing industrial centre. The main industries of the province are Jute pressing, Jute textiles and other manufactures, Cotton textiles and hosiery goods, match factories, tea manufactures, sugar, rice milling, glass, vegetable oil etc. There is a large paper mill at Chandragona in Chittagong Hill Tracts District and a news-print factory near Khulna. These are among the largest in Asia.

In West Pakistan, Karachi has the largest concentration of industrial establishments. There are more than 5,000 small and large scale industries located here. In the interior of the province Hyderabad, Khairpur, Sukkur, Rahimyarkhan, Multan, Lahore, Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Nowshera and Peshawar are the main industrial centres. New industries are, however, growing up every where in the province. They include a petroleum refinery and shipyard, textile mills, vegetable oil mills, cement factories, chemicals factories,

Iron and steel re-rolling mills, leather and foot-wear and engineering workshops. A number of places like Quetta, Sialkot, Wazirabad, Sargodha, Kohat, Mardan etc., are among the most rapidly growing centres. Mardan already has two large sugar mills, one of which is among the largest in Asia. The Government has established two Industrial Development Corporations, one in each province, to promote establishment of industries. Through efforts of the Government and private enterprise industrial sector, although still in its infancy, has been most dynamic and rapidly growing sector of the national economy. State of near self-sufficiency has now been reached in the country for a number of consumer goods. Efforts are now being made to establish heavy industries and plans for setting up steel mills, oil refineries (one is already functioning at Karachi) etc., are under way.

With this rapid stride in the industrial sector, the trade of the country has also developed from agricultural transactions into large scale commercial complexes. Almost all the cities of both the Provinces have developed into large scale commercial centres. The country's trade can be classified into two broad groups namely inter-provincial and international trade.

Besides large commercial cities of Karachi, Dacca, Chittagong, Lahore, Lyallpur, Hyderabad, Rawalpindi and Peshawar, a large number of smaller places are now emerging as important commercial centres. Concentration of industry and commerce in turn has resulted in the flow and concentration of population in the country.

1.8. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1.8 (a). PAKISTAN

Pakistan has a Federal Constitution with a Central Government and two Provincial Governments of East Pakistan and West Pakistan which have autonomy in respect of the subjects other than those listed as Central subjects in the Constitution.

1.8 (b). EAST PAKISTAN

For administrative purposes the Province of East Pakistan was formerly divided into three Divisions, but in 1960 these were reconstituted into four Divisions of Dacca, Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi each under a Commissioner. The Divisions are divided into seventeen Districts, which in turn cover 59 "Sub-divisions". The Sub-divisions are broken up into "Thanas" or Police Stations numbering 411. The

Thanas are sub-divided into Union Council areas and these into Mouzas, which constitute the smallest Revenue Estate. Mouzas often have more than one population agglomerations known as villages. Bigger population agglomerations constitute town and Cities, which have Town Committees or Municipal Committees as Local Governments. The coloured map at the end of this volume shows the administrative Divisions, Cities and important towns as also the Communications System of East Pakistan.

1.8 (c). WEST PAKISTAN

The Province of West Pakistan was constituted as a single province in October, 1955 through the merger of the three former Provinces of the Punjab, North-West Frontier, and Sind, centrally administered territory of Baluchistan, the States of Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Baluchistan States Union (comprising former States of Kalat, Kharan, Mekran and Lasbela) and the Agencies on the North-West Frontier of Pakistan. Karachi continued to be a Federal Territory until 1960, whereafter it was constituted as a Division of the Province of West Pakistan. Gwadur port and Peninsula on the Mekran Coast, which was under the Sultan of Muscat, became part of Pakistan in September, 1958. Including Karachi, this Province now has twelve Divisions which are divided into 45 districts and six Agencies, listed in Table I in Part 1 of this volume. Below District level the system of Administrative sub-divisions in West Pakistan slightly differs from that of East Pakistan, as all the districts are not sub-divided into Sub-Divisions but into Talukas or Tehsils. Sub-Divisions also exist in some parts of the Province but all Sub-divisions in a District do not necessarily cover the entire district, except those in the Divisions of Hyderabad, Khairpur, Quetta and Kalat. For purpose of Revenue Administration the Talukas are divided into Tapas and Dehs and the Tehsils into Field Qanungo Circles, Patwar Circles and villages. These smallest Administrative units or Revenue Estates have in many cases more than one population agglomerations which also are known as villages, Goths or Abadis according to the usage in various regions. Bigger population agglomerations constitute urban areas or towns and cities. The bases for classification of population agglomerations as Urban and Rural are given in Chapter 2. The Agencies have a tribal system of Socio-economic organisation and do not have administrative divisions as given for Districts. Besides, the above mentioned set-up of Revenue Administration, which

is special feature of West Pakistan, there are Union Councils comprising a group of villages. The cities and Towns have Municipal Corporations and Town Committees, subdivided into Union Committees. These Local Governments constitute the primary tiers of the Basic Democracies system. The coloured map at the beginning of this volume shows the administrative divisions, cities and towns as also the communications system of West Pakistan.

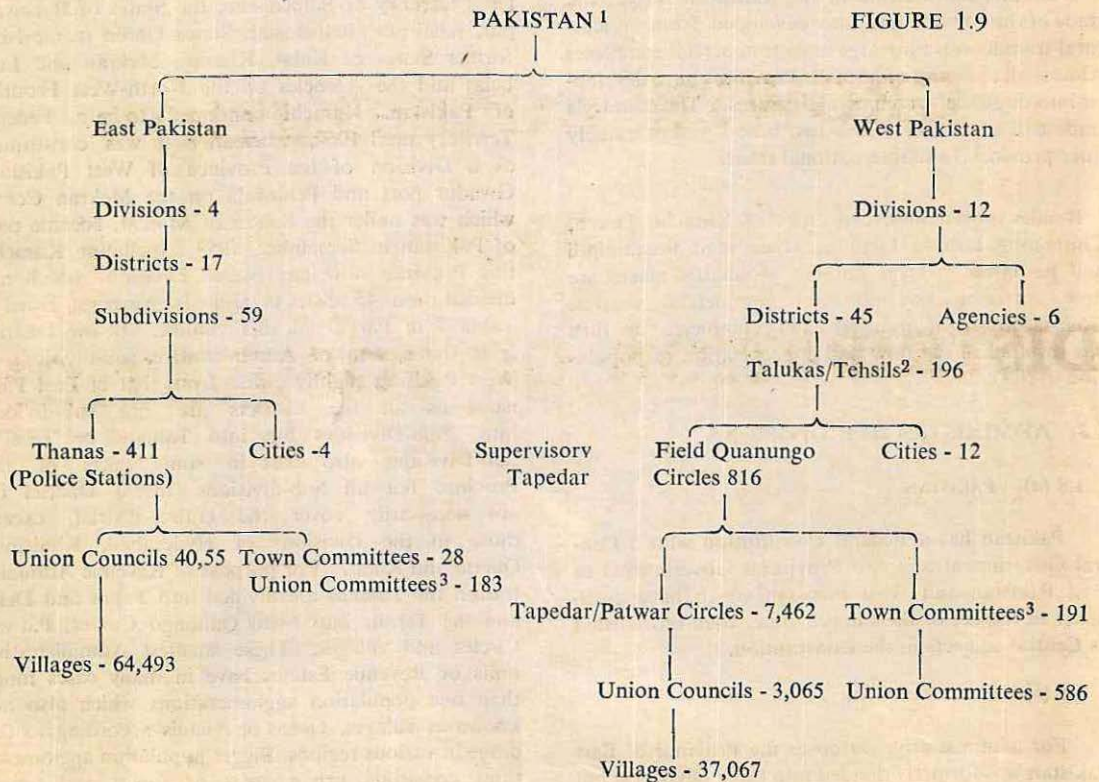
1.9. PRESENTATION OF DATA

The tables presented in this volume (with the exception of three main tables giving District-wise figures) generally give the data for Divisions or for the Provinces only. The Provincial Volumes numbered as 2 and 3 of this report give the break-up of data upto Talukas or Tehsils in West Pakistan and

for Sub-Divisions, and in some cases for Thanas, in East Pakistan with separate figures for Towns and Cities, with the exception of details already published in Census Bulletin Nos. 3 to 5 referred to in para 0.2. For the sake of convenience table numbers have been kept the same in the three volumes. Details for smaller Revenue Estates showing population, the number of Houses (as enumerated in the Housing Census 1960) alongwith some local details are given in "Village Statistics" which comprise part V of the respective District Census Reports.

Detailed lists of changes in the Administrative areas comprising inter-district transfers effected after the 1951 Census are given in the respective provincial volumes (No. 2 and 3 of this Report).

The subjoined Figure 1.9 summarises the Administrative Divisions of Pakistan.



Notes — 1. Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh and Manavadar.
 2. The Talukas and some of the Tehsils are also grouped into Sub-Divisions.
 3. The number of Union Committees are total number of Components of cities as well as Towns (Town Committees),

PART—II

GROWTH, COMPOSITION

AND

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

CHAPTER-2

GROWTH, COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

2.1. AREA COVERED

The territory covered by the 1961 Population Census of Pakistan was confined to what was under the actual and direct administrative authority of the Pakistan Government on the census date. The following territories were, therefore, excluded from enumeration :—

1. Jammu and Kashmir State.
 2. Junagadh and Manavadar States.
 3. Pakistan enclaves in India.
- It also excluded Gilgit and Baltistan.

2.2. ENUMERATED POPULATION

The population of Pakistan as enumerated in the area covered by the 1961 Census during the Census period was 9,38,31,982 persons. This figure includes 1,11,369 non-Pakistanis present in Pakistan at the time of Census. Excluding non-Pakistanis there were 9,37,20,613 persons of whom 4,93,08,645 or 52.6 per cent were males and 4,44,11,968 or 47.4 per cent were females.

The total population of East Pakistan excluding non-Pakistanis enumerated during the census period was 5,08,40,235, of which 2,63,48,843 or 51.8 per cent were males and 2,44,91,392 or 48.2 per cent were females. In West Pakistan there were 4,28,80,378 persons of whom 2,29,59,802 or 53.4 per cent were males and 1,99,20,576 or 46.6 per cent were females (Statement 2.1).

Among the 16 Divisions in the two provinces, Dacca Division with a population of 1,52,93,591 stands highest. The other three Divisions of East Pakistan also have more population than any of the Divisions in West Pakistan. In West Pakistan, Multan Division has the greatest number of persons (66,02,929). This is followed by Lahore (64,48,575) and Peshawar (63,72,467) Divisions. Kalat Division with 5,30,893 persons has the lowest population.

Pakistan ranks 6th among the various countries of the world in size of population. Only China, India, U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and Indonesia have larger population. Of the various Muslim countries, only Indonesia has a larger population (Statement 2.2).

2.3. GROWTH OF POPULATION

The 1951 Census was taken during the period from 9th to 28th February 1951, whereas the 1961 Census was taken during the period from 12th to 31st January 1961. Thus the 1951 Census totals refer to 28th February, 1961 population is as of 31st January, 1961. The difference in Census dates decreases the interval between the two decennial Censuses by 28 days. But for the purposes of discussion in this report this factor is being ignored and the increase is being taken as a decennial change.

STATEMENT 2.1

Total Population by Sex and by Provinces, 1961

Locality	Population Excluding Non-Pakistanis			Non-Pakistanis	Total Population including non-Pakistanis
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
Pakistan	9,37,20,613	4,93,08,645	4,44,11,968	1,11,369	9,38,31,982
East Pakistan	5,08,40,235	2,63,48,843	2,44,91,392	13,486	5,08,53,721
West Pakistan	4,28,80,378	2,29,59,802	1,99,20,576	97,883	4,29,78,261

STATEMENT 2.2

Population of Selected Countries of the World

Name of Country	Census date or date of estimates ¹	Population	Annual rate ² of increase
China (Mainland)	31-12-1957 (Estimate)	64,65,30,000	2.4
India	1-3-1961 (Census)	43,48,84,939*	2.2
U.S.S.R.	1961 (Estimate)	21,80,00,000	1.8
U.S.A.	1-4-1960 (Census)	17,93,23,175	1.7
Indonesia	31-10-1961 (Census)	9,63,85,348*	2.3
Pakistan	31-1-1961 (Census)	9,38,31,982	2.2
Japan	1-10-1960 (Census)	9,34,18,501	0.9
Brazil	1-9-1960 (Census)	7,09,67,185	3.6
France	7-3-1962 (Census)	4,65,30,000*	1.0
Iran	1961 (Estimate)	2,06,78,000	1.7
Nigeria	1961 (Estimate)	35,752,000	1.9
Turkey	23-10-1960 (Census)	2,78,18,248	2.9
U.A.R.	20-9-1960 (Census)	2,60,85,326	2.5
U.K.	23-4-1961 (Census)	5,26,75,556*	0.7

Source : U.N. Demographic Year Book, 1962.

* Provisional.

¹ Where latest Census figures for 1960, 1961 or 1962 were not available, in the Demographic Year Book, mid-year estimates for the year as far as available have been given in order to make these comparable with the Pakistan Census figures of 1961.

² As given in the Demographic Year Book, the rates are based on 1958-61 population except for China and U.S.S.R., which are based on 1957-60 and 1959-61 respectively. Rate for Pakistan is based on 1951-61 Census figures which include net migration and non-Pakistanis. Excluding these factors the rate comes to 2.09 per annum.

The population of Pakistan as reported in the 1951 Census was 7,58,42,165 including 2,06,669 non-Pakistanis. Adjusted for the population of Gwadur (13,000) which became part of Pakistan in 1958, and with the inclusion of an estimated 24,000 persons in Frontier Regions who were not included in the estimated segment of the 1951 count, the 1951 population comes to 7,58,79,165. Excluding foreign nationals the adjusted 1951 population was 7,56,72,496 persons, 4,00,84,342 males and 3,55,88,154 females. The population in 1961 has thus registered an increase of 23.9 percent in total population, 23.0 per cent in male population and 24.8 percent in female population. Relative increase in East Pakistan has been 21.2 percent in total population, 20.1 percent in male population and 22.5 percent in female population. In West Pakistan the increase has been greater and was 27.1 percent in total population, 26.5 percent in male population and 27.8 percent in female population (Statement 2.3).

In fact the rate of growth recorded during the 1951-61 decade has surpassed all rates of growth in the previous decades. Statement 2.5 analyses the rate by decades and by significant periods of growth.

The data pertaining to vital statistics is known to be badly under-reported. It, therefore, probably cannot give a correct measure for the rate of growth of population. An attempt was made in the Housing Census, 1960 to collect the number of live births, deaths, and infant deaths during the year preceding that Census. But this too was found to have been incompletely reported. Therefore, till such time as the sample survey project started by the Central Statistical Office to collect the vital statistics yields some really reliable data, the rate as ascertained from the decennial Censuses is probably the only reliable measure of the growth of population.

STATEMENT 2.3

Growth of Population by Sex and Provinces, 1951-1961

Locality	Sex	Population ¹		Percentage increase 1951-61
		1951	1961	
Pakistan	Both Sexes	7,56,72,496 ²	9,37,20,613	23.9
	Male	4,00,84,342	4,93,08,645	23.0
	Female	3,55,88,154	4,44,11,968	24.8
East Pakistan	Both sexes	4,19,32,329	5,08,40,235	21.2
	Male	2,19,37,575	2,63,48,843	20.1
	Female	1,99,94,754	2,44,91,392	22.5
West Pakistan	Both sexes	3,37,40,167 ²	4,28,80,378	27.1
	Male	1,81,46,767	2,29,59,802	26.5
	Female	1,55,93,400	1,99,20,576	27.8

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis.

² Including 13,000 population (estimated) of Gwadur which became part of Pakistan in 1958 and 24,000 persons (estimated) in Frontier Regions who were not included in the 1951 published figures.

This sharp increase is higher than all the previous estimates made by various organisations and demographers (Statement 2.4). It is, however, worthy of note that the estimate made by the Census Organisation in January, 1960 for the Hand Sorting Operations placed the total population of Pakistan at 93.6 millions which is surprisingly close to the actual.

The rate of growth has been so phenomenal that the population excluding that of Frontier Regions has nearly doubled itself during the last sixty years. Of the 105.96 per cent increase during the last sixty years 39.66 per cent was in the decade 1951-61. During the decade 1951-61 net migration into Pakistan, according to the available data,

STATEMENT 2.4

Estimates of Population of Pakistan and the Actual Count, 1961

(Millions)

1. Pakistan Planning Commission ¹	88.9	(mid 1960).
2. Mauldin and Hashmi ²	91.45	(28-2-61)
3. Rahman ³	90.41	(mid 1961).
4. United Nations ⁴	92.5*	(mid 1961).
5. Pakistan Population Census Office	89.0	(28-2-61)
6. Actual Count	93.8	(31-1-61)

¹ Planning Commission, "The Second Five-Year Plan (1960—65), June 1960, P. 331," Manager of Publications, Govt. of Pakistan.

² *Illustrative Estimates and Projections of the Population of Pakistan, 1951 to 1961*, Population Growth and Economic Development with special reference to Pakistan, Summary Report of a seminar, September 8-13, 1959 (The Institute of Development Economics, Old Sind Assembly Building, Bunder Road, Karachi-3, Pakistan), pp. 61—84.

³ *Habibur Rahman, Some aspects of the problem of Population Growth and Economic Development in Pakistan*, *Ibid*, pp. 106—123.

⁴ The Population of Asia and the Far East—United Nations, New York, 1959—Population Studies No. 31.

* Assuming constant fertility, moderately declining mortality.

STATEMENT 2.5

Growth of Population, by Decades 1901—1961, Pakistan

Census Year	Population ¹ (000)	Percentage increase since last Census	Average annual rate
1901	4,55,04 ²	—	—
1911	5,09,37	8.4 ³	0.81 ³
1921	5,43,63	6.7	0.65
1931	5,91,46	8.8	0.85
1941	7,02,79	18.8	1.74
1951	7,56,72 ⁴	8.0	0.74
1961	9,37,21	23.9	2.17 ⁵
1901—31	—	—	0.75 ⁶
1931—51	—	—	1.25
1951—61	—	—	2.17

¹ The populations of 1951 and 1961 are excluding non-Pakistanis.

² Excludes population of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan which was not covered in the 1901 Census.

³ Based on population excluding those of Frontier Regions (16,22 thousand) in 1911.

⁴ Includes 13,000 Persons (estimated) of Gwadur and 24,000 persons (estimated) in Frontier Regions who were not included in the 1951 published figures.

⁵ The period between 1951 and 1961 censuses is 9 years 11 months.

⁶ Based on population excluding Frontier Regions (22, 59 thousand) in 1931.

has been about 0.8 million. Excluding this net immigration the annual rate of growth works out to 2.09 per cent. Most of the growth, therefore, seems to be the effect of natural increase which is the excess of births over deaths during the decade. This rate of growth based mainly on natural increase is one of the highest in the world. In India, which also has a high rate of growth and whose population is often compared with that of Pakistan, during the same period the population has not yet doubled the 1901 population but may do so during the next decade (Statement 2.6).

STATEMENT 2.6

Percentage Increase in Population by Decades, India and Pakistan, 1901—61

Decade	Pakistan	India
1901—11	11.9	5.7
1911—21	6.7	0.4
1921—31	8.8	11.0
1931—41	18.8	13.5
1941—51	7.9	14.1
1951—61	23.9	21.5

It is possible that there may have been some under-enumeration in the 1951 census which was conducted during the unsettled conditions of post-independence era. It appears that settled conditions, better sanitary and medical facilities and other provisions of social welfare have tended to lower death rate and the infant mortality rate. This along with continued high fertility tended to produce the high rates of population growth during the recent decade. If mortality continues to decrease and fertility remains the same, the rate of population growth is likely to be accelerated in the future.

As may be seen from Statement 2.7 the rate of growth in West Pakistan between Censuses has always been higher than that in East Pakistan. The average rate of annual growth for East Pakistan during the period 1901—51 had been 0.75 per cent per annum whereas that for West Pakistan excluding Frontier

Regions was 1.27 per cent per annum. The average rate of growth for West Pakistan including Frontier Regions during the period 1931—51 had been 1.81 per cent per annum. This is partly due to colonisation in the Barrage areas of West Pakistan and partly due to larger influx of Muslims after Independence. But as stated earlier a further acceleration in this trend during the decade 1951—61 is mostly due to natural growth.

Figure 2.1 shows the decennial increase in number and per cent during the last six decades.

The population of West Pakistan has more than doubled itself during the last sixty years showing an increase of 137.9 per cent over 1901 excluding Frontier Regions, that were not covered in the Census of 1901, whereas it has increased by only 75.7 per cent in East Pakistan during the same period. The population of West Pakistan was only 36.4 per cent of the total population of Pakistan in 1901 compared to 45.8 per cent of the total population in 1961 (Statement 2.8).

The high rate of growth in West Pakistan would perhaps be partially attributed to "greater land potential, important industrial development and steadily growing irrigation facilities" as was stated by Col. E. H. Slade, Census Commissioner, in his report on the 1951 Census of Pakistan. Conversely, the lower rate of growth in East Pakistan might be partially attributed to frequent floods, resulting in malnutrition, epidemics and diseases which tend to take a great toll of human life annually. For example, Bengal Famine of 1943 alone is said to have taken 1.5 to 2.5 million lives*. While this inference might be true so far as the decades upto 1951 Census are concerned, this is not wholly applicable to the 1951—61 growth. A study of religious differentials in the rate of growth for this decade shows that the growth of Muslims in East Pakistan has been almost at the same rate as that in West Pakistan. This respectively is 26.9 per cent and 27.3 per cent. This means that the rate of growth of Muslims in East Pakistan who constitute 80.4 per cent of the population in that province has almost caught up with that in West Pakistan during the last decade.

In the above paragraphs, only the over-all increase within the two provinces has been discussed and this should not be taken to imply that the increase has been uniform or even within narrow limits in the districts. Statement 2.9 summarises the percentage of variation within each district/agency.

* 1. Census of Pakistan 1951, Vol. III and 2. Census of India 1951, Vol. I Parts 1-A & 1-B Reports & Appendix, pp. 291-2.

STATEMENT 2.7

Percentage Increase of Population by Provinces, 1901—1961

Year	Pakistan		East Pakistan		West Pakistan	
	Population (Thousands)	Percentage increase	Population (Thousands)	Percentage increase	Population (Thousands)	Percentage increase
1901	45,504 ¹	—	28,928	—	16,576	—
1911	50,937	8.4 ²	31,555	9.1	19,382	7.1 ²
1921	54,363	6.7	33,254	5.3	21,109	8.9
1931	59,146	8.8	35,604	7.1	23,542	11.5
1941	70,279	18.8	41,997	18.0	28,282	20.1
1951 ³	75,672 ⁴	7.7	41,932	-0.2 ⁵	33,740 ⁴	19.3
1961 ³	93,720	23.9	50,840	21.2	42,880	27.1

¹ Excluding Population of Frontier Regions,

² Based on Population excluding 16,22 thousand persons of Frontier Regions in 1911.

³ Excluding non-Pakistanis.

⁴ Includes 13,000 (estimated) persons of Gwadur and 24,000 (estimated) persons in Frontier Regions who were not included in the 1951 published figures.

⁵ The 1941—51 decennial increase comes to + 0.2 per cent if the non-Pakistanis are included in the 1951 figure as they are included in the 1941 figure.

STATEMENT 2.8

Percentage Distribution of the Population as between East and West Pakistan, 1901—1961

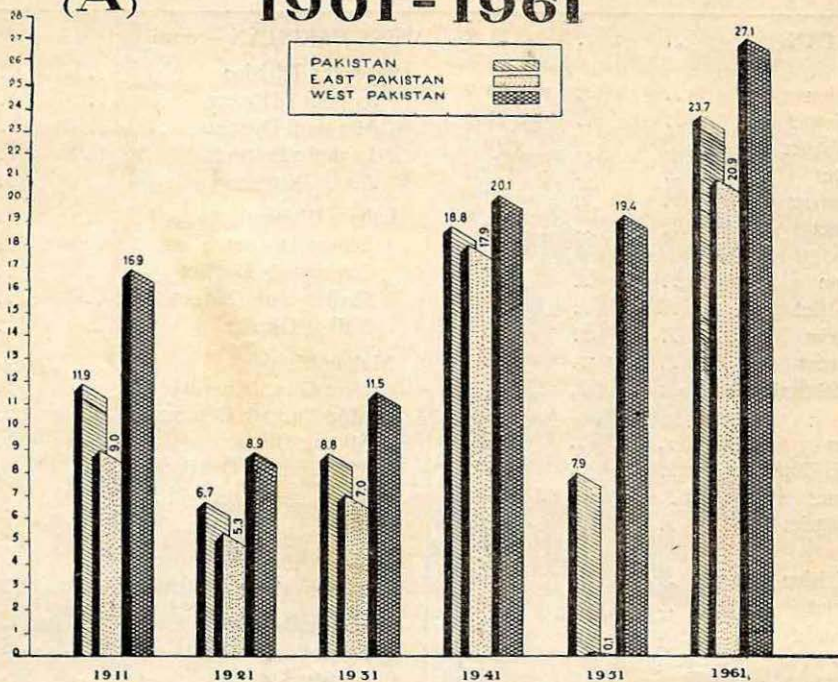
Year	Total	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
1901	100	63.6	36.4
1911	100	61.9	38.1
1921	100	61.2	38.8
1931	100	60.2	39.8
1941	100	59.8	40.2
1951	100	55.5	44.5
1961	100	54.2	45.8

Fig. 2.1

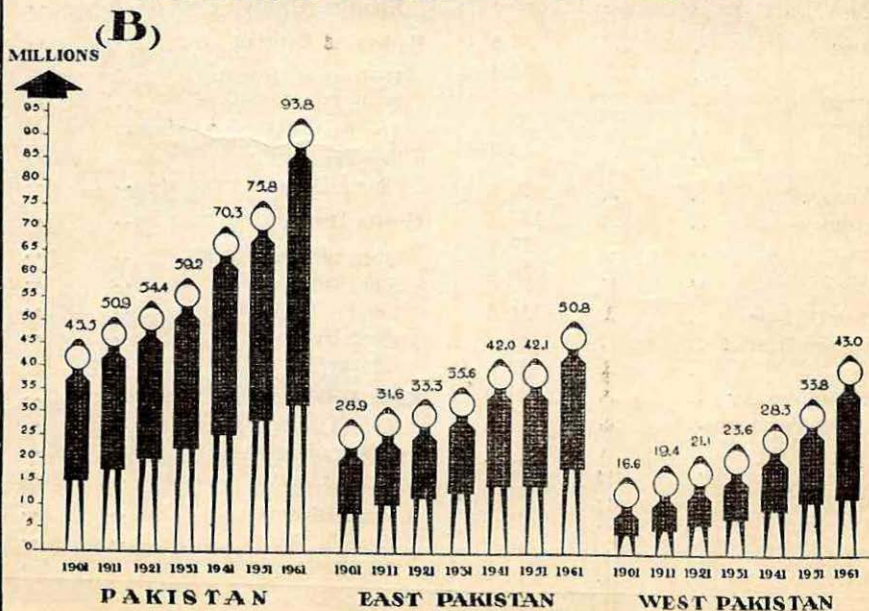
GROWTH OF POPULATION

DECENNIAL PERCENTAGE INCREASE

(A) 1901-1961



DECENNIAL INCREASE IN MILLIONS



(A. Z. NAWAJI)

STATEMENT 29

Percentage Variation of Population,¹ 1951-61

(-) indicates decrease

Locality	Per cent Variation	Locality	Per cent Variation
EAST PAKISTAN	21.2	WEST PAKISTAN—contd.	
Rajshahi Division	26.9	Sargodha Division	26.1
Dinajpur District	26.3	Sargodha District	26.4
Rangpur District	30.2	Mianwali District	35.9
Bogra District	23.2	Lyallpur District	24.7
Rajshahi District	27.5	Jhang District	23.2
Pabna District	23.7	Lahore Division	20.8
Khulna Division	22.2	Lahore District	30.9
Kushtia District	31.9	Gujranwala District	23.4
Jessore District	33.7	Sheikhupura District	17.1
Khulna District	18.0	Sialkot District	8.3
Bakerganj (Barisal) District	17.0	Multan Division	24.5
Dacca Division	21.1	Dera Ghazi Khan District	23.8
Mymensingh District	21.3	Muzaffargarh District	31.8
Dacca District	25.1	Multan District	28.2
Faridpur District	14.6	Montgomery District	17.5
Chittagong Division	16.3	Bahawalpur Division	41.2
Sylhet District	14.1	Bahawalpur District	39.4
Comilla District	15.7	Bahawalnagar District	30.5
Noakhali District	15.1	Rahimyar Khan District	52.9
Chittagong District	18.8	Khairpur Division	26.9
Chittagong Hill Tracts District	34.1	Jacobabad District	24.3
WEST PAKISTAN	27.1	Sukkur District	14.4
Peshawar Division	28.6	Larkana District	20.5
Hazara District	8.1	Nawabshah District	41.0
Mardan District	29.2	Khairpur District	47.8
Peshawar District	30.5	Hyderabad Division	30.3
Kohat District	45.1	Hyderabad District	44.1
Malakand Agency	28.8	Dadu District	16.4
Mohmand Agency	127.5	Tharparkar District	20.5
Khyber Agency	39.1	Sanghar District	33.6
Kurram Agency	26.6	Thatta District	24.6
Dera Ismail Khan Division	31.4	Quetta Division	22.6
Dera Ismail Khan District	18.2	Quetta-Pishin District	27.8
Bannu District	29.7	Sibi District	3.3
North Waziristan Agency	24.4	Loralai District	27.7
South Waziristan Agency	73.4	Zhob District	36.8
Rawalpindi Division	15.9	Chagai District	18.1
Campbellpur District	11.2	Kalat Division	6.9
Rawalpindi District	25.3	Kalat District	17.6
Jhelum District	10.4	Mekran District	(-) 3.1
Gujrat District	14.5	Kharan District	(-) 22.2
		Karachi Division	76.5
		Karachi District	80.3
		Lasbela District	19.9

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis.

Among the Divisions, Karachi Division, which includes the rapidly expanding city of Karachi had the highest increase (76.5 per cent) whereas the lowest increase was in Kalat Division (6.9 per cent) where two districts lost a good percentage of their population. The second highest increase was recorded in Bahawalpur Division 41.2 per cent where expanding irrigation facilities and opening of hitherto arid lands have attracted migrants from other regions. This is in continuation of the trend that started in the 1921-31 decade with the construction of Sutlej Valley Canals. Out of 68 districts and agencies, 66 show an increase over 1951 population but 2 districts, Kharan and Mekran have actually registered a fall in population. In Kharan the decrease was 22 per cent whereas in Mekran it is a little more than 3 per cent. Mohmand Agency in North-West Frontier Regions of West Pakistan had the highest increase of 127.5 per cent in the whole country, whereas the lowest increase was 3.3 per cent in Sibi District. Mohmand Agency, however, had about 99 per cent of its population estimated in 1961 and the whole of its population estimated in 1951.

Statement 2.10 gives the first ten positions for percentage increase among the 62 districts of Pakistan along with the province they belong to. Karachi District recorded the highest increase of 80.3 per cent. It is interesting to note that only one district of East Pakistan is included and that too comes at the very bottom.

STATEMENT 2.10

Percentage Increase—Position of Districts—1961

Rank	Name of Districts	Province	Percentage Increase
1.	Karachi ..	West Pakistan	80.3
2.	Rahimyar Khan ..	West Pakistan	52.9
3.	Khairpur ..	West Pakistan	47.8
4.	Kohat ..	West Pakistan	45.1
5.	Hyderabad ..	West Pakistan	44.1
6.	Nawabshah ..	West Pakistan	41.0
7.	Bahawalpur ..	West Pakistan	39.4
8.	Zhob ..	West Pakistan	36.8
9.	Mianwali ..	West Pakistan	35.9
10.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	East Pakistan	34.0

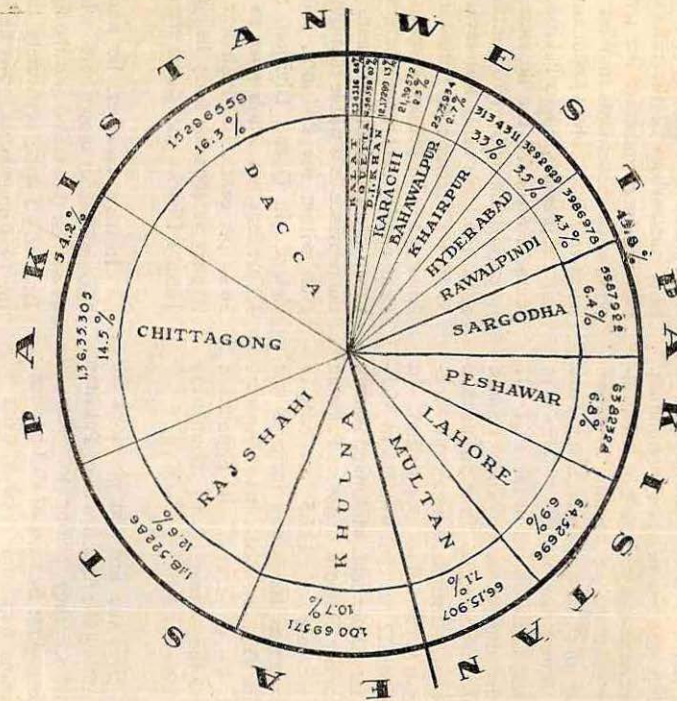
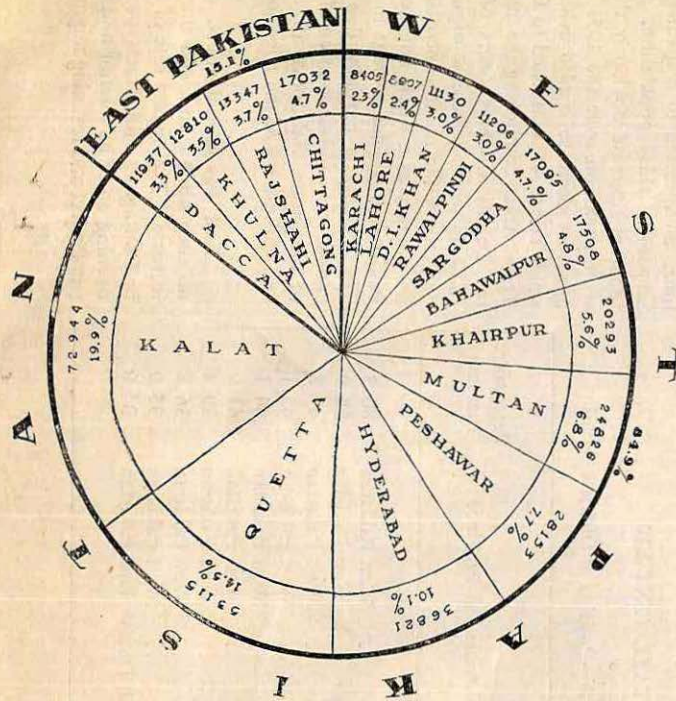
Although birth and death rates can be expected to vary between various areas within a province, any abnormal increase or decrease may in general be taken as an indication of mobility of population. A brief comparison of the rates of increase within the two provinces indicates the tendency for large scale population movements in West Pakistan and a comparatively less mobile population with little room to shift the pressure in East Pakistan. As discussed earlier Karachi attracted the heaviest immigration shooting its population up by 80.3 per cent. Similarly, Hyderabad (44.1 per cent) Rahimyar Khan (52.9 per cent) Multan (28.2 per cent) Bahawalpur (39.4 per cent) and Khairpur (47.8 per cent) appear to have offered sufficient employment opportunities, especially in the big urban areas included in them. It is not only within the province as a whole that the rates are poles apart; even within the divisions, fluctuation is sometimes violent. In Quetta Division, Sibi records a rise of 3.3 per cent but Zhob goes to the other extreme of 36.8 per cent. In Peshawar Division, Mohmand Agency ascends the dizzy height of 127.5 per cent and Hazara District goes down steeply to 8.1 per cent.

It may, however, be noted that the figure for Hazara District shown here includes the settled district, as well as the Added and the Special Areas of Hazara District. Taking separately the settled district with the 1951 boundaries shows an increase of 15 per cent. Population of the Added and the Special Areas of this district, which was mostly estimated in 1951, was this time, enumerated to a greater extent on the Tribal Schedule. This population, however, showed an apparent decrease obviously due to greater accuracy of enumeration over the 1951 estimates. While this apparent decrease is also evident in the case of the small Tribal Area attached to D. I. Khan District, the Tribal Areas comprising the agencies and areas under the Deputy Commissioners of other settled districts show an over all increase of 43 per cent which is not only above the natural increase of 23.9 per cent for the country as a whole but also higher than the West Pakistan provincial average increase of 27.1 per cent. The increase is partially due to larger coverage of enumeration and adoption of more accurate methods of estimation and above all, due to the co-operation and enthusiasm of the tribesmen in the Census work.

East Pakistan districts, on the contrary, show no such abrupt and wild fluctuations in the rate of increase. The highest rate of 34.0 per cent is recorded in Chittagong Hill Tracts possibly due to the rapid opening up of its interior and the Kaptai Hydro-Electric Project and resulting migration of population from

AREA AND POPULATION 1961

PROVINCES AND DIVISIONS



AREAS

PAKISTAN	365,529	SQ. MILES
EAST PAKISTAN	55,126	SQ. MILES
WEST PAKISTAN	310,403	SQ. MILES

POPULATION

PAKISTAN	9,383,198	INCLUDING 111,369 NON-PAKISTANI
EAST PAKISTAN	3,08,53,721	INCLUDING 13,186 NON-PAKISTANI
WEST PAKISTAN	4,29,78,261	INCLUDING 97,885 NON-PAKISTANI

(A.Z.NAWAE)

neighbouring districts and also in Jessore District (33.7 per cent) indicating migration from border districts of India and from other parts of the province. Sylhet shows the lowest increase of 14.1 per cent. The real variation is, however, within much closer range. Eleven out of 17 districts show an increase ranging between 14 and 25 per cent, 3 between 26 and 30 per cent and 3 between 31 and 34 per cent.

2.4. AREA AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

The total area of Pakistan covered under the 1961 Census as defined in para 2.1 is 3,65,529 square miles of which 55,126 square miles are in East Pakistan and 3,10,403 square miles are in West Pakistan. The area figures differ from those published in the 1951 Census Report partly due to the inclusion of Gwadur on the Mekran Coast, which became part of Pakistan in 1958, and partly due to recalculation of area figures by the Survey of Pakistan. The population density of Pakistan is 256 persons per square mile, 922 persons per square mile in East Pakistan and 138 persons per square mile in West Pakistan.

Statement 2.11 shows that there has been an increase of 49 persons per square mile in Pakistan. In East Pakistan the increase of population per square mile has been of the tune of 161 persons whereas in West Pakistan there has been an increase of 29 persons per square mile. West Pakistan with 84.9 per cent of the total area of Pakistan has 45.8 per cent of the population. On the other hand, East Pakistan with only 15.1 per cent of the area has 54.2 per cent of the population. For every one person per square mile in West Pakistan,

STATEMENT 2.11

Density (Persons per square mile)

Locality	Year	
	1951	1961
Pakistan ¹	207	256
East Pakistan ..	761 ²	922
West Pakistan ¹ ..	109	138

¹ Including the area and estimated population of Gwadur (13,000 persons) and also 24,000 persons in Frontier Regions who were not included in the 1951 Census published figure.

² On the basis of total area, including rivers, which differs from that in the 1951 Census Report.

East Pakistan has seven. Figure 2.2 shows the comparative area and population of East and West Pakistan by administrative Divisions.

Kalat, the largest of the Divisions with 19.9 per cent of the total area has the lowest percentage (0.6) of the total population. In contrast, Dacca the fifth smallest division with 3.3 per cent of the area has the highest percentage (16.3) of population. Incidentally, Kalat Division, is 1.3 times larger than the entire Province of East Pakistan. Karachi, the smallest of the divisions, has 2.3 per cent of total population. The three South-Western Divisions in West Pakistan namely, Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta and Kalat combined have 44.2 per cent of the total area of the province whereas their combined population is only 5.5 per cent of the total. The two North-Eastern Divisions of West Pakistan namely, Rawalpindi and Lahore together, on the other hand, have 24.3 per cent of the provincial population with only 6.5 per cent of the provincial area. The variation between the two corners of the province is pronounced.

In East Pakistan the range of variation in the percentage of population in the four Divisions is comparatively small, the highest in Dacca being 30.1 per cent and lowest in Khulna being 19.8 per cent of the provincial total.

In West Pakistan, Multan Division has the highest percentage of provincial population (15.4 per cent) closely followed by Lahore Division (15.0 per cent) and Peshawar Division (14.9 per cent). The lowest percentage is shown in Kalat Division (1.2 per cent) closely following Quetta Division (1.5 per cent). The population of Kalat, Quetta and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions combined is only one-third of the population of Mymensingh District in East Pakistan. Figure 2.3 and Statement 2.12 show the population by density ranges for the districts in East and West Pakistan.

Figure 2.4 shows the distribution of total population by density ranges and by Pakistan and provinces. Dacca District in East Pakistan has the highest density in the country with 1,768 persons per square mile. In four districts of West Pakistan, namely, Mekran, Kharan, Zhob and Chagai covering an area of 72,004 square miles (or as big as England, Wales and Belgium) the average density does not exceed 5. In sharp contrast 10 out of the 17 districts of East Pakistan have a density of more than 1,000 persons per square mile. Two districts, Dacca (1,768)

West Pakistan key to districts.

PERSONS PER SQ. MILE		PERSONS PER 50. MILE	
WEST PAKISTAN	138	BAHAWALPUR DIVISION	147
PESHAWAR DIVISION	238	28 Bahawalpur	77
1 Hazara	220	30 Bahawalnagar	240
2 Mardan	672	31 Bahawal Khan	228
3 Peshawar	737	KHAIROPUR DIVISION	184
4 Kohat	181	32 Jacobabad	177
5 Malakand Agency	124	33 Sukkur	181
6 Mohmand	322	34 Larkana	211
7 Khyber	303	35 Newshah	238
8 Kurram	154	36 Khairpur	78
DERA ISMAIL KHAN DIV.	108	HYDERABAD DIVISION	89
9 Dera Ismail Khan	81	37 Hyderabad	259
10 Bannu	210	38 Dadu	66
11 North Waziristan	88	39 Tharparwar	54
12 South	92	40 Sanghar	104
13 Thatta	52	41 Thatta	52
QUETTA DIVISION	12	42 Quetta	50
14 Rawalpindi	185	43 Sibi	12
15 Jhelum	270	44 Loralai	15
16 Gujrat	586	45 Zhob	8
17 Chagai	2	46 Chagai	2
KALAT DIVISION	7	47 Kalat	7
18 Mianwali	138	48 Mekan	6
19 Lyallpur	753	49 Kharan	2
20 Jhang	317	KARACHI DIVISION	254
21 Lahore	724	50 Karachi	1506
22 Gujranwala	559	51 Laibela	13
23 Sheikhupura	487	MULTAN DIVISION	25
24 Sialkot	772	25 Dera Ghasi Khan	85
MULTAN DIVISION	25	26 Muzaffargarh	176
25 Dera Ghasi Khan	85	27 Multan	480
26 Muzaffargarh	176	28 Montgomery	508

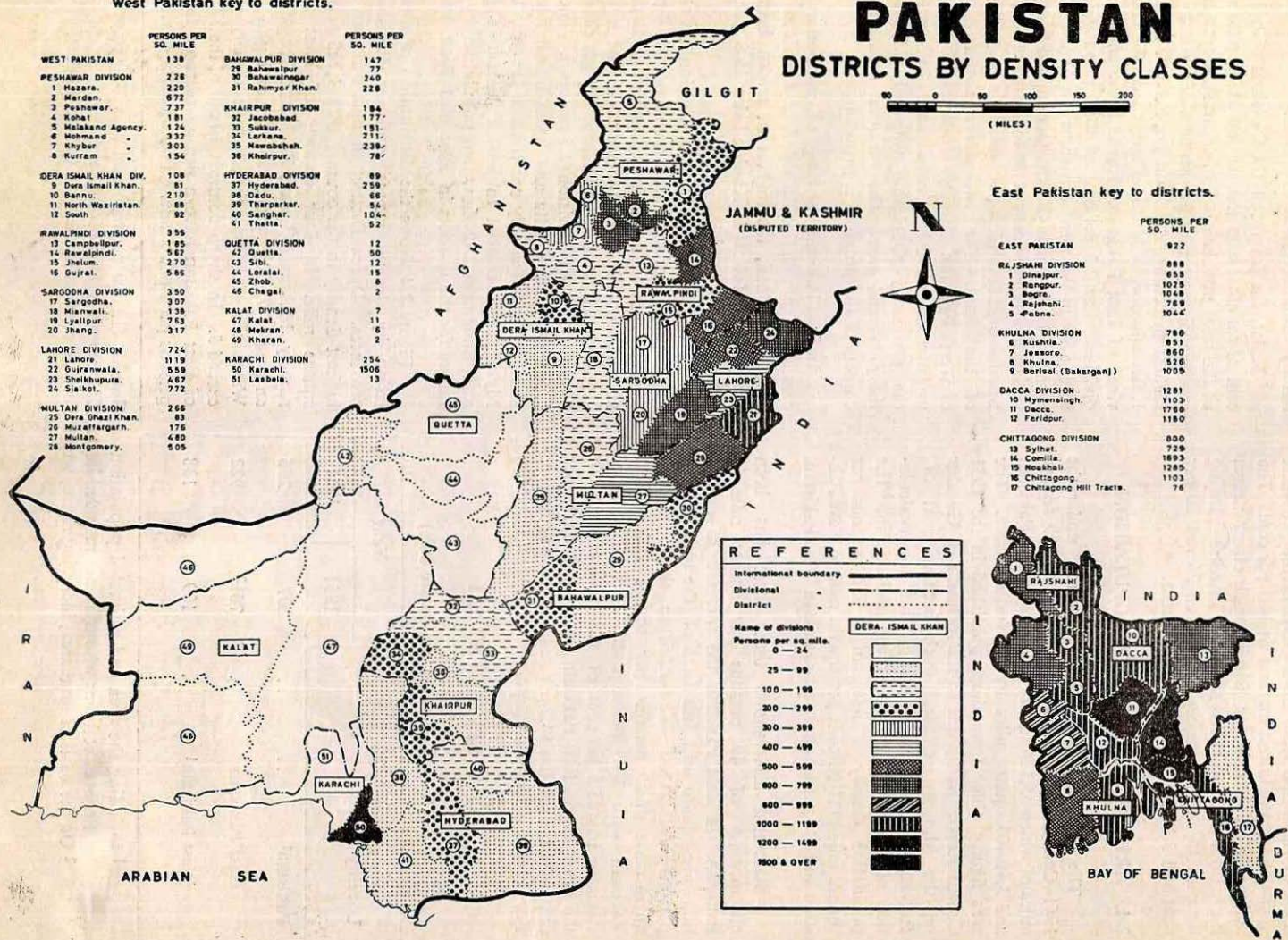
PAKISTAN

DISTRICTS BY DENSITY CLASSES



East Pakistan key to districts.

PERSONS PER 50. MILE	
EAST PAKISTAN	922
RAJSHAH DIVISION	888
1 Dinajpur	658
2 Rangpur	1025
3 Bogra	1048
4 Rajshahi	788
5 #abna	1044
KHULNA DIVISION	780
6 Kushtia	851
7 Jessore	860
8 Khulna	526
9 Barisal (Bakerganj)	1005
DACCA DIVISION	1281
10 Mymensingh	1103
11 Dacca	1780
12 Faridpur	1180
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	600
13 Sylhet	728
14 Comilla	1693
15 Moulvibali	1285
16 Chittagong	1103
17 Chittagong Hill Tracts	76



REFERENCES

International boundary ———
 Divisional ———
 District - - - - -

Name of divisions
 Persons per sq. mile.

0 - 24	[White box]
25 - 99	[Light stippled box]
100 - 199	[Medium stippled box]
200 - 299	[Dark stippled box]
300 - 399	[Horizontal lines]
400 - 499	[Vertical lines]
500 - 599	[Diagonal lines /]
600 - 799	[Diagonal lines \]
800 - 999	[Cross-hatch]
1000 - 1199	[Dense vertical lines]
1200 - 1499	[Dense horizontal lines]
1500 & OVER	[Solid black box]

DERA ISMAIL KHAN



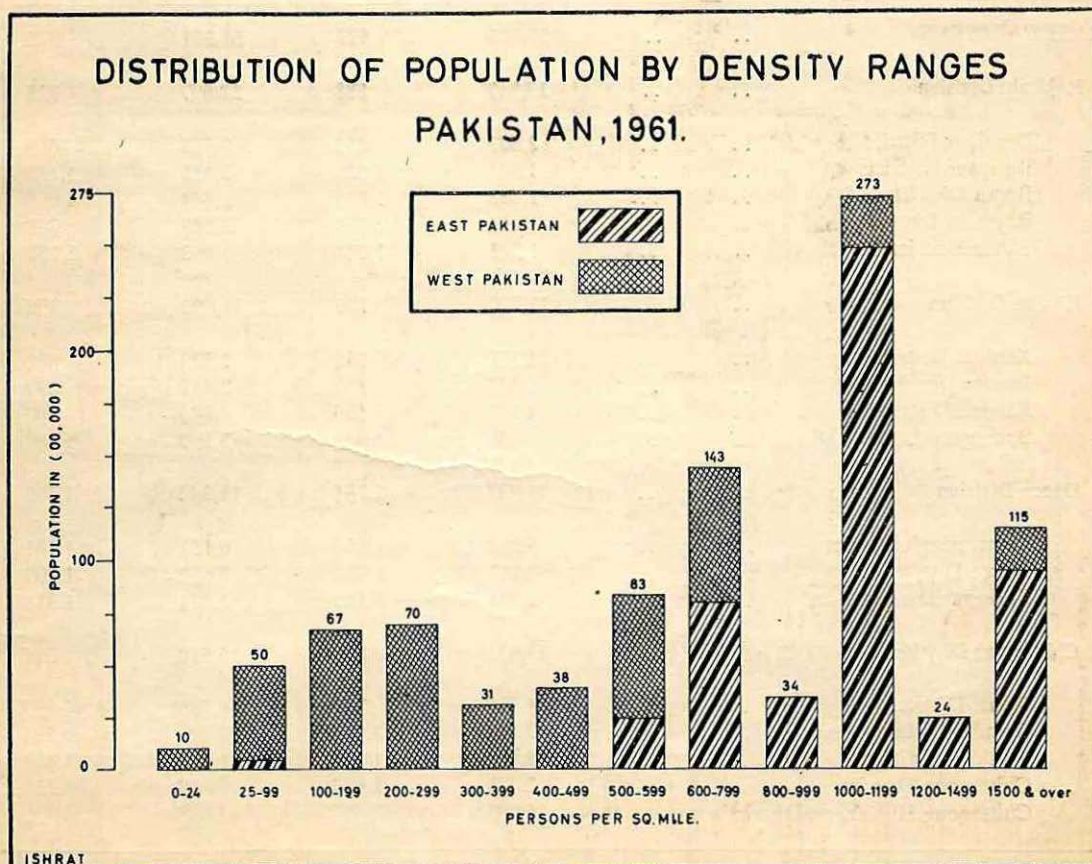
STATEMENT 2.12

Distribution of Population¹ by Density Ranges—Pakistan, 1961.

Density Range Persons per Sq. Mile	No. of Districts.			Population					
	Pak.	E. Pak.	W. Pak.	Pakistan		E. Pak.		W. Pak.	
				Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Ranges	68	17	51	9,37,20,613	100	5,08,40,235	100	4,28,80,378	100
0—24 ..	8	—	8	9,84,437	1.1	—	—	9,84,437	2.3
25—99 ..	11	1	10	49,89,573	5.3	3,85,079	0.8	46,04,494	10.7
100—199 ..	9	—	9	66,64,163	7.1	—	—	66,64,163	15.6
200—299 ..	8	—	8	69,82,094	7.4	—	—	69,82,094	16.3
300—399 ..	4	—	4	31,41,902	3.4	—	—	31,41,902	7.3
400—499 ..	2	—	2	37,82,973	4.0	—	—	37,82,973	8.8
500—599 ..	5	1	4	83,37,775	8.9	24,48,720	4.8	58,89,055	13.7
600—799 ..	7	3	4	1,43,17,999	15.3	80,10,470	15.7	63,07,529	14.7
800—999 ..	2	2	—	33,56,413	3.6	33,56,413	6.6	—	—
1,000—1,199 ..	8	7	1	2,72,51,444	29.1	2,47,71,757	48.7	24,79,687	5.8
1,200—1,499 ..	1	1	—	23,83,145	2.5	23,83,145	4.7	—	—
1,500—and above	3	2	1	1,15,28,695	12.3	94,84,651	18.7	20,44,044	4.8

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis.

Fig. 2.4



and Comilla (1,693) have a density of more than 1,500. There are two districts in West Pakistan with a density of more than 1,000 and they are Karachi (1,506) and Lahore (1,119). The figure of 1,506 for Karachi is, of course, overwhelmingly influenced by the compact urban population of Karachi City. The North-Eastern block of districts in West Pakistan namely, Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur and Montgomery show the highest concentration of population. Twelve out of the 51 districts and Agencies of West Pakistan have density over 400, whereas all the districts of East Pakistan except Chittagong

Hill Tracts, are above that level. Briefly, the distribution and concentration of population in Pakistan make a fascinating study bringing out in bold relief the problems of land utilization, prospects of diversification of occupations and the trends of population movement in different zones of the country.

The distribution of population per square mile or the density is generally related to the total area of the localities for which it is calculated. The areas of all geographical Divisions in West Pakistan are practically the same whether rivers are included or excluded.

STATEMENT 2.13

Area and Density in East Pakistan, 1961

Locality	Including River Area		Excluding River Area	
	Area	Density	Area	Density
EAST PAKISTAN	55,126	922	51,921	979
Rajshahi Division	13,347	888	12,677	935
Dinajpur District	2,609	655	2,593	659
Rangpur District	3,704	1,025	3,358	1,130
Bogra District	1,502	1,048	1,464	1,075
Rajshahi District	3,654	769	3,569	788
Pabna District	1,877	1,044	1,693	1,157
Khulna Division	12,810	786	11,490	876
Kushtia District	1,371	851	1,323	882
Jessore District	2,547	860	2,497	877
Khulna District	4,652	526	4,080	600
Bakerganj (Barisal) District	4,240	1,005	3,590	1,187
Dacca Division	11,937	1,281	11,244	1,360
Mymensingh District	6,361	1,103	6,151	1,141
Dacca District	2,882	1,768	2,670	1,909
Faridpur District	2,694	1,180	2,424	1,311
Chittagong Division	17,032	800	16,510	826
Sylhet District	4,785	729	4,736	737
Comilla District	2,594	1,693	2,446	1,794
Noakhali District	1,855	1,285	1,623	1,468
Chittagong District	2,705	1,103	2,619	1,139
Chittagong Hill Tracts District	5,093	76	5,085	75

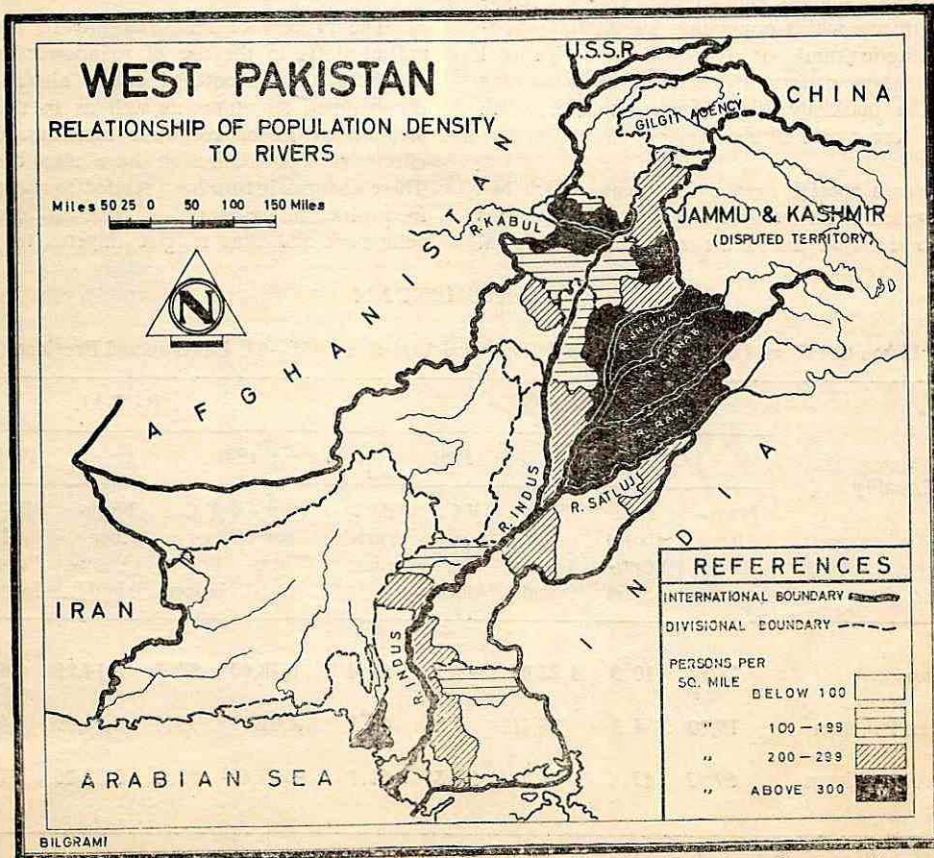
Rivers are so large in certain parts of East Pakistan that they make a significant difference in the area and density, if excluded. It may be noted that out of the total area of 55,126 square miles 3,205 square miles or 5.9 per cent is covered by rivers and foreshore. This figure (area of rivers) is based on the latest calculation of area undertaken by the Survey of Pakistan and far exceeds the figure of 360 square miles given in the 1951 Census Reports. Statement 2.13 shows the comparative area and density of the districts of East Pakistan including and excluding river areas. This brings out clearly how the large rivers affect the pressure of population on the land area. This pressure is very uneven having little or no meaning for districts like Dinajpur and Chittagong Hill Tracts. The worst affected is Noakhali which has to absorb the invisible pressure of 183 persons per square mile, next comes Barisal and Dacca with an additional pressure of 182 and 141 respectively.

The density of all localities in West Pakistan has been calculated making no allowance for the large mountain ranges, deserts and scrublands. Nevertheless, the density pattern by districts when superimposed over the topographical map clearly brings out the reasons for low density in certain districts of West Pakistan. Besides, Figure 2.5 shows that the high density regions of West Pakistan, except for the metropolitan area of Karachi, are those having a net-work of irrigation system.

2.5. URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION

The distribution between Urban and Rural population is based on the definition of what actually constitutes an urban population. The standards applied for distinguishing an urban area differ from country to country and would seem to be largely based on the prevailing conditions in the country. Considering the more important recommendations of

Fig.2 .5



BILGRAMI

Office of the Census Commissioner, Karachi

the United Nations and the absence of universally accepted standards, the basis for the division between rural and urban population in Pakistan was the size or form of administrative organization (Municipalities, Civil Lines and Cantonments) or both. The 1961 Census defined an urban area as follows :—

1. Municipalities, Civil Lines and Cantonments not included within the municipal limits and all areas having Town Committees under the Basic Democracies Order.
2. Other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons designated by the Provincial Directors of Census as urban.
3. Certain other areas with less than 5,000 persons designated by the Provincial Directors of Census as having urban characteristics such as common utilities, roads, sanitation, schools, centres of trade and commerce with a population substantially non-agricultural or having non-agricultural labour concentration, and those possessing a markedly high literacy rate or which are civil stations.

Thus as a special case, a few areas which had urban characteristics but had less than 5,000 persons were also declared urban areas. Out of the total

population of 9,37,20,613 in Pakistan, 8,14,25,315 lived in the rural areas and 1,22,95,298 in urban areas. Out of these 4,81,99,509 persons lived in the rural areas of East Pakistan, whereas 3,32,25,806 lived in the rural areas of West Pakistan. In urban areas of East Pakistan there were 26,40,726 persons, whereas in West Pakistan there were 96,54,572 persons. In terms of percentage 86.9 per cent of population of Pakistan lived in rural areas and 13.1 per cent in urban areas. In East Pakistan 94.8 per cent lived in rural areas and 5.2 per cent in urban areas. The comparative figures for West Pakistan were 77.5 per cent in rural areas and 22.5 per cent in urban areas. Thus only 21.5 per cent of the total urban population of Pakistan lived in East Pakistan and remaining 78.5 per cent in West Pakistan.

The growth of urban population during the period 1951—61 indicates that there has been an acceleration in the trend towards urbanization during the last 10 years (Statement 2.14).

The process of industrial growth has involved radical shifts in the use of manpower and natural resources ; it has entailed drastic alterations in the occupational structures as well as in the type and location of major economic activities. The social effects of industrialization have also been diverse. These changes in turn have tended to accentuate local inequalities in the scope of social and economic development and thus to give impetus to large scale

STATEMENT 2.14

Urban and Rural Distribution of Population ¹ and Variation 1951—61, Pakistan and Provinces.

Locality	URBAN					RURAL				
	1951		1961			1951		1961		
	Number (Thousands)	P.C. of Population	Number (Thousands)	P.C. of Population	P.C. Variation	Number (Thousands)	P.C. of Population	Number (Thousands)	P.C. of Population	P.C. Variation
Pakistan	78,12	10.3	1,22,95	13.1	57.4	6,78,60 ²	89.7	8,14,25	86.9	20.0
East Pakistan	18,20	4.3	26,41	5.2	45.1	4,01,13	95.7	4,81,99	94.8	20.0
West Pakistan	59,92	17.8	96,54	22.5	61.1	2,77,47 ²	82.2	3,32,26	77.5	19.8

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis.

² Including estimated population (13,000) of Gwadur, all of which has been treated as rural.

STATEMENT 2.15

Urban and Rural Distribution of Population and Decennial Variation 1901—1961, Pakistan.

Year	Total Population ¹		Urban			Rural		
	Number (Thousands)	Decennial Percentage Variation	Population (Thousands)	Per cent of total Population	Decennial Percentage Variation	Population (Thousands)	Per cent of total Population	Decennial Percentage Variation
1901 ..	4,55,04 ²	—	23,21	5.1	—	4,31,83	94.9	—
1911 ..	5,09,37	8.4 ³	24,96	4.9	8.5	4,84,41	95.1	8.4
1921 ..	5,43,63	6.7	29,36	5.4	16.1	5,14,27	94.6	6.2
1931 ..	5,91,46	8.8	38,45	6.5	32.1	5,53,01	93.5	7.5
1941 ..	7,02,79	18.8	55,52	7.9	44.1	6,47,27	92.1	17.0
1951 ..	7,58,79	8.0	78,63	10.4	41.9	6,80,16 ⁴	89.6	5.1
1961 ..	9,38,32	23.7	1,22,95 ⁵	13.1	57.4 ⁶	8,14,25 ⁵	86.9	20.0 ⁶

¹ Includes non-Pakistanis.

² Excludes Frontier Regions.

³ Based on Population excluding 16,22 thousand Population of Frontier Regions in 1911.

⁴ The entire estimated Population (13,000) of Gwadar for 1951 has been treated as rural.

⁵ Excludes non-Pakistanis as Urban-Rural breakdown of 1,11 thousand non-Pakistanis is not available.

⁶ Based on Population excluding non-Pakistanis (51 thousand in Urban and 156 thousand in Rural) from 1951 figures.

movements of population in the country. The direction of these movements has been predominantly from rural areas to urban centres of rapid industrial expansion. Indicative of this trend are the unequal rates of growth of local populations. A number of urban areas have been gaining more than one would expect from natural increase alone, whereas a few rural areas have been losing their rank more or less consistently. This trend towards urbanization is part of a historic process as is apparent from statement 2.15.

The data clearly shows that the forces of industrialization and urbanization had significantly altered the distribution of population in this country. The total urban population at the 1901 census was 2.3 millions. By 1961 it had grown to more than 5.3 times that number. Over the period the rural population increased by only 88.6 per cent from about 43.2 millions in 1901 to 81.4 millions in 1961. The proportion of the urban population has more than doubled over

the 60-year period. Figure 2.6 shows the proportion of urban and rural population of Pakistan as recorded in the Census since 1901. The trend towards urbanization had more or less a steady rate till 1941. The 1951 census showed an unprecedented acceleration in this trend, which was mainly due to the incoming of large number of Muslim immigrants or Muhajirs after independence, a large proportion of whom settled down in the urban areas. The rapidly developing industries and services both in the public and private sectors have not only absorbed these large additions in urban population but have attracted a much bigger number to these areas during the following decade 1951—61. Much of this latter increase, therefore, reflects shifts from rural to urban areas, because international net immigration during this decade was only 0.8 million. Out of the 429.7 per cent increase in the total urban population since 1901, 139.2 per cent was accounted for from 1901 to 1941, 99.6 per cent during 1941—51 and 190.9 per cent during 1951—61.

Fig. 2.6

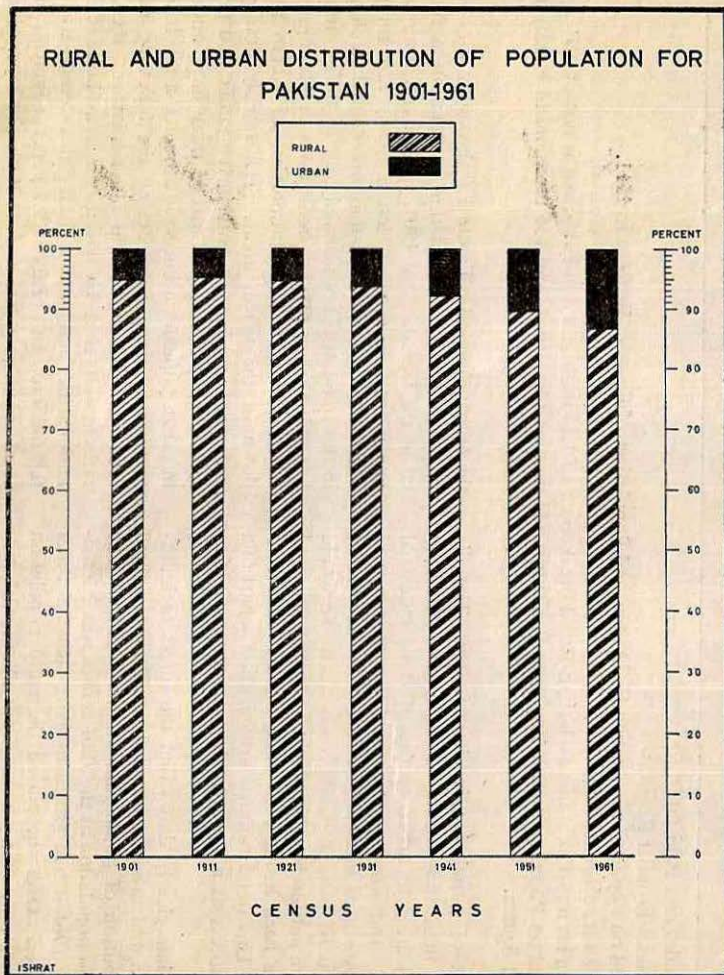
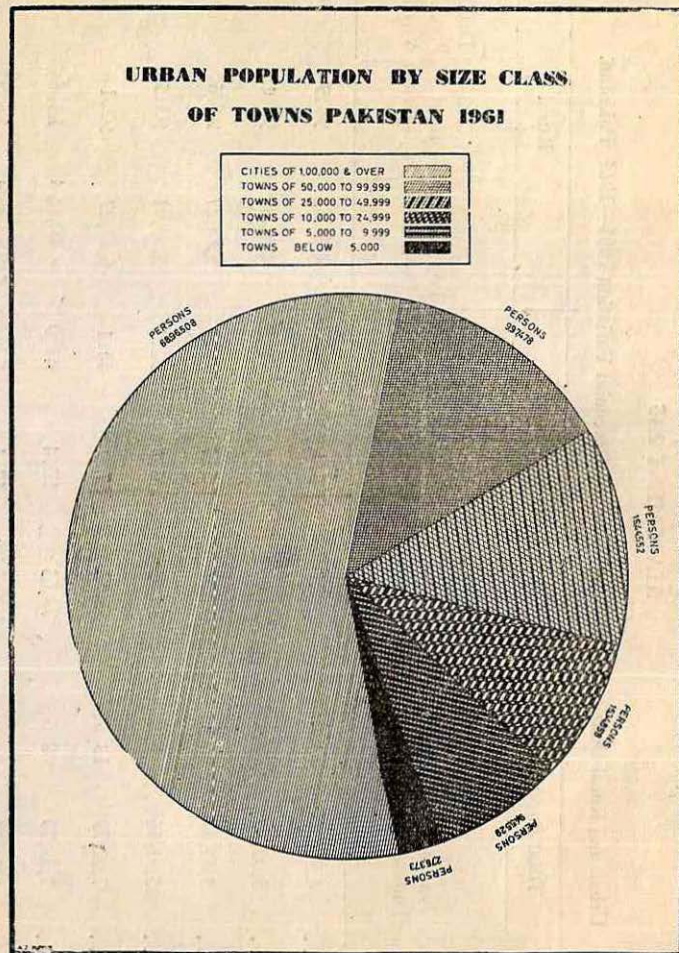


Fig. 2.7



The data on the increase in the number of urban areas and distribution of their population by size groups for 1951 and 1961 are given in the statement 2.16. Figure 2.7 shows the distribution of urban population by size groups in 1961.

In course of 10 years, not a few have moved from one size category to another; hence the composition of each size group changed. The data provide a useful basis for examining the general pattern of population concentration among different size groups as well as the shifts in the trend of urban growth.

In 1951 there were 282 cities and towns with a combined population of 78,12,389 accounting for only 10.3 per cent of the total residents in Pakistan. Within 10 years, 111 places joined this class bringing the total number in 1961 to 393, while the population multiplied to more than 12.2 millions or 1.6 times the number in 1951. Correspondingly, the proportion of the total population of Pakistan in urban areas rose to 13.1 per cent. The largest increase in the number of urban centres has been recorded in the size class 5,000 to 9,999 in which against 96 towns in 1951, there were 127 in 1961, showing an increase of 31 towns. In size class 10,000 to 24,999 there was an increase of 27 towns.

The trend towards increasing concentrations of population in larger urban centres is also indicated by the significant changes in the distribution of population among different size groups. In 1951 the distribution was somewhat in favour of smaller size groups of under 50,000 population. During the decade 1951-61, although there has been a consistent increase in the number of towns and the total population in all the urban size groups, yet this increase in the size groups 50,000 and above has been enormous. With the result that the relative proportions of the urban population, *inter-se*, in the size groups below 50,000 are found to be apparently less than the corresponding proportions in 1951.

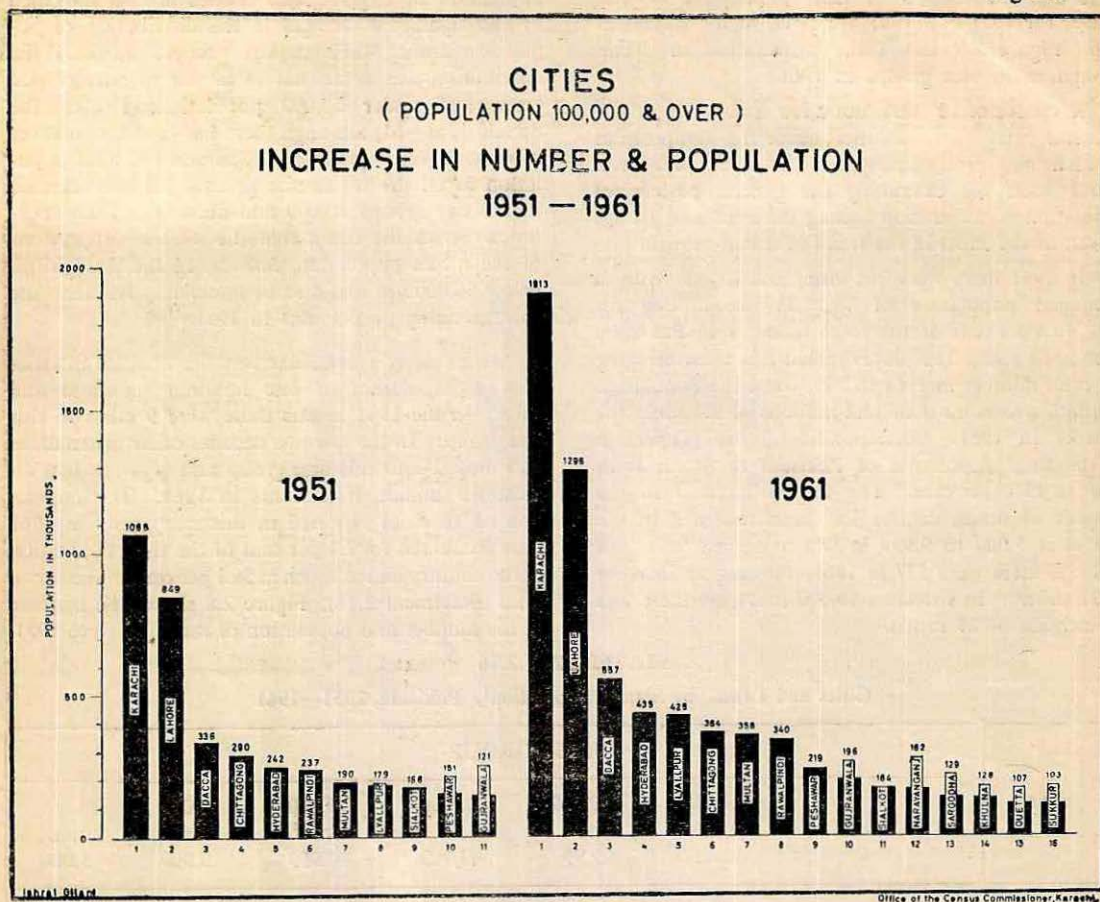
Particularly spectacular was the increase in cities with a population of one hundred thousand and over. In the 1941 census there were 9 cities in this size group. In the last two decades other urban areas had moved into this size group and together had almost 6.9 million inhabitants in 1961. The population of 16 cities reported in this size group in 1961 thus accounted for 7.4 per cent of the total population of the country and as much as 56.1 per cent of the urban total (Statement 2.16). Figure 2.8 shows the increase in the number and population of the cities since 1951.

STATEMENT 2.16
Cities and Towns by Size of Population¹, Pakistan, 1951-1961

Year	SIZE GROUP						
	Total	100,000 and over	50,000 to 99,999	25,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	Less than 5,000
Number of Cities and Towns							
1951	282 ²	11	8	37	74	96	56
1961	393	16	15	45	101	127	89
Population¹							
1951	78,12,389	38,95,792	5,76,329	13,30,995	11,14,443	7,01,584	1,93,246
1961	1,22,95,298	68,96,508	9,97,478	16,44,552	15,34,858	9,45,529	2,76,373
Percentage Increase	57.4	77.0	73.1	23.6	37.7	34.8	43.0
Percent of Urban Population							
1951	100.0	49.9	7.4	17.0	14.3	9.0	2.4
1961	100.0	56.1	8.1	13.4	12.5	7.7	2.2
Percent of Total Population							
1951	10.3	5.1	0.8	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.2
1961	13.1	7.4	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.3

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis.

² Excludes Gwadur town which became part of Pakistan in 1958.



The pattern of the rate of increase of the population of cities makes an interesting reading. The highest rate of increase in the last decade is shown in Khulna City in East Pakistan with 209.0 per cent. The next highest rate is found in Lyallpur in West Pakistan. The boost in both these places came apparently from the spurt in industrial activities. None of these 16 cities shows an increase below 25 per cent except Sialkot which shows an apparent decrease of 1.9 per cent, which is due to the inclusion of the population of a big refugee camp in 1951.

The highest rate of increase in the 20 years from 1941 is shown again in Lyallpur at the staggering percentage of 508.1. The next highest rate is in Karachi with 394.7 per cent and the third is Khulna with 303.1 per cent. As the statement 2.17 will show 9 of the 16 cities have more than doubled their population between 1941-61.

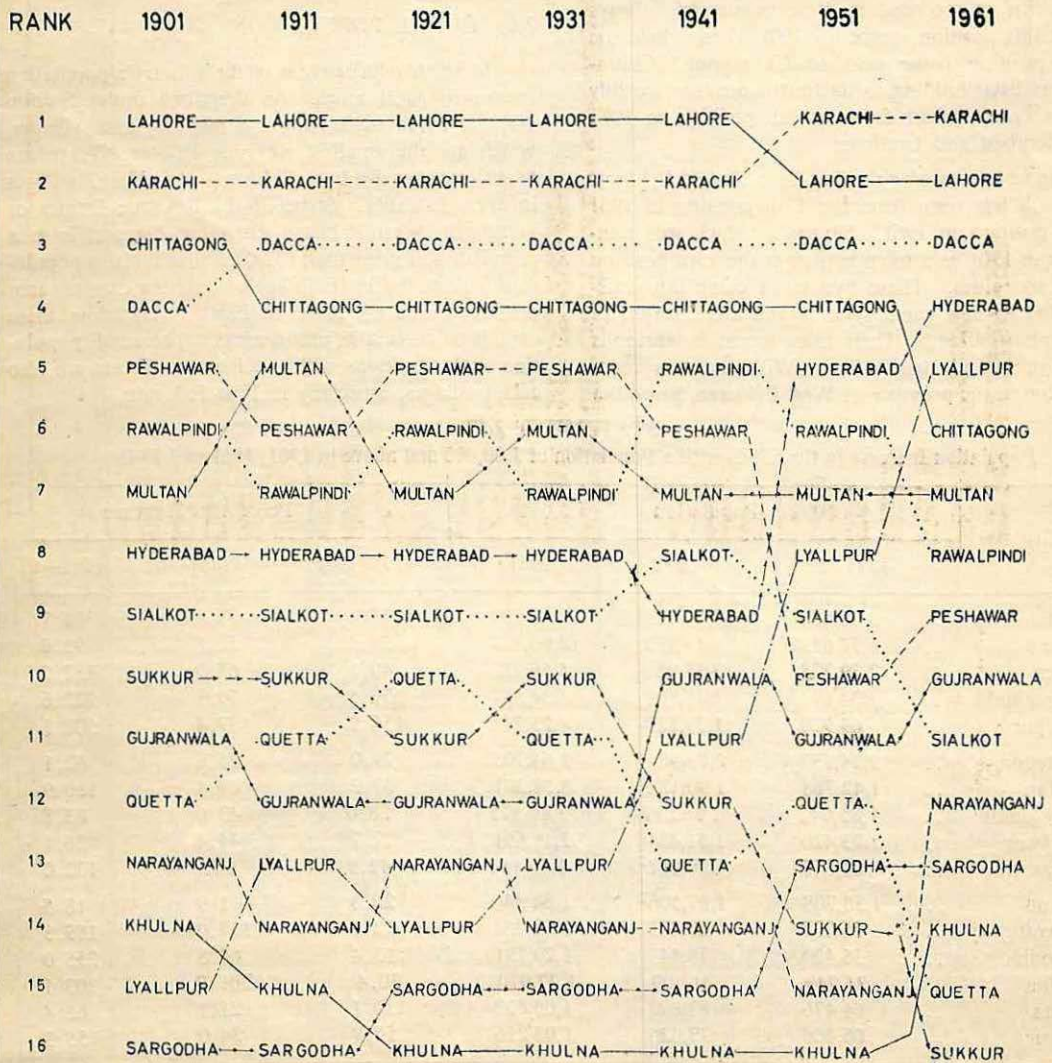
It is significant to note that out of a total increase of 57.4 per cent in the urban population over the 1951 figure, 38.4 per cent is accounted for by cities having a population of over one lakh, and of this the four big cities of Karachi, Lahore, Dacca, and Hyderabad contribute 21.9 per cent.

In 1961, Pakistan had 16 cities of population of hundred thousand and over. Out of these the new comers in the list since 1951 are Quetta, Sargodha, Sukkur, Narayanganj and Khulna. Figure 2.9 depicts the decennial ranking of cities since 1901. Ranking of cities as given here is as they existed in 1961 Census. The ranking in other censuses has been determined only for the cities in this list. Other smaller towns, which would otherwise figure prominently in previous census ranking have been ignored. Number of cities actually recorded in

Fig. 2.9

DECENNIAL RANKING OF CITIES

← 1901-1961 →



NOTE.- Ranking determined only for the cities in 1961 list

various Censuses is as below :—

1901	..	..	4
1911	..	..	4
1921	..	..	6
1931	..	..	9
1941	..	..	9
1951	..	..	11

In 1961 as well as in 1951 Karachi held the first position in this ranking list. Lahore, the largest city of the country up to the time of Independence was superseded by the second largest, Karachi, when Karachi became the national capital. Dacca the third largest city as recorded in 1961 census has always been at this position except for 1901 when it held the fourth position being next to Chittagong. Chittagong has been holding to its fourth position steadily but has been pushed down to 6th position in 1961 by Hyderabad and Lyallpur.

The most spectacular rise has been that of Lyallpur city which has risen from the 15th position in 1901 to 5th position in 1961. Sargodha which was non-existent in 1901 as a town is now at the 13th position among the cities. These two cities came into existence due to new canal systems and colonization of hitherto barren lands. Their more recent expansion is due to rapid industrialization. With the new reorganisation in the province of West Pakistan, Sargodha

has become the headquarters of a new Division.

Among the new comers Quetta and Sukkur have been losing position although there has been considerable increase in their population. This shows that the rate of urbanization of these cities has been much less than other cities which are rapidly getting industrialized. Quetta has changed position with Narayanganj since 1951 and Sukkur changed position with Khulna. Narayanganj which was not treated as separate town until 1961 census and held 15th position in 1951, stands at 12th position among the Nation's cities.

2.6. RURAL POPULATION

More than 86 per cent of the country's population resides in rural areas. As described under Section 1.8, the rural areas comprise mouzas, and villages, which are the smallest Revenue Estates. There are 64,493 villages in East Pakistan and 37,067 villages in West Pakistan. Some of the Revenue Estates or villages in West Pakistan are quite big and have a population of more than 5,000 persons but this population is scattered in small agglomerations over an area demarcated as the Revenue Estate. Therefore, these cannot be classed as urban areas. The small population agglomerations within a Revenue Estate are also called villages, especially in East Pakistan.

STATEMENT 2.17

Population Increase in the Cities with a Population of 1,00,000 and above in 1961, 1951 and 1941

City	Population			Percentage Increase		
	1941	1951 ¹	1961 ¹	1941—51	1951—61	1941—61
Karachi ..	3,86,655	10,64,557	19,12,598	175.3	79.7	394.7
Lahore ..	6,71,659	8,49,333	12,96,477	26.5	52.6	93.0
Dacca ..	2,39,728	3,35,928	5,56,712	40.1	65.7	132.2
Hyderabad ..	1,34,693	2,41,801	4,34,537	79.5	79.7	222.6
Lyallpur ..	69,930	1,79,127	4,25,248	156.2	137.4	508.1
Chittagong ..	2,24,732	2,89,981	3,64,205	29.0	25.6	62.1
Multan ..	1,42,768	1,90,122	3,58,201	33.2	88.4	150.9
Rawalpindi ..	1,85,042	2,36,877	3,40,175	28.0	43.6	83.8
Peshawar ..	1,73,420	1,51,434	2,18,691	— 12.7	44.4	26.1
Gujranwala ..	84,545	1,20,852 ²	1,96,154	42.9	62.3	132.0
Sialkot ..	1,38,708	1,67,506 ²	1,64,346	20.8	— 1.9	18.5
Narayanganj ..	56,007	68,373	1,62,054	22.1	137.0	189.3
Sargodha ..	36,420	78,447	1,29,291	115.4	64.8	255.0
Khulna ..	31,749	41,409	1,27,970	30.4	209.0	303.1
Quetta ..	64,476	83,892	1,06,633	30.1	27.1	65.4
Sukkur ..	66,466	77,026	1,03,216	15.9	34.0	55.3

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis.

² Including population of Refugee Camp.

In the 1951 Census an attempt was made to collect the area of the urban places, so that the urban and rural densities could be separately studied. But the area figures, in some cases did not correctly correspond to the population figures in urban areas. This time, however, up-to-date area figures for urban places have not been collected. Therefore, it is not possible to separate the rural area figures and to study the rural density as apart from urban agglomerations.

2.7. RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Religion has always been an important factor in consideration of the social and political problems of Pakistan. Ever since the first Census of Indo-Pakistan sub-continent under the British administration in 1872, a question on religion has always been included in the census schedule. In 1961 enumerators were required to ring around a number under the name of more prevalent religions of the country viz., Muslims, Caste Hindus, Scheduled Caste, Buddhists and Christians. There was also a blank box for recording other religions including no religion in which case "None" was required to be written in the blank box.

Statement 2.18 and Figure 2.10 show the percentage distribution of the population by religions in Pakistan and the two provinces according to 1961 Census. From numerical point of view Muslims are by far the largest religious group not only in Pakistan but also in the two Provinces. There are more than 82.5 million Muslims in Pakistan or 88.1 per cent of the total population and they are far more numerous than in any other country in the world. Among the provinces, West Pakistan has 7,75,672 more Muslims than in East Pakistan, there being 4,08,90,481 Muslims in

East Pakistan, and 4,16,66,153 Muslims in West Pakistan. In East Pakistan the highest concentration of Muslims is in Kushtia District where they are nearly 92 per cent of the total population. In West Pakistan, Mekran District has the highest proportion of Muslims in the total population, there being only 9 Hindus in a population of 1,46,990.

Next in importance are Caste Hindus and Scheduled Caste. These are 45,90,417 Caste Hindus and 54,11,057 Scheduled Caste in Pakistan. Concentration of Caste Hindus and Scheduled Caste is mostly in East Pakistan where together they form 18.4 per cent of the total population. Highest percentage of Caste Hindus and Scheduled Caste combined is in Khulna District of East Pakistan and in Tharparkar District of West Pakistan.

Statement 2.19 gives the details regarding growth of various religious groups in the two provinces during the last seven censuses. It may be seen that in Pakistan and especially in East Pakistan the growth of Muslims has always been faster than Hindus. The rate of growth of Muslims in West Pakistan had been generally higher than that in East Pakistan upto 1951. But the 1951-61 decade does not show much difference in the rate of growth of Muslims in the two provinces, as it is respectively 26.9 per cent and 27.3 per cent.

During the 1941-51 decade, of course, the unusual increase of 47 per cent in West Pakistan is due to immigration of millions of Muslim refugees from India after independence. Similarly, the decrease of Hindu population was due to emigration of Hindus from Pakistan. Over the last sixty years, the proportion of Hindus in the population of East Pakistan has been continuously decreasing (Statement 2.19).

From being about 33.0 per cent of the provincial population in 1901 they were only 18.4 per cent in 1961. As may be seen this is not wholly due to the effect of partition as it had already come down to about 28.0 per cent by 1941.

Christianity has grown the fastest of all religions in Pakistan. Between 1901 to 1961 Christians have increased about 23 times and their proportion to the total population has increased about ten times. In the last decade Christians have increased by 35.8 per cent in Pakistan, 39.8 per cent in East Pakistan and 34.9 per cent in West Pakistan. Most of the Christians are located in West Pakistan and the largest number is in Lahore Division.

STATEMENT 2.18

Percentage Distribution by Religious Groups—1961

Religious Groups	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
All Religions	100	100	100
Muslims	88.09	80.43	97.17
Caste Hindus	4.90	8.63	0.48
Scheduled Caste	5.77	9.82	0.97
Christians	0.78	0.29	1.36
Buddhists	0.40	0.74	0.01
Others	0.06	0.09	0.01

STATEMENT 2.19

Communities in Pakistan and Provinces therein as Recorded in 1901 to 1961 Censuses.

(In thousands)

Communities	1901	1911	Per-centage Increase	1921	Per-centage Increase	1931	Per-centage Increase	1941	Per-centage Increase	1951	Per-centage Increase	1961	Per-centage Increase
PAKISTAN													
Muslims	3,00,70	3,42,79	14	3,62,00	6	4,12,64	14	5,18,00	26	6,49,59	25	8,25,56	27.1
Hindus ⁹	1,18,72	1,22,19	3	1,26,89	4	1,35,68	7	1,55,47	15	97,70	-37	1,00,02	2.4
Christians	32	1,19	272	2,14	80	4,18	95	4,74	13	5,40	13	7,33	35.8
Others	5,83	10,32	77	11,93	16	16,71	40	24,58	47	3,66	-85	4,29	17.5
All Religions	4,25,57 ¹	4,76,49 ²	—	5,02,96 ³	—	5,69,21 ⁴	—	7,02,79 ⁵	—	7,56,35 ⁶	—	9,37,20	—
EAST PAKISTAN													
Muslims	1,91,13	2,12,02	11	2,26,46	7	2,47,31	9	2,95,07	19	3,22,27	9	4,08,90	26.9
Hindus ⁹	95,45	99,52	4	1,01,66	2	1,04,53	3	1,17,47	12	92,39	-21	93,80	1.5
Christians .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	61*	..	53	-13	1,07	102	1,49	39.8
Others	2,69	4,01	49	4,42	10	3,59	-20	6,90	92	3,59	-48	4,21	17.3
All Religions	2,89,27	3,15,55	—	3,32,54	—	3,56,04	—	4,19,97	—	4,19,32 ⁷	—	5,08,40	—
WEST PAKISTAN													
Muslims	1,09,57	1,30,77	19	1,35,54	4	1,65,33	22	2,22,93 ⁵	35	3,27,32	47	4,16,66	27.3
Hindus ⁹	23,27	22,67	-3	25,23	11	31,15	23	38,00	22	5,31	-86	6,22	17.1
Christians	32	119	272	2,14	80	3,57	67	4,21	18	4,33	3	5,84	34.9
Others	3,14	631	101	7,51	19	13,12	75	17,68	35	7	-99	8	14.3
All Religions	1,36,30 ¹	1,60,94 ²	—	1,70,42 ³	—	2,13,17 ⁴	—	2,82,82	—	3,37,03 ⁸	—	4,28,80	—

Please see foot-note on page II-25.

Notes for Statement 2.19 :

- ¹ Religions break up of 29,47 thousand persons are not available as such those have been excluded from all relevant totals.
 - ² Religions break up of 32,87 thousand persons are not available as such those have been excluded from all relevant totals.
 - ³ Religions break up of 40,66 thousand persons are not available as such those have been excluded from all relevant totals.
 - ⁴ Religions break up of 22,24 thousand persons are not available as such those have been excluded from all relevant totals.
 - ⁵ 23,31 thousand persons of Agencies and Tribal Areas of former N.W.F.P. have all been considered as Muslims.
 - ⁶ Excluding 2,07 thousand persons who claimed nationality other than Pakistani.
 - ⁷ Excluding 1,30 thousand persons who claimed nationality other than Pakistani.
 - ⁸ Excluding 77 thousand persons who claimed nationality other than Pakistani.
 - ⁹ Hindus include both Caste Hindus and Scheduled Caste, as Scheduled Caste Order was made in 1936.
- **Figure for Christian Community in East Pakistan is not available separately as such they have been included in "others".
- * Christian Community is not available separately in the district of Sylhet only as such they have been included in "Others".

Reference for West Pakistan :

Reports and tables for 1931, 1941 and 1951 Censuses for the former Provinces of Punjab, Sind, N. W. F. P., and also Bombay (India) with special reference to :

Table No. XIII (ii) Community at page 48, 1941-Census, Punjab.

Statement No. 3-Q on page 35, Volume 6, 1951-Census, Sind and also Table 2 including subsidiary table (ii) at page 29, 1941-Census, Sind.

Subsidiary table at page 24 of Volume 10, 1941-Census N.W.F.P. Table No. 3 (Variation) of Volume 2, Baluchistan, 1951-Census and also at pages 151/152 of Volume 5 (Part I and II), 1931-Census, Baluchistan.

Reference for East Pakistan :

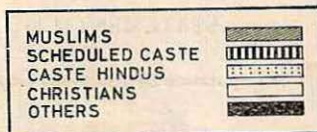
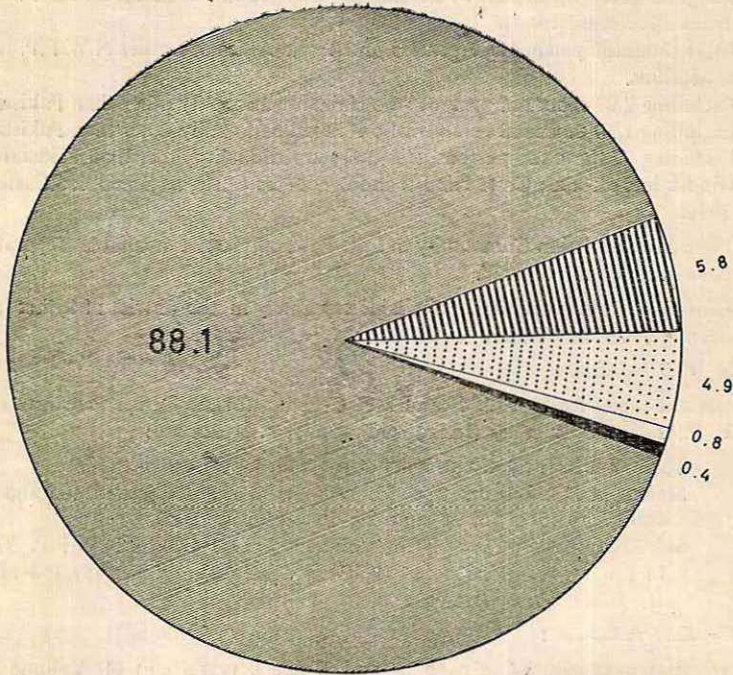
Statement No. 3.4 at page 33 and Table 3 (variation) of Volume 3 (East Bengal), 1951-Census.

STATEMENT 2.20**Percentage Distribution of Population by Religious Groups for East Pakistan**

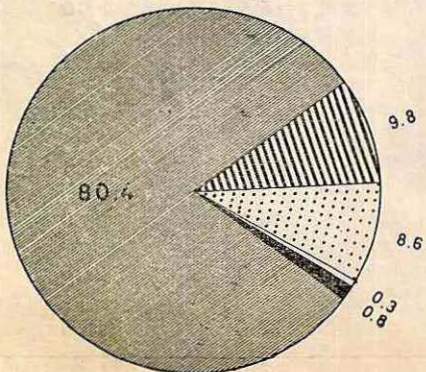
Year	All Religions	Muslims	Hindus	Others
1901	100	66.1	33.0	0.9
1911	100	67.2	31.5	1.3
1921	100	68.1	30.6	1.3
1931	100	69.5	29.4	1.2
1941	100	70.3	28.0	1.8
1951	100	76.9	22.0	1.1
1961	100	80.4	18.4	1.2

POPULATION PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGIONS, 1961.

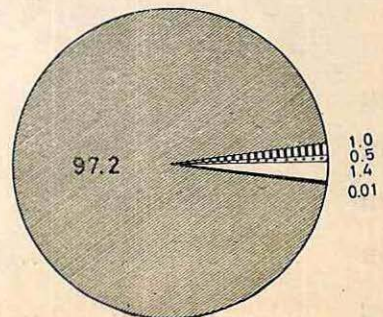
PAKISTAN



EAST PAKISTAN



WEST PAKISTAN



The rate at which they increased in some districts of Pakistan during the last decade is unprecedented. Taking some of the districts where the Christian population is large, it may be seen that it has increased by 27.7 per cent in Lahore, 28.7 per cent in Lyallpur, 35.6 per cent in Montgomery, 47.9 per cent in Multan, 40.2 per cent in Sheikhpura, 79.4 Per cent in Karachi, 149.3 per cent in Sargodha and 273.6 per cent in Rawalpindi. In East Pakistan Christians are about one-fourth the number in West Pakistan but the rate of increase has been faster. Chittagong Hill Tracts District shows an increase of 171.3 per cent, Rangpur District 160.3 per cent, Dinajpur District 134.1 per cent, Pabna District 87.2 per cent, Khulna District 79.0 per cent, Rajshahi District 63.9 per cent and Mymensingh District 43.8 per cent. These percentages are above the provincial average. The Buddhist population of 3,76,312 is concentrated mainly in East Pakistan, there being only 2,445 Buddhists in West Pakistan. The highest concentration of Buddhists is in Chittagong Division which had 3,58,469 of them; out of which 2,75,681 were in Chittagong Hill Tracts District. Their growth over the last decade has been 17.2 per cent in East Pakistan which is lower than the provincial growth rate of population.

There were 5,412 Parsis in Pakistan at the time of Census and most of whom were concentrated in the city of Karachi. In fact 4,685 Parsis or 86.5 per cent of the total live in Karachi District. There were only 193 Parsis in East Pakistan.

2.8. PLACE OF BIRTH

Question No. 5 regarding place of birth was asked to every person enumerated. Place of birth was recorded as the district of birth if a person was born in Pakistan, Azad Kashmir, Occupied Kashmir or India. For others only name of the country of birth was recorded. The name of the district or country of birth of a person was recorded according to present political boundaries which may differ from those existing at the time of birth.

Out of the total population of 9,02,82,674 persons in Pakistan, excluding the population of Frontier Regions and non-Pakistanis, 8,37,30,300 persons were born within the present boundaries of Pakistan. Out of these 5,02,23,856 were born in East Pakistan and 3,35,06,444 in West Pakistan whereas 65,52,374 persons had been born outside the limits of the area covered in the Census of Pakistan, 1961. Statement 2.21 gives the summary information regarding persons born within the boundaries of the districts where enumerated or at places elsewhere.

Under British administration prior to the independence, Pakistan and India existed as a single political entity. Under the condition obtaining in these two countries before independence and as a result of mass exodus of Muslims from India due to communal riots in that country, it is natural that the largest number of persons, not born in Pakistan but enumerated within the boundaries of the country, reported themselves to have been born in other parts of Pakistan-India sub-continent. Thus 64,97,286 persons were reported to have been born in other parts of Pakistan-India sub-continent, outside the area covered by the Second Census of Pakistan. 39,881 persons were born in Muslim countries, 11,019 in the other Asiatic countries and 4,188 in the rest of the world.

It is not necessarily true that the statistics of birth place indicate the extent of migration, but in a general sense they can be taken as an indication of its trend and extent. It is interesting to note that 7,91,43,146 persons were enumerated within the boundaries of the districts where they had been born. Out of the remaining 1,11,39,528 who were born outside the districts of enumeration 45,37,434 were recorded as having been born within the province of enumeration—17,11,403 in East Pakistan and 28,26,031 in West Pakistan. 33,884 persons who were born in East Pakistan were enumerated in West Pakistan whereas 15,836 persons born in West Pakistan were recorded in East Pakistan. Persons in the employ of Central Government and their families account for the large number of persons enumerated in the province other than that of birth.

2.9. NON-PAKISTANIS

At the time of 1961 Census there were 1,11,369 persons resident in Pakistan who claimed nationality other than Pakistani (Statement 2.22). Out of them 64,824 were males and 46,545 females. These figures, however, do not include foreign diplomatic personnel who were not enumerated. Afghan Powindahs are, however, included. The largest single group of non-Pakistanis was from Afghanistan and numbered 81,032 which included Afghan Powindahs. They were concentrated in West Pakistan except for a solitary Powindah in East Pakistan. The next largest group is of Indian nationals, numbering 20,817 out of which 11,426 were recorded in East Pakistan. Largest concentration of Indian nationals was in Chittagong Division where there were 4,510. In West Pakistan, Rawalpindi Division had 3,347 persons of Indian nationality. It will be of interest to note that number of males exceeds the number of females for all countries except for Australia and New Zealand

STATEMENT 2.21

Distribution of Population by Places of Birth

Place of Enumeration	Total Population ¹	Persons born within the districts of enumeration
PAKISTAN	9,02,82,674	7,91,43,146
East Pakistan	5,08,40,235	4,84,78,569
West Pakistan	3,94,42,439	3,06,64,577

¹ Excluding Frontier Regions and non-Pakistanis.

in which case there were 33 males against 48 females. This is also true for both the Provinces as East Pakistan has 18 males against 29 females and West Pakistan has 15 males against 19 females who claimed to be nationals of Australia and New Zealand. There has been a decrease of 95,300 persons of foreign nationality in Pakistan during the last ten years. This decrease has been due mostly to a decrease of 1,07,014 Indian nationals. The total number of non-Pakistanis, other than Indian nationals, actually increased between 1951 and 1961.

2.9. PAKISTANIS ABROAD

In the 1951 Census every household was asked whether any of its members is residing outside Pakistan. If so, he was enumerated as an "absentee" on the basis of the information supplied by a responsible member of the household. As such, these "absentee" Pakistanis remained as part of the population in all the 1951 tables. The absentees were also enumerated at that time through the diplomatic and trade missions abroad and obviously the latter enu-

meration was limited to the Pakistani staff of the missions, their families and other Pakistanis known to the missions. The total number of all absentees in the 1951 Census was 6,124. It is, therefore, unlikely that they were completely reported by their households in Pakistan. Moreover, a considerable number of Pakistanis have no normal residence in the country as they have been residing abroad for pretty long periods.

In the 1961 Census no attempt was made to enumerate such absentees in the households during the normal count. As their number included in the 1951 tables was very small, their non-inclusion this time does not affect the comparability of the two Census totals. Pakistanis serving in the diplomatic and trade missions abroad and their families were however enumerated under the arrangements made at the missions through the Ministry of External Affairs. Their number was 4,037 comprising 2,298 males and 1,739 females. Their details by countries of enumeration are given in Table No. 10 A and they are not included in any other table.

STATEMENT 2.21

Distribution of Population by Places of Birth

Persons born outside the Districts of Enumeration						
Total	Within the Province of Enumeration	Outside the ² Province of Enumeration	Other Province of Pakistan	Beyond Pakistan		
				Pakistan-India Sub-Continent ³	Muslim Countries	Non-Muslim Countries
1,11,39,528	45,37,434	66,02,094	49,720	64,97,286	39,881	15,207
23,61,666	17,11,403	6,50,263	15,836	6,27,846	395	6,186
87,77,862	28,26,031	59,51,831	33,884	58,69,440	39,486	9,021

² This column gives the total of the subsequent four columns.

³ Including Kashmir and excluding area covered in Pakistan Census.

STATEMENT 2.22

Non-Pakistanis by Country of Nationality

Country	1961			1951		
	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
All Countries ..	1,11,369	13,486	97,883	2,06,669	1,30,281	76,388
Afghan Pawindahs ..	72,335	1	72,334	69,790	28	69,762
Other Afghans ..	8,697	—	8,697	2,260	773	1,487
Iran ..	1,369	3	1,366	2,023	95	1,928
Other Muslim Countries ..	1,516	68	1,448	418	82	336
India ..	20,817	11,426	9,391	1,27,831	1,26,392	1,439
Burma ..	364	274	90	2,679	2,576	103
Other non-Muslim Asiatic Countries.	644	402	242	867	61	806
Other Countries ..	5,627	1,312	4,315	801	274	527

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR TABLES 1—10A

The data in tables 1 to 10A, given in this part, have been discussed in the preceding chapter. The Census questions, definitions and concepts, wherever applicable, have also been explained therein. These explanatory notes, however, set forth the broad outlines of the data in each of the tables (and make a mention of the salient points) for guidance of the users. References regarding availability of further details by smaller Administrative Areas, as published in the two provincial volumes of the Report (Volumes 2 and 3) and the Census Bulletins, have also been added.

Table 1—Population by Sex and Area by District, 1951 and 1961.

The table presents Population by Sex and also Area in Square Miles, Females per 1,000 Males, Persons per Square mile and variation of population 1951—61 for localities down to Districts/Agencies in this volume. Localities have been shown down to Thanas in volume 2—East Pakistan and Tehsils/Talukas in volume 3—West Pakistan. Area figures and 1961 population figures in this table have also been published in tables 1, 2 and 3 of Census Bulletin No. 2.

The localities in the stub have been arranged, in general, according to their geographic location from north to south in both the Provinces.

The area figures in Square Miles have been obtained from the Surveyor General of Pakistan and are based on the latest calculations. These figures include inland water as well as such uninhabited or uninhabitable stretches of land as may lie within the boundaries. The area figures in some cases differ from those given in the 1951 Census Report, due to inter-district transfers, inclusion of Gwadur and due to recalculation of the area figures, by the Survey of Pakistan. Some details regarding the inter-district and inter-divisional transfers have been given in chapter 1 of volumes 2 and 3.

Population figures of Agencies, and Special and Added Areas in North West Frontier Regions of West Pakistan are partly based on estimates, the details of which are given in Frontier Regions Table

No. 1 of 1961 Census Report, Volume No. 3—West Pakistan. In the case of areas that have been affected by inter-district transfers the population figures for 1951 and 1961 have been made comparable as far as possible by adjustment of 1951 figure for the corresponding 1961 areas. These adjustments have been explained in the foot-notes.

Table 2—Urban and Rural Population, 1951 & 1961.

The table presents Urban and Rural population by Sex and Variation 1951—1961 for localities down to Districts in this volume. Localities have been shown down to Thanas in volume 2—East Pakistan and Tehsils/Talukas in volume 3—West Pakistan. 1961 population figures in this table have also been published in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of Census Bulletin No. 2.

According to Census definition urban areas include Municipalities as well as Civil lines and Cantonments not included within Municipal Limits, etc, and any other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons and having urban characteristics which the Provincial Directors of Census decided to treat as urban for Census purposes. As special cases a few areas which had urban characteristics but had less than 5,000 population were also treated urban areas. The details regarding the criteria for this classification have been given in para 2.4 of the preceding chapter.

Table 3—Population of Cities by Sex and Area, 1951 & 1961.

The table shows population of Cities by Sex, Variation (Both Sexes) 1951—1961, Area in sq. miles, Persons per square mile, Female per 1,000 Males, and Position of the cities in order of size. Population of cities by sex, variation (Both Sexes) 1951—1961 have also been published in Tables 4 and 5 of Census Bulletin No. 2 which give details for other towns as well. Table 3A of Provincial volumes 2 and 3, also gives population of towns. "A city is defined as an urban area having 1,00,000 or more inhabitants."

Table 4—Decennial Variation in Population, 1901—1961.

The table shows the time trend of Population for the period 1901—1961 and also the variation (Number

and Per cent) in each decade has been shown in this table. Non-Pakistanis are included in 1901—1941 figures. Adjustment of figures due to administrative changes has been made as far as possible. Adjustment of 1951 Population figures has been indicated in the foot-notes to Table 1.

Table 5—Population by Religious Group, 1951 and 1961.

The table gives an analysis of Population by Religion, 1951 and 1961. This table in this volume gives figures for Pakistan and the Provinces only. In the Provincial volumes 2 and 3, this table gives figures for localities down to Sub-divisions and Districts respectively. 1961 religious figures have been published also in Tables 6 to 11 in Census Bulletin No. 2 which includes Population of Frontier Regions. Population in this table, however, excludes that of Frontier Regions.

The 1961 data in this Table have been compiled from answers to the question No. 7 of the Enumeration Schedule which contains 6 boxes—one each for Muslim, Caste Hindu, Scheduled Caste, Buddhist, Christian and Parsi, and one blank box for any other religion not specified.

Table 6—Population of Cities by Sex and Religious Group, 1951 and 1961.

The table gives population of Cities by Sex and Religion and Variation 1951—1961. Population by religious groups for all other towns by size class are available in Table 6A of the Provincial volumes. Tables 6 to 11 of Census Bulletin No. 2 also gives the 1961 religious group figures for cities and towns.

Table 7—Population by Religious Group and Sex, 1961.

The table shows Population by Sex and Religion, 1961. Population of Agencies, Added and Special Area of N. W. F. Regions in West Pakistan, all of whom are Muslims, have been included in this table. Similar information for smaller administrative areas are available according to localities as mentioned in the notes for table 5.

Table 8—Population by Place of Birth and Enumeration, 1951 and 1961.

The table sets forth the total Population by Sex according to places of birth and of enumeration, 1961 and 1951. The data have been compiled from answers

to the question No. 5 which asks “Were you born in this District? If not, where?”

Table 9—Pakistanis born in Pakistan-India Sub-continent beyond the limit of Census of Pakistan, 1951 and 1961.

The table gives a further analysis of Pakistanis born in Pakistan-India sub-continent beyond the limits of the areas covered under 1961 Census of Pakistan as obtained in Table 8 according to Zone in which born and place of enumeration.

The various Provinces and States of the Sub-continent beyond the areas in which Second Census of Pakistan was conducted have been grouped in “Zones” as under :—

<i>Zones:</i>	<i>Provinces/States (Including States of which the Accession is Disputed)</i>
North :	Uttar Pradesh (U.P. and States).
East :	Assam and States, West Bengal and States,
North East :	Bihar and States, Orissa and States and Nepal and Sikkim.
South :	Coorg, Madras and States, Mysore and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
West :	Bombay and States, Baroda States, West Indian States and Agencies, Portuguese India, Junagadh and Manavadar (parts of Pakistan).
Central :	Madhya Pradesh (C.P.), Madhya Bharat (Central India States and Agencies) Bhopal States, and Hyderabad State (Disputed territory).
North-West :	Punjab (East), Patiala and East Punjab States' Union, Ajmer, Delhi, Rajputana States and Agencies.
Other Places :	Other parts of Sub-continent n.e.c., or Province not stated,

Table 10—Non-Pakistanis by Sex and Country of Nationality.

The table presents Non-Pakistanis by Sex and Countries of nationality as recorded in the 1961 Census. The data have been compiled from answers to the question No. 6 of the Enumeration Schedule which asked: "Are you a Pakistani?" "If a powindah, whether an "Afghan Powindah"? If not, "What is your Nationality?" For non-Pakistanis, the names of countries of which they claim to be nationals have been recorded.

"Afghan powindahs" are nationals of Afghanistan who come over to Pakistan every year to pass the winter.

The non-Pakistanis as given in table 10 have been excluded from all other tables of the 1961 Census of Population.

This table appears in Census Bulletin No. 2 also as Table 14 and gives the details by District of Enumeration.

Table 10-A—Pakistanis enumerated in Diplomatic Missions abroad by Sex and Location.

The table gives Pakistanis, enumerated in Pakistan diplomatic missions abroad, by Sex and Location of missions. This population is excluded from all other tables. This population was enumerated on the same "Individual Enumeration Schedule" in the respective missions through the Ministry of External Affairs.

Since there is no compulsory registration of Pakistanis abroad either with the respective Diplomatic Missions or with any Ministry or Department of the Government of Pakistan, this table provides information only about the number of Pakistanis employed in the respective Diplomatic Mission or otherwise within the reach of such missions who got themselves enumerated.

This table has been published as Table 13 of Census Bulletin No. 2 also.

TABLES 1 To 10-A

TABLE 1—POPULATION BY SEX AND AREA BY DISTRICT, 1951 AND 1961

	Locality	Area (sq. miles) 1961	Number of Persons			
			1961			
			Population ¹			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	PAKISTAN ²	3,65,529	9,37,20,613	4,93,08,645	4,44,11,968	1
2	EAST PAKISTAN	55,126	5,08,40,235	2,63,48,843	2,44,91,392	2
3	Rajshahi Division	13,347³	1,18,50,089	61,25,732	57,24,357	3
4	Dinajpur District	2,609	17,09,917	9,02,389	8,07,528	4
5	Rangpur District	3,704	37,96,043	19,70,253	18,25,790	5
6	Bogra District	1,502	15,74,105	8,05,939	7,68,166	6
7	Rajshahi District	3,654	28,10,964	14,39,459	13,71,505	7
8	Pabna District	1,877	19,59,060	10,07,692	9,51,368	8
9	Khulna Division	12,810	1,00,66,900	52,19,770	48,47,130	9
10	Kushtia District	1,371	11,66,262	6,07,198	5,59,064	10
11	Jessore District ⁴	2,547	21,90,151	11,40,202	10,49,949	11
12	Khulna District	4,652	24,48,720	12,84,086	11,64,634	12
13	Bakergonj District	4,240	42,61,767	21,88,284	20,73,483	13
14	Dacca Division	11,937	1,52,93,596	79,48,297	73,45,299	14
15	Mymensingh District	6,361	70,18,906	36,43,633	33,75,273	15
16	Dacca District	2,882	50,95,745	26,78,962	24,16,783	16
17	Faridpur District ⁴	2,694	31,78,945	16,25,702	15,53,243	17
18	Chittagong Division	17,032	1,36,29,650	70,55,044	65,74,606	18
19	Sylhet District	4,785	34,89,589	18,08,446	16,81,143	19
20	Comilla District	2,594	43,88,906	22,45,879	21,43,027	20
21	Noakhali District ⁵	1,855	23,83,145	12,07,964	11,75,181	21
22	Chittagong District ⁵	2,705	29,82,931	15,80,537	14,02,394	22
23	Chittagong Hill Tracts District	5,093	3,85,079	2,12,218	1,72,861	23

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis. The 1951 figures have been adjusted as per foot-notes Nos. 10 and 21.

² Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh, Manavadar and Pakistan enclaves in India.

³ The sum of the area figures of the districts of Rajshahi Division slightly disagrees with the Divisional figure due to rounding of decimals.

TABLE I—POPULATION BY SEX AND AREA BY DISTRICT, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

	Females per 1,000 males	1951				Increase/Decrease in Population, 1951—1961		Persons per sq. mile.		
		Population ¹			Females per 1,000 males	Number	Per cent	1961	1951	
		Both Sexes	Male	Female						
1	900	7,56,72,496	4,00,84,342	3,55,88,154	887	1,80,48,117	23.9	256	207	1
2	930	4,19,32,329	2,19,37,575	1,99,94,754	911	89,07,906	21.2	922	761	2
3	934	93,38,453	48,69,770	44,68,683	918	25,11,636	26.9	888	700	3
4	895	13,54,432	7,20,985	6,33,447	879	3,55,485	26.2	655	519	4
5	927	29,16,476	15,33,208	13,83,268	902	8,79,567	30.2	1,025	787	5
6	953	12,78,185	6,60,006	6,18,179	937	2,95,920	23.2	1,048	851	6
7	953	22,05,057	11,34,701	10,70,356	943	6,05,907	27.5	769	603	7
8	944	15,84,303	8,20,870	7,63,433	930	3,74,757	23.7	1,044	844	8
9	929	82,40,235	43,08,002	39,32,233	913	18,26,665	22.2	786	643	9
10	921	8,84,157	4,61,998	4,22,159	914	2,82,105	31.9	851	645	10
11	921	16,38,387	8,57,756	7,80,631	910	5,51,764	33.7	860	643	11
12	907	20,75,506	10,84,977	9,90,529	913	3,73,214	18.0	526	446	12
13	948	36,42,185	19,03,271	17,38,914	914	6,19,582	17.0	1,005	859	13
14	924	1,26,31,871	66,17,096	60,14,775	909	26,61,725	21.1	1,281	1,058	14
15	926	57,84,745	30,36,051	27,48,694	905	12,34,161	21.3	1,103	909	15
16	902	40,72,781	21,44,237	19,28,544	899	10,22,964	25.1	1,768	1,413	16
17	955	27,74,345	14,36,808	13,37,537	931	4,04,600	14.6	1,180	1,030	17
18	932	1,17,21,770	61,42,707	55,79,063	908	19,07,880	16.3	800	688	18
19	930	30,59,367	15,98,472	14,60,895	914	4,30,222	14.1	729	639	19
20	954	37,92,200	19,66,219	18,25,981	929	5,96,706	15.7	1,693	1,462	20
21	973	20,71,144	10,85,149	9,85,995	909	3,12,001	15.1	1,285	1,117	21
22	887	25,11,785	13,39,410	11,72,375	875	4,71,146	18.8	1,103	929	22
23	815	2,87,274	1,53,457	1,33,817	872	97,805	34.0	76	56	23

⁴ Figures for 1951 have been adjusted due to transfer of a part of Mohammadpur Thana and the whole of Alfadanga Thana having population of 31,240 and 33,394 respectively from Jessore District to Faridpur District.

⁵ Figures for 1951 have been adjusted due to transfer of Sandwip Thana having a population of 2,02,903 in 1951 from Noakhali District to Chittagong District.

TABLE 1—POPULATION BY SEX AND AREA BY DISTRICT, 1951 AND 1961

	Locality	Area (sq. miles) 1961	Number of Persons			
			1961			
			Population ¹			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
24	WEST PAKISTAN	3,10,403	4,28,80,378	2,29,59,802	1,99,20,576	24
25	Peshawar Division ⁶	28,153	63,72,467	33,16,377	30,56,090	25
26	Hazara District ⁷	6,292	13,84,552	7,00,815	6,83,737	26
27	Mardan District ⁷	1,211	8,13,840	4,22,066	3,91,774	27
28	Peshawar District ⁸	1,646	12,13,468	6,51,558	5,61,910	28
29	Kohat District	3,473	6,27,795	3,21,769	3,06,026	29
30	Malakand Agency	12,344	15,36,766	8,01,689	7,35,077	30
31	Mohmand Agency ⁹	887	2,94,215	1,54,400	1,39,815	31
32	Khyber Agency	995	3,01,319	1,63,580	1,73,739	32
33	Kurram Agency	1,305	2,00,512	1,00,500	1,00,012	33
34	Dera Ismail Khan Division ⁶	11,130	12,05,719	6,38,870	5,66,849	34
35	Dera Ismail Khan District	4,723	3,82,746	2,05,239	1,77,507	35
36	Bannu District	2,034	4,28,061	2,24,421	2,03,640	36
37	North Waziristan Agency	1,817	1,59,470	79,000	80,470	37
38	South Waziristan Agency	2,556	2,35,442	1,30,210	1,05,232	38
39	Rawalpindi Division	11,206	39,79,139	20,58,491	19,20,648	39
40	Campbellpur District ¹¹	4,148	7,66,813	3,89,574	3,77,239	40
41	Rawalpindi District ¹¹	2,022	11,37,085	5,90,686	5,46,399	41
42	Jhelum District	2,772	7,49,229	3,79,948	3,69,281	42
43	Gujrat District	2,264	13,26,012	6,98,283	6,27,729	43
44	Sargodha Division	17,095	59,76,939	31,91,144	27,85,795	44
45	Sargodha District	4,775	14,67,621	7,83,988	6,83,633	45
46	Mianwali District	5,403	7,46,733	3,93,375	3,53,358	46
47	Lyallpur District	3,516	26,83,838	14,36,345	12,47,493	47
48	Jhang District	3,401	10,78,747	5,77,436	5,01,311	48

⁶ Includes population of Added and Special Areas under the Deputy Commissioners of the districts in the division.

⁷ Figures for 1951 have been adjusted due to transfer of four villages, namely, Chandi, Gabasni, Ghani Kot and Gabai having a total population of 2,380 persons in 1951 from Tribal Areas adjoining Hazara District to Swabi Tehsil in Mardan District.

428,80
394,42

33,38

TABLE I.—POPULATION BY SEX AND AREA BY DISTRICT, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

	Females per 1,000 males	1951				Increase/Decrease in Population, 1951—1961		Persons per sq. mile.		
		Population ¹			Females per 1,000 males	Number	Per cent	1961	1951	
		Both Sexes	Male	Female						
24	868	3,37,40,167	1,81,46,767	1,55,93,400	859	91,40,211	27.1	138	109	24
25	922	49,70,712	26,16,498	23,54,214	900	14,01,755	28.6	226	177	25
26	976	12,80,563	6,74,175	6,06,388	899	1,03,989	8.1	220	203	26
27	928	6,29,734	3,30,485	2,99,249	906	1,84,106	29.2	672	519	27
28	862	9,30,082 ⁸	4,99,754	4,30,328	861	2,83,386	30.5	737	553	28
29	951	4,32,637	2,26,957	2,05,680	906	1,95,158	45.1	181	125	29
30	917	11,93,354	6,16,460	5,76,894	936	3,43,412	28.8	124	97	30
31	906	1,29,300 ¹⁰	73,615	55,685	756	1,64,915	127.5	332	146	31
32	842	2,16,622	1,05,572	1,11,050	1,052	84,697	39.1	303	218	32
33	995	1,58,420	89,480	68,940	774	42,092	26.6	154	125	33
34	887	9,17,838	4,90,702	4,27,136	870	2,87,881	31.4	108	82	34
35	865	3,23,860	1,74,035	1,49,825	861	58,886	18.2	81	69	35
36	907	3,29,959	1,76,649	1,53,310	868	98,102	29.7	210	162	36
37	1,019	1,28,235	65,850	62,385	947	31,235	24.4	88	71	37
38	808	1,35,784	74,168	61,616	831	99,658	73.4	92	53	38
39	933	34,34,155	18,09,618	16,24,537	898	5,44,984	15.9	355	306	39
40	968	6,89,719	3,58,710	3,31,009	923	77,094	11.2	185	166	40
41	925	9,07,794	4,86,689	4,21,105	865	2,29,291	25.3	562	449	41
42	972	6,78,900	3,49,260	3,29,640	944	70,329	10.4	270	245	42
43	899	11,57,742	6,14,959	5,42,783	883	1,68,270	14.5	586	511	43
44	873	47,38,868	25,22,368	22,16,500	879	12,38,071	26.2	350	277	44
45	872	11,61,387	6,20,098	5,41,289	873	3,06,234	26.4	307	243	45
46	898	5,49,549	2,89,424	2,60,125	899	1,97,184	35.9	138	102	46
47	869	21,52,401	11,41,938	10,10,463	885	5,31,437	24.7	763	612	47
48	868	8,75,531	4,70,908	4,04,623	859	2,03,216	23.2	317	257	48

⁸ 1951 population given here has been adjusted to exclude 1,05,300 persons of Mohmand Agency formerly a part of Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.

⁹ Mohmand Agency was formerly a part of Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.

¹⁰ Includes 24,000 estimated population of Frontier Regions (Ambar and Utmankhel) which was not included in the published figure of 1951 Census.

¹¹ Figures for 1951 have been adjusted due to transfer of Wah Ordnance Factory (Urban) having population 32,823 in 1951 from Campbelpur District to Rawalpindi District.

TABLE 1—POPULATION BY SEX AND AREA BY DISTRICT, 1951 AND 1961

		Number of Persons				
Locality		Area (sq. miles) 1961	1961			
			Population ¹			
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	
49	Lahore Division	8,907	64,48,575	34,65,757	29,82,818	49
50	Lahore District	2,216	24,79,687	13,55,492	11,24,195	50
51	Gujranwala District	2,312	12,91,886	6,92,596	5,99,290	51
52	Sheikhupura District	2,312	10,80,619	5,76,587	5,04,032	52
53	Sialkot District	2,067	15,96,383	8,41,082	7,55,301	53
54	Multan Division	24,826	66,02,924	35,37,760	30,65,164	54
55	Dera Ghazi Khan District	9,359	7,76,620	4,17,574	3,59,046	55
56	Muzaffargarh District	5,613	9,89,878	5,30,512	4,59,366	56
57	Multan District	5,630	27,02,354	14,52,036	12,50,318	57
58	Montgomery District	4,224	21,34,072	11,37,638	9,96,434	58
59	Bahawalpur Division	17,508	25,74,066	13,90,029	11,84,037	59
60	Bahawalpur District ¹²	9,587	7,35,524	3,98,997	3,36,527	60
61	Bahawalnagar District ¹²	3,428	8,22,827	4,39,369	3,83,458	61
62	Rahimyarkhan District ¹²	4,493	10,15,715	5,51,663	4,64,052	62
63	Khairpur Division	20,293	31,33,712	17,08,607	14,25,105	63
64	Jacobabad District ¹³	2,982	5,28,709	2,91,157	2,37,552	64
65	Sukkur District	5,531	8,36,867	4,56,408	3,80,459	65
66	Larkana District	2,866	6,04,460	3,24,731	2,79,729	66
67	Nawabshah District ¹⁴	2,896	6,91,539	3,77,511	3,14,028	67
68	Khairpur District	6,018	4,72,137	2,58,800	2,13,337	68
69	Hyderabad Division ¹⁵	36,821	32,90,956	18,03,011	14,87,945	69
70	Hyderabad District	4,969	12,85,711	7,10,798	5,74,913	70
71	Dadu District	7,342	4,85,122	2,65,896	2,19,226	71
72	Tharparkar District ¹⁶	13,435	7,28,300	3,96,350	3,31,950	72
73	Sanghar District ¹⁷	4,142	4,30,090	2,36,856	1,93,234	73
74	Thatta District ¹⁸	6,933	3,61,733	1,93,111	1,68,622	74

¹² Figures for 1951 have been adjusted due to the formation of a new district, namely, Bahawalnagar out of original two districts, namely, Bahawalpur and Rahimyarkhan in the Bahawalpur Division.

¹³ Figures for 1951 have been adjusted due to transfer of Usta Mohammad and Jhat Pat Talukas from Sibi District to Jacobabad District.

¹⁴ Figures for 1951 have been adjusted due to transfer of areas as in foot-note 17.

¹⁵ Figures for 1951 have been adjusted due to transfer of areas as in foot-note 18.

TABLE 1—POPULATION BY SEX AND AREA BY DISTRICT, 1951 AND 1961

		Number of Persons								
		1951				Increase/Decrease in Population, 1951—1961		Persons per sq. mile.		
Females per 1,000 males	Population ¹			Females per 1,000 males	Number	Per cent	Persons per sq. mile.			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female				1961	1951		
49	860	53,39,271	28,86,257	24,53,014	850	11,09,304	20.8	724	699	49
50	829	18,95,061	10,38,878	8,56,183	824	5,84,626	30.9	1,119	855	50
51	865	10,46,933	5,63,821	4,83,112	857	2,44,953	23.4	559	493	51
52	874	9,23,081	4,94,011	4,29,070	869	1,57,538	17.1	467	399	52
53	898	14,74,196	7,89,547	6,84,649	867	1,22,187	8.3	772	713	53
54	866	53,01,907	28,41,706	24,60,201	870	13,01,017	24.5	266	214	54
55	860	6,27,529	3,40,069	2,87,460	845	1,49,091	23.8	83	67	55
56	866	7,51,249	4,03,871	3,47,378	860	2,38,629	31.8	176	134	56
57	861	21,07,241	11,27,883	9,79,358	868	5,95,113	28.2	480	374	57
58	876	18,15,888	9,69,883	8,46,005	872	3,18,184	17.5	505	430	58
59	852	18,22,501	9,89,905	8,32,596	841	7,51,565	41.2	147	104	59
60	843	5,27,837	2,89,086	2,38,751	826	2,07,687	39.4	77	55	60
61	873	6,30,430	3,38,226	2,92,204	864	1,92,397	30.5	240	184	61
62	841	6,64,234	3,62,593	3,01,641	832	3,51,481	52.9	226	148	62
63	834	24,68,654	13,56,229	11,12,425	820	6,65,058	26.9	154	122	63
64	816	4,25,434	2,33,304	1,92,130	824	1,03,275	24.3	177	143	64
65	834	7,31,842	4,03,922	3,27,920	812	1,05,025	14.4	151	132	65
66	861	5,01,538	2,72,814	2,28,724	838	1,02,922	20.5	211	175	66
67	832	4,90,432	2,68,958	2,21,474	823	2,01,107	41.0	239	169	67
68	824	3,19,408	1,77,231	1,42,177	802	1,52,729	47.8	78	53	68
69	825	25,25,744	13,88,063	11,37,681	820	7,65,212	30.3	89	69	69
70	809	8,92,296	4,89,117	4,03,179	824	3,93,415	44.1	259	180	70
71	824	4,16,673	2,30,346	1,86,327	809	68,449	16.4	66	57	71
72	838	6,04,507	3,29,847	2,74,660	833	1,23,793	20.5	54	45	72
73	816	3,21,925	1,79,032	1,42,893	798	1,08,165	33.6	104	78	73
74	873	2,90,343	1,59,721	1,30,622	818	71,390	24.6	52	42	74

¹⁶ Figures for 1951 have been adjusted due to transfer of areas as in foot-note 17.¹⁷ Sanghar District has been constituted consisting of Shahdadpur and Sinjoro Talukas formerly in Nawabshah District, and Sanghar and Khipro Talukas formerly in Tharparkar District.¹⁸ Figures for 1951 have been adjusted due to transfer of 37 villages having a population of 11,520 from Thatta District to Karachi District.

TABLE 1—POPULATION BY SEX AND AREA BY DISTRICT, 1951 AND 1961

		Number of Persons				
		Area (sq. miles) 1961	1961			
Locality			Population ¹			
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	
75	Quetta Division	53,115	6,30,118	3,52,819	2,77,299	75
76	Quetta-Pishin District	5,314	2,67,400	1,53,391	1,14,009	76
77	Sibi District ¹⁹	10,446	1,23,049	67,570	55,479	77
78	Loralai District	7,364	1,10,720	60,968	49,752	78
79	Zhob District	10,475	87,686	48,369	39,317	79
80	Chagai District	19,516	41,263	22,521	18,742	80
81	Kalat Division	72,944	5,30,893	2,86,832	2,44,061	81
82	Kalat District ²⁰	30,931	3,41,420	1,86,706	1,54,714	82
83	Mekran District ²¹	23,460	1,46,990	77,596	69,394	83
84	Kharan District	18,553	42,483	22,530	19,953	84
85	Karachi Division	8,405	21,34,870	12,10,105	9,24,765	85
86	Karachi District ¹⁸	1,357	20,44,044	11,61,990	8,82,054	86
87	Lasbela District	7,048	90,826	48,115	42,711	87

¹⁹ Figures for 1951 have been adjusted due to transfer of areas as in foot-notes 13 and 20.

²⁰ Figures for 1951 have been adjusted due to transfer of Bolan Sub-division from Sibi District to Kalat District.

TABLE 1—POPULATION BY SEX AND AREA BY DISTRICT, 1951 AND 1961

		1951				Increase/Decrease in Population, 1951—1961		Persons per sq. mile.			
Females per 1,000 males	Population ¹			Females per 1,000 males	Number	Per cent	Persons per sq. mile.				
	Both Sexes	Male	Female				1961	1951			
75	786	5,14,109	2,90,173	2,23,936	772	1,16,009	22.6	12	10	75	
76	743	2,09,221	1,22,357	86,864	710	58,179	27.8	50	39	76	
77	821	1,19,083	65,194	53,889	826	3,966	3.3	12	11	77	
78	816	86,735	47,602	39,133	822	23,985	27.7	15	12	78	
79	813	64,121	36,206	27,915	771	23,565	36.8	8	6	79	
80	832	34,949	18,814	16,135	858	6,314	18.1	2	2	80	
81	851	4,96,713	2,65,833	2,30,880	869	34,180	6.9	7	7	81	
82	829	2,90,449	1,58,071	1,32,378	837	50,971	17.6	11	9	82	
83	894	1,51,691	78,660	73,031	928	(-)4,701	(-)3.1	6	6	83	
84	886	54,573	29,102	25,471	875	(-)12,090	(-)22.2	2	3	84	
85	764	12,09,695	6,89,415	5,20,280	755	9,25,175	76.5	254	144	85	
86	759	11,33,926	6,49,629	4,84,297	745	9,10,118	80.3	1,506	836	86	
87	888	75,769	39,786	35,983	904	15,057	19.9	13	11	87	

²¹ Figures for 1951 have been adjusted due to the inclusion of Gwadur Tehsil, having an estimated population of 13,000 in 1951, which became part of Pakistan in 1958.

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1951 ¹ AND 1961 ²

Number of Persons

Locality	Urban Population				
	1961			1951	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	
1 PAKISTAN ³	1,22,54,730	69,02,126	53,52,604	78,63,320	1
2 EAST PAKISTAN	26,40,726	15,50,606	10,90,120	18,44,345	2
3 Rajshahi Division	4,98,000	2,68,924	2,29,076	4,00,987	3
4 Dinajpur District	71,938	39,625	32,313	78,612	4
5 Rangpur District	1,59,461	87,233	72,228	1,30,084	5
6 Bogra District	46,888	25,214	21,674	37,012	6
7 Rajshahi District	1,20,203	63,888	56,315	85,181	7
8 Pabna District	99,510	52,964	46,546	70,098	8
9 Khulna Division	4,30,416	2,54,903	1,75,513	2,82,159	9
10 Kushtia District	63,236	34,379	28,857	41,315	10
11 Jessore District ⁴	75,310	43,759	31,551	37,703	11
12 Khulna District	1,72,426	1,07,257	65,169	70,152	12
13 Bakergonj District	1,19,444	69,508	49,936	1,32,989	13
14 Dacca Division	10,72,786	6,27,325	4,45,461	6,60,513	14
15 Mymensingh District	2,40,427	1,30,386	1,10,041	1,83,516	15
16 Dacca District	7,53,798	4,54,315	2,99,483	4,18,350	16
17 Faridpur District ⁴	78,561	42,624	35,937	58,647	17
18 Chittagong Division	6,39,524	3,99,454	2,40,070	5,00,686	18
19 Sylhet District	70,819	40,943	29,876	61,471	19
20 Comilla District	1,39,033	77,847	61,186	1,17,616	20
21 Noakhali District ⁴	34,236	20,480	13,756	21,628	21
22 Chittagong District ⁴	3,72,632	2,42,613	1,30,019	2,99,971	22
23 Chittagong Hill Tracts District	22,804	17,571	5,233	—	23

¹ Includes non-Pakistanis.² Excludes non-Pakistanis.³ Excludes Population of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan for both 1951 and 1961, but includes/excludes areas as per foot-notes 5, 6 and 7.

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1951¹ AND 1961²

Number of Persons

	Rural Population								
	Variation 1951—61		1961			1951	Variation 1951—61		
	Number	Per cent	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent	
1	43,91,410	55.8	7,80,27,944	4,06,14,764	3,74,13,180	6,54,22,015	1,26,05,929	19.2	1
2	7,96,381	43.2	4,81,99,500	2,47,98,237	2,34,01,272	4,02,18,265	79,81,244	19.8	2
3	97,013	24.2	1,13,52,039	58,56,808	54,95,281	89,89,295	23,62,794	26.3	3
4	(-) 6,674	(-) 8.5	16,37,979	8,62,764	7,75,215	13,00,204	3,37,775	26.0	4
5	29,377	22.6	36,36,582	18,83,020	17,53,562	27,99,382	8,37,200	29.9	5
6	9,876	26.1	15,27,217	7,80,725	7,46,492	12,43,569	2,83,648	22.8	6
7	35,022	41.1	26,90,761	13,75,571	13,15,190	21,28,991	5,61,770	26.4	7
8	29,412	42.0	18,59,550	9,54,728	9,04,822	15,17,149	3,42,401	22.6	8
9	1,48,257	52.5	96,36,484	49,64,867	46,71,617	79,73,222	16,63,262	20.9	9
10	21,921	53.1	11,03,026	5,72,819	5,30,207	8,45,135	2,57,891	30.5	10
11	37,607	99.7	21,14,841	10,96,443	10,18,398	16,05,559	5,09,282	41.7	11
12	1,02,274	145.8	22,76,294	11,76,829	10,99,465	20,09,459	2,66,835	13.2	12
13	(-)13,545	(-) 10.1	41,42,323	21,18,776	20,23,547	35,13,069	6,29,254	17.8	13
14	4,12,273	62.4	1,42,20,810	73,20,972	68,99,838	1,20,10,805	22,10,005	18.4	14
15	56,911	31.0	67,78,479	35,13,247	32,65,232	56,14,005	11,64,474	20.7	15
16	3,35,448	82.6	43,41,947	22,24,647	21,17,300	36,71,175	6,70,772	18.2	16
17	19,914	34.0	31,03,384	15,83,078	15,17,306	27,25,625	3,74,759	13.1	17
18	1,33,838	27.7	1,29,90,126	66,55,590	63,34,536	1,12,44,943	17,45,183	15.5	18
19	9,348	15.2	34,18,770	17,67,503	16,51,267	30,04,798	4,13,972	13.8	19
20	21,417	18.2	42,49,873	21,68,032	20,81,841	36,79,694	5,70,179	15.5	20
21	12,608	58.3	23,48,900	11,87,484	11,61,425	20,51,752	2,97,157	14.5	21
22	72,661	24.2	26,10,290	13,37,924	12,72,375	22,21,011	3,89,288	17.5	22
23	—	—	3,62,275	1,94,647	1,67,628	2,87,688	74,587	26.3	23

¹ The 1951 Population figure has been adjusted due to transfer of area as mentioned in the foot-note for the relevant locality in Table 1,

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1951¹ AND 1961²

Number of Persons

	Locality	Urban Population				
		1961			1951	
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	
24	WEST PAKISTAN³	96,14,004	53,51,520	42,62,484	60,18,975	24
25	Peshawar Division	6,33,078	3,59,072	2,74,006	4,14,637	25
26	Hazara District	73,528	41,902	31,626	58,320	26
27	Mardan District ⁴	1,05,794	57,238	48,556	48,863	27
28	Peshawar District	3,82,418	2,18,732	1,63,686	2,53,879	28
29	Kohat District	71,338	41,200	30,138	53,575	29
30	Dera Ismail Khan Division	1,09,518	61,229	48,289	91,813	30
31	Dera Ismail Khan District	68,444	37,607	30,837	55,543	31
32	Bannu District	41,074	23,622	17,452	36,270	32
33	Rawalpindi Division	7,58,424	4,26,904	3,31,520	5,53,661	33
34	Campbellpur District ⁴	78,160	43,157	35,003	57,252	34
35	Rawalpindi District ⁴	4,06,623	2,30,879	1,75,744	2,87,951	35
36	Jhelum District	1,05,569	59,153	46,416	77,275	36
37	Gujrat District	1,68,072	93,715	74,357	1,31,183	37
38	Sargodha Division	11,72,424	6,43,101	5,29,323	6,90,166	38
39	Sargodha District	2,84,339	1,55,868	1,28,471	2,13,616	39
40	Mianwali District	1,42,196	77,008	65,188	58,204	40
41	Lyallpur District	5,73,081	3,18,577	2,54,504	2,83,039	41
42	Jhang District	1,72,808	91,648	81,160	1,35,307	42
43	Lahore Division	22,01,194	12,08,772	9,92,422	15,34,891	43
44	Lahore District	14,65,056	8,13,571	6,51,485	9,80,821	44
45	Gujranwala District	3,44,873	1,85,685	1,59,188	2,51,057	45
46	Sheikhupura District	1,36,683	73,608	63,075	82,617	46
47	Sialkot District	2,54,582	1,35,908	1,18,674	2,20,396	47

⁵ Includes a total population of 40,188 persons of Swati, Thakot and Hill areas formerly in Tribal Areas adjoining Hazara District and now constituting Oghi Tehsil. Also includes total population of 16,110 persons of Kaya, Khabal, Brag, Sithana and Pitao formerly in Tribal Areas adjoining Hazara District and now merged with Haripur Tehsil. Excludes an estimated population of 3,350 persons (1951) of Amb State which has now a population of 4,890 persons and is included in the Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District.

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1951¹ AND 1961²

Number of Persons

		Rural Population							
Variation 1951—61		1961			1951	Variation 1951—61			
Number	Per cent	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent		
24	35,95,029	59.7	2,98,28,435	1,58,16,527	1,40,11,908	2,52,03,750	46,24,685	18.3	24
25	2,18,441	52.7	27,79,623	14,18,757	13,60,866	23,30,049	4,49,574	19.3	25
26	15,208	26.1	9,76,846	4,93,176	4,83,670	8,50,801 ⁵	1,26,045	14.8	26
27	56,931	116.5	7,08,046	3,64,828	3,43,218	5,82,790 ⁶	1,25,256	21.1	27
28	1,28,539	50.6	7,87,765	4,11,101	3,76,664	6,49,351	1,38,414	21.3	28
29	17,763	33.2	3,06,966	1,49,652	1,57,314	2,47,107	59,859	24.2	29
30	17,705	19.3	6,18,028	3,24,434	2,93,594	5,06,576	1,11,452	22.0	30
31	12,901	23.2	2,83,803	1,51,888	1,31,915	2,35,453	48,350	20.5	31
32	4,804	13.3	3,34,225	1,72,546	1,61,679	2,71,123	63,102	23.3	32
33	2,04,763	37.0	32,20,715	16,31,587	15,89,128	28,85,703	3,35,012	11.6	33
34	20,908	36.5	6,88,653	3,46,417	3,42,236	6,33,049	—55,004	8.8	34
35	1,18,672	41.2	7,30,462	3,59,807	3,70,655	6,20,376	1,10,086	17.6	35
36	28,294	36.6	6,43,660	3,20,795	3,22,865	6,04,786	38,874	6.4	36
37	36,889	28.1	11,57,940	6,04,568	5,53,372	10,27,492	1,30,448	12.7	37
38	4,82,258	69.9	48,04,515	25,48,043	22,56,472	40,52,945	7,51,570	18.5	38
39	70,723	33.1	11,83,282	6,28,120	5,55,162	9,49,372	2,33,910	24.6	39
40	83,992	144.3	6,04,537	3,16,367	2,88,170	4,92,295	1,12,242	22.8	40
41	2,90,042	102.5	21,10,757	11,17,768	9,92,989	18,69,824	2,40,933	12.9	41
42	37,501	27.7	9,05,939	4,85,788	4,20,151	7,41,454	1,64,485	22.2	42
43	6,66,303	43.4	42,47,381	22,56,985	19,90,396	38,04,982	4,42,399	11.6	43
44	4,84,235	49.4	10,14,631	5,41,921	4,72,710	9,14,407	1,00,224	11.0	44
45	93,816	37.4	9,47,013	5,06,911	4,40,102	7,95,975	1,51,038	19.0	45
46	54,066	65.4	9,43,936	5,02,979	4,40,957	8,40,743	1,03,193	12.3	46
47	34,186	15.5	13,41,801	7,05,174	6,36,627	12,53,857	87,944	7.0	47

⁶ Includes population of 35,000 persons of Tribal Areas adjoining settled District of Mardan (1951) now merged with the settled district and total population of 2,380 persons of four villages, namely Chani, Gabasni, Ghani Kot and Gabai transferred from Tribal Areas adjoining Hazara District,

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1951 ¹ AND 1961 ²

Number of Persons

	Locality	Urban Population				
		1961			1951	
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	
48	Multan Division	9,86,693	5,38,631	4,48,062	6,25,500	48
49	Dera Ghazi Khan District	97,437	52,350	45,087	74,999	49
50	Muzaffargarh District	72,953	39,009	33,944	54,361	50
51	Multan District	5,76,969	3,17,472	2,59,497	3,41,307	51
52	Montgomery District	2,39,334	1,29,800	1,09,534	1,54,833	52
53	Bahawalpur Division	3,57,187	1,98,403	1,58,784	1,94,557	53
54	Bahawalpur District ⁴	1,38,351	76,520	61,831	90,490	54
55	Bahawalnagar District ⁴	1,04,938	57,172	47,766	53,983	55
56	Rahimyarkhan District ⁴	1,13,898	64,711	49,187	50,084	56
57	Khairpur Division	5,04,993	2,76,500	2,28,493	2,86,151	57
58	Jacobabad District ⁴	58,210	32,320	25,890	24,924	58
59	Sukkur District	2,13,446	1,15,919	97,527	1,47,119	59
60	Larkana District	97,644	52,816	44,828	57,874	60
61	Nawabshah District ⁴	89,283	49,463	39,820	34,205	61
62	Khairpur District	46,410	25,982	20,428	22,029	62
63	Hyderabad Division ⁴	7,54,265	4,20,135	3,34,130	4,15,973	63
64	Hyderabad District	5,14,454	2,87,652	2,26,802	2,91,409	64
65	Dadu District	54,810	30,722	24,088	32,697	65
66	Tharparkar District ⁴	93,790	51,595	42,195	45,562	66
67	Sanghar District ⁴	70,324	38,838	31,486	36,589	67
68	Thatta District ⁴	20,887	11,328	9,559	9,716	68
69	Quetta Division	1,62,699	98,320	64,379	1,19,032	69
70	Quetta-Pishin District	1,21,875	73,960	47,915	94,610	70
71	Sibi District ⁴	16,349	9,350	6,999	11,842	71
72	Loralai District	7,907	4,873	3,034	4,437	72
73	Zhob District	10,830	6,588	4,242	6,001	73
74	Chagai District	5,738	3,549	2,189	2,142	74

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1951¹ AND 1961²

Number of Persons

		Rural Population								
Variation 1951—61		1961			1951		Variation 1951—61			
Number	Per cent	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent			
48	3,61,193	57.7	56,16,231	29,99,129	26,17,102	46,80,167	9,36,064	20.0	48	
49	22,438	29.9	6,79,183	3,65,224	3,13,959	5,55,695	1,23,488	22.2	49	
50	18,592	34.2	9,16,925	4,91,503	4,25,422	6,96,889	2,20,036	31.6	50	
51	2,35,662	69.1	21,25,385	11,34,564	9,90,821	17,66,296	3,59,089	20.3	51	
52	84,501	54.6	18,94,738	10,07,838	8,86,900	16,61,287	2,33,451	14.1	52	
53	1,62,630	83.6	22,16,879	11,91,626	10,25,253	16,28,568	5,88,311	36.1	53	
54	47,861	52.9	5,97,173	3,22,477	2,74,696	4,37,452	1,59,721	36.5	54	
55	50,955	94.4	7,17,889	3,82,197	3,35,692	5,76,555	1,41,334	24.5	55	
56	63,814	127.4	9,01,817	4,86,952	4,14,865	6,14,561	2,87,256	46.7	56	
57	2,18,842	76.5	26,28,719	14,32,107	11,96,612	21,84,523	4,44,196	20.3	57	
58	33,286	133.6	4,70,499	2,58,837	2,11,662	4,00,732	69,767	17.4	58	
59	65,327	45.1	6,23,421	3,40,489	2,82,932	5,85,919	37,502	6.4	59	
60	39,770	68.7	5,06,816	2,71,915	2,34,901	4,44,030	62,786	14.1	60	
61	55,078	161.0	6,02,256	3,28,048	2,74,208	4,56,328	1,45,928	32.0	61	
62	24,381	110.7	4,25,727	2,32,818	1,92,909	2,97,514	1,28,213	43.1	62	
63	3,38,292	81.3	25,36,691	13,82,876	11,53,815	21,10,466	4,26,225	20.2	63	
64	2,23,045	76.5	7,71,257	4,23,146	3,48,111	6,01,130	1,70,127	28.3	64	
65	22,113	67.6	4,30,312	2,35,174	1,95,138	3,84,041	46,271	12.1	65	
66	48,228	105.9	6,34,510	3,44,755	2,89,755	5,59,022	75,488	13.5	66	
67	33,735	92.2	3,59,766	1,98,018	1,61,748	2,85,623	74,143	26.0	67	
68	11,171	115.0	3,40,846	1,81,783	1,59,063	2,80,650	60,196	21.5	68	
69	43,657	36.7	4,67,419	2,54,499	2,12,920	4,14,547	52,872	12.8	69	
70	27,265	28.8	1,45,525	79,431	66,094	1,18,275	27,250	23.0	70	
71	4,507	38.1	1,06,700	58,220	48,480	1,08,650	(-) 1,950	(-) 1.8	71	
72	3,470	78.2	1,02,813	56,095	46,718	93,059	9,754	10.5	72	
73	4,829	80.5	76,856	41,781	35,075	59,469	17,387	29.2	73	
74	3,596	167.9	35,525	18,972	16,553	35,094	431	1.2	74	

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1951¹ AND 1961²

Number of Persons

Locality	Urban Population				
	1961			1951	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	
75 Kalat Division	57,792	31,193	26,599	21,072	75
76 Kalat District ⁴	26,367	14,775	11,592	8,012	76
77 Mekran District ⁷	25,095	13,168	11,927	10,471	77
78 Kharan District	6,330	3,250	3,080	2,589	78
79 Karachi Division	19,15,737	10,89,260	8,26,477	10,71,522	79
80 Karachi District ⁴	19,12,598	10,87,583	8,25,015	10,68,459	80
81 Lasbela District	3,139	1,677	1,462	3,063	81

⁷ The 1951 figures exclude 13,000 estimated population of Gwadur Tehsil which became part of Pakistan in 1958.

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1951¹ AND 1961²

Number of Persons

		Rural Population							
Variation 1951—61		1961			1951	Variation 1951—61			
Number	Per cent	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent		
75	36,720 174.3	4,73,101	2,55,639	2,17,462	4,63,040	10,061	2.2	75	
76	18,355 229.1	3,15,053	1,71,931	1,43,122	2,82,836	32,217	11.4	76	
77	14,624 139.7	1,21,895	64,428	57,467	1,28,220	(-)6,325	(-)4.9	77	
78	3,741 144.5	36,153	19,280	16,873	51,984	(-)15,831	(-)30.5	78	
79	8,44,215 78.8	2,19,133	1,20,845	98,288	1,42,184	76,949	54.1	79	
80	8,44,139 79.0	1,31,446	74,407	57,039	69,478	61,968	89.2	80	
81	76 2.5	87,687	46,438	41,249	72,706	14,981	20.6	81	

TABLE 3—POPULATION OF CITIES BY SEX AND AREAS, 1951 AND 1961

(—) denotes decrease

City (in size order, 1961) and Province		Number of Persons					
		Number of Persons—1961 ¹			Number of Persons —		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	
1	Karachi City (West Pakistan)	19,12,598	10,87,583	8,25,015	10,68,459	6,14,524	1
	<i>Municipal Corporation and Port Trust Areas.</i>	14,47,419	8,13,918	6,33,501	9,05,781	5,13,764	
	<i>Cantonment Area (Civil) ³</i>	96,290	56,016	40,274	1,03,657	58,471	
	<i>Other Cantonment Areas</i>	68,013	45,386	22,627	59,021	42,289	
	<i>Karachi Taluka (Urban) ⁴</i>	3,00,876	1,72,263	1,28,613	—	—	
2	Lahore City (West Pakistan)	12,96,477	7,23,199	5,73,278	8,49,476	4,78,581	2
	<i>Municipal Corporation Cantonment</i>	12,27,996	6,79,760	5,48,236	7,89,400	4,38,802	
		68,481	43,439	25,042	60,076	39,779	
3	Dacca City (East Pakistan)	5,56,712	3,33,907	2,22,805	3,35,928	2,06,041	3
	<i>Municipality</i>	3,62,006	2,13,356	1,48,650	2,73,459	1,69,762	
	<i>Urban Areas</i>	1,88,137	1,15,761	72,376	62,469	36,279	
	<i>Cantonment ⁵</i>	6,569	4,790	1,779	—	—	
4	Hyderabad City (West Pakistan)	4,34,537	2,43,523	1,91,014	2,41,801	1,32,463	4
	<i>Municipality</i>	4,16,441	2,33,127	1,83,314	2,29,412	1,25,012	
	<i>Cantonment</i>	18,096	10,396	7,700	12,389	7,451	
5	Lyallpur City (Municipality) (West Pakistan).	4,25,248	2,39,267	1,85,981	1,79,144	99,093	5
6	Chittagong City (East Pakistan)	3,64,205	2,37,752	1,26,453	2,89,981	1,86,135	6
	<i>Chittagong Municipality</i>	1,74,384	1,21,675	52,709	1,43,264	1,03,719	
	<i>Chittagong Cantonment ⁵</i>	1,983	1,487	496	—	—	
	<i>Urban Areas</i>	1,87,838	1,14,590	73,248	1,46,717	82,416	
7	Multan City (West Pakistan)	3,58,201	1,99,284	1,58,917	1,90,122	1,04,478	7
	<i>Municipality</i>	3,40,399	1,88,390	1,52,009	1,75,429	94,989	
	<i>Cantonment</i>	17,802	10,894	6,908	14,693	9,489	

1 Excludes non-Pakistanis.

2 Includes non-Pakistanis for all cities in West Pakistan but excludes non-Pakistanis for all cities in East Pakistan.

3 The 1961 population figure shows an apparent decrease over the 1951 figure due to transfer of some area to Karachi Municipal Corporation.

TABLE 3 - POPULATION OF CITIES BY SEX AND AREAS, 1951 AND 1961
 (—) denotes decrease

Number of Persons

	1951 ²	Increase/Decrease 1951—1961		Approximate Area (Sq. miles)	Persons per sq. mile		Females per 1,000 Males		Position in size order (1951)
		Female	Number		Per cent	1961	1951	1961		1951
1	4,53,935	8,44,139	79	230	8,316	4,645	759	739	1
	3,92,017	5,41,638	60	..	..	..	778	763	
	45,186	(—)7,367	(—)7	..	..	..	719	773	
	16,732	8,992	15	..	..	..	499	396	
	—	—	—	..	..	..	747	—	
2	3,70,895	4,47,001	53	128	10,129	6,637	793	775	2
	3,50,598	4,38,596	56	..	..	..	807	799	
	20,297	8,405	14	..	..	..	576	510	
3	1,29,887	2,20,784	66	35	15,789	9,527	667	630	3
	1,03,697	88,547	32	8	—	—	697	610	
	26,190	1,25,668	201	20	—	—	625	721	
	—	—	—	7	—	—	371	—	
4	1,09,338	1,92,736	80	18	24,141	13,433	784	825	5
	1,04,400	1,87,029	82	..	..	..	786	835	
	4,938	5,707	46	..	..	..	741	662	
5	80,051	2,46,104	137	11	38,659	16,286	777	808	8
6	1,03,846	74,224	26	53	6,805	5,418	532	557	4
	39,545	31,120	22	5	—	—	433	381	
	..	..	..	..	—	—	333	—	
	64,301	41,121	28	48	—	—	639	780	
7	85,644	1,68,079	88	13	27,554	14,625	632	820	7
	80,440	1,64,970	94	..	..	..	807	847	
	5,204	3,109	21	..	..	..	634	548	

4 Was not classified as urban in 1951.

5 The 1951 population figures are not separately available.

TABLE 3—POPULATION OF CITIES BY SEX AND AREA, 1951 AND 1961

(—) denotes decrease

Number of Persons

	City (in size order, 1961) and Province	Number of Persons—1961 ¹			Number of Persons—		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	
8	Rawalpindi City (West Pakistan)	3,40,175	1,95,467	1,44,708	2,37,219	1,44,273	8
	<i>Municipality</i>	1,97,370	1,08,661	88,709	1,53,070	87,430	
	<i>Cantonment</i>	1,42,805	86,806	55,999	84,149	56,843	
9	Peshawar City (West Pakistan)	2,18,691	1,26,020	92,671	1,51,776	89,458	9
	<i>Municipality</i>	1,66,273	90,852	75,421	1,09,715	61,065	
	<i>Cantonment</i>	46,925	30,918	16,007	42,061	28,393	
	<i>Nishat Mills Area</i> ⁵	806	652	154	—	—	
	<i>University Town</i> ⁵	4,687	3,598	1,089	—	—	
10	Gujranwala City (Municipality) (West Pakistan).	1,96,154	1,06,404	89,750	1,20,860	65,123	10
11	Sialkot City (West Pakistan)	1,64,346	88,808	75,538	1,67,543	94,999	11
	<i>Municipality</i>	1,43,889	75,993	67,896	1,35,401	71,163	
	<i>Caantonment</i>	20,457	12,815	7,642	32,142	23,836	
12	Narayanganj City (East Pakistan)	1,62,054	1,01,774	60,280	68,373	44,135	12
	<i>Municipality</i>	1,25,792	74,909	50,883	68,373	44,135	
	<i>Industrial Area</i> ⁴	36,262	26,865	9,397	—	—	
13	Sargodha City (West Pakistan)	1,29,291	72,971	56,320	78,463	43,401	13
	<i>Municipality</i>	83,141	45,735	37,406	78,463	43,401	
	<i>Cantonment</i> ⁴	46,150	27,236	18,914	—	—	
14	Khulna City (East Pakistan)	1,27,970	81,908	46,062	41,409	25,541	14
	<i>Municipality</i>	80,917	47,418	33,499	41,409	25,541	
	<i>Industrial Area</i> ⁵	47,053	34,490	12,563	—	—	
15	Quetta City (West Pakistan)	1,06,633	64,973	41,660	84,343	55,321	15
	<i>Municipality</i>	79,493	45,389	34,104	56,249	33,203	
	<i>Cantonment</i>	27,140	19,584	7,556	28,094	22,118	
16	Su'kkur City (Municipality) (West Pakistan).	1,03,216	56,313	46,903	77,057	43,498	16

TABLE 3—POPULATION OF CITIES BY SEX AND AREA, 1951 AND 1961
(—) denotes decrease

1951 ²		Increase/Decrease 1951—1961		Approximate Area (Sq. miles)	Persons per sq. mile		Females per 1,000 Males		Position in size order (1951)	
Female	Number	Per cent	1961		1951	1961	1951			
8	92,946	1,02,956	43	18	18,899	13,179	740	644	6	8
	65,640	44,300	29	..	..	..	816	751		
	27,306	58,656	70	..	..	..	645	480		
9	62,318	66,915	44	9	24,299	16,864	735	697	10	9
	48,650	56,558	52	..	—	..	830	797		
	13,668	4,864	12	..	..	..	518	481		
	—	—	—	..	..	..	236	—		
	—	—	—	..	..	..	303	—		
10	55,737	75,294	62	4	45,617	28,105	843	856	11	10
11	72,544	(—)3,197	(—)2	14	11,739	11,967	851	764	9	11
	64,238	8,488	6	..	..	..	893	903		
	8,306	(—)11,685	(—)36	..	..	..	596	348		
12	24,238	93,681	137	10	16,621	7,013	592	549	15	12
	24,238	57,419	84	8	—	—	679	549		
	—	—	—	2	—	—	350	—		
13	35,062	50,828	65	7	18,470	11,209	772	808	13	13
	35,062	4,678	6	..	..	..	818	808		
	—	—	—	..	..	..	694	—		
14	15,868	86,561	209	14	8,949	2,896	562	621	16	14
	15,868	39,508	95	7	—	—	706	621		
	—	—	—	7	—	—	364	—		
15	29,022	22,290	26	17	6,273	4,961	641	525	12	15
	23,046	23,244	41	..	..	..	751	694		
	5,976	(—)954	(—)3	..	..	..	386	270		
16	33,559	26,159	34	4	27,896	20,826	833	772	14	16

TABLE 4—DECENNIAL VARIATION IN POPULATION, 1901—1961
(—)denotes decrease

Number of Persons

	Locality	1901	1911		1921				
		Population	Population	Variation		Population	Variation		
				Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
1	PAKISTAN ¹	4,55,04,379	4,93,14,494	38,10,115	7.7	5,15,37,739	22,23,245	4.3	1
2	EAST PAKISTAN	2,89,27,786	3,15,55,056	26,27,270	9.0	3,32,54,096	16,99,040	5.3	2
3	Rajshahi Division	75,31,850	80,43,782	5,11,932	6.4	82,70,220	2,26,438	2.4	3
4	Dinajpur District	11,25,597	11,67,706	42,109	3.7	12,19,613	51,907	4.4	4
5	Rangpur District	22,02,018	24,34,009	2,31,991	10.5	25,54,945	1,20,936	4.8	5
6	Bogra District	8,84,079	10,16,782	1,32,703	15.0	10,82,750	65,968	6.4	6
7	Rajshahi District	19,02,317	20,00,161	97,844	5.1	20,27,591	27,430	1.3	7
8	Pabna District	14,17,839	14,25,124	7,285	0.5	13,85,321	(—) 39,803	(—) 2.7	8
9	Khulna Division	62,56,307	64,03,274	1,46,967	2.3	66,60,229	2,56,955	3.8	9
10	Kushtia District	8,85,079	8,41,860	(—) 43,219	(—) 4.8	7,82,992	(—) 58,868	(—) 6.9	10
11	Jessore District	16,18,630	15,68,790	(—) 49,840	(—) 3.1	15,61,463	(—) 7,327	(—) 2.2	11
12	Khulna District	12,67,720	13,79,818	1,12,098	8.8	14,71,860	92,042	6.6	12
13	Bakergonj District	24,84,878	26,12,806	1,27,928	5.1	28,43,914	2,31,108	8.8	13
14	Dacca Division	83,49,129	94,46,714	10,97,585	11.6	1,00,72,774	6,26,060	6.2	14
15	Mymensingh District	39,22,247	45,30,881	6,08,634	15.5	48,42,467	3,11,586	6.8	15
16	Dacca District	26,17,340	29,29,389	3,12,049	11.9	31,71,524	2,42,135	8.2	16
17	Fariapur District	18,09,542	19,86,444	1,76,902	9.8	20,58,783	72,339	3.6	17
18	Chittagong Division	67,90,500	76,61,286	8,70,786	11.4	82,50,873	5,89,587	7.2	18
19	Sylhet District	20,30,912	22,40,838	2,09,926	10.3	22,97,720	56,882	2.5	19
20	Comilla District	21,38,664	24,54,744	3,16,080	14.7	26,95,702	2,40,958	9.8	20
21	Noakhali District	10,27,785	11,83,789	1,56,004	15.2	13,43,902	1,60,113	13.6	21
22	Chittagong District	14,68,377	16,28,085	1,59,708	10.9	17,40,306	1,12,221	6.9	22
23	Chittagong Hill Tracts District	1,24,762	1,53,830	29,086	23.2	1,73,243	19,413	12.6	23
24	WEST PAKISTAN ¹	1,65,76,593	1,77,59,438	11,82,845	7.1	1,82,83,643	5,24,205	3.0	24
25	Peshawar Division ³	15,66,860	16,90,727	1,23,867	7.9	17,43,839	53,112	3.1	25
26	Hazara District	5,60,288	6,03,028	42,740	7.6	6,22,349	19,321	3.2	26
27	Mardan District	..	3,08,393	..	..	3,30,884	22,491	7.3	27
28	Peshawar District	7,88,707	5,56,616	(—) 2,32,091	(—) 29.4	5,76,483	19,867	3.6	28
29	Kohat District	2,17,865	2,22,690	4,825	2.2	2,14,123	(—) 8,567	(—) 3.8	29

¹ Population excludes that of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

² Excludes non-Pakistanis.

³ Excludes population of Added and Special Areas and of Agencies (Frontier Regions) but includes/excludes areas as per foot-notes 4 and 5.

⁴ Includes a total population of 40,188 persons of Swati, Thakot and Hill areas formerly in Tribal Areas adjoining Hazara District and now constituting Oghi Tehsil. Also includes total population of 16,110 persons of Kaya, Khabbal, Brag, Sithana and Amazai of Pitao formerly in Tribal Areas adjoining Hazara District and now merged with Haripur Tehsil. Excludes an estimated population of 3,350 persons (1951) of Amb State which has now a population of 4,890 persons and is included in the Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District.

TABLE 4—DECENNIAL VARIATION IN POPULATION, 1901—1961
(—) denotes decrease

Number of Persons

	1931			1941			1951 2			1961 2				
	Population	Variation		Population	Variation		Population	Variation		Population	Variation			
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		
1	5,68,86,953	53,49,214	9.4	6,79,01,762	1,10,14,809	16.3	7,29,92,462	50,90,700	7.5	9,02,82,674	1,72,90,212	23.7	1	
2	3,56,04,170	23,50,074	7.0	4,19,97,297	63,93,127	17.9	4,19,32,329	(-) 64,968	(-) 0.2	5,08,40,235	89,07,906	21.2	2	
3	84,33,741	1,63,521	1.9	94,14,160	9,80,419	1.4	93,38,453	(-) 75,707	(-) 0.8	1,18,50,089	25,11,636	26.9	3	
4	12,34,224	14,611	1.1	13,35,588	1,01,364	8.2	13,54,432	18,844	1.4	17,09,917	3,55,485	26.2	4	
5	26,46,285	91,340	3.5	29,23,879	2,77,594	10.4	29,16,476	(-) 7,403	(-) 0.3	37,96,043	8,79,567	30.2	5	
6	11,21,954	39,204	3.6	12,60,463	1,38,509	12.3	12,78,185	17,722	1.4	15,74,105	2,95,920	23.2	6	
7	19,93,280	(-) 34,311	(-) 1.6	21,98,081	2,04,801	10.2	22,05,057	6,976	0.3	28,10,964	6,05,907	27.5	7	
8	14,37,998	52,677	3.8	16,96,149	2,58,151	17.9	15,84,303	(-) 1,11,846	(-) 6.6	19,59,060	3,74,757	23.7	8	
9	71,54,468	4,94,239	6.9	83,37,581	11,83,113	14.2	82,40,235	(-) 97,346	(-) 1.2	1,00,66,900	18,26,665	22.2	9	
10	8,07,725	24,733	3.1	9,19,543	1,11,818	13.8	8,84,157	(-) 35,386	(-) 3.9	11,66,262	2,82,105	31.9	10	
11	15,22,858	(-) 38,605	(-) 2.4	16,62,646	1,39,788	7.2	16,38,387	(-) 24,259	(-) 1.5	21,90,151	5,51,764	33.7	11	
12	16,29,430	1,57,570	10.7	19,44,418	3,14,988	19.3	20,75,506	1,31,088	6.7	24,48,720	3,73,214	18.0	12	
13	31,94,455	3,50,541	12.3	38,10,974	6,16,519	19.2	36,42,185	(-) 1,68,789	(-) 4.4	42,61,767	6,19,582	17.0	13	
14	1,07,76,572	7,03,798	6.6	1,29,35,766	21,59,194	16.7	1,26,31,871	(-) 3,03,895	(-) 2.4	1,52,93,596	26,61,725	21.1	14	
15	51,35,264	2,92,797	6.0	60,29,533	8,94,269	17.4	57,84,745	(-) 2,44,788	(-) 4.1	70,18,906	12,34,161	21.3	15	
16	34,49,293	2,77,769	8.7	42,23,532	7,74,239	22.4	40,72,781	(-) 1,50,751	(-) 3.6	50,95,745	10,22,964	25.1	16	
17	21,92,015	1,33,232	6.5	26,82,701	4,90,686	22.4	27,74,345	91,644	3.4	31,78,945	4,04,600	14.6	17	
18	92,39,389	9,88,516	10.7	1,13,09,790	20,70,401	18.4	1,17,21,770	4,11,980	3.6	1,36,29,650	19,07,880	16.3	18	
19	24,66,410	1,68,690	7.3	28,31,900	3,65,490	14.8	30,59,367	2,27,467	8.0	34,89,589	4,30,222	14.1	19	
20	30,56,300	3,60,598	13.3	38,60,139	8,03,839	26.3	37,92,200	(-) 67,939	(-) 1.8	43,88,906	5,96,706	15.7	20	
21	15,67,368	2,23,466	16.6	20,39,217	4,71,849	30.1	20,71,144	31,927	1.6	23,83,145	3,12,001	15.1	21	
22	19,36,389	1,96,083	11.3	23,31,481	3,95,092	20.4	25,11,785	1,80,304	7.7	29,82,931	4,71,146	18.8	22	
23	2,12,922	39,679	22.9	2,47,053	34,131	16.0	2,87,274	40,221	16.3	3,85,079	97,805	34.1	23	
24	2,12,82,783	29,99,140	16.4	2,59,04,465	46,21,682	21.7	3,10,60,133	51,55,668	19.9	3,94,42,439	83,82,306	27.0	24	
25	18,80,711	1,36,872	7.9	24,44,006	5,63,295	30.0	26,29,499	1,85,493	7.6	34,12,701	7,83,202	29.8	25	
26	6,70,117	47,768	7.6	7,96,230	1,26,113	18.8	8,07,283	11,053	1.4	10,50,374	2,43,091	30.1	26	
27	3,56,972	26,088	7.9	5,06,539	1,49,567	41.9	6,27,354	5	1,20,815	23.9	8,13,840	1,86,486	29.7	27
28	6,17,349	40,866	7.1	8,51,833	2,34,484	38.0	8,95,832	43,999	5.2	11,70,183	2,74,351	30.6	28	
29	2,36,273	22,150	9.4	2,89,404	53,131	18.4	2,99,030	9,626	3.3	3,78,304	79,274	26.5	29	

5 Includes Population of 35,000 persons of Tribal Areas adjoining settled district of Mardan (1951) now merged with the settled district and total population of 2,380 persons of four villages, namely Chani, Gabasni, Ghanikot and Gabai transferred from Tribal Areas adjoining Hazara District.

TABLE 4—DECENNIAL VARIATION IN POPULATION, 1901—1961
(—)denotes decrease

Number of Persons

Locality	1901	1911		1921				
	Population	Population	Variation		Population	Variation		
			Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
30 Dera Ismail Khan Division 3	4,74,674	5,06,206	31,532	6.6	5,07,501	1,295	0.3	30
31 Dera Ismail Khan District	2,47,873	2,56,120	8,247	3.3	2,60,767	4,647	1.8	31
32 Bannu District	2,26,801	2,50,086	23,285	10.3	2,46,734	(-)3,352	(-)1.3	32
33 Rawalpindi Division	23,16,712	23,66,674	49,962	2.2	23,82,587	15,913	0.7	33
34 Campbellpur District	4,64,430	5,19,273	54,843	11.8	5,12,249	(-)7,024	(-)1.4	34
35 Rawalpindi District	5,58,699	5,47,827	(-)10,872	(-)1.9	5,69,224	21,397	3.9	35
36 Jhelum District	5,01,424	5,11,575	10,151	2.0	4,77,068	(-)34,507	(-)6.7	36
37 Gujrat District	7,92,159	7,87,999	(-)4,160	(-)0.5	8,24,046	36,047	4.6	37
38 Sargodha Division	18,02,293	23,47,553	5,45,260	30.3	26,16,745	2,69,192	11.5	38
39 Sargodha District	4,88,149	6,45,001	1,56,582	32.1	7,19,918	74,917	11.6	39
40 Mianwali District	3,01,910	3,41,377	39,467	31.1	3,58,205	16,828	4.9	40
41 Lyallpur District	5,86,009	8,36,372	2,50,363	42.7	9,68,063	1,31,691	15.7	41
42 Jhang District	4,26,225	5,24,803	98,578	23.1	5,70,559	45,756	8.7	42
43 Lahore Division	33,20,753	31,14,384	(-)2,06,369	(-)6.2	33,50,523	2,36,139	7.6	43
44 Lahore District	8,90,238	8,86,388	(-)3,850	(-)0.4	10,01,956	1,15,568	13.0	44
45 Gujranwala District	7,39,546	6,05,582	(-)1,33,964	(-)18.1	6,23,581	17,999	3.0	45
46 Sheikhupura District	5,23,299	5,40,317	17,018	3.3	6,34,270	93,953	17.4	46
47 Sialkot District	11,67,670	10,82,097	(-)85,573	(-)7.3	10,90,716	8,619	0.8	47
48 Multan Division	21,53,455	23,81,328	2,27,873	10.6	26,29,124	2,47,796	10.4	48
49 Dera Ghazi Khan District	4,95,873	5,28,447	32,574	6.6	4,95,810	(-)32,637	(-)6.2	49
50 Muzaffargarh District	5,27,681	5,69,461	41,780	7.9	5,68,478	(-)983	(-)0.2	50
51 Multan District	7,00,227	8,01,455	1,01,228	14.5	8,79,146	77,691	9.7	51
52 Montgomery District	4,29,674	4,81,965	52,291	12.2	6,85,690	2,03,725	42.3	52
53 Bahawalpur Division	7,20,877	7,80,641	59,764	8.3	7,81,191	550	0.1	53
54 Bahawalpur District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
55 Bahawalnagar District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
56 Rahimyarkhan District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
57 Khairpur Division	17,51,400	19,07,699	1,56,299	8.9	17,22,984	(-)1,84,715	(-)9.7	57
58 Jacobabad District	2,06,569	2,34,131	27,562	13.3	2,14,201	(-)19,930	(-)8.5	58
59 Sukkur District	5,23,328	5,73,894	50,566	9.7	5,10,275	(-)63,619	(-)11.1	59
60 Larkana District	4,24,306	4,27,408	3,102	0.7	3,86,717	(-)40,691	(-)9.5	60
61 Nawabshah District	3,97,884	4,48,478	50,594	12.7	4,18,660	(-)29,818	(-)6.6	61
62 Khairpur District	1,99,313	2,23,788	24,475	12.3	1,93,131	(-)30,657	(-)13.7	62

TABLE 4—DECENNIAL VARIATION IN POPULATION, 1901—1961
(—) denotes decrease

		Number of Persons											
1931			1941			1951 2			1961 2				
Population	Variation		Population	Variation		Population	Variation		Population	Variation			
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		
30	5,44,365	36,864	7.3	5,94,061	49,696	9.1	5,79,017	(—)15,044	(—)2.5	7,27,546	1,48,529	25.7	30
31	2,74,064	13,297	5.1	2,98,131	24,067	8.8	2,75,971	(—)22,160	(—)7.4	3,52,247	76,276	27.6	31
32	2,70,301	23,567	9.5	2,95,930	25,629	9.4	3,03,046	7,116	2.4	3,75,299	72,253	23.8	32
33	26,81,820	2,99,233	12.6	31,95,716	5,13,896	19.2	34,34,155	2,38,439	7.5	39,79,139	5,44,984	15.9	33
34	5,83,960	71,711	14.0	6,75,875	91,915	15.7	6,89,719	13,844	2.1	7,66,813	77,094	11.2	34
35	6,34,357	65,133	11.4	7,85,231	1,50,874	23.8	9,07,794	1,22,563	15.6	11,37,085	2,29,291	25.3	35
36	5,41,076	64,008	13.4	6,29,658	88,582	16.4	6,78,900	49,242	7.8	7,49,229	70,329	10.4	36
37	9,22,427	98,381	11.9	11,04,952	1,82,525	19.8	11,57,742	52,790	4.8	13,26,012	1,68,270	14.5	37
38	30,64,564	4,47,819	17.1	37,23,178	6,58,614	21.5	47,38,868	10,15,690	27.3	59,76,939	12,38,071	26.1	38
39	8,21,490	1,01,572	14.1	9,98,921	1,77,431	21.6	11,61,387	1,62,466	16.3	14,67,621	3,06,234	26.4	39
40	4,11,539	53,334	14.9	5,06,321	94,782	23.0	5,49,549	43,228	8.5	7,46,733	1,97,184	35.9	40
41	11,66,702	1,98,639	20.5	13,96,305	2,29,603	19.7	21,52,401	7,56,096	54.1	26,83,838	5,31,437	24.7	41
42	6,64,833	94,274	16.5	8,21,631	1,56,798	23.6	8,75,531	53,900	6.6	10,78,747	2,03,216	23.2	42
43	38,72,459	5,21,936	15.6	47,59,784	8,87,325	22.9	53,39,271	5,79,487	12.2	64,48,575	11,09,304	20.8	43
44	12,12,974	2,11,018	21.1	15,13,040	3,00,066	24.7	18,95,061	3,82,021	25.3	24,79,687	5,84,626	30.8	44
45	7,36,138	1,12,557	18.1	9,12,234	1,76,096	23.9	10,46,933	1,34,699	14.8	12,91,886	2,44,953	23.4	45
46	6,96,367	62,097	9.8	8,52,508	1,56,141	22.4	9,23,081	70,573	8.3	10,80,619	1,57,538	17.1	46
47	12,26,980	1,35,264	12.5	14,82,032	2,55,022	20.8	14,74,196	(—)7,806	(—)0.5	15,96,383	1,22,187	8.3	47
48	32,71,382	6,42,258	24.4	41,47,881	8,76,499	26.8	53,01,907	11,54,026	27.8	66,02,924	13,01,017	24.5	48
49	5,20,686	24,876	5.0	6,21,596	1,00,910	19.4	6,27,529	5,933	1.0	7,76,620	1,49,091	23.8	49
50	5,91,375	22,897	4.0	7,12,849	1,21,474	20.5	7,51,249	38,400	5.4	9,89,878	4,38,629	31.8	50
51	11,59,549	2,80,403	31.9	14,84,333	3,24,784	28.0	21,07,241	6,22,908	42.0	27,02,354	5,95,113	28.2	51
52	9,99,772	3,14,082	45.8	13,29,103	3,29,331	32.9	18,15,888	4,86,785	36.6	21,34,072	3,18,184	17.5	52
53	9,84,612	2,03,421	26.0	13,41,209	3,56,597	36.2	18,22,501	4,81,292	35.9	25,74,066	7,51,565	41.2	53
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,27,837	..	..	7,35,524	2,07,687	39.3	54
55	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,30,430	..	..	8,22,827	1,92,397	30.5	55
56	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,64,234	..	..	10,15,715	3,51,481	52.9	56
57	20,55,919	3,32,935	19.3	23,97,763	3,41,844	16.6	24,68,654	70,891	3.0	31,33,712	6,65,058	26.9	57
58	2,59,709	45,508	21.2	3,04,034	44,325	17.1	4,25,434	1,21,400	39.9	5,28,709	1,03,275	24.3	58
59	6,23,758	1,13,483	22.2	6,92,556	68,798	11.0	7,31,842	39,286	5.7	8,36,867	1,05,025	14.4	59
60	4,48,657	61,940	16.0	5,11,208	62,551	13.9	5,01,538	(—)9,670	(—)1.9	6,04,460	1,02,922	20.5	60
61	4,96,612	77,952	18.6	5,84,178	87,566	17.6	4,90,432	(—)93,746	(—)16.1	6,91,539	2,01,107	41.0	61
62	2,27,183	34,052	17.6	3,05,787	78,604	34.6	3,19,408	13,621	4.5	4,72,137	1,52,729	47.8	62

TABLE 4.—DECENNIAL VARIATION IN POPULATION, 1901—1961

(—) denotes decrease

Number of Persons

Locality	1901	1911		1921				
	Population	Population	Variation		Population	Variation		
			Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
63 Hyderabad Division	15,22,526	16,42,752	1,20,226	7.9	15,05,362 (—)	1,37,390 (—)	8.4	63
64 Hyderabad District	5,95,212	6,12,039	16,827	2.8	5,73,450 (—)	38,589 (—)	6.3	64
65 Dadu District	2,99,340	3,11,522	12,182	4.1	2,88,750 (—)	22,772 (—)	7.3	65
66 Tharparkar District	3,59,828	4,33,398	73,570	20.4	3,96,331 (—)	37,067 (—)	8.6	66
67 Sanghar District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
68 Thatta District	2,68,146	2,85,793	17,647	6.6	2,46,831 (—)	38,962 (—)	13.6	68
69 Quetta Division	3,82,106	4,14,412	32,306	8.5	4,20,648	6,236	1.5	69
70 Quetta-Pishin District	1,14,087	1,27,648	13,561	11.9	1,37,082	9,434	7.4	70
71 Sibi District	1,14,280	1,19,285	5,005	4.4	1,23,082	3,797	3.2	71
72 Loralai District	68,332	80,769	12,437	18.2	82,473	1,704	2.1	72
73 Zhob District	69,718	70,366	648	0.9	56,668 (—)	13,698 (—)	19.5	73
74 Chagai District	15,689	16,344	655	4.2	21,343	4,999	30.6	74
75 Kalat Division	3,72,531	3,59,086 (—)	13,445 (—)	3.6	3,28,281 (—)	30,805 (—)	8.6	75
76 Kalat District	3,72,531	2,64,481 (—)	1,08,050 (—)	29.0	2,28,683 (—)	35,798 (—)	13.5	76
77 Kharan District	..	22,663	..	..	27,738	5,075	22.4	77
78 Mekran District	..	71,942	..	..	71,860 (—)	82 (—)	0.1	78
79 Karachi Division	1,92,406	2,47,976	55,570	28.9	2,94,858	46,882	18.9	79
80 Karachi District	1,36,297	1,86,771	50,474	37.0	2,44,162	57,391	30.7	80
81 Lasbela District	56,109	61,205	5,096	9.1	50,696 (—)	10,509 (—)	17.2	81

TABLE 5.—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUP, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Locality	All Religions 1		Muslims		Caste Hindus		
	1961	1951 ²	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1 PAKISTAN	9,02,82,674	7,29,93,118	7,91,18,695	6,23,16,951	45,90,417	43,48,017	1
2 East Pakistan	5,08,40,235	4,19,32,329	4,08,90,481	3,22,26,639	43,86,623	41,87,353	2
3 West Pakistan	3,94,42,439	3,10,60,789	3,82,28,214	3,00,90,312	2,03,794	1,60,664	3

1 Excludes non-Pakistanis for both 1951 and 1961 and also excludes population of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan for both 1951 and 1961, which is 25,76,050 (adjusted as per footnotes 5, 6 & of Table 2) and 34,37,939 respectively.

2 Excludes 13,000 estimated Population of Gwadur which became part of Pakistan in 1958.

TABLE 4—DECENNIAL VARIATION IN POPULATION, 1901—1961

(-) denotes decrease

Number of Persons

	1931			1941			1951 2			1961 2			
	Population	Variation		Population	Variation		Population	Variation		Population	Variation		
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
63	17,57,555	2,52,193	16.8	20,07,145	2,49,590	14.2	25,25,744	5,17,599	25.8	32,90,956	7,65,212	30.3	63
64	6,62,924	89,474	15.6	7,58,748	95,824	14.4	8,92,296	1,33,548	17.6	12,85,711	3,93,415	44.1	64
65	3,38,394	49,644	17.2	3,89,380	50,986	15.1	4,16,673	27,293	7.0	4,85,122	68,449	16.4	65
66	4,68,040	71,709	18.1	5,81,004	1,12,964	24.1	6,04,507	23,503	4.0	7,28,310	1,23,803	20.5	66
67	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,21,925	..	..	4,30,090	1,08,165	33.6	67
68	2,88,197	41,366	16.8	2,78,013	(-) 10,84	(-) 3.5	2,90,343	(-) 12,330	(-) 4.4	3,61,733	71,390	24.6	68
69	4,63,508	42,860	10.2	5,01,631	38,123	8.2	5,14,109	12,478	2.5	6,30,118	1,16,009	22.6	69
70	1,49,760	12,678	9.2	1,56,289	6,529	4.4	2,09,221	52,932	33.9	2,67,400	58,179	27.8	70
71	1,47,693	24,611	20.0	1,70,908	23,215	15.7	1,19,083	(-) 51,825	(-) 30.3	1,23,049	3,966	3.3	71
72	86,087	3,614	4.4	83,685	(-) 2,402	(-) 2.8	86,735	3,050	3.6	1,10,720	23,985	27.7	72
73	57,963	1,295	2.3	61,499	3,536	6.1	64,121	2,622	4.3	87,686	23,565	36.8	73
74	22,005	662	3.1	29,250	7,245	32.9	34,949	5,699	19.5	41,263	6,314	18.1	74
75	3,42,101	13,820	4.2	2,87,137	(-) 54,964	(-) 16.1	4,96,713	2,09,576	73.0	5,30,893	34,180	6.9	75
76	2,50,281	21,598	9.4	1,66,654	(-) 83,627	(-) 33.4	2,90,449	1,23,795	74.3	3,41,420	50,971	17.5	76
77	23,358	(-) 4,380	(-) 15.8	33,832	10,474	44.8	54,573	20,741	88.7	42,483	(-) 12,090	(-) 22.2	77
78	68,462	(-) 3,398	(-) 4.7	86,651	18,189	26.6	1,51,691	65,040	75.1	1,46,990	(-) 4,701	(-) 3.1	78
79	3,63,787	68,929	23.4	5,04,954	1,41,167	38.8	12,09,695	7,04,741	139.6	21,34,870	9,25,175	76.5	79
80	3,00,779	56,617	23.2	4,35,887	1,35,108	44.9	11,33,926	6,98,039	160.1	20,44,044	9,10,118	80.3	80
81	63,008	12,312	24.3	69,067	6,059	9.6	75,769	6,702	9.7	90,826	15,057	19.9	81

6 Includes 13,000 estimated population of Gwadur Tehsil which became part of Pakistan in 1958.

TABLE 5—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUP, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

	Scheduled Caste		Christians		Budhists		Parsis		Tribals		Other		
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	54,11,057	54,22,081	7,32,787	5,39,213	3,76,312	3,196,31	5,412	5,435	15,329	30,278	32,665	11,512	1
2	49,93,046	50,52,250	1,48,903	1,06,507	3,73,867	3,18,951	193	115	15,329	30,278	31,793	10,236	2
3	4,18,011	3,69,831	5,83,884	4,32,706	2,445	680	5,219	5,320	—	—	872	1,276	3

TABLE 6—POPULATION OF CITIES BY SEX AND RELIGIOUS GROUP, 1951 AND 1961

(—) denotes decrease

		Number of Persons		
City ¹ and Province		Religion and Per cent Muslims	Population—	
			Both Sexes	
1	KARACHI CITY (West Pakistan)	All Religions	19,12,598	1
2		Muslims	18,53,484	2
3		<i>Per cent</i> ³	96.9	3
4		Caste Hindus	10,897	4
5		Scheduled Caste	6,786	5
6		Christians	35,165	6
7		Other Religions	6,266	7
8	LAHORE CITY (West Pakistan)	All Religions	12,96,477	8
9		Muslims	12,40,247	9
10		<i>Per cent</i> ³	95.7	10
11		Caste Hindus	79	11
12		Scheduled Caste	725	12
13		Christians	55,221	13
14		Other Religions	205	14
15	DACCA CITY (East Pakistan)	All Religions	5,56,712	15
16		Muslims	5,03,189	16
17		<i>Per cent</i> ³	98.4	17
18		Caste Hindus	33,970	18
19		Scheduled Caste	16,720	19
20		Christians	2,558	20
21		Other Religions	275	21

¹ Includes component parts like Municipality, Cantonment, etc., as mentioned in Table 3 for each city individually.

² Excludes non-Pakistanis.

TABLE 6—POPULATION OF CITIES BY SEX AND RELIGIOUS GROUP, 1951 AND 1961

(—) denotes decrease

		Number of Persons				
1961 ²		Population—1951 ²		Increase/Decrease 1951—1961		
Male	Female	Both Sexes		Number	Per cent	
1	10,87,583	8,25,015	10,64,457	8,48,141	79.7	1
2	10,55,730	7,97,754	10,20,732	8,32,752	81.6	2
3	97.1	96.7	95.9	98.2	—	3
4	5,902	4,995	4,605	6,292	136.6	4
5	3,637	3,149	12,617	(—)5,831	(—)46.2	5
6	18,626	16,539	20,308	14,857	73.2	6
7	3,688	2,578	6,195	71	1.2	7
8	7,23,199	5,73,278	8,49,333	4,47,144	52.7	8
9	6,93,108	5,47,139	8,17,236	4,23,011	51.8	9
10	95.8	95.4	96.2	94.6	—	10
11	61	18	215	(—)136	(—)63.3	11
12	397	328	1,545	(—)820	(—)53.1	12
13	29,527	25,694	30,279	24,942	82.4	13
14	106	99	58	147	253.4	14
15	3,33,907	2,22,805	3,35,928	2,20,784	65.7	15
16	3,03,590	1,99,599	2,91,054	2,12,135	72.9	16
17	90.9	89.6	86.6	96.1	—	17
18	19,498	14,472	27,726	6,244	22.5	18
19	9,216	7,504	16,041	679	4.2	19
20	1,420	1,138	1,107 ⁴	..	..	20
21	183	92	..	..	..	21

³ Shows Muslims as a percentage of the population of All Religions.⁴ Includes figures for Christians also which are not separately available.

“..” indicates figures are not available.

TABLE 6—POPULATION OF CITIES BY SEX AND RELIGIOUS GROUP, 1951 AND 1961

(—) denotes decrease

		Number of Persons		
City ¹ and Province	Religion and Per cent Muslims	Population—		
		Both Sexes		
22	HYDERABAD CITY	All Religions	4,34,537	22
	(West Pakistan)			
23		Muslims	4,22,786	23
24		<i>Per cent</i> ³	97.3	24
25		Caste Hindus	3,601	25
26		Scheduled Caste	5,882	26
27		Christians	1,903	27
28		Other Religions	365	28
29	LYALLPUR CITY (Municipality)	All Religions	4,25,248	29
	(West Pakistan).			
30		Muslims	4,10,763	30
31		<i>Per cent</i> ³	96.6	31
32		Caste Hindus	1	32
33		Scheduled Caste	—	33
34		Christians	14,482	34
35		Other Religions	2	35
36	CHITTAGONG CITY	All Religions	3,64,205	36
	(East Pakistan)			
37		Muslims	3,07,651	37
38		<i>Per cent</i> ³	84.5	38
39		Caste Hindus	40,349	39
40		Scheduled Caste	10,913	40
41		Christians	2,781	41
42		Other Religions	2,511	42
43	MULTAN CITY	All Religions	3,58,201	43
	(West Pakistan)			
44		Muslims	3,54,991	44
45		<i>Per cent</i> ³	99.1	45
46		Caste Hindus	67	46
47		Scheduled Caste	284	47
48		Christians	2,818	48
49		Other Religions	41	49

TABLE 6 —POPULATION OF CITIES BY SEX AND RELIGIOUS GROUP, 1951 AND 1961
 (—) denotes decrease

Number of Persons

	1961 ²		Population—1951 ²	Increase/Decrease 1951—1961		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent	
22	2,43,523	1,91,014	2,41,801	1,92,736	79.7	22
23	2,36,411	1,86,375	2,34,597	1,88,189	80.2	23
24	97.1	97.6	97.0	97.6	—	24
25	2,639	962	2,501	1,100	44.0	25
26	3,235	2,647	4,360	1,522	34.9	26
27	1,035	868	161	1,742	1082.0	27
28	203	162	182	183	100.6	28
29	2,39,267	1,85,981	1,79,127	2,46,121	137.4	29
30	2,31,496	1,79,267	1,73,459	2,37,304	136.8	30
31	96.8	96.4	96.8	96.4	—	31
32	1	—	9	(—)8	(—)88.9	32
33	—	—	27	(—)27	(—)100.0	33
34	7,768	6,714	5,632	8,850	157.1	34
35	2	—	—	2	—	35
36	2,37,752	1,26,453	2,89,981	74,224	25.6	36
37	2,01,529	1,06,122	2,45,376	62,275	25.4	37
38	84.8	83.9	84.6	83.9	—	38
39	26,485	13,864	27,622	12,727	46.1	39
40	6,482	4,431	13,003	(—)2,090	(—)16.1	40
41	1,465	1,316	} 3,980 ⁴	..	..	41
42	1,791	720		..	..	42
43	1,99,284	1,58,917	1,90,122	1,68,079	88.4	43
44	1,97,584	1,57,407	1,89,480	1,65,511	87.4	44
45	99.2	99.1	99.7	98.5	—	45
46	33	34	3	64	2,133.3	46
47	148	136	73	211	289.0	47
48	1,495	1,323	565	2,253	398.8	48
49	24	17	1	40	4,000.0	49

TABLE 6—POPULATION OF CITIES BY SEX AND RELIGIOUS GROUP, 1951 AND 1961

(—) denotes decrease

		Number of Persons		
City ¹ and Province	Religion and Per cent Muslims	Population—		
		Both Sexes		
50	RAWALPINDI CITY (WestPakistan)	All Religions	3,40,175	50
51		Muslims	3,35,030	51
52		<i>Per cent</i> ³	98.5	52
53		Caste Hindus	52	53
54		Scheduled Caste	156	54
55		Christians	4,932	55
56		Other Religions	5	56
57	PESHAWAR CITY (West Pakistan)	All Religions	2,18,691	57
58		Muslims	2,14,116	58
59		<i>Per cent</i> ³	97.9	59
60		Caste Hindus	178	60
61		Scheduled Caste	405	61
62		Christians	3,948	62
63		Other Religions	44	63
64	GUJRANWALA CITY (Municipality) (West Pakistan)	All Religions	1,96,154	64
65		Muslims	1,91,329	65
66		<i>Per cent</i> ³	97.5	66
67		Caste Hindus	2	67
68		Scheduled Caste	—	68
69		Christians	4,822	69
70		Other Religions	1	70
71	SIALKOT CITY (West Pakistan)	All Religions	1,64,346	71
72		Muslims	1,57,858	72
73		<i>Per cent</i> ³	96.1	73
74		Caste Hindus	257	74
75		Scheduled Caste	105	75
76		Christians	6,125	76
77		Other Religions	1	77

TABLE 6—POPULATION OF CITIES BY SEX AND RELIGIOUS GROUP, 1951 AND 1961

(—) denotes decrease

Number of Persons

	1961 ²		Population—1951 ²	Increase/Decrease 1951—1961		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent	
50	1,95,467	1,44,708	2,36,877	1,03,298	43.6	50
51	1,92,760	1,42,270	2,33,842	1,01,188	43.3	51
52	98.6	98.3	98.7	98.0	—	52
53	29	23	20	32	160.0	53
54	85	71	92	64	69.6	54
55	2,589	2,343	2,921	2,011	68.9	55
56	4	1	2	3	150.0	56
57	1,26,020	92,671	1,51,435	67,256	44.4	57
58	1,23,565	90,551	1,49,549	64,567	43.2	58
59	98.1	97.7	98.8	96.0	—	59
60	93	85	43	135	314.0	60
61	214	191	304	101	33.2	61
62	2,119	1,829	1,536	2,412	157.0	62
63	29	15	3	41	1366.7	63
64	1,06,404	89,750	1,14,193	81,961	71.8	64
65	1,03,814	87,515	1,12,719	78,610	69.7	65
66	97.6	97.5	98.7	95.9	—	66
67	1	1	11	(—)9	(—)81.8	67
68	—	—	—	—	—	68
69	2,588	2,234	1,462	3,360	229.8	69
70	1	—	1	—	—	70
71	88,808	75,538	1,56,378	7,968	5.1	71
72	85,447	72,411	1,50,191	7,667	5.1	72
73	96.2	95.9	96.0	96.2	—	73
74	133	124	137	120	87.6	74
75	59	46	297	(—)192	(—)64.7	75
76	3,168	2,957	5,752	373	6.5	76
77	1	—	1	—	—	77

TABLE 6—POPULATION OF CITIES BY SEX AND RELIGIOUS GROUP, 1951 AND 1961
(—) denotes decrease

		Number of Persons		
	City and Province ¹	Religion and Per cent Muslims	Population—	
			Both Sexes	
78	NARAYANGANJ CITY (East Pakistan)	All Religions	1,62,054	78
79		Muslims	1,20,079	79
80		<i>Per cent</i> ³	74.1	80
81		Caste Hindus	29,873	81
82		Scheduled Castes	11,919	82
83	Christians	170	83	
84	Other Religions	13	84	
85	SARGODHA CITY (West Pakistan)	All Religions	1,29,291	85
86		Muslims	1,23,435	86
87		<i>Per cent</i> ³	95.5	87
88		Caste Hindus	—	88
89		Scheduled Caste	—	89
90		Christians	5,855	90
91	Other Religions	1	91	
92	KHULNA CITY (East Pakistan)	All Religions	1,27,970	92
93		Muslims	1,03,019	93
94		<i>Per cent</i> ³	80.5	94
95		Caste Hindus	14,791	95
96		Scheduled Caste	7,853	96
97	Christians	2,248	97	
98	Other Religions	59	98	
99	QUETTA CITY (West Pakistan)	All Religions	1,06,633	99
100		Muslims	1,02,240	100
101		<i>Per cent</i> ³	95.9	101
102		Caste Hindus	112	102
103		Scheduled Caste	389	103
104	Christians	3,807	104	
105	Other Religions	85	105	

TABLE 6—POPULATION OF CITIES BY SEX AND RELIGIOUS GROUP, 1951 AND 1961
 (—) denotes decrease

Number of Persons

	1961 ²		Population—1951 ²	Increase/Decrease, 1951—1961		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent	
78	1,01,774	60,280	68,373	93,691	137.0	78
79	77,674	42,405	48,914	71,165	145.5	79
80	70.4	70.3	70.2	76.0	—	80
81	17,374	12,499	14,396	15,477	107.5	81
82	6,595	5,324	4,895	7,024	143.5	82
83	123	47	} 168 ⁴	..	..	83
84	8	5		..	..	84
85	72,971	56,320	78,447	50,844	64.8	85
86	69,702	53,733	76,834	46,601	60.7	86
87	95.5	95.4	97.9	91.7	—	87
88	—	—	1	(—) 1	(—) 100.0	88
89	—	—	—	—	—	89
90	3,268	2,587	1,612	4,243	263.2	90
91	1	—	—	1	—	91
92	81,908	46,062	41,409	86,561	209.0	92
93	67,855	35,164	27,535	75,484	274.1	93
94	82.8	76.3	66.5	87.2	—	94
95	3,472	6,319	7,749	7,042	90.9	95
96	4,363	3,490	5,480	2,373	43.3	96
97	1,176	1,072	} 645 ⁴	..	..	97
98	42	17		..	..	98
99	64,973	41,660	83,892	22,741	27.1	99
100	62,676	39,564	79,784	22,456	28.2	100
101	96.5	95.0	95.1	98.8	—	101
102	63	49	144	(—) 32	(—) 22.2	102
103	199	190	560	(—) 171	(—) 30.5	103
104	1,990	1,817	3,330	477	14.3	104
105	45	40	74	11	14.9	105

TABLE 6—POPULATION OF CITIES BY SEX AND RELIGIOUS GROUP, 1951 AND 1961

(—) indicates dec.e.s:

		Number of Persons	
City ¹ and Provinces	Religion and Per cent Muslims	Population	
		Both Sexes	
106 SUKKUR CITY (Municipality) (West Pakistan)	All Religions	1,03,216	106
107	Muslims	1,00,466	107
108	<i>Per cent</i> ³	97.3	108
109	Caste Hindus	1,439	109
110	Scheduled Caste	770	110
111	Christians	484	111
112	Other Religions	57	112

TABLE 7—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUP AND SEX, 1961.

		Number of Persons						
Locality		All Religions ¹		Muslims		Caste Hindus		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
		1	PAKISTAN ²	4,93,08,645	4,44,11,968	4,35,56,179	3,90,00,455	23,57,463
2	East Pakistan	2,63,48,843	2,44,91,392	2,12,48,140	1,96,42,341	22,45,532	21,41,091	2
3	West Pakistan	2,29,59,802	1,99,20,576	2,23,08,039	1,93,58,114	1,11,931	91,863	3

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis.² Includes population of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 6—POPULATION OF CITIES BY SEX AND RELIGIOUS GROUP, 1951 AND 1961
(—) indicates decrease

		Number of Persons				
1961 ²		Population—1951 ²		Increase/Decrease 1951—1961		
Male	Female	Both Sexes		Number	Per cent	
106	56,313	46,903	77,026	26,190	34.0	106
107	54,701	45,765	75,349	25,117	33.3	107
108	97.1	97.6	97.8	95.9	—	108
109	841	598	852	587	68.9	109
110	463	307	707	63	8.9	110
111	286	198	100	384	384.0	111
112	22	35	18	39	216.7	112

TABLE 7—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUP AND SEX, 1961.

		Number of Persons											
Scheduled Caste		Christians		Budhists		Parsis		Tribals		Others ³			
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	27,88,302	26,22,755	3,87,467	3,45,320	1,92,243	1,84,069	2,762	2,650	7,493	7,836	16,736	15,929	1
2	25,65,369	24,27,677	74,975	73,928	1,90,954	1,82,913	98	95	7,493	7,836	16,282	15,511	2
3	2,22,933	1,95,078	3,12,492	2,71,392	1,289	1,156	2,664	2,555	—	—	454	418	3

³ Includes persons reporting religions other than those mentioned in the table, or no religion, or those who did not state their religions.

TABLE 8—POPULATION¹ BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND ENUMERATION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

	Place of birth	Place of Enumeration								
		PAKISTAN				EAST PAKISTAN				
		1961		1951		1961		1951		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	
1	ALL PLACES	4,75,16,890	4,27,65,784	9,02,82,674	7,29,93,118	2,63,48,843	2,44,91,392	5,08,40,235	4,19,32,329	1
2	PAKISTAN	4,39,17,219	3,98,13,081	8,37,30,300	6,53,87,182	2,60,04,680	2,42,01,128	5,02,05,808	4,10,75,181	2
3	East Pakistan	2,60,16,846	2,42,07,010	5,02,23,856	4,10,71,827	2,59,92,219	2,41,97,753	5,01,89,972	4,10,65,863	3
4	Rajshahi Division	58,71,953	55,05,202	1,13,77,155	..	58,69,228	55,04,427	1,13,73,655	88,44,439	4
5	Khulna Division	50,38,197	47,15,573	97,53,770	..	50,36,153	47,14,738	97,50,891	79,99,241	5
6	Dacca Division	79,29,744	73,86,592	1,53,16,336	..	79,18,625	73,81,335	1,52,99,960	1,25,09,532	6
7	Chittagong Division	71,76,952	65,99,643	1,37,76,595	..	71,68,213	65,97,253	1,37,65,466	1,17,12,651	7
8	West Pakistan	1,79,00,373	1,56,06,071	3,35,06,444	2,43,15,355	12,461	3,375	15,836	9,318	8
9	Peshawar Division	16,98,831	15,15,651	32,14,482	32,23,861	2,903	518	3,421	1768	9
10	D. I. Khan Division	5,16,016	4,65,534	9,81,550		185	19	204		10
11	Rawalpindi Division	20,77,373	18,97,381	39,74,754		3,735	512	4,247		11
12	Sargodha Division	26,15,995	22,87,548	49,03,543	1,53,44,535	585	117	702	6954	12
13	Lahore Division	28,24,162	24,47,327	52,71,489		2,692	866	3,558		13
14	Multan Division	28,50,749	24,90,527	53,41,276		252	52	304		14
15	Bahawalpur Division	10,22,803	8,88,304	19,11,107	42,70,148	36	20	56	171	15
16	Khairpur Division	15,59,256	13,06,550	28,65,806		20	21	41		16
17	Hyderabad Division	15,12,260	12,72,893	27,85,153		97	71	168		17
18	Quetta Division	3,29,335	2,71,967	6,01,302	11,57,771	209	82	291	67	18
19	Kalat Division	2,99,366	2,55,762	5,55,128		117	57	174		19
20	Karachi Division	5,21,807	4,62,803	9,84,610		1,630	1,040	2,670		20
21	Frontier Regions ²	72,420	43,824	1,16,244	..	—	—	—	..	21
22	Kashmir ³	1,56,895	1,16,863	2,73,758	..	438	19	457	..	22
23	Other Parts of Pakistan India Sub-Continent.	34,09,020	28,14,508	62,23,528	75,55,191	3,40,210	2,87,179	6,27,389	8,48,539	23
24	Muslim Countries in Asia	25,429	14,206	39,635	34,811	253	63	316	286	24
25	Afghanistan	18,610	9,290	27,900	28,130	90	8	98	82	25
26	Arabian Peninsula	754	449	1,203	960	36	10	46	65	26
27	Indonesia	728	551	1,279	146	11	5	16	25	27
28	Iran	3,936	3,087	7,023	4,436	22	18	40	93	28
29	Iraq	326	299	625	328	7	5	12	15	29
30	Others	1,075	530	1,605	525	87	17	104	6	30
31	Other Countries in Asia	5,945	5,074	11,019	11,890	2,978	2,830	5,808	7,913	31
32	Burma	3,996	3,607	7,603	2,467	2,835	2,758	5,593	7,815	32
33	Ceylon	222	169	391	186	44	30	74	2	33
34	China	456	309	765	631	48	19	67	32	34
35	Tibet	152	129	281	81	16	11	27	10	35
36	Others	1,119	860	1,979	612	35	12	47	54	36
37	Other Muslim Countries	139	107	246	163	72	7	79	5	37
38	Other Countries	2,243	1,945	4,188	3,881	212	166	378	405	38

¹ Excludes population of Frontier Regions and also non-Pakistanis.

² Includes Special and Added Areas under the Deputy Commissioners in the districts of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions and Agencies. The corresponding 1951 figure of Persons born in Frontier Regions but enumerated in Other Districts of Pakistan is included in the figures against Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions.

TABLE 8—POPULATION¹ BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND ENUMERATION, 1951 AND 1961.

Number of Persons

	Place of Enumeration								
	Rajshahi Division				Khulna Division				
	1961			1951	1961			1951	
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	
1	61,25,732	57,24,357	1,18,50,089	93,38,453	52,19,770	48,47,130	1,00,66,900	83,04,869	1
2	59,81,890	55,94,492	1,15,76,382	89,53,288	51,29,500	47,67,225	98,96,725	80,71,229	2
3	59,80,917	55,94,233	1,15,75,150	89,52,711	51,26,410	47,66,785	98,93,195	80,69,864	3
4	58,23,292	54,70,592	1,12,93,884	88,04,457	12,419	7,891	20,310	7,374	4
5	11,985	8,239	20,224	16,784	49,74,264	46,68,060	96,42,334	79,31,902	5
6	1,07,318	89,109	1,96,427	97,900	71,831	50,619	1,22,450	81,437	6
7	38,322	26,293	64,615	33,570	67,896	40,215	1,08,111	49,151	7
8	973	259	1,232	577	3,090	440	3,530	1,365	8
9	300	97	397	176	756	89	845	106	9
10	35	3	38	176	40	3	43	10	10
11	288	43	331	368	1,529	96	1,625	11	11
12	62	18	80	368	210	21	231	12	12
13	151	37	188	368	316	94	410	1,231	13
14	15	2	17	29	29	5	34	14	14
15	3	—	3	29	18	11	29	15	15
16	4	2	6	29	7	8	15	14	16
17	14	3	17	29	3	2	5	17	17
18	23	3	26	4	44	22	66	9	18
19	8	—	8	4	82	41	123	19	19
20	70	51	121	..	56	48	104	5	20
21	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..	21
22	24	—	24	..	234	7	241	..	22
23	1,43,755	1,29,832	2,73,587	3,84,985	89,940	79,847	1,69,787	2,33,406	23
24	15	2	17	77	18	7	25	51	24
25	5	—	5	..	8	—	8	..	25
26	5	2	7	..	6	1	7	..	26
27	—	—	—	..	1	2	3	..	27
28	—	—	—	..	1	3	4	..	28
29	—	—	—	..	2	—	2	..	29
30	5	—	5	..	—	1	1	..	30
31	30	19	49	68	65	34	99	114	31
32	26	17	43	..	30	17	47	..	32
33	—	—	—	..	17	12	29	..	33
34	—	—	—	..	12	2	14	..	34
35	2	2	4	..	5	3	8	..	35
36	2	—	2	..	1	—	1	..	36
37	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..	37
38	18	12	30	35	13	10	23	69	38

³ Comprises Azad Kashmir and Occupied Kashmir. The corresponding 1951 figures are included in other parts of Pakistan-India Sub-Continent.

TABLE 8—POPULATION¹ BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND ENUMERATION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Place of birth	Place of Enumeration									
	Dacca Division				Chittagong Division					
	1961		1951		1961		1951			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes		
39	ALL PLACES	79,48,297	73,45,299	1,52,93,596	1,25,67,237	70,55,044	65,74,606	1,36,29,650	1,17,21,770	39
40	PAKISTAN	78,76,605	72,94,562	1,51,71,167	1,24,12,729	70,16,685	65,44,849	1,35,61,534	1,16,37,935	40
41	East Pakistan	78,71,872	72,92,982	1,51,64,854	1,24,09,044	70,13,020	65,43,753	1,35,56,773	1,16,34,244	41
42	Rajshahi Division	25,965	20,695	46,660	28,631	7,552	5,249	12,801	3,977	42
43	Khulna Division	30,117	26,771	56,888	35,091	19,787	11,668	31,455	15,464	43
44	Dacca Division	76,97,711	71,91,723	1,48,71,434	1,22,60,758	59,765	49,884	1,09,649	69,437	44
45	Chittagong Division	1,36,079	53,793	1,89,872	84,564	69,25,916	61,76,952	1,34,02,868	1,15,45,366	45
46	West Pakistan	4,733	1,580	6,313	3,685	3,665	1,096	4,761	3,691	46
47	Peshawar Division	924	170	1,094	983	923	162	1,085	503	47
48	D. I. Khan Division	68	2	70	42	42	11	53	48	48
49	Rawalpindi Division	1,154	252	1,406	764	764	121	885	49	49
50	Sargodha Division	221	56	277	92	92	22	114	50	50
51	Lahore Division	1,228	431	1,659	2,516	997	304	1,301	2,839	51
52	Multan Division	63	12	75	145	145	33	178	52	52
53	Bahawalpur Division	8	6	14	7	7	3	10	53	53
54	Khairpur Division	6	11	17	3	3	—	3	36	54
55	Hyderabad Division	36	30	66	92	44	36	80	55	55
56	Quetta Division	76	38	114	35	66	19	85	23	56
57	Kalat Division	9	1	10	18	18	15	33	57	57
58	Karachi Division	940	571	1,511	59	564	370	934	290	58
59	Frontier Regions 2	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..	59
60	Kashmir 3	177	12	189	..	3	—	3	..	60
61	Other Parts of Pakistan- India Sub-Continent.	71,019	50,301	1,21,320	1,53,809	35,496	27,199	62,695	76,339	61
62	Muslim Countries in Asia	64	27	91	38	156	27	183	120	62
63	Afghanistan	25	5	30	..	52	3	55	..	63
64	Arabian Peninsula	11	2	13	..	14	5	19	..	64
65	Indonesia	8	3	11	..	2	—	2	..	65
66	Iran	15	9	24	..	6	6	12	..	66
67	Iraq	1	4	5	..	4	1	5	..	67
68	Others	4	4	8	..	78	12	90	..	68
69	Other Countries in Asia	338	311	649	586	2,545	2,466	5,011	7,145	69
70	Burma	281	278	559	..	2,498	2,446	4,944	..	70
71	Ceylon	19	17	36	..	8	1	9	..	71
72	China	17	10	27	..	19	7	26	..	72
73	Tibet	2	—	2	..	7	6	13	..	73
74	Others	19	6	25	..	13	6	19	..	74
75	Other Muslim Countries	—	—	—	3	72	7	70	2	75
76	Other Countries	94	86	180	72	87	58	145	229	76

TABLE 8—POPULATION ¹ BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND ENUMERATION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

	Place of Enumeration										
	WEST PAKISTAN				Peshawar Division						
	1961			1951	1961			1951			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes			
39	2,11,68,047	1,82,74,392	3,94,42,439	3,10,60,789	17,77,829	16,34,872	34,12,701	26,43,155	39		
40	1,79,12,539	1,56,11,953	3,35,24,492	2,43,12,001	17,52,736	16,20,669	33,73,405	25,91,453	40		
41	24,627	9,257	33,884	5,964	2,474	922	3,396	882	41		
42	2,725	775	3,500	..	328	65	393	..	42		
43	2,044	835	2,879	..	680	301	981	..	43		
44	11,119	5,257	16,376	..	981	481	1,462	..	44		
45	8,739	2,390	11,129	..	485	75	560	..	45		
46	1,78,87,912	1,56,02,696	3,34,90,608	2,43,06,037	17,50,262	16,19,747	33,70,009	25,90,571	46		
47	16,95,928	15,15,133	32,11,061	32,22,093	15,21,951	14,38,890	29,60,841	24,88,694	47		
48	5,15,831	4,65,515	9,81,346		1,34,224	1,24,823	2,59,047		7,012	48	
49	20,73,638	18,96,869	39,70,507	1,53,37,581	24,787	9,410	34,197	50,833	49		
50	26,15,410	22,87,431	49,02,841		5,424	2,137	7,561		50		
51	28,21,470	24,46,461	52,67,931		10,313	5,327	15,640		51		
52	28,50,497	24,90,475	53,40,972		2,197	773	2,970		52		
53	10,22,767	8,88,284	19,11,051		119	57	176		53		
54	15,59,236	13,06,529	28,65,765		65	41	106		54		
55	15,12,163	12,72,822	27,84,985		42,69,977	458	298		756	830	55
56	3,29,126	2,71,885	6,01,011		11,57,704	331	249		580	2,189	56
57	2,99,249	2,55,705	5,54,954		..	15	4		19	..	57
58	5,20,177	4,61,763	9,81,940		3,18,682	830	909		1,739	164	58
59	72,420	43,824	1,16,244	..	49,548	36,829	86,377	..	59		
60	1,56,457	1,16,844	2,73,301	..	5,832	2,036	7,868	..	60		
61	30,68,810	25,27,329	55,96,139	67,06,652	13,522	9,025	22,547	41,184	61		
62	25,176	14,143	39,319	34,525	5,419	2,943	8,362	9,820	62		
63	18,520	9,282	27,802	28,130	4,869	2,680	7,549	9,446	63		
64	718	439	1,157	960	82	50	132	25	64		
65	717	546	1,263	146	16	6	22	31	65		
66	3914	3,069	6,983	4,436	29	18	47	64	66		
67	319	294	613	328	4	10	14	16	67		
68	988	513	1,501	525	419	179	598	238	68		
69	2,967	2,244	5,211	3,977	199	136	335	414	69		
70	1,161	849	2,010	2,467	56	33	89	130	70		
71	178	139	317	186	25	2	27	2	71		
72	408	290	698	631	61	43	104	118	72		
73	136	118	254	81	—	—	—	2	73		
74	1,084	848	1,932	612	57	58	115	162	74		
75	67	100	167	158	7	5	12	—	75		
76	2,031	1,779	3,810	3,476	114	58	172	284	76		

TABLE 8—POPULATION 1 BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND ENUMERATION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Place of birth	Place of Enumeration									
	Dera Ismail Khan Division				Rawalpindi Division					
	1951		1951		1951		1951			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes		
77	ALL PLACES	3,85,663	3,41,883	7,27,546	5,79,017	20,58,491	19,20,648	39,79,139	34,34,155	77
78	PAKISTAN	3,81,116	3,38,894	7,20,010	5,62,262	19,39,505	18,25,302	37,64,807	30,84,972	78
79	East Pakistan	124	30	154	75	2,368	1,108	3,476	742	79
80	Rajshahi Division	14	8	22	..	277	87	364	..	80
81	Khulna Division	13	—	13	..	214	143	357	..	81
82	Dacca Division	72	18	90	..	1,175	685	1,860	..	82
83	Chittagong Division	25	4	29	..	702	193	895	..	83
84	West Pakistan	3,80,992	3,38,864	7,19,856	5,62,187	19,37,137	18,24,194	37,61,331	30,84,232	84
85	Peshawar Division	4,682	1,862	6,544	7,846	24,164	14,225	38,389	31,903	85
86	D. I. Khan Division	3,67,527	3,32,455	6,99,982	5,34,334	1,218	515	1,733		86
87	Rawalpindi Division	2,222	667	2,889	16,717	18,67,905	17,71,853	36,39,758	30,02,628	87
88	Sargodha Division	1,580	1,102	2,682		12,294	9,993	22,287	17,589	88
89	Lahore Division	625	462	1,087	22,634	20,670	43,304	25,178	89	
90	Multan Division	282	161	443	3,021	2,468	5,489	2,221	90	
91	Bahawalpur Division	32	28	60	373	251	624	2,759	91	
92	Khairpur Division	22	11	33	134	133	267	710	92	
93	Hyderabad Division	17	9	26	148	410	303		742	93
94	Quetta Division	66	55	121	52	947	617	1,564	638	94
95	Kalat Division	—	—	—	18	6	24	24	95	
96	Karachi Division	1,088	592	1,680	—	3,128	2,735	5,863	579	96
97	Frontier Regions 2	2,849	1,460	4,309	..	891	428	1,319	..	97
98	Kashmir 3	276	54	330	..	31,259	27,615	58,874	..	98
99	Other Parts of Pakistan- India Sub-Continent.	3,886	2,672	6,558	16,422	86,423	65,711	1,53,134	3,46,975	99
100	Other Muslim Countries in Asia.	382	261	643	305	718	448	1,166	670	100
101	Afghanistan	367	255	622	282	545	283	828	..	101
102	Arabian Peninsula	3	2	5	1	35	25	60	..	102
103	Indonesia	—	—	—	—	20	26	46	..	103
104	Iran	3	2	5	15	49	54	103	..	104
105	Iraq	8	2	10	—	19	22	41	..	105
106	Others	1	—	1	7	50	38	88	..	106
107	Other Countries in Asia	3	2	5	7	246	260	506	835	107
108	Burma	3	1	4	3	146	165	311	..	108
109	Ceylon	—	1	1	—	10	10	22	..	109
110	China	—	—	—	—	56	56	112	..	110
111	Tibet	—	—	—	—	16	6	22	..	111
112	Others	—	—	—	4	18	21	39	..	112
113	Other Muslim Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	113
114	Other Countries	—	—	—	21	340	312	652	697	114

TABLE 8—POPULATION ¹ BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND ENUMERATION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

	Place of Enumeration								
	Sargodha Division			1951	Lahore Division			1951	
	1961		Both Sexes		1961		Both Sexes		
	Male	Female		Both Sexes	Male	Female		Both Sexes	
77	31,91,144	27,85,795	59,76,939	47,38,868	34,65,757	29,82,818	64,48,575	53,39,271	77
78	25,68,649	22,60,021	48,28,670	33,69,633	26,76,992	23,28,861	50,05,853	35,67,853	78
79	439	201	640	122	1 000	530	1,530	500	79
80	69	42	111	..	26	30	56	..	80
81	27	13	40	..	16	6	22	..	81
82	279	122	401	..	811	407	1,218	..	82
83	64	24	88	..	147	87	234	..	83
84	25,68,210	22,59,820	48,28,030	33,69,511	26,75,992	23,28,331	50,04,323	35,67,353	84
85	9,597	6,086	15,683	10,117	22,226	11,397	33,623	19,182	85
86	3,713	3,250	6,963		1,446	504	1,950		86
87	42,030	33,868	75,898	50,729	40,864	29,812	70,676	63,281	87
88	24,34,713	21,40,947	45,75,660	32,12,815	28,127	28,173	56,300	40,316	88
89	53,277	50,618	1,03,895	63,355	25,62,306	22,40,275	48,02,581	34,23,890	89
90	19,499	20,208	39,707	24,574	12,476	11,685	24,161	14,952	90
91	2,229	2,379	4,608	4,518	2,101	1,699	3,800	1,531	91
92	464	402	866	2,701	514	307	821	1,343	92
93	554	393	947		864	648	1,512		93
94	795	654	1,449	521	1,739	1,293	3,032	1,696	94
95	5	1	6	..	7	7	14	..	95
96	1,093	900	1,993	181	3,317	2,523	5,840	1,162	96
97	241	114	355	..	5	8	13	..	97
98	8,047	3,988	12,035	..	91,910	78,504	1,70,414	..	98
99	6,10,024	5,18,544	11,28,568	13,67,533	6,94,597	5,73,984	12,68,581	17,68,008	99
100	4,154	2,978	7,132	1,288	1,292	678	1,970	2,176	100
101	3,445	2,415	5,860	..	829	301	1,130	1,763	101
102	35	26	61	..	204	135	339	40	102
103	572	419	991	..	45	33	78	45	103
104	67	54	121	..	106	117	223	293	104
105	10	30	40	..	60	49	109	13	105
106	25	34	59	..	48	43	91	22	106
107	127	112	239	157	320	235	555	739	107
108	63	52	115	..	214	164	378	372	108
109	8	7	15	..	4	3	7	37	109
110	23	24	47	..	92	60	152	220	110
111	2	5	7	..	6	—	6	10	111
112	31	24	55	..	4	8	12	100	112
113	10	21	31	1	—	7	7	19	113
114	133	131	264	256	646	549	1,195	476	114

TABLE 8—POPULATION¹ BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND ENUMERATION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Place of birth	Place of Enumeration									
	Multan Division				Bahawalpur Division					
	1961			1951	1961			1951		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes		
115	ALL PLACES	35,37,760	30,65,164	66,02,924	53,01,907	13,90,029	11,84,037	25,74,066	18,22,501	115
116	PAKISTAN	28,91,266	25,22,817	54,14,083	38,13,538	11,60,218	9,95,765	21,55,983	13,97,622	116
117	East Pakistan	225	104	329	52	181	61	242	28	117
118	Rajshahi Division	31	9	40	..	55	8	63	..	118
119	Khulna Division	2	1	3	..	—	2	2	..	119
120	Dacca Division	152	72	224	..	89	43	132	..	120
121	Chittagong	40	22	62	..	37	8	45	..	121
122	West Pakistan	28,91,041	25,22,713	54,13,754	38,13,486	11,60,037	9,95,704	21,55,741	13,97,594	122
123	Peshawar Division	5,529	2,627	7,956	6,337	3,288	1,401	4,689	3,041	123
124	D. I. Khan Division	2,332	1,538	3,870		1,000	536	1,536		124
125	Rawalpindi Division	23,064	16,154	39,218	28,790	10,548	7,283	17,831	13,597	125
126	Sargodha Division	43,876	37,339	81,215	60,554	54,254	44,076	98,330	50,988	126
127	Lahore Division	57,293	49,463	1,06,756	67,566	43,753	35,060	78,813	42,194	127
128	Multan Division	27,47,425	24,04,695	51,52,120	36,40,881	41,961	34,650	76,611	31,618	128
129	Bahawalpur Division	8,365	8,367	16,732	6,970	10,00,720	8,68,942	18,69,662	12,53,919	129
130	Khairpur Division	647	453	1,100	876	2,553	2,321	4,874	1,608	130
131	Hyderabad Division	506	455	961		614	495	1,109		131
132	Quetta Division	1,094	806	1,900	1,306	676	431	1,107	488	132
133	Kalat Division	13	11	24		21	11	32		133
134	Karachi Division	730	709	1,439	206	470	428	898	141	134
135	Frontier Regions ²	367	96	463	..	179	70	249	..	135
136	Kashmir ³	2,300	754	3,054	..	790	394	1,184	..	136
137	Other Parts of Pakistan- India Sub-Continent.	6,42,682	5,40,767	11,83,449	14,87,004	2,27,575	1,87,432	4,15,007	4,23,788	137
138	Other Muslim Coun- tries in Asia.	1,304	612	1,916	1,217	1,342	364	1,706	988	138
139	Afghanistan	1,119	483	1,602	..	1,294	336	1,630	923	139
140	Arabian Peninsula	43	16	59	..	23	9	32	14	140
141	Indonesia	23	22	45	..	—	2	2	1	141
142	Iran	31	37	68	..	11	11	22	..	142
143	Iraq	9	6	15	..	6	3	9	47	143
144	Others	79	48	127	..	8	3	11	3	144
145	Other Countries in Esia	118	131	249	79	50	39	89	43	145
146	Burma	62	45	107	..	27	16	43	22	146
147	Ceylon	—	4	4	..	—	—	—	—	147
148	China	13	21	34	..	9	5	14	2	148
149	Tibet	—	—	—	..	—	2	2	7	149
150	Others	43	61	104	..	14	16	30	12	150
151	Other Muslim Countries	4	6	10	..	5	1	6	—	151
152	Other Countries	86	77	163	69	49	42	91	60	152

TABLE 8—POPULATION¹ BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND ENUMERATION, 1951 AND 1961

		Place of Enumeration						Name of Persons		
		Khairpur Division			Hyderabad Division					
		1961		1951	1961			1951		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes		
115	17,08,607	14,25,105	31,33,712	25,84,389	18,03,011	14,87,945	32,90,956	23,40,953	115	
116	16,13,454	13,48,410	29,61,864	23,45,083	15,78,354	13,12,216	28,90,570	20,05,383	116	
117	71	65	136	34	1,584	1,175	2,759	216	117	
118	2	1	3	..	17	15	32	..	118	
119	16	4	20	..	4	4	8	..	119	
120	48	51	99	..	1,334	1,022	2,356	..	120	
121	5	9	14	..	229	134	363	..	121	
122	16,13,383	13,48,345	29,61,728	23,45,049	15,76,770	13,11,041	28,87,811	20,05,167	122	
123	6,596	4,565	11,161	2,926	12,798	5,496	18,294	6,411	123	
124	299	126	425		713	258	971		124	
125	5,850	3,694	9,544	28,565	8,971	4,577	13,548	17,103	125	
126	12,624	9,831	22,455		7,388	5,088	12,476		126	
127	14,622	10,857	25,479		13,179	8,615	21,794		127	
128	9,953	7,660	17,613		5,645	4,109	9,754		128	
129	5,368	4,337	9,705	2,249	1,589	3,838	..	129		
130	15,30,640	12,86,646	28,17,286	22,66,496	20,195	13,550	33,745	13,957	130	
131	9,648	7,551	17,199	16,652	14,87,856	12,54,795	27,42,651	19,47,808	131	
132	8,748	6,105	14,853	28,233	6,120	3,700	9,820	12,999	132	
133	5,959	4,617	10,576		3,546	2,772	6,318		133	
134	2,178	1,898	4,076	2,177	6,448	5,720	12,168	6,889	134	
135	898	458	1,356	..	1,662	772	2,434	..	135	
136	474	211	685	..	2,080	468	2,548	..	136	
137	93,950	76,134	10,084	2,37,444	2,18,444	1,72,893	3,91,337	3,33,673	137	
138	703	294	997	1,839	3,980	2,259	6,239	1,867	138	
139	554	173	727	..	2,917	1,374	4,291	..	139	
140	7	1	8	..	27	12	39	..	140	
141	1	—	1	..	5	2	7	..	141	
142	132	115	247	..	976	845	1,821	..	142	
143	6	2	8	..	7	5	12	..	143	
144	3	3	6	..	48	21	69	..	144	
145	20	54	74	12	98	39	137	13	145	
146	6	4	10	..	59	29	88	..	146	
147	1	1	2	..	8	4	12	..	147	
148	3	1	4	..	13	5	18	..	148	
149	9	43	52	..	6	—	6	..	149	
150	1	5	6	..	12	1	13	..	150	
151	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..	151	
152	6	2	8	11	55	70	125	17	152	

TABLE 8.—POPULATION¹ BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND ENUMERATION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Place of birth	Place of Enumeration									
	Quetta Division				Kalat Division					
	1961			1951	1961			1951		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes		
153	ALL PLACES	3,52,819	2,77,299	6,30,118	6,02,588	2,86,832	2,44,061	5,30,893	4,75,810	153
154	PAKISTAN	3,37,702	2,68,715	6,06,417	5,63,878	2,85,010	2,43,193	5,28,203	4,74,417	154
155	East Pakistan	922	219	1,141	467	17	5	22	1	155
156	Rajshahi Division	100	18	118	..	—	—	—	..	156
157	Khulna Division	110	17	127	..	1	1	2	..	157
158	Dacca Division	342	110	452	..	15	4	19	..	158
159	Chittagong Division	370	74	444	..	1	—	1	..	159
160	West Pakistan	3,36,780	2,68,496	6,05,276	5,63,411	2,84,993	2,43,188	5,28,181	4,74,416	160
161	Peshawar Division	10,461	3,359	13,820	12,286	990	153	1,143	98	161
162	D. I. Khan Division	1,030	549	1,579		121	81	202		162
163	Rawalpindi Division	10,248	2,946	13,194	22,417	404	112	516	240	163
164	Sargodha Division	2,147	769	2,916		125	44	169		164
165	Lahore Division	4,404	2,577	6,981	2,184	219	108	327	57	165
166	Multan Division	1,879	1,020	2,899		136	71	207		166
167	Bahawalpur Division	175	114	289	5,53,733	12	9	21	696	167
168	Khairpur Division	530	345	875		259	263	522		168
169	Hyderabad Division	291	154	445	5,14,172	56	29	85	33	169
170	Quetta Division	2,99,936	2,53,797	5,53,733		3,057	1,350	4,407		170
171	Kalat Division	3,436	2,346	5,782	12,124	2,78,403	2,40,784	5,19,187	4,73,292	171
172	Karachi Division	495	460	955		201	109	310		172
173	Frontier Regions ²	1,748	60	1,808	..	1,010	75	1,085	..	173
174	Kashmir ³	2,635	596	3,231	..	150	43	193	..	174
175	Other Parts of Pakistan- India Sub-Continent	10,292	6,819	17,111	28,373	737	353	1,090	352	175
176	Other Muslim Coun- tries in Asia.	1,953	1,011	2,964	10,161	915	454	1,369	1,038	176
177	Afghanistan	1,680	802	2,482	9,249	373	24	397	65	177
178	Arabian Peninsula	32	13	45	23	16	1	17	—	178
179	Indonesia	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	179
180	Iran	217	182	399	857	522	428	950	961	180
181	Iraq	19	12	31	—	—	—	—	—	181
182	Others	3	—	3	32	4	1	5	12	182
183	Other Countries in Asia	120	58	178	96	19	16	35	1	183
184	Burma	22	13	35	44	1	1	2	1	184
185	Ceylon	11	18	29	14	—	—	—	—	185
186	China	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	186
187	Tibet	16	2	18	35	1	—	1	—	187
188	Others	70	23	93	—	17	15	32	—	188
189	Other Muslim Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	189
190	Other Countries	117	100	217	80	1	2	3	2	190

TABLE 8—POPULATION¹ BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND ENUMERATION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		Place of Enumeration				
		Karachi Division				
		1961		1951		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes		
153	12,10,105	9,24,765	21,34,870	11,98,175		153
154	7,27,537	5,47,090	[12,74,627	5,35,905		154
155	15,222	4,837	20,059	2,845		155
156	1,806	492	2,298	..		156
157	961	343	1,304	..		157
158	5,821	2,242	8,063	..		158
159	6,634	1,760	8,394	..		159
160	7,12,315	5,42,253	12,54,568	5,33,060		160
161	73,846	25,072	98,918			161
162	2,208	880	3,088	47,967		162
163	36,745	16,493	53,238			163
164	12,858	7,932	20,790			164
165	38,845	22,429	61,274	54,298		165
166	6,023	2,975	8,998			166
167	1,024	512	1,536			167
168	3,213	2,057	5,270	14,575		168
169	10,889	7,695	18,584			169
170	5,617	2,828	8,445			170
171	7,826	5,146	12,972	34,109		171
172	5,00,199	4,44,780	9,44,979	3,82,111		172
173	13,022	3,454	16,476	..		173
174	10,704	2,181	12,885	..		174
175	4,66,678	3,71,995	8,38,673	6,55,896		175
176	3,014	1,841	4,855	3,156		176
177	528	156	684	1,046		177
178	211	149	360	745		178
179	33	34	67	4		179
180	1,771	1,206	2,977	957		180
181	171	153	324	211		181
182	300	143	443	193		182
183	1,647	1,162	2,809	1,581		183
184	502	326	828	1,239		184
185	111	87	198	121		185
186	137	73	210	136		186
187	80	60	140	23		187
188	817	616	1,433	62		188
189	41	60	101	134		189
190	484	436	920	1,503		190

TABLE 9—PAKISTANIS BORN IN PAKISTAN-INDIA SUBCONTINENT BEYOND THE LIMIT OF CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1951 AND 1961

		Number of Persons									
Place of Enumeration		Zone in which born—1961									
		Total All Zones	North	North-East	East	South	West	Central	North-West	Others and not stated	
1	PAKISTAN ¹	62,23,528	4,94,359	1,25,206	4,99,095	79,786	3,81,909	1,64,434	44,57,974	20,765	1
2	East Pakistan	6,27,389	35,216	1,19,691	4,34,081	11,488	8,882	7,191	8,172	2,668	2
3	West Pakistan ¹	55,96,139	4,59,143	5,515	65,014	68,298	3,73,027	1,57,243	44,49,802	18,097	3

¹ Excludes Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 9—PAKISTANIS BORN IN PAKISTAN-INDIA SUB-CONTINENT BEYOND THE LIMIT OF CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		Zone in which born—1951						
	Total All Zones	North	East and North-East ²	South	West	Central	North-West	Others and not stated
1	75,55,191	4,96,600	8,19,549	19,711	2,06,792	1,02,326	59,07,961	2,252
2	8,48,539	37,771	7,95,143	3,013	2,925	4,932	4,576	179
3	67,06,652	4,58,829	24,406	16,698	2,03,867	97,394	59,03,385	2,073

² East and North-East Zone corresponds to 'East' Zone in Table 5 (Section 2) of 1951 Census, Volume 1 which has been divided into two separate zones, 'East' and 'North-East' in the 1961 column of this table. Please refer to explanatory notes for this table for details of each zone.

TABLE 10—NON-PAKISTANIS BY SEX AND COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY

*Includes all enumerated persons who did not claim to be Pakistanis.
The persons in this table are excluded from all other Census Tables.*

		Number of Persons				
	Country of Nationality	Sex	PAKISTAN ¹	East Pakistan	West Pakistan ²	
1	ALL COUNTRIES	Both Sexes	1,11,369	13,486	97,883	1
2		Male	64,824	8,110	56,714	2
3		Female	46,545	5,376	41,169	3
4	Muslim Countries	Both Sexes	83,917	72	83,845	4
5		Male	48,762	38	48,724	5
6		Female	35,155	34	35,121	6
7	Afghan Pawindahs	Both Sexes	72,335	1	72,334	7
8		Male	41,577	1	41,576	8
9		Female	30,758	—	30,758	9
10	Other Afghans	Both Sexes	8,697	—	8,697	10
11		Male	5,678	—	5,678	11
12		Female	3,019	—	3,019	12
13	Iran	Both Sexes	1,369	3	1,366	13
14		Male	708	1	707	14
15		Female	661	2	659	15
16	Other Muslim Countries in Asia	Both Sexes	1,450	58	1,392	16
17		Male	760	30	730	17
18		Female	690	28	662	18
19	Other Muslim Countries	Both Sexes	66	10	56	19
20		Male	39	6	33	20
21		Female	27	4	23	21
22	Burma	Both Sexes	364	274	90	22
23		Male	196	147	49	23
24		Female	168	127	41	24
25	Ceylon	Both Sexes	28	9	19	25
26		Male	16	9	7	26
27		Female	12	—	12	27
28	India	Both Sexes	20,817	11,426	9,391	28
29		Male	12,118	6,839	5,279	29
30		Female	8,699	4,587	4,112	30

¹ Excludes Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 10—NON-PAKISTANIS BY SEX AND COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY

*Includes all enumerated persons who did not claim to be Pakistanis.
The persons in this table are excluded from all other Census Tables.*

		Number of Persons				
	Country of Nationality	Sex	PAKISTAN ¹	East Pakistan	West Pakistan ²	
31	Other Countries of Asia	Both Sexes	616	393	223	31
32		Male	481	346	135	32
33		Female	135	47	88	33
34	Australia and New Zealand	Both Sexes	81	47	34	34
35		Male	33	18	15	35
36		Female	48	29	19	36
37	Canada	Both Sexes	81	75	6	37
38		Male	50	47	3	38
39		Female	31	28	3	39
40	U.K. and Ireland	Both Sexes	1,981	506	1,475	40
41		Male	1,136	279	857	41
42		Female	845	227	618	42
43	U.S.A.	Both Sexes	1,827	505	1,322	43
44		Male	1,032	285	747	44
45		Female	795	220	575	45
46	Other Countries	Both Sexes	1,657	179	1,478	46
47		Male	1,000	102	898	47
48		Female	657	77	580	48

² Excluding Agencies.

TABLE 10A —PAKISTANIS ENUMERATED IN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS ABROAD BY SEX
AND LOCATION

(Persons in this Table are excluded from all other Census Tables)

		Number of Persons			
Location of Mission (Country and Place)		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	ALL COUNTRIES ¹	4,037	2,298	1,739	1
AFRICA					
2	British East Africa <i>Nairobi</i>	47	30	17	2
3	Egypt <i>Cairo</i>	64	36	28	3
4	Ghana <i>Accra</i>	7	4	3	4
5	Morocco <i>Rabat</i>	15	7	8	5
6	Nigeria <i>Lagos</i>	16	10	6	6
7	Sudan and Ethiopia <i>Khartoum</i>	26	12	14	7
8	Tunisia <i>Tunis</i>	11	6	5	8
AMERICA, NORTH					
9	Canada <i>Ottawa</i>	30	13	17	9
10	U.S.A., Mexico and <i>Washington and Sanfran-</i> Cuba <i>cisco</i>	147	90	57	10
11	U.N. <i>New York</i>	36	19	17	11
AMERICA, SOUTH					
12	Brazil <i>Rio-de-Janeiro</i>	8	6	2	12
ASIA					
13	Afghanistan <i>Kabul</i>	99	71	28	13
14		38	24	14	14
15		21	14	7	15
16	Burma <i>Rangoon</i>	131	81	50	16
17		13	8	5	17
18	China (Mainland) <i>Peking</i>	37	20	17	18

¹ Excludes Pakistan High Commission in Ceylon from which enumeration schedules duly filled in have not been received.

TABLE 10A—PAKISTANIS ENUMERATED IN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS ABROAD BY SEX
AND LOCATION

(Persons in this Table are excluded from all other Census Tables)

		Number of Persons				
Location of Mission (Country and Place)		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
ASIA—contd.						
19	India	<i>Delhi and Calcutta</i>	1,216	656	560	19
20		<i>Shillong</i>	28	21	7	20
21	Indonesia	<i>Djakarta</i>	56	35	21	21
22	Iran	<i>Tehran</i>	129	70	59	22
23		<i>Zahidan</i>	71	34	37	23
24		<i>Meshad</i>	40	24	16	24
25	Iraq	<i>Baghdad</i>	79	46	33	25
26		<i>Basra</i>	26	16	10	26
27	Japan	<i>Tokyo</i>	35	20	15	27
28	Lebanon and Jerdan	<i>Beirut</i>	29	18	11	28
29	Malaya	<i>Kuala Lumpur</i>	25	17	8	29
30	Philippines	<i>Manila</i>	26	15	11	30
31	Saudi Arabia	<i>Jedda</i>	134	76	58	31
32	Syria	<i>Damascus</i>	19	9	10	32
33	Thailand, Cambodia and Laos	<i>Bangkok</i>	182	101	81	33
34	Turkey and Greece	<i>Ankara</i>	233	128	105	34
EUROPE						
35	Belgium and Luxem- bourg	<i>Brussels</i>	21	15	6	35
36	France	<i>Paris</i>	44	26	18	36
37	Germany	<i>Bonn</i>	70	33	37	37
38	Italy	<i>Rome</i>	36	21	15	38
39	Netherlands	<i>The Hague</i>	20	9	11	39

TABLE 10A— PAKISTANIS ENUMERATED IN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS ABOARD BY SEX
AND LOCATION

(Persons in this table are excluded from all other Census Tables)

		Number of Persons			
Location of Mission (Country and Place)		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
EUROPE—(contd.)					
40	Portugal <i>Lisbon</i>	5	4	1	40
41	Spain <i>Madrid</i>	16	6	10	41
42	Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Norway <i>Stockholm</i>	18	11	7	42
43	Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia and Stockholm <i>Berne</i>	22	12	10	43
44	United Kingdom <i>London</i>	642	386	256	44
45	U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia <i>Moscow</i>	26	14	12	45
OCEANIA					
46	Australia and New Zealand <i>Canberra</i>	43	24	19	46

PART-III

AGE, SEX AND

MARITAL STATUS

CHAPTER 3

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

3.1. COLLECTION OF DATA

Age is one of the most important characteristics of a population. However, this is also one of the difficult questions on the Census Schedule. The enumerators were required to enter the age of the enumerated persons as on 31st January, 1961 in *completed years*. Age of infants was required to be entered in a special box in *completed months*. For age under one month 'O' was required to be entered in this special box. The enumerators had been specially instructed to ascertain the age with extra care and diligence where the respondent was not sure about the age. The enumerators were asked to probe and to encourage estimates of the age with reference to past events and important occasions in the area.

Whatever the instructions and howsoever intelligent and diligent the enumerators, it remains a matter of fact that this question was particularly susceptible to errors of response, deliberate or otherwise. This difficulty has been experienced even in those countries where there is an effective birth registration system and people are also age-conscious. In a land where few records are kept on age and where people are generally thought of in broad groups as "child", "grown-up" and "old", significant error of response can be expected. This difficulty has been encountered in all previous Censuses conducted in the area now comprising Pakistan. In 1951 data on age were in some places found to be completely unrealistic. In view of obvious discrepancies the age data were published only in broad age groups. The detailed compilation in smaller age groups was, however, published in a special Bulletin, circulation of which was restricted to experts to avoid misinterpretation or misunderstanding.

Data on age for the 1961 Census is being given in considerable detail. It is available by single months for infants, by single years upto age 9, by two years age groups for 10-14, years by five-year age groups upto age 60 and then by 10-year age groups upto age 100. Most of the characteristics have, however, been classified by five-year age groups from age 0 to age 59 and by 60 & over age group. The data being presented here are not claimed to be perfect and are being presented

here as collected. Some peculiarities of the age data have been discussed in latter parts of this chapter. It is hoped that adjustments, where found necessary, will be made by demographers and other experts familiar with the use of such data. They will find a wealth of material in these tables for their research.

Question on Sex and Marital Status were direct and the enumerators were required to put a ring round the appropriate word. For Sex, either the word male or female was to be circled. Eunuchs were recorded as male. People were classified into four categories of Marital Status. All persons who had *never married* were classified as "Single". All persons reported as presently married, habitually living together as man and wife were classified as "Married". "Widowed" applied to a person whose husband or wife was dead and who had not remarried. "Divorced" applied to persons whose marriage had been dissolved through legal divorce and who had not remarried.

Data regarding sex may be treated as most reliable for the enumerated population. While there is some apprehension in certain quarters as to whether the number of female population is a true figure, available evidence does not indicate possibility of any significant under-enumeration of female population. Note must, however, be taken of certain reluctance in some parts of Pakistan, especially in the rural areas, to divulge the true number of females in the household particularly the young un-married girls.

Classification of the population according to Marital Status can also be considered as fairly accurate. The definition was clearly understood by the enumerators. It is possible that due to certain amount of social taboo on the word "divorce", certain number of divorced persons may have preferred to be recorded as married or widowed. There is also some possibility of some married persons having been recorded as divorced if they had been living separate from their husbands or wives with the intent of obtaining a divorce. The number of such mis-reported cases is not expected to be of any significance. Extraction of data from enumeration schedules was carried out at the

Hand Sorting Centres. First of all sexes were separated and counted. At the early stages, too, the schedules of children under 10 years of age were considered as single and no classification was made for them for "Marital Status".

3.2. AGE DISTRIBUTION

Out of the total population of 9,37,20,613 persons, excluding non-Pakistanis, age data has not been given for 34,37,939 persons in the Agencies and the Special and Added Areas of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions of West Pakistan, who were partly enumerated on simplified Tribal or Special Tribal Family Schedules and partly included in the Census through estimates. The age data for the enumerated segment of this population has been given in Part VI of Vol. 3 for West Pakistan. The age data referred to in this chapter and the relevant tables in this part of the report are given for 9,02,82,674 persons only. For purposes of comparison, the 1951 data has also been taken for the corresponding areas only. But due to transfer of certain areas from Special Areas to the settled districts and *vice versa*, and addition of Gwadar, for which separate age break up has not been compiled in 1961

and which were mostly estimated in 1951, there is a small factor of non-comparability in the two Census figures. The details of these are given in the Explanatory Notes preceding the tables in this Chapter. The net effect of this is that a population of 1,06,678 persons has not been included in the 1951 figures, while the corresponding population is included in the 1961 Census figures and sub-classifications. On the other hand a population of 3,350 persons has been included in the 1951 figures whereas the corresponding population of 4,890 persons in 1961 has not been included in the 1961 age data. In this volume, therefore, age data has been given for 9,02,82,674 persons and all discussions about age structure of the population will be based on this population.

The age profiles for Pakistan (Fig. 3.1), East Pakistan (Fig. 3.2) and West Pakistan (Fig. 3.3) bring out the fact that Pakistan has an unusually large child population. These profiles not only reflect the large proportion of inactive or dependent population but also point up the ever-increasing rate of population growth in Pakistan. It will be seen that in the 1961 Census 3,17,23,172 persons or 35 per cent of the total population were enumerated as of below ten years of age.

Fig. 3.1

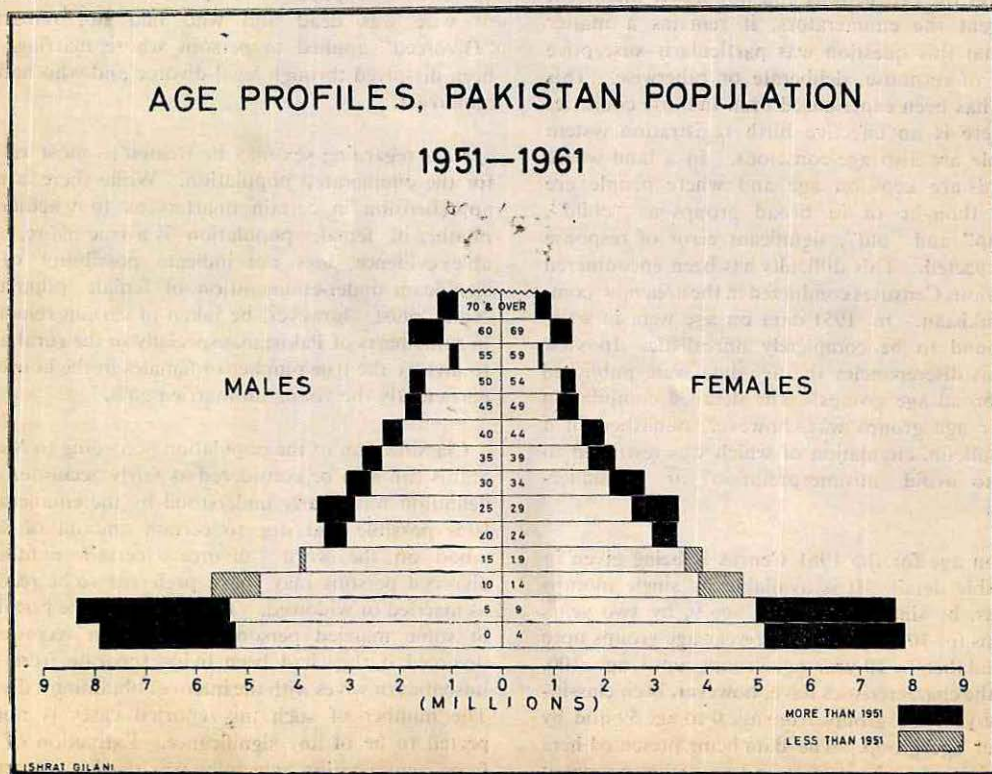


Fig. 3.2

AGE PROFILES 1951, 1961

EAST PAKISTAN

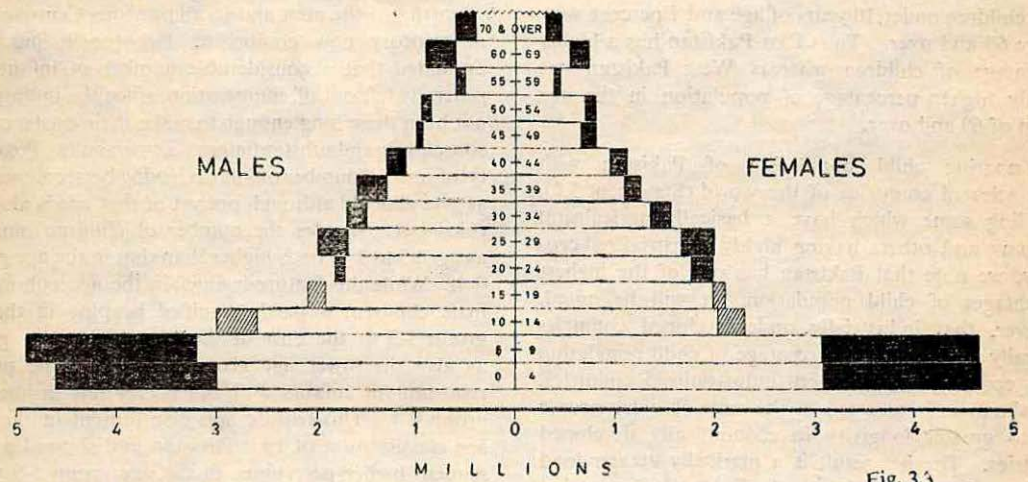
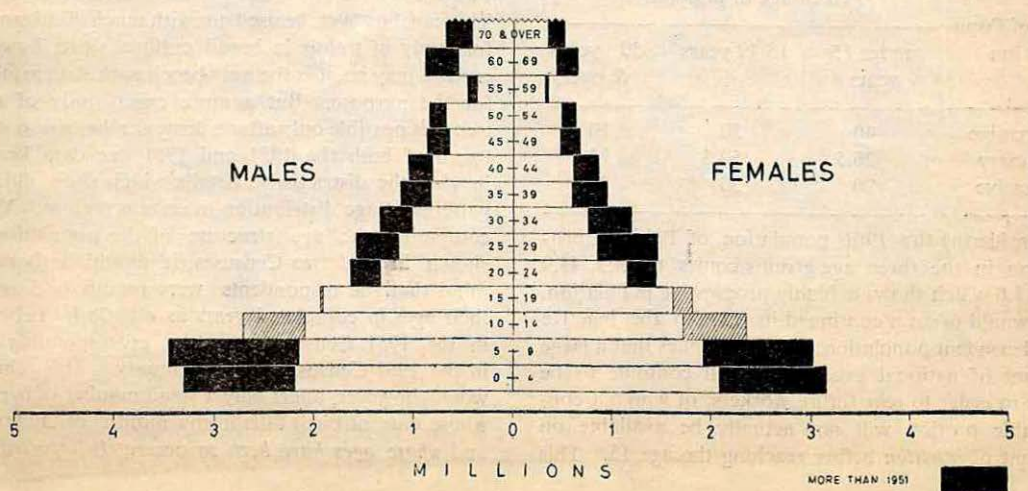


Fig. 3.3

WEST PAKISTAN



MORE THAN 1951
LESS THAN 1951

The population between the ages of 10 and 59 years, which may be called as the "working age" group was counted as 5,31,72,681 persons or 59 percent of the total population. The population in the so called "retirement age" i.e., 60 and over, was 53,86,821 persons or 6 percent of the total population. Thus it may be seen that about 41 percent of the total population is in the non-working age groups. Statement 3.1 gives the distribution of population by Provinces. In East Pakistan, nearly 37 percent were children under ten years and about 5 percent were older people of age 60 and over, whereas in West Pakistan about 33 percent were children under 10 years of age and 7 percent were of age 60 and over. Thus East Pakistan has a higher percentage of children whereas West Pakistan has slightly higher percentage of population in the age group of 60 and over.

Comparing child population of Pakistan with some selected countries of the world (Statement 3.2), including some which have a basically agricultural economy and others having highly industrialized economy, we note that Pakistan has one of the highest percentages of child population. It will be noted, however, that industrially underdeveloped countries generally have a higher percentage of child population than economically advanced industrialized countries. The situation is reversed in the case of older people due to greater longevity in economically developed countries. The net result is a markedly greater load of dependency in the underdeveloped countries. Pakistan's case tends to substantiate this view-point.

The following model proportions of the various age groups generally known as *Sundbarg* Age Groups for various types of population are generally recognised.

Type of Population	Percentage of population		
	under 15 years	15-49 years	50 years & over
Progressive	40	50	10
Stationary	26.5	50.5	23
Regressive	20	50	30

Considering the 1961 population of Pakistan proportion in the three age groups comes to 44.5, 43.9 and 11.6 which shows a highly progressive population. This would mean a continued increase in the inactive and dependent population. It also implies that a large amount of national expenditure will continue to be made in order to rear future workers, of whom a considerable portion will not actually be available on account of attrition before reaching the age 15. This

in turn is likely to have far-reaching repercussions on the economic development of the country. During the coming years demographers and research workers will be looking for factors causing this pattern of age structure but in general it can be attributed to the high birth rate prevalent in under-developed countries.

Further attention is invited to a peculiarity of the age data on population of age under one year. The number recorded is far less than even 25 per cent of the age group 1-4 indicating either a mis-reporting of age or some under enumeration of infants. In most countries of the area and in all previous Censuses held in territory now comprising Pakistan it has been estimated that a considerable number of infants are generally left out of enumeration, since the infants have not been there long enough to make their existence felt consciously and substantially as a "person". Possibility of a small number of infants having been enumerated as one year old although not yet of that age is also not ruled out. Besides the number of children reported as aged 5 to 9 years is higher than that in the age group 0-4. While this feature is noted in the age cohorts of male children, it partly signified heaping in the age group 5-9 at the cost of the next higher age group as also the lower age group and partly the under-reporting of infants and other children in the age group 0-4. This feature was also present in the 1951 age classification of East Pakistan and showed a consequent higher percentage in the age group 5-9 years for the country as a whole.

3.3. AGE DISTRIBUTION 1951-61.

Detailed age distribution in 5 year age groups obtained in 1951 was not considered very realistic and was, therefore, made available to a limited number of qualified users as Census Bulletin No.5 (1951 series). This can, however, be used not with much disadvantage, for study of trends in broad outlines since, however, crude it may be, it is the only benchmark data available for the purpose. But a more exact study of these trends is possible only after a demographer's smoothing touch of both the 1951 and 1961 age data keeping in view the district-wise details which show differing patterns of age distribution in certain regions. While comparing the age structure of the population as shown in the two Censuses, it should be borne in mind that the respondents were required to report their ages in completed years as on 28th February in the 1951 Census, while the corresponding date in the 1961 Census was 31st January. This change would, however, affect only a small number of persons whose date of birth falls in the month of February and whose ages have been so accurately reported,

STATEMENT 3.1
Distribution of Population by Five Year Age Groups, Pakistan and Provinces

Age Group	Pakistan		East Pakistan		West Pakistan	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Ages ..	9,02,82,674	100	5,08,40,235	100	3,94,42,439	100
Under 1 year ..	25,44,552	2.82	13,84,259	2.72	11,60,293	2.94
1-4 ..	1,31,77,469	14.60	78,79,977	15.50	52,97,492	13.43
5-9 ..	1,60,01,151	17.72	95,29,436	18.74	64,71,715	16.41
10-14 ..	84,55,346	9.36	46,46,884	9.14	38,08,462	9.66
15-19 ..	74,38,928	8.24	39,05,471	7.68	35,33,457	8.96
20-24 ..	68,96,425	7.64	38,13,180	7.50	30,83,245	7.82
25-29 ..	70,42,659	7.80	40,00,180	7.87	30,42,479	7.71
30-34 ..	57,70,164	6.39	32,37,704	6.37	25,32,460	6.42
35-39 ..	48,96,634	5.42	28,12,491	5.53	20,84,143	5.82
40-44 ..	42,78,028	4.74	23,67,304	4.66	19,10,724	4.84
45-49 ..	33,30,133	3.69	18,17,397	3.57	15,12,756	3.84
50-54 ..	32,13,559	3.56	17,47,678	3.44	14,65,881	3.72
55-59 ..	18,50,805	2.05	10,45,386	2.06	8,05,419	2.04
60 & over ..	53,86,821	5.97	26,52,888	5.22	27,33,933	6.93

¹Excluding non-Pakistan and Population of Agencies, Added and Special Areas of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

STATEMENT 3.2
Per cent of Population Under 15 Years of Age For Selected Countries.

	All Ages	0-9	10-14	0-14
Pakistan 1-2-1961 (C)	35.14	9.36	44.50	
Turkey 23-10-1960 (C)	29.76	11.51	41.27	
Iran 1/15-11-1956 (C)	32.55	9.62	42.17	
Japan 1.10.1960 (C)	18.28	11.74	30.02	
Thailand 25.4.1960 (C)	31.35	11.76	43.11	
U.K. 30.6.1961 (E)	14.95	7.93	22.88	
France 1.7.1951 (E)	16.44	8.94	25.38	
Sudan 1.7.1962 (E)	34.09	12.63	46.72	

Source :- U.N. Demographic Year Book 1962
 (C) Stands for Census and (E) for Estimates.

Statements 3.3 and 3.4 give respectively the percentage distribution and variation of population by age group in 1951 and 1961 in Pakistan and the two provinces. Whereas 28.4 per cent of the total population was in the "dependant" age group 0-9 in 1951 the proportion had increased to 35.1 per cent in 1961. In absolute terms there was a net gain of about 53 per cent in this group during the decade 1951-61.

While the total population of East Pakistan increased by 21.2 per cent between 1951 and 1961 the age group under 10 years of age increased by 52.1 per cent and constitutes about 37 per cent of the total population as against 29.5 per cent in 1951. The population in this age group, however, shows a higher rate of increase (54.9 per cent) in West Pakistan. In West Pakistan close to one-third of the population in 1961

STATEMENT 3.3

Percentage of Male and Female Population by Age Group, for Pakistan and Provinces, 1951 and 1961

Sex and Age Group	Pakistan		East Pakistan		West Pakistan	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
Total (Both Sexes)	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-9	28.36	35.14	29.47	36.97	26.88	32.78
10-14	14.21	9.37	12.63	9.14	16.35	9.66
15-19	10.86	8.24	9.96	7.68	12.06	8.96
20-24	8.21	7.64	8.29	7.50	8.11	7.82
25-44	23.81	24.35	25.62	24.42	21.38	24.26
45-59	9.58	9.30	9.61	9.07	9.54	9.59
60 & over	4.97	5.97	4.43	5.22	5.69	6.93
Total (Male)	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-9	27.30	34.10	28.35	35.86	25.92	31.92
10-14	14.65	9.91	13.47	9.91	16.20	9.91
15-19	10.32	8.08	9.40	7.29	11.52	9.05
20-24	7.93	7.28	7.81	6.92	8.10	7.72
25-44	24.51	24.39	25.86	24.70	22.73	24.01
45-59	10.18	9.87	10.44	9.77	9.84	10.01
60 & over	5.11	6.37	4.66	5.55	5.69	7.38
Total (Female)	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-9	29.57	36.29	30.69	38.16	28.00	33.78
10-14	13.72	8.76	11.70	8.32	16.54	9.36
15-19	11.46	8.42	10.58	8.10	12.68	8.85
20-24	8.52	8.04	8.81	8.12	8.11	7.93
25-44	23.03	24.31	25.35	24.13	19.80	24.55
45-59	8.90	8.66	8.70	8.32	9.19	9.12
60 & over	4.80	5.52	4.17	4.86	5.68	6.14

was under 10 years of age as compared with 26.9 per cent in 1951. Thus in both the provinces much larger proportions of the population in 1961 were of school or pre-school age than in 1951. This indicates how striking will be the "natural increase" in younger portion of the labour force as well as the rise in school enrolment over the next ten years. This will need a rapid pace of economic development of the country to feed as well as to provide employment to the increasing number.

On the other hand the age group 10-19 declined substantially from 25.1 per cent in 1951 to 17.6 per cent in 1961. In fact, the decrease is so great that population in this age group in 1961 was actually less than 1951 population in the age group by as many as 2.4 million persons. While studying this trend it may

again be recalled that the 1951 age data when taken for the country as a whole, was considered to have been reasonably accurately reported only by four broad age groups viz., 0-9 years, 10-19, 20-29 and 30 & over. The age group 10-19 years as reported in the 1951 Census showed a heaping, probably more at the cost of the next higher age group. This can be seen from the fact that the number of children in the age group 0-9 was 20.7 million as against 18.39 million persons in the age group 10-19, i.e., a difference of 2.3 million. Whereas the next higher age group 20-29 had a population of 11.38 million i.e., a decrease of 7.0 million. Therefore, the shrinkage in the age group 10-19 for the country as a whole from the corresponding figure in 1951 cannot be taken as a correct measure of the trend. But the age group 0-9 years was considered to have been reasonably accurately

reported in the 1951 Census. The population in this age group has moved to the next ten years age group 10-19 in the 1961 Census with a decrease of 23.2 per cent from 1951. This shows a high rate of mortality for this group including infant mortality. The corresponding decrease in East and West Pakistan was 30.8 per cent and 12.1 per cent respectively. The surprising shrinkage may have been caused by several factors. One forceful reason that may be put forward is the fact that the population in the age group 10-19 in 1961 which was in the age group 0-9 in 1951, was the product of one of the most turbulent decades in the history. Wartime mobilization, Bengal Famine and post-independence upheavals could well have direct effect on this population, through progressive migration involving separation of husbands and wives for extended time, under nourishment of families, etc. These major disturbances were perhaps important factors of lower proportion of population being in age group 0-9 in 1951 and may have further caused higher mortality rate then and even in the later years. However, misclassification of some of the persons in 10-14 age group into age group 5-9 in the 1961 Census is not completely ruled out. It is argued that enumerators were tempted to put uncertain cases of 10-14 age group into 5-9 group by the mere fact that for all persons 10 years and over they had to turn the page of the schedule and ask a number of extra questions on economic characteristics etc., which they were not required to ask for children under 10 years of age. That some enumerators might have done so in order to lessen their burden and to quicken the pace of their work, while some other did so, indeliberately, is not a very remote possibility. The magnitude of such misclassification is a matter of conjecture but this is not a major factor in the case.

Besides, the 1951 data showed that the accuracy of reporting differed in certain Divisions of West Pakistan. The data reported for Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions was considered to have been reasonably accurately reported in ten year age groups, except for the age groups 10-19 and 20-29 which were combined in the table published in the 1951 Census volume No. 6. The 1951 data for Quetta and Kalat Divisions was considered reasonably accurate in ten year age groups. The population of Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions taken together showed a change of 15 per cent in the 10-19 age group from 1951 to 1961. The decrease in the number of persons under 10 years of age in the 1951 Census, who are now in the next age group 10-19 was 2,95,108 in those Divisions. This comparison, however, ignores an addition of 71,318 persons in the total population of these Divisions caused by transfer of two tehsils from Quetta Division

and the reduction of 11,520 persons due to transfer of 37 villages from Hyderabad Division to Karachi Division. The net effect of these changes is an addition of 59,798 in the 1951 population which has not been considered in the above comparison as their separate age break up is not available. But this being a small factor it would not affect the above observations.

When the district-wise data for Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions is examined, it is found that the number of persons in the age group 10-19 has increased in 1961 as compared to those in 1951 in the districts of Hyderabad, Khairpur, Thatta, Dadu and Larkana. Similarly in Quetta Division, for which the 1951 age data was considered to have been reasonably accurate in ten year age groups, the decrease in the number of persons in the age group 10-19 is from 1,17,000 in 1951 to 1,14,000 in 1961 *i.e.*, about 2.3 percent only. These factors point out the need for a careful and detailed analysis of the phenomenon regarding the overall decrease in the number and proportion of persons recorded in the age group 10-19 of the country's population.

However, the extent to which the decrease in the age group 10-19 has been real, taking into consideration the survival of 1951 age cohort 0-9, it is likely to have long-range repercussions as this is the age group, especially for the female population, which is supposed to contribute most to the increase in population during the next decade through marriage and reproduction. The decrease in the 10-19 age group is much greater in West Pakistan than in East Pakistan. However, there was a sharper fall in East Pakistan in the proportion of population at working ages 10-59 where the proportion decreased from 66.1 per cent in 1951 to 57.8 per cent in 1961. In West Pakistan the decline was from 67.4 per cent in 1951 to 60.3 per cent in 1961.

The proportion of older persons *i.e.*, those aged 60 years and over, in the population rose remarkably in both the provinces over the period 1951-1961. The rise was especially marked in West Pakistan, the percentage of population 60 years and over, rising from 5.7 per cent of the total population to 6.9 per cent.

Marked differences in age composition as between rural and urban areas result from population movements from villages to towns and cities, as well as from the concentration of refugees from India in towns and cities. The differences are seen clearly when comparison is made of the distribution of the population in rural areas on the one hand and urban areas on other (Statement 3.5). The 1961 Census statistics

STATEMENT 3.4

Percentage Variation in Population¹ by Age Group, for Pakistan and Provinces, 1951 and 1961.

Age Group	Pakistan		
	1951	1961	Percentage variation
All ages ¹	7,29,93,118	9,02,82,674	23.69
0—9	2,07,04,157	3,17,23,172	53.22
10—14	1,03,74,790	84,55,346	—18.50
15—19	79,23,375	74,38,928	— 6.11
20—24	59,92,428	68,96,425	15.09
25—29	53,90,229	70,42,659	33.66
30—44	1,19,91,257	1,49,44,826	24.63
45—59	69,92,672	83,94,497	20.05
60 & over	36,24,210	53,86,821	48.63
0—9 + 60 & over	2,43,28,367	3,71,09,993	52.54

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis and population of Agencies, Added and Special Areas of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan. Also excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Balistan, Junagadh and Manavadar and Pakistan enclaves in India.

STATEMENT 3.5

Numerical and Percentage Distribution by Age Group of the Population Classified According to Sex for Rural and Urban, Pakistan, 1961.

Locality and Sex		Numerical Distribution by Age			
		Total	0—9	10—24	25—44
All Area	Both Sexes	9,02,82,674	3,17,23,172	2,27,90,699	2,19,87,485
	Male	4,75,16,890	1,62,04,557	1,20,05,772	1,15,89,852
	Female	4,27,65,784	1,55,18,615	1,07,84,927	1,03,97,633
Rural	Both Sexes	7,80,27,944	2,79,65,603	1,91,32,761	1,88,33,819
	Male	4,06,14,764	1,42,59,104	99,16,141	67,20,582
	Female	3,74,13,180	1,37,06,499	92,16,620	91,13,237
Urban	Both Sexes	1,22,54,730	37,57,569	36,57,938	31,53,666
	Male	69,02,126	19,54,53	20,89,631	18,69,270
	Female	53,52,604	18,12,116	15,68,307	12,84,396

STATEMENT 3.4

Percentage Variation in Population¹ by Age Group, for Pakistan and Provinces, 1951 and 1961.

East Pakistan			West Pakistan		
1951	1961	Percentage variation	1951	1961	Percentage variation
4,19,32,329	5,08,40,235	21.24	3,10,60,789	3,94,42,439	26.98
1,23,55,759	1,87,93,672	52.10	83,48,398	1,29,29,500	54.87
52,95,138	46,46,884	-12.24	50,79,652	38,08,462	-25.03
41,77,816	39,05,471	- 6.52	37,45,559	35,33,457	-5.66
34,74,765	38,13,180	9.74	25,17,663	30,83,245	22.46
33,67,375	40,00,180	18.79	20,22,854	30,42,479	50.41
73,74,474	84,17,499	14.14	46,16,783	65,27,327	41.38
40,29,590	46,10,461	14.42	29,63,082	37,84,036	27.71
18,57,412	26,52,888	42.83	17,66,798	27,33,933	54.74
1,42,13,171	2,14,46,560	50.89	1,01,15,196	1,56,63,433	54.85

STATEMENT 3.5

Numerical and Percentage Distribution by Age Group of the Population Classified According to Sex for Rural and Urban, Pakistan, 1961.

Group		Percentage Distribution by Age Group					
45-59	60 & over	Total	0-9	10-24	25-44	45-59	60 & over
83,91,497	53,86,821	100	35.14	25.24	24.35	9.30	5.97
46,91,261	30,25,448	100	34.10	25.27	24.39	9.87	6.37
37,03,236	23,61,373	100	36.29	25.22	24.31	8.66	5.52
73,42,609	47,53,152	100	35.84	24.52	24.14	9.41	6.09
40,58,957	26,59,980	100	35.11	24.42	23.93	9.99	6.55
32,83,652	20,93,172	100	36.64	24.63	24.36	8.78	5.59
10,51,888	6,33,669	100	30.66	29.85	25.73	8.58	5.17
6,32,304	3,65,468	100	28.19	30.28	27.08	9.16	5.30
4,19,584	2,68,201	100	33.85	29.40	24.00	7.84	100.01

reveal that 35.8 per cent of the population living in villages were children under 10 years of age, whereas 30.7 per cent of the urban population was in this dependent age group.

An examination of Statement 3.5 shows that the important working age groups 10-24 and 25-44 constituted a considerably larger proportion of the urban than of the rural population at the 1961 Census. The population in this age group living in urban areas no doubt contains substantial elements of migrants from rural areas, as well as of post-partition immigrants from India. In January 1961, 29.9 per cent of the urban population of Pakistan were between 10-24 years of age, as compared with 24.5 per cent of the rural population. Throughout the whole working age period from 10 to 59 years, males out-numbered females to a greater extent in urban areas than in rural areas. There were 2,36,95,680 males in this working age group living in rural areas in January 1961 or 2,08,171 more than the number of females, while in urban areas there were 45,91,205 males in the above working age group or 13,18,918 more than the number of females. These figures give some indication of the scale of the influx of males from

rural to urban areas where employment opportunities are more attractive for them than in rural areas. In respect of the retirement age group, *i.e.*, 60 years and over, the proportion of this age group in the total population was slightly larger in rural than in urban areas.

Children under working age are relatively fewer in big cities than in overall urban areas. Between individual cities there were also some appreciable differences. The average proportion of children under 10 years of age for all urban areas was 30.7 percent but only one of the large urban centres, Lahore, has a larger proportion than the urban average (Statement 3.6).

The age group accounting for new entrants to the labour force and for a substantial number of marriages, *i.e.*, 10-24 group, varied very little, as between the big cities in its relative size in the total population. All the cities in Statement 3.6 had between 31 and 32 percent of their population in this age group, compared with the corresponding percentage of 29.9 for all urban areas.

STATEMENT 3.6

Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Population¹ by Specified Age Group, for Karachi, Lahore, Dacca, Chittagong and Rawalpindi

Age Group	Karachi		Lahore		Dacca		Chittagong		Rawalpindi	
	Number	P.C	Number	P.C	Number	P.C	Number	P.C	Number	P.C
All Ages	19,12,598	100	12,96,477	100	5,56,712	100	3,64,205	100	3,40,175	100
0-9	5,69,665	29.78	4,01,347	30.96	1,68,372	30.24	94,233	25.87	98,055	28.83
10-24	5,99,290	31.33	4,02,220	31.02	1,75,986	31.61	1,15,259	31.65	1,07,811	31.69
25-44	5,14,376	26.89	3,17,358	24.48	1,56,554	28.12	1,14,533	31.45	93,392	27.45
45-59	1,48,217	7.75	1,07,984	8.33	38,235	6.87	29,003	7.96	28,466	8.37
60 & over	81,050	4.24	67,568	5.21	17,565	3.16	11,177	3.07	12,451	3.66

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis.

3.4 SEX RATIO.

The large scale redistribution of population in Pakistan which has been marked in the last two decades has served as an important factor in altering not only the size and the rate of growth of local population but also its sex ratio. Since migration tends to be selective with respect to age, sex and various other characteristics of population such drastic shifts in population distribution as were observed in Pakistan in recent years are bound to intensify the structural differences among local population.

As shown in Statement 3.7 the sex ratio calculated as number of men to 100 women for Pakistan as a whole was 111 in the 1961 Census. For the two provinces, the sex ratio was 108 for East Pakistan and 115 for West Pakistan. Thus there were more males per 100 females in West Pakistan than in East Pakistan.

Comparing the sex ratio of rural and urban areas it will be found that in rural areas of Pakistan there

were 109 males to 100 females compared to 129 in urban areas.

Within each of the two provinces the proportion of males in urban localities is higher than in rural areas. The difference is marked in East Pakistan. This large excess of males in urban population is mainly due to the fact that there are more opportunities of employment in urban areas, which attract a flow of male earners who leave families behind at least temporarily.

Since 1951, the proportion of female population has shown some increase. The sex ratio has declined in both the rural and urban areas of the two provinces and for Pakistan as a whole. There could be several factors responsible for this decrease in sex ratio. One, which has operational rather than real significance, could be reflection of more thorough coverage of females in the enumeration of the 1961 population. Another hopeful possibility is, better medical care and nutrition available

STATEMENT 3.7

Distribution by Sex and Sex Ratio of Population for Pakistan and Provinces - Rural and Urban, 1951-1961

Locality	1961 ¹			1951 ²		
	Male (000's)	Female (000's)	Males per 100 Females	Male (000's)	Female (000's)	Males 100 per Female
PAKISTAN	4,93,09	4,44,12	111	4,02,09	3,56,33	113
Rural	4,23,84	3,90,41	109	3,57,15	3,22,63	111
Urban	69,25	53,71	129	44,94	33,70	133
East Pakistan	2,63,49	2,44,91	108	2,20,39	2,00,24	110
Rural	2,47,98	2,34,01	106	2,09,30	1,92,88	109
Urban	15,51	10,90	142	11,09	7,36	151
West Pakistan	2,29,60	1,99,21	115	1,81,70	1,56,09	116
Rural	1,75,86	1,56,40	112	1,47,85	1,29,75	114
Urban	53,74	42,81	126	33,85	26,34	129

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis. ² Includes non-Pakistanis.

to mothers and their girl babies is being reflected in increased survival rate for females.

Sex ratio for infants shows that at least in the recent years there has been very little difference between the number of children born by sexes (Statement 3.8). There were 101 male infants in Pakistan as against 100 female infants. In East Pakistan, there has been a larger number of female infants than male infants. The conditions are not very different in the age group 1-4. However, the situation changes in the higher age groups. In the age group 10-14, in both wings of the country, the sex ratio is high being 128 for

East Pakistan and 123 for West Pakistan.

Among the cities, the highest sex ratio of 188 males per 100 females was recorded in Chittagong followed by 178 in Khulna and 169 in Narayanganj (Statement 3.9). In West Pakistan, Quetta had the highest sex ratio of 156. Out of the 16 cities having population 100,000 and over nine had sex ratios higher than the average for urban areas (129). All the four cities of East Pakistan had significantly high sex ratios. In West Pakistan, where urban sex ratio is 126 against 112 for rural, four cities out of twelve had sex ratios lower than the provincial urban average.

STATEMENT 3.8

Sex Ratio by Age Group, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961

Age group	Sex Ratio		
	Pakistan	East Paiktan	West Pa'kistan
All Ages	111.1	107.7	115.8
Under 1 year	101.3	99.9	103.0
1-4	100.3	97.4	104.9
5-9	108.4	104.5	114.6
10-14	125.6	127.7	122.6
15-19	106.6	96.9	118.5
20-24	100.6	91.8	112.9
25-29	103.9	100.2	109.0
30-34	110.1	109.4	110.7
35-39	121.3	124.2	117.5
40-44	115.6	112.6	119.5
45-49	126.2	126.7	125.5
50-54	123.3	118.3	129.6
55-59	133.9	140.5	125.7
60 & Over	128.1	122.9	133.4

STATEMENT 3.9

Sex Ratio for Cities, 1941, 1951 & 1961

City	1941 ¹	1951 ¹	1961 ²
	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio
Karachi	136	135	132
Lahore	168	129	126
Dacca	137	159	150
Hyderabad	123	121	128
Lyallpur	158	124	129
Chittagong	139	179	188
Multan	125	122	125
Rawalpindi	179	155	135
Peshawar	162	143	136
Gujranwala	126	117 ³	119
Sialkot	135	133 ³	118
Narayanganj	176	182	169
Sargodha	147	124	130
Khulna	163	161	178
Quetta	301	191	156
Sukkur	130	130	120

1. Includes non-Pakistanis.
2. Excludes non-Pakistanis.
3. Including population of Refugee Camp.

3.5. MARITAL STATUS

As a rule all population below 10 years of age has been treated as never married or single. This discussion about marital status will, therefore, be limited to 5,85,59,502 persons who were of age 10 years or more. Statement 3.10 shows distribution of this population by marital status by sex for Pakistan and Provinces. There were 1,53,06,031 persons who were single. They formed 26.14 per cent of the total population of age 10 years & over. Married persons were 64.05 per cent of this population whereas 9.37 per cent were widowed and 0.45 per cent divorced.

In East Pakistan the proportion of single persons was lower than the national average with 72,47,690 persons who formed 22.62 per cent of the total population of East Pakistan aged ten years & over. The proportion of married persons was, however, higher than the national average and they were 66.61 per cent of the total population. The percentages of widowed and divorced were also higher and they were 10.22 per cent and 0.55 per cent of the population respectively.

West Pakistan on the other hand, had a higher proportion of single persons than East Pakistan. They formed 30.39 per cent of the population aged 10 years & over. Married persons were 60.95 per cent of this population. This proportion is lower than that of East Pakistan. Number of widowed and divorced was 22,10,189 and 85,814 respectively *i.e.*, 8.34 per cent and 0.32 per cent respectively.

Comparing the male and female marital status, males were far more numerous in 'single' category than females. The difference is well-marked in East Pakistan where proportion of female singles is as low as 10.48 per cent of total female population aged 10 years & over. It is also interesting to note that there were over sixty thousand more married females than married males in Pakistan. Bulk of this excess, nearly 52 thousand was recorded in East Pakistan and the remaining in West Pakistan. This should not be taken as an indication of the extent of polygamy in Pakistan since many other factors are involved. A large number of Pakistani male citizens, especially from East Pakistan are serving or carrying on business in other countries

STATEMENT 3.10

Percentage Distribution of Population 10 Years and Over by Marital Status, by Sex, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961.

Locality & Sex	Population Aged 10 years & over									
	Total		Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
PAKISTAN										
Both Sexes	5,85,59,502	100	1,53,06,031	26.14	3,75,06,278	64.05	54,85,459	9.37	2,61,735	0.45
Male	3,13,12,333	100	1,10,64,894	35.34	1,87,23,220	59.78	14,30,135	4.57	94,084	0.30
Female	2,72,47,169	100	42,41,137	15.46	1,87,83,058	69.11	40,55,324	14.81	1,67,650	0.62
East Pakistan										
Both Sexes	3,20,46,563	100	72,47,690	22.62	2,13,47,683	66.61	32,75,270	10.22	1,75,920	0.55
Male	1,69,00,392	100	56,59,685	33.49	1,06,47,618	63.00	5,40,233	3.20	52,856	0.31
Female	1,51,46,171	100	15,88,005	10.48	1,07,00,065	70.65	27,35,037	18.06	1,23,064	0.81
West Pakistan										
Both Sexes	2,65,12,939	100	80,58,341	30.39	1,61,58,595	60.95	22,10,189	8.34	85,814	0.32
Male	1,44,11,941	100	54,05,209	37.51	80,75,602	56.03	8,89,902	6.17	41,228	0.29
Female	1,21,00,998	100	26,53,132	21.92	80,82,993	66.80	13,20,287	10.91	44,586	0.37

such as United Kingdom and Persian Gulf Sheikdoms as also serving on the merchant navies of many countries. These persons usually leave their families behind.

Considerable disparity between the number of widowed males and females especially in East Pakistan indicates that widowed females generally prefer not to re-marry whereas males do so more often. There is little disparity in West Pakistan between divorced males and females, while in East Pakistan, the difference is considerable. Statement 3.11 shows that in rural areas larger proportion of women were married whereas in urban areas the proportion of single males was considerably larger. This is due to the fact that a large number of males coming from rural areas for employment in urban areas postpone marriage and family formation.

Figures 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 present the numerical distribution of population by marital status by age groups and sex, 1961, respectively for Pakistan and for the two Provinces.

Percentage distribution of population of age 10 years & over is given in Statement 3.12 by marital status and age groups by sex. Figures 3.7 and 3.8 depict the composition of each age group by marital status.

It will be seen that, as expected, females marry at younger age than males. Most of the females are married before they reach the age of 20 years. In the female age group 10-14 the proportion of married is as much as 22.02 per cent. This proportion rises to 73.01 per cent in the age group 15-19. In the age group 20-24 as many as 91.63 per cent of females are

STATEMENT 3.11

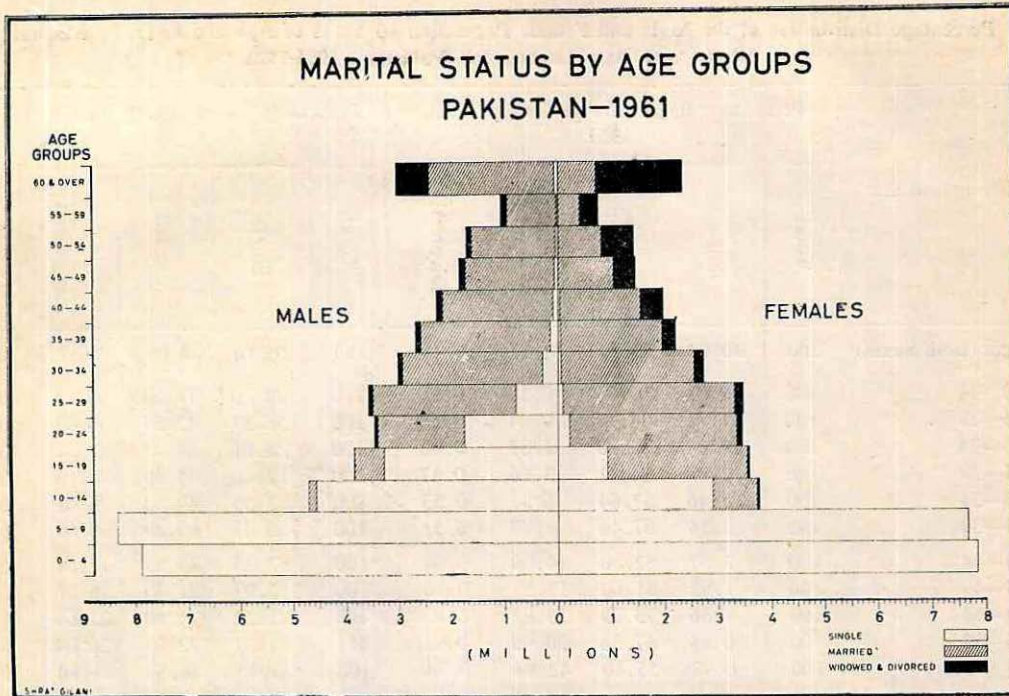
Distribution of Population by Sex and Marital Status in Rural and Urban Areas, Pakistan, 1961

Sex and Marital Status	Number			Per cent		
	All Area	Urban	Rural	All Area	Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	9,02,82,674	1,22,54,730	7,80,27,944	100	100	100
Single	4,70,29,203	67,06,073	4,03,23,130	52.90	54.72	51.68
<i>Under 10 years</i>	3,17,23,172	37,57,569	2,79,65,603	35.14	30.66	35.84
<i>10 years & above</i>	1,53,06,031	29,48,504	1,23,57,527	16.95	24.06	15.84
Married	3,75,06,278	48,89,902	3,26,16,376	41.54	39.90	41.80
Widowed	54,85,459	6,28,483	48,56,976	6.08	5.13	6.22
Divorced	2,61,734	30,272	2,31,462	.29	.25	.30
Male	4,75,16,890	69,02,126	4,06,14,764	100	100	100
Single	2,72,69,451	39,99,609	2,32,69,842	57.39	57.95	57.29
<i>Under 10 years</i>	1,62,04,557	19,45,453	1,42,59,103	34.10	28.19	35.11
<i>10 years & above</i>	1,10,64,894	20,54,156	90,10,739	23.29	29.76	22.18
Married	1,87,23,220	26,58,113	1,60,65,107	39.40	38.51	39.56
Widowed	14,30,135	2,33,119	11,97,016	3.01	3.38	2.95
Divorced	94,084	11,285	82,799	.20	.16	.20
Female	4,27,65,784	53,52,604	3,74,13,180	100	100	100
Single	1,97,59,752	27,06,464	1,70,53,288	46.21	50.56	45.58
<i>Under 10 years</i>	1,55,18,615	18,12,116	1,37,06,499	36.29	33.85	36.64
<i>10 years & above</i>	42,41,137	8,94,348	33,46,789	9.92	16.71	8.94
Married	1,87,83,058	22,31,789	1,65,51,269	43.92	41.70	44.24
Widowed	40,55,324	3,95,364	36,59,960	9.48	7.39	9.78
Divorced	1,67,650	18,987	1,48,663	.39	.35	.40

STATEMENT 3.12

Percentage Distribution of the Male and Female Population 10 Years of Age and Over, by Marital Status and Age Group, for Pakistan, 1951-1961

Age Group and Sex	Percentage Based on Age Group Total, 1951					Percentage Based on Age Group Total, 1961				
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
All Ages (Both Sexes)	100	30.92	59.75	8.17	0.46	100	26.14	64.05	9.37	0.45
10-14	100	89.03	10.68	0.18	0.11	100	88.20	11.53	0.11	0.16
15-19	100	51.86	46.94	0.84	0.36	100	56.57	42.54	0.43	0.47
20-24	100	27.04	70.70	1.87	0.40	100	28.61	69.33	1.51	0.55
25-29	100	11.05	84.81	3.66	0.47	100	12.40	84.38	2.66	0.57
30-34	100	5.46	87.64	6.37	0.53	100	5.55	89.52	4.41	0.52
35-39	100	3.16	87.46	8.87	0.51	100	3.45	89.39	6.69	0.47
40-44	100	2.57	82.80	14.00	0.64	100	2.35	84.51	12.64	0.51
45-49	100	1.95	81.60	15.55	0.90	100	1.97	81.49	16.06	0.48
50-54	100	1.56	73.79	23.82	0.83	100	1.52	74.40	23.64	0.43
55-59	100	0.86	67.36	30.98	0.81	100	1.51	72.01	26.04	0.43
60 & over	100	0.93	55.40	42.94	0.74	100	1.15	56.59	41.84	0.42
All Ages (Male)	100	38.49	56.38	4.75	0.37	100	35.34	59.78	4.57	0.30
10-14	100	95.35	4.55	0.09	0.02	100	96.76	3.17	0.05	0.01
15-19	100	76.24	23.06	0.55	0.15	100	85.71	13.95	0.26	0.08
20-24	100	44.39	53.85	1.49	0.28	100	51.23	47.17	1.27	0.34
25-29	100	18.23	78.88	2.49	0.40	100	21.97	75.38	2.18	0.48
30-34	100	8.62	87.47	3.44	0.46	100	9.19	87.49	2.87	0.45
35-39	100	4.59	90.99	4.00	0.43	100	5.23	90.99	3.39	0.39
40-44	100	3.75	90.26	5.47	0.52	100	3.48	90.67	5.45	0.40
45-49	100	2.57	89.74	6.81	0.88	100	2.78	90.41	6.42	0.39
50-55	100	2.12	87.68	9.62	0.58	100	2.22	88.93	8.51	0.34
55-59	100	1.05	81.35	17.77	0.84	100	0.03	87.51	10.12	0.35
60 & over	100	1.23	71.84	26.13	0.79	100	1.60	77.67	20.35	0.38
All Ages (Female)	100	22.11	63.66	13.65	0.57	100	15.46	69.11	14.81	0.62
10-14	100	81.42	18.06	0.29	0.23	100	77.45	22.02	0.17	0.35
15-19	100	27.11	71.19	1.14	0.56	100	25.50	73.01	0.61	0.88
20-24	100	8.84	88.38	2.27	0.52	100	5.85	91.63	1.76	0.76
25-29	100	2.94	91.52	4.99	0.55	100	2.45	93.73	3.15	0.66
30-34	100	1.69	87.84	9.86	0.61	100	1.54	91.77	6.11	0.59
35-39	100	1.36	83.02	15.00	0.62	100	1.28	87.44	10.70	0.57
40-44	100	1.08	73.46	24.68	0.78	100	1.04	77.39	20.95	0.63
45-49	100	1.09	70.32	27.68	0.91	100	0.95	70.23	28.23	0.58
50-54	100	0.87	56.36	41.63	1.15	100	0.66	56.48	42.30	0.55
55-59	100	0.63	50.66	47.93	0.78	100	0.82	51.28	47.35	0.55
60 & over	100	0.57	35.68	63.08	0.67	100	0.59	29.57	69.37	0.47



married and the marriages of another 2.52 per cent had already been culminated in widowhood or divorce. This figure being net as some of these may have remarried. On the other hand, the proportion of married males reaches these percentages not until the ages 35-39 have been reached. A major factor for this late marriage of males is the fact that they have to get established economically before becoming sufficiently eligible for marriage. Another factor could also be the higher sex ratio prevalent in Pakistan. It is also known that males generally marry females of younger age than their's.

It will be seen that within individual age groups, proportions of married males have changed little since 1951 whereas there have been increases in proportion of married females in younger age groups.

Widowed persons form a large proportion of older age groups as expected but the proportion is rather high among the females. Whereas only 20.35 per cent of males were widowed in the age group 60 & over as many as 69.37 per cent of females in the same group had been widowed. This is partly due to the fact that fewer widows remarry than widowers. Moreover, women, being younger than husbands, are likely to outlive them. The proportion of "divorced" is statistically insignificant.

Statement 3.13 shows numerical and percentage variation of various marital status groups for all population including those below ten years of age between 1951 and 1961. The largest gain in percentage is in the "single" group chiefly because of the 53.22 per cent increase in the size of age group below 10 years. Actually the number of single persons aged 10 years and above decreased by about 5.33 per cent since 1951, the major contributing factor being the overall decrease in the age group 10-19. Number of married persons recorded a net increase of 20.05 per cent over 1951 figure. This is a significant increase if we compare it with net increase of about 10 per cent in the number of married persons in the age group 10-19 since 1951 and also consider the net decrease in the total population in age group 10-19 during the last decade. The percentage increase in the married persons is a little higher for females than for males.

Statement 3.14 shows the percentage distribution of each of the marital status groups by age group and sex. Figure 3.7 depicts graphically the percentage distribution of each of the marital status groups by age group and sex, 1961, for Pakistan.

The proportion of "married" in the population aged 10 years and over in 1961 decreased from that in 1951 upto age 24 but increased thereafter. This

Fig. 3.5

MARITAL STATUS BY AGE GROUPS 1961

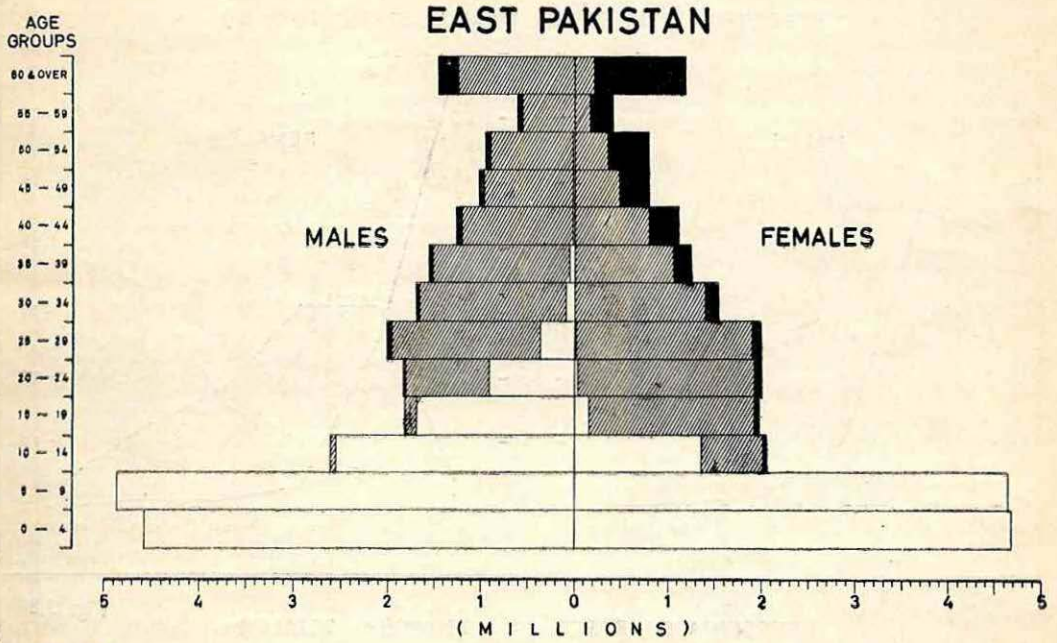


Fig. 3.6

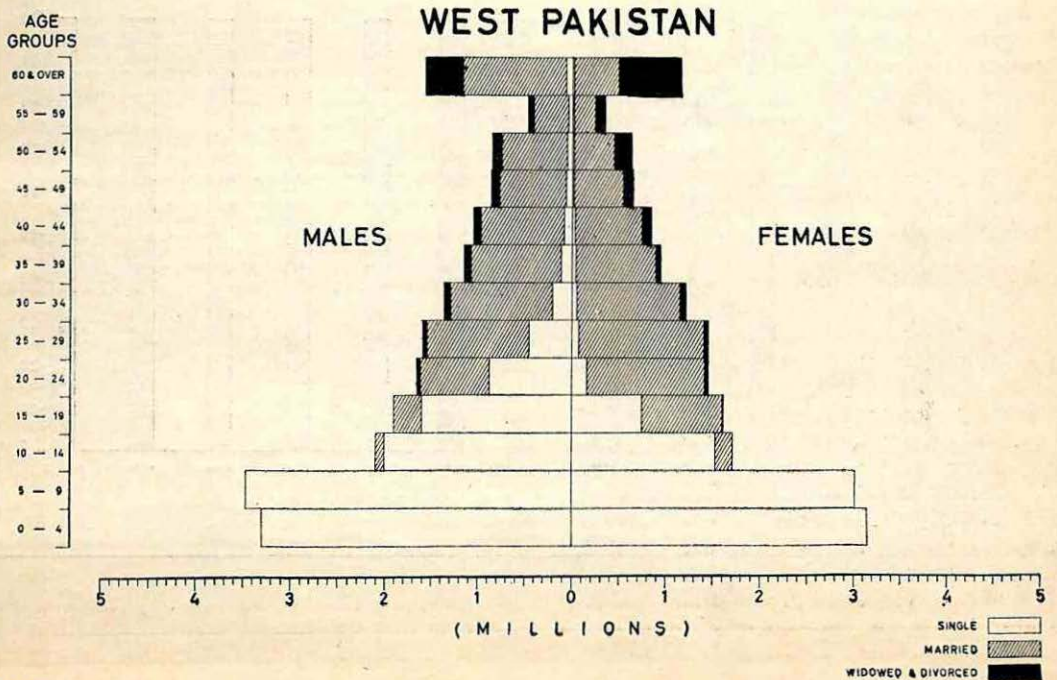


Fig. 3.7

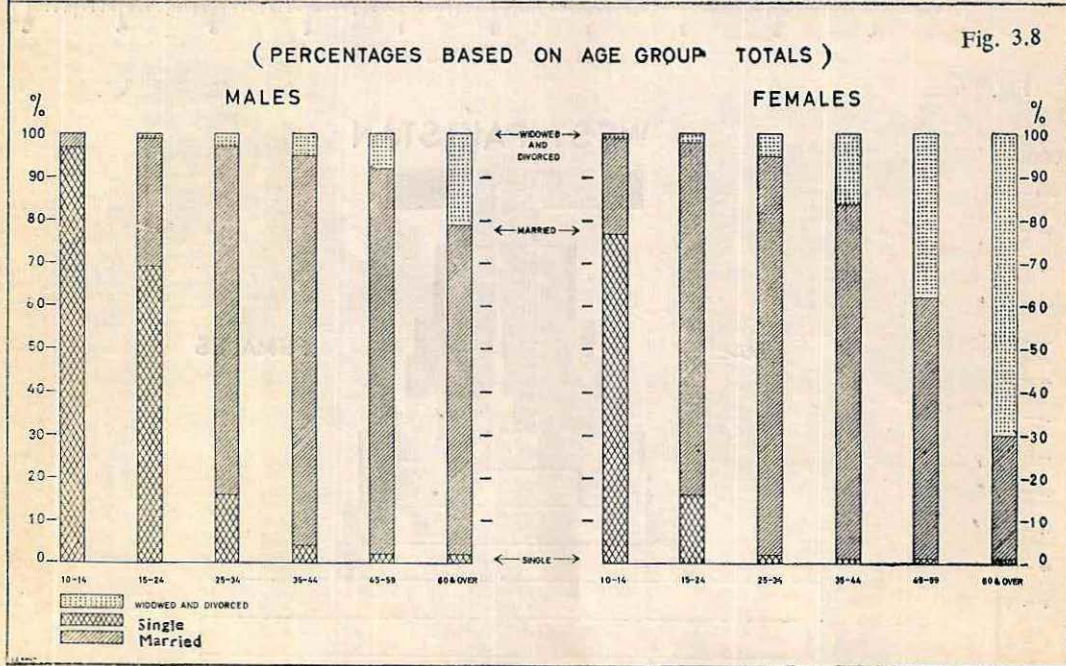
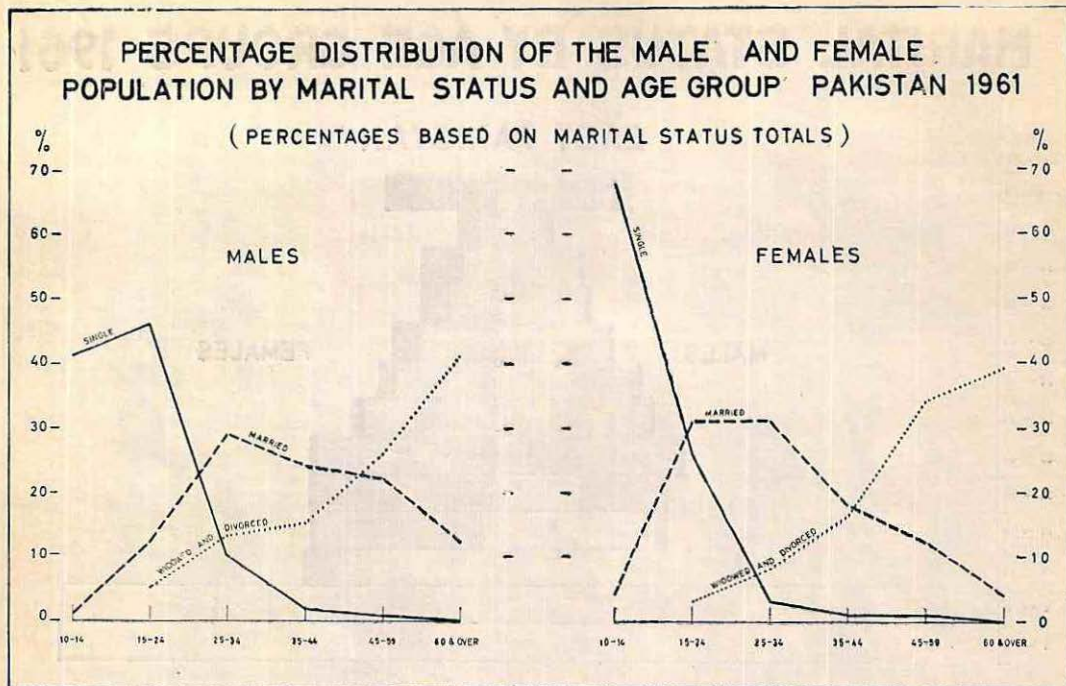


Fig. 3.8

STATEMENT 3.13

Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Male and Female Population by Marital Status, Pakistan
1951-1961

(—) indicates decrease

Sex and Marital Status	Numerical Distribution		Percentage Distribution		Variation 1951—1961	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	Numerical	Per cent
Both Sexes	7,29,93,118	9,02,82,674	100	100	1,72,89,556	23.69
Single ¹	3,68,72,098	4,70,29,203	50.51	52.09	1,01,57,105	27.55
<i>Under 10 years</i>	<i>2,07,04,157</i>	<i>2,17,23,172</i>	<i>28.36</i>	<i>35.14</i>	<i>1,10,19,015</i>	<i>53.22</i>
<i>10 years & over</i>	<i>1,61,67,941</i>	<i>1,53,06,031</i>	<i>22.15</i>	<i>16.95</i>	<i>(—)8,61,910</i>	<i>(—)5.33</i>
Married	3,12,42,732	3,75,06,278	42.80	41.54	62,63,546	20.05
Widowed	46,36,852	54,85,459	6.35	6.08	8,48,607	18.03
Divorced	2,41,436	2,61,734	0.33	0.29	20,298	8.41
Male	3,86,70,927	4,75,16,890	100	100	88,45,963	22.87
Single ¹	2,13,78,971	2,72,69,451	55.28	57.39	58,90,480	27.55
<i>Under 10 years</i>	<i>1,05,56,974</i>	<i>1,62,04,557</i>	<i>27.30</i>	<i>34.10</i>	<i>56,47,583</i>	<i>53.50</i>
<i>10 years & over</i>	<i>1,08,21,997</i>	<i>1,10,64,894</i>	<i>27.98</i>	<i>23.29</i>	<i>2,42,897</i>	<i>2.24</i>
Married	1,58,52,050	1,87,23,220	40.99	39.40	28,71,170	18.11
Widowed	13,36,699	14,30,135	3.46	3.01	93,436	6.99
Divorced	1,03,207	94,084	0.27	0.20	(—)9,123	(—)8.84
Female	3,43,22,191	4,27,65,784	100	100	84,43,593	24.60
Single ¹	1,54,93,127	1,97,59,752	45.14	46.20	42,66,625	27.54
<i>Under 10 years</i>	<i>1,01,47,183</i>	<i>1,55,18,615</i>	<i>29.56</i>	<i>36.29</i>	<i>53,71,432</i>	<i>52.94</i>
<i>10 years & over</i>	<i>53,45,944</i>	<i>42,41,137</i>	<i>15.58</i>	<i>9.92</i>	<i>(—)11,04,807</i>	<i>(—)20.67</i>
Married	1,53,90,682	1,87,83,058	44.84	43.92	33,92,376	20.04
Widowed	33,00,153	40,55,324	9.62	9.48	7,55,171	22.88
Divorced	1,38,229	1,67,650	0.40	0.39	29,421	21.28

¹ All persons under 10 years are treated as "SINGLE".

STATEMENT 3.14

Percentage Distribution of the Male and Female Population 10 Years of Age and Over by Marital Status and Age Group for Pakistan, 1951 and 1961

Age Group and Sex	Percentage Based on Marital Status Group Totals, 1951					Percentage Based on Marital Status Group Totals, 1961				
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
All Ages (Both Sexes)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10—14	19.84	57.13	3.55	0.41	4.79	14.44	48.72	2.60	0.17	5.31
15—19	15.15	25.41	11.90	1.44	11.66	12.70	27.49	8.44	0.58	13.32
20—24	11.46	10.02	13.56	2.41	9.81	11.78	12.89	12.75	1.90	14.47
25—29	10.31	3.69	14.63	4.26	10.45	12.03	5.70	15.84	3.41	15.28
30—34	8.84	1.56	12.97	6.35	10.14	9.85	2.09	13.77	4.64	11.37
35—39	7.37	0.75	10.79	7.37	8.18	8.36	1.11	11.67	5.97	8.87
40—44	6.72	0.56	9.32	10.61	9.25	7.31	0.66	9.64	9.86	8.25
45—49	5.15	0.32	7.06	9.04	10.00	5.69	0.43	7.24	9.75	6.06
50—54	5.16	0.26	6.37	13.85	9.30	5.49	0.32	6.37	13.85	5.33
55—59	3.06	0.08	3.45	10.70	5.39	3.16	0.18	3.55	8.79	3.06
60 & Over	6.93	0.21	6.43	33.56	11.04	9.20	0.41	8.13	41.09	8.68
All Ages (Male)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10—14	20.15	49.91	1.63	0.38	0.86	15.04	41.17	0.80	0.81	0.71
15—19	14.20	28.12	5.81	1.64	5.76	12.26	29.73	2.86	0.69	3.21
20—24	10.91	12.58	10.42	3.41	8.20	11.05	16.02	8.72	3.07	12.38
25—29	10.17	4.82	14.23	5.33	11.04	11.46	7.12	14.45	5.47	18.12
30—34	8.95	2.01	13.88	6.48	11.32	9.66	2.51	14.13	6.07	14.44
35—39	7.63	0.91	12.32	6.41	8.84	8.57	1.27	13.04	6.36	11.19
40—44	6.95	0.68	11.13	8.01	9.86	7.33	0.72	11.11	8.74	9.73
45—49	5.60	0.37	8.86	7.97	13.41	5.93	0.47	8.97	8.34	7.67
50—54	5.34	0.29	8.30	10.80	8.44	5.67	0.36	8.43	10.56	6.37
55—59	3.10	0.08	4.47	10.93	7.11	3.38	0.19	4.95	7.49	3.89
60 & Over	7.03	0.23	8.95	38.63	15.18	9.66	0.44	12.55	43.05	12.29
All Ages (Female)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10—14	19.48	71.73	5.53	0.42	7.72	13.75	68.43	4.39	0.16	7.88
15—19	16.28	19.94	18.19	1.36	16.07	13.21	21.64	14.00	0.54	19.00
20—24	12.10	4.83	16.80	2.01	11.02	12.61	4.74	16.77	1.49	15.64
25—29	10.47	1.39	15.05	3.83	10.01	12.68	2.00	17.24	2.69	13.66
30—34	8.72	0.67	12.03	6.29	9.25	10.08	1.00	13.42	4.14	9.64
35—39	7.06	0.43	9.21	7.76	7.69	8.12	0.67	10.30	5.84	7.58
40—44	6.45	0.32	7.45	11.66	8.78	7.28	0.49	8.17	10.25	7.43
45—49	4.67	0.23	5.16	9.47	7.46	5.40	0.33	5.51	10.25	5.16
50—54	4.95	0.19	4.38	15.08	9.94	5.28	0.22	4.33	15.01	4.76
55—59	3.02	0.09	2.40	10.61	4.10	2.91	0.15	2.16	9.24	2.60
60 & over	6.82	0.18	3.82	31.51	7.95	8.68	0.33	3.72	40.40	6.65

STATEMENT 3.15

Distribution of Population in Broad Age Groups and Main Religious Groups, Pakistan and Provinces, 1951—1961

Religion and Age Group	1961			1951			Percent Variation, 1951-61		
	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
ALL RELIGIONS									
All Ages	9,02,82,674	5,08,40,235	3,94,42,439	7,29,93,118	4,19,32,329	3,10,60,789	23.69	21.24	26.98
0—9	3,17,23,172	1,87,93,672	1,29,29,500	2,07,04,157	1,23,55,759	83,48,398	53.22	52.10	54.87
10—19	1,58,94,274	85,52,355	73,41,919	1,82,98,165	94,72,954	88,25,211	(-)13.14	(-)9.72	(-)16.81
20—39	2,46,05,882	1,38,63,555	1,07,42,327	1,98,59,105	1,21,22,895	77,36,210	23.92	14.36	38.86
40—59	1,26,72,525	69,77,765	56,94,760	1,05,07,481	61,23,309	43,84,172	20.60	13.95	29.89
60 & Over	53,86,821	26,52,888	27,33,933	36,24,210	18,57,412	17,66,798	48.63	42.83	54.74
MUSLIMS									
All Ages	7,91,18,695	4,08,90,481	3,82,28,214	6,23,16,951	3,22,26,639	3,00,90,312	26.96	26.88	27.04
0—9	2,79,12,293	1,53,75,213	1,25,37,080	1,77,90,163	97,24,086	80,66,077	56.90	58.11	55.43
10—19	1,39,27,861	68,25,957	71,01,904	1,58,75,429	73,12,853	85,62,576	(-)14.00	(-)6.66	(-)17.06
20—39	2,16,26,520	1,12,12,102	1,04,14,418	1,67,79,609	92,82,698	74,96,911	28.89	20.78	38.92
40—59	1,09,75,815	54,57,028	55,18,787	88,29,343	45,78,753	42,50,590	24.31	19.18	29.84
60 & Over	46,76,206	20,20,181	26,56,025	30,42,407	13,28,249	17,14,158	53.70	52.09	54.95
CASTE HINDUS									
All Ages	45,90,417	43,86,623	2,03,794	43,48,017	41,87,353	1,60,664	5.57	4.76	26.84
0—9	15,55,451	14,90,725	64,726	11,58,896	11,15,247	43,649	34.22	33.67	1.69
10—19	8,40,489	8,00,374	40,115	10,01,982	9,66,838	35,144	(-)16.12	(-)17.22	14.14
20—39	11,59,750	11,04,302	55,448	12,31,036	11,86,057	44,979	(-)5.79	(-)6.98	23.28
40—59	7,16,564	6,86,331	30,233	7,07,685	6,80,884	26,801	1.25	0.80	12.81
60 & Over	3,18,163	3,04,891	13,272	2,48,418	2,38,327	10,091	20.08	27.92	31.52
SCHEDULED CASTE									
All Ages	54,11,057	49,93,046	4,18,011	54,22,081	50,52,250	3,69,831	(-)0.20	(-)1.17	13.03
0—9	18,70,354	17,30,174	1,40,180	15,05,333	13,82,958	1,22,375	24.25	25.11	14.55
10—19	8,91,802	8,15,831	75,971	11,53,982	10,73,797	80,085	(-)22.72	(-)24.02	(-)5.14
20—39	15,01,550	13,86,683	1,14,867	16,27,624	15,23,610	1,04,114	(-)7.75	(-)8.99	10.33
40—59	8,18,941	7,56,971	61,970	8,44,077	7,97,512	46,565	(-)2.98	(-)5.08	33.08
60 & Over	3,28,410	3,03,387	25,023	2,91,065	2,74,373	16,692	12.83	10.57	49.91
OTHER RELIGIONS									
All Ages	11,62,505	5,70,085	5,92,420	9,06,069	4,66,087	4,39,982	28.30	22.31	34.65
0—9	3,85,074	1,97,560	1,87,514	2,49,765	1,33,468	1,16,297	54.17	48.02	61.24
10—19	2,34,122	1,10,193	1,23,929	2,66,772	1,19,366	1,47,406	(-)12.24	(-)7.68	(-)15.93
20—39	3,18,062	1,60,468	1,57,594	2,20,836	1,30,630	90,206	44.03	21.47	74.70
40—59	1,61,205	77,435	83,770	1,26,376	66,160	60,216	27.56	17.08	29.12
60 & Over	64,042	24,429	39,613	42,320	16,463	25,857	51.33	48.62	53.20

is true for both males and females, except females over 50 whose proportion decreased. This is due to larger number of widowed in the ages 50 and over.

3.6 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAIN RELIGIOUS GROUP.

Statement 3.15 shows the distribution of population in broad age groups, by sex and religious group for Pakistan and Provinces in 1951 and 1961. It also shows the variation during the decade.

3.7. DISABLED PERSONS BY AGE GROUP

In the 1961 Census, a question (No. 8) on physical disability was included in the schedule. Only three types of disability were specified on the schedule and a separate box was provided for each. The enumerators were instructed to ring round '1' under "blind" if a person is "totally blind", to ring round '2' for "Deaf and Dumb" and round '3' if "Crippled" The following

explanations were provided in the enumerator's booklet:—

"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 persons who is deaf but can speak, or dumb but can hear will not be counted as "Deaf and Dumb".

The data collected was classified according to three classes of disability and cross-classified by sex and broad age groups. This has been given in Table 16 of this part.

The total number of disabled persons as reported in the census is 0.27 percent of the population excluding those in the Frontier Regions and non-Pakistanis. Statement 3.16 shows the percentages by class of disability taking all disabled persons as "100" for Pakistan and Provinces.

STATEMENT 3.16

Percentage of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Age Group, 1961

Age group	Total disabled			Totally Blind		Deaf and Dumb		Crippled	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
PAKISTAN									
All Ages	100	58.53	41.47	19.97	17.61	16.70	11.26	21.86	12.61
0—9	15.30	9.34	5.96	2.05	1.29	3.20	2.15	4.09	2.52
10—19	17.28	10.60	6.68	2.43	1.64	3.89	2.59	4.28	2.44
20—39	21.98	13.54	8.44	3.45	2.51	4.66	3.05	5.43	2.88
40 & Over	45.44	25.05	20.39	12.04	12.17	4.96	3.46	8.05	4.76
East Pakistan									
All Ages	100	58.07	41.93	15.77	13.66	17.50	12.79	24.80	15.48
0—9	17.63	10.52	7.11	2.06	1.23	3.49	2.50	4.97	3.38
10—19	17.93	10.83	7.10	2.14	1.40	4.08	2.89	4.61	2.81
20—39	22.96	13.94	9.02	2.80	2.05	5.01	3.53	6.14	3.44
40 & Over	41.48	22.78	18.70	8.78	8.97	4.92	3.87	9.08	5.86
West Pakistan									
All Ages	100	58.89	41.11	23.30	20.74	16.07	10.04	19.52	10.33
0—9	13.43	8.40	5.03	2.04	1.32	2.97	1.87	3.39	1.84
10—19	16.77	10.42	6.35	2.65	1.84	3.74	2.36	4.03	2.15
20—39	21.22	13.23	7.99	3.98	2.87	4.38	2.67	4.87	2.45
40 & Over	48.58	26.84	21.74	14.63	14.71	4.98	3.14	7.23	3.89

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR TABLES 11-16

The data given in tables 11-16 have been discussed in the preceding chapter 3. The explanatory notes have, however, been added for ready reference of definitions and certain important points while reading the tables.

Table 11—Population by Marital Status, Broad Age Group and Sex, 1951 and 1961.

The table gives the distribution of total population of each Sex by broad Age Groups, namely 0-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40-59 and 60 & over, and marital status, viz. 'Never married', 'Married', 'Widowed' and 'Divorced' for 1951 and 1961 for Pakistan and Provinces. The corresponding table (No. 11) in the provincial volumes 2 and 3 give the same data for Districts also.

The data on age have been collected from the answers to question No. 3 of the enumeration schedule which provided two columns headed "Years" and "Months". The age of infants under one year was to be recorded in the column headed "Months" and of all other persons, in complete years, in the column headed "Years". Respondents who knew their ages reported their age in completed years; in other cases the enumerator assisted the respondents by reference to the dates of important local events and their joint estimate was recorded but this should be regarded as accurate to single years.

The data about marital status have been collected from the answers to question No. 4 of the enumeration schedule which provided 4 columns headed "Single", "Married", "Widowed" and "Divorced". The whole information about marital status is strictly in accordance with the replies given by the respondents to the simple questions whether he/she was single (never married), married, widowed or divorced.

In the 1951 Census some children under 10 years of age were also classified as married, widowed or divorced according to answers to the marital status question. But in the 1961 Census all persons aged under 10 years have been classified as "Never married". Therefore, in order to make the figures comparable, 65,296 children under 10 years of age shown as married, 1,450 as widowed and 241 as divorced in the 1951 Report have been included with "Never married",

This table excludes 34,37,939 persons of Agencies and of Special and Added Areas under the Deputy Commissioners in the districts of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions from the 1961 figure, of whom 12,83,028 were enumerated and 21,54,911 were included in the Census through estimates. The age data for the enumerated segment are published separately in part VI of Volume No. 3—West Pakistan, 1961. The 1951 data also excludes 26,66,378 persons including an estimated number of 24,000 persons in Mohmand Agency that were not included in the published figures of 1951 census, in the Frontier Regions who were also partly enumerated and partly estimated. The 1951 volumes 1 and 4 give the age data for the enumerated segment.

The age data for 1951 and for 1961 in Tables 11 and 12 of this chapter are not strictly comparable as far as the following deviations, due to change in administrative areas and inclusion of some of the areas in Frontier Regions, are concerned:—

- (a) The 1961 age data include those of 52,760 persons of Oghi Tehsil. But the 1951 age data exclude those of 40,188 persons for the corresponding area formerly in tribal areas adjoining Hazara District.
- (b) Population of Amb State (4,890 persons) now a part of Special Area under the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, is excluded from the 1961 age data whereas population in 1951 (3,350 persons) of the corresponding area is included in the 1951 age data.
- (c) The 1961 age data include those of persons in the villages Kaya, Khabal, Brag, Sithana and Pitao formerly in Tribal Areas adjoining Hazara District and now in Haripur Tehsil but the 1951 age data exclude those of 16,110 persons in the corresponding areas.
- (d) The 1961 age data include those of persons in former Special Area adjoining Mardan District now merged with settled district, Mardan and in villages Chani, Gabasni, Ghani Kot and Gabai now transferred to Mardan District from former Tribal Areas adjoining Hazara District but the 1951 age data exclude those of 37,380 persons in the corresponding areas.

- (e) The 1961 age data include those of persons in Gwadar that became part of Pakistan in 1958 but the 1951 age data exclude those of 13,000 persons (estimated) in Gwadar.

Table 12—Population by Marital Status, Sex and Religion, 1951 and 1961.

This table sets forth the distribution of population for each Religion and Sex by broad Age Groups and Marital status as in Table 11 for 1951 and 1961. This table gives figures for Provinces only in all the volumes 1, 2 and 3.

Table 13—Population by Marital Status, Sex and 5 Year Age Group for all Areas and Rural Areas.

The table gives age data by five year Age Groups for 1961 cross-classified by Marital Status for All Areas and Rural Areas. The table gives data for Pakistan and Provinces in this volume and for the respective provinces in Volumes 2 and 3.

This table has been published in the 1961 Census Bulletin No. 3 as Table 1, giving data down to subdivision in East Pakistan and district in West Pakistan. Separate data for 16 cities and 16 selected towns, each having population 50,000 and over have also been published in Table 2 of Census Bulletin No. 3.

Table 14—Population Aged 60 Years & Over, 1951.

The table gives further analysis of the population 60 years and over as in Table 13 by Sex and 10-year Age Groups upto the age group '100 years and over' for All Areas and Rural Areas for Pakistan and Provinces. Table 14 in the provincial volumes gives the respective provincial data.

This table appears in the Census Bulletin No. 3 also as Table 4 giving data down to subdivision in East Pakistan and district in West Pakistan with separate data for cities and selected towns.

Table 15—Children by Single Month of Age upto 11 Months and by Single Year upto 9 Years and Age Groups 10-11 & 12-14, and Sex, 1961.

This table deals with the distribution of population aged 0-14 years by Sex. The infants under one year are shown by Single Months and children from 1 to 9 years by Single Years and population aged 10-14 years by Two-year age groups *viz.*, 10-11 and 12-14. It is repeated for All Areas and Rural Areas for Pakistan and provinces. This table presents data for provinces only in the provincial volumes 2 and 3.

The age data for 1 to 9 years have also been published in the 1961 Census Bulletin No. 3 as Table 3 giving data down to subdivision in East Pakistan and district in West Pakistan with separate data for cities and selected towns.

Table 16—Disabled Persons by Nature of Disability, Age Group and Sex.

The table gives data regarding disabled persons by Sex, Age-group and Nature of disability, namely, 'Totally Blind', 'Deaf and Dumb' and 'Crippled'. The data have been compiled from answer to the question No. 8 of the Enumeration Schedule.

A person has been treated as 'Blind' if he could not count the Enumerator's fingers held up about one foot in front of his face with or without spectacles, and as 'Crippled' if he was permanently unable to use one or both of his arms and/or legs. A person who was 'Deaf' but could speak, or 'Dumb' but could hear has not been counted as 'Deaf and Dumb'.

This table gives data down to Provinces in this volume, subdivision in volume 2—East Pakistan and district in volume 3—West Pakistan. This table also excludes the population of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

All the above tables in this part exclude non-Pakistanis.

TABLES 11 To 16

TABLE 11—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, BROAD AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Locality, Sex and Age group		1961					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
PAKISTAN							
BOTH SEXES							
1	All Ages ..	9,02,82,674 ²	4,70,29,203	3,75,06,278	54,85,459	2,61,734	1
MALE							
2	All Ages ..	4,75,16,890	2,72,69,451	1,87,23,220	14,30,135	94,084	2
3	0—9 ..	1,62,04,557	1,62,04,557	—	—	—	3
4	10—19 ..	85,46,379	78,45,538	6,84,787	12,364	3,690	4
5	20—39 ..	1,27,55,132	29,78,690	94,23,852	2,99,764	52,826	5
6	40—59 ..	69,85,374	1,92,378	62,64,585	5,02,395	26,016	6
7	60 & over ..	30,25,448	48,288	23,49,996	6,15,612	11,552	7
FEMALE							
8	All Ages ..	4,27,65,784	1,97,59,752	1,87,83,058	40,55,324	1,67,650	8
9	0—9 ..	1,55,18,615	1,55,18,615	—	—	—	9
10	10—19 ..	73,47,895	38,20,305	34,54,159	28,366	45,065	10
11	20—39 ..	1,18,50,750	3,56,299	1,08,42,531	5,73,929	77,991	11
12	40—59 ..	56,87,151	50,646	37,88,209	18,14,858	33,438	12
13	60 & over ..	23,61,373	13,887	6,98,159	16,38,171	11,156	13

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis.² Excludes 34,37,939 persons of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 11—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, BROAD AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
BOTH SEXES							
1		7,29,93,118 ³	3,68,72,098	3,12,42,732	46,36,852	2,41,436	1
MALE							
2		3,86,70,927	2,13,78,971	1,58,52,050	13,36,699	1,03,207	2
3		1,05,56,974	1,05,56,974	—	—	—	3
4		96,56,511	84,44,650	11,77,969	27,055	6,837	4
5		1,05,89,199	21,98,493	80,60,830	2,89,230	40,646	5
6		58,92,441	1,54,476	51,93,791	5,04,113	40,061	6
7		19,75,802	24,378	14,19,460	5,16,301	15,663	7
FEMALE							
8		3,43,22,191	1,54,93,127	1,53,90,682	33,00,153	1,38,229	8
9		1,01,47,183	1,01,47,183	—	—	—	9
10		86,41,654	49,00,664	36,49,456	58,658	32,876	10
11		92,69,906	3,91,747	81,69,276	6,56,380	52,503	11
12		46,15,040	44,102	29,83,776	15,45,295	41,867	12
13		16,48,408	9,431	5,88,174	10,39,820	10,983	13

³ Excludes 26,42,378 persons of Frontier Regions, an estimated number of 24,000 persons in Mohmand Agency that were not included in the published figures of 1951 Census and 13,000 estimated population of Gwadar Tehsil which became part of Pakistan in 1958.

TABLE 11—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, BROAD AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Locality, and Age group Sex		1961					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
EAST PAKISTAN							
BOTH SEXES							
14	All Ages ..	5,08,40,235	2,60,41,362	2,13,47,683	32,75,270	1,75,920	14
MALE							
15	All Ages ..	2,63,48,843	1,51,08,136	1,06,47,618	5,40,233	52,856	15
16	0—9 ..	94,48,451	94,48,451	—	—	—	16
17	10—19 ..	45,32,368	42,38,752	2,86,559	4 879	2,178	17
18	20—39 ..	70,77,695	13,83,376	55,33,818	1,27,613	32,888	18
19	40—59 ..	38,27,449	32,238	35,91,416	1,90,942	12,853	19
20	60 & over ..	14,62,880	5,319	12,35,825	2,16,799	4,937	20
FEMALE							
21	All Ages ..	2,44,91,392	1,09,33,226	1,07,00,065	27,35,037	1,23,064	21
22	0—9 ..	93,45,221	93,45,221	—	—	—	22
23	10—19 ..	40,19,987	15,36,949	24,21,417	20,779	40,842	23
24	20—39 ..	67,85,860	46,490	62,58,461	4,25,058	55,851	24
25	40—59 ..	31,50,316	3,590	18,13,188	13,12,421	21,117	25
26	60 & over ..	11,90,008	976	2,06,999	9,76,779	5,254	26

TABLE 11—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, BROAD AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951						
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced		
BOTH SEXES								
14		4,19,32,329	2,02,53,397	1,84,71,059	30,43,977	1,63,896	14	
MALE								
15		2,19,37,575	1,20,65,809	92,06,245	5,99,425	66,096	15	
16		62,19,828	62,19,828	—	—	—	16	
17		50,18,231	46,24,727	3,78,007	12,224	3,273	17	
18		62,40,165	11,66,308	48,91,387	1,52,046	30,424	18	
19		34,36,280	47,456	31,41,246	2,24,283	23,295	19	
20		10,23,071	7,490	7,95,605	2,10,872	9,104	20	
FEMALE								
21		1,99,94,754	81,87,588	92,64,814	24,44,552	97,800	21	
22		61,35,931	61,35,931	—	—	—	22	
23		44,54,723	19,63,222	24,16,011	44,886	30,604	23	
24		58,82,730	81,315	52,18,222	5,40,773	42,420	24	
25		26,87,029	5,406	14,61,960	11,98,469	21,194	25	
26		8,34,341	1,714	1,68,621	6,60,424	3,582	26	

TABLE 11—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, BROAD AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Locality, Sex and Age group		1961					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
WEST PAKISTAN							
BOTH SEXES							
27	All Ages	.. 3,94,42,439 ²	2,09,87,841	1,61,58,595	22,10,189	85,814	27
MALE							
28	All Ages	.. 2,11,68,047	1,21,61,315	80,75,602	8,89,902	41,228	28
29	0—9	.. 67,56,106	67,56,106	—	—	—	29
30	10—19	.. 40,14,011	36,06,786	3,98,228	7,485	1,512	30
31	20—39	.. 56,77,437	15,95,314	38,90,034	1,72,151	19,938	31
32	40—59	.. 31,57,925	1,60,140	26,73,169	3,11,453	13,163	32
33	60 & over	.. 15,62,568	42,969	11,14,171	3,98,813	6,615	33
FEMALE							
34	All Ages	.. 1,82,74,392	88,26,526	80,82,993	13,20,287	44,586	34
35	0—9	.. 61,73,394	61,73,394	—	—	—	35
36	10—19	.. 33,27,908	22,83,356	10,32,742	7,587	4,223	36
37	20—39	.. 50,64,890	3,09,809	45,84,070	1,48,871	22,140	37
38	40—59	.. 25,36,835	47,056	19,75,021	5,02,437	12,321	38
39	60 & over	.. 11,71,365	12,911	4,91,160	6,61,392	5,902	39

TABLE 11—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, BROAD AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951						
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced		
BOTH SEXES								
27		3,10,60,789 ³	1,66,18,701	1,27,71,673	15,92,875	77,540	27	
MALE								
28		1,67,33,352	93,13,162	66,45,805	7,37,274	37,111	28	
29		43,37,146	43,37,146	—	—	—	29	
30		46,38,280	38,19,923	7,99,962	14,831	3,564	30	
31		43,49,034	10,32,185	31,69,443	1,37,184	10,222	31	
32		24,56,161	1,07,020	20,52,545	2,79,830	16,766	32	
33		9,52,731	16,888	6,23,855	3,05,429	6,559	33	
FEMALE								
34		1,43,27,437	73,05,539	61,25,868	8,55,601	40,429	34	
35		40,11,252	40,11,252	—	—	—	35	
36		41,86,931	29,37,442	12,33,445	13,772	2,272	36	
37		33,87,176	3,10,432	29,51,054	1,15,607	10,083	37	
38		19,28,011	38,696	15,21,816	3,46,826	20,673	38	
39		8,14,067	7,717	4,19,553	3,79,396	7,401	39	

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age Group		1961					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
PAKISTAN							
ALL RELIGIONS							
BOTH SEXES							
1	All Ages ..	9,02,82,674 ²	4,70,29,203	3,75,06,278	54,85,459	2,61,734	1
MUSLIMS							
BOTH SEXES							
2	All Ages ..	7,91,18,695	4,13,46,038	3,30,27,588	44,95,526	2,49,543	2
MALE							
3	All Ages ..	4,17,64,424	2,39,78,641	1,64,81,804	12,14,493	89,486	3
4	0—9 ..	1,42,82,837	1,42,82,837	—	—	—	4
5	10—19 ..	75,04,996	68,67,796	6,23,031	10,729	3,440	5
6	20—39 ..	1,12,47,652	26,11,477	83,22,480	2,63,151	50,544	6
7	40—59 ..	60,73,262	1,72,594	54,59,008	4,16,980	24,680	7
8	60 & over ..	26,55,677	43,937	20,77,285	5,23,633	10,822	8
FEMALE							
9	All Ages ..	3,73,54,271	1,73,67,397	1,65,45,784	32,81,033	1,60,057	9
10	0—9 ..	1,36,29,456	1,36,29,456	—	—	—	10
11	10—19 ..	64,22,865	33,49,958	30,05,815	23,098	43,994	11
12	20—39 ..	1,03,78,868	3,28,402	95,43,843	4,32,221	74,402	12
13	40—59 ..	49,02,553	47,026	33,61,775	14,62,295	31,457	13
14	60 & over ..	20,20,529	12,555	6,34,351	13,63,419	10,204	14

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis.² Please see foot-note 2 to Table 11.

TABLE 12--POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
		BOTH SEXES					
1		7,29,93,118 ³	3,68,72,098	3,12,42,732	46,36,852	2,41,436	1
		BOTH SEXES					
2		6,23,16,951	3,17,22,846	2,67,17,587	36,47,315	2,29,203	2
		MALE					
3		3,31,04,210	1,83,24,755	1,35,65,928	11,16,263	97,264	3
4		90,92,275	90,92,275	—	—	—	4
5	*	} 1,73,73,713	90,79,973	79,83,485	2,65,044	45,211	5
6	6						
7		49,72,404	1,32,700	43,88,224	4,13,561	37,919	7
8		16,65,818	19,807	11,94,219	4,37,658	14,134	8
		FEMALE					
9		2,92,12,741	1,33,98,091	1,31,51,659	25,31,052	1,31,939	9
10		86,97,888	86,97,888	—	—	—	10
11	*	} 1,52,81,325	46,51,258	1,00,42,518	5,05,803	81,746	11
12	12						
13	13						
14		38,56,939	40,728	25,81,989	11,93,726	40,496	14
		13,76,589	8,217	5,27,152	8,31,523	9,697	14

³ Please see foot-note 3 to Table 11.

* Age group 10-39

TABLE 12—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age Group			1961					
			Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
PAKISTAN								
CASTE HINDUS								
BOTH SEXES								
15	All Ages	..	45,90,417	24,06,495	17,63,401	4,17,448	3,073	15
MALE								
16	All Ages	..	23,57,463	13,91,389	8,84,506	80,311	1,257	16
17	0—9	..	7,80,919	7,80,919	—	—	—	17
18	10—19	..	4,48,018	4,28,226	19,191	513	88	18
19	20—39	..	5,84,570	1,71,352	4,02,319	10,242	657	19
20	40—59	..	3,80,852	8,792	3,40,803	30,932	325	20
21	60 & over	..	1,63,104	2,100	1,22,193	38,624	187	21
FEMALE								
22	All Ages	..	22,32,954	10,15,106	8,78,895	3,37,137	1,816	22
23	0—9	..	7,74,532	7,74,532	—	—	—	23
24	10—19	..	3,92,471	2,29,863	1,60,611	1,776	221	24
25	20—39	..	5,75,180	9,210	5,10,198	54,947	825	25
26	40—59	..	3,35,712	1,137	1,82,376	1,51,721	478	26
27	60 & over	..	1,55,059	364	25,710	1,30,693	292	27

TABLE 12—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951 }					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
BOTH SEXES							
15		43,48,017	21,38,341	18,10,819	3,96,515	2,342	15
MALE							
16		22,71,350	12,68,827	9,14,112	86,981	1,430	16
17		5,81,494	5,81,494	—	—	—	17
18	} *	11,68,947	6,75,674	4,73,258	19,458	557	18
19		3,87,330	9,525	3,42,621	34,681	503	19
20		1,33,579	2,134	98,233	32,842	370	20
21							21
FEMALE							
22		20,76,667	8,69,514	8,96,707	3,09,534	912	22
23		5,77,402	5,77,402	—	—	—	23
24	} *	10,64,071	2,90,785	6,94,727	77,982	577	24
25		3,20,355	918	1,75,498	1,43,693	246	25
26		1,14,839	409	26,482	87,859	89	26
27							27

* Age group 10-39,

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age Group		1961					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
PAKISTAN							
SCHEDULED CASTE							
BOTH SEXES							
28	All Ages ..	54,11,057	26,42,121	22,53,280	5,10,499	5,157	28
MALE							
29	All Ages ..	27,88,302	15,50,645	11,27,805	1,08,319	1,533	29
30	0—9 ..	9,42,567	9,42,567	—	—	—	30
31	10—19 ..	4,72,750	4,37,059	34,783	825	83	31
32	20—39 ..	7,60,442	1,61,605	5,78,085	20,061	691	32
33	40—59 ..	4,42,675	7,885	3,90,102	44,221	467	33
34	60 & over ..	1,69,868	1,529	1,24,835	43,212	292	34
FEMALE							
35	All Ages ..	26,22,755	10,91,476	11,25,475	4,02,180	3,624	35
36	0—9 ..	9,27,787	9,27,787	—	—	—	36
37	10—19 ..	4,19,052	1,53,775	2,61,653	3,040	584	37
38	20—39 ..	7,41,108	8,161	6,50,225	81,041	1,681	38
39	40—59 ..	3,76,266	1,192	1,86,800	1,87,312	962	39
40	60 & over ..	1,58,542	561	26,797	1,30,787	397	40

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951						
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced		
BOTH SEXES								
28		54,22,081	25,22,468	23,40,113	5,52,797	6,703	28	
MALE								
29		28,17,816	15,22,959	11,73,536	1,17,919	3,402	29	
30		7,55,796	7,55,796	—	—	—	30	
31	}	*	14,49,671	7,54,327	6,65,553	28,500	1,291	31
32								32
33								33
34			1,52,014	2,209	1,09,232	39,702	871	34
FEMALE								
35		26,04,265	9,99,509	11,66,577	4,34,878	3,301	35	
36		7,49,537	7,49,537	—	—	—	36	
37	}	*	13,31,935	2,47,873	9,56,161	1,25,873	2,028	37
38								38
39								39
40			1,39,051	657	26,203	1,11,440	751	40

* Age-group 10-39.

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age Group			1961					
			Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
PAKISTAN								
CHRISTIANS								
BOTH SEXES								
41	All Ages	..	7,32,787	4,04,114	2,89,344	38,206	1,123	41
MALE								
42	All Ages	..	3,87,467	2,26,112	1,44,487	16,317	551	42
43	0—9	..	1,23,715	1,23,715	—	—	—	43
44	10—19	..	80,383	75,092	5,132	145	14	44
45	20—39	..	1,00,519	24,533	72,663	3,069	254	45
46	40—59	..	55,906	2,247	47,614	5,865	180	46
47	60 & over	..	26,944	525	19,078	7,238	103	47
FEMALE								
48	All Ages	..	3,45,320	1,78,002	1,44,857	21,889	572	48
49	0—9	..	1,12,940	1,12,940	—	—	—	49
50	10—19	..	72,199	56,203	15,830	130	36	50
51	20—39	..	95,629	7,526	85,202	2,666	235	51
52	40—59	..	45,021	1,025	35,566	8,237	193	52
53	60 & over	..	19,531	308	8,259	10,856	108	53

TABLE 12—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951 ⁴					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
41	41
42	42
43	43
44	44
45	45
46	46
47	47
48	48
49	49
50	50
51	51
52	52
53	53

⁴ The 1951 age data for 5,39,213 Christians, which are included in those for 'Other Religions', are not separately available.

TABLE 12—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age Group		1961						
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced		
PAKISTAN								
OTHER RELIGIONS								
BOTH SEXES								
54	All Ages	..	4,29,718	2,30,435	1,72,665	23,780	2,838	54
MALE								
55	All Ages	..	2,19,234	1,22,664	84,618	10,695	1,257	55
56	0—9	..	74,519	74,519	—	—	—	56
57	10—19	..	40,232	37,365	2,650	152	65	57
58	20—39	..	61,949	9,723	48,305	3,241	680	58
59	40—59	..	32,679	860	27,058	4,397	364	59
60	60 & over	..	9,855	197	6,605	2,905	148	60
FEMALE								
61	All Ages	:	2,10,484	1,07,771	88,047	13,085	1,581	61
62	0—9	..	73,900	73,900	—	—	—	62
63	10—19	..	41,308	30,506	10,250	322	230	63
64	20—39	..	59,965	3,000	53,063	3,054	848	64
65	40—59	..	27,599	266	21,692	5,293	348	65
66	60 & over	..	7,712	99	3,042	4,416	155	66

TABLE 12—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951 ⁵					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
BOTH SEXES							
54		9,06,069	4,88,443	3,74,213	40,225	3,188	54
MALE							
55		4,77,551	2,62,430	1,98,474	15,536	1,111	55
56		1,27,409	1,27,409	—	—	—	56
57	*	2,53,379	1,33,169	1,16,503	3,283	424	57
58							58
59		72,372	1,624	64,195	6,154	399	59
60		24,391	228	17,776	6,099	288	60
FEMALE							
61		4,28,518	2,26,013	1,75,739	24,689	2,077	61
62		1,22,356	1,22,356	—	—	—	62
63	*	2,34,229	1,02,495	1,25,326	5,380	1,028	63
64							64
65		54,004	1,014	42,076	10,311	603	65
66		17,929	148	8,337	8,998	446	66

⁵ Includes 5,39,213 Christians as indicated in foote-note 4 under 1951 columns for 'Christians'.

* Age group 10-39.

TABLE 12—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age Group		1961					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
EAST PAKISTAN							
ALL RELIGIONS							
BOTH SEXES							
67	All Ages ..	5,08,40,235	2,60,41,362	2,13,47,683	32,75,270	2,75,920	67
MUSLIMS							
BOTH SEXES							
68	All Ages ..	4,08,90,481	2,10,05,335	1,73,65,828	23,53,605	1,65,713	68
MALE							
69	All Ages ..	2,12,48,140	1,21,87,447	86,58,095	3,53,541	49,057	69
70	0—9 ..	77,33,691	77,33,691	—	—	—	70
71	10—19 ..	36,21,825	33,73,838	2,42,358	3,671	1,958	71
72	20—39 ..	57,43,775	10,58,736	45,57,190	96,934	30,915	72
73	40—59 ..	30,11,946	18,305	28,65,505	1,16,338	11,798	73
74	60 & over ..	11,36,903	2,877	9,93,042	1,36,598	4,386	74
FEMALE							
75	All Ages ..	1,96,42,341	88,17,888	87,07,733	20,00,064	1,16,656	75
76	0—9 ..	76,41,522	76,41,522	—	—	—	76
77	10—19 ..	32,04,132	11,42,862	20,05,392	16,007	39,871	77
78	20—39 ..	54,68,327	30,565	50,96,584	2,88,583	52,595	78
79	40—59 ..	24,45,082	2,313	14,47,543	9,75,652	19,574	79
80	60 & over ..	8,83,278	626	1,58,214	7,19,822	4,616	80

TABLE 12—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951						
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced		
BOTH SEXES								
67		4,19,32,329	2,02,53,397	1,84,71,059	30,43,977	1,63,896	67	
BOTH SEXES								
68		3,22,26,639	1,56,35,842	1,43,26,020	21,11,635	1,53,142	68	
MALE								
69		1,68,97,028	93,07,465	71,25,127	4,03,529	60,907	69	
70		49,00,056	49,00,056	—	—	—	70	
71		38,79,258	35,59,687	3,08,033	8,513	3,025	71	
72		47,78,373	8,14,690	38,25,132	1,09,982	28,569	72	
73		25,96,219	29,363	24,01,700	1,43,678	21,478	73	
74		7,43,122	3,669	5,90,262	1,41,356	7,835	74	
FEMALE								
75		1,53,29,611	63,28,377	72,00,893	17,08,106	92,235	75	
76		48,24,030	48,24,030	—	—	—	76	
77		34,33,595	14,60,725	19,11,629	31,643	29,598	77	
78		45,04,325	39,945	40,73,500	3,50,885	39,995	78	
79		19,82,534	3,018	10,98,623	8,60,891	20,002	79	
80		5,85,127	659	1,17,141	4,64,687	2,640	80	

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age Group			1961					
			Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
EAST PAKISTAN								
CASTE HINDUS								
BOTH SEXES								
81	All Ages	..	43,86,623	23,01,430	16,79,071	4,03,430	2,692	81
MALE								
82	All Ages	..	22,45,532	13,28,776	8,40,491	75,131	1,134	82
83	0—9	..	7,46,322	7,46,322	—	—	—	83
84	10—19	..	4,25,681	4,10,828	14,356	420	77	84
85	20—39	..	5,54,094	1,63,055	3,81,175	9,253	611	85
86	40—59	..	3,63,800	7,199	3,27,444	28,882	275	86
87	60 & over	..	1,55,635	1,372	1,17,516	36,576	171	87
FEMALE								
88	All Ages	..	21,41,091	9,72,654	8,38,580	3,28,299	1,558	88
89	0—9	..	7,44,403	7,44,403	—	—	—	89
90	10—19	..	3,74,693	2,19,894	1,52,987	1,607	205	90
91	20—39	..	5,50,208	7,460	4,88,366	53,606	776	91
92	40—59	..	3,22,531	698	1,73,563	1,47,909	361	92
93	60 & over	..	1,49,256	199	23,664	1,25,177	216	93

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
BOTH SEXES							
81		41,87,353	20,60,245	17,44,014	3,80,811	2,283	81
MALE							
82		21,81,766	12,20,543	8,78,940	80,876	1,407	82
83	* }	5,59,055	5,59,055	—	—	—	83
84							84
85		11,23,351	6,51,784	4,52,771	18,250	546	85
86		3,71,372	7,948	3,31,222	31,708	494	86
87		1,27,988	1,756	94,947	30,918	367	87
FEMALE							
88		20,05,587	8,39,702	8,65,074	2,99,935	876	88
89	* }	5,56,192	5,56,192	—	—	—	89
90		10,29,544	2,82,252	6,70,455	76,285	552	90
91							91
92		3,09,512	870	1,69,032	1,39,372	238	92
93		1,10,339	388	25,587	84,278	86	93

* Age group 10-39

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age Group			1961					
			Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
EAST PAKISTAN								
SCHEDULED CASTE								
BOTH SEXES								
94	All Ages	..	49,93,046	24,25,996	20,75,612	4,87,039	4,399	94
MALE								
95	All Ages	..	25,65,369	14,26,513	10,38,160	99,392	1,304	95
96	0—9	..	8,69,074	8,69,074	—	—	—	96
97	10—19	..	4,30,245	4,02,925	26,628	618	74	97
98	20—39	..	6,99,676	1,47,963	5,33,214	17,883	616	98
99	40—59	..	4,09,618	5,651	3,62,761	40,812	394	99
100	60 & over	..	1,56,756	900	1,15,557	40,079	220	100
FEMALE								
101	All Ages	..	24,27,677	9,99,483	10,37,452	3,87,647	3,095	101
102	0—9	..	8,61,100	8,61,100	—	—	—	102
103	10—19	..	3,85,586	1,33,646	2,48,630	2,794	516	103
104	20—39	..	6,87,007	4,381	6,02,407	78,694	1,525	104
105	40—59	..	3,47,353	287	1,65,240	1,81,030	796	105
106	60 & over	..	1,46,631	69	21,175	1,25,129	258	106

TABLE 12--POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
BOTH SEXES							
94		50,52,250	23,22,953	21,93,574	5,29,204	6,519	94
MALE							
95		26,19,040	14,06,992	10,99,193	1,09,537	3,318	95
96		6,93,229	6,93,229	—	—	—	96
97	* }	13,48,705	7,02,017	6,19,609	25,842	1,237	97
98		4,34,310	9,754	3,76,636	46,701	1,219	98
99		1,42,796	1,992	1,02,948	36,994	862	99
100							100
FEMALE							
101		24,33,210	9,15,961	10,94,381	4,19,667	3,201	101
102		6,89,729	6,89,729	—	—	—	102
103	* }	12,48,702	2,24,245	9,00,047	1,22,454	1,956	103
104		3,63,202	1,348	1,70,621	1,90,727	506	104
105		1,31,577	639	23,713	1,06,486	739	105
106							106

* Age group 10-39

TABLE 12—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age Group			1961					
			Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
EAST PAKISTAN								
CHRISTIANS								
BOTH SEXES								
107	All Ages	..	1,48,903	82,739	57,912	7,959	293	107
MALE								
108	All Ages	..	74,975	45,233	27,974	1,657	111	108
109	0—9	..	26,000	26,000	—	—	—	109
110	10—19	..	15,137	14,459	656	18	4	110
111	20—39	..	19,386	4,407	14,575	334	70	111
112	40—59	..	10,252	347	9,304	577	24	112
113	60 & over	..	4,200	20	3,439	728	13	113
FEMALE								
114	All Ages	..	73,928	37,506	29,938	6,302	182	114
115	0—9	..	25,406	25,406	—	—	—	115
116	10—19	..	14,920	10,567	4,283	49	21	116
117	20—39	..	21,488	1,376	18,866	1,138	108	117
118	40—59	..	8,513	125	5,688	2,660	40	118
119	60 & over	..	3,601	32	1,101	2,455	13	119

TABLE 12—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951 ⁶						
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced		
107	107	
108	108	
109	109	
110	110	
111	111	
112	112	
113	113	
114	114	
115	115	
116	116	
117	117	
118	118	
119	119	

⁶ The 1951 age data for 1,06,507 Christians, which are included in those for 'Other Religions', are not separately available.

TABLE 12—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age Group			1961					
			Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
EAST PAKISTAN								
OTHER RELIGIONS								
BOTH SEXES								
120	All Ages	..	4,21,182	2,25,862	1,69,260	23,237	2,823	120
MALE								
121	All Ages	..	2,14,827	1,20,167	82,898	10,512	1,250	121
122	0—9	..	73,364	73,364	—	—	—	122
123	10—19	..	39,480	36,702	2,561	152	65	123
124	20—39	..	60,764	9,215	47,664	3,209	676	124
125	40—59	..	31,833	736	26,402	4,333	362	125
126	60 & over	..	9,386	150	6,271	2,818	147	126
FEMALE								
127	All Ages	..	2,06,355	1,05,695	86,362	12,725	1,573	127
128	0—9	..	72,790	72,790	—	—	—	128
129	10—19	..	40,656	29,980	10,125	322	229	129
130	20—39	..	58,830	2,708	52,238	3,037	847	130
131	40—59	..	26,837	167	21,154	5,170	346	131
132	60 & over	..	7,242	50	2,845	4,196	151	132

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951 ⁷						
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced		
BOTH SEXES								
120		4,66,087 ⁵	2,34,357	2,07,451	22,327	1,952	120	
MALE								
121		2,39,741	1,30,809	1,02,985	5,483	464	121	
122		67,488	67,488	—	—	—	122	
123	}	* 1,28,709	62,857	63,849	1,683	320	123	
124							124	
125		34,379	391	31,688	2,196	104	125	
126		9,165	73	7,448	1,604	40	126	
FEMALE								
127		2,26,346	1,03,548	1,04,466	16,844	1,488	127	
128		65,980	65,980	—	—	—	128	
129	}	* 1,21,287	37,370	78,602	4,392	923	129	
130							130	
131		31,781	170	23,684	7,479	448	131	
132		7,298	28	2,180	4,973	117	132	

⁷ Includes 1,06,507 Christians as indicated in foot-note 6 under 1951 columns for 'Christians'—East Pakistan.

* Age group 10-39.

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age Group		1961					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
WEST PAKISTAN							
ALL RELIGIONS							
BOTH SEXES							
133	All Ages ..	3,94,42,439 ²	2,09,87,841	1,61,58,595	22,10,189	85,814	133
MUSLIM							
BOTH SEXES							
134	All Ages ..	3,82,28,214	2,03,40,703	1,56,61,760	21,41,921	83,830	134
MALE							
135	All Ages ..	2,05,16,284	1,17,91,194	78,23,709	8,60,952	40,429	135
136	0—9 ..	65,49,146	65,49,146	—	—	—	136
137	10—19 ..	38,83,171	34,93,958	3,80,673	7,058	1,482	137
138	20—39 ..	55,03,877	15,52,741	37,65,290	1,66,217	19,629	138
139	40—59 ..	30,61,316	1,54,289	25,93,503	3,00,642	12,882	139
140	60 & over ..	15,18,774	41,060	10,84,243	3,87,035	6,436	140
FEMALE							
141	All Ages ..	1,77,11,930	85,49,509	78,38,051	12,80,969	43,401	141
142	0—9 ..	59,87,934	59,87,934	—	—	—	142
143	10—19 ..	32,18,733	22,07,096	10,00,423	7,091	4,123	143
144	20—39 ..	49,10,541	2,97,837	44,47,259	1,43,638	21,807	144
145	40—59 ..	24,57,471	44,713	19,14,232	4,86,643	11,883	145
146	60 & over ..	11,37,251	11,929	4,76,137	6,43,597	5,588	146

TABLE 12—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
BOTH SEXES							
133		3,10,60,789 ³	1,66,18,701	1,27,71,673	15,92,875	77,540	133
BOTH SEXES							
134		3,00,90,312	1,60,87,004	1,23,91,567	15,35,680	76,061	134
MALE							
135		1,62,07,182	90,17,290	64,40,801	7,12,734	36,357	135
136		41,92,219	41,92,219	—	—	—	136
137	}	87,16,082	47,05,596	38,50,320	1,46,549	13,617	137
138		23,76,185	1,03,337	19,86,524	2,69,883	16,441	138
139		9,22,696	16,138	6,03,957	2,96,302	6,299	139
140							140
FEMALE							
141		1,38,83,130	70,69,714	59,50,766	8,22,946	39,704	141
142		38,73,858	38,73,858	—	—	—	142
143	}	73,43,405	31,50,588	40,57,389	1,23,275	12,153	143
144		18,74,405	37,710	14,83,366	3,32,835	20,494	144
145		7,91,462	7,558	4,10,011	3,66,836	7,057	145
146							146

*Age group 10-39,

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age Group			1961					
			Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
WEST PAKISTAN								
CASTE HINDUS								
BOTH SEXES								
147	All Ages	..	2,03,794	1,05,065	84,330	14,018	381	147
MALE								
148	All Ages	..	1,11,931	62,613	44,015	5,180	123	148
149	0—9	..	34,597	34,597	—	—	—	149
150	10—19	..	22,337	17,398	4,835	93	11	150
151	20—39	..	30,476	8,297	21,144	989	46	151
152	40—59	..	17,052	1,593	13,359	2,050	50	152
153	60 & over	..	7,469	728	4,677	2,048	16	153
FEMALE								
154	All Ages	..	91,863	42,452	40,315	8,838	258	154
155	0—9	..	30,129	30,129	—	—	—	155
156	10—19	..	17,778	9,969	7,624	169	16	156
157	20—39	..	24,972	1,750	21,832	1,341	49	157
158	40—59	..	13,181	439	8,813	3,812	117	158
159	60 & over	..	5,803	165	2,046	3,516	76	159

TABLE 12—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
BOTH SEXES							
147		1,60,664	78,096	66,805	15,704	59	147
MALE							
148		89,584	48,284	35,172	6,105	23	148
149		22,439	22,439	—	—	—	149
150	}	45,596	23,890	20,487	1,208	11	150
151							151
152							152
153		5,591	378	3,286	1,924	3	153
FEMALE							
154		71,080	29,812	31,633	9,599	36	154
155		21,210	21,210	—	—	—	155
156	}	34,527	8,533	24,272	1,697	25	156
157							157
158		10,843	48	6,466	4,321	8	158
159		4,500	21	895	3,581	3	159

* Age Group 10—39.

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age Group			1961					
			Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
WEST PAKISTAN								
SCHEDULED CASTE								
BOTH SEXES								
160	All Ages	..	4,18,011	2,16,125	1,77,668	23,460	758	160
MALE								
161	All Ages	..	2,22,933	1,24,132	89,645	8,927	229	161
162	0—9	..	73,493	73,493	—	—	—	162
163	10—19	..	42,505	34,134	8,155	207	9	163
164	20—39	..	60,766	13,642	44,871	2,178	75	164
165	40—59	..	33,057	2,234	27,341	3,409	73	165
166	60 & over	..	13,112	629	9,278	3,133	72	166
FEMALE								
167	All Ages	..	1,95,078	91,993	88,023	14,533	529	167
168	0—9	..	66,687	66,687	—	—	—	168
169	10—19	..	33,466	20,129	13,023	246	68	169
170	20—39	..	54,101	3,780	47,818	2,347	156	170
171	40—59	..	28,913	905	21,560	6,282	166	171
172	60 & over	..	11,911	492	5,622	5,658	139	172

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
BOTH SEXES							
160		3,69,831	1,99,515	1,46,539	23,593	184	160
MALE							
161		1,98,776	1,15,967	74,343	8,382	84	161
162		62,567	62,567	—	—	—	162
163	}	1,00,966	52,310	45,944	2,658	54	163
164							164
165							165
166		26,025	873	22,115	3,016	21	165
		9,218	217	6,284	2,708	9	166
FEMALE							
167		1,71,055	83,548	72,196	15,211	100	167
168		59,808	59,808	—	—	—	168
169	}	83,233	23,628	56,114	3,419	72	169
170							170
171							171
172		20,540	94	13,592	6,838	16	171
		7,474	18	2,490	4,954	12	172

* Age group 10—39.

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age group			1961					
			Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
WEST PAKISTAN								
CHRISTIANS								
BOTH SEXES								
173	All Ages	..	5,83,884	3,21,375	2,31,432	30,247	830	173
MALE								
174	All Ages	..	3,12,492	1,80,879	1,16,513	14,660	440	174
175	0—9	..	97,715	97,715	—	—	—	175
176	10—19	..	65,246	60,633	4,476	127	10	176
177	20—39	..	81,133	20,126	58,088	2,735	184	177
178	40—59	..	45,654	1,900	38,310	5,288	156	178
179	60 & over	..	22,744	505	15,639	6,510	90	179
FEMALE								
180	All Ages	..	2,71,392	1,40,496	1,14,919	15,587	390	180
181	0—9	..	87,534	87,534	—	—	—	181
182	10—19	..	57,279	45,636	11,547	81	15	182
183	20—39	..	74,141	6,150	66,336	1,528	127	183
184	40—59	..	36,508	900	29,878	5,577	153	184
185	60 & over	..	15,930	276	7,158	8,401	95	185

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951 ⁸						
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced		
173	173	
174	174	
175	175	
176	176	
177	177	
178	178	
179	179	
180	180	
181	181	
182	182	
183	183	
184	184	
185	185	

⁸ The 1951 age data for 4,32,706 Christians, which are included in those for "Other Religions", are not separately available.

TABLE 12--POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Religion, Sex and Age Group		1961						
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced		
WEST PAKISTAN								
OTHER RELIGIONS								
BOTH SEXES								
186	All Ages	..	8,356	4,573	3,403	543	15	186
MALE								
187	All Ages	..	4,407	2,497	1,720	183	7	187
188	0-9	..	1,155	1,155	—	—	—	188
189	10-19	..	752	663	89	—	—	189
190	20-39	..	1,185	508	641	32	4	190
191	40-59	..	846	124	656	64	2	191
192	60 & over	..	469	47	334	87	1	192
FEMALE								
193	All Ages	..	4,129	2,076	1,685	360	8	193
194	0-9	..	1,110	1,110	—	—	—	194
195	10-19	..	1,652	526	125	—	1	195
196	20-39	..	1,135	292	825	17	1	196
197	40-59	..	762	99	538	123	2	197
198	60 & over	..	470	49	197	220	4	198

TABLE 12—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX AND RELIGION, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951 ⁹					
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
BOTH SEXES							
186		4,39,982 ⁶	2,54,086	1,66,762	17,898	1,236	186
MALE							
187		2,37,810	1,31,621	95,489	10,053	647	187
188		59,921	59,921	—	—	—	188
189	*						189
190	}	1,24,660	70,312	52,654	1,600	104	190
191		37,993	1,233	32,507	3,958	295	191
192		15,226	155	10,328	4,495	248	192
FEMALE							
193		2,02,172	1,22,465	71,273	7,845	589	193
194		56,376	56,376	—	—	—	194
195	*						195
196	}	1,12,942	65,125	46,724	988	105	196
197		22,223	844	18,392	2,832	155	197
198		10,631	120	6,157	4,025	329	198

⁹ Including 4,32,706 Christians as indicated in foot-note 8 under 1951 columns for 'Christians'—West Pakistan.

* Age group 10—39.

TABLE 13—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUP FOR ALL AREAS AND RURAL AREAS

		Number of Persons							
Locality, Marital Status & Sex	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24		
PAKISTAN									
Population		ALL AREAS							
1	Both Sexes	9,02,82,674 ²	25,44,552	1,31,77,469	1,60,01,151	84,55,346	74,38,928	68,96,425	1
2	Male	4,75,16,890	12,80,357	65,99,928	83,24,272	47,07,946	38,38,433	34,59,393	2
3	Female	4,27,65,784	12,64,195	65,77,541	76,76,879	37,47,400	36,00,495	34,37,032	3
Never Married									
4	Both Sexes	4,70,29,203	25,44,552	1,31,77,469	1,60,01,151	74,57,811	42,08,032	19,73,037	4
5	Male	2,72,69,451	12,80,357	65,99,928	83,24,272	45,55,448	32,90,090	17,72,117	5
6	Female	1,97,59,752	12,64,195	65,77,541	76,76,879	29,02,363	9,17,942	2,00,920	6
Married									
7	Both Sexes	3,75,06,278	—	—	—	9,74,564	31,64,382	47,81,116	7
8	Male	1,87,23,220	—	—	—	1,49,265	5,35,522	16,31,759	8
9	Female	1,87,83,058	—	—	—	8,25,299	26,28,860	31,49,357	9
Widowed									
10	Both Sexes	54,85,459	—	—	—	9,084	31,646	1,04,399	10
11	Male	14,30,135	—	—	—	2,564	9,800	43,870	11
12	Female	40,55,324	—	—	—	6,520	21,846	60,529	12
Divorced									
13	Both Sexes	2,61,734	—	—	—	13,887	34,868	37,873	13
14	Male	94,084	—	—	—	669	3,021	11,647	14
15	Female	1,67,650	—	—	—	13,218	31,847	26,226	15

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis.

TABLE 13—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUP FOR ALL AREAS AND RURAL AREAS

Number of Persons

	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & over	
ALL AREAS									
1	70,42,659	57,70,164	48,96,634	42,78,028	33,30,133	32,13,559	18,50,805	53,86,821	1
2	35,88,409	30,23,245	26,84,085	22,94,113	18,57,788	17,74,276	10,59,197	30,25,448	2
3	34,54,250	27,46,919	22,12,549	19,83,915	14,72,345	14,39,283	7,91,608	23,61,373	3
4	8,72,989	3,20,232	1,68,731	1,00,398	65,677	48,940	28,009	62,175	4
5	7,88,266	2,77,956	1,40,351	79,803	51,645	39,421	21,509	48,288	5
6	84,723	42,276	28,380	20,595	14,032	9,519	6,500	13,887	6
7	59,42,564	51,65,660	43,77,043	36,15,375	27,13,778	23,90,866	13,32,775	30,48,155	7
8	27,04,874	26,44,916	24,42,303	20,80,101	16,79,713	15,77,907	9,26,864	23,49,996	8
9	32,37,690	25,20,744	19,34,740	15,35,274	10,34,065	8,12,959	4,05,911	6,98,159	9
10	1,87,126	2,54,526	3,27,642	5,40,650	5,34,805	7,59,799	4,81,999	22,53,783	10
11	78,197	86,783	90,914	1,25,058	1,19,213	1,50,966	1,07,158	6,15,612	11
12	1,08,929	1,67,743	2,36,728	4,15,592	4,15,592	6,08,833	3,74,841	16,38,171	12
13	39,980	29,746	23,218	21,605	15,873	13,954	8,022	22,708	13
14	17,072	13,590	10,517	9,151	7,217	5,982	3,666	11,552	14
15	22,908	16,156	12,701	12,454	8,656	7,972	4,356	11,156	15

² Excludes 34,37,939 persons of North West Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 13—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUP FOR ALL AREAS AND RURAL AREAS

Number of Persons

Locality, Marital Status & Sex	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	
PAKISTAN								
Population	RURAL AREAS							
Both Sexes	7,80,27,944	21,86,396	1,16,38,813	1,41,40,394	71,53,793	62,48,717	57,30,251	16
Male	4,06,14,764	10,96,624	58,12,200	73,50,280	39,96,797	31,61,346	27,57,998	17
Female	3,74,13,180	10,89,772	58,26,613	67,90,114	31,56,996	30,87,371	29,72,253	18
Never Married								
Both Sexes	4,03,23,130	21,86,396	1,16,38,813	1,41,40,394	62,32,293	33,58,067	14,86,302	19
Male	2,32,69,842	10,96,624	58,12,200	73,50,280	38,66,256	26,86,421	13,45,228	20
Female	1,70,53,288	10,89,772	58,26,613	67,90,114	23,66,037	6,71,646	1,41,074	21
Married								
Both Sexes	3,26,16,376	—	—	—	9,00,035	28,29,850	41,20,427	22
Male	1,60,65,107	—	—	—	1,27,746	4,63,790	13,66,282	23
Female	1,65,51,269	—	—	—	7,72,289	23,66,060	27,54,145	24
Widowed								
Both Sexes	48,56,976	—	—	—	8,139	27,965	89,683	25
Male	11,97,016	—	—	—	2,186	8,374	36,145	26
Female	36,59,960	—	—	—	5,953	19,591	53,538	27
Divorced								
Both Sexes	2,31,462	—	—	—	13,326	32,835	33,839	28
Male	82,799	—	—	—	609	2,761	10,343	29
Female	1,48,663	—	—	—	12,717	30,074	23,496	30

TABLE 13—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUP FOR ALL AREAS AND RURAL AREAS

Number of Persons

	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & over	
RURAL AREAS									
16	59,93,121	49,35,613	42,18,168	36,86,917	28,97,105	28,11,338	16,34,166	47,53,152	16
17	29,57,736	25,32,490	22,72,931	19,39,425	15,95,217	15,33,803	9,29,937	26,59,980	17
18	30,17,385	24,03,123	19,45,237	17,47,492	13,01,888	12,77,535	7,04,229	20,93,172	18
19	6,68,944	2,46,777	1,28,208	76,299	50,867	38,525	21,862	49,383	19
20	6,05,627	2,14,074	1,06,477	60,787	39,978	30,961	16,846	38,083	20
21	63,317	32,703	21,731	15,512	10,889	7,564	5,016	11,300	21
22	51,25,202	44,39,013	37,77,346	31,17,230	23,56,165	20,84,638	11,74,584	26,91,886	22
23	22,89,269	22,35,271	20,82,311	17,69,680	14,51,013	13,72,867	8,19,748	20,87,130	23
24	28,35,933	22,03,742	16,95,035	134,7,550	9,05,152	7,11,771	3,54,836	6,04,756	24
25	1,63,448	2,23,667	2,92,350	4,75,303	4,76,568	6,76,516	4,31,080	19,92,257	25
26	65,578	71,146	74,929	1,01,143	97,919	1,24,826	90,101	5,24,669	26
27	97,870	1,52,521	2,17,421	3,74,160	3,78,649	5,51,690	3,40,979	14,67,588	27
28	35,527	26,156	20,264	18,085	13,505	11,659	6,640	19,626	28
29	15,262	11,999	9,214	7,815	6,307	5,149	3,242	10,098	29
30	20,265	14,157	11,050	10,270	7,198	6,510	3,398	9,528	30

TABLE 13—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUP FOR ALL AREAS AND RURAL AREAS

Locality, Marital Status & Sex		Number of Persons							
		All Ages	Under 1 Year	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	
EAST PAKISTAN									
Population		ALL AREAS							
31	Both Sexes	5,08,40,235	13,84,259	78,79,977	95,29,436	46,46,884	39,05,471	38,13,180	31
32	Male	2,63,48,843	6,91,759	38,88,005	48,68,687	26,10,351	19,22,017	18,24,616	32
33	Female	2,44,91,392	6,92,500	39,91,972	46,60,749	20,36,533	19,83,454	19,88,564	33
Never Married									
34	Both Sexes	2,60,41,362	13,84,259	78,79,977	95,29,436	39,24,495	18,51,206	9,33,683	34
35	Male	1,51,08,136	6,91,759	38,88,005	48,68,687	25,52,068	16,86,684	9,06,971	35
36	Female	1,09,33,226	6,92,500	39,91,972	46,60,749	13,72,427	1,64,522	26,712	36
Married									
37	Both Sexes	2,13,47,683	—	—	—	7,03,347	20,04,629	27,91,736	37
38	Male	1,06,47,618	—	—	—	56,823	2,29,736	8,90,685	38
39	Female	1,07,00,065	—	—	—	6,46,524	17,74,893	19,01,051	39
Widowed									
40	Both Sexes	32,75,270	—	—	—	6,096	19,562	60,191	40
41	Male	5,40,233	—	—	—	1,089	3,790	19,416	41
42	Female	27,35,037	—	—	—	5,007	15,772	40,775	42
Divorced									
43	Both Sexes	1,75,920	—	—	—	12,946	30,074	27,570	43
44	Male	52,856	—	—	—	371	1,807	7,544	44
45	Female	1,23,064	—	—	—	12,575	28,267	20,026	45

TABLE 13—POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUP FOR
ALL AREAS AND RURAL AREAS

Number of Persons

	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & over	
ALL AREAS									
31	40,00,180	32,37,704	28,12,491	23,67,304	18,17,397	17,47,678	10,45,386	26,52,888	31
32	20,01,928	16,92,814	15,58,337	12,53,974	10,15,848	9,46,939	6,10,688	14,62,880	32
33	19,98,252	15,44,890	12,54,154	11,13,330	8,01,549	8,00,739	4,34,698	11,90,008	33
34	3,56,660	95,829	43,694	14,919	9,261	7,663	3,985	6,295	34
35	3,46,297	89,371	40,737	13,217	8,346	7,038	3,637	5,319	35
36	10,363	6,458	2,957	1,702	915	625	348	976	36
37	35,02,159	29,61,665	25,36,719	19,88,503	14,49,821	12,42,235	7,24,045	14,42,824	37
38	16,08,724	15,59,423	14,74,986	11,91,884	9,58,374	8,80,089	5,61,069	12,35,825	38
39	18,93,435	14,02,242	10,61,733	7,96,619	4,91,447	3,62,146	1,62,976	2,06,999	39
40	1,13,960	1,60,977	2,17,543	3,51,241	3,49,442	4,89,617	3,13,063	11,93,578	40
41	35,651	35,879	36,667	44,193	45,613	56,896	44,240	2,16,799	41
42	78,309	1,25,098	1,80,876	3,07,048	3,03,829	4,32,721	2,68,823	9,76,779	42
43	27,401	19,233	14,535	12,641	8,873	8,163	4,293	10,191	43
44	11,256	8,141	5,947	4,680	3,515	2,916	1,742	4,937	44
45	16,145	11,092	8,588	7,961	5,358	5,247	2,551	5,254	45

TABLE 13—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUP FOR ALL AREAS AND RURAL AREAS

Number of Persons

Locality, Marital Status & Sex	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24		
EAST PAKISTAN									
Population			RURAL AREAS						
46	Both Sexes	4,81,99,509	13,15,178	75,46,194	91,18,036	43,58,590	36,73,153	35,51,894	46
47	Male	2,47,98,237	6,56,795	37,20,875	46,60,503	24,46,781	17,81,385	16,51,882	47
48	Female	2,34,01,272	6,58,383	38,25,319	44,57,533	19,11,809	18,91,768	19,00,012	48
Never Married									
49	Both Sexes	2,46,06,377	13,15,178	75,46,194	91,18,036	36,55,678	16,93,048	8,10,909	49
50	Male	1,42,15,297	6,56,795	37,20,875	46,60,503	23,90,547	15,53,384	7,87,605	50
51	Female	1,03,91,080	6,58,383	38,25,319	44,57,533	12,65,131	1,39,664	23,304	51
Married									
52	Both Sexes	2,02,80,151	—	—	—	6,84,423	19,32,204	26,57,327	52
53	Male	1,00,15,808	—	—	—	54,858	2,22,562	8,38,439	53
54	Female	1,02,64,343	—	—	—	6,29,565	17,09,642	18,18,888	54
Widowed									
55	Both Sexes	31,46,917	—	—	—	5,878	18,772	57,410	55
56	Male	5,16,274	—	—	—	1,015	3,664	18,452	56
57	Female	26,30,643	—	—	—	4,863	15,108	38,868	57
Divorced									
58	Both Sexes	1,66,064	—	—	—	12,611	29,129	26,248	58
59	Male	50,858	—	—	—	361	1,775	7,296	59
60	Female	1,15,206	—	—	—	12,250	27,354	18,952	60

TABLE 13—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUP FOR ALL AREAS AND RURAL AREAS

Number of Persons

	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & over	
RURAL AREAS									
46	37,46,701	30,47,574	26,55,721	22,37,633	17,29,279	16,68,274	10,00,394	25,50,888	46
47	18,40,711	15,71,428	14,53,485	11,72,157	9,58,491	8,97,297	5,81,742	14,04,705	47
48	19,05,990	14,76,146	12,02,236	10,65,476	7,70,788	7,70,977	4,18,652	11,46,183	48
49	3,07,070	83,797	38,033	13,404	8,461	7,057	3,658	5,854	49
50	2,97,903	77,898	35,450	11,869	7,642	6,510	3,348	4,968	50
51	9,167	5,899	2,583	1,535	819	547	310	886	51
52	33,04,984	27,92,191	23,95,285	18,79,270	13,76,387	11,82,221	6,91,210	13,84,649	52
53	14,98,141	14,51,926	13,77,658	11,13,990	9,04,011	8,33,673	5,34,345	11,86,205	53
54	18,06,843	13,40,265	10,17,627	7,65,280	4,72,376	3,48,548	1,56,865	1,98,444	54
55	1,08,718	1,53,658	2,08,925	3,33,349	3,36,313	4,71,689	3,01,734	11,50,471	55
56	33,892	33,878	34,737	41,775	43,420	54,288	42,348	2,08,715	56
57	74,826	1,19,780	1,74,188	2,91,574	2,92,893	4,17,401	2,59,386	9,41,756	57
58	25,929	17,928	13,478	11,610	8,118	7,307	3,792	9,914	58
59	10,775	7,726	5,640	4,523	3,418	2,826	1,701	4,817	59
60	15,154	10,202	7,838	7,087	4,700	4,481	2,091	5,097	60

TABLE 13—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUP FOR ALL AREAS AND RURAL AREAS

Number of Persons

Locality, Marital Status & Sex		All Ages	Under 1 Year	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	
WEST PAKISTAN									
Population		ALL AREAS							
61	Both Sexes	3,94,42,439	11,60,293	52,97,492	64,71,715	38,08,462	35,33,457	30,83,245	61
62	Male	2,11,68,047	5,88,598	27,11,923	34,55,585	20,97,595	19,16,416	16,34,777	62
63	Female	1,82,74,392	5,71,695	25,85,569	30,16,130	17,10,867	16,17,041	14,48,468	63
Never Married									
64	Both Sexes	2,09,87,841	11,60,293	52,97,492	64,71,715	35,33,316	23,56,826	10,39,354	64
65	Male	1,21,61,315	5,88,598	27,11,923	34,55,585	20,03,380	16,03,406	8,65,146	65
66	Female	88,26,526	5,71,695	25,85,569	30,16,130	15,29,936	7,53,420	1,74,208	66
Married									
67	Both Sexes	1,61,58,595	—	—	—	2,71,217	11,59,753	19,89,380	67
68	Male	80,75,602	—	—	—	92,442	3,05,786	7,41,074	68
69	Female	80,82,993	—	—	—	1,78,775	8,53,967	12,48,306	69
Widowed									
70	Both Sexes	22,10,189	—	—	—	2,988	12,084	44,208	70
71	Male	8,89,902	—	—	—	1,475	6,010	24,454	71
72	Female	13,20,287	—	—	—	1,513	6,074	19,754	72
Divorced									
73	Both Sexes	85,814	—	—	—	941	4,794	10,303	73
74	Male	41,228	—	—	—	298	1,214	4,103	74
75	Female	44,586	—	—	—	643	3,580	6,200	75

TABLE 13—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUP FOR ALL AREAS AND RURAL AREAS

Number of Persons

	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & over	
ALL AREAS									
61	30,42,479	25,32,460	20,84,143	19,10,724	15,12,736	14,65,881	8,05,419	27,33,933	61
62	15,86,481	13,30,431	11,25,748	10,40,139	8,41,940	8,27,337	4,48,509	15,62,568	62
63	14,55,998	12,02,029	9,58,395	8,70,585	6,70,796	6,38,544	3,56,910	11,71,365	63
64	5,16,329	2,24,403	1,25,037	85,479	56,416	41,277	24,024	55,880	64
65	4,41,969	1,88,585	99,614	66,586	43,299	32,383	17,872	42,969	65
66	74,360	35,818	25,423	18,893	13,117	8,894	6,152	12,911	66
67	24,40,405	22,03,995	18,40,324	16,26,872	12,63,957	11,48,631	6,08,730	16,05,331	67
68	10,96,150	10,85,493	9,67,317	8,88,217	7,21,339	6,97,818	3,65,795	11,14,171	68
69	13,44,255	11,18,502	8,73,007	7,38,655	5,42,618	4,50,813	2,42,935	4,91,160	69
70	73,166	93,549	1,10,099	1,89,409	1,85,363	2,70,182	1,68,936	10,60,205	70
71	42,546	50,904	54,247	80,865	73,600	94,070	62,918	3,98,813	71
72	30,620	42,645	55,852	1,08,544	1,11,763	1,76,112	1,06,018	6,61,392	72
73	12,579	10,513	8,683	8,964	7,000	5,791	3,729	12,517	73
74	5,816	5,449	4,570	4,471	3,702	3,066	1,924	6,615	74
75	6,763	5,064	4,113	4,493	3,298	2,725	1,805	5,902	75

TABLE 13—POPULATION ¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUP FOR
ALL AREAS AND RURAL AREAS

		Number of Persons							
Locality, Marital Status & Sex	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24		
WEST PAKISTAN									
Population		RURAL AREAS							
76	Both Sexes	2,98,28,435	8,71,218	40,92,619	50,22,358	27,95,203	25,75,564	21,78,357	76
77	Male	1,58,16,527	4,39,829	20,91,325	26,89,777	15,50,016	13,79,961	11,06,116	77
78	Female	1,40,11,908	4,31,389	20,01,294	23,32,581	12,45,187	11,95,603	10,72,241	78
Never Married									
79	Both Sexes	1,57,16,753	8,71,218	40,92,619	50,22,358	25,76,615	16,65,019	6,75,393	79
80	Male	90,54,545	4,39,829	20,91,325	26,89,777	14,75,709	11,33,037	5,57,623	80
81	Female	66,62,208	4,31,389	20,01,294	23,32,581	11,00,906	5,31,982	1,17,770	81
Married									
82	Both Sexes	1,23,36,225	—	—	—	2,15,612	8,97,646	14,63,100	82
83	Male	60,49,299	—	—	—	72,888	2,41,228	5,27,843	83
84	Female	62,86,926	—	—	—	1,42,724	6,56,418	9,35,257	84
Widowed									
85	Both Sexes	17,10,059	—	—	—	2,261	9,193	32,273	85
86	Male	6,80,742	—	—	—	1,171	4,710	17,603	86
87	Female	10,29,317	—	—	—	1,090	4,483	14,670	87
Divorced									
88	Both Sexes	65,398	—	—	—	715	3,706	7,591	88
89	Male	31,941	—	—	—	248	986	3,047	89
90	Female	33,457	—	—	—	467	2,720	4,544	90

TABLE 13—POPULATION¹ BY MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND 5 YEAR AGE GROUP FOR ALL AREAS AND RURAL AREAS

Number of Persons

	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & over	
RURAL AREAS									
76	22,46,420	18,88,039	15,62,447	14,49,284	11,67,826	11,43,064	6,33,772	22,02,264	76
77	11,35,025	9,61,062	8,19,446	7,67,268	6,36,726	6,36,506	3,48,195	12,55,275	77
78	11,11,395	9,26,977	7,43,001	6,82,016	5,31,100	5,06,558	2,85,577	9,46,989	78
79	3,61,874	1,62,980	90,175	62,895	42,406	31,468	18,204	43,529	79
80	3,07,724	1,36,176	71,027	48,918	32,336	24,451	13,498	33,115	80
81	54,150	26,804	19,148	13,977	10,070	7,017	4,706	10,414	81
82	18,20,218	16,46,822	13,82,061	12,37,960	9,79,778	9,02,417	4,83,374	13,07,237	82
83	7,91,128	7,83,345	7,04,653	6,55,690	5,47,002	5,39,194	2,85,403	9,00,925	83
84	10,29,090	8,63,477	6,77,408	5,82,270	4,32,776	3,63,223	1,97,971	4,06,312	84
85	54,730	70,009	83,425	1,41,954	1,40,255	2,04,827	1,29,346	8,41,786	85
86	31,686	37,268	40,192	59,368	54,499	70,538	47,753	3,15,954	86
87	23,044	32,741	43,233	82,586	85,756	1,34,289	81,593	5,25,832	87
88	9,598	8,228	6,786	6,475	5,387	4,352	2,848	9,712	88
89	4,487	4,273	3,574	3,292	2,889	2,323	1,541	5,281	89
90	5,111	3,955	3,212	3,183	2,498	2,029	1,307	4,431	90

TABLE 14—POPULATION ¹ AGED 60 YEARS & OVER BY BROAD AGE GROUPS AND SEX

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	60 and over	60—69	70—79	80—89	90—99	100 and over	
PAKISTAN									
1	All Areas	Both Sexes	53,86,821	31,67,347	14,09,947	5,79,162	1,76,252	54,113	1
2		Male	30,25,448	17,82,868	7,91,947	3,19,481	1,00,246	30,906	2
3		Female	23,61,373	13,84,479	6,18,000	2,59,681	76,006	23,207	3
4	Rural Areas	Both Sexes	47,53,125	27,84,627	12,59,503	5,09,538	1,53,145	46,339	4
5		Male	26,59,980	15,58,625	7,05,431	2,81,639	87,544	26,741	5
6		Female	20,93,172	12,26,002	5,54,072	2,27,899	65,601	19,598	6
East Pakistan									
7	All Areas	Both Sexes	26,52,888	16,22,088	7,09,625	2,36,429	62,082	22,664	7
8		Male	14,62,880	8,98,510	3,90,100	1,27,061	34,635	12,574	8
9		Female	11,90,008	7,23,578	3,19,525	1,09,368	27,447	10,090	9
10	Rural Areas	Both Sexes	25,50,888	15,56,611	6,84,884	2,27,894	59,839	21,660	10
11		Male	14,04,705	8,59,662	3,76,544	1,22,802	33,568	12,129	11
12		Female	11,46,183	6,96,949	3,08,340	1,05,092	26,271	9,531	12
West Pakistan									
13	All Areas	Both Sexes	27,33,933	15,45,259	7,00,322	3,42,733	1,14,170	31,449	13
14		Male	15,62,568	8,84,358	4,01,847	1,92,420	65,611	18,332	14
15		Female	11,71,365	6,60,901	2,98,475	1,50,313	48,559	13,117	15
16	Rural Areas	Both Sexes	22,02,264	12,28,016	5,74,619	2,81,644	93,306	24,679	16
17		Male	12,55,275	6,98,963	3,28,887	1,58,837	53,976	14,612	17
18		Female	9,46,989	5,29,053	2,45,732	1,22,807	39,330	10,067	18

¹Corresponds to Population in the age group '60 & over' in Table 13.

TABLE 15—CHILDREN¹ BY SINGLE MONTH OF AGE UPTO 11 MONTHS AND BY SINGLE YEAR UPTO 9 YEARS AND AGE GROUPS 10—11 & 12—14

Number of Persons

Age group		All Areas			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
PAKISTAN					
1	All Ages 0—9	3,17,23,172	1,62,04,557	1,55,18,615	1
2	Infants Under 1 Year	25,44,552	12,80,357	12,64,195	2
3	Under 1 Month	2,76,523	1,40,940	1,35,583	3
4	1 Month	3,35,862	1,69,755	1,66,107	4
5	2 Months	2,75,767	1,37,293	1,38,474	5
6	3 Months	2,77,966	1,38,206	1,39,760	6
7	4 Months	2,17,853	1,10,336	1,07,517	7
8	5 Months	1,76,312	90,234	86,078	8
9	6 Months	3,26,226	1,58,306	1,67,920	9
10	7 Months	1,30,201	65,871	64,330	10
11	8 Months	1,90,108	95,966	94,142	11
12	9 Months	1,32,470	68,082	64,388	12
13	10 Months	1,35,121	69,220	65,901	13
14	11 Months	70,143	36,148	33,995	14
15	Children Aged 1—4	1,31,77,469	65,99,928	65,77,541	15
16	1 Year	29,04,479	14,36,730	14,67,749	16
17	2 Years	34,51,574	17,28,400	17,23,174	17
18	3 Years	35,81,817	17,83,710	17,98,107	18
19	4 Years	32,39,599	16,51,088	15,88,511	19
20	Children Aged 5—9	1,60,01,151	83,24,272	76,76,879	20
21	5 Years	35,25,068	18,11,966	17,13,102	21
22	6 Years	30,22,792	15,56,257	14,66,535	22
23	7 Years	32,04,002	16,26,261	15,77,741	23
24	8 Years	31,12,749	16,40,056	14,72,693	24
25	9 Years	31,36,540	16,89,732	14,46,808	25
26	Children Aged 10—14 ²	84,55,346	47,07,946	37,47,400	26
27	10—11	32,97,110	17,90,417	15,06,693	27
28	12—14	51,58,236	29,17,565	22,40,707	28

¹ Corresponds to total Population in the age groups 'under 1 year', '1—4' and '5—9' in Table 13.

Table 15—CHILDREN¹ BY SINGLE MONTH OF AGE UPTO 11 MONTHS AND BY SINGLE YEAR UPTO 9 YEARS AND AGE GROUPS 10—11 & 12—14

Number of Persons

	Urban Areas			Rural Areas			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
PAKISTAN							
1	37,57,569	19,45,453	18,12,116	2,79,65,603	1,42,59,104	1,37,06,499	1
2	3,58,156	1,83,733	1,74,432	21,86,396	10,96,627	10,89,772	2
3	30,797	16,255	14,542	2,45,726	1,24,685	1,21,041	3
4	40,021	20,696	19,325	2,95,841	1,49,059	1,46,782	4
5	38,319	19,695	18,624	2,37,448	1,17,598	1,19,850	5
6	39,536	19,970	19,566	2,38,430	1,18,236	1,20,194	6
7	33,905	17,229	16,676	1,83,948	93,107	90,841	7
8	26,824	13,748	13,076	1,49,488	76,486	73,002	8
9	50,363	24,953	25,410	2,75,863	1,33,353	1,42,510	9
10	20,136	10,409	9,727	1,10,065	55,462	54,603	10
11	27,947	14,204	13,743	1,62,161	81,762	80,399	11
12	19,363	10,166	9,197	1,13,107	57,916	55,191	12
13	19,935	10,470	9,465	1,15,186	58,750	56,436	13
14	11,010	5,938	5,072	59,133	30,210	28,923	14
15	15,38,656	7,87,728	7,50,928	1,16,38,813	58,12,200	58,26,613	15
16	3,33,068	1,69,295	1,63,773	25,71,411	12,67,435	13,03,976	16
17	3,94,341	2,02,063	1,92,278	30,57,233	15,26,337	15,30,896	17
18	4,26,120	2,16,140	2,09,980	31,55,697	15,67,570	15,88,127	18
19	3,85,127	2,00,230	1,84,897	28,54,472	14,50,858	14,03,614	19
20	18,60,757	9,73,992	8,86,765	1,41,40,394	73,50,280	67,90,114	20
21	4,10,913	2,16,047	1,94,866	31,14,155	15,95,919	15,18,236	21
22	3,75,157	1,95,542	1,79,615	26,47,635	13,60,715	12,86,920	22
23	3,61,897	1,85,267	1,76,630	28,42,105	14,40,994	14,01,111	23
24	3,76,744	1,98,121	1,78,623	27,36,005	14,41,935	12,94,070	24
25	3,36,046	1,79,015	1,57,031	28,00,494	15,10,717	12,89,777	25
26	13,01,553	7,11,149	5,90,404	71,53,793	39,96,797	31,56,996	26
27	5,20,873	2,77,935	2,42,938	27,76,237	15,12,482	12,63,755	27
28	7,80,680	4,33,214	3,47,466	43,77,556	24,84,315	18,93,241	28

² Corresponds to Population in the age group '10—14' in Table 13.

TABLE 15—CHILDREN¹ BY SINGLE MONTH OF AGE UPTO 11 MONTHS AND BY SINGLE YEAR UPTO 9 YEARS AND AGE GROUPS 10—11 & 12—14

Number of Persons

Age group	All Areas				
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
EAST PAKISTAN					
29	All Ages 0—9	1,87,93,672	94,48,451	93,45,221	29
30	Infants Under 1 Year	13,84,259	6,91,759	6,92,500	30
31	Under 1 Month	1,88,938	95,600	93,338	31
32	1 Month	1,94,010	97,334	96,676	32
33	2 Months	1,44,081	70,927	73,154	33
34	3 Months	1,52,183	74,996	77,187	34
35	4 Months	1,10,185	55,447	54,738	35
36	5 Months	89,772	45,624	44,148	36
37	6 Months	1,44,144	70,608	73,536	37
38	7 Months	71,967	35,703	36,264	38
39	8 Months	1,03,604	51,687	51,917	39
40	9 Months	71,671	36,590	35,081	40
41	10 Months	75,836	38,083	37,753	41
42	11 Months	37,868	19,160	18,708	42
43	Children Aged 1—4 Years	78,79,977	38,88,005	39,91,972	43
44	1 Year	17,61,007	8,59,917	9,01,090	44
45	2 Years	20,99,264	10,35,838	10,63,426	45
46	3 Years	20,96,866	10,28,132	10,68,734	46
47	4 Years	19,22,840	9,64,118	9,58,722	47
48	Children Aged 5—9 Years	95,29,436	48,68,687	46,60,749	48
49	5 Years	20,90,742	10,51,350	10,39,392	49
50	6 Years	17,59,526	8,85,575	8,73,951	50
51	7 Years	19,36,981	9,62,563	9,74,418	51
52	8 Years	18,42,987	9,56,136	8,86,851	52
53	9 Years	18,99,200	10,13,063	8,86,137	53
54	Children Aged 10—14 Years²	46,46,884	26,10,351	20,36,533	54
55	10—11 Years	18,81,313	10,33,025	8,48,288	55
56	12—14 Years	27,65,571	15,77,326	11,88,245	56

TABLE 15—CHILDREN BY SINGLE MONTH OF AGE UPTO 11 MONTHS AND BY SINGLE YEAR UPTO 9 YEARS AND AGE GROUPS 10—11 & 12—14

Number of Persons

	Urban Areas			Rural Areas			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
EAST PAKISTAN							
29	8,14,264	4,10,278	4,03,986	1,79,79,408	90,38,173	89,41,235	29
30	69,081	34,964	34,117	13,15,178	6,56,795	6,58,383	30
31	7,708	3,939	3,769	1,81,230	91,661	89,569	31
32	8,078	4,097	3,981	1,85,932	93,237	92,695	32
33	6,734	3,327	3,407	1,37,347	67,600	69,747	33
34	7,435	3,716	3,719	1,44,748	71,280	73,468	34
35	5,889	2,987	2,902	1,04,296	52,460	51,836	35
36	5,032	2,564	2,468	84,740	43,060	41,680	36
37	8,035	4,082	3,953	1,36,109	66,526	69,583	37
38	4,383	2,274	2,109	67,584	33,429	34,155	38
39	5,637	2,834	2,803	97,967	48,853	49,114	39
40	3,935	1,998	1,937	67,736	34,592	33,144	40
41	4,055	2,051	2,004	71,781	36,032	35,749	41
42	2,160	1,095	1,065	35,708	18,065	17,643	42
43	3,33,783	1,67,130	1,66,653	75,46,194	37,20,875	38,25,319	43
44	74,755	37,175	37,580	16,86,252	8,22,742	8,63,510	44
45	86,645	43,767	42,878	20,12,619	9,92,071	10,20,548	45
46	89,076	44,156	44,920	20,07,790	9,83,976	10,23,814	46
47	83,307	42,032	41,275	18,39,533	9,22,086	9,17,447	47
48	4,11,400	2,08,184	2,03,216	91,18,036	46,60,503	44,57,533	48
49	89,006	45,449	43,557	20,01,736	10,05,901	9,95,835	49
50	80,833	40,387	40,446	16,78,693	8,45,188	8,33,505	50
51	82,737	41,198	41,539	18,54,244	9,21,365	9,32,879	51
52	83,073	42,119	40,954	17,59,914	9,14,017	8,45,897	52
53	75,751	39,031	36,720	18,23,449	9,74,032	8,49,417	53
54	2,88,294	1,63,570	1,24,724	43,58,590	24,46,781	19,11,809	54
55	1,18,921	64,203	54,718	17,62,392	9,68,822	7,93,570	55
56	1,69,373	99,367	70,006	25,96,198	14,77,959	11,18,239	56

TABLE 15—CHILDREN ¹ BY SINGLE MONTH OF AGE UPTO 11 MONTHS AND BY SINGLE YEAR UPTO 9 YEARS AND AGE GROUPS 10—11 & 12—14

Number of Persons

Age group				All Areas			
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	
WEST PAKISTAN							
57	All Ages 0—9	..	..	1,29,29,500	67,56,106	61,73,394	57
58	Infants Under 1 Year	..	..	11,60,293	5,88,598	5,71,695	58
59	Under 1 Month	..	..	87,585	45,340	42,245	59
60	1 Month	..	..	1,41,852	72,421	69,431	60
61	2 Months	..	..	1,31,686	66,366	65,320	61
62	3 Months	..	..	1,25,783	63,210	62,573	62
63	4 Months	..	..	1,07,668	54,889	52,779	63
64	5 Months	..	..	86,540	44,610	41,930	64
65	6 Months	..	..	1,82,082	87,698	94,384	65
66	7 Months	..	..	58,234	30,168	28,066	66
67	8 Months	..	..	86,504	44,279	42,225	67
68	9 Months	..	..	60,799	31,492	29,307	68
69	10 Months	..	..	59,285	31,137	28,148	69
70	11 Months	..	..	32,275	16,988	15,287	70
71	Children Aged 1—4 Years	..	..	52,97,492	27,11,923	25,85,569	71
72	1 Years	..	..	11,43,472	5,76,813	5,66,659	72
73	2 Years	..	..	13,52,310	6,92,562	6,59,748	73
74	3 Years	..	..	14,84,951	7,55,578	7,29,373	74
75	4 Years	..	..	13,16,759	6,86,970	6,29,789	75
76	Children Aged 5—9 Years	..	..	64,71,715	34,55,585	30,16,130	76
77	5 Years	..	..	14,34,326	7,60,616	6,73,710	77
78	6 Years	..	..	12,63,266	6,70,682	5,92,584	78
79	7 Years	..	..	12,67,021	6,63,698	6,03,323	79
80	8 Years	..	..	12,69,762	6,83,920	5,85,842	80
81	9 Years	..	..	12,37,340	6,76,669	5,60,671	81
82	Children Aged 10—14 Years ²	..	..	38,08,462	20,97,595	17,10,867	82
83	10—11 Years	..	..	14,15,797	7,57,392	6,58,405	83
84	12—14 Years	..	..	23,92,665	13,40,203	10,52,462	84

TABLE 15—CHILDREN ¹ BY SINGLE MONTH OF AGE UPTO 11 MONTHS AND BY SINGLE YEAR UPTO 9 YEARS AND AGE GROUPS 10—11 & 12—14

Number of Persons

	Urban Areas			Rural Areas			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
WEST PAKISTAN							
57	29,43,305	15,35,175	14,08,130	99,86,195	52,20,931	47,65,264	57
58	2 89,075	1,48,769	1,40,305	8,71,218	4,39,829	4 31,389	58
59	23,089	12,316	10,773	64,496	33,024	31,472	59
60	31,943	16,599	15,344	1,09,909	55,822	54,087	60
61	31,585	16,368	15,217	1,00,101	49,998	50,103	61
62	32,101	16,254	15,847	93,682	46,956	46,726	62
63	28,016	14,242	13,774	79,652	40,647	39,005	63
64	21,792	1,11,84	10,608	64,748	33,426	31,322	64
65	42,328	20,871	21,457	1,39,754	66,827	72,927	65
66	15,753	8,135	7,618	42,481	22,033	20,448	66
67	22,310	11,370	10,940	64,194	32,909	31,285	67
68	15,428	8,168	7,260	45,371	23,324	22,047	68
69	15,880	8,419	7,461	43,405	22,718	20,687	69
70	8,850	4,843	4,007	23,425	12,145	11,280	70
71	12,04,873	6,20,598	5,84,275	40,92,619	20,91,325	20,01,294	71
72	2,58,313	1,32,120	1,26,193	8,85,159	4,44,693	4,40,466	72
73	3,07,696	1,58,296	1,49,400	10,44,614	5,34,266	5,10,348	73
74	3,37,044	1,71,984	1,65,060	11,47,907	5,83,594	5,64,313	74
75	3,01,820	1,58,198	1,43,622	10,14,939	5,28,772	4,86,167	75
76	14,49,357	7,65,808	6,83,549	50,22,358	26,89,777	23,32,581	76
77	3,21,907	1,70,598	1,51,309	11,12,419	5,90,018	5,22,401	77
78	2,94,324	1,55,155	1,39,169	9,68,942	5,15,527	4,53,415	78
79	2,79,160	1,44,069	1,35,091	9,87,861	5,19,629	4,68,232	79
80	2,93,671	1,56,002	1,37,669	9,76,091	5,27,918	4,48,173	80
81	2,60,295	1,39,984	1,20,311	9,77,045	5,36,685	4,40,360	81
82	10,13,259	5,47,579	4,65,680	27,95,203	15,50,016	12,45,187	82
83	4,01,952	2,13,732	1,88,220	10,13,845	5,43,660	4,70,185	83
84	6,11,307	3,33,847	2,77,460	17,81,358	10,06,356	7,75,002	84

TABLE 16—DISABLED PERSONS BY NATURE OF DISABILITY, AGE GROUP AND SEX

Number of Persons

Locality & Age Group			Totally Blind		Deaf & Dumb		Crippled		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PAKISTAN ¹									
1	All Ages	..	48,621	42,872	40,673	27,407	53,216	30,706	1
2	0—9	..	4,984	3,134	7,786	5,233	9,961	6,142	2
3	10—19	..	5,905	4,004	9,468	6,307	10,432	5,947	3
4	20—39	..	8,412	6,109	11,347	7,435	13,231	7,020	4
5	40 & over	..	29,320	29,625	12,072	8,432	19,592	11,597	5
East Pakistan									
6	All Ages	..	17,005	14,733	18,869	13,790	26,740	16,690	6
7	0—9	..	2,219	1,343	3,758	2,692	5,359	3,640	7
8	10—19	..	2,308	1,510	4,398	3,112	4,970	3,026	8
9	20—39	..	3,008	2,211	5,403	3,808	6,622	3,706	9
10	40 & over	..	9,470	9,669	5,310	4,178	9,789	6,318	10
West Pakistan ¹									
11	All Ages	..	31,616	28,139	21,804	13,617	26,476	14,016	11
12	0—9	..	2,765	1,791	4,028	2,541	4,602	2,502	12
13	10—19	..	3,597	2,494	5,070	3,195	5,462	2,921	13
14	20—39	..	5,404	3,898	5,944	3,627	6,609	3,314	14
15	40 & over	..	19,850	19,956	6,762	4,254	9,803	5,279	15

¹ Excluding Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

PART - IV

LITERACY,

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE,

EDUCATION AND LANGUAGES

CHAPTER—4

LITERACY, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EDUCATION

LITERACY

4.1 COLLECTION OF DATA

Data on literacy have been collected through question number 11 of Pakistan Standard Individual Schedule. The literacy question followed the questions on "Mother Tongue" and "Other languages of speech", for which thirteen columns were provided, ten showing the names of the principal languages of the country printed in them and three blank columns for any other languages, which the respondents might claim to speak, read and write or read with understanding. Thus there were four rows of boxes under each column, one for "Mother Tongue", the second for speech in "Other languages" besides Mother Tongue, the third for ability to "Write and Read" and the fourth for ability to "Read only". All the thirteen boxes in each of the four rows were serially numbered 1 to 13. Question 11 regarding literacy asked the respondent: (i) Are you able to read and write in any language? If so, in what languages? The appropriate number or numbers under the name of the language(s) printed on the Schedule were ringed round. The second part of the question asked: (ii) Are you able to read with understanding any language? If so, in what languages? Similar numbers were ringed round as under first part of the question in the next row of boxes against "Read only". The third part of the question asked: (iii) Are you able to read the Holy Quran without understanding? If yes, a tick (✓) mark was put in the second row of question 11 in the column for Arabic. The last question was asked to distinguish among the persons who can read Arabic with understanding and those who can read Arabic in the Holy Quran only without understanding. The former had a ring made in column for Arabic and the latter had a tick mark in the same box.

For purposes of computing the literacy totals and the percentages all those persons who claimed to be able to read and write any language and also those who claimed to be able to read any language with understanding were treated as literate. Thus "literacy" as defined in the 1961 Census included both (i) ability to read and write as also (ii) ability to read with understanding even if it meant inability to write. Persons classed as literate in the tables given in this part include both

these categories. Nevertheless the number of persons claiming to be able to read and write have been given separately, (in Table 20) from those who claimed only to be able to read with understanding. The number of persons who claimed to be able to read only the Holy Quran without understanding have also been given separately.

This definition of literacy differs from that used in the 1951 Census when literacy was defined as "ability to read clear print in any language." The difference hinges on the ability to **under-stand** what one reads. Thus, a person who could read only the Holy Quran in Arabic was classed as a literate in the 1951 Census. This made a significant conceptual difference since, in Pakistan with majority of the population being Muslim, a large number of people could read only the Holy Quran but without understanding. In the 1961 Census, such persons have not been classified as literates unless they could read in some language with understanding. In 1951 a number of other persons who could read any language without understanding were classified as literates and these included children in early years of school who could read some short sentences from their primers or adults who could spell and read the names of shops or cinema posters, etc. As such, the literacy figures of 1951 are not comparable with those of 1951 even by the addition of the number of persons who could read the Holy Quran only without understanding.

The definition recommended by the United Nations classifies only those persons as literate who have the ability both to read with understanding and to **write** a short statement on everyday life in any language. Therefore, in order to meet the requirements of international comparability, those able to write have also been shown separately. "Able to write" includes all persons who can both read and write.

Separate tabulations have been made for those able to read only the Holy Quran without understanding. Data on literacy, schooling and education are given in Table No. 17 to Table No. 37 giving an analysis of these characteristics from various angles, particularly by All Religions and Muslims and also by type of educational institutions attended, the level of education attained and the nature of education received,

4.2 LITERACY PERCENTAGES BY SEX

It would be correct to exclude the children below 5 years, who are yet to start education, from the total population for computing percentages of literacy of the population. This brief discussion on literacy has been based on the literacy ratios computed from the population aged 5 and over. The percentages of literacy based on the total population have also been included in some cases.

Number of literate persons shown in statement 4.1 and subsequent statements are all of ages 5 and over. As in the preceding chapter 3, the data discussed in this chapter and given in these tables also exclude that for the Frontier Regions of West Pakistan which were partly enumerated on simplified schedules and partly included in the Census through estimates. The details for the enumerated segment of this population have been given in part VI of Volume 3 for West Pakistan. As enumerated in the 1961 Census there were in Pakistan, excluding Frontier Regions, 1,43,35,809 literate persons of whom 1,11,06,646 were males and 32,29,163 females. Figure 4.1 shows diagrammatically the literate persons as compared to the population aged 5 and over for Pakistan and the Provinces. Literacy was about 15.9 per cent of the total population and approximately 19.2 per cent of the population aged 5 and over. This difference of 3.3 between the two percentages of literacy is explained by the presence of a large proportion of children aged 0-4, which is 17.4 per cent of the total population. East Pakistan with 21.5 per cent shows a higher percentage of literacy than West Pakistan, with 16.3 per cent.

There is a sharp difference in the literacy percentage of the two sexes. Males with a literacy percentage of 28.0 lead females by nearly 19 points who show a percentage of only 9.3 in Pakistan. Whereas there are about 90 females per 100 males in the total population of Pakistan, there are only 29 literate females per 100 literate males.

More or less the same ratio of literate females to literate males has been maintained in the two wings of Pakistan. Figure 4.2 illustrates the percentage of literacy among both the sexes, males and females, of Pakistan and Provinces.

Statement 4.2 shows the percentages of persons able to read and write, in the total population and the population aged 5 years and over.

The average of 19.2 per cent literacy for population 5 years and over for the whole of Pakistan does not obviously show up the variation of literacy between the two provinces (21.5 per cent and 16.3 per cent). Similarly the average literacy of each province conceals the variation of literacy among the districts of the province. Needless to say, the average of the two provinces is not an indication of the variation in the literacy percentages of their districts, which in many cases show wide deviations from the average. The literacy data given in the tables in this volume is for Provinces, Cities and selected towns. The details for Divisions, districts and other smaller administrative divisions are given in the provincial reports (Volumes 2 & 3) and in the Census Bulletin No. 4. Yet a discussion regarding the district-wise distribution of literate persons has been included in this chapter with a

STATEMENT 4.1

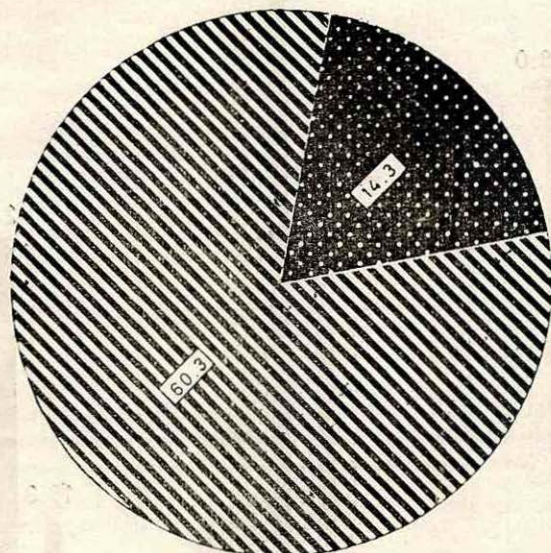
Number and Percentage of Literates by Sex, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961

Locality	Number of Literates ¹			Per cent of total Population			Per cent of Population 5 years & over		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
PAKISTAN ²	1,43,35,809	1,11,06,646	32,29,163	15.9	23.4	7.6	19.2	28.0	9.3
East									
Pakistan ..	89,55,501	68,46,060	21,09,441	17.6	26.0	8.6	21.5	31.5	10.7
West									
Pakistan ..	53,80,308	42,60,586	11,19,722	13.6	20.1	6.1	16.3	23.9	7.4

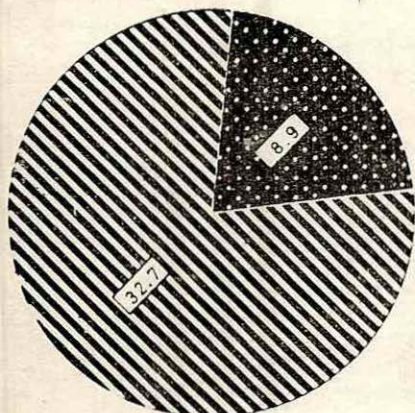
1. Excluding non-Pakistanis and population of Agencies, and Added and Special Areas of Frontier Regions in West Pakistan.
2. Excludes Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh and Manavadar, and Pakistan enclaves in India.

Fig. 4.1

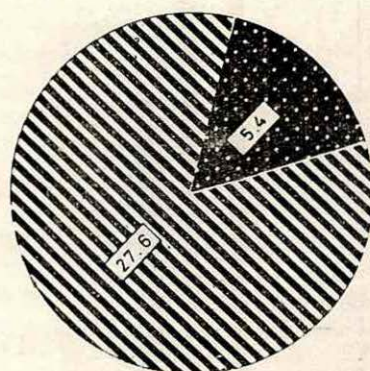
POPULATION & LITERATES, 5 YEARS & OVER PAKISTAN, 1961



PAKISTAN
74.6 MILLIONS

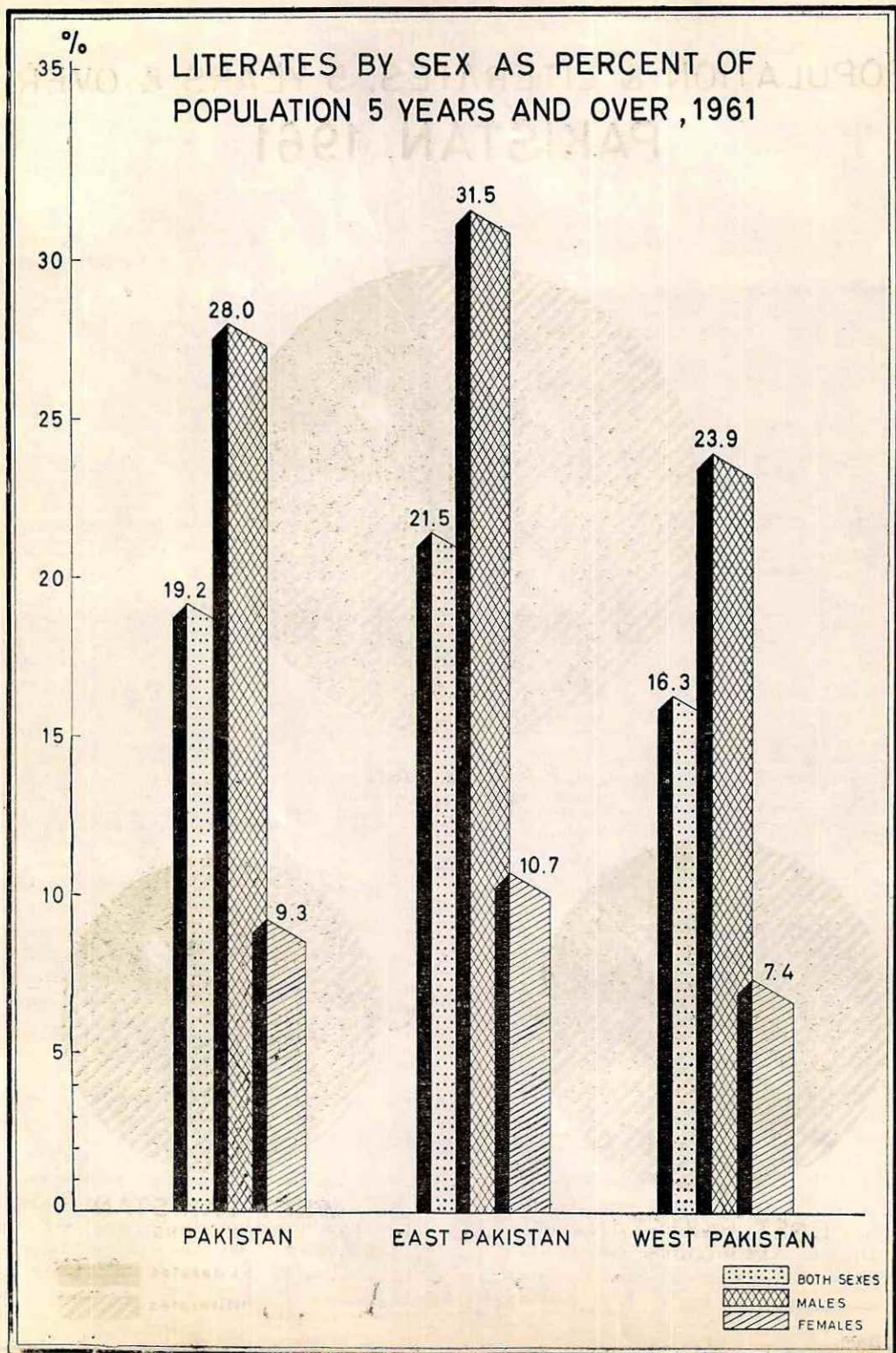


EAST PAKISTAN
41.6 MILLIONS



WEST PAKISTAN
33.0 MILLIONS

Literates 
Illiterates 



STATEMENT 4.2

Number and Percentage of Persons who could Read and Write, by Sex for Pakistan and Provinces, 1961

Locality	Number of Persons ¹ able to read and write			Per cent of total Population			Per cent of Population 5 years & over		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
PAKISTAN ²	1,30,32,386	1,02,40,920	27,91,466	14.4	21.6	6.5	17.5	25.8	8.0
East									
Pakistan ..	82,77,867	63,76,386	19,01,481	16.3	24.2	7.8	19.9	29.3	9.6
West									
Pakistan ..	47,54,519	38,64,534	8,89,985	12.1	18.3	4.9	14.4	21.6	5.9

1. Excluding non-Pakistanis.
2. Excluding Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

view to showing the wide variations in the literacy percentages in the different regions of the two provinces. Statement 4.3 presents literacy percentages in districts, grouping them under the respective Divisions and Provinces with their ranks within each Province. It is interesting to note that although West Pakistan shows a good 5 points lower literacy rate than East Pakistan, two of its districts, namely, Karachi and Rawalpindi, occupy the first and second positions in the ranking list. Karachi District, which includes Karachi City, records the highest literacy of 38.1 per cent, in Pakistan. Rawalpindi District follows with 32.4 per cent. The third, fourth and fifth positions in literacy, however, go to Khulna, Chittagong and Dinajpur Districts in East Pakistan with 27.2, 26.4 and 25.9 per cent respectively.

Among the Divisions in East Pakistan, Chittagong shows the highest literacy of 23.7 per cent. Variation of literacy between the Divisions in East Pakistan appears to be within a very close range of 19.3 to 23.7.

In East Pakistan, Khulna District records the highest literacy of 27.2 per cent closely followed by the districts of Chittagong (26.4 per cent), Dinajpur (25.9 per cent). Comilla (24.8 per cent), Bakerganj (24.8 per cent) and Noakhali (24.7 per cent). The lowest percentage of literacy in East Pakistan has been recorded in Chittagong Hill Tracts District (15.3 per cent). 11 out of 17 districts of this province show a literacy percentage of over 20 and none below 15.

Among Divisions in West Pakistan, Karachi, which includes the two extremes in literacy, viz, Karachi and Lasbela Districts, shows the highest literacy of 36.6

per cent. Kalat Division with 3.9 per cent of literacy has shown the lowest literacy in West Pakistan. Rawalpindi, Lahore and Sargodha Divisions show literacy above the overall averages of West Pakistan.

Karachi District shows the highest literacy of 38.1 per cent in West Pakistan. The second highest, (32.4 per cent) has been recorded in Rawalpindi District. Literacy in these two districts of West Pakistan far exceeds the highest literacy of East Pakistan recorded in Khulna District (27.2 per cent). Lasbela district, though adjacent to Karachi, records the lowest percentage of literacy at 3.4. The third, fourth and fifth positions are occupied by Lahore (25.0 per cent), Jhelum (24.8 per cent) and Quetta-Pishin (22.9 per cent).

Only 5 out of the 45 districts (excluding Agencies) of West Pakistan have a literacy percentage of over 20 and five districts recorded literacy below 5 per cent. Leaving aside Karachi, which is the premier port City of Pakistan and Quetta, which includes a big city and cantonment, the entire south-western region of West Pakistan, comprising Quetta, Kalat and part of Karachi Divisions, appears to lag far behind other districts in point of literacy. As in the case of density, so also in literacy, West Pakistan districts present a picture of abrupt, sharp and wide variation between districts.

Although 1961 literacy percentages are not comparable with the 1951 data in view of the conceptual difference mentioned in the preceding para, yet it might be of some interest to recall here the percentages of literacy according to the 1951 Census, which are summarised in statement 4.4.

STATEMENT 4.3

Literacy in Districts, Pakistan, 1961

Locality	Number of Literates ¹	Per cent of Population 5 years and over	Rank of the District/Division within the respective province
PAKISTAN²	1,43,35,809	19.2	—
East Pakistan	89,55,501	21.5	—
Rajshahi Division	19,62,255	20.4	3
Dinajpur District	3,64,719	25.9	3
Rangpur „	5,77,533	18.9	11
Bogra „	2,94,805	23.0	6
Rajshahi „	4,54,396	20.0	10
Pabna „	2,70,802	17.1	13
Khulna Division	19,24,316	23.4	2
Kushtia District	1,45,296	15.4	15
Jessore „	3,68,598	20.8	8
Khulna „	5,48,570	27.2	1
Bakerganj „	8,61,852	24.8	4
Dacca Division	24,14,564	19.3	4
Mymensingh District	9,91,809	17.3	14
Dacca „	9,60,989	23.0	7
Faridpur „	4,61,766	17.8	12
Chittagong Division	26,54,366	23.7	1
Sylhet District	5,78,772	20.0	9
Comilla „	8,89,695	24.8	4
Noakhali „	4,80,490	24.7	5
Chittagong „	6,56,129	26.4	2
Chittagong Hill Tracts District	49,280	15.3	16
West Pakistan²	53,80,308	16.3	—
Peshawar Division	3,64,754	12.9	8
Hazara District	1,01,229	11.7	24
Mardan „	66,106	9.8	34
Peshawar „	1,52,957	15.7	13
Kohat „	44,392	14.5	17
Dera Ismail Khan Division	63,362	10.7	10
Dera Ismail Khan District	30,598	10.6	30
Bannu „	32,764	10.8	29
Rawalpindi Division	7,72,433	22.9	2
Campbellpur District	99,258	15.2	15
Rawalpindi „	3,12,848	32.4	2
Jhelum „	1,57,567	24.8	4
Gujrat „	2,02,760	18.1	6
Sargodha Division	8,23,568	16.4	4
Sargodha District	1,97,103	16.0	12
Mainwali „	91,251	14.8	16
Lyallpur „	4,07,288	18.1	7
Jhang „	1,27,926	14.1	20

STATEMENT 4.3

Literacy in Districts, Pakistan, 1961—*contd.*

Locality	Number of Literates	Percent of Population 5 years and over	Rank of the District/Division within the respective province
Lahore Division	10,60,328	19.5	3
Lahore District	5,20,845	25.0	3
Gujranwala „	1,87,428	17.2	8
Sheikhupura „	1,19,016	12.2	21
Sialkot „	2,33,039	17.1	10
Multan Division	5,84,789	10.7	10
Dera Ghazi Khan District	51,333	8.1	37
Muzaffargarh „	80,342	9.9	33
Multan „	2,55,276	11.4	26
Montgomery „	1,97,838	11.1	27
Bahawalpur Division	2,28,943	10.8	9
Bahawalpur District	69,573	11.5	25
Bahawalnagar „	73,343	10.8	28
Rahimyarkhan „	86,027	10.4	31
Khairpur Division	3,58,902	13.8	5
Jacobabad District	40,470	9.2	36
Sukkur „	1,19,688	17.2	9
Larkana „	71,507	14.2	19
Nawabshah „	81,218	14.4	18
Khairpur „	46,019	11.9	23
Hyderabad Division	3,75,149	13.5	6
Hyderabad District	1,76,789	16.2	11
Dadu „	64,795	15.5	14
Tharparkar „	59,819	9.7	35
Sanghar „	43,336	12.1	22
Thatta „	30,410	10.2	32
Quetta Division	69,307	13.2	7
Quetta-Pishin District	51,431	22.9	5
Sibi „	5,907	5.8	40
Loralai „	4,440	4.9	41
Zhob „	4,961	6.8	39
Chagai „	2,568	7.7	38
Kalat Division	17,232	3.9	11
Kalat District	11,109	3.9	43
Mekran „	4,897	4.1	42
Kharan „	1,226	3.5	44
Karachi Division	6,61,541	36.6	1
Karachi District	6,58,986	38.1	1
Lasbela „	2,555	3.4	45

1. Excluding non-Pakistanis and Population of Agencies, and Added and Special Areas of Frontier Regions in West Pakistan.
2. Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh, Manavadar and Pakistan enclaves in India.

STATEMENT 4.4

Number and Percentage of Literates by Sex, Pakistan and Provinces, 1951

Locality	Literates ¹ —1951			Per cent of Total Population			Per cent of Population 5 years & over		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
PAKISTAN ²	1,39,40,138	98,85,106	40,55,032	19.1	25.6	11.8	22.3	29.6	13.9
East Pakistan	88,55,579	65,95,346	22,60,233	21.1	30.1	11.3	24.7	34.9	13.4
West Pakistan	50,84,559	32,89,760	17,94,799	16.4	19.7	12.5	19.0	22.6	14.6

1. Excluding non-Pakistanis.

2. Excluding Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

STATEMENT 4.5

Number and Percentage of Literates by Sex, Urban and Rural, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961

Locality	Number of Literates ¹						Per cent of Population 5 years & over					
	Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
PAKISTAN ²	37,02,921	26,70,334	10,32,587	1,06,32,888	84,36,312	21,96,576	35.8	45.0	23.3	16.6	25.0	7.2
East Pakistan	10,22,906	7,38,910	2,83,996	79,32,595	61,07,150	18,25,445	45.7	54.8	31.9	20.2	29.9	9.7
West Pakistan	26,80,015	19,31,424	7,48,591	27,00,293	23,29,162	3,71,131	33.0	42.2	21.2	10.9	17.5	3.2

1. Excluding non-Pakistanis and population of Agencies, and Added and Special Areas of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

2. Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh and Manvadar, and Pakistan enclaves in India.

4.3 LITERACY BY URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Statement 4.5 presents the literacy of population classified according to rural and urban groups for each sex, showing the percentage of literates to population 5 years and over and Statement 4.6 shows the distribution of literate persons by sex in Urban and Rural areas as percentage of total literates in each class.

Approximately one-fourth of the total literates of Pakistan live in urban localities contributing to a literacy of 35.8 per cent in the urban population. It may be added that according to the 1961 Census only

about 13 per cent of the total population resides in urban localities. Rural population shows a literacy rate of 16.6 per cent which is nearly 3 points below the national rate. About one-third of the total female literates reside in urban localities showing a much higher female literacy at 23.3 per cent compared to only 7.2 per cent in rural areas.

East Pakistan having nearly 95 per cent rural population, counts 88.6 per cent of its total literates in rural areas. Even this large proportion of the total literate persons living in the rural areas could not contribute towards a higher literacy percentage than 20.2. Although the urban population in East Pakistan has only

11.4 per cent of the total literates of the province, it shows a much higher percentage of literacy, 45.7 per cent. Amongst the urban population in East Pakistan, males have a much higher percentage of literacy at 54.8 per cent than females at 31.9 per cent. Of the total female literates, 13.5 per cent live in urban areas as against 10.8 per cent of the total male literates. In the rural population of East Pakistan, male literacy of 29.9 per cent is about three times higher than female literacy of 9.7 per cent. Male literacy in both rural and urban population of East Pakistan is much above the total provincial literacy percentage. West Pakistan, where about 23 per cent of the total population is urban, has a much higher proportion (49.8 per cent) of its total literates in urban areas than in East Pakistan (11.4 per cent).

This helps to make the urban literacy percentage of 33.0, more than three times higher than the rural literacy of 10.9 per cent. Two-thirds (66.9 per cent) of the total female literates in West Pakistan belong to the urban population which shows 21.2 per cent female literacy. In the rural population of West Pakistan female literacy appears to be quite negligible at 3.2 per cent compared to 17.5 per cent male literacy. It may be seen, however, that literacy rate amongst rural females in East Pakistan (9.7 per cent) is three times higher than that in West Pakistan (3.2 per cent). To sum up, a far larger proportion of literates live in urban localities in West Pakistan than in East Pakistan and, as a compensatory factor, rural areas in East Pakistan claim a vastly higher share of literates than in West Pakistan.

STATEMENT 4.6

Distribution of Literates in Urban and Rural Areas by Sex as Percentage of total Literates, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961

Locality	Pakistan			East Pakistan			West Pakistan		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexe	Male	Female
All Areas	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban	25.8	24.0	32.0	11.4	10.8	13.5	49.8	45.3	66.9
Rural	74.2	76.0	68.0	88.6	89.2	86.5	50.2	54.7	33.1

The higher percentages of urban literacy compared to rural literacy may be attributed to the existence of better educational facilities in the urban localities, and the usual tendency of the rural literate males to migrate to towns for higher schooling and for earning better livelihood after completing their educa-

tion. The disparity in urban and rural literacy is most glaring in the case of females. The literacy rate for females in urban localities of East Pakistan is three times that of the rural areas. In West Pakistan the ratio is 7 to 1.

4.4 LITERACY IN CITIES AND TOWNS, 1961

Statement 4.7 shows the literacy percentages in Cities and selected Towns with population of 50,000 and over arranged in order of rank.

Mymensingh Municipality in East Pakistan records the highest literacy of 59.3 per cent and the second highest is in Jhelum Municipality, including the Cantonment, in West Pakistan with 53.1 per cent. Out of the nine selected towns and cities of East Pakistan only two towns, namely, Saidpur and Narayanganj, have a literacy rate below the provincial literacy rate of total urban population (45.7 per cent) but they exceed the average urban literacy rate of Pakistan (35.8 per cent).

Rawalpindi City, the interim capital of Pakistan, shares the third highest literacy percentage of 49.9 per cent with Comilla in East Pakistan. Majority (13 out of 23) of the selected towns and cities of West Pakistan have literacy rate below the provincial urban literacy of 33.0 per cent. Although numerically Karachi has the largest number of literate persons, it records 39.3 per cent literacy occupying 14th position and Lahore, capital of West Pakistan with 38.7 per cent literacy goes one place down to 15th. These cities in spite of having larger opportunities for acquiring literacy and education, occupy 14th and 15th positions among the cities and selected towns obviously on account of the fact that being big centres of trade and industry, they have attracted a large number of labourers from other parts of the country most of whom are probably not literate. Literacy percentages in the selected towns and cities appear to vary in a wider range (about 31) in West Pakistan than in East Pakistan (about 18).

4.5 FEMALE LITERACY IN TOWNS

Statement 4.8 presents the first ten towns of Pakistan with a population of 50,000 and over in order of female literacy. Mymensingh of East Pakistan occupies the proudest position with 46.8 per cent beating its nearest rival, Barisal, by a margin of about 7 points. The third position goes to Rajshahi, also of East Pakistan. Jhelum, (including Cantonment) comes fourth with 36.9 per cent and thus occupies the top position in West Pakistan. Karachi City trails along in the last position with 31.6 per cent.

STATEMENT 4.7

Percentage of Literacy in Cities and Selected Towns with Population 50,000 and over, Pakistan, 1961

(Arranged in order of Rank)

Rank	Locality	Literates as per cent of Population 5 years and over
1.	Mymensingh Municipality ..	59.3
2.	Jhelum Municipality including Cantt.	53.1
3.	Rawalpindi City Comilla Municipality }	49.9
4.	Barisal Municipality ..	49.3
5.	Rajshahi Municipality ..	48.9
6.	Chittagong City	48.0
7.	Dacca City	46.9
8.	Khulna City	46.1
9.	Quetta City	42.9
10.	Gujrat Municipality	41.9
11.	Saidpur Municipality	41.8
12.	Narayanganj City	41.5
13.	Sialkot City	40.7
14.	Kohat Municipality including Cantt.	39.3
	Karachi City	
15.	Lahore City	38.7
16.	Gujranwala City (Municipality)	33.5
17.	Sargodha Municipality including Cantt.	33.4
18.	Bahawalpur Municipality including Cantt.	32.5
19.	Peshawar City	31.3
20.	Lyallpur City (Municipality) ..	30.7
21.	Sukkur City (Municipality) ..	30.6
22.	Montgomery Municipality ..	29.9
23.	Shikarpur Municipality ..	29.7
24.	Jhang Municipality	28.9
25.	Multan City	25.5
26.	Mirpur Khas Municipality ..	24.7
27.	Hyderabad City	24.6
28.	Mardan Municipality including Cantt.	23.8
29.	Okara Municipality	23.3
30.	Kasur Municipality	22.1

4.6 LITERACY AT SPECIFIED AGES, 1961

Statement 4.9 and Figure 4.3 show the literacy percentages at different ages of the population by five-year age groups starting from school-going age of 5 up to 24 and at ages 25 and over.

STATEMENT 4.8

Rank of District Headquarter Towns (Population 50,000 and above) in Female Literacy (First ten), 1961

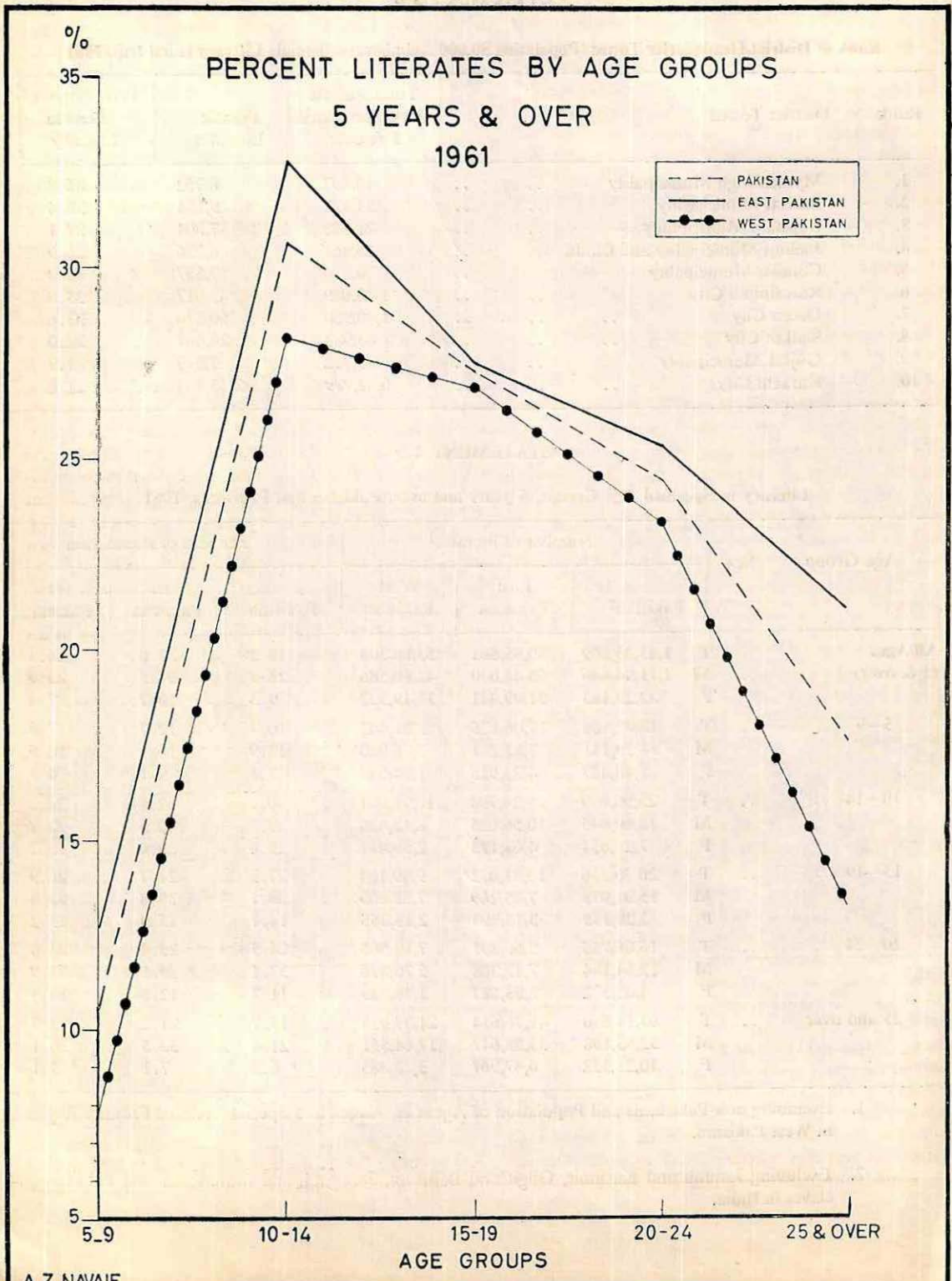
Rank	District Towns	Total Female Population aged 5 & over	Female Literates	Percentage of Female Literacy
1.	Mymensingh Municipality	18,697	8,752	46.8
2.	Barisal Municipality	23,322	9,194	39.4
3.	Rajshahi Municipality	21,018	7,804	37.1
4.	Jhelum Municipality and Cantt.	16,861	6,226	36.9
5.	Comilla Municipality	20,376	7,307	35.8
6.	Rawalpindi City	1,20,049	43,017	35.8
7.	Dacca City	1,80,960	60,870	33.6
8.	Sialkot City	63,983	20,467	32.0
9.	Gujrat Municipality	23,752	7,529	31.7
10.	Karachi City	6,82,779	2,15,404	31.6

STATEMENT 4.9

Literacy in Specified Age Groups, 5 years and over, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961

Age Group	Sex	Number of literates ¹			Per cent of Population		
		Pakistan ²	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
All Ages (5 & over)	T	1,43,35,809	89,55,501	53,80,308	19.2	21.5	16.3
	M	1,11,06,646	68,46,060	42,60,586	28.0	31.5	23.9
	F	32,29,163	21,09,441	11,19,722	9.3	10.7	7.4
5-9	T	17,07,568	12,06,126	5,01,442	10.7	12.7	7.8
	M	11,59,141	7,82,211	3,76,930	13.9	16.1	10.9
	F	5,48,427	4,23,915	1,24,512	7.1	9.1	4.1
10-14	T	25,96,699	15,24,798	10,71,901	30.7	32.8	28.2
	M	18,69,045	10,56,625	8,12,420	39.7	40.5	38.7
	F	7,27,654	4,68,173	2,59,481	19.4	23.0	15.2
15-19	T	20,30,236	10,81,072	9,49,164	27.3	27.7	26.9
	M	15,01,078	7,65,269	7,35,809	39.1	39.8	38.4
	F	5,29,158	3,15,803	2,13,355	14.7	15.9	13.2
20-24	T	16,86,756	9,66,891	7,19,865	24.5	25.4	23.4
	M	12,84,184	7,13,308	5,70,876	37.1	39.1	34.9
	F	4,02,572	2,53,583	1,48,989	11.7	12.8	10.3
25 and over	T	63,14,550	41,76,614	21,37,936	17.7	21.2	13.3
	M	52,93,198	35,28,647	17,64,551	27.4	33.5	20.1
	F	10,21,352	6,47,967	3,73,385	6.2	7.1	5.1

1. Excluding non-Pakistanis and Population of Agencies, Added and Special Areas of Frontier Regions in West Pakistan.
2. Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh and Manavadar and Pakistan enclaves in India.



In the primary school-going ages, 5—9 years, literacy is much lower at 10.7 per cent than the total literacy of Pakistan (19.2 per cent). Similar difference between the literacy percentages of 5—9 year age-group and all ages 5 years and over occur in both the Provinces. These low literacy percentages in the primary school-going age group suggest that a large number of children, specially in rural areas do not get regular schooling facilities and education of the children generally does not begin at the usual school-going ages, or that there is a rapid fall off in enrolment after the first or second year of primary education. It also points to the fact that a child does not become literate, in the sense of becoming able to read with understanding in the first one or two years at school.

The age group 10—14, which includes most of the school students, shows the highest literacy of 30.7 per cent, much above the total literacy percentage. Compared with their respective total literacy percentages both East and West Pakistan have similarly higher literacy rates with 32.8 and 28.2 respectively in the 10—14 age group. Literacy rates appear to decrease gradually at ages higher than 14. After 14, the older the population, the lower, generally, the literacy rate. West Pakistan shows much lower literacy at ages 25 and over. East Pakistan, however, has a literacy rate nearly equal to the total literacy percentage at ages 25 and over.

Literacy percentage of the males in the age group 5—9 (13.9) is about double that of females (7.1 per cent). But as the population grows older the female rate falls off further until at the age group 25 and over where the females (6.2 per cent) are a good $4\frac{1}{2}$ lengths behind.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

4.7 CENSUS QUESTIONS ON SCHOOLING AND EDUCATION

The data regarding the number of persons attending school or college at the time of Census were compiled from answers to Question 12 of the Pakistan Standard Enumeration Schedule (Appendix C), which asked: "Are you now attending a school or college or an institute of education?" Three boxes were provided for recording the answers: the first for those attending school or college of general or professional education, the second for those attending an institute of technical education and the third for those attending a "Maktab". For the purpose of the Census a person is regarded as regularly attending a 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 Bengali, Urdu or other local languages are taught by an Imam, Maulvi or other teacher.

The data collected has been given in Tables 22 to 28. Question No. 13, which was asked of all persons, whether attending school or not, inquired: "What is the highest grade you have passed in school or college?" Single digits were provided for recording grades one to nine and then the grades, "Matriculation", "Intermediate", "Degree", "Higher Degree", or "Others" (including Oriental Degrees) were written in the Schedule (in Urdu), whereas letter symbols were given in the Schedules printed in English and Bengali. Appropriate symbol had a circle put around it according to the claim of the respondent. Besides, a separate sub-box for "Certificate" or "Diploma" in technical or professional fields was provided. The respondents were asked: "In which field of professional (including technical) education, if any, have you passed?" The fields specified on the Schedule were "Education", "Medicine", "Engineering", "Commerce", "Law" and "Others". Whereas the question regarding field of technical or professional education applied only to the holders of professional Degrees, Higher Degrees or Certificates and Diplomas. It was explained that only such respondent is to be recorded as a "Certificate" holder who has passed at least "middle" or eighth class in general education and holds a "Certificate" awarded by a recognised educational institution after at least 6 months' full time attendance in the field of Education, Medicine, Engineering, or Agriculture and the number of the appropriate Professional (including Technical) field was ringed round. Similarly, if passed Matriculation or higher and held a recognised Diploma, the word "Diploma" and the number of the Professional (including Technical) field, as well as the highest grade in general education was to be marked with a circle. For example, a Diplomaed Teacher who has passed Matriculation, will have three circles put around "M" "Dip" and "1" (under the Education field). No Diploma will be recorded unless the holder has passed Matriculation or higher stage in general education. The professional or technical field was to be appropriately indicated only in the case of those

who held recognised professional or technical "Certificate" or "Diploma" or a professional Bachelor's, Master's or Doctor's degree.

The data on Educational Standards of those who are still attending school is given in Table 23, and Tables 29 to 36—A give the data on Education of all persons and Muslims, including those who are at school as well as those who have left.

The corresponding 1951 Census questions on school attendance did not specify the type of school being attended. Besides, the question on Educational Level did not specify the school grades 1 to 9 by single years, but only in terms of "Primary" and "Middle" standards.

4.8 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS

There were 52,12,955 students in various educational institutions in the country. Of these, 29,87,874 or 57.3 per cent were in East Pakistan and the remaining 22,25,081 or 42.7 per cent in West Pakistan (statement 4.10). 92.7 per cent of the students in Pakistan were enrolled in Schools and Colleges of General or Professional Education which included Arts and Sciences. Only a small percentage of students (0.5) were enrolled in Technical Institutions and 6.8 per cent in Maktabas. In East Pakistan the percentage of students enrolled in Schools and Colleges for general education was 92.2 against 93.5 per cent in West Pakistan. The percentage of students enrolled in Technical Institutions were only 0.3 in East Pakistan against 0.6 per cent in West Pakistan. In terms of numbers, West Pakistan had over 4,000 students more in Technical Institutions than East Pakistan. The Maktabas seem to be more popular in East Pakistan where there were 2,23,611 students as against 1,29,545 in West Pakistan. The Maktabas, therefore, seem to be playing a much greater role in

East Pakistan and an important factor in the higher literacy rate in that Province.

4.9 STUDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

Table 23 and Statement 4.11 give respectively the numerical and percentage distribution of students for Pakistan and the two Provinces. They have been grouped by grades passed and not by class of study as the data collected and compiled for the students shows the number of students by grades passed. But for the sake of study those shown as having passed Grades 0—IV can be treated as students on rolls of Primary grades, those reported as having passed Grades V to VII have been treated as Middle School students.

The number of male students in Pakistan outnumbered the female students by about 7 to 3. This male-female ratio of students is almost the same in East Pakistan and 3:1 in West Pakistan.

25.5 per cent of the students had not yet passed any grade and 47.8 per cent were studying in primary grades but had passed one of the classes I to IV. The sum of these two can be taken as enrolment in the primary grades up to class V. In East Pakistan, 21.4 per cent of the students had yet to pass any grade and 56.3 per cent had already passed any of the Classes I to IV at the time of Census and in West Pakistan, these percentages were 31.0 and 36.5 respectively. The males in these two groups constituted 69.3 per cent of the total male students in Pakistan, 72.9 per cent in East Pakistan and 64.8 per cent in West Pakistan.

Those who have passed the primary Grade V or Grades VI to VII and are presumably studying respectively in Classes VI to VIII (*i.e.*, who have not passed class VIII) are generally termed as at Middle School level. They are 16.5 per cent of the total number of students in Pakistan, 13.7 per cent in East Pakistan and 20.3 per cent in West Pakistan. This sharp decline

STATEMENT 4.10

Numerical and Percentage Distributions of Students by Type of Institution, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961

Type of Institution	Number of Students			Per cent of Total Students		
	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
All Institutions	52,12,955	29,87,874	22,25,081	100	100	100
Schools or Colleges (General)	48,35,611	27,54,291	20,81,320	92.7	92.2	93.5
Technical	24,188	9,972	14,216	0.5	0.3	0.6
Maktabas	3,53,156	2,23,611	1,29,545	6.8	7.5	5.9

STATEMENT 4.11

Percentage Distribution of Students by Grades Passed, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961

Grades Passed	Per cent of total Students								
	Pakistan			East Pakistan			West Pakistan		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Grade Passed	25.5	21.8	35.4	21.4	17.8	30.9	31.0	27.2	42.0
I-IV Grades Passed	47.8	47.5	48.9	56.3	55.1	59.3	36.5	37.6	33.7
V-VII ,, ,,	16.5	18.6	10.7	13.7	16.1	7.4	20.3	21.9	15.5
VIII-IX ,, ,,	6.2	7.3	3.1	5.4	6.8	1.6	7.2	7.9	5.2
Matriculation* ,, ..	2.7	3.2	1.2	2.5	3.2	0.7	3.0	3.3	2.1
Intermediate Passed ..	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.1
Degree ,,	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	0.4	0.4	0.3
Higher Degree ,, .. .	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others including oriental Passed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Students who have passed Matriculation and class IX are not separately available but they have been separated in this Statement on the assumption that Students passing class IX might be equal to those passing Matriculation.

in the percentage shows that only a small fraction of those in the primary grades actually pass that stage (class V) and study upto class VIII. The male-female ratio at the Middle school level is 83 male students to 17 female students in Pakistan, the ratios in East and West Pakistan being 85 males to 15 females and 81 males to 19 females respectively. This ratio sharply declines as we go upwards, such as taking all those students who have passed the Intermediate Examination, the ratio is 87 males to 13 females. In East Pakistan, less than 10 per cent of the females go beyond primary classes whereas in West Pakistan over 24 per cent of them were studying beyond this stage. The total number of female students is much higher in West Pakistan than in East Pakistan beyond the primary stages. Beyond Intermediate standard the number of female students in West Pakistan is about six times that in East Pakistan. Beyond degree levels, West Pakistani female students are about eight times more than those in East Pakistan.

Those who have passed classes VIII and IX constitute the students in the Higher Secondary schools. But the figures of the students who have passed class IX and class X have not been compiled separately. Therefore, it is not possible to give the number of students at the secondary level directly. But if it is presumed that those in class IX might be almost equal to those in Class X (though not a precise presumption), we can

say that 6.2 per cent of the total number of students were studying in Secondary levels and 2.7 Percent had passed the Matriculation standard (excluding those who have passed Intermediate and higher examinations). In the higher standards, *i.e.*, above Matriculation less than 1.7 per cent of males and less than one per cent of females seem to be continuing their studies.

The figures in Table 23 may be used for study in comparison with the corresponding enrolment figures of the Department of Education, especially for the Primary, Middle and Matriculation levels. It has been found that the two sets of figures are not strictly comparable. For example, in the 1951 Census, the number of students in East Pakistan according to the data of the Education Department was 26,96,099 as against 16,75,080 students under 12 years of age reported in the Census. In Vol. I of the 1951 Census, two probable reasons were assigned for such disparities. One is that the Census figures are based on the reports of the households and are therefore likely to include students in unrecognized Schools. The other reason is that children at younger ages get enrolled with the schools but they fall off specially during the crop seasons or even otherwise, while their names continue to stand on the school registers. The figures actually support the latter reasoning. The 1961 figures also show similar disparity as shown in the 1951 Census.

STATEMENT 4.12

Numerical and Percentage Distributions of Students by Age Group, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961

Age Groups	Number of Students									Per cent of total student		
	Pakistan			East Pakistan			West Pakistan			Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes
All Ages (5 & over) ..	52,12,955	38,17,223	13,95,732	29,87,874	21,58,777	8,29,097	22,25,081	16,58,446	5,66,635	100	100	100
5—9 ..	23,66,189	15,68,798	7,97,391	13,83,889	8,77,787	5,06,102	9,82,300	6,91,011	2,91,289	45.39	46.32	44.15
10—14 ..	19,41,984	14,62,347	4,79,637	10,53,455	7,87,937	2,65,518	8,88,529	6,74,410	2,14,119	37.25	35.26	39.93
15—19 ..	6,68,752	5,78,315	90,437	3,44,660	3,10,393	34,267	3,24,092	2,67,922	56,170	12.83	11.53	14.56
20—24 ..	1,33,788	1,19,694	14,094	1,13,790	1,03,262	10,528	19,998	16,432	3,566	2.57	3.81	0.90
25 & over	1,02,242	88,069	14,173	92,080	79,398	12,682	10,162	8,671	1,491	1.96	3.08	0.46

4.10 STUDENTS BY AGES

Over 45 per cent of all students in Pakistan were in the age group 5—9 (statement 4.12). The percentage in East Pakistan (46.3) was higher than that in West Pakistan (44.2). However, West Pakistan had a higher percentage of students in the age groups 10—14 and 15—19 than East Pakistan. East Pakistan had greater percentage of students above 20 years of age than West Pakistan. In terms of numbers, however, East Pakistan had many more students than West Pakistan, in all the age groups and especially beyond the age of 20 years. This seems to indicate that in West Pakistan the students generally finish their education at a younger age whereas in East Pakistan the search for knowledge goes well beyond maturity. This, however, must be mostly at lower levels of education since there are greater number of students in the higher classes (Intermediate and above) than the students in the ages 20 years and more in West Pakistan.

The number of female students experienced a sharp decrease with the advancing age and above 15 years of age. Their number is significantly cut down especially in East Pakistan beyond this age. The number of male students above 15 years of age is almost nine times as high as female students above that age in East Pakistan but in West Pakistan the number of males is only about five times as much. The absolute number of female students above 20 years of age is, however, about five times greater in East Pakistan than in West Pakistan.

4.11 STUDENTS BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX ALL, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Statement 4.13 shows that students as per cent of population is the highest (23.0 per cent) in the age group 10—14 where 31.1 per cent of the males and 12.8 per cent of the females were receiving education in Pakistan. In East Pakistan, proportion of students to population was 30.2 per cent among the males and 13.0 per cent among females in the age group 10—14 against 32.2 per cent among males and 12.5 per cent among females in West Pakistan. Proportion of male students increases steeply with the increase of age below 15 years in both the wings of Pakistan but reverse is the case above that age. Among females the proportion of students is consistently higher in East Pakistan than in West Pakistan in all age groups except in the age group 15—19 where this proportion is higher in West Pakistan than in East Pakistan.

Number of students in urban areas was 13,27,478 in Pakistan which is 25.5 per cent of the total number of students. Male students out-numbered the female students by a considerable margin both in East and West Pakistan in all the age groups and in rural and urban areas (Tables 25 and 26).

In urban areas the proportion of students to the total population is considerably higher in all age groups than those in rural areas. This is obviously due to the fact that education is easily and more abundantly available in urban than in rural areas. Even with these facilities the highest proportion of

STATEMENT 4.13

Students as Per cent of Total Population in Age-Sex Group for All, Urban and Rural Areas, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961

Age Group	Pakistan			East Pakistan			West Pakistan		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female

ALL AREAS

All Ages (5 & over) ..	7.0	9.6	4.0	7.2	9.9	4.2	6.7	9.3	3.7
5-9	14.8	18.9	10.4	14.5	18.0	10.9	15.2	20.0	9.7
10-14	23.0	31.1	12.8	22.7	30.2	13.0	23.3	32.2	12.5
15-19	9.0	15.1	2.5	8.8	16.1	1.7	9.2	14.0	3.5
20-24	1.9	3.5	0.4	3.0	5.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.2
25 & over	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0

URBAN AREAS

All Ages (5 & over) ..	12.8	14.8	10.2	14.0	15.3	11.9	12.5	14.6	9.8
5-9	26.4	30.7	21.6	25.7	29.1	22.2	26.6	31.2	21.4
10-14	41.3	48.9	32.1	40.9	44.9	35.6	41.4	50.0	31.2
15-19	20.0	26.3	12.0	22.3	28.6	12.6	19.4	25.4	11.8
20-24	3.5	4.9	1.3	9.0	12.1	2.9	1.9	2.6	0.9
25 & over	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1

RURAL AREAS

All Ages (5 & over) ..	6.1	8.7	3.1	6.8	9.6	3.8	4.9	7.4	1.9
5-9	13.3	17.3	8.9	14.0	17.5	10.3	11.9	16.8	6.2
10-14	19.6	27.9	9.2	21.5	29.2	11.6	16.8	25.8	5.5
15-19	6.9	12.7	1.0	8.0	15.2	1.2	5.4	9.6	0.5
20-24	1.6	3.1	0.3	2.5	5.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0
25 & over	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

students in urban population was 44.9 per cent in East Pakistan and 50.0 in West Pakistan for male age group between 10 to 14. In rural areas the highest proportion of male students was in the same age group but of a much lower magnitude (Statement 4.13).

In West Pakistan the number of students in urban areas is almost three times as high as in East Pakistan (Table 25). It is mainly due to the fact that West Pakistan has a much higher proportion of urban population than in East Pakistan.

4.12 INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1951-61

The number of students in Pakistan increased by 22.3 per cent during the decade 1951-61, West Pakistan experienced nearly twice more increase than East Pakistan (Statement 4.15). The increase in the number of students was 23.1 per cent for males and

19.9 per cent for females (Statement 4.14). The percentage increase among female students is double that of the male students in East Pakistan whereas the percentage increase of male students is over three times that of female students in West Pakistan. Thus female education seems to have had a fillip during the decade in East Pakistan whereas it did not increase appreciably in West Pakistan.

Religion does not seem to have affected any change in the number of students (Statement 4.15). In East Pakistan, where the increase in the total number of students for All Religions was 16.8 per cent over the last decade, the increase in number of Muslim students was 15.8 per cent.

In West Pakistan, however, the increase in number of Muslim students was 30.7 per cent against the All religions increase of 30.4 per cent.

STATEMENT 4.14

Students by Sex, Pakistan and Provinces, 1951 and 1961

Locality	Male			Female		
	1951	1961	Per cent Variation	1951	1961	Per cent Variation
PAKISTAN	31,00,515	38,17,227	23.1	11,63,671	13,95,732	19.9
East Pakistan	19,01,101	21,58,777	13.6	6,57,089	8,29,097	26.9
West Pakistan	11,99,414	16,58,446	38.3	5,06,582	5,66,635	11.9

STATEMENT 4.15

Students by Religion, Pakistan and Provinces, 1951 and 1961

Locality	All Religions			Muslims		
	1951	1961	Per cent Variation	1951	1961	Per cent Variation
PAKISTAN	42,64,186	52,12,955	22.3	35,73,629	43,86,828	22.8
East Pakistan	25,58,190	29,87,874	16.8	19,03,323	22,04,180	15.8
West Pakistan	17,05,996	22,25,081	30.4	16,70,306	21,82,648	30.7

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

4.13 INTRODUCTION

Information on education attained by every literate individual in Pakistan was collected very comprehensively in the 1961 Census. Highest grade passed in general or professional education by every literate person was entered in the Enumeration slip against any one of the standards from class I of Primary School to Oriental and higher Degrees as explained in detail under Para 4.7. These literate persons include those who had already completed education and those who were still attending educational institutions at the time of the Census. According to the definition of literacy in 1961 Census, there were many persons who acquired literacy by personal effort without attending school. These literate persons have been classed as "without formal education". Literate persons who have acquired formal education and passed at least Grade I have been termed as "Educated" (in the formal sense) in the tables of this part and in this discussion. They have been tabulated by single Grades passed from Grade I to IX. Matriculation and Intermediate include literates

having passed these examinations. Degree means the first degree conferred by recognised universities, both general and professional, such as B.A., B.Sc., M.B.B.S., B.E., B.Com., etc. Higher Degrees include Master's and Doctor's Degrees. 'Oriental' includes persons who have passed the higher standards in theology or/and oriental languages.

4.14 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN PAKISTAN & PROVINCES—1961

Statement 4.16 summarises the numerical and percentage distributions of the total literate persons by different educational levels. It shows that about 14.1 per cent of the total literates of Pakistan have no formal educational attainments. Literacy without formal educational attainments is much higher at 16.2 per cent in East Pakistan than in West Pakistan where it is 10.7 per cent. Majority of the total literates who have acquired formal education *i.e.*, who have passed at least Grade I, belong to the below primary standards *i.e.*, classes I to IV. Those who have passed Primary but not Middle are 21.3 per cent of the total literates. Those who have passed Middle School but are not Matriculates are 10.4 per cent.

STATEMENT 4.16

Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Literates by Educational Level, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961

Educational Level	Number			Per cent		
	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
Total Literates	1,43,35,809	89,55,501	53,80,308	100	100	100
Without formal education ..	20,25,171	14,50,915	5,74,256	14.1	16.2	10.7
Below Primary (Grades I to IV)	67,69,716	49,58,332	18,11,384	47.2	55.4	33.7
Primary & below Middle (Grades V to VIII) ..	30,54,123	15,41,200	15,13,013	21.3	17.2	28.1
Middle & below Matriculation (Grades VIII to IX) ..	14,85,219	6,68,168	8,17,051	10.4	7.4	15.2
Matriculation	7,28,986	2,47,175	4,81,811	5.1	2.8	9.0
Intermediate	1,55,162	52,792	1,02,370	1.1	0.6	1.9
Degree	82,069	28,069	54,000	0.6	0.3	1.0
Higher Degree	31,470	7,146	24,324	0.2	0.1	0.5
Oriental	3,803	1,704	2,099	0.03	0.02	0.04

About 5.1 per cent of the total literates are Matriculates in Pakistan. West Pakistan shows a greater percentage of Matriculates at 9.0 than East Pakistan with a mere 2.8 per cent. West Pakistan has almost twice the number of Matriculates as East Pakistan. The Intermediate standard of education, which sets the basis for general and professional education at the university level, accounts for 1.1 per cent of the total literates in Pakistan, 1.9 per cent in West Pakistan and only 0.6 per cent in East Pakistan.

As enumerated in the 1961 Census there were 82,069 University Graduates in general and technical subjects in Pakistan. Of this number, 54,000 were in West Pakistan and 28,069 in East Pakistan. Higher degree holders who include post-graduates of the recognised universities of Pakistan and foreign countries were 31,470 in Pakistan, 7,146 in East Pakistan and 24,324 in West Pakistan.

The distribution of total literates, in number as well as percentage, between different educational levels in the two provinces serves as a lucid commentary on the extent and direction of educational progress in each in the last decade, and also points to the trend of future development in educational, social and economic fields. East Pakistan has more than two-and-a-half times the number of educated persons Below Primary level than has West Pakistan but the drop from Below Primary to Primary and Below Middle standard in East Pakistan is nearly 69 per cent and in West Pakistan by only about 16 per cent. The big edge that East Pakistan holds over West Pakistan in Below Primary education is lost from the Primary and Below Middle standard onward but the difference becomes much more pronounced beyond the Matriculation standard. There are nearly twice as many Matriculates, Intermediates, and Graduates in West Pakistan as in East Pakistan, and at post-graduate level the ratio is nearly four in West Pakistan to one in East Pakistan. This may be due partly to the fact, as discussed earlier in para 4.3, that most of the literate persons (89 per cent) in East Pakistan belong to the rural areas where there is very little opportunity or facility for higher education.

Conversely, the preponderance of West Pakistan over East Pakistan in higher education may also be due to the fact that 23 per cent of West Pakistan's population is urban and a very large proportion of the urban population live in big cities where higher education is nearer the door of the citizens

4.15 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN CITIES AND TOWNS, 1961

Statement 4.17 shows the percentage distribution of the literates by educational attainments in Cities and selected Towns with a population of 50,000 and over. The cities and towns in East Pakistan and West Pakistan have been grouped separately in order of number of literates.

Percentage of literates having no formal educational attainments show wide variations from one city to another. In East Pakistan, the percentage of literates having no formal education is the lowest in Mymensingh with 8.0 and highest in Narayanganj with 27.7. In West Pakistan, the variation of the percentage of literates without formal education is much more greater, varying from 1.0 per cent in Sukkur to 15.9 per cent in Karachi, and all the 12 cities except 2 have percentages below the mean of the province (10.7 per cent).

Education below Primary level, *i.e.*, classes I to IV shows lower percentage in cities than the provincial average in East Pakistan. In East Pakistan, literates having education below Primary standard show the highest percentage of 42.9 in Mymensingh, this, however, being much below the average of the Province (55.4 per cent). In West Pakistan, 10 out of 12 cities show the percentage of literates having education 'below Primary level' below the average of the province (33.7 per cent) and the percentages vary from the minimum of 23.4 in Quetta to the maximum of 42.3 in Sukkur. Primary, Middle and Secondary school level of educations, *i.e.*, classes V to IX, show higher percentages in the cities than the average Provincial percentage in East Pakistan. Among cities in East Pakistan, classes V to IX show a minimum of 30.7 per cent of the total literates in Dacca and a maximum of 37.8 per cent in Barisal both being much higher than the provincial average of 24.6 per cent. In West Pakistan all the cities, except Karachi and Hyderabad with 35.6 per cent and 39.2 per cent, respectively have percentages of literates having passed any classes V to IX higher than the provincial average of 43.3 per cent.

Matriculates show appreciably higher percentages in cities than the mean percentage in each province. In East Pakistan, Narayanganj has the minimum percentage of Matriculates at 3.4 which is only a bit higher than the provincial percentage of 2.8 and Mymensingh has the maximum percentage at 13.4. All the cities in West Pakistan, except Hyderabad and Sukkur with 8.8 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively,

show a higher percentages of Matriculates than the provincial percentage of 9.0. Peshawar has the highest percentage of Matriculates at 17.0 closely followed by Sargodha with 16.6 per cent.

Literates of the Intermediate standard have higher percentage in cities compared to the small provincial average. In East Pakistan, Dacca, having the largest number of colleges and technical institutions, shows the maximum percentage of literates having passed the Intermediate examination with 4.3. Narayanganj shows only 0.7 per cent which is nearly equal to the provincial percentage of literates at 0.6. All the cities in West Pakistan show higher percentage of literates of the Intermediate standard than the provincial percentage at 1.9. Peshawar city has the highest percentage at 5.4 and Quetta the lowest at 2.1 per cent.

Degree holders show, as expected, comparatively higher percentages in the cities than the average percentage in each province. Dacca in East Pakistan shows the maximum with 2.6 per cent Degree holders and the Narayanganj the minimum with 0.3 per cent which is equal to the provincial average percentage. Peshawar city in West Pakistan has the highest percentage of Degree holders at 3.0. Sukkur city shows the lowest in West Pakistan with 0.6 per cent graduates which is below the Provincial average percentage at 1.0.

The percentages of Degree and Higher Degree holders are quite negligible in all parts of the country, but cities, as expected, return a much higher percentage than the Pakistan and Provincial averages. Dacca in East Pakistan shows the highest percentage

STATEMENT 4.17

Percentage Distribution of the Literates by Educational Attainments in Selected Cities and Towns with Population 50,000 and over, Pakistan, 1961

Locality	Percentage of Literates by Educational Attainments								
	Total Literates	No formal attainments	Below Primary School (Classes I to IV)	Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools (Classes V to IX)	Matriculation	Intermediate	Degree	Higher Degree	Oriental
East Pakistan	100	16.2	55.4	24.6	2.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	—
Dacca	100	20.6	32.9	30.7	8.2	4.3	2.6	0.7	—
Chittagong	100	9.4	41.3	32.9	11.4	2.7	1.8	0.5	—
Narayanganj	100	27.7	37.0	30.8	3.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	—
Khulna	100	14.3	37.3	36.9	8.3	1.9	1.0	0.3	—
Barisal	100	8.5	39.5	37.8	10.1	3.1	0.7	0.3	—
Mymensingh	100	8.0	42.9	31.4	13.4	1.6	2.0	0.6	—
West Pakistan	100	10.7	33.7	43.3	9.0	1.9	1.0	0.5	—
Karachi	100	15.9	26.0	35.6	15.3	3.6	2.4	1.2	—
Lahore	100	7.5	24.8	45.9	14.3	4.0	2.4	1.0	0.1
Rawalpindi	100	5.3	28.5	45.0	14.8	3.5	2.2	0.7	—
Lyallpur	100	6.7	27.2	47.8	13.0	3.2	1.4	0.7	—
Hyderabad	100	7.8	39.2	39.2	8.8	3.0	0.8	1.2	—
Multan	100	8.1	26.3	45.6	13.4	3.8	1.8	0.9	0.1
Peshawar	100	4.4	25.0	44.1	17.0	5.4	3.0	1.1	—
Sialkot	100	5.3	27.7	50.6	12.0	2.6	1.3	0.5	—
Gujranwala	100	3.6	31.2	49.7	11.8	2.4	1.0	0.3	—
Quetta	100	10.9	23.4	48.4	13.6	2.1	1.2	0.4	—
Sargodha	100	7.2	24.6	45.6	16.6	3.5	1.7	0.8	—
Sukkur	100	1.0	42.3	44.9	7.7	2.8	0.6	0.7	—

of post-graduates at 0.7, the Provincial average percentage of Post-graduates being nearly 0.1. In West Pakistan, Karachi and Hyderabad share the highest percentage of post-graduates at 1.2, the provincial overall percentage being 0.5. The foregoing discussion and Statement 4.17 suggest that the percentage of literates having education of the Matriculation standard and above are higher in educational centres and existing or former Capital cities, like Dacca in East Pakistan and Peshawar, Karachi, Lahore and Rawalpindi in West Pakistan than in other cities with primarily an industrial complex such as Narayanganj.

4.16 EDUCATION BY AGE GROUPS, 1961

Statement 4.18 shows the number of educated persons and their percentage to the population at specified ages. Educated persons exclude 20,25,171 literates having no formal educational attainments who are 14.1 per cent of the total literates as shown in Statement 4.16. Educated persons in Pakistan, thus show a lower percentage at 16.5 than the total literates at 19.2 per cent. The percentage of educated persons is about 18.1 in East Pakistan and 14.6 in West Pakistan. Figure 4.4 shows graphically the literates and the educated persons as percentages of the total population at specified ages. The percentage of educated persons in the 5—9 year age group at 10.0 shows little difference from the literacy percentage (10.7). The graph shows that the difference between the percentages of literates and educated persons

increases markedly in next older age group. The same pattern has been maintained in the two provinces. The age group 10—14 shows the highest percentage of educated persons at 28.7 in Pakistan. This age group has 30.1 per cent educated persons in East Pakistan and 27.0 per cent in West Pakistan. The educated persons in the age group 25 and over, which contains most of the working persons, drops off to 14.0 per cent of the total population, 16.5 per cent in East Pakistan and 11.0 per cent in West Pakistan although 40.8 per cent of the total educated persons in Pakistan, 43.4 per cent in East Pakistan and 36.8 per cent in West Pakistan belong to this large age group. Statement 4.19 gives the percentage distribution of the total educated persons by specified age groups.

4.17 FEMALE EDUCATION COMPARED TO THE MALE EDUCATION, 1961

Statement 4.20 summarises the numerical distribution of the male and female literates by educational levels and shows the female literates as per cent of the males.

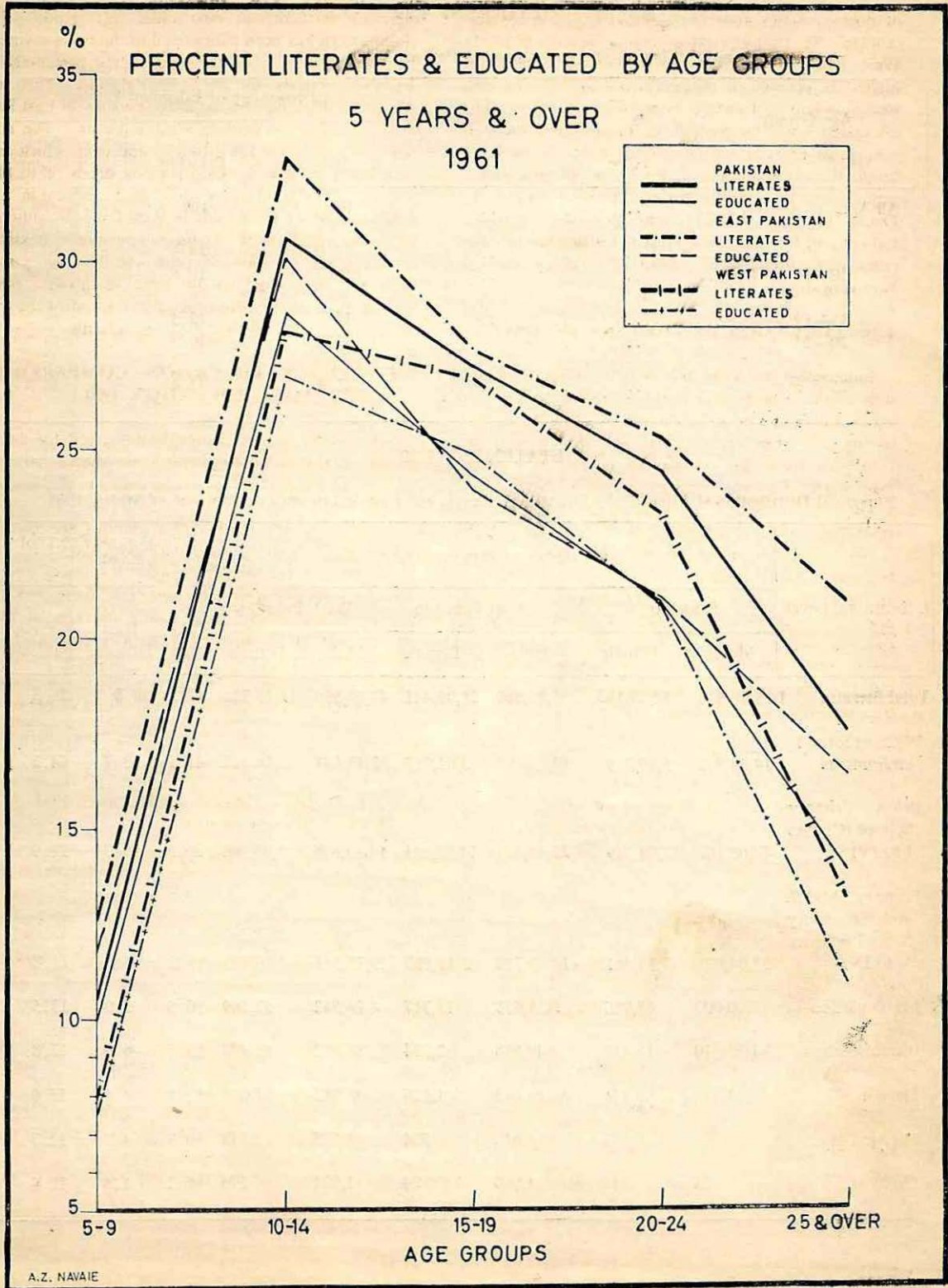
Numerically the total female literates are less than one-third of the total male literates in Pakistan. This disparity of total literacy between the males and the females is sharper in West Pakistan than in East Pakistan. West Pakistan shows total female literates at about 26 per cent of the total male literates against 31 per cent in East Pakistan. Disparity appears to be less in the case of literacy without any formal educational attainments, female literates being about 41 per cent of

STATEMENT 4.18

Number and Percentage of Educated Persons in Specified Age Groups, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961
(Excludes Literates having no Formal Educational attainments)

Age Groups	Number			Per cent of Population in the Age Group		
	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
All Ages (5 & over)	1,23,10,638	75,04,586	48,06,052	16.5	18.1	14.6
5—9	15,93,439	11,10,382	4,83,057	10.0	11.7	7.5
10—14	24,27,250	13,98,632	10,28,618	28.7	30.1	27.0
15—19	18,13,962	9,35,489	8,78,473	24.4	24.0	24.9
20—24	14,54,558	8,06,499	6,48,059	21.1	21.2	21.0
25 and over	50,21,429	32,53,584	17,67,845	14.0	16.5	11.0

Fig. 4.4



STATEMENT 4.19

Percentage Distribution of Total Educated Persons by Specified Age Groups, 1961

Age Group	Percentage of Educated Persons		
	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
All Ages (5 & over)	100	100	100
5-9	13.0	14.8	10.0
10-14	19.7	18.6	21.4
15-19	14.7	12.5	18.3
20-24	11.8	10.7	13.5
25 & over	40.8	43.4	36.8

STATEMENT 4.20

Numerical Distribution of Literates by Educational Levels and Female Literates as Per cent of Males, 1961

Educational Levels	Number of Persons						Females as Per cent of Males		
	Pakistan		East Pakistan		West Pakistan		Pak-istan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Total literates	1,11,06,646	32,29,163	68,46,060	21,09,441	42,60,586	11,19,722	19.1	30.8	26.3
Without formal attainments	14,34,892	5,90,279	10,85,198	3,65,717	3,49,694	2,24,562	41.1	33.7	64.2
Below Primary School (Classes I to IV)	49,65,167	18,04,549	35,49,491	14,08,841	14,15,676	3,95,708	36.3	39.7	28.0
Primary, Middle and Secondary School (Classes V to IX)	38,04,071	7,35,361	18,90,710	3,18,658	19,13,361	4,16,703	19.3	16.9	21.8
Matriculation	6,60,000	68,986	2,35,458	11,717	4,24,542	57,269	10.5	5.0	13.5
Intermediate	1,36,710	18,452	49,818	2,974	86,892	15,478	13.5	6.0	17.8
Degree	73,838	8,231	26,893	1,176	46,945	7,055	11.1	4.4	15.0
Higher Degree	28,387	3,083	6,812	334	21,575	2,749	10.9	4.9	12.7
Oriental	3,581	222	1,680	24	1,901	198	6.2	1.4	10.4

the male literates in Pakistan. West Pakistan shows less disparity in this case than East Pakistan. In education below Primary standard, females are about 36 per cent of the males. In East Pakistan there are about 40 females for every 100 males in the below Primary education level as against 28 females for 100 males in West Pakistan. Disparity between the males and the females increases further with higher levels of education. There are about 11 female Matriculates per 100 males in Pakistan; the ratio is 5 in East Pakistan and about 14 in West Pakistan to 100 male Matriculates.

As compared to males, more females per 100 Matriculates appear to go in for university education. Whereas the percentage of females to male Matriculates is 10.5, that of Intermediate is 13.5, of Graduates 11.1 and of Post-Graduates 10.9. There are fewer university-educated persons in East Pakistan than in West Pakistan, but the picture becomes acutely one-sided when viewed from the angle of females. Against 7,055 female Graduates in West Pakistan, there are only 1,176 in East Pakistan, a ratio of nearly 7 to 1. In the Post-graduate level, the numbers are 2,749 for West Pakistan and 334 for East Pakistan, a ratio of about 8 to 1.

4.18 PROGRESS OF EDUCATION SINCE 1951

Although literacy figures for 1951 and 1961 censuses cannot be compared because of difference of definition of *literacy*, it is possible to compare the figures of educated persons recorded in the two censuses. Statement 4.21 gives number of persons having passed Matriculation or higher standard of education in 1951 and 1961, for Pakistan and the two Provinces with percentages of variation in each case over the period. The number of educated persons who claimed to have passed the Intermediate examination have been added to the number of Matriculates. Graduates and Post-graduates include both general and professional Degrees and Higher Degrees respectively.

While comparing the educational levels as in 1951 and 1961, it should be borne in mind that a majority of those who reported as having passed Intermediate, Degree, or Higher Degree must have also passed respectively their Matriculation, Intermediate and Degree levels during this decade. Thus the actual number of those who passed Matriculation, Intermediate and Degree is much larger than those reported against these levels in 1961.

Pakistan shows an appreciable rise of 69.4 per cent in the number of matriculates over the last 10 years (Statement 4.21). This rise for Pakistan in the number of matriculates has been contributed almost wholly by West Pakistan where the number has increased more than two-fold, the percentage increase being 143.7. In marked contrast, East Pakistan shows a meagre increase of 6.3 per cent between 1951 and 1961.

Pakistan as a whole shows a decrease in the number of graduates by 4.6 per cent since 1951. This is due to a steep fall of 32.3 per cent in East Pakistan and would have been worse had it not been for a handsome increase of 21.3 per cent in West Pakistan. The number of post-graduates has increased by 39.6 per cent in Pakistan but in this category also East Pakistan has suffered a setback by 12 per cent. West Pakistan retrieved the position to a great extent by showing a big rise of 68.6 per cent.

Summarising by provinces, West Pakistan has shown an appreciable increase in all the standards of education during the last 10-year period. East Pakistan, on the other hand, has shown meagre increase in the number of matriculates and considerable decline in the number of graduates and higher degree holders.

The decline in the number of graduates and post-graduates may, to some extent, be apparent. Because the Educational Grades attained were recorded in detail from Grades I to IX in single years and this puts emphasis on the fact that the actual grade passed is to be recorded even in the case of degrees, etc. Whereas, in 1951 Census, only Primary, Middle, Matriculation, Degree and Higher Degree were given on the schedule. Some of the students or otherwise failures who left studies might have reported themselves as graduates. Besides a considerable number of matriculates and graduates have been going for higher studies and for employment to Western countries during the last decade.

Statement 4.22 gives the number of educated Muslims as recorded in the two censuses. It is of interest to note that figures for Muslims indicate that there have been 84.1 per cent more Muslim matriculates in Pakistan against 69.4 per cent for all religions. The increase in the number of Muslim matriculates (9.1 per cent) is about 50 per cent more than that of all religions (6.3 per cent) since 1951 in East Pakistan. In East Pakistan against 26,910 Muslim graduates in 1951 there were only 21,571 in 1961, a decrease of 5,339 or 24.8 per cent during the 10-year period. It may, however, be noted that against this number, the

decrease in the number of non-Muslim graduates is as much as 8,076 or 55.4 per cent since 1951.

The figures, however, conceal the fact that a large number of persons of East Pakistan domicile are currently employed in the Central Government ser-

vices in Karachi and Rawalpindi and their number as well as the number of educated persons in their families should be adjusted with the figures for the two provinces in order to arrive at a more meaningful number for proper comprehension of progress of education during the decade.

STATEMENT 4.21

Number of Matriculates, Graduates and Post-Graduates (All Religions) in 1951 and 1961 and Their Variation, Pakistan and Provinces

(—)denotes decrease

Locality	Matriculates ¹			Graduates			Post-Graduates		
	1951	1961	Per cent of Variation 1951-1961	1951	1961	Per cent of Variation 1951-1961	1951	1961	Per cent of Variation 1951-1961
PAKISTAN	5,21,856	8,84,148	69.4	85,988	82,069	(—)4.6	22,546	31,470	39.6
East Pakistan	2,82,158	2,99,967	6.3	41,484	28,069	(—)32.3	8,117	7,146	(—)12.0
West Pakistan	2,39,698	5,84,181	143.7	44,504	54,000	21.3	14,429	24,324	68.6

¹ Include also those who have passed Intermediate standard.

STATEMENT 4.22

Number of Matriculates, Graduates and Post-Graduates (Muslims) in 1951 and 1961 & Their Variation, Pakistan and Provinces

(—) denotes decrease

Locality	Matriculates ¹			Graduates			Post-Graduates		
	1951	1961	Per cent of Variation 1951-1961	1951	1961	Per cent of Variation 1951-1961	1951	1961	Per cent of Variation 1951-1961
PAKISTAN	4,24,435	7,81,174	84.1	69,770	74,256	6.4	19,694	28,683	45.6
East Pakistan	1,90,712	2,08,007	9.1	26,910	21,571	(—)24.8	5,718	4,903	(—)16.6
West Pakistan	2,33,723	5,73,167	145.2	42,860	52,685	22.9	13,976	23,780	70.2

¹ Include also those who have passed Intermediate standard.

4.19. HOLDERS OF PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL DEGREES, DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES.

As already explained under para 4.7 above, the details regarding holders of degrees, diplomas and certificates in any of the professional or technical fields were also collected under question No. 13 regarding Educational Levels. The number of the holders of professional degrees and higher degrees is included in the number of degree and higher degree holders given in Tables Nos. 35 and 36. Similarly the number of holders of professional and technical diplomas and certificates is included in the number of persons shown in the said tables as having passed Class VIII or above in general education, because, as explained in para 4.7, a person was recorded as holding a technical certificate, only if he had passed middle or Class VIII and had secured a certificate awarded by a recognised institu-

tion after putting in at least six months' attendance in the field of education, medicine, engineering or agriculture. A person claiming to hold a technical or professional diploma in any of the specified fields was recorded as such only if he had passed at least Matriculation. They are, therefore, included in the figures showing the number of persons having passed these grades in general education. Table 37 shows separately the number of holders of certificates, diplomas and degrees classified according to the professional or technical field of education. Statement 8.23 shows the percentages of degree or diploma and certificate holders by fields of education in Pakistan and Provinces. The highest and the second highest percentages of diploma and professional degree holders in Pakistan respectively are in the fields of education and medicine. Among the technical certificate holders, the highest percentage is again in the field of education.

STATEMENT 4.23

Percentage of Professional and Technical Degree/Diploma and Certificate holders by Professional or Technical Fields

Professional or Technical Fields	PAKISTAN			East Pakistan			West Pakistan		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female

DEGREES OR DIPLOMAS

ALL FIELDS	100	92.24	7.76	100	96.58	3.42	100	89.77	10.23
Education	48.15	43.33	4.82	52.71	50.76	1.95	45.57	39.11	6.46
Medicine	14.97	13.06	1.91	16.22	15.17	1.05	14.26	11.86	2.40
Engineering	13.30	12.96	0.34	7.79	7.68	0.11	16.43	15.96	0.47
Agriculture	4.14	4.01	0.13	4.65	4.61	0.04	3.86	3.67	0.19
Commerce	3.21	3.11	0.10	3.29	3.17	0.12	3.15	3.06	0.09
Law	9.81	9.71	0.10	10.59	10.55	0.04	9.36	9.24	0.12
Others	6.42	6.06	0.36	4.75	4.64	0.11	7.37	6.87	0.50

CERTIFICATES

ALL FIELDS	100	90.93	9.07	100	96.49	3.51	100	89.15	10.85
Education	79.00	71.38	7.62	73.82	71.39	2.43	80.67	71.38	9.29
Medicine	11.30	10.15	1.15	15.97	15.04	0.93	9.80	8.58	1.22
Engineering	4.41	4.29	0.12	5.25	5.18	0.07	4.14	4.01	0.13
Agriculture	5.29	5.11	0.18	4.96	4.88	0.08	5.39	5.18	0.21

CHAPTER 5

LANGUAGES

5.1 COLLECTION OF DATA

Three separate questions were asked in 1961 Census regarding languages. Information was sought in respect of ten main languages of speech or literacy. Space was also provided for three extra languages, which could be entered by the enumerators if the response indicated a language other than one of the ten listed in the schedule. The enumerators were required to ring round the appropriate number under the language provided for mother tongue (question No. 9), other languages which the respondent could speak (question No. 10) and ability to write and read, and read only (question No. 11).

Mother tongue had to be recorded for every person enumerated. In case of young children who were too small to speak or for deaf-mutes the mother tongue was entered as that of the household where they belonged. A person was supposed to have only one mother tongue and as such only one entry was to be made in this column.

As for other languages of speech the entry was not supposed to be made unless the respondent had fluency and could easily converse in it. The language already recorded under mother tongue was not to be recorded again under this question.

Question No. 11 provided information not only regarding extent of literacy but also about languages of literacy. This question had two parts, one dealing with "Write and Read" and the other "Read only". In order to count the number of persons who could read only the Holy Quran without understanding, the enumerators were required to put a tick (✓) under Arabic against "Read only".

5.2 CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGES

Pakistan is a land of many languages and dialects and no one language can be said to be common to the whole population. In the 1961 Census as many as 24 distinct languages (or groups of languages) have been separately tabulated. Table 38 gives details about mother tongues.

Placed far apart as they are, the two wings of the country speak and write in entirely different languages.

In East Pakistan, one language, Bengali, can be said to be most commonly spoken. Very few persons in West Pakistan speak this language as their mother tongue. Unlike East Pakistan, there is great heterogeneity of mother tongues within West Pakistan, so much so that the languages tend to change across Division boundaries and sometimes within Divisions. There are also several dialects of the same language which may not be understood by persons who speak the main language to which the dialect belongs. The most commonly spoken languages in West Pakistan are Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi, and Urdu. For the purpose of tabulation, the various languages have been classified in a simple list similar to the one used in 1951 Census, from which the following explanation is reproduced. This list is arranged in sections which correspond roughly with the philological divisions of Sir George Grierson's "Linguistic Survey of India", but the divisions are arranged in alphabetical order and the same principle is applied in listing branches and languages.

A list of actual tongues and dialects reported on the Enumeration Schedules, showing which of them have been included under each main heading in the table is given below. Where these dialects have been considered of sufficient importance by the Provincial Directors of Census they have been counted separately and the figures are given in foot-notes of the table.

CLASSIFICATION OF MOTHER TONGUES

MAIN HEADS	DIALECTS
<i>(a) Austric Family</i>	
1. SANTHALI & KHASI	Santhali, Khasi
<i>(b) Dravidian Family</i>	
2. BRAHUI*	Brahui
3. SOUTH INDIAN LANGUAGES	Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Kanarese
<i>(c) Indo-European Family</i>	
<i>Dardic Branch</i>	
4. KAFIR TONGUES	Kalash (Black Kafirs), Bashgali (Red Kafirs)
5. KASHMIRI	Kashmiri.

MAIN HEADS	DIALECTS	MAIN HEADS	DIALECTS
6. KHOWAR	Khowar, Chitrali, Arandri, Dandarik, Dameli, Jadri, Biyar, Malolo, Gididi, Kashkari.	23. ARAKANESE	Arakanese, Maghi, Muring.
7. KOHISTANI.	Kohistani, Gujari, Ajari, Torwati, Kalami.	24. BURMESE	Burmese
European Branch		25. OTHER ASSAM-BURMAN TONGUES	Manipuri(Meithei) Lushai, Garo, Tripuri.
8. ENGLISH*	English.	26. OTHER LANGUAGES AND LANGUAGES NOT STATED.	
Indo-Aryan Branch			
9. ASSAMESE	Assamese		
10. BENGALI*	Bengali, Chittagonian, Sylhetta, Chakma Hajong.		
11. GUJRATI	Gujrati.		
12. HINDI	Hindi, Hindustani (a), Bihari (a)- (a) if person is non-Muslim.		
13. MARATHI	Marathi, Thakri.		
14. ORIYA	Oriya		
15. PUNJABI*	Punjabi, Multani, Lahanda, Bahawalpuri, Derawali, Jafirki, Khetrani, Dogra, Pahari		
16. RAJASTHANI	Rajasthani, Maiwati, Marwari, Jaipuri Ajmeri, Bikaniri, Rajputani, Kathewari Bhili.		
17. SINDHI*	Sindhi, Jattki, Seraiki, Lasi, Thareli, Dhatki, Kachhi.		
18. URDU*	Urdu, Hindustani (b), Bihari (b)(b) if person is Muslim.		
Iranian-Branch			
19. BALUCHI.*	Baluchi, Makrani, Makrani-Kechi.		
20. PERSIAN*	Persian, Dehwani, Yargha, Badakshani, Lorichini.		
21. PUSHTO *	Pushto, Afghani, Kabuli, Pathani.		
(d) Semitic Family			
22. ARABIC*	Arabic.		
(e) Tebeto-Chinese Family			

All these philological groups contain in fact many more languages than are shown in Census Table No. 38, which is confined to those claimed on a significant scale as Mother-tongues by citizens in Pakistan.

In subsequent paragraphs of this chapter the statistics obtained in the Census regarding some of the main languages are discussed, but the following brief notes are given regarding the nature and localities of the various languages and the methods used in classifying the data.

Bengali is the chief language, as far as Pakistan is concerned, of the Eastern portion of the "Outer subdivision of the Indo-Aryan languages". It is spoken throughout East Pakistan by all communities, although there are certain number of specific local mother tongues. The Chittagonian, Sylhetta, Chakma and Hajong dialects of East Pakistan have been included in the figures for Bengali.

The dialects which have been included in the figures for Punjabi are Derawali, Jafirki, Khetrani, Dogra, Pahari, Lahanda, Multani and Bahawalpuri. Philologists group together Hindki, Lahanda or Western Punjabi dialects as alternative names and included them in the North-Western group of the 'Outer sub-branch'. In this Census it has not been possible to make any distinction between the Eastern and Western Punjabi. Pahari is, strictly speaking, a separate group of the 'Inner sub-branch' of Indo-Aryan languages. But the few persons in Pakistan who claim to speak a Pahari dialect mostly use a tongue akin to Urdu or Hindi.

The languages of the Iranian Branch spoken in Pakistan are Pushto, Baluchi, and Persian. The dialects included with Pushto are Pathani, Afghani and Kabuli. It has been suggested that the last two and also Kandhari and Yusufzi, if claimed in Pakistan should be classified with Persian. The dialects included in Baluchi are Makrani, and Makrani-Kechi, and those included in Persian are Dehwani, Yargha, Badakshani and Lorichini. Lorichini appears to be a low form of Persian.

* Language for which special column was provided on the Enumeration Schedule.

The figure for Sindhi includes Jattki, Seraiki and Lassi as dialects. In the Linguistic Survey of India, Sindhi is grouped with Lahanda or Punjabi forming the North-Western group of the "Outer Sub-Branch". Thakri has been classified as a dialect of Marathi.

The figures for Rajasthani include the following dialects and associated tongues: Maiwati, Marwari, Jai-puri, Ajmeri, Bikaneri, Rajputani, etc. and the Bhili speeches. Gujrati (including Kathiwari) is separately tabulated in this Census. The 1931 Census of India puts Rajasthani along with Western Hindi, Gujrati, Bhili and Punjabi in the Central group of the "Inner Sub-branch" of the Aryan sub-family.

The omnibus classification "Central Asian Tongues" has been used to tabulate the tongue of certain small groups of tribes and states in the extreme North of West Pakistan *i.e.*, Wakik, Qazik, Turkey, Kirghiz and Hunzik. No attempt has been made to group them philologically. Most of the people who report these tongues in the Census of Pakistan will in fact be migrants from beyond the Pakistan border.

The Dravidian tongues include Brahui, which is a "remnant of what was one of the great Western Dravidian block of India", which now survives chiefly as the main mother-tongue of Kalat. Division. The South-Indian languages were rarely reported.

Santhali and Khasi, the only survivals of the Austric tongues which existed before the Dravidians came (3,500 B.C.) are chiefly found in East Pakistan—Khasi in Sylhet and Santhali in Dinajpur and Rajshahi Districts. The Assam-Burman languages form a branch of the Tibeto-Chinese speech-family, and include Burmese and Arakanese which are both in the Burmese group. The dialects of Maghi and Murung have been included in the figures for Arakanese. Other Tibeto-Chinese tongues include Manipuri (or Meithei) and Lushai of the Kuki-Chin group and Garo and Tripuri of the Bara or Bodo group. Murung, classified as a dialect of Arakanese, is also closely akin to Tripuri.

Urdu is a language of comparatively recent growth which came into use as the *lingua franca* developed by the Moghul soldiery in contact with the Hindu inhabitants. The word "Urdu" (derived from the same root as the English "horde") means "camp" and Urdu was originally the language of the army camps. In time it spread widely as the general second tongue throughout India (Hindustan). The Linguistic Survey of India classes Urdu and Western Hindi, as "the two literary forms of Hindustani", Urdu is written

in Persian style script and Hindi in a form of the sanskrit script. Persons claiming Hindustani as their mother tongue have been counted under Urdu if they are Muslims and under Hindi if they are Hindus. Bihari has been dealt with similarly; it is classed in the Linguistic Survey of India, along with Bengali, Assamese and Oriya, in the Eastern part of the "Outer Group". In practice, however, it appears that persons in Pakistan who claim Bihari as their mother tongue have a speech which is similar to Hindustani and, if literate, write in Urdu script if they are Muslims, otherwise in Nagari (Sanskrit style) characters of Hindi.

5.3 MOTHER TONGUES

Among the languages of Pakistan, Bengali with 5,00,85,669 persons or 55.5 per cent of total population of Pakistan stands first in the list of mother tongues (Statement 5.1). In East Pakistan it is the mother tongue of 98.4 per cent of the population while only a very minor proportion (0.12 per cent) of the population of West Pakistan speaks it as mother tongue. Mostly these are persons of East Pakistan resident in West Pakistan who speak this language.

Punjabi was spoken as a mother tongue by 2,61,96,263 persons or 29.0 per cent of the total population of Pakistan. This makes it the second important mother tongue of Pakistan. It is, however, the first among the mother tongues in West Pakistan with 66.4 per cent of the people of the province speaking this as a mother tongue. Sindhi and Pushto occupy second and third position respectively within West Pakistan with 12.6 per cent and 8.5 per cent of the population speaking these languages as mother tongues.

Urdu which has only 3.7 per cent of the total population of Pakistan speaking it as mother tongue is, however, the one language which claims larger number of speakers as mother tongue in both provinces than any other language excepting the four languages (three in West Pakistan and one in East Pakistan) mentioned above. Bengali which is the mother tongue in East Pakistan is spoken by only 45,681 persons in West Pakistan whereas there were less than twenty thousand persons in East Pakistan who claim any of the three major mother tongues of West Pakistan, *viz.* Punjabi, Sindhi and Pushto. Urdu, on the other hand, has 3,10,628 persons speaking it as mother tongue in East Pakistan and 29,87,826 persons in West Pakistan. English which is the language of the offices in Pakistan is spoken only by 20,343 persons as a mother tongue. Most of these persons were recorded in West Pakistan.

STATEMENT 5.1

Mother Tongue

Languages	Number of Persons			Per cent of Total population		
	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
Total Population ..	9,02,82,674	5,08,40,235	3,94,42,439	100	100	100
Bengali ..	5,00,85,669	5,00,39,988	45,681	55.48	98.42	0.12
Punjabi ..	2,61,96,263	9,677	2,61,86,586	29.02	0.02	66.39
Pushto ..	33,43,363	3,507	33,39,856	3.70	0.01	8.47
Sindhi ..	49,70,219	6,223	49,63,996	5.51	0.01	12.59
Urdu ..	32,98,454	3,10,628	29,87,826	3.65	0.61	7.57
Baluchi ..	9,82,648	136	9,82,512	1.09	—	2.49
Brahui ..	3,65,772	215	3,65,557	0.41	—	0.93
Persian ..	28,082	1,704	26,378	0.03	—	0.07
Arabic ..	3,398	64	3,334	—	—	0.01
English ..	20,343	2,812	17,531	.02	0.01	.04
Other Languages ..	9,88,463	4,65,281	5,23,182	1.09	0.92	1.32

Besides the four major languages, the remaining languages were spoken as a mother tongue by less than 7 per cent of the total population. Arabic is spoken by a small number of persons most of whom were in West Pakistan.

5.4 LANGUAGES OF SPEECH

Although Bengali is the most spoken language of the country, very few people spoke it other than as a mother tongue. Only 0.6 per cent of Bengali speakers spoke it other than as a mother tongue (Statement 5.2). Most of these people were recorded within East Pakistan. Urdu, however, occupies 3rd position after Bengali and Punjabi as spoken language of Pakistan. It is interesting to note that there are almost as many persons speaking Urdu as an additional language as claiming it to be their mother tongue. As an additional language, its position is first in the country and it is spoken by almost as many persons as for all other languages combined. In East Pakistan

it is second only to English whereas in West Pakistan more persons speak it as an additional language than all other languages combined.

Arabic, English and Persian were spoken by the largest percentages of the total number of speakers of the respective languages as an additional language. All the three are basically the languages of foreign countries and, therefore, very few people spoke them as mother tongue. Arabic and Persian are most common for religious and oriental studies whereas English is the language of modern educated persons. West Pakistan recorded greater number of speakers in all these languages than East Pakistan. As an additional language of speech English occupies second place in the list of languages. Among the native languages after Urdu, the percentage of speakers as additional language to the total number of speakers of that language is the highest for Brahui and followed by Baluchi as shown in the last column of Statement 5.2.

STATEMENT 5.2

Main Languages of Speech

Languages	Total number of speakers			Total number of speakers as additional language			Total number of speakers as per cent of total population	Per cent of speakers as additional language to total speakers
	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan
Bengali	5,03,77,803	5,03,21,995	55,808	2,92,134	2,82,007	10,127	55.80	0.58
Punjabi	2,66,66,409	14,445	2,66,51,964	4,70,146	4,768	4,65,378	29.54	1.76
Pushto	35,32,349	5,405	35,26,944	1,88,986	1,898	1,87,088	3.91	5.35
Sindhi	55,95,975	12,295	55,83,680	6,25,756	6,072	6,19,684	6.20	11.18
Urdu	65,38,881	6,79,163	58,59,718	32,40,427	3,68,535	28,71,892	7.23	49.56
Baluchi*	11,41,787	136	11,41,651	1,59,139	—	1,59,139	1.26	13.94
Brahui*	4,52,827	215	4,52,612	87,055	—	87,055	0.50	19.22
Persian	3,36,742	22,645	3,14,097	3,08,660	20,941	2,87,719	0.37	91.66
Arabic	2,53,920	61,100	1,92,820	2,50,522	61,036	1,89,486	0.28	98.66
English	12,62,140	4,26,256	8,35,884	12,41,797	4,23,444	8,18,353	1.40	98.39

* Baluchi and Brahui were not considered as main languages of speech in East Pakistan. The number of persons shown against these languages for East Pakistan are those who could speak these languages as mother tongue.

5.5 MOTHER TONGUE AND ADDITIONAL LANGUAGES OF SPEECH, 1951-1961

Table 39 gives the number of speakers of the main languages for 1951 and 1961 with percentages. These include persons speaking a certain language as mother tongue and also those speaking it as additional language. Statement 5.3 gives the percentage in the two categories separately. This shows that the proportion of persons speaking Arabic as additional language has shown the highest increase. The second and third positions go to Sindhi and Bengali respectively.

5.6 LANGUAGES OF LITERACY

Among the ten major languages, Bengali had the largest number of literates with 87,46,297 persons who could read and write or at least read this language with understanding (Statement 5.4). They formed 9.7 per cent of the total population of Pakistan and 17.2 per cent of East Pakistan. The second largest number of literates was found in Urdu and they constituted 5.6 per cent of the total population. English comes third with 24,52,297 or 2.7 per cent of the total population.

STATEMENT 5.3

Percentages of Persons Speaking the Main Languages as Mother Tongue and those Speaking as Additional Language, 1951—1961.

(—) indicates decrease

Languages	Mother Tongue as Per cent of Total Population		Additional Language as Per cent of Total Population		Change in Percentage
	1951	1961	1951	1961	
PAKISTAN					
Bengali ..	56.40	55.48	0.17	0.32	0.15
Punjabi ..	28.55	29.02	0.84	0.52	(—)0.32
Pushto ..	3.48	3.70	0.41	0.21	(—)0.20
Sindhi ..	5.47	5.51	0.50	0.69	0.19
Urdu ..	3.37	3.65	4.03	3.59	(—)0.44
Baluchi ..	1.29	1.09	0.18	0.18	—
Brahui ..	0.30	0.41	—	0.10	—
Persian ..	0.03	0.03	0.27	0.34	0.07
Arabic ..	—	—	0.08	0.28	0.20
English ..	0.02	0.02	1.87	1.38	(—)0.49
Others ..	1.09	1.09	—	—	—
East Pakistan					
Bengali ..	98.16	98.42	0.29	0.55	0.26
Punjabi ..	0.02	0.02	—	0.01	—
Pushto ..	—	0.01	—	—	—
Sindhi ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Urdu ..	0.64	0.61	0.46	0.72	0.26
Persian ..	—	—	0.06	0.04	(—)0.02
Arabic ..	—	—	0.10	0.12	0.02
English ..	0.01	0.01	1.31	0.83	(—)0.48
Others ..	0.16	0.92	—	—	—
West Pakistan					
Bengali ..	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.02
Punjabi ..	67.08	66.39	1.98	1.18	(—)0.80
Pushto ..	8.16	8.47	0.96	0.47	(—)0.49
Sindhi ..	12.85	12.59	1.16	1.57	0.41
Urdu ..	7.05	7.57	8.85	7.28	(—)1.57
Baluchi ..	3.04	2.49	0.43	0.40	(—)0.03
Brahui ..	0.70	0.93	—	0.22	—
Persian ..	0.07	0.07	0.55	0.73	0.18
Arabic ..	—	0.01	0.06	0.48	0.42
English ..	0.03	0.04	2.63	2.07	(—)0.56
Others ..	1.00	1.33	—	—	—

STATEMENT 5.4
Literacy in Main Languages, 1961

Languages	Literates				
	Able to Read only	Able to Read and write	Total Literates	Literates as Per Cent of Total Population	Literates as Per Cent of Population 5 years & over
PAKISTAN					
Bengali	6,56,797	80,89,500	87,46,297	9.69	11.73
Punjabi	9,480	70,716	80,196	0.09	0.11
Phushto	4,503	61,056	65,559	0.07	0.09
Sindhi	13,625	5,67,752	5,81,377	0.64	1.14
Baluchi	846	14,466	15,312	0.02	0.02
Urdu	5,22,682	45,57,569	50,80,251	5.63	6.81
Persian	22,685	3,39,926	3,62,611	0.41	0.49
Arabic	3,44,309	4,21,926	7,66,235	0.85	1.03
English	49,198	24,03,099	24,52,297	2.72	3.29
East Pakistan					
Bengali	6,55,421	80,77,224	87,32,645	17.18	21.00
Punjabi	575	9,734	10,309	0.02	0.02
Pushto	244	2,926	3,170	0.01	0.01
Sindhi	335	5,353	5,688	0.01	0.01
Baluchi	55	4,993	5,048	0.01	0.01
Urdu	22,633	448,672	4,71,305	0.93	1.13
Persian	645	36,997	37,642	0.07	0.09
Arabic	38,396	2,63,017	3,01,413	0.59	0.72
English	16,829	14,07,087	14,23,916	2.80	3.42
West Pakistan					
Bengali	1,376	12,276	13,652	0.03	0.04
Punj. bi	8,905	60,982	69,837	0.18	0.21
Pushto	4,259	58,130	62,389	0.16	0.19
Sindhi	13,290	5,62,399	5,75,689	1.46	1.75
Baluchi	791	9,473	10,264	0.03	0.03
Urdu	5,00,049	41,08,897	46,08,946	11.69	14.00
Persian	22,040	3,02,929	3,24,969	0.82	0.99
Arabic	3,05,913	1,58,909	4,64,822	1.18	1.41
English	32,369	9,96,012	10,28,381	2.61	3.11

In the population aged 5 years and over, Bengali had 11.7 per cent literates in Pakistan while the percentage was 21 for East Pakistan. Urdu claimed 6.8 per cent of literates in the population of Pakistan, 1.1 in East Pakistan and 14.0 in West Pakistan. English claimed 3.3 per cent of the population aged

5 years and over as literate. Arabic, claimed 1.0 per cent of the population aged 5 years and over as literates. The percentage for Persian was rather low (0.08). Punjabi, the second largest spoken language of the country claimed only 0.11 per cent of population aged 5 years and over as literate in that language.

5.7 LITERACY BY LANGUAGES 1951—1961

Table 40 gives the number of persons "Able to read and write" and those "Able to read only" the main languages of the country. The corresponding 1951 data has also been given in the said table. Statement 5.5 summarises the same information in percentages. It may, however, be borne in mind that in the 1961 Census "Ability to read" meant "Ability to read with

understanding", whereas in the 1951 Census it was defined as "Ability to read" *i.e.*, no emphasis was laid on ability to understand what could be read.

Statement 5.5 shows that the proportion of those "Able to read and write" has shown the highest increase for Urdu followed by Bengali. The corresponding positions under "Ability to read only" go to Arabic and Urdu.

STATEMENT 5.5
Literacy in Main Languages, 1951-1961

Languages	Able to read and write as per cent of Population aged 5 years & over		Able to read as per cent of Population aged 5 years & over	
	1961	1951	1961	1951
PAKISTAN				
Bengali ..	10.85	9.50	0.88	2.74
Punjabi ..	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.07
Pushto ..	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.01
Sindhi ..	0.76	0.51	0.02	0.07
Urdu ..	6.11	3.76	0.70	0.68
Baluchi ..	0.02	—	—	—
Brahui ..	—	—	—	—
Persian ..	0.46	0.33	0.03	0.07
Arabic ..	0.57	0.27	0.46	0.31
English ..	3.22	3.12	0.07	0.72
East Pakistan				
Bengali ..	19.43	16.60	1.58	4.79
Punjabi ..	0.02	0.01	—	—
Pushto ..	0.01	—	—	—
Sindhi ..	0.01	—	—	—
Urdu ..	1.08	0.86	0.05	0.48
Baluchi ..	0.01	—	—	—
Persian ..	0.09	0.13	—	0.06
Arabic ..	0.63	0.40	0.09	0.42
English ..	3.38	3.69	0.04	1.08
West Pakistan				
Bengali ..	0.04	0.01	—	0.01
Punjabi ..	0.18	0.19	0.03	0.17
Pushto ..	0.18	0.07	0.01	0.02
Sindhi ..	1.71	1.18	0.04	0.17
Urdu ..	12.46	7.63	1.52	0.94
Baluchi ..	0.03	0.01	—	—
Brahui ..	0.01	—	—	—
Persian ..	0.92	0.60	0.07	0.08
Arabic ..	0.48	0.11	0.93	0.17
English ..	3.02	2.35	0.10	0.24

5.8 MAIN LANGUAGES

It will be useful to give description of some of main languages of speech and literacy of Pakistan individually so as to bring out the peculiarity. Statement 5.6 summarises these peculiarities for the main languages of Pakistan.

Bengali

Bengali is the largest single language of Pakistan both for speech as well as for literacy (Statement 5.6). It claimed 5,03,77,803 speakers most of them from East Pakistan. In West Pakistan, there were 55,808 speakers out of whom 45,681 persons spoke it as their mother tongue. 98.4 per cent of the population of East Pakistan spoke this as their mother tongue (Statement 5.1). Very few people to whom it is not their mother tongue learn to speak Bengali. As an additional language, however, only 0.58 per cent of the total speakers could claim it other than as a mother tongue. Of the total speakers, 16.1 per cent could read and write it. In addition, 1.3 per cent of the speakers could only read Bengali but not write it. In 1951 the number of persons who were able to speak in Bengali were 4,12,91,989 persons. Thus, there were 90,85,814 or 22.0 per cent more speakers in 1961 Census.

Punjabi

The language reported as spoken by the largest number of Pakistanis after Bengali is Punjabi. It is mostly spoken in the Divisions of Rawalpindi, Sardogha, Lahore, Multan and Bahawalpur but also claims a very large number of speakers in other Divisions especially Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Karachi. As a mother tongue it is claimed by 29.0 per cent of the total population of Pakistan. (Statement 5.1). Of the total speakers, 1.76 per cent claim it as their additional language (Statement 5.6). It can be written in either the script used for Urdu or in the Gurmukhi script used by Sikhs. It is, however, not used as a language of literacy by the Muslims. Punjabi-speaking persons in Pakistan who learn to read and write generally do so in Urdu.

Sindhi

Sindhi is the chief language of Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions. It is also largely spoken in Karachi Division. It is the mother tongue of 49,70,219 Pakistanis. 82.3 per cent of the population of Khairpur Division could speak Sindhi while for Hyderabad the percentage is 77.5 (Statement 5.6). As an additional language, it is claimed by 11.2 per cent of the total speakers of the language in Pakistan. These figures include persons living in Kalat District of whom Jattki, a dialect of Sindhi is the mother tongue as well as a large number of persons in Lasbela District

whose mother tongue is Lassi, another dialect of Sindhi. A dialect known as Seraiki is largely spoken in Tharparkar and Nawabshah Districts and also found in Sukkur, Larkana and Dadu Districts. In 1951 Census, 43,59,287 persons reported Sindhi as their language of speech. There were 12,36,688 persons or nearly 28.4 per cent more who could speak Sindhi in 1961.

As a written language, Sindhi uses a script which is slightly different from that used for Urdu. It is the chief language of literacy for Khairpur and Hyderabad Divisions, where 5,28,304 persons could read as well as write in Sindhi and another 10,683 persons could read it with understanding.

Pushto

As a mother tongue, Pushto is spoken mostly in Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Quetta Divisions, while a large number of persons speaking it as mother tongue, were also recorded in Karachi due to the presence of Pushto speaking labourers in the industrial areas.

In the total population of Pakistan, 3.9 per cent could speak Pushto. Out of the total speakers of Pushto, 5.4 per cent claimed it as an additional language. 1.9 per cent of total speakers were literate in this language (Statement 5.6). Pushto which had 35,89,626 persons in 1951 Census suffered a decrease of 57,277 in 1961 Census.

Urdu

In 1961 there were 65,38,881 Urdu speaking persons in Pakistan against 54,19,131 persons in 1951 Census. Urdu is claimed by a small percentage (3.65) of the total population as their mother tongue and that too mostly in West Pakistan, where 7.57 per cent of the total population claimed it as their mother tongue. Majority of these peoples were reported in Karachi, Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions. Mostly these persons are migrants from India and other parts of the sub-continent who have settled in these Divisions after independence. However, Urdu claims the largest percentage of speakers as additional language other than the mother tongue. 49.56 per cent of the total speakers of Urdu claimed it as their additional language. This is due to the fact that Urdu is the normal medium of instructions upto the matriculation level in West Pakistan. In some areas of West Pakistan, where Sindhi, Pushto or English is used as medium of instructions, Urdu is also taught and is generally a compulsory second language. In West Pakistan, therefore, as a general rule most people who can write at all, can do so in Urdu. Nearly 69.7 per cent of the total Urdu speakers could write and read it (Statement 5.6). As a language of literacy, it is second only to Bengali and has the advantage of being used in both the provinces more than any other language.

STATEMENT 5.6

MAIN LANGUAGES

Locality	Population	Speakers (Mother Tongue)	Total Speakers	Speakers as per cent of total Population	Additional language as per cent of total speakers	Able to read only as per cent of total speakers	Able to read and write as per cent of total Speaker
Bengali							
PAKISTAN ..	9,02,82,674	5,00,85,669	5,03,77,803	55.80	0.58	1.30	16.06
East Pakistan ..	5,08,40,235	5,00,39,988	5,03,21,995	98.42	0.56	1.30	16.05
West Pakistan ..	3,94,42,439	45,681	55,808	0.14	18.15	2.47	22.00
Punjabi							
PAKISTAN ..	9,02,82,674	2,61,96,263	2,66,66,409	29.54	1.76	0.04	0.27
Peshawar Division	34,12,701	10,81,723	11,52,476	33.77	6.14	0.05	0.36
D.I.Khan Division	7,27,546	2,71,023	2,84,317	39.08	4.68	0.02	0.36
Rawalpindi Division ..	39,79,139	37,87,965	38,39,489	96.49	1.34	0.01	0.13
Sargodha Division	59,76,939	57,12,317	57,53,384	96.26	0.71	0.02	0.11
Lahore Division ..	64,48,575	60,54,200	61,40,651	95.22	1.41	0.03	0.09
Multan Division	66,02,924	61,71,988	62,55,413	94.74	1.33	0.02	0.07
Bahawalpur Division ..	25,74,066	24,38,485	24,54,496	95.35	0.65	0.11	0.39
Karachi Division	21,34,870	2,61,516	3,08,509	14.45	15.23	0.35	4.60
Other Divisions in West Pakistan ..	75,85,679	4,07,369	4,63,229	6.11	12.06	0.07	2.19
Sindhi							
PAKISTAN ..	9,02,82,674	49,70,219	55,95,975	6.20	11.18	0.24	10.15
Khairpur Division	31,33,712	23,19,298	25,78,006	82.27	10.04	0.21	10.70
Hyderabad Division	32,90,956	22,89,172	25,51,354	77.53	10.28	0.21	9.89
Karachi Division	21,34,870	2,35,292	2,81,209	13.17	16.33	0.70	10.98
Other Divisions in West Pakistan ..	3,08,82,901	1,20,234	1,73,111	0.56	30.55	0.38	1.85

STATEMENT 5.6—(contd.)

Locality	Population	Speakers (Mother Tongue)	Total Speakers	Speakers as per cent of total Population	Additional language as per cent of total speakers	Able to read only as per cent of total speakers	Able to read and write as per cent of total Speakers
Pushto							
PAKISTAN ..	9,02,82,674	33,43,363	35,32,349	3.91	5.35	0.13	1.73
Peshawar Division	34,12,701	22,40,500	23,19,727	67.97	3.42	0.13	1.77
D.I.Khan Division	7,27,546	4,45,549	4,60,019	63.23	3.15	0.04	1.50
Quetta Division ..	6,30,118	3,43,567	3,63,497	57.69	5.48	0.04	0.42
Karachi Division	21,34,870	1,06,114	1,22,032	5.72	13.04	0.28	3.79
Other Divisions in West Pakistan ..	3,25,37,204	2,04,126	2,61,669	0.80	21.99	0.31	3.33
Urdu							
PAKISTAN ..	9,02,82,674	32,98,454	65,38,881	7.23	49.56	8.00	69.70
East Pakistan ..	5,08,40,235	3,10,628	6,79,163	1.34	54.26	3.33	66.06
West Pakistan ..	3,94,42,439	29,87,826	58,59,718	14.86	49.01	8.53	70.12
Karachi Division	21,34,870	11,01,966	14,54,581	68.13	24.24	1.61	36.06
Hyderabad Division	32,90,956	4,57,995	6,70,567	20.38	31.70	0.71	22.65
Khairpur Division	31,33,712	1,97,300	3,49,207	11.14	43.50	0.76	28.67
Other Divisions in West Pakistan	3,08,82,901	12,30,565	33,85,363	10.96	63.65	13.86	98.44
Baluchi							
PAKISTAN ..	9,02,82,674	9,82,648	11,41,787	1.26	13.94	0.07	1.27
Khairpur Division	31,33,712	2,92,418	3,41,365	10.89	14.34	0.02	0.92
Hyderabad Division	32,90,956	1,36,102	1,54,843	4.71	12.10	0.07	0.59
Quetta Division ..	6,30,118	1,19,699	1,40,459	22.29	14.78	0.01	0.40
Kalat Division ..	5,30,893	2,79,219	3,03,561	57.18	7.99	0.02	0.18
Karachi Division	21,34,870	1,29,537	1,46,352	6.86	11.49	0.19	2.47
Other Divisions in West Pakistan ..	2,97,21,890	25,537	55,171	0.19	53.71	0.52	1.28

STATEMENT 5.6—(contd.)

Locality	Population	Speakers (Mother Tongue)	Total Speakers	Speakers as per cent of total Population	Additional language as per cent of total speakers	Able to read only as per cent of total speakers	Able to read and write as per cent of total Speakers
Brahui							
PAKISTAN ..	9,02,82,674	3,65,772	4,52,827	0.50	19.22	0.11	0.81
Khairpur Division	31,33,712	1,08,283	1,24,823	3.98	13.25	0.01	0.70
Kalat Division ..	5,30,893	1,51,161	1,80,716	34.04	16.35	0.06	0.25
Other Divisions in West Pakistan ..	3,57,77,834	1,06,113	1,47,073	0.41	27.85	0.24	1.57
English							
PAKISTAN ..	9,02,82,674	20,343	12,62,140	1.40	98.39	3.90	190.40
East Pakistan ..	5,08,40,235	2,812	4,26,256	0.84	99.34	3.95	330.10
West Pakistan ..	3,94,42,439	17,531	8,35,884	2.12	97.90	3.87	119.16

Baluchi and Brahui

Baluchi and Brahui (Statement 5.6) are spoken by relatively small number of persons in certain parts of West Pakistan. They claimed about 1.3 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively of the total population of Pakistan. 13.9 per cent of the Baluchi speakers had it as their additional language, while Brahui was claimed by 19.2 per cent of its speakers as their additional language. Literacy rates for these languages are low.

English

English is necessarily a foreign language in Pakistan. As a mother tongue, it is claimed by very few persons excluding the foreigners. As a mother tongue, it was claimed by 20,343 persons in 1961 as against 12,359 persons in 1951 Census. They are also mostly Pakistan domiciled Europeans and some of the persons of Goa.

Total number of English speakers has actually decreased from 13,77,567 to 12,62,140. Most of the decrease seems to be in East Pakistan where 4,26,256 speakers were recorded in 1961 Census against 5,50,206 persons in 1951 Census. 98.4 per cent of the English speaking persons claimed it as an additional language of speech.

English is, however, an important language of literacy. It is the language of the Government, the

Business and of higher educated persons. As a result of this position, it is read and written by more people than can even speak it (Statement 5.6). Most of the speakers especially those who have it as an additional language are also literate in this language.

The number of persons reported in West Pakistan as able to read and write English is 119 per cent of those able to speak it *i.e.*, 19 per cent higher than those able to speak. The number of those able to read and write English in East Pakistan is 330 per cent of the number able to read and write English. *i.e.*, 230 per cent higher than those able to speak. Normally those able to read and write a language should also be able to speak it, excepting those who have studied the language upto class V or VI or probably even higher, who have reported themselves as able to read and write but they cannot easily converse in that language and, hence, probably not reported themselves as able to speak it. Because it was explained in the Enumerator's Booklet that "the respondent should not claim to, speak any language unless he can easily converse in it". Another possibility is that the respondents might have interpreted this question as pertaining to those who commonly speak it in addition to the Mother Tongue. As in the case of rural areas and small towns, even the persons educated in English do not commonly speak English, they might have not, probably, been fully reported under this question.

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR TABLES 17-40

The data given in Tables 17-37 have been discussed in the preceding Chapter 4, Part IV. Sources of the data, and concepts and definitions of the terms in the tables have, however, been provided here for ready reference. These tables exclude data for 34,37,939 persons in the Frontier Regions, who were partly enumerated on the simplified Census Schedule and partly estimated. The details regarding the enumerated segment of this population are available in part VI of volume 3.

Table 17—Literate Persons by Sex, Pakistan and Provinces.

The table gives Literate persons by Sex and their Percentages to total population of each sex, 1961. This table gives information for Pakistan and Provinces in this volume, and in the Provincial volumes 2 and 3 respectively, it gives data for localities down to Thanas in East Pakistan and Tehsils/Talukas in West Pakistan.

These data have been compiled from the answers to question No. 11 of the Enumeration Schedule dealing with literacy which asked: (i) "Are you able to read and write a simple letter? If so, in what languages?" (ii) "Are you able to read with understanding, but not write? If so, in what languages?" (iii) "Are you able to read the Holy Quran without understanding?" The schedule had two rows one for "Write and Read" and the other for "Read only", each having 13 boxes numbered 1 to 13 for the languages-Bengali, Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi, Urdu, Baluchi, Brahui, Persian, Arabic and English printed in column headings with blank columns for any languages other than those printed which the respondent might claim to be able to write and/or read. The Enumerator was asked to ring round the number under appropriate language against "Write and Read" or "Read only" as the case might be. Languages for which appropriate numbers were already ringed against "Write and Read" were not to be ringed again for "Read only". A tick mark "✓" was put under "Arabic" in box 9 against "Read only" if the respondent was able to read the Holy Quran without understanding. If he could write or read Arabic with understanding then he had a ring made round the digit under Arabic in the respective rows. If the respondent could not read or write at all in any language, a cross was drawn right through these boxes to show him as an illiterate.

Literacy, in the 1961 Census, has been defined as "the ability to read with understanding a short state-

ment on every day life in any language". Persons able to read the Holy Quran (in Arabic) only and without understanding are not considered literate.

Table 18—Literate Persons by Sex, by Cities and Selected Towns.

The table gives similar information as that in Table 17, separately for each of the Cities and Selected Towns. The same information for all towns by size groups of population is given in the Provincial volumes 2 and 3.

Table 19—Literate Persons by Religion & Sex, Pakistan and Provinces.

This table classifies the total Literate persons as in Table 17, by Religious groups and Sex and also shows the per cent of Muslim Literates to total Muslim population by sex for Pakistan and Provinces.

In the Provincial volumes, this table gives data down to Subdivisions in East Pakistan and Districts in West Pakistan, giving separate data for Cities and Selected Towns, each having a population of 50,000 or over.

Table 20—Persons able to Read Write, Read only and Illiterate by Age and Sex—Pakistan and Provinces.

This table shows the distribution of population of each sex according to the classification "Able to write", "Able to read", "Able to read Holy Quran" and "Illiterate" for Urban and Rural Areas by 5-year age groups upto age 24, and for the age group 25 and over. The table gives the data for Pakistan and Provinces in this volume and for Province only in the respective Provincial volumes. This information for localities down to Sub-divisions in East Pakistan and Districts in West Pakistan is available in Table I of Census Bulletin No. 4—Literacy and Education, 1961.

"Able to write" includes all persons who can read and write with understanding. "Able to read" includes those who cannot write but can read with understanding. "Able to read Holy Quran" includes those persons who can read only the Holy Quran and that too without understanding. "Illiterates" include all those who cannot read or write at all in any language. Persons "Able to read Holy Quran" only without understanding and none of the languages with understanding are also not including among literates in other tables according to the definition of 'Literacy' in the 1961 Census.

Table 21—Persons able to read and write Read only and Illiterate by Age and Sex—Cities.

The information given in this table is similar to that in Table 20, but separately for each of the sixteen Cities. This information for other Towns having a population of 50,000 or more is available in Table 2 of Census Bulletin No. 4—Literacy and Education, 1961.

Table 22—Students by Age Groups and Sex by type of Educational Institutions.

This table gives the number of Students 5 years of age and over by Sex, classified by 5-year age groups upto the age 24 and those in the age group 25 and over, by three types of institutions being attended namely (1) School or College of General Education, (2) Technical or Professional Education and (3) Maktab. The table gives data for Pakistan and Provinces in this volume, and down to Subdivisions in volume 2—East Pakistan and down to Tehsils Talukasin volume 3—West Pakistan.

These data have been compiled from answers to the question No. 12 of the "Enumeration Schedule" which has three cells, one each for 'G' (for General or Professional education), 'T' (for Technical education) and 'M' (for Maktab) under the heading "Now going to School or College". The question asks: "Are you now attending a School or College or an institute of education?" The answers were recorded in appropriate cells of the question. If a person was not attending any educational institution a cross was put in the box "Now going to School or College".

A person has been regarded as regularly attending School or College or a Technical Institution regardless of any temporary break in attendance due to sickness, holiday, etc., at the time of Census.

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, Bengali or other local languages are taught by an Imam, Maulvi or other teacher.

Table 23—Students by Highest Grades Already Passed.

This table shows the Students shown in Table 22 according to the Highest Grades Passed from Grade 'O' to '8', Grade 9 and Matriculation, Intermediate, Degree, 'Higher Degree' and "Other" grades including 'Oriental' classified by five Age Groups and Sex.

The table in this volume gives the number of students of 'All ages' by Grades passed for 'All Areas' and five Age Groups for 'Rural Areas' for Pakistan and Provinces. In East Pakistan volume, the corresponding table, however, gives detailed figures for both 'Rural Areas' and 'Urban Areas' for localities down to Subdivisions. Table 23 in West Pakistan volume, gives data for localities down to Districts according to the classification of 'Areas' similar to that shown in this table. The table also gives data for Cities and Selected Towns in both the Provincial volumes.

These data have been compiled from answers to the first part of the question No. 13 of the 'Enumeration Schedule' dealing with education. This part of the question asks: "What is the Highest grade you have passed in School or College?" The answer was recorded by putting a ring round the appropriate number or abbreviation namely 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, M, Int., D., HD., or O. provided in the question under the heading "Highest Grade passed in General or Professional Education". The numbers 1—9 stand for classes I—IX, 'M' for Matriculation, 'Int' for Intermediate, 'D' for the first University Degree, either General or Professional, such as B.A., B.Sc., B. Com., B.E., M.B.B.S., B. Ag., etc., 'HD', for Higher Degree which includes Master's or Doctor's Degree and 'O' for Oriental which includes persons who have passed the higher standards in Theology and/or Oriental languages. The second part of this question asked: "In which field of professional or Technical Education, if any, you have passed?" The details regarding field of education in respect of Professional "Degrees", "Diplomas" or "Certificates" are given in Table 37.

This question applied both to those who were attending educational institutions and those who had already completed education at the time of Census. But only those who were attending educational institutions as indicated by the question No. 12 of the Enumeration Schedule have been included in this table. Similar information for all persons who had passed any of the grades is given in Table 35. Students who were shown as attending School/Maktab but were not shown as having passed any of the grades at the time of Census have been included in Class 'O'. They generally include beginners at Maktab, Kindergartens, Primary schools, etc.

Table 24—Students as per cent of total Population (5 years and Over) by Age Group and Sex.

The table gives the number of 'Total Students' and 'Students attending Schools or Colleges (General)' as shown in Table 22 by Sex and Age Groups 5—9, 10—14, 15—19 and 20 & Over, showing their percentages to the Population of respective Age—Sex group for Pakistan

and Provinces. In the Provincial volumes, this table gives data for localities down to Sub-divisions in East Pakistan and Districts in West Pakistan.

Table 25—Students by Age Group and Sex, by type of Educational Institutions-Urban.

Table 26—Students by Age Group and Sex, by type of Educational Institutions-Rural.

Layouts of these two tables are similar to that of Table 22, which gives the number of Students by Age Groups, Sex and type of Institution for All Areas. Table 25 gives the same details for Urban Areas and Table 26 for Rural Areas. Thus the sum of the information in these two tables is equal to the information in Table 22. These tables give data for Pakistan and Provinces in this volume and for localities down to Sub-divisions in East Pakistan volume and Districts in West Pakistan volume.

Table 27—Muslim Students by Age Group and Sex, by type of Educational Institutions-Urban.

Table 28—Muslim Students by Age group and Sex, by type of Educational Institutions-Rural.

Layouts of these two tables are also similar to that of Table 22, which gives information for All Religions and All Areas. But the information in Tables 27 and 28 are of Muslim Students for Urban and Rural areas, respectively

These tables provide data for Pakistan and Provinces in this volume and for localities down to Sub divisions in East Pakistan volume and Districts in West Pakistan volume.

Table 29—Educated Persons by Board Age Groups, 1951 and 1961.

This table gives the number of Educated persons (*i.e.*, those who had at least passed Grade I at the school) by Sex and Age Group for Pakistan and Provinces, 1961. The educated persons have further been classified as 'Attending' (School or College) and 'Left'. Comparable 1951 figures for educated persons by two broad Age Groups *viz.*, 5-9 years and "10 and over" have also been shown in the table. The table also shows population aged 5 years & over by five-year Age Groups upto 25 and over and the percentages of educated persons to total population in each Age and Sex group. This table, in the Provincial volumes, provides data for localities down to Districts.

Educated persons shown as 'Attending' mean Students who were attending educational institutions but had completed at least one year of education at the

time of Census. These exclude some students who were attending educational institutions but had not passed at least Grade I of education as shown under the column 'Primary grades passed'—'O' in table 23.

Educated persons shown as 'Left' mean those who have passed any of the Grades I onwards and had left the educational institutions at the time of Census.

Educated persons shown as 'Attending' exceed the total educated persons in the Age Group 5-9 for 1951 as some students who had not completed at least one year of education at school have not been considered as educated. Educated persons in the age group 5-9 for 1951 include a few children under 5, if any, who had been reported as educated (*i.e.*, passed Grade I).

Some of the children under 15 years of age reported as attending school in Table 22, whose number has been given in the footnote of the table, are excluded from this table as they had not been reported as having passed at least Grade I of education at School at the time of Census so as to be treated as "Educated".

Table 30—Educated Persons by Age Group-Urban.

Table 31—Educated Persons by Age Group-Rural.

These tables give the breakdown of 1961 information in Table 29 respectively by Urban and Rural Areas for Pakistan and Provinces. In East Pakistan volume, Table 30 gives data for localities down to Subdivisions and Table 31, for localities down to Districts while in West Pakistan volume, these tables give data for localities down to Districts and Divisions respectively.

Table 32—Educated Persons (Muslim) by Age Group.

This Table gives Educated Muslims—"Attending" and "Left" by Age Groups and Sex, 1961. The table also shows 'Total educated persons (All Religions)' shown in Table 29 and 'Educated Muslims as per cent of total educated persons' for Pakistan and Provinces. In the provincial volumes, this table gives data for localities down to Subdivisions in East Pakistan and Districts in West Pakistan.

Table 33—Educated Persons (Muslim) by Age Group-Urban.

Table 34—Educated Persons (Muslim) by Age Group-Rural.

These tables give the breakdown of Educated Muslims—"Attending" and "Left" shown in Table 32 by Urban and Rural Areas respectively and also give 'Population' aged 5 years & over by Age Groups and percentages of the educated to the

population of each Sex and Age Group for Pakistan and Provinces. These tables provide data for localities down to Sub-divisions and Districts respectively in East Pakistan volume and Districts and Divisions respectively in West Pakistan volume.

Table 35—Educational levels (Highest Grade Passed). (Includes Students attending Educational Institutions at the time of Census as well as Persons who have left School/College).

This table shows the distribution of population Aged 5 years & over of each Sex according to the classifications "Illiterate" and "Literate" by 5 year Age Groups upto the age 24 and Age Group 25 & over. Literates have been classified as "Without Formal Education" and 'Educated'. The table further classifies the educated persons according to the 'Highest grade passed' from among any of the Classes from 'I' upto 'IX' of School Standard, 'Matriculation', 'Intermediate', Degree', 'Higher Degree' or 'Oriental' in general or professional education. The table also shows the number of educated persons expressed as percentage of population in the age group. The table gives data for Pakistan and Provinces in this volume and for Provinces only in the respective volumes. The same data for smaller administrative areas down to Sub-divisions in East Pakistan and Districts in West Pakistan are available in Table 3 of Census Bulletin No.4—Literacy and Education, 1961.

Literates "Without formal Education" include those who have been classified as "Literates" under the definition given above in the note for Table 17, but were not reported as having passed any of the Educational Grades. The rest of the terms and the sources of the data have been explained in the explanatory notes for Table 23.

Table 36—Educated Persons (Muslims) by Highest Grade Passed by Age Group and Sex.

The layout of this table is similar to that of Table 35 and it gives similar information for Muslims for Pakistan and Provinces. In the Provincial volumes, this table provides data for localities down to Districts in East Pakistan and Divisions in West Pakistan, giving separate data for Cities and Selected Towns also. It may be added that similar data for Subdivisions in East Pakistan and Districts in West Pakistan are available with the Census Office.

Table 37—Holders of Certificates, Diplomas as Professional Degrees, 1961.

This table gives the number of Persons holding Certificates, Diplomas and Professional Degrees in the field of "Education", "Medicine", "Engineering", "Agriculture", "Commerce", "Law" and Other Professions, by Sex, for Pakistan and Provinces. The table provides data for localities down to Sub-divisions in East Pakistan volume and Districts in West Pakistan volume, giving the same data separately for each of the Cities and Selected Towns of the Province.

The data have been compiled from answer to the second part of the question No. 13 of the Enumeration Schedule which asks: "In which Field of professional (including technical) Education, if any, have you passed?" The above mentioned six fields with a residual category of 'Other' were printed on the Schedule and the respective digits under these were to be ringed round. "Certificate" or "Diploma" in any of the Professional or Technical fields were also recorded under question 13 in a separate sub-box along with the educational attainments.

It was instructed in the Enumerators' Booklet that only those Certificates are to be recorded that have been awarded by a recognised Educational Institutions after at least 6 months, full time attendance in the field of Education, Medicine, Engineering, etc. to the persons having passed at least 'Middle' or the 8th class in General Education. If a person has not attained this standard in general education then the "Certificate" was not to be recorded in his case.

Similarly, Diplomas and Professional Degrees are those awarded only by the recognised Educational Institutions to the persons having passed at least "Matriculation" in General Education. Professional Degree holders are those reported as Degree holders or Higher Degree holders in the first part of the question No. 13 and also reported some field of Professional Education under the second part of the question as referred to above. As such, these exclude General Degrees or Higher Degrees of the Universities such as B.A., B.Sc. (other than Engineering), M.A., M.Sc., etc., because it was explained to the Enumerators that the professional field (including Technical) was to be recorded only in the case of those who held recognised professional (or Technical) Certificate "Diploma" or a professional Bachelor or Master's or Doctor's Degree.

The data contained in Tables 38—40 have been discussed in the preceding notes in Chapter 5, in this Part. Source of the data, concepts and definitions of the terms, etc., in the tables have, however, been discussed here.

Table 38—Population by Mother Tongue and Sex.

The table presents Population by Mother Tongue and Sex, and also their percentage distribution. The table here gives data for Pakistan and Provinces. In the Provincial volumes it provides data for administrative areas down to Districts.

The data in this table have been compiled from answers to the question No. 9 of the Enumeration Schedule: "What is your Mother Tongue?" The answers to the question were entered by the Enumerators by putting a ring round any of the thirteen serial numbers in the thirteen boxes provided in the Enumeration Schedule. The first ten boxes headed serially the ten main languages of Pakistan, *viz.*, Bengali, Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi, Urdu, Baluchi, Brahui, Persian, Arabic and English. The eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth boxes were blank headed for the purpose of recording Mother Tongue other than any of the ten languages printed on the Enumeration Schedule. A person cannot have more than one Mother Tongue and for this reason the enumerator was instructed to make only one appropriate entry in any of the thirteen boxes.

Mother Tongue was defined as the language spoken from the cradle. In the case of a young child who had not yet learned to speak, or of a deaf-mute, the language was that principally spoken in the home by the parents or guardians.

Languages, in the stub, have been arranged according to philological families. The Indo-European family, to which many of the languages of Pakistan belong, is sub-divided to show separately the particular branches which contain the chief Mother Tongues of Pakistani citizens. Within each family or branch of Indo-European family the different languages are listed in alphabetical order. The classification of Mother Tongues has been given in para 5.2 of Chapter 5.

The list of languages includes, in addition to the main ten languages, most of the other languages which were entered into the 11th, 12th or 13th blank column.

Table 39—Persons who can Speak one or more of the main Languages of Pakistan, 1951-1961.

The table shows the number of persons by Sex who commonly Speak one or more of the main languages of Pakistan, 1951 and 1961. The table also shows Total Population by Sex. The table gives data for Pakistan and Provinces in this volume, and for Districts, Cities and Selected Towns in the Provincial volumes.

The data in this table have been compiled from answers to the Census question Nos. 9: "What is your Mother Tongue?" and 10: "What other Languages you can easily Speak?" The boxes provided for recording answers to question No. 10 were similar to those of question No. 9 of the Enumeration Schedule as described above for Table 38 and the Enumerator was instructed to ring round the appropriate number under the language or languages which the respondent can easily speak, if any, other than Mother Tongue for which a number had already been ringed round in response to question No. 9. The data for the languages shown in the foot-note of the table have been compiled from the information recorded in the eleventh, twelfth or thirteenth blank boxes against question No. 10.

It was explained that a respondent should not claim to SPEAK any language if he could not easily converse in it.

As the sources of the data explained above indicate, the figures against each language include both the persons who claimed the language as their Mother Tongue as given in Table 38 and those who reported it as a language which they can easily speak. Since many people can speak one or more languages in addition to Mother Tongue, the sum of the persons speaking the languages in each column exceeds Total Population shown in the column.

Table 40—Languages of Literacy, 1951—1961.

The table shows the number of Literate persons according to the categories:

(1) *Able to Read and Write* and (2) *Able to Read only* in the principal Languages of Pakistan. The table gives data for Pakistan, Provinces and 16 Cities in this volume and for localities down to Districts, Cities and Selected Towns in the two Provincial volumes.

These data have been compiled from answers to the question No. 11 of the Enumeration Schedule

dealing with literacy which asked : (i) "Are you able to *read and write* a simple letter ? If so, in what languages?" (ii) "Are you able to *read with understanding*, but not write ? If so, in what languages ?" It had two lines for "Write and Read" and "Read only", each having 13 boxes containing the first 13 natural numbers for the languages—Bengali, Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi, Urdu, Baluchi, Brahui, Persian, Arabic and English printed as column headings including 3 blank boxes for any other languages to be specified. The Enumerator was instructed to ring round the numbers under appropriate languages against "Write and Read" or "Read only" as the case might be. Languages already ringed for "Write and Read" had not been ringed again for "Read only."

Literacy, in the 1961 Census, has been defined as "the ability to read with understanding a short statement on every day life in any language." Persons able to read the Holy Quran (in Arabic) only and without understanding are not considered literates.

In the 1951 Census, literacy was defined as "the ability to read clear print in any language", if even without understanding. Thus in the 1951 Census, persons able to read only the Holy Quran without understanding were also considered literates.

Persons able to read and write in 1951 and 1961, as shown in the table in ordinary type are comparable. But persons able to read only in 1951 and 1961, as shown in the table in italics, are not strictly comparable as the 1951 figures possibly include those persons also who could read without understanding. Brahui, one of the main spoken languages of Pakistan, is not a written language and so, has not been included in this table.

All the above tables in this chapter exclude relevant data about non-Pakistanis and 34, 37,939 persons in Special and Added Areas and Agencies (Frontier Regions) of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions.

TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

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

		Number of Persons			
Locality		Population ¹ 1961			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	PAKISTAN ²	9,02,82,674	4,75,16,890	4,27,65,784	1
2	East Pakistan	5,08,40,235	2,63,48,843	2,44,91,392	2
3	West Pakistan	3,94,42,439	2,11,68,047	1,82,74,392	3

¹ Excludes those of Frontier Regions (Special and Added Areas under the Deputy Commissioners in the districts of Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar Divisions and Agencies) of West Pakistan, and also excludes non-Pakistanis.

TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

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

Number of Persons

	Literate ¹ Persons 1961			Literate Persons as Per cent of Total Population			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	1,43,35,809	1,11,06,646	32,29,163	15.9	23.4	7.6	1
2	89,55,501	68,46,060	21,09,441	17.6	26.0	8.6	2
3	53,80,308	42,60,586	11,19,722	13.6	20.1	6.1	3

² Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh and Manavadar, and Pakistan enclaves in India.

TABLE 18—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX, BY CITIES AND SELECTED TOWNS

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

Number of Persons

	Locality	Population ¹ 1961			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
EAST PAKISTAN					
1	Saidpur Municipality	60,628	32,358	28,270	1
2	Rajshahi Municipality	56,885	31,311	25,574	2
3	Khulna City	1,27,970	81,908	46,062	3
4	Barisal Municipality	69,936	41,733	28,203	4
5	Mymensingh Municipality	53,256	30,442	22,814	5
6	Dacca City	5,56,712	3,33,907	2,22,805	6
7	Narayanganj City	1,62,054	1,01,774	60,280	7
8	Comilla Municipality	54,504	30,182	24,322	8
9	Chittagong City	3,64,205	2,37,752	1,26,453	9
WEST PAKISTAN					
10	Mardan Municipality including Cantonment	77,932	42,728	35,204	10
11	Peshawar City	2,18,691	1,26,020	92,671	11
12	Kohat Municipality including Cantonment	49,854	28,896	20,958	12
13	Rawalpindi City	3,40,175	1,95,467	1,44,708	13
14	Jhelum Municipality including Cantonment	52,585	32,336	20,249	14
15	Gujrat Municipality	59,608	31,616	27,992	15
16	Sargodha City	1,29,291	72,971	56,320	16
17	Lyallpur City (Municipality)	4,25,248	2,39,267	1,85,981	17
18	Jhang Municipality	94,971	50,781	44,190	18
19	Kasur Municipality	74,546	40,006	34,540	19
20	Lahore City	12,96,477	7,23,199	5,73,278	20
21	Gujranwala City (Municipality)	1,96,154	1,06,404	89,750	21
22	Sialkot City	1,64,346	88,808	75,538	22
23	Multan City	3,58,201	1,99,284	1,58,917	23
24	Montgomery Municipality	75,180	41,751	33,429	24
25	Okara Municipality	68,299	37,219	31,080	25
26	Bahawalpur Municipality	84,377	47,422	36,955	26
27	Sukkur City (Municipality)	1,03,216	56,313	46,903	27
28	Shikarpur Municipality	53,910	28,765	25,145	28
29	Hyderabad City	4,34,537	2,43,523	1,91,014	29
30	Mirpurkhas Municipality	60,861	33,365	27,496	30
31	Quetta City	1,06,633	64,973	41,660	31
32	Karachi City	19,12,598	10,87,583	8,25,015	32

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis.

TABLE 18—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX, BY CITIES AND SELECTED TOWNS

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

Number of Persons

	Literate Persons ¹ 1961			Literate Persons as Per cent of Total Population			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	20,853	14,280	6,573	34.4	44.1	23.3	1
2	23,361	15,557	7,804	41.1	49.7	30.5	2
3	50,713	39,712	11,001	39.6	48.5	23.9	3
4	29,580	20,386	9,194	42.3	48.9	32.6	4
5	26,674	17,922	8,752	50.1	58.9	38.4	5
6	2,21,927	1,61,057	60,870	39.9	48.2	27.3	6
7	57,540	44,991	12,549	35.5	44.2	20.8	7
8	23,237	15,930	7,307	42.6	52.8	30.0	8
9	1,52,939	1,21,235	31,704	42.0	51.0	25.1	9
10	15,330	12,892	2,438	19.7	30.2	6.9	10
11	58,826	44,113	14,713	26.9	35.0	15.9	11
12	16,601	13,381	3,220	33.3	46.3	15.4	12
13	1,45,112	1,02,095	43,017	42.7	52.2	29.7	13
14	24,177	17,951	6,226	46.0	55.5	30.8	14
15	21,240	13,711	7,529	35.6	43.3	26.9	15
16	35,964	26,451	9,513	27.8	36.3	16.9	16
17	1,09,551	82,445	27,106	25.8	34.5	14.6	17
18	23,256	17,306	5,950	24.5	34.1	13.5	18
19	13,918	10,722	3,196	18.7	26.8	9.3	19
20	4,23,863	2,89,004	1,34,859	32.7	40.0	23.5	20
21	54,792	37,732	17,060	27.9	35.5	19.1	21
22	56,951	36,484	20,467	34.7	41.1	27.1	22
23	76,666	57,793	18,873	21.4	29.0	11.9	23
24	19,005	13,587	5,418	25.3	32.5	15.3	24
25	13,377	10,386	2,991	19.6	27.9	9.6	25
26	23,308	17,694	5,614	27.6	37.3	15.2	26
27	26,799	20,076	6,723	26.0	35.7	14.3	27
28	13,624	10,529	3,095	25.3	36.6	12.3	28
29	91,918	66,636	25,282	21.2	27.4	13.2	29
30	12,672	9,616	3,056	20.8	28.8	11.1	30
31	39,042	31,014	8,028	36.6	47.7	19.3	31
32	6,36,296	4,20,892	2,15,404	33.3	38.7	26.1	32

TABLE 19—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION & SEX, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

Number of Persons

Locality	Total Literates 1			Muslims			Percentage of Muslim literates to the total Muslim population			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1 PAKISTAN	1,43,35,809	1,11,06,646	32,29,163	1,18,91,966	92,78,278	26,13,688	15.0	22.2	7.0	1
2 East Pakistan	89,55,501	68,46,060	21,09,441	66,20,426	50,97,011	15,23,415	16.2	24.0	7.8	2
3 West Pakistan	53,80,308	42,60,586	11,19,722	52,71,540	41,81,267	10,90,273	13.8	20.4	6.2	3

1. Excluding non-Pakistanis and literates of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 19—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION & SEX, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

Number of Persons

	Caste Hindus		Scheduled Caste		Buddhists		Parsis		Christians		Other Religions		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	10,46,809	4,26,072	6,69,730	137,209	43,803	11,525	995	890	63,878	38,665	3,153	1,114	1
2	10,21,582	4,20,925	6,57,853	1,35,765	43,803	11,525	—	—	23,510	17,207	2,301	604	2
3	25,227	5,147	11,877	1,444	—	—	995	890	40,368	21,458	852	510	3

TABLE 20—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE BY AGE AND SEX, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

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

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex			All Persons ¹			
			All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	
PAKISTAN						
1	All Ages	Both Sexes	9,02,82,674	1,22,54,730	7,80,27,944	1
2		Male	4,75,16,890	69,02,126	4,06,14,764	2
3		Female	4,27,65,784	53,52,604	3,74,13,180	3
4	0—4	Both Sexes	1,57,22,021	18,96,812	1,38,25,209	4
5		Male	78,80,285	9,71,461	69,08,824	5
6		Female	78,41,736	9,25,351	69,16,385	6
7	5—9	Both Sexes	1,60,01,151	18,60,757	1,41,40,394	7
8		Male	83,24,272	9,73,992	73,50,280	8
9		Female	76,76,879	8,86,765	67,90,114	9
10	10—14	Both Sexes	84,55,346	13,01,553	71,53,793	10
11		Male	47,07,946	7,11,149	39,96,797	11
12		Female	37,47,400	5,90,404	31,56,996	12
13	15—19	Both Sexes	74,38,928	11,90,211	62,48,717	13
14		Male	38,38,433	6,77,087	31,61,346	14
15		Female	36,00,495	5,13,124	30,87,371	15
16	20—24	Both Sexes	68,96,425	11,66,174	57,30,251	16
17		Male	34,59,393	7,01,395	27,57,998	17
18		Female	34,37,032	4,64,779	29,72,253	18
19	25 & over	Both Sexes	3,57,68,803	48,39,223	3,09,29,580	19
20		Male	1,93,06,561	28,67,042	1,64,39,519	20
21		Female	1,64,62,242	19,72,181	1,44,90,061	21

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis and population of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 20—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE
BY AGE AND SEX, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES

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

Number of Persons

	Urban Areas				Rural Areas				
	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	
PAKISTAN									
1	34,68,165	2,34,756	10,98,335	74,53,474	95,64,221	10,68,667	45,76,540	6,28,18,516	1
2	25,32,900	1,37,434	2,83,786	39,48,006	77,08,020	7,28,292	14,04,189	3,07,74,263	2
3	9,35,265	97,322	8,14,549	35,05,468	18,56,201	3,40,375	31,72,351	3,20,44,253	3
4	—	—	—	18,96,812	—	—	—	1,38,25,209	4
5	—	—	—	9,71,461	—	—	—	69,08,824	5
6	—	—	—	9,25,351	—	—	—	69,16,385	6
7	2,43,472	88,037	78,322	14,50,926	10,31,680	3,44,379	3,16,623	1,24,47,712	7
8	1,47,871	54,964	21,382	7,49,775	7,16,340	2,39,966	87,844	63,06,130	8
9	95,601	33,073	56,940	7,01,151	3,15,340	1,04,413	2,28,779	61,41,582	9
10	5,87,305	53,822	1,33,694	5,26,732	17,56,615	1,98,957	5,83,100	46,15,121	10
11	3,70,746	32,201	25,908	2,82,294	13,27,879	1,38,219	1,31,399	23,99,300	11
12	2,16,559	21,621	1,07,786	2,44,438	4,28,736	60,738	4,51,701	22,15,821	12
13	5,52,597	17,951	1,41,652	4,78,011	13,66,689	92,999	6,41,734	41,47,295	13
14	3,76,680	8,904	25,641	2,65,862	10,61,859	53,635	1,39,983	19,05,869	14
15	1,75,917	9,047	1,16,011	2,12,149	3,04,830	39,364	5,01,751	22,41,426	15
16	5,22,679	14,844	1,36,320	4,92,331	10,72,598	76,635	5,58,291	40,22,727	16
17	3,94,162	7,372	28,231	2,71,630	8,37,848	44,802	1,31,828	17,43,520	17
18	1,28,517	7,472	1,08,089	2,20,701	2,34,750	31,833	4,26,463	22,79,207	18
19	15,62,112	60,102	6,08,347	26,08,662	43,36,639	3,55,697	24,76,792	2,37,60,452	19
20	12,43,441	33,993	1,82,624	14,06,984	37,64,094	2,51,670	9,13,135	1,15,10,620	20
21	3,18,671	26,109	4,25,723	12,01,678	5,72,545	1,04,027	15,63,657	1,22,49,832	21

**TABLE 20—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE
BY AGE AND SEX, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

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

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex			All Persons			
			All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	
			East Pakistan			
22	All Ages	Both Sexes	5,08,40,235	26,40,726	4,81,99,509	22
23		Male	2,63,48,843	15,50,606	2,47,98,237	23
24		Female	2,44,91,392	10,90,120	2,34,01,272	24
25	0—4	Both Sexes	92,64,236	4,02,864	88,61,372	25
26		Male	45,79,764	2,02,094	43,77,670	26
27		Female	46,84,472	2,00,770	44,83,702	27
28	5—9	Both Sexes	95,29,436	4,11,400	91,18,036	28
29		Male	48,68,687	2,08,184	46,60,503	29
30		Female	46,60,749	2,03,216	44,57,533	30
31	10—14	Both Sexes	46,46,884	2,88,294	43,58,590	31
32		Male	26,10,351	1,63,570	24,46,781	32
33		Female	20,36,533	1,24,724	19,11,809	33
34	15—19	Both Sexes	39,05,471	2,32,318	36,73,153	34
35		Male	19,22,017	1,40,632	17,81,385	35
36		Female	19,83,454	91,686	18,91,768	36
37	20—24	Both Sexes	38,13,180	2,61,286	35,51,894	37
38		Male	18,24,616	1,72,734	16,51,882	38
39		Female	19,88,564	88,552	19,00,012	39
40	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,96,81,028	10,44,564	1,86,36,464	40
41		Male	1,05,43,408	6,63,392	98,80,016	41
42		Female	91,37,620	3,81,172	87,56,448	42

**TABLE 20—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE
BY AGE AND SEX, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

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

Number of Persons

	Urban Areas				Rural Areas				
	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	
East Pakistan									
22	9,89,454	33,452	99,414	15,18,406	72,88,413	6,44,182	16,48,215	3,86,18,699	22
23	7,19,233	19,677	26,974	7,84,722	56,57,153	4,49,997	5,00,493	1,81,81,594	23
24	2,70,221	13,775	72,440	7,33,684	16,31,260	1,94,185	11,38,722	2,04,37,105	24
25	—	—	—	4,02,864	—	—	—	88,61,372	25
26	—	—	—	2,02,094	—	—	—	43,77,670	26
27	—	—	—	2,00,770	—	—	—	44,83,702	27
28	86,962	14,691	7,792	3,01,955	8,62,312	2,42,161	1,43,082	78,70,481	28
29	49,055	8,402	2,185	1,48,542	5,67,975	1,56,779	34,716	39,01,033	29
30	37,907	6,289	5,607	1,53,413	2,94,337	85,382	1,08,366	39,69,448	30
31	1,50,998	6,395	14,620	1,16,281	12,61,198	1,06,207	2,29,319	27,61,866	31
32	88,977	3,757	3,529	67,307	8,91,718	72,173	48,554	14,34,336	32
33	62,021	2,638	11,091	48,974	3,69,480	34,034	1,80,765	13,27,530	33
34	1,25,797	2,328	11,820	92,373	9,07,488	45,459	2,18,754	25,01,452	34
35	84,503	1,216	2,624	52,289	6,51,020	28,530	46,607	10,55,228	35
36	41,294	1,112	9,196	40,084	2,56,468	16,929	1,72,147	14,46,224	36
37	1,43,985	2,162	12,176	1,02,963	7,79,038	41,706	2,02,408	25,28,742	37
38	1,09,447	1,218	2,803	59,266	5,75,080	27,563	46,381	10,02,858	38
39	34,538	944	9,373	43,697	2,03,958	14,143	1,56,027	15,25,884	39
40	4,81,712	7,876	53,006	5,01,970	34,78,377	2,08,649	8,54,652	1,40,94,786	40
41	3,87,251	5,084	15,833	2,55,224	29,71,360	1,64,952	3,33,235	64,10,469	41
42	94,461	2,792	37,173	2,46,746	5,07,017	43,697	5,21,417	76,84,317	42

**TABLE 20—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE
BY AGE AND SEX, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

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

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex			All Persons ¹			
			All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	
West Pakistan						
43	All Ages	Both Sexes	3,94,42,439	96,14,004	2,98,28,435	43
44		Male	2,11,68,047	53,51,520	1,58,16,527	44
45		Female	1,82,74,392	42,62,484	1,40,11,908	45
46	0—4	Both Sexes	64,57,785	14,93,948	49,63,837	46
47		Male	33,00,521	7,69,367	25,31,154	47
48		Female	31,57,264	7,24,581	24,32,683	48
49	5—9	Both Sexes	64,71,715	14,49,357	50,22,358	49
50		Male	34,55,585	7,65,808	26,89,777	50
51		Female	30,16,130	6,83,549	23,32,581	51
52	10—14	Both Sexes	38,08,462	10,13,259	27,95,203	52
53		Male	20,97,595	5,47,579	15,50,016	53
54		Female	17,10,867	4,65,680	12,45,187	54
55	15—19	Both Sexes	35,33,457	9,57,893	25,75,564	55
56		Male	19,16,416	5,36,455	13,79,961	56
57		Female	16,17,041	4,21,438	11,95,603	57
58	20—24	Both Sexes	30,83,245	9,04,888	21,78,357	58
59		Male	16,34,777	5,28,661	11,06,116	59
60		Female	14,48,468	3,76,227	10,72,241	60
61	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,60,87,775	37,94,659	1,22,93,116	61
62		Male	87,63,153	22,03,650	65,59,503	62
63		Female	73,24,622	15,91,009	57,33,613	63

**TABLE 20—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE
BY AGE AND SEX, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES**

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

Number of Persons

	Urban Areas				Rural Areas				
	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	
West Pakistan									
43	24,78,711	2,01,304	9,98,921	59,35,068	22,75,808	4,24,485	29,28,325	2,41,99,817	43
44	18,13,667	1,17,757	2,56,812	31,63,284	20,50,867	2,78,295	8,94,696	1,25,92,669	44
45	6,65,044	83,547	7,42,109	27,71,784	2,24,941	1,46,190	20,33,629	1,16,07,148	45
46	—	—	—	14,93,948	—	—	—	49,63,837	46
47	—	—	—	7,69,367	—	—	—	25,31,154	47
48	—	—	—	7,24,581	—	—	—	24,32,683	48
49	1,56,510	73,346	70,530	11,48,971	1,69,368	1,02,218	1,73,541	45,77,231	49
50	98,816	46,562	19,197	6,01,233	1,48,365	83,187	53,128	24,05,097	50
51	57,694	26,784	51,333	5,47,738	21,003	19,031	1,20,413	21,72,134	51
52	4,36,307	47,427	1,19,074	4,10,451	4,95,417	92,750	3,53,781	18,53,255	52
53	2,81,769	28,444	22,379	2,14,987	4,36,161	66,046	82,845	9,64,964	53
54	1,54,538	18,983	96,695	1,95,464	59,256	26,704	2,70,936	8,88,291	54
55	4,26,800	15,623	1,29,832	3,85,638	4,59,201	47,540	4,22,980	16,45,843	55
56	2,92,177	7,688	23,017	2,13,573	4,10,839	25,105	93,376	8,50,641	56
57	1,34,623	7,935	1,06,815	1,72,065	48,362	22,435	3,29,604	7,95,202	57
58	3,78,694	12,682	1,24,144	3,89,368	2,93,560	34,929	3,55,883	14,93,985	58
59	2,84,715	6,154	25,428	2,12,364	2,62,768	17,239	85,447	7,40,662	59
60	93,979	6,528	98,716	1,77,004	30,792	17,690	2,70,436	7,53,323	60
61	10,80,400	52,226	5,55,341	21,06,692	8,58,262	1,47,048	16,22,140	96,65,666	61
62	8,56,190	28,909	1,66,791	11,51,760	7,92,734	86,718	5,79,900	51,00,151	62
63	2,24,210	23,317	3,88,550	9,54,932	65,528	60,330	10,42,240	45,65,515	63

**TABLE 21—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE
BY AGE AND SEX FOR CITIES ²**

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

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex		Total ¹ Population	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate		
KARACHI CITY								
1	All Ages	Both Sexes	19,12,598	6,08,740	27,556	1,43,247	11,33,055	1
2		Ma'e	10,87,583	4,07,617	13,275	55,516	6,11,175	2
3	0—4	Both Sexes	2,91,885	—	—	—	2,91,885	3
4		Male	1,49,649	—	—	—	1,49,649	4
5	5—9	Both Sexes	2,77,780	45,612	4,982	16,627	2,10,559	5
6		Male	1,46,347	26,305	2,654	6,784	1,10,604	6
7	10—14	Both Sexes	2,11,005	97,192	4,448	19,467	89,898	7
8		Male	1,12,592	56,758	2,135	6,249	47,450	8
9	15—19	Both Sexes	1,85,444	89,703	3,142	16,605	75,994	9
10		Male	1,03,651	54,908	1,283	5,315	42,145	10
11	20—24	Both Sexes	2,02,841	91,882	3,008	17,619	90,332	11
12		Male	1,23,168	62,698	1,389	6,673	52,408	12
13	25 & over	Both Sexes	7,43,643	2,84,351	11,976	72,929	3,74,387	13
14		Male	4,52,176	2,06,948	5,814	30,495	2,08,919	14
LAHORE CITY								
15	All Ages	Both Sexes	12,96,477	3,84,447	39,416	1,23,925	7,48,689	15
16		Male	7,23,199	2,66,848	22,156	25,508	4,08,687	16
17	0—4	Both Sexes	2,02,282	—	—	—	2,02,282	17
18		Male	1,03,959	—	—	—	1,03,959	18
19	5—9	Both Sexes	1,99,065	20,140	15,520	6,278	1,57,127	19
20		Male	1,04,937	12,061	9,130	1,189	82,557	20
21	10—14	Both Sexes	1,44,692	68,705	11,103	13,407	51,477	21
22		Male	78,166	41,592	6,500	1,686	28,388	22
23	15—19	Both Sexes	1,33,560	70,440	2,456	15,972	44,692	23
24		Male	75,683	45,394	1,248	2,432	26,609	24
25	20—24	Both Sexes	1,23,968	60,868	1,885	16,260	44,955	25
26		Male	73,085	43,940	935	2,501	25,709	26
27	25 & over	Both Sexes	4,92,910	1,64,294	8,452	72,008	2,48,156	27
28		Male	2,87,369	1,23,861	4,343	17,700	1,41,465	28

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis.

² City includes all its components like Municipality, Cantonment, etc.

**TABLE 21—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE
BY AGE AND SEX FOR CITIES ²**

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

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex		Total ¹ Population	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate		
DACCA CITY								
29	All Ages	Both Sexes	5,56,712	2,17,587	4,340	23,139	3,11,646	29
30		Male	3,33,907	1,58,922	2,135	6,258	1,66,592	30
31	0—4	Both Sexes	83,936	—	—	—	83,936	31
32		Male	42,091	—	—	—	42,091	32
33	5—9	Both Sexes	84,436	18,407	1,526	2,405	62,098	33
34		Male	42,410	10,064	882	736	30,728	34
35	10—14	Both Sexes	60,443	29,809	811	3,436	26,387	35
36		Male	34,484	17,114	355	922	16,093	36
37	15—19	Both Sexes	50,771	27,117	463	2,453	20,738	37
38		Male	31,174	18,060	132	497	12,485	38
39	20—24	Both Sexes	64,772	37,345	513	3,083	23,831	39
40		Male	43,867	28,820	197	707	14,143	40
41	25 & over	Both Sexes	2,12,354	1,04,909	1,027	11,762	94,656	41
42		Male	1,39,881	84,864	569	3,396	51,052	42
HYDERABAD CITY								
43	All Ages	Both Sexes	4,34,537	89,224	2,694	27,811	3,14,808	43
44		Male	2,43,523	65,198	1,438	7,719	1,69,168	44
45	0—4	Both Sexes	60,237	—	—	—	60,237	45
46		Male	31,975	—	—	—	31,975	46
47	5—9	Both Sexes	59,483	6,942	426	3,013	49,102	47
48		Male	33,170	4,416	275	1,010	27,469	48
49	10—14	Both Sexes	46,777	16,125	505	4,173	25,974	49
50		Male	24,985	10,567	318	799	13,301	50
51	15—19	Both Sexes	47,854	15,339	282	3,785	28,448	51
52		Male	27,383	10,628	144	724	15,887	52
53	20—24	Both Sexes	37,592	9,398	252	2,843	25,099	53
54		Male	20,554	6,313	107	662	13,472	54
55	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,82,594	41,420	1,229	13,997	1,25,948	55
56		Male	1,05,456	33,274	594	4,524	67,064	56

**TABLE 21—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE
BY AGE AND SEX FOR CITIES ²**

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

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex			Total ¹ Population	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	
LYALLPUR CITY (Municipality)								
57	All Ages	Both Sexes	4,25,248	99,475	10,076	54,740	2,60,957	57
58		Male	2,39,267	77,181	5,264	10,341	1,46,481	58
59	0—4	Both Sexes	68,696	—	—	—	68,696	59
60		Male	35,700	—	—	—	35,700	60
61	5—9	Both Sexes	63,864	4,789	2,781	2,749	53,545	61
62		Male	33,857	3,028	1,565	419	28,845	62
63	10—14	Both Sexes	38,827	16,080	2,502	5,455	14,790	63
64		Male	20,962	10,659	1,481	564	8,258	64
65	15—19	Both Sexes	46,116	20,657	1,040	8,374	16,045	65
66		Male	26,842	15,320	444	953	10,125	66
67	20—24	Both Sexes	43,551	17,168	874	8,395	17,114	67
68		Male	25,939	13,757	325	1,202	10,655	68
69	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,64,194	40,781	2,879	29,767	90,767	69
70		Male	95,967	34,417	1,449	7,203	52,898	70
CHITTAGONG CITY								
71	All Ages	Both Sexes	3,64,205	1,47,074	58,65	29,178	1,82,088	71
72		Male	2,37,752	1,17,453	3,782	8,000	1,08,517	72
73	0—4	Both Sexes	45,405	—	—	—	45,405	73
74		Male	22,692	—	—	—	22,692	74
75	5—9	Both Sexes	48,828	10,299	2,348	1,701	34,480	75
76		Male	24,785	5,943	1,276	456	17,110	76
77	10—14	Both Sexes	38,968	19,173	997	3,847	14,951	77
78		Male	23,461	12,218	634	685	9,924	78
79	15—19	Both Sexes	33,199	17,021	466	3,222	12,490	79
80		Male	23,720	13,037	340	753	9,590	80
81	20—24	Both Sexes	43,092	23,566	459	3,562	15,505	81
82		Male	32,269	19,577	353	931	11,408	82
83	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,54,713	77,015	1,595	16,846	59,257	83
84		Male	1,10,825	66,678	1,179	5,175	37,793	84

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BY AGE AND SEX FOR CITIES ²**

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

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex		Total ¹ Population	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate		
MULTAN CITY								
85	All Ages	Both Sexes	3,58,201	72,843	3,823	49,742	2,31,793	85
86		Male	1,99,284	55,707	2,085	14,148	1,27,343	86
87	0—4	Both Sexes	57,549	—	—	—	57,549	87
88		Male	29,644	—	—	—	29,644	88
89	5—9	Both Sexes	54,662	4,355	865	3,988	45,454	89
90		Male	28,641	2,838	554	1,058	24,191	90
91	10—14	Both Sexes	35,092	12,218	730	6,439	15,705	91
92		Male	17,839	8,091	402	1,299	8,047	92
93	15—19	Both Sexes	34,272	13,474	391	6,424	13,983	93
94		Male	18,981	9,777	168	1,502	7,534	94
95	20—24	Both Sexes	33,463	11,835	331	6,220	15,077	95
96		Male	20,001	9,530	170	1,448	8,853	96
97	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,43,163	30,961	1,506	26,671	84,025	97
98		Male	84,178	25,471	792	8,841	49,074	98
RAWALPINDI CITY								
99	All Ages	Both Sexes	3,40,175	1,31,371	13,741	31,731	1,63,332	99
100		Male	1,95,467	93,755	8,340	7,928	85,444	100
101	0—4	Both Sexes	49,195	—	—	—	49,195	101
102		Male	24,536	—	—	—	24,536	102
103	5—9	Both Sexes	48,860	9,692	8,553	1,194	29,421	103
104		Male	25,801	5,823	5,240	263	14,475	104
105	10—14	Both Sexes	37,817	23,026	2,335	2,807	9,649	105
106		Male	21,078	13,855	1,444	366	5,413	106
107	15—19	Both Sexes	35,130	22,015	636	3,586	8,893	107
108		Male	20,111	14,705	432	542	4,432	108
109	20—24	Both Sexes	34,864	19,292	491	3,824	11,257	109
110		Male	21,138	14,165	292	681	6,000	110
111	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,34,309	57,346	1,726	20,320	54,917	111
112		Male	82,803	45,207	932	6,076	30,588	112

**TABLE 21—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE
BY AGE AND SEX FOR CITIES ²**

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

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex		Total ¹ Population	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate		
PESHAWAR CITY								
113	All Ages	Both Sexes	2,18,691	56,223	2,603	30,485	1,29,379	113
114		Male	1,26,020	42,462	1,651	11,089	70,818	114
115	0—4	Both Sexes	30,837	—	—	—	30,837	115
116		Male	15,815	—	—	—	15,815	116
117	5—9	Both Sexes	30,235	2,688	556	1,958	25,033	117
118		Male	15,629	1,669	301	580	13,079	118
119	10—14	Both Sexes	26,528	9,723	656	4,339	11,810	119
120		Male	14,595	6,090	408	1,633	6,464	120
121	15—19	Both Sexes	20,187	9,778	183	3,041	7,185	121
122		Male	11,746	6,786	113	638	4,209	122
123	20—24	Both Sexes	21,608	9,542	208	2,974	8,884	123
124		Male	13,907	7,620	126	738	5,423	124
125	25 & over	Both Sexes	89,296	24,492	1,000	18,174	45,630	125
126		Male	54,328	20,297	703	7,500	25,828	126
GUJRANWALA CITY (Municipality)								
127	All Ages	Both Sexes	1,96,154	46,654	8,138	28,036	1,13,326	127
128		Male	1,06,404	32,689	5,043	6,464	62,208	128
129	0—4	Both Sexes	32,401	—	—	—	32,401	129
130		Male	16,704	—	—	—	16,704	130
131	5—9	Both Sexes	30,599	1,379	3,441	918	24,861	131
132		Male	16,444	906	2,302	162	13,074	132
133	10—14	Both Sexes	20,322	8,063	2,308	2,650	7,301	133
134		Male	10,855	4,758	1,371	482	4,244	134
135	15—19	Both Sexes	20,965	10,787	648	3,781	5,749	135
136		Male	11,463	7,106	378	598	3,381	136
137	20—24	Both Sexes	17,927	7,443	353	3,947	6,184	137
138		Male	9,585	5,110	160	654	3,661	138
139	25 & over	Both Sexes	73,940	18,982	1,388	16,740	36,830	139
140		Male	41,353	14,809	832	4,568	21,144	140

**TABLE 21—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE
BY AGE AND SEX FOR CITIES ²**

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

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex		Total ¹ Population	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate		
SIALKOT CITY								
141	All Ages	Both Sexes	1,64,346	49,832	7,119	18,401	88,994	141
142		Male	88,808	32,428	4,056	3,471	48,853	142
143	0—4	Both Sexes	24,247	—	—	—	24,247	143
144		Male	12,692	—	—	—	12,692	144
145	5—9	Both Sexes	26,302	2,264	2,771	790	20,477	145
146		Male	14,116	1,365	1,653	253	10,845	146
147	10—14	Both Sexes	20,208	10,022	2,513	1,586	6,087	147
148		Male	10,793	5,975	1,383	168	3,267	148
149	15—19	Both Sexes	18,676	10,823	377	2,312	5,164	149
150		Male	10,021	6,389	191	275	3,166	150
151	20—24	Both Sexes	14,965	7,403	264	2,124	5,174	151
152		Male	8,488	4,654	142	244	3,448	152
153	25 & over	Both Sexes	59,948	19,320	1,194	11,589	27,845	153
154		Male	32,698	14,045	687	2,531	15,435	154
NARAYANGANJ CITY								
155	All Ages	Both Sexes	1,62,054	56,748	792	3,635	1,00,879	155
156		Male	1,01,774	44,557	434	1,046	55,737	156
157	0—4	Both Sexes	23,432	—	—	—	23,432	157
158		Male	11,938	—	—	—	11,938	158
159	5—9	Both Sexes	22,439	3,471	363	270	18,335	159
160		Male	10,883	1,963	170	70	8,680	160
161	10—14	Both Sexes	15,003	6,950	175	440	7,438	161
162		Male	8,726	4,132	103	86	4,405	162
163	15—19	Both Sexes	13,531	6,158	46	578	6,749	163
164		Male	8,313	4,412	28	74	3,799	164
165	20—24	Both Sexes	18,402	9,261	43	462	8,636	165
166		Male	13,229	7,502	27	111	5,589	166
167	25 & over	Both Sexes	69,247	30,908	165	1,885	36,289	167
168		Male	48,685	26,548	106	705	21,326	168

**TABLE 21—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE
BY AGE AND SEX FOR CITIES ²**

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

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex		Total ¹ Population	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate		
SARGODHA CITY								
169	All Ages	Both Sexes	1,29,291	32,793	3,171	11,650	81,677	169
170		Male	72,971	24,803	1,648	2,233	44,287	170
171	0—4	Both Sexes	21,620	—	—	—	21,620	171
172		Male	11,015	—	—	—	11,015	172
173	5—9	Both Sexes	20,324	1,798	681	737	17,108	173
174		Male	10,576	1,118	469	123	8,866	174
175	10—14	Both Sexes	13,005	5,912	850	1,387	4,856	175
176		Male	7,107	3,872	488	181	2,566	176
177	15—19	Both Sexes	13,114	6,471	338	1,698	4,607	177
178		Male	7,617	4,758	113	184	2,562	178
179	20—24	Both Sexes	11,697	5,127	289	1,577	4,704	179
180		Male	7,013	4,019	115	208	2,671	180
181	25 & over	Both Sexes	49,531	13,485	1,013	6,251	28,782	181
182		Male	29,643	11,036	463	1,537	16,607	182
KHULNA CITY								
183	All Ages	Both Sexes	1,27,970	49,656	1,057	3,522	73,735	183
184		Male	81,908	39,059	643	1,175	41,021	184
185	0—4	Both Sexes	18,036	—	—	—	18,036	185
186		Male	9,226	—	—	—	9,226	186
187	5—9	Both Sexes	16,161	3,177	427	273	12,284	187
188		Male	8,322	1,776	239	65	6,242	188
189	10—14	Both Sexes	11,719	5,612	219	627	5,261	189
190		Male	6,719	3,328	130	97	3,164	190
191	15—19	Both Sexes	12,428	6,412	77	421	5,518	191
192		Male	7,755	4,417	44	93	3,201	192
193	20—24	Both Sexes	15,059	8,825	78	498	5,658	193
194		Male	12,877	7,625	50	199	5,003	194
195	25 & over	Both Sexes	54,567	25,630	256	1,703	26,978	195
196		Male	37,009	21,923	180	721	14,185	196

**TABLE 21—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE
BY AGE AND SEX FOR CITIES ²**

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

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex		Total ¹ Population	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate		
QUETTA CITY								
197	All Ages	Both Sexes	1,06,633	38,637	405	12,218	55,373	197
198		Male	64,973	30,775	239	4,986	28,973	198
199	0—4	Both Sexes	15,631	—	—	—	15,631	199
200		Male	7,838	—	—	—	7,838	200
201	5—9	Both Sexes	15,153	2,397	149	775	11,832	201
202		Male	7,797	1,558	102	287	5,850	202
203	10—14	Both Sexes	11,079	5,884	53	1,492	3,650	203
204		Male	5,945	3,710	28	437	1,770	204
205	15—19	Both Sexes	10,528	6,267	33	1,456	2,772	205
206		Male	6,637	4,748	15	501	1,373	206
207	20—24	Both Sexes	13,004	7,672	36	1,656	3,640	207
208		Male	9,169	6,610	14	579	1,966	208
209	25 & over	Both Sexes	41,238	16,417	134	6,839	17,848	209
210		Male	27,587	14,149	80	3,182	10,176	210
SUKKUR CITY (Municipality)								
211	All Ages	Both Sexes	1,03,216	20,262	6,537	11,702	64,715	211
212		Male	56,313	15,248	4,828	2,600	33,637	212
213	0—4	Both Sexes	15,567	—	—	—	15,567	213
214		Male	7,888	—	—	—	7,888	214
215	5—9	Both Sexes	14,631	1,543	732	1,277	11,079	215
216		Male	7,737	1,009	497	288	5,943	216
217	10—14	Both Sexes	10,169	3,782	1,232	1,439	3,716	217
218		Male	5,287	2,505	744	202	1,836	218
219	15—19	Both Sexes	9,177	3,091	917	1,305	3,864	219
220		Male	4,868	2,206	634	170	1,858	220
221	20—24	Both Sexes	8,675	2,655	906	1,248	3,866	221
222		Male	5,037	2,071	712	220	2,034	222
223	25 & over	Both Sexes	44,997	9,191	2,750	6,433	26,623	223
224		Male	25,496	7,457	2,241	1,720	14,078	224

TABLE 22—STUDENTS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Number of Persons

Age Group				Total Students ¹				
				Both Sexes	Male	Female		
PAKISTAN								
1	All Ages (5 & over)	..	..	..	52,12,955	38,17,223	13,95,732	1
2	5-9	..	..	..	23,66,189	15,68,798	7,97,391	2
3	10-14	..	..	..	19,41,984	14,62,347	4,79,637	3
4	15-19	..	..	..	6,68,752	5,78,315	90,437	4
5	20-24	..	..	..	1,33,788	1,19,694	14,094	5
6	25 & over	..	..	..	1,02,242	88,069	14,173	6
East Pakistan								
7	All Ages (5 & over)	..	..	..	29,87,874	21,58,777	8,29,097	7
8	5-9	..	..	..	13,83,889	8,77,787	5,06,102	8
9	10-14	..	..	..	10,53,455	7,87,937	2,65,518	9
10	15-19	..	..	..	3,44,660	3,10,393	34,267	10
11	20-24	..	..	..	1,13,790	1,03,262	10,528	11
12	25 & over	..	..	..	92,080	79,398	12,682	12
West Pakistan								
13	All Ages (5 & over)	..	..	..	22,25,081	16,58,446	5,66,635	13
14	5-9	..	..	..	9,82,300	6,91,011	2,91,289	14
15	10-14	..	..	..	8,88,529	6,74,410	2,14,119	15
16	15-19	..	..	..	3,24,092	2,67,922	56,170	16
17	20-24	..	..	..	19,998	16,432	3,566	17
18	25 & over	..	..	..	10,162	8,671	1,491	18

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis and those of North West Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 22— STUDENTS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Number of Persons

		Type of Educational Institutions at which attending						
		Schools or Colleges (General)		Technical Institutions		Maktabs		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
PAKISTAN								
1	35,56,828	12,78,806	22,308	1,859	2,38,087	1,15,067		1
2	14,79,160	7,27,389	354	220	89,284	69,782		2
3	13,68,906	4,40,818	1,989	409	91,502	38,410		3
4	5,32,338	85,036	7,220	646	38,757	4,755		4
5	1,00,581	12,843	8,337	362	10,776	889		5
6	75,843	12,720	4,458	222	7,768	1,231		6
East Pakistan								
7	19,94,721	7,59,593	9,489	462	1,54,567	69,042		7
8	8,23,377	4,64,495	282	135	54,128	41,472		8
9	7,30,007	2,42,092	736	124	57,194	23,302		9
10	2,83,375	32,023	2,317	96	24,701	2,148		10
11	88,239	9,573	4,247	66	10,776	889		11
12	69,723	11,410	1,907	41	7,768	1,231		12
West Pakistan								
13	15,62,107	5,19,213	12,819	1,397	83,520	46,025		13
14	6,55,783	2,62,894	72	85	35,156	28,310		14
15	6,38,899	1,98,726	1,203	285	34,308	15,108		15
16	2,48,963	53,013	4,903	550	14,056	2,607		16
17	12,342	3,270	4,090	296	—	—		17
18	6,120	1,310	2,551	181	—	—		18

TABLE 23—STUDENTS ¹ BY HIGHEST GRADES ALREADY PASSED

Locality, Age Group and Sex			Number of Persons						
			All Grades	Highest Grades Passed					
				0	I	II	III	IV	
PAKISTAN ²			ALL AREAS						
1	All Ages	Both Sexes	52,12,955	13,28,580	6,51,288	7,64,555	6,09,539	4,69,091	1
2	(5 & over)	Male	38,17,223	8,33,964	4,49,697	5,47,284	4,51,131	3,63,830	2
3		Female	13,95,732	4,94,616	2,01,591	2,17,271	1,58,408	1,05,261	3
			RURAL AREAS						
4	All Ages	Both Sexes	38,85,477	10,62,879	5,57,191	6,09,805	4,63,829	3,42,188	4
5	(5 & over)	Male	29,41,775	6,74,583	3,92,949	4,52,668	3,58,967	2,81,052	5
6		Female	9,43,702	3,88,296	1,64,242	1,57,137	1,04,862	61,136	6
7	5—9	Both Sexes	18,75,707	8,76,476	4,25,147	3,38,684	1,57,631	58,408	7
8		Male	12,69,544	5,55,015	2,93,408	2,42,936	1,17,206	45,013	8
9		Female	6,06,163	3,21,461	1,31,739	95,748	40,425	13,395	9
10	10—14	Both Sexes	14,04,729	1,74,765	1,19,270	2,47,433	2,69,086	2,38,211	10
11		Male	11,14,773	1,09,736	89,506	1,90,030	2,10,423	1,96,921	11
12		Female	2,89,956	65,029	29,764	57,403	58,663	41,290	12
13	15—19	Both Sexes	4,31,069	4,289	6,171	13,729	23,925	31,810	13
14		Male	4,02,088	3,616	4,824	11,691	20,782	28,118	14
15		Female	28,981	673	1,347	2,038	3,143	3,692	15
16	20—24	Both Sexes	93,373	2,129	2,029	3,534	4,885	5,956	16
17		Male	85,244	1,746	1,530	2,709	3,797	4,769	17
18		Female	8,129	383	499	825	1,088	1,187	18
19	25 & over	Both Sexes	80,599	5,220	4,574	6,425	8,302	7,803	19
20		Male	70,126	4,470	3,681	5,302	6,759	6,231	20
21		Female	10,473	750	893	1,123	1,543	1,572	21

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis.² Excluding Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 23—STUDENTS¹ BY HIGHEST GRADES ALREADY PASSED

Number of Persons

in General or Professional Education										
V	VI	VII	VIII	Grade IX or/ and Matric Passed	Inter.	Degree	Higher Degree	Others Includ- ing Oriental		
ALL AREAS										
1	3,75,336	2,65,070	2,19,743	1,81,609	2,79,673	51,796	13,220	3,140	315	1
2	3,01,725	2,22,672	1,87,000	1,55,912	2,45,445	44,513	11,126	2,633	291	2
3	73,611	42,398	32,743	25,697	34,228	7,283	2,094	507	24	3
RURAL AREAS										
4	2,53,655	1,74,746	1,40,951	1,11,809	1,50,445	14,206	2,939	597	237	4
5	2,20,991	1,60,404	1,32,097	1,06,162	1,44,695	13,647	2,760	576	224	5
6	32,664	14,342	8,854	5,647	5,750	559	179	21	13	6
7	17,560	1,801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	14,515	1,451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
9	3,045	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
10	1,66,915	98,806	56,494	24,246	9,500	3	—	—	—	10
11	1,44,657	90,028	52,109	22,554	8,806	3	—	—	—	11
12	22,258	8,778	4,385	1,692	694	—	—	—	—	12
13	56,106	60,158	69,393	68,304	92,750	4,062	305	26	41	13
14	50,926	56,639	66,287	65,511	89,454	3,885	288	26	41	14
15	5,180	3,519	3,106	2,793	3,296	177	17	—	—	15
16	6,722	7,426	9,049	12,519	31,067	6,346	1,368	235	108	16
17	5,636	6,629	8,455	11,988	30,244	6,172	1,243	222	104	17
18	1,086	797	594	531	823	174	125	13	4	18
19	6,352	6,555	6,015	6,740	17,128	3,795	1,266	336	88	19
20	5,257	5,657	5,246	6,109	16,191	3,587	1,229	328	79	20
21	1,095	898	769	631	937	208	37	8	9	21

TABLE 23—STUDENTS¹ BY HIGHEST GRADES ALREADY PASSED

Number of Persons

Locality, Age Group and Sex			All Grades	Highest Grades Passed					
				0	I	II	III	IV	
East Pakistan									
ALL AREAS									
22	All Ages	Both Sexes	29,87,874	6,39,661	5,30,398	5,16,414	3,72,269	2,61,752	22
23	(5 & over)	Male	21,58,777	3,83,312	3,59,649	3,59,585	2,68,454	2,01,259	23
24		Female	8,29,097	2,56,349	1,70,749	1,56,829	1,03,815	60,453	24
RURAL AREAS									
25	All Ages	Both Sexes	26,75,640	6,01,591	4,89,839	4,74,193	3,37,255	2,32,891	25
26	(5 & over)	Male	19,52,482	3,61,428	3,35,658	3,34,886	2,47,397	1,83,179	26
27		Female	7,23,158	2,40,163	1,54,181	1,39,307	89,858	49,712	27
28	5—9	Both Sexes	12,78,242	4,97,602	3,70,486	2,53,346	1,06,852	37,266	28
29		Male	8,17,189	2,93,392	2,46,527	1,68,543	72,447	26,267	29
30		Female	4,61,053	2,04,210	1,23,959	84,803	34,405	10,999	30
31	10—14	Both Sexes	9,35,516	92,351	1,06,579	1,97,159	1,93,291	1,50,056	31
32		Male	7,14,425	58,204	79,096	1,46,641	1,43,612	1,17,794	32
33		Female	2,21,091	34,147	27,483	50,518	49,679	32,262	33
34	15—19	Both Sexes	2,92,927	4,289	6,171	13,729	23,925	31,810	34
35		Male	2,70,195	3,616	4,824	11,691	20,782	28,118	35
36		Female	22,732	673	1,347	2,038	3,143	3,692	36
37	20—24	Both Sexes	90,220	2,129	2,029	3,534	4,885	5,956	37
38		Male	82,295	1,746	1,530	2,709	3,797	4,769	38
39		Female	7,925	383	499	825	1,088	1,187	39
40	25 & over	Both Sexes	78,735	5,220	4,574	6,425	8,302	7,803	40
41		Male	68,378	4,470	3,681	5,302	6,759	6,231	41
42		Female	10,357	750	893	1,123	1,543	1,572	42

TABLE 23—STUDENTS¹ BY HIGHEST GRADES ALREADY PASSED

										Number of Persons	
in General or Professional Education											
V	VI	VII	VIII	Grade IX or Matric Passed	Inter	Degree	Higher Degree	Others includ- ing Oriental			
ALL AREAS											
22	1,80,614	1,27,716	1,00,237	87,213	1,47,406	18,837	4,473	679	205	22	
23	1,47,614	1,10,583	89,455	79,468	1,36,644	17,653	4,231	636	194	23	
24	33,000	17,133	10,782	7,745	10,762	1,184	242	43	11	24	
RURAL AREAS											
25	1,56,503	1,08,009	84,228	72,333	1,08,118	8,436	1,802	267	175	25	
26	1,32,110	97,174	78,047	68,473	1,03,779	8,157	1,765	261	168	26	
27	24,393	10,835	6,181	3,860	4,339	279	37	6	7	27	
28	10,889	1,801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	
29	8,562	1,451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	
30	2,327	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	
31	95,660	53,111	28,241	13,360	5,705	3	—	—	—	31	
32	79,219	46,897	25,405	12,311	5,243	3	—	—	—	32	
33	16,441	6,214	2,836	1,049	462	—	—	—	—	33	
34	36,880	39,116	40,923	39,714	54,218	1,970	135	13	34	34	
35	33,436	36,540	38,941	38,065	52,101	1,905	129	13	34	35	
36	3,444	2,576	1,982	1,649	2,117	65	6	—	—	36	
37	6,722	7,426	9,049	12,519	31,067	3,950	769	92	93	37	
38	5,636	6,629	8,455	11,988	30,244	3,855	756	88	93	38	
39	1,086	797	594	531	823	95	13	4	—	39	
40	6,352	6,555	6,015	6,740	17,128	2,513	898	162	48	40	
41	5,257	5,657	5,246	6,109	16,191	2,394	880	160	41	41	
42	1,095	898	769	631	937	119	18	2	7	42	

TABLE 23—STUDENTS¹ BY HIGHEST GRADES ALREADY PASSED

			Number of Persons						
Locality, Age Group and Sex			All Grades	Highest Grades Passed					
				0	I	II	III	IV	
West Pakistan²			ALL AREAS						
43	All Ages	Both Sexes	22,25,081	6,88,919	1,20,890	2,48,141	2,37,270	2,07,339	43
44	(5 & over)	Male	16,58,446	4,50,652	90,048	1,87,699	1,82,677	1,62,531	44
45		Female	5,66,635	2,38,267	30,842	60,442	54,593	44,808	45
			RURAL AREAS						
46	All Ages	Both Sexes	12,09,837	4,61,288	67,352	1,35,612	1,26,574	1,09,297	46
47	(5 & over)	Male	9,89,293	3,13,155	57,291	1,17,782	1,11,570	97,873	47
48		Female	2,20,544	1,48,133	10,061	17,830	15,004	11,424	48
49	5—9	Both Sexes	5,97,465	3,78,874	54,661	85,338	50,779	21,142	49
50		Male	4,52,355	2,61,623	46,881	74,393	44,759	18,746	50
51		Female	1,45,110	1,17,251	7,780	10,945	6,020	2,396	51
52	10—14	Both Sexes	4,69,213	82,414	12,691	50,274	75,795	88,155	52
53		Male	4,00,348	51,532	10,410	43,389	66,811	79,127	53
54		Female	68,865	30,882	2,281	6,885	8,984	9,028	54
55	15—19	Both Sexes	1,38,142	—	—	—	—	—	55
56		Male	1,31,893	—	—	—	—	—	56
57		Female	6,249	—	—	—	—	—	57
58	20—24	Both Sexes	3,153	—	—	—	—	—	58
59		Male	2,949	—	—	—	—	—	59
60		Female	204	—	—	—	—	—	60
61	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,864	—	—	—	—	—	61
62		Male	1,748	—	—	—	—	—	62
63		Female	116	—	—	—	—	—	63

TABLE 23—STUDENTS¹ BY HIGHEST GRADES ALREADY PASSED

Number of Persons

in General or Professional Education

	V	VI	VII	VIII	Grade IX or/ and Matric Passed	Inter	Degrees	Higher Degrees	Others includ- ing Oriental	
ALL AREAS										
43	1,94,722	1,37,354	1,19,506	94,396	1,32,267	32,959	8,747	2,461	110	43
44	1,54,111	1,12,089	97,545	76,444	1,08,801	26,860	6,895	1,997	97	44
45	40,611	25,265	21,951	17,952	23,466	6,099	1,852	464	13	45
RURAL AREAS										
46	97,152	66,737	56,723	39,476	42,327	5,770	1,157	320	62	46
47	88,881	63,230	54,050	37,689	40,916	5,490	995	315	56	47
48	8,271	3,507	2,673	1,787	1,411	280	142	15	6	48
49	6,671	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
50	5,953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
51	718	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
52	71,255	45,695	28,253	10,886	3,795	—	—	—	—	52
53	65,438	43,131	26,704	10,243	3,563	—	—	—	—	53
54	5,817	2,564	1,549	643	232	—	—	—	—	54
55	19,226	21,042	28,470	28,590	38,532	2,092	170	13	7	55
56	17,490	20,099	27,346	27,446	37,353	1,980	159	13	7	56
57	1,736	943	1,124	1,144	1,179	112	11	—	—	57
58	—	—	—	—	—	2,396	599	143	15	58
59	—	—	—	—	—	2,317	487	134	11	59
60	—	—	—	—	—	79	112	9	4	60
61	—	—	—	—	—	1,282	368	174	40	61
62	—	—	—	—	—	1,193	349	168	38	62
63	—	—	—	—	—	89	19	6	2	63

TABLE 24—STUDENTS¹ AS PER CENT OF POPULATION (5 YEARS & OVER) IN AGE-SEX GROUP—1961

Number of persons

Age Group	Population			Total Students					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male			
				Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age-sex group		
PAKISTAN									
1	All Ages (5 & over)	7,45,60,653	3,96,36,605	3,49,24,048	52,12,955	7.0	38,17,223	9.6	1
2	5—9 ..	1,60,01,151	83,24,272	76,76,879	23,66,189	1.5	15,68,798	18.8	2
3	10—14 ..	84,55,346	47,07,946	37,47,400	19,41,984	2.3	14,62,347	3.2	3
4	15—19 ..	74,38,928	38,38,433	36,00,495	6,68,752	9.0	5,78,315	15.1	4
5	20 & over ..	4,26,65,228	2,27,65,954	1,98,99,274	2,36,030	0.6	2,07,763	0.9	5
East Pakistan									
6	All Ages (5 & over)	4,15,75,999	2,17,69,079	1,98,06,920	29,87,874	7.2	21,58,777	9.9	6
7	5—9 ..	95,29,436	48,68,687	46,60,749	13,83,889	14.5	8,77,787	18.0	7
8	10—14 ..	46,46,884	26,10,351	20,36,533	10,53,455	22.7	7,87,937	30.2	8
9	15—19 ..	39,05,471	19,22,017	19,83,454	3,44,660	8.8	3,10,393	16.2	9
10	20 & over ..	2,34,94,208	1,23,68,024	1,11,26,184	2,05,870	0.9	1,82,660	1.5	10
West Pakistan									
11	All Ages (5 & over)	3,29,84,654	1,78,67,526	1,51,17,128	22,25,081	6.7	16,58,446	9.3	11
12	5—9 ..	64,71,715	34,55,585	30,16,130	9,82,300	15.2	6,91,011	20.0	12
13	10—14 ..	38,08,462	20,97,595	17,10,867	8,88,529	23.3	6,74,410	32.2	13
14	15—19 ..	35,33,457	19,16,416	16,17,041	3,24,092	9.2	2,67,922	14.0	14
15	20 & over ..	1,91,71,020	1,03,97,930	87,73,090	30,160	0.9	25,103	1.4	15

TABLE 24—STUDENTS¹ AS PER CENT OF POPULATION (5 YEARS & OVER) IN AGE-SEX GROUP—1961

Number of persons

Total Students		Students attending School/College (General Education)							
Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female			
Number	Per cent of Population in age-sex group	Number	Per cent of Population in age	Number	Per cent of Population in age-sex group	Number	Per cent of Population in age-sex group		
PAKISTAN									
1	13,95,732	4.0	48,35,634	6.5	35,56,828	9.0	12,78,806	3.7	1
2	7,97,391	13.0	22,06,549	13.9	14,79,160	17.8	7,27,389	9.5	2
3	4,79,637	12.2	18,09,724	21.4	13,68,906	29.9	4,40,818	11.8	3
4	90,437	2.5	6,17,374	8.3	5,32,338	13.9	85,036	2.4	4
5	28,267	0.1	2,09,187	0.5	1,76,424	0.8	25,563	0.1	5
East Pakistan									
6	8,29,097	4.2	27,54,314	6.6	19,94,721	9.2	7,59,593	3.8	6
7	5,06,102	10.9	12,87,872	13.5	8,23,377	16.9	4,64,495	10.0	7
8	2,65,518	13.0	9,72,099	20.9	7,30,007	28.0	2,42,092	11.9	8
9	34,267	1.7	3,15,398	8.1	2,83,375	14.7	32,023	1.6	9
10	23,210	0.3	1,78,945	0.8	1,57,962	1.3	20,983	0.2	10
West Pakistan									
11	5,66,635	3.7	20,81,320	6.3	15,62,107	8.7	5,19,213	3.4	11
12	2,91,289	9.7	9,18,677	14.2	6,55,783	19.0	2,62,894	8.7	12
13	2,14,119	12.5	8,37,625	22.0	6,38,899	30.5	1,98,726	11.6	13
14	56,170	3.5	3,01,976	8.6	2,48,963	13.0	53,013	3.3	14
15	5,057	0.4	23,042	0.9	18,462	1.3	4,580	0.3	15

TABLE 25—STUDENTS¹ BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—URBAN

		Number of Persons						
Age Group		Total Students			Type of			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Schools or Colleges (General)			
					Both Sexes	Male	Female	
PAKISTAN								
1	All Ages (5 & over)	13,27,478	8,75,448	4,52,030	12,51,321	8,21,811	4,29,510	1
2	5—9	4,90,482	2,99,254	1,91,228	4,64,992	2,84,644	1,80,348	2
3	10—14	5,37,255	3,47,574	1,89,681	5,12,552	3,31,323	1,81,229	3
4	15—19	2,37,683	1,76,227	61,456	2,23,980	1,64,650	59,330	4
5	20—24	40,415	34,450	5,965	32,551	27,138	5,413	5
6	25 & over	21,643	17,943	3,700	17,246	14,056	3,190	6
East Pakistan								
7	All Ages (5 & over)	3,12,234	2,06,295	1,05,939	2,88,188	1,89,008	99,180	7
8	5—9	1,05,647	60,598	45,049	98,629	56,842	41,787	8
9	10—14	1,17,939	73,512	44,427	1,11,026	69,068	41,958	9
10	15—19	51,733	40,198	11,535	48,126	37,003	11,123	10
11	20—24	23,570	20,967	2,603	19,217	16,895	2,322	11
12	25 & over	13,345	11,020	2,325	11,190	9,200	1,990	12
West Pakistan								
13	All Ages (5 & over)	10,15,244	6,69,153	3,46,091	9,63,133	6,32,803	3,30,330	13
14	5—9	3,84,835	2,38,656	1,46,179	3,66,363	2,27,802	1,38,561	14
15	10—14	4,19,316	2,74,062	1,45,254	4,01,526	2,62,255	1,39,271	15
16	15—19	1,85,950	1,36,029	49,921	1,75,854	1,27,647	48,207	16
17	20—24	16,845	13,483	3,362	13,334	10,243	3,091	17
18	25 & over	8,298	6,923	1,375	6,056	4,856	1,200	18

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis and those of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 25—STUDENTS ¹ BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—URBAN

Number of Persons

Educational Institutions at which		Attending					
Technical Institutions			Maktabs				
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
PAKISTAN							
1	17,030	15,666	1,364	59,127	37,971	21,156	1
2	219	145	74	25,271	14,465	10,806	2
3	1,441	1,194	247	23,262	15,057	8,205	3
4	5,594	5,065	529	8,109	6,512	1,597	4
5	6,621	6,293	328	1,243	1,019	224	5
6	3,155	2,969	186	1,242	918	324	6
East Pakistan							
7	5,817	5,686	131	18,229	11,601	6,628	7
8	106	106	—	6,912	3,650	3,262	8
9	328	324	4	6,585	4,120	2,465	9
10	1,360	1,301	59	2,247	1,894	353	10
11	3,110	3,053	57	1,243	1,019	224	11
12	913	902	11	1,242	918	324	12
West Pakistan							
13	11,213	9,980	1,233	40,898	26,370	14,528	13
14	113	39	74	18,359	10,815	7,544	14
15	1,113	870	243	16,677	10,937	5,740	15
16	4,234	3,764	470	5,862	4,618	1,244	16
17	3,511	3,240	271	—	—	—	17
18	2,242	2,067	175	—	—	—	18

TABLE 26—STUDENTS¹ BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—RURAL

Number of Persons

Age Group	Total Students			Type of				
				Schools or Colleges (General)				
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
PAKISTAN								
1	All Ages (5 & over)	38,85,477	29,41,775	9,43,702	35,84,313	27,35,017	8,49,296	1
2	5—9	18,75,707	12,69,544	6,06,163	17,41,557	11,94,516	5,47,041	2
3	10—14	14,04,729	11,14,773	2,89,956	12,97,172	10,37,583	2,59,589	3
4	15—19	4,31,069	4,02,088	28,981	3 93,394	3 67,688	25,706	4
5	20—24	93,373	85,244	8,129	80,873	73,443	7,430	5
6	25 & over	80,599	70,126	10,473	71,317	61,787	9,530	6
East Pakistan								
7	All Ages (5 & over)	26,75,640	19,52,482	7,23,158	24,66,126	18,05,713	6,60,413	7
8	5—9	12,78,242	8,17,189	4,61,053	11,89,243	7,66,535	4,22,708	8
9	10—14	9,35,516	7,14,425	2,21,091	8,61,073	6,60,939	2,00,134	9
10	15—19	2,92,927	2,70,195	22,732	2,67,272	2,46,372	20,900	10
11	20—24	90,220	82,295	7,925	78,595	71,344	7,251	11
12	25 & over	78,735	68,378	10,357	69,943	60,523	9,420	12
West Pakistan								
13	All Ages (5 & over)	12,09,837	9,89,293	2,20,544	11,18,187	9,29,304	1,88,883	13
14	5—9	5,97,465	4,52,355	1,45,110	5,52,314	4,27,981	1,24,333	14
15	10—14	4,69,213	4,00,348	68,865	4,36,099	3,76,644	59,455	15
16	15—19	1,38,142	1,31,893	6,249	1,26,122	1,21,316	4,806	16
17	20—24	3,153	2,949	204	2,278	2,099	179	17
18	25 & over	1,864	1,748	116	1,374	1,264	110	18

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis and those of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 26—STUDENTS¹ BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—RURAL

Number of Persons

Educational Institutions at which Attending							
Technical Institutions			Maktabs				
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
PAKISTAN							
1	7,137	6,642	495	2,94,027	2,00,116	93,911	1
2	355	209	146	1,33,795	74,819	58,976	2
3	907	745	162	1,06,650	76,445	30,205	3
4	2,272	2,155	117	35,403	32,245	31,58	4
5	2,078	2,044	34	10,422	9,757	665	5
6	1,525	1,489	36	7,757	6,850	907	6
East Pakistan							
7	4,134	3,803	331	2,05,380	1,42,966	62,414	7
8	311	176	135	88,688	50,478	38,210	8
9	532	412	120	73,911	53,074	20,837	9
10	1,053	1,016	37	24,602	22,807	1,795	10
11	1,203	1,194	9	10,422	9,757	665	11
12	1,035	1,005	30	7,757	6,850	907	12
West Pakistan							
13	3,003	2,839	164	88,647	57,150	31,497	13
14	44	33	11	45,107	24,341	20,766	14
15	375	333	42	32,739	23,371	9,368	15
16	1,219	1,139	80	10,801	9,438	1,363	16
17	875	850	25	—	—	—	17
18	490	484	6	—	—	—	18

TABLE 27—MUSLIM STUDENTS¹ BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—URBAN

Number of Persons

Age Group	Total Students			Type of				
				Schools or Colleges (General)				
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
PAKISTAN								
1	All Ages (5 & over)	12,22,358	8,08,029	4,14,329	11,49,093	7,56,319	3,92,774	1
2	5—9	4,57,145	2,79,948	1,77,197	4,32,345	2,65,596	1,66,749	2
3	10—14	4,94,788	3,21,608	1,73,180	4,70,803	3,05,672	1,65,131	3
4	15—19	2,18,818	1,62,858	55,960	2,05,610	1,51,677	53,933	4
5	20—24	34,142	28,994	5,148	26,962	22,339	4,623	5
6	25 & over	17,465	14,621	2,844	13,373	11,035	2,338	6
East Pakistan								
7	All Ages (5 & over)	2,27,863	1,52,207	75,656	2,06,059	1,36,421	69,638	7
8	5—9	79,408	45,775	33,633	72,885	42,179	30,706	8
9	10—14	84,482	53,199	31,283	78,088	48,951	29,137	9
10	15—19	36,724	29,422	7,302	33,474	26,528	6,946	10
11	20—24	17,743	15,868	1,875	13,992	12,375	1,617	11
12	25 & over	9,506	7,943	1,563	7,620	6,388	1,232	12
West Pakistan								
13	All Ages (5 & over)	9,94,495	6,55,822	3,38,673	9,43,034	6,19,898	3,23,136	13
14	5—9	3,77,737	2,34,173	1,43,564	3,59,460	2,23,417	1,36,043	14
15	10—14	4,10,306	2,68,409	1,41,897	3,92,715	2,56,721	1,35,994	15
16	15—19	1,82,094	1,33,436	48,658	1,72,136	1,25,149	46,987	16
17	20—24	16,399	13,126	3,273	12,970	9,964	3,006	17
18	25 & over	7,959	6,678	1,281	5,753	4,647	1,106	18

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis and those of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 27—MUSLIM STUDENTS¹ BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—URBAN

Number of Persons

		Educational Institutions at which Attending						
		Technical Institutions			Maktabs			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
PAKISTAN								
1		15,819	14,502	1,317	57,446	37,208	20,238	1
2		212	138	74	24,588	14,214	10,374	2
3		1,417	1,171	246	22,568	14,765	7,803	3
4		5,270	4,771	499	7,938	6,410	1,528	4
5		6,014	5,699	315	1,166	956	210	5
6		2,906	2,723	183	1,186	863	323	6
East Pakistan								
7		4,835	4,721	114	16,969	11,065	5,904	7
8		104	104	—	6,419	3,492	2,927	8
9		314	311	3	6,080	3,937	2,143	9
10		1,132	1,077	55	2,118	1,817	301	10
11		2,585	2,537	48	1,166	956	210	11
12		700	692	8	1,186	863	323	12
West Pakistan								
13		10,984	9,781	1,203	40,477	26,143	14,334	13
14		108	34	74	18,169	10,722	7,447	14
15		1,103	860	243	16,488	10,828	5,660	15
16		4,138	3,694	444	5,820	4,593	1,227	16
17		3,429	3,162	267	—	—	—	17
18		2,206	2,031	175	—	—	—	18

TABLE 28—MUSLIM STUDENTS¹ BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—RURAL

		Number of Persons						
Age Group	Total Students	Type of			Schools or Colleges (General)			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
PAKISTAN								
1	All Ages (5 & over)	31,66,470	24,18,641	7,47,829	28,69,704	22,15,448	6,54,256	1
2	5—9	15,48,909	10,54,714	4,94,195	14,16,556	9,80,911	4,35,645	2
3	10—14	11,32,034	9,11,867	2,20,167	10,25,980	8,35,990	1,89,990	3
4	15—19	3,48,712	3,28,364	20,348	3,11,562	2,94,461	17,101	4
5	20—24	73,268	67,395	5,873	61,043	55,853	5,190	5
6	25 & over	63,547	56,301	7,246	54,563	48,233	6,330	6
East Pakistan								
7	All Ages (5 & over)	19,78,317	14,46,771	5,31,546	17,72,828	13,03,249	4,69,579	7
8	5—9	9,59,993	6,08,937	3,51,056	8,72,697	5,59,433	3,13,264	8
9	10—14	6,72,327	5,19,213	1,53,114	5,99,212	4,66,893	1,32,319	9
10	15—19	2,13,804	1,99,234	14,570	1,88,606	1,75,848	12,758	10
11	20—24	70,285	64,614	5,671	58,919	53,906	5,013	11
12	25 & over	61,908	54,773	7,135	53,394	47,169	6,225	12
West Pakistan								
13	All Ages (5 & over)	11,88,153	9,71,870	2,16,283	10,96,876	9,12,199	1,84,677	13
14	5—9	5,88,916	4,45,777	1,43,139	5,43,859	4,21,478	1,22,381	14
15	10—14	4,59,707	3,92,654	67,053	4,26,768	3,69,097	57,671	15
16	15—19	1,34,908	1,29,130	5,778	1,22,956	1,18,613	4,343	16
17	20—24	2,983	2,781	202	2,124	1,947	177	17
18	25 & over	1,639	1,528	111	1,169	1,064	105	18

¹ Exclude non-Pakistanis and those of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 28—MUSLIM STUDENTS¹ BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—RURAL

Number of Persons

Educational Institutions at which Attending						
Technical Institutions			Maktabs			
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
PAKISTAN						
1	6,399	5,938	461	2,90,357	1,97,255	93,112
2	296	164	132	1,32,057	73,639	58,418
3	827	674	153	1,05,227	75,203	30,024
4	2,086	1,977	109	35,064	31,926	3,138
5	1,855	1,824	31	10,370	9,718	652
6	1,335	1,299	36	7,649	6,769	880
East Pakistan						
7	3,450	3,152	298	2,02,039	1,40,370	61,669
8	253	131	122	87,043	49,373	37,670
9	454	343	111	72,661	51,977	20,684
10	882	853	29	24,316	22,533	1,783
11	996	990	6	10,370	9,718	652
12	865	835	30	7,649	6,769	880
West Pakistan						
13	2,949	2,786	163	88,328	56,885	31,443
14	43	33	10	45,014	24,266	20,748
15	373	331	42	32,566	23,226	9,340
16	1,204	1,124	80	10,748	9,393	1,355
17	859	834	25	—	—	—
18	470	464	6	—	—	—

TABLE 29—EDUCATED PERSONS ¹ BY BROAD AGE GROUP, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex			1961				
			Total Population ¹	Educated Persons			
				Attending	Left	Total Educated	
PAKISTAN							
1	All Ages (5 & over)	Both Sexes	7,45,60,653	40,26,063 ²	82,84,575	1,23,10,638	1
2		Male	3,96,36,603	30,78,535	65,93,219	96,71,754	2
3		Female	3,49,24,048	9,47,528	16,91,356	26,38,884	3
4	5—9	Both Sexes	1,60,01,151	13,57,563	2,35,876	15,93,439	4
5		Male	83,24,272	9,36,896	1,57,121	10,94,017	5
6		Female	76,76,879	4,20,667	78,755	4,99,422	6
7	10 & over	Both Sexes	5,85,59,502	26,68,500	80,48,699	1,07,17,199	7
8		Male	3,13,12,333	21,41,639	64,36,098	85,77,737	8
9		Female	2,72,47,169	5,26,861	16,12,601	21,39,462	9
10	10—14	Both Sexes	84,55,346	17,63,718	6,63,532	24,27,250	10
11		Male	47,07,946	13,55,561	4,20,673	17,76,234	11
12		Female	37,47,400	4,08,157	2,42,859	6,51,016	12
13	15—19	Both Sexes	74,38,928	6,68,752	11,45,210	18,13,962	13
14		Male	38,38,433	5,78,315	8,00,883	13,79,198	14
15		Female	36,00,495	90,437	3,44,327	4,34,764	15
16	20—24	Both Sexes	68,96,425	1,33,788	13,20,770	14,54,558	16
17		Male	34,59,393	1,19,694	10,16,620	11,36,314	17
18		Female	34,37,032	14,094	3,04,150	3,18,244	18
19	25 & over	Both Sexes	3,57,68,803	1,02,242	49,19,187	50,21,429	19
20		Male	1,93,06,561	88,069	41,97,922	42,85,991	20
21		Female	1,64,62,242	14,173	7,21,265	7,35,438	21

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis and those of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

² Excludes 11,86,892 students of ages below 15 years—10,08,626 in the age group 5—9 and 1,78,266 in the age group 10—14, who have been attending School /Maktab at the time of Census as included in Table 22 but were not reported as having passed at least Grade I to be classed as "Educated".

TABLE 29—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ BY BROAD AGE GROUP, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

	1951			Percentage of Total Population in Age-Sex Group							
	Total Population	Educated Persons		1961			1951				
		Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated	
PAKISTAN											
1	6,26,11,473	42,64,186	60,30,518	1,02,94,704	5.4	11.1	16.5	6.8	9.6	16.4	1
2	3,34,43,208	31,00,515	45,06,840	76,07,355	7.8	16.6	24.4	9.3	13.5	22.8	2
3	2,91,63,265	11,63,671	15,23,678	26,87,349	2.7	4.8	7.5	4.0	5.2	9.2	3
4	1,03,22,510	16,00,614	—	15,48,208	8.5	1.5	10.0	15.5	—	15.0	4
5	53,34,253	10,95,749	—	10,47,106	11.3	1.9	13.2	20.5	—	19.6	5
6	49,88,257	5,04,865	—	5,01,102	5.5	1.0	6.5	10.1	—	10.0	6
7	5,22,88,963	26,63,572	60,82,924	87,46,496	4.6	13.7	18.3	5.1	11.6	16.7	7
8	2,81,13,955	20,04,766	45,55,483	65,60,249	6.8	20.6	27.4	7.1	16.2	23.3	8
9	2,41,75,008	6,58,806	15,27,441	21,86,247	1.9	5.9	7.8	2.7	6.3	9.0	9
10	..	..	..	..	20.9	7.8	28.7	..	..	..	10
11	..	..	..	..	28.8	8.9	37.7	..	..	..	11
12	..	..	..	..	10.9	6.5	17.4	..	..	..	12
13	..	..	..	..	9.0	15.4	24.4	..	..	..	13
14	..	..	..	..	15.1	20.9	36.00	..	..	..	14
15	..	..	..	..	2.5	9.5	12.0	..	..	..	15
16	..	..	..	..	1.9	19.2	21.1	..	..	..	16
17	..	..	..	..	3.5	29.4	32.9	..	..	..	17
18	..	..	..	..	0.4	8.9	9.3	..	..	..	18
19	..	..	..	..	0.3	13.8	14.1	..	..	..	19
20	..	..	..	..	0.5	21.7	22.2	..	..	..	20
21	..	..	..	..	0.1	4.4	4.5	..	..	..	21

TABLE 29—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ BY BROAD AGE GROUP, 1951 AND 1961

Age Group and Sex			Number of Persons				
			1961				
			Total Population ¹	Educated Persons			
Attending	Left	Total Educated					
			East Pakistan				
22	All Ages (5 & over)	Both Sexes	4,15,75,999	24,56,430 ³	50,48,156	75,04,586	22
23		Male	2,17,69,079	18,47,902	39,12,950	57,60,862	23
24		Female	1,98,06,920	6,08,528	11,35,195	17,43,724	24
25	5—9	Both Sexes	95,29,436	9,28,700	1,81,682	11,10,382	25
26		Male	48,68,687	6,12,870	1,14,319	7,27,189	26
27		Female	46,60,749	3,15,830	67,363	3,83,193	27
28	10 & over	Both Sexes	3,20,46,563	15,27,730	48,66,474	63,94,204	28
29		Male	1,69,00,392	12,35,032	37,98,641	50,33,673	29
30		Female	1,51,46,171	2,92,698	10,67,833	13,60,531	30
31	10—14	Both Sexes	46,46,884	9,77,200	4,21,432	13,98,632	31
32		Male	26,10,351	7,41,979	2,42,790	9,84,769	32
33		Female	20,36,533	2,35,221	1,78,642	4,13,863	33
34	15—19	Both Sexes	39,05,471	3,44,660	5,90,829	9,35,489	34
35		Male	19,22,017	3,10,393	3,68,139	6,78,532	35
36		Female	19,83,454	34,267	2,22,690	2,56,957	36
37	20—24	Both Sexes	38,13,180	1,13,790	6,92,709	8,06,499	37
38		Male	18,24,616	1,03,262	5,00,477	6,03,739	38
39		Female	19,88,564	10,528	1,92,232	2,02,760	39
40	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,96,81,028	92,080	31,61,504	32,53,584	40
41		Male	1,05,43,408	79,398	26,87,235	27,66,633	41
42		Female	91,37,620	12,682	4,74,269	4,86,951	42

³ Excludes 5,31,444 Students of ages below 15 years—4,55,189 in the age groups 5—9 and 76,255 in the age group 10—14, who have been attending School/Maktab at the time of Census as included in table 22 but were not reported as having passed at least Grade I to be classed as "Educated".

TABLE 29—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951			Percentage of Total Population in Age-Sex Group						
Total Population	Educated Persons			1961			1951				
	Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated		
East Pakistan											
22	3,58,17,842	25,58,190	42,28,590	67,86,780	5.9	12.1	18.1	7.1	11.8	19.0	22
23	1,88,95,548	19,01,101	32,42,317	51,43,418	8.5	18.0	26.5	10.1	17.2	27.2	23
24	1,69,22,294	6,57,089	9,86,273	16,43,362	3.1	5.7	8.8	3.9	5.8	9.7	24
25	62,41,270	10,61,076	—	10,42,260	9.8	1.9	11.7	17.0	—	16.7	25
26	31,77,799	7,07,615	—	6,93,847	12.6	2.4	14.9	22.3	—	21.8	26
27	30,63,471	3,53,461	—	3,48,413	6.8	1.4	8.2	11.5	—	11.4	27
28	2,95,76,572	14,97,114	42,47,406	57,44,520	4.8	15.2	20.0	5.1	14.4	19.4	28
29	1,57,17,749	11,93,486	32,56,085	44,49,571	7.3	22.5	29.8	7.6	20.7	28.3	29
30	1,38,58,823	3,03,628	9,91,321	12,94,949	1.9	7.1	9.0	2.2	7.2	9.3	30
31	..	..	..	..	21.0	9.1	30.1	..	..	..	31
32	..	..	..	..	28.4	9.3	37.7	..	..	..	32
33	..	..	..	..	11.6	8.8	20.3	..	..	..	33
34	..	..	..	..	8.8	15.1	24.0	..	..	..	34
35	..	..	..	..	16.2	19.2	35.3	..	..	..	35
36	..	..	..	..	1.7	11.2	13.0	..	..	..	36
37	..	..	..	..	3.0	18.2	21.2	..	..	..	37
38	..	..	..	..	5.7	27.4	33.1	..	..	..	38
39	..	..	..	..	0.5	9.7	10.2	..	..	..	39
40	..	..	..	..	0.5	16.0	16.5	..	..	..	40
41	..	..	..	..	0.8	25.5	26.2	..	..	..	41
42	..	..	..	..	0.1	5.2	5.3	..	..	..	42

TABLE 29—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ BY BROAD AGE GROUP, 1951 AND 1961

Age Group and Sex			Number of Persons				
			Total Population ¹	1961			
				Attending	Left	Total Educated	
West Pakistan							
43	All Ages (5 & over)	Both Sexes	3,29,84,654	15,69,633 ⁴	32,36,419	48,06,652	43
44		Male	1,78,67,526	12,30,633	26,80,259	39,10,892	44
45		Female	1,51,17,128	3,39,000	5,56,160	8,95,160	45
46	5—9	Both Sexes	64,71,715	4,28,863	54,194	4,83,057	46
47		Male	34,55,585	3,24,026	42,802	3,66,828	47
48		Female	30,16,130	1,04,837	11,392	1,16,229	48
49	10 & over	Both Sexes	2,65,12,939	11,40,770	31,82,225	43,22,995	49
50		Male	1,44,11,941	9,06,607	26,37,457	35,44,064	50
51		Female	1,21,00,998	2,34,163	5,44,768	7,78,931	51
52	10—14	Both Sexes	38,08,462	7,86,518	2,42,100	10,28,618	52
53		Male	20,97,595	6,13,582	1,77,883	7,91,465	53
54		Female	17,10,867	1,72,936	64,217	2,37,153	54
55	15—19	Both Sexes	35,33,457	3,24,092	5,54,381	8,78,473	55
56		Male	19,16,416	2,67,922	4,32,744	7,00,666	56
57		Female	16,17,041	56,170	1,21,637	1,77,807	57
58	20—24	Both Sexes	30,83,245	19,998	6,28,061	6,48,059	58
59		Male	16,34,777	16,432	5,16,143	5,32,575	59
60		Female	14,48,468	3,566	1,11,918	1,15,484	60
61	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,60,87,775	10,162	17,57,683	17,67,845	61
62		Male	87,63,153	8,671	15,10,687	15,19,358	62
63		Female	73,24,622	1,491	2,46,996	2,48,487	63

⁴ Excludes 6,55,448 Students of ages below 15 years—5,53,437 in the age group 5—9 and 1,02,011 in the age group 10—14, who have been attending School/Maktab at the time of Census, as included in table 22, but were not reported as having passed at least Grade I to be classed as "Educated".

TABLE 29—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ BY BROAD AGE GROUP, 1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

1951		Percentage of Total Population in Age-Sex Group									
Total Population	Educated Persons			1961			1951				
	Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated		
West Pakistan											
43	2,67,93,631	17,05,996	18,01,928	35,70,924	4.8	9.8	14.6	6.4	6.7	13.1	43
44	1,45,52,660	11,99,414	12,64,523	24,63,937	6.9	15.0	21.9	8.2	8.7	16.9	44
45	1,22,40,971	5,06,582	5,37,405	10,43,987	2.2	3.7	5.9	4.1	4.4	8.5	45
46	40,81,240	5,39,538	—	5,05,948	6.6	0.8	7.5	—	—	—	46
47	21,56,454	3,88,134	—	3,53,259	9.4	1.2	10.6	—	—	—	47
48	19,24,786	1,51,404	—	1,52,689	3.5	0.4	3.9	—	—	—	48
49	2,27,12,391	11,66,458	18,35,518	30,01,976	4.3	12.0	16.3	5.1	8.1	13.2	49
50	1,23,96,206	8,11,280	12,99,398	21,10,678	6.3	18.3	24.6	6.5	10.5	17.0	50
51	1,03,16,185	3,55,178	5,36,120	8,91,298	1.9	4.5	6.4	3.4	5.2	8.6	51
52	..	..	..	..	20.7	6.4	27.0	..	..	..	52
53	..	..	..	..	29.3	8.5	37.7	..	..	..	53
54	..	..	..	..	10.1	3.8	13.9	..	..	..	54
55	..	..	..	..	9.2	15.7	24.9	..	..	..	55
56	..	..	..	..	14.0	22.6	36.6	..	..	..	56
57	..	..	..	..	3.5	7.5	11.0	..	..	..	57
58	..	..	..	..	0.7	20.4	21.0	..	..	..	58
59	..	..	..	..	1.0	31.6	32.6	..	..	..	59
60	..	..	..	..	0.3	7.7	8.0	..	..	..	60
61	..	..	..	..	0.1	10.9	11.0	..	..	..	61
62	..	..	..	..	0.1	17.2	17.3	..	..	..	62
63	..	..	..	..	0.0	3.4	3.4	..	..	..	63

TABLE 30—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ BY AGE GROUP—URBAN

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex			Total Population ¹	Educated Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population in Age-Sex Group			
				Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated	
PAKISTAN										
1	All Ages	Both Sexes	1,03,57,918	10,81,694 ²	22,56,561	33,38,255	10.4	21.8	32.2	1
2	(5 & over)	Male	59,30,665	7,27,909	17,18,246	24,45,155	12.2	29.0	41.2	2
3		Female	44,27,253	3,53,785	5,38,315	8,92,100	8.0	12.2	20.2	3
4	5—9	Both Sexes	18,60,757	2,82,058	37,402	3,19,460	15.2	2.0	17.2	4
5		Male	9,73,992	1,73,251	24,258	1,97,509	17.8	2.5	20.3	5
6		Female	8,86,765	1,08,807	13,144	1,21,951	12.3	1.5	13.8	6
7	10—14	Both Sexes	13,01,553	4,99,895	1,18,916	6,18,811	38.4	9.1	47.5	7
8		Male	7,11,149	3,26,038	67,519	3,93,557	45.8	9.5	55.3	8
9		Female	5,90,404	1,73,857	51,397	2,25,254	29.5	8.7	38.2	9
10	15—19	Both Sexes	11,90,211	2,37,683	2,97,217	5,34,900	20.0	24.9	44.9	10
11		Male	6,77,087	1,76,227	1,92,566	3,68,793	26.0	28.6	54.6	11
12		Female	5,13,124	61,456	1,04,651	1,66,107	12.0	20.4	32.4	12
13	20—24	Both Sexes	11,66,174	40,415	4,49,535	4,89,950	3.5	38.5	42.0	13
14		Male	7,01,395	34,450	3,39,740	3,74,190	5.0	48.4	53.4	14
15		Female	4,64,779	5,965	1,09,795	1,15,760	1.3	23.6	24.9	15
16	25 & over	Both Sexes	48,39,223	21,643	13,53,491	13,75,134	0.4	28.0	28.4	16
17		Male	28,67,042	17,943	10,94,163	11,12,106	0.6	38.2	38.8	17
18		Female	19,72,181	3,700	2,59,328	2,63,028	0.1	13.2	13.3	18

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis and those of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

² Excludes 2,45,784 students of ages under 15 years—2,08,424 in the age group 5—9 and 37,360 in the age group 10—14, who have been at the time of Census, as shown in Table 25, attending School/Maktab but were not reported as having passed at least Grade I to be classed as "Educated".

TABLE 30—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ BY AGE GROUP—URBAN

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex		Total Population ¹	Educated Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population in Age-Sex Group				
			Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated		
East Pakistan										
19	All Ages	Both Sexes	22,37,862	2,84,017 ³	5,99,624	8,83,641	12.7	26.8	39.5	19
20	(5 & over)	Male	13,48,512	1,90,990	4,53,026	6,44,016	14.2	33.6	47.8	20
21		Female	8,89,350	93,027	1,46,598	2,39,625	10.5	16.5	27.0	21
22	5—9	Both Sexes	4,11,400	81,954	14,393	96,347	19.9	3.5	23.4	22
23		Male	2,08,184	47,703	7,966	55,669	22.9	3.8	26.7	23
24		Female	2,03,216	34,251	6,427	40,678	16.9	3.2	20.0	24
25	10—14	Both Sexes	2,88,294	1,13,415	35,769	1,49,184	39.3	12.4	51.7	25
26		Male	1,63,570	71,102	18,457	89,559	43.5	11.3	54.8	26
27		Female	1,24,724	42,313	17,312	59,625	33.9	13.9	47.8	27
28	15—19	Both Sexes	2,32,318	51,733	64,259	1,15,992	22.3	27.7	50.0	28
29		Male	1,40,632	40,198	39,247	79,445	28.6	27.9	56.5	29
30		Female	91,686	11,535	25,012	36,547	12.6	27.3	39.9	30
31	20—24	Both Sexes	2,61,286	23,570	1,03,633	1,27,203	9.0	39.7	48.7	31
32		Male	1,72,734	20,967	76,948	97,915	12.1	44.6	56.7	32
33		Female	88,552	2,603	26,685	29,288	2.9	30.1	33.0	33
34	25 & over	Both Sexes	10,44,564	13,345	3,81,570	3,94,915	1.3	36.5	37.8	34
35		Male	6,63,392	11,020	3,10,408	3,21,428	1.7	46.8	48.5	35
36		Female	3,81,172	2,325	71,162	73,487	0.6	18.7	19.3	36

³ Excludes 28,217 students of ages under 15 years—23,693 in the age group 5—9 and 4,524 in the age group 10—14, who have been at the time of Census, as shown in Table 25, attending School/Maktab but were not reported as having passed at least Grade I to be classed as "Educated".

TABLE 30—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ BY AGE GROUP—URBAN

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex	Total Population ¹	Educated Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population in Age-Sex Group					
		Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated			
		West Pakistan								
37	All Ages	Both Sexes	81,20,056	7,97,677 ⁴	16,56,937	24,54,614	9.8	20.4	30.2	37
38	(5 & over)	Male	45,82,153	5,36,919	12,65,220	18,02,139	11.7	27.6	39.3	38
39		Female	35,37,903	2,60,758	3,91,717	6,52,475	7.4	11.1	18.5	39
40	5—9	Both Sexes	14,49,357	2,00,104	23,009	2,23,113	13.8	1.6	15.4	40
41		Male	7,65,808	1,25,548	16,292	1,41,840	16.4	2.1	18.5	41
42		Female	6,83,549	74,556	6,717	81,273	10.9	1.0	11.9	42
43	10—14	Both Sexes	10,13,259	3,86,480	83,147	4,69,627	38.1	8.2	46.3	43
44		Male	5,47,579	2,54,936	49,062	3,03,998	46.6	9.0	55.6	44
45		Female	4,65,680	1,31,544	34,085	1,65,629	28.3	7.3	35.6	45
46	15—19	Both Sexes	9,57,893	1,85,950	2,32,958	4,18,908	19.4	24.3	43.7	46
47		Male	5,36,455	1,36,029	1,53,319	2,89,348	25.4	28.6	54.0	47
48		Female	4,21,438	49,921	79,639	1,29,560	11.9	18.9	30.8	48
49	20—24	Both Sexes	9,04,888	16,845	3,45,902	3,62,747	1.9	38.2	40.1	49
50		Male	5,28,661	13,483	2,62,792	2,76,275	2.6	49.7	52.3	50
51		Female	3,76,227	3,362	83,110	86,472	0.9	22.1	23.0	51
52	25 & over	Both Sexes	37,94,659	8,298	9,71,921	9,80,219	0.2	25.6	25.8	52
53		Male	22,03,650	6,923	7,83,755	7,90,678	0.3	35.6	35.9	53
54		Female	15,91,009	1,375	1,88,166	1,89,541	0.1	11.8	11.9	54

⁴ Excludes 2,17,567 students of ages under 14 years—1,84,731 in the age group 5—9 and 32,836 in the age group 10—14, who have been, at the time of Census, as shown in Table 25, attending School/Maktab but were not reported as having passed at least Grade I to be Classed as "Educated".

TABLE 31—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ BY AGE GROUP—RURAL

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex			Total Population ¹	Educated Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population in Age-Sex Group			
				Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated	
PAKISTAN										
1	All Ages	Both Sexes	6,42,02,735	29,44,369 ²	60,28,014	89,72,383	4.6	9.4	14.0	1
2	(5 & over)	Male	3,37,05,940	23,50,626	48,74,973	72,25,599	7.0	14.5	21.5	2
3		Female	3,04,96,795	5,93,743	11,53,041	17,46,784	1.9	3.8	5.7	3
4	5—9	Both Sexes	1,41,40,394	10,75,505	1,98,474	12,73,979	7.6	1.4	9.0	4
5		Male	73,50,280	7,63,645	1,32,863	8,96,508	10.4	1.8	12.2	5
6		Female	67,90,114	3,11,860	65,611	3,77,471	4.6	1.0	5.6	6
7	10—14	Both Sexes	71,53,793	12,63,823	5,44,616	18,08,439	17.7	7.6	25.3	7
8		Male	39,96,797	10,29,523	3,53,154	13,82,677	25.8	8.8	34.6	8
9		Female	31,56,996	2,34,300	1,91,462	4,25,762	7.4	6.1	13.5	9
10	15—19	Both Sexes	62,48,717	4,31,069	8,47,993	12,79,062	6.9	13.6	20.5	10
11		Male	31,61,346	4,02,088	6,08,317	10,10,405	12.7	19.2	31.9	11
12		Female	30,87,371	28,981	2,39,676	2,68,657	0.9	7.8	8.7	12
13	20—24	Both Sexes	57,30,251	93,373	8,71,235	9,64,608	1.6	15.2	16.8	13
14		Male	27,57,998	85,244	6,76,880	7,62,124	3.1	24.5	27.6	14
15		Female	29,72,253	8,129	1,94,355	2,02,484	0.3	6.5	6.8	15
16	25 & over	Both Sexes	3,09,29,580	80,599	35,65,696	36,46,295	0.3	11.5	11.8	16
17		Male	1,64,39,519	70,126	31,03,759	31,73,885	0.4	18.9	19.3	17
18		Female	1,44,90,061	10,473	4,61,937	4,72,410	0.1	3.2	3.3	18

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis and those of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

² Excludes 9,41,108 students of ages under 15 years—8,00,202 in the age group 5—9 and 1,40,906 in the age group 10—14, who have been at the time of Census, as shown in Table 26, attending School/Maktab but were not reported as having passed at least Grade I to be treated as "Educated".

TABLE 31—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ BY AGE GROUP—RURAL

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex	Total Population ¹	Educated Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population in Age-Sex Group					
		Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated			
East Pakistan										
19	All Ages	Both Sexes	3,93,38,137	21,72,413 ³	44,48,532	66,20,945	5.5	11.3	16.8	19
20	(5 & over)	Male	2,04,20,567	16,56,912	34,59,934	51,16,846	8.1	16.9	25.0	20
21		Female	1,89,17,570	5,15,501	9,88,598	15,04,099	2.7	5.2	7.9	21
22	5—9	Both Sexes	91,18,036	8,46,746	1,67,289	10,14,035	9.3	1.8	11.1	22
23		Male	46,60,503	5,65,167	1,06,353	6,71,520	12.1	2.3	14.4	23
24		Female	44,57,533	2,81,579	60,936	3,42,515	6.3	1.4	7.7	24
25	10—14	Both Sexes	43,58,590	8,63,785	3,85,663	12,49,448	19.8	8.9	28.7	25
26		Male	24,46,781	6,70,877	2,24,333	8,95,210	27.4	9.2	36.6	26
27		Female	19,11,809	1,92,908	1,61,330	3,54,238	10.1	8.4	18.5	27
28	15—19	Both Sexes	36,73,153	2,92,927	5,26,570	8,19,497	8.0	14.3	22.3	28
29		Male	17,81,385	2,70,195	3,28,892	5,99,087	15.2	18.5	33.7	29
30		Female	18,91,768	22,732	1,97,678	2,20,410	1.2	10.5	11.7	30
31	20—24	Both Sexes	35,51,894	90,220	5,89,076	6,79,296	2.5	16.6	19.1	31
32		Male	16,51,882	82,295	4,23,529	5,05,824	5.0	25.6	30.6	32
33		Female	19,00,012	7,925	1,65,547	1,73,472	0.4	8.7	9.1	33
34	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,86,36,464	78,735	27,79,934	28,58,669	0.4	14.9	15.3	34
35		Male	98,80,016	68,378	23,76,827	24,45,205	0.7	24.1	24.8	35
36		Female	87,56,448	10,357	4,03,107	4,13,464	0.1	4.6	4.7	36

³ Excludes 5,03,227 students of ages under 15 years—4,31,496 in the age group 5—9 and 71,731 in the age group 10—14, who have been at the time of Census, as shown in Table 26, attending School/Maktab but were not reported as having passed at least Grade I to be treated as "Educated".

TABLE 31—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ BY AGE GROUP—RURAL

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex			Total Population ¹	Educated Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population in Age-Sex Group			
				Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated	
West Pakistan										
37	All Ages	Both Sexes	2,48,64,598	7,71,956 ⁴	15,79,482	23,51,438	3.1	6.4	9.5	37
38	(5 & over)	Male	1,32,85,373	6,93,714	14,15,039	21,08,753	5.2	10.7	15.9	38
39		Female	1,15,79,225	78,242	1,64,443	2,42,685	0.7	1.4	2.1	39
40	5—9	Both Sexes	50,22,358	2,28,759	31,185	2,59,944	4.6	0.6	5.2	40
41		Male	26,89,777	1,98,478	26,510	2,24,988	7.4	1.0	8.4	41
42		Female	23,32,581	30,281	4,675	34,956	1.3	0.2	1.5	42
43	10—14	Both Sexes	27,95,203	4,00,038	1,58,953	5,58,991	14.3	5.7	20.0	43
44		Male	15,50,016	3,58,646	1,28,821	4,87,467	23.1	8.3	31.4	44
45		Female	12,45,187	41,392	30,132	71,524	3.3	2.4	5.7	45
46	15—19	Both Sexes	25,75,564	1,38,142	3,21,423	4,59,565	5.4	12.5	17.9	46
47		Male	13,79,961	1,31,893	2,79,425	4,11,318	9.6	20.3	29.9	47
48		Female	11,95,603	6,249	41,998	48,247	0.5	3.5	4.0	48
49	20—24	Both Sexes	21,78,357	3,153	2,82,159	2,85,312	0.1	13.0	13.1	49
50		Male	11,06,116	2,949	2,53,351	2,56,300	0.3	22.9	23.2	50
51		Female	10,72,241	204	28,808	29,012	—	2.7	2.7	51
52	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,22,93,116	1,864	7,85,762	7,87,626	—	6.4	6.4	52
53		Male	65,59,503	1,748	7,26,932	7,28,680	—	11.1	11.1	53
54		Female	57,33,613	116	58,830	58,946	—	1.0	1.0	54

⁴ Excludes 4,37,881 students of ages under 15 years—3,68,706 in the age group 5—9 and 69,175 in the age group 10—14, who have been at the time of Census, as shown in Table 26, attending School/Maktab but were not reported as having passed at least Grade I to be treated as "Educated".

TABLE 32—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ (MUSLIMS) BY AGE GROUP

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex		Educated Persons—1961					Educated Muslims as Per cent of Total Educated	
		Total Educated ¹ (All Religions)	Attending Muslims	Left Muslims	Total Educated Muslims			
PAKISTAN								
1	All Ages	Both Sexes	1,23,10,638	33,57,965	68,34,297	1,01,92,262	82.8	1
2	(5 & over)	Male	96,71,754	25,85,978	54,96,632	80,82,610	83.6	2
3		Female	26,38,884	7,71,987	13,37,665	21,09,652	79.9	3
4	5—9	Both Sexes	15,93,439	11,31,545	1,98,350	13,29,895	83.5	4
5		Male	10,94,017	7,86,500	1,33,704	9,20,204	84.1	5
6		Female	4,99,422	3,45,045	64,646	4,09,691	82.0	6
7	10—14	Both Sexes	24,27,250	14,70,468	5,53,635	20,24,103	83.4	7
8		Male	17,76,234	11,40,945	3,56,191	14,97,136	84.3	8
9		Female	6,51,016	3,29,523	1,97,444	5,26,967	80.9	9
10	15—19	Both Sexes	18,13,962	5,67,530	9,79,770	15,47,300	85.3	10
11		Male	13,79,198	4,91,222	6,99,112	11,90,334	86.3	11
12		Female	4,34,764	76,308	2,80,658	3,56,966	82.1	12
13	20—24	Both Sexes	14,54,558	1,07,410	11,28,221	12,35,631	84.9	13
14		Male	11,36,314	96,389	8,78,859	9,75,248	85.8	14
15		Female	3,18,244	11,021	2,49,362	2,60,383	81.8	15
16	25 & over	Both Sexes	50,21,429	81,012	39,74,321	40,55,333	80.8	16
17		Male	42,85,991	70,922	34,28,766	34,99,688	81.7	17
18		Female	7,35,438	10,090	5,45,555	5,55,645	75.6	18

1. Excluding non-Pakistanis and those of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 32—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ (MUSLIMS) BY AGE GROUP

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex			Educated Persons—1961					
			Total Educated ¹ (All Religions)	Attending Muslims	Left Muslims	Total Educated Muslims	Educated Muslims as Per cent of Total Educated	
East Pakistan								
19	All Ages (5 & over)	Both Sexes	75,04,586	18,22,236	36,66,870	54,89,106	73.1	19
20		Male	57,60,862	13,80,125	28,66,541	42,46,666	73.7	20
21		Female	17,43,724	4,42,111	8,00,329	12,42,440	71.3	21
22	5—9	Both Sexes	11,10,382	7,11,041	1,46,397	8,57,438	77.2	22
23		Male	7,27,189	4,68,407	92,487	5,60,894	77.1	23
24		Female	3,83,193	2,42,634	53,910	2,96,544	77.4	24
25	10—14	Both Sexes	13,98,632	7,01,225	3,17,260	10,18,485	72.8	25
26		Male	9,84,769	5,39,864	1,82,186	7,22,050	73.3	26
27		Female	4,13,863	1,61,361	1,35,074	2,96,435	71.6	27
28	15—19	Both Sexes	9,35,489	2,50,528	4,36,528	6,87,056	73.4	28
29		Male	6,78,532	2,28,656	2,74,423	5,03,079	74.1	29
30		Female	2,56,957	21,872	1,62,105	1,83,977	71.6	30
31	20—24	Both Sexes	8,06,499	88,028	5,11,918	5,99,946	74.4	31
32		Male	6,03,739	80,482	3,71,025	4,51,507	74.8	32
33		Female	2,02,760	7,546	1,40,893	1,48,439	73.2	33
34	25 & over	Both Sexes	32,53,584	71,414	22,54,767	23,26,181	71.5	34
35		Male	27,66,633	62,716	19,46,420	20,09,136	72.6	35
36		Female	4,86,951	8,698	3,08,347	3,17,045	75.1	36

TABLE 32—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ (MUSLIMS) BY AGE GROUP

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex			Educated Persons—1961					
			Total Educated ¹ All Religions	Attending Muslims	Left Muslims	Total Educated Muslims	Educated Muslims as Per cent of Total Educated	
West Pakistan								
37	All Ages	Both Sexes	48,06,052	15,35,729	31,67,427	47,03,156	97.9	37
38	(5 & over)	Male	39,10,892	12,05,853	26,30,091	38,35,944	98.1	38
39		Female	8,95,160	3,29,876	5,37,336	8,67,212	96.9	39
40	5—9	Both Sexes	4,83,057	4,20,504	51,953	4,72,457	97.8	40
41		Male	3,66,828	3,18,093	41,217	3,59,310	98.0	41
42		Female	1,16,229	1,02,411	10,736	1,13,147	97.4	42
43	10—14	Both Sexes	10,28,618	7,69,243	2,36,375	10,05,618	97.8	43
44		Male	7,91,465	6,01,081	1,74,005	7,75,086	97.9	44
45		Female	2,37,153	1,68,162	62,370	2,30,532	97.2	45
46	15—19	Both Sexes	8,78,473	3,17,002	5,43,242	8,60,244	97.9	46
47		Male	7,00,666	2,62,566	4,24,689	6,87,255	98.1	47
48		Female	1,77,807	54,436	1,18,553	1,72,989	97.3	48
49	20—24	Both Sexes	6,48,059	19,382	6,16,303	6,35,685	98.1	49
50		Male	5,32,575	15,907	5,07,834	5,23,741	98.3	50
51		Female	1,15,484	3,475	1,08,469	1,11,944	96.9	51
52	25 & over	Both Sexes	17,67,845	9,598	17,19,554	17,29,152	97.8	52
53		Male	15,19,358	8,206	14,82,346	14,90,552	98.1	53
54		Female	2,48,487	1,392	2,37,208	2,38,600	96.0	54

TABLE 33—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ (MUSLIMS) BY AGE GROUP—URBAN

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex			Total Population ¹	Educated Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population in Age-Sex Group			
				Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated	
PAKISTAN										
1	All Ages	Both Sexes	96,23,866	9,86,741 ²	20,76,341	30,63,082	10.2	21.6	31.8	1
2	(5 & over)	Male	55,19,523	6,66,427	15,91,457	22,57,884	12.1	28.8	40.9	2
3		Female	41,04,343	3,20,314	4,84,884	8,05,198	7.8	11.8	19.6	3
4	5—9	Both Sexes	17,22,650	2,57,326	33,552	2,90,878	14.9	1.9	16.8	4
5		Male	9,01,823	1,58,847	21,960	1,80,807	17.6	2.4	20.0	5
6		Female	8,20,827	98,479	11,592	1,10,071	12.0	1.4	13.4	6
7	10—14	Both Sexes	12,06,328	4,58,990	1,08,958	5,67,948	38.0	9.0	47.1	7
8		Male	6,59,655	3,01,107	62,846	3,63,953	45.6	9.6	55.2	8
9		Female	5,46,673	1,57,883	46,112	2,03,995	28.9	8.4	37.3	9
10	15—19	Both Sexes	11,13,554	2,18,818	2,77,463	4,96,281	19.7	24.9	44.6	10
11		Male	6,32,502	1,62,858	1,80,892	3,43,750	25.7	28.6	54.3	11
12		Female	4,81,052	55,960	96,571	1,52,531	11.6	20.1	31.7	12
13	20—24	Both Sexes	10,93,501	34,142	4,21,056	4,55,198	3.1	38.5	41.6	13
14		Male	6,55,949	28,994	3,19,987	3,48,981	4.4	48.8	53.2	14
15		Female	4,37,552	5,148	1,01,069	1,06,217	1.2	23.1	24.3	15
16	25 & over	Both Sexes	44,87,833	17,465	12,35,312	12,52,777	0.4	27.5	27.9	16
17		Male	26,69,594	14,621	10,05,772	10,20,393	0.5	37.7	38.2	17
18		Female	18,18,239	2,844	2,29,540	2,32,384	0.2	12.6	12.8	18

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis and those of Frontier Region of West Pakistan.

² Excludes 2,35,617 students of ages under 15 years—1,99,819 in the age group 5—9 and 35,798 in the age group 10—14 who have been at the time of Census, as shown in Table 27, attending School/Maktab but were not reported as having passed at least Grade I to be treated as "Educated".

TABLE 33—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ (MUSLIMS) BY AGE GROUP—URBAN

Age Group and Sex			Number of Persons							
			Total ¹ Population	Educated Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Popula- tion in Age-Sex Group			
				Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated	
East Pakistan										
19	All Ages	Both Sexes	17,63,781	2,06,274 ³	4,57,412	6,63,686	11.7	25.9	37.6	19
20	(5 & over)	Male	10,79,590	1,40,631	3,51,533	4,92,164	13.0	32.6	45.6	20
21		Female	6,84,191	65,643	1,05,879	1,71,522	9.6	15.5	25.1	21
22	5—9	Both Sexes	3,23,853	61,295	11,726	73,021	18.9	3.6	22.5	22
23		Male	1,63,146	35,882	6,382	42,264	22.0	3.9	25.9	23
24		Female	1,60,707	25,413	5,344	30,757	15.8	3.3	19.1	24
25	10—14	Both Sexes	2,26,783	81,006	27,852	1,08,858	35.7	12.3	48.0	25
26		Male	1,30,141	51,516	14,930	66,446	39.6	11.5	51.1	26
27		Female	96,642	29,490	12,922	42,412	30.5	13.4	43.9	27
28	15—19	Both Sexes	1,84,425	36,724	49,141	85,865	19.9	26.6	46.5	28
29		Male	1,11,550	29,422	30,561	59,983	26.4	27.4	53.8	29
30		Female	72,875	7,302	18,580	25,882	10.0	25.5	35.5	30
31	20—24	Both Sexes	2,15,869	17,743	81,831	99,574	8.2	37.9	46.1	31
32		Male	1,41,739	15,868	61,578	77,446	11.2	43.4	54.6	32
33		Female	74,130	1,875	20,253	22,128	2.5	27.3	29.8	33
34	25 & over	Both Sexes	8,12,851	9,506	2,86,862	2,96,368	1.2	35.3	36.5	34
35		Male	5,33,014	7,943	2,38,082	2,46,025	1.5	44.7	46.2	35
36		Female	2,79,837	1,563	48,780	50,343	0.6	17.4	18.0	36

³ Excludes 21,589 students of ages under 15 years—18,113 in the age group 5—9 and 3,476 in the age group 10—14 who have been at the time of Census, as shown in Table 27, attending School/Maktab but were not reported as having passed at least Grade I to be classed as "Educated".

TABLE 33—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ (MUSLIMS) BY AGE GROUP—URBAN

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex		Total ¹ Population	Educated Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population in Age-Sex Group				
			Attending	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated		
West Pakistan										
37	All Ages	Both Sexes	78,60,085	7,80,467 ⁴	16,18,929	23,99,396	9.9	20.6	30.5	37
38	(5 & over)	Male	44,39,933	5,25,796	12,39,924	17,65,720	11.8	27.9	39.8	38
39		Female	34,20,152	2,54,671	3,79,005	6,33,676	7.5	11.1	18.5	39
40	5—9	Both Sexes	13,98,797	1,96,031	21,826	2,17,857	14.0	1.6	15.6	40
41		Male	7,38,677	1,22,965	15,578	1,38,543	16.7	2.1	18.8	41
42		Female	6,60,120	73,066	6,248	79,314	11.1	1.0	12.0	42
43	10—14	Both Sexes	9,79,545	3,77,984	81,106	4,59,090	38.6	8.3	46.9	43
44		Male	5,29,514	2,49,591	47,916	2,97,507	47.1	9.1	56.2	44
45		Female	4,50,031	1,28,393	33,190	1,61,583	28.5	7.4	35.9	45
46	15—19	Both Sexes	9,29,129	1,82,094	2,28,322	4,10,416	19.6	24.6	44.2	46
47		Male	5,20,952	1,33,436	1,50,331	2,83,767	25.6	28.9	54.5	47
48		Female	4,08,177	48,658	77,991	1,26,649	11.9	19.1	31.0	48
49	20—24	Both Sexes	8,77,632	16,399	3,39,225	3,55,624	1.9	38.7	40.5	49
50		Male	5,14,210	13,126	2,58,409	2,71,535	2.6	50.3	52.8	50
51		Female	3,63,422	3,273	80,816	84,089	0.9	22.2	23.1	51
52	25 & over	Both Sexes	36,74,982	7,959	9,48,450	9,56,409	0.2	25.8	26.0	52
53		Male	21,36,580	6,678	7,67,690	7,74,368	0.3	35.9	36.2	53
54		Female	15,38,402	1,281	1,80,760	1,82,041	0.1	11.7	11.8	54

⁴ Excludes 2,14,028 students of ages under 15 years—1,81,706 in the age group 5—9 and 32,322 in the age group 10—14, who have been at the time of Census, as shown in Table 27, attending School/Maktab but were not reported as having passed at least Grade I to be classed as "Educated".

TABLE 34—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ (MUSLIMS) BY AGE GROUP—RURAL

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex	Total Population ¹	Educated Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population in Age-Sex Group			
		Attending ²	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated	
PAKISTAN								
1 All Ages Both Sexes	5,56,33,836	23,71,224 ²	47,57,956	71,29,180	4.2	8.6	12.8	1
2 (5 & over) Male	2,92,87,866	19,19,551	39,05,175	58,24,726	6.6	13.3	19.9	2
3 Female	2,63,45,970	4,51,673	8,52,781	13,04,454	1.7	3.2	4.9	3
4 5—9 Both Sexes	1,23,28,650	8,74,219	1,64,798	10,39,017	7.1	1.3	8.4	4
5 Male	64,23,979	6,27,653	1,11,744	7,39,397	9.8	1.7	11.5	5
6 Female	59,04,671	2,46,566	53,054	2,99,620	4.2	0.9	5.1	6
7 10—14 Both Sexes	61,52,214	10,11,478	4,44,677	14,56,155	16.4	17.2	23.6	7
8 Male	34,49,088	8,39,838	2,93,345	11,33,183	24.3	8.5	32.8	8
9 Female	27,03,126	1,71,640	1,51,332	3,22,972	6.3	5.6	11.9	9
10 15—19 Both Sexes	54,55,765	3,48,712	7,02,207	10,50,919	6.4	12.9	19.3	10
11 Male	27,63,751	3,28,364	5,18,220	8,46,584	11.9	18.7	30.6	11
12 Female	26,92,014	20,348	1,83,987	2,04,335	0.8	6.8	7.6	12
13 20—24 Both Sexes	49,85,198	73,268	7,07,165	7,80,433	1.2	11.8	13.0	13
14 Male	24,04,778	67,395	5,58,872	6,26,267	2.8	23.2	26.0	14
15 Female	25,80,420	5,873	1,48,293	1,54,166	0.2	5.7	5.9	15
16 25 & over Both Sexes	2,67,12,009	63,547	27,39,109	28,02,656	0.2	10.3	10.5	16
17 Male	1,42,46,270	56,301	24,22,994	24,79,295	0.4	17.0	17.4	17
18 Female	1,24,65,739	7,246	3,16,115	3,23,361	0.1	2.5	2.6	18

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis and those of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

² Excludes 7,95,246 Students of ages under 15 years—6,74,690 in the age group 5—9 and 1,20,556 in the age group 10—14 who have been at the time of Census, as shown in table 28, attending School/Maktab but were not reported as having Passed at least Grade I to be classed as "Educated".

TABLE 34—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ (MUSLIMS) BY AGE GROUP—RURAL

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex			Total Population ¹	Educated Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population in Age-Sex Group			
				Attending ³	Left	Total Educated	Attending	Left	Total Educated	
East Pakistan										
19	All Ages	Both Sexes	3,15,24,168	16,15,962 ³	32,09,458	48,25,420	5.1	10.2	15.3	19
20	(5 & ove.)	Male	1,64,09,848	12,39,494	25,15,008	37,54,502	7.6	15.3	22.9	20
21		Female	1,51,14,320	3,76,468	6,94,450	10,70,918	2.5	4.6	7.1	21
22	5—9	Both Sexes	74,48,828	6,49,746	1,34,671	7,84,417	8.7	1.8	10.5	22
23		Male	38,11,843	4,32,525	86,105	5,18,630	11.3	2.3	13.6	23
24		Female	36,36,985	2,17,221	48,566	2,65,787	6.0	1.3	7.3	24
25	10—14	Both Sexes	34,51,826	6,20,219	2,89,408	9,09,627	18.0	8.4	26.4	25
26		Male	19,51,082	4,88,348	1,67,256	6,55,604	25.0	8.6	33.6	26
27		Female	15,00,744	1,31,871	1,22,152	2,54,023	8.8	8.1	16.9	27
28	15—19	Both Sexes	29,62,923	2,13,804	3,87,287	6,01,091	7.2	13.1	20.3	28
29		Male	14,29,052	1,99,234	2,43,862	4,43,096	13.9	17.1	31.0	29
30		Female	15,33,871	14,570	1,43,425	1,57,995	0.9	9.4	10.3	30
31	20—24	Both Sexes	28,73,271	70,285	4,30,087	5,00,372	2.4	15.0	17.4	31
32		Male	13,32,915	64,614	3,09,447	3,74,061	4.8	23.2	28.0	32
33		Female	15,40,356	5,671	1,20,640	1,26,311	0.4	7.8	8.2	33
34	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,47,87,320	61,908	19,68,005	20,29,913	0.4	13.3	13.7	34
35		Male	78,84,956	54,773	17,08,338	17,63,111	0.7	21.7	22.4	35
36		Female	69,02,364	7,135	2,59,667	2,66,802	0.1	3.8	3.9	36

³ Excludes 3,62,355 Students of age under 15 years—3,10,247 in the age group 5—9 and 52,108 in the age group 10—14 who have been at the time of Census, as shown in table 28, attending School/Maktab but were not reported as having passed at least Grade I to be classed as "Educated".

TABLE 34—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ (MUSLIMS) BY AGE GROUP—RURAL

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex			Total Population	Educated Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population in Age-Sex Group			
				Attending ⁴	Left	Total Educated Persons	Attending	Left	Total Educated	
West Pakistan										
37	All Ages	Both Sexes	2,41,09,668	7,55,262	15,48,498	23,03,760	3.1	6.4	9.5	37
38	(5 & over)	Male	1,28,78,018	6,80,057	13,90,167	20,70,224	5.3	10.8	16.1	38
39		Female	1,12,31,650	75,205	1,58,331	2,33,536	0.7	1.4	2.1	39
40	5—9	Both Sexes	48,79,822	2,24,473	30,127	2,54,600	4.6	0.6	5.2	40
41		Male	26,12,136	1,95,128	25,639	2,20,767	7.5	1.0	8.5	41
42		Female	22,67,686	29,345	4,488	33,833	1.3	0.2	1.5	42
43	10—14	Both Sexes	27,00,388	3,91,259	1,55,269	5,46,528	14.5	5.8	20.3	43
44		Male	14,98,006	3,51,490	1,26,089	4,77,579	23.5	8.4	31.9	44
45		Female	12,02,382	39,769	29,180	68,949	3.3	2.4	5.7	45
46	15—19	Both Sexes	24,92,842	1,34,908	3,14,920	4,49,828	5.4	12.6	18.0	46
47		Male	13,34,699	1,29,130	2,74,358	4,03,488	9.7	20.6	30.3	47
48		Female	11,58,143	5,778	40,562	46,340	0.5	3.5	4.0	48
49	20—24	Both Sexes	21,11,927	2,983	2,77,078	2,80,061	0.1	13.1	13.2	49
50		Male	10,71,863	2,781	2,49,425	2,52,206	0.3	23.3	23.6	50
51		Female	10,40,064	202	27,653	27,855	—	2.7	2.7	51
52	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,19,24,689	1,639	7,71,104	7,72,743	—	6.5	6.5	52
53		Male	63,61,314	1,528	7,14,656	7,16,184	—	11.2	11.2	53
54		Female	55,63,375	111	56,448	56,559	—	1.0	1.0	54

⁴ Excludes 4,32,891 Students of ages under 15 years—3,64,443 in the age group 5—9 and 68,448 in the age group 10—14 who have been at the time of Census, as shown in table 28, attending School/Maktab but were not reported as having passed at least Grade I to be classed as "Educated".

TABLE 35—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)

(Includes Students Attending Educational Institutions at the time of Census as well as Persons who have left School/College)

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex	Population ¹	Illiterate	Literate		Highest Grade Passed in							
			Without formal education	Educated	I	II	III	IV	V			
PAKISTAN												
1	All Ages	Both Sexes	7,45,60,653	6,02,24,844	20,25,171	1,23,10,638	12,50,019	17,43,931	18,79,950	18,95,916	14,52,017	1
2	(5 & over)	Male	3,96,36,605	2,85,29,959	14,34,892	96,71,754	8,72,118	12,57,762	13,83,705	14,51,682	11,28,711	2
3		Female	3,49,24,048	3,16,94,885	5,90,279	26,38,884	3,77,901	4,86,169	4,96,245	4,44,234	3,23,306	3
4	5—9	Both Sexes	1,60,01,151	1,42,93,583	1,14,129	15,93,439	6,68,080	5,08,910	2,56,905	1,12,706	43,856	4
5		Male	83,24,272	71,65,131	65,124	10,94,017	4,46,593	3,52,698	1,79,797	80,741	32,004	5
6		Female	76,76,879	71,28,452	49,005	4,99,422	2,21,487	1,56,212	77,108	31,965	11,852	6
7	10—14	Both Sexes	84,55,346	58,58,647	1,69,449	24,27,250	2,36,166	4,32,873	4,93,904	4,72,058	3,66,456	7
8		Male	47,07,946	28,38,901	92,811	17,76,234	1,65,086	3,00,368	3,47,295	3,48,035	2,75,383	8
9		Female	37,47,400	30,19,746	76,638	6,51,016	71,080	1,32,505	1,46,609	1,24,023	91,073	9
10	15—19	Both Sexes	74,38,928	54,08,692	2,16,274	18,13,962	61,437	1,36,073	1,99,259	2,55,980	2,70,974	10
11		Male	38,38,433	23,37,355	1,21,880	13,79,198	40,021	87,613	1,28,012	1,76,435	1,97,979	11
12		Female	36,00,495	30,71,337	94,394	4,34,764	21,416	48,460	71,247	79,545	72,995	12
13	20—24	Both Sexes	68,96,425	52,09,669	2,32,198	14,54,558	48,206	1,16,611	1,69,866	2,04,040	1,75,951	13
14		Male	34,59,393	21,75,209	1,47,870	11,36,314	31,842	76,824	1,12,260	1,42,588	1,29,470	14
15		Female	34,37,032	30,34,460	84,328	3,18,244	16,364	39,787	57,606	61,452	46,481	15
16	25 & over	Both Sexes	3,57,68,803	2,94,54,253	12,93,121	50,21,429	2,36,130	5,49,464	7,59,916	8,51,132	5,94,780	16
17		Male	1,93,06,561	1,40,13,363	10,07,207	42,85,991	1,88,576	4,40,259	6,16,241	7,03,883	4,93,875	17
18		Female	1,64,62,242	1,54,40,890	2,85,914	7,35,438	47,554	1,09,205	1,43,675	1,47,249	1,00,905	18
East Pakistan												
19	All Ages	Both Sexes	4,15,75,999	3,26,20,498	14,50,915	75,04,586	10,54,199	13,55,797	14,10,255	11,38,081	7,29,657	19
20	(5 & over)	Male	2,17,69,079	1,49,23,019	10,85,198	57,60,862	7,27,465	9,64,484	10,19,172	8,38,370	5,66,966	20
21		Female	1,98,06,920	1,76,97,479	3,65,717	17,43,724	3,26,734	3,91,313	3,91,083	2,99,711	1,62,691	21
22	5—9	Both Sexes	95,29,436	83,23,310	95,744	11,10,382	5,44,836	3,37,149	1,50,080	57,044	18,291	22
23		Male	48,68,687	40,86,476	55,022	7,27,189	3,55,238	2,20,380	97,804	38,380	13,203	23
24		Female	46,60,749	42,36,834	40,722	3,83,193	1,89,598	1,16,769	52,276	18,664	5,088	24
25	10—14	Both Sexes	46,46,884	31,22,086	1,26,166	13,98,632	1,91,449	3,14,350	3,18,469	2,45,805	1,63,406	25
26		Male	26,10,351	15,53,726	71,856	9,84,769	1,32,989	2,15,747	2,13,646	1,70,420	1,18,060	26
27		Female	20,36,533	15,68,360	54,310	4,13,863	58,460	98,603	1,04,823	75,385	45,346	27
28	15—19	Both Sexes	39,05,471	28,24,399	1,45,583	9,35,489	52,017	1,13,622	1,53,662	1,49,555	1,24,347	28
29		Male	19,22,017	11,56,748	86,737	6,78,532	32,761	71,205	94,178	93,594	88,653	29
30		Female	19,83,454	16,67,651	58,846	2,56,957	19,256	42,417	59,484	55,961	35,694	30
31	20—24	Both Sexes	38,13,180	28,46,289	1,60,392	8,06,499	44,016	1,02,179	1,40,211	1,27,709	90,332	31
32		Male	18,24,616	11,11,308	1,09,569	6,03,739	28,655	66,324	89,841	82,670	65,547	32
33		Female	19,88,564	17,34,981	50,823	2,02,760	15,361	35,855	50,370	45,039	24,785	33
34	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,96,81,028	1,55,04,414	9,23,030	32,53,584	2,21,881	4,88,497	6,47,833	5,57,968	3,33,281	34
35		Male	1,05,43,408	70,14,761	7,62,014	27,66,633	1,77,822	3,90,828	5,23,703	4,53,306	2,81,503	35
36		Female	91,37,620	84,89,653	1,61,016	4,86,951	44,059	97,669	1,24,130	1,04,662	51,778	36

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis and those of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 35—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)

(Includes Students Attending Educational Institutions at the time of Census as well as Persons who have left School/College)

Number of Persons

		General or Professional Education								Percentage Educated in the Age Sex Group		
	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Matric	Interme- diate	Degree	Higher Degree	Oriental			
PAKISTAN												
1	9,33,276	6,68,920	8,19,986	6,65,233	7,28,986	1,55,162	82,069	31,470	3,803	16.5	1	
2	7,91,282	5,76,910	7,06,622	6,00,546	6,60,000	1,36,710	73,838	28,387	3,581	24.4	2	
3	1,41,994	92,010	1,13,364	64,687	68,986	18,452	8,231	3,083	222	7.6	3	
4	2,935	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	4	
5	2,140	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	5	
6	795	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	6	
7	2,07,786	1,25,045	62,714	23,645	6,531	64	8	—	—	28.7	7	
8	1,66,511	1,00,780	49,097	18,643	4,996	38	2	—	—	37.7	8	
9	41,275	24,265	13,617	5,002	1,535	26	6	—	—	17.4	9	
10	1,89,216	1,78,880	1,96,821	1,71,671	1,26,971	22,818	3,162	584	116	24.4	10	
11	1,55,805	1,53,335	1,63,829	1,48,743	1,06,391	18,151	2,350	440	94	35.9	11	
12	33,411	25,545	32,992	22,928	20,580	4,667	812	144	22	12.1	12	
13	1,19,941	1,01,070	1,37,793	1,33,170	1,77,820	47,266	17,855	4,561	408	21.1	13	
14	99,292	87,658	1,15,513	1,21,255	1,59,768	41,182	14,709	3,585	368	32.9	14	
15	20,649	13,412	22,280	11,915	18,052	6,084	3,146	976	40	9.3	15	
16	4,13,398	2,63,878	4,22,658	3,36,747	4,17,664	85,014	61,044	26,325	3,279	14.0	16	
17	3,67,534	2,35,093	3,78,183	3,11,905	3,88,845	77,339	56,777	24,362	3,119	22.2	17	
18	45,864	28,785	44,475	24,842	28,819	7,675	4,267	1,963	160	4.5	18	
East Pakistan												
19	4,91,311	3,20,232	3,02,611	3,65,557	2,47,175	52,792	28,069	7,146	1,704	18.1	19	
20	4,17,364	2,84,033	2,77,259	3,45,088	2,35,458	49,818	26,893	6,812	1,680	26.5	20	
21	73,947	36,199	25,352	20,469	11,717	2,974	1,176	334	24	8.8	21	
22	2,935	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	22	
23	2,140	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.9	23	
24	795	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.2	24	
25	86,060	46,012	22,313	9,204	1,492	64	8	—	—	30.1	25	
26	68,618	37,805	18,503	7,726	1,215	38	2	—	—	37.7	26	
27	17,442	8,207	3,810	1,478	277	26	6	—	—	20.3	27	
28	89,374	72,928	69,291	68,404	35,233	6,279	630	89	58	24.0	28	
29	72,751	64,031	62,065	61,690	31,388	5,536	544	78	58	35.3	29	
30	16,623	8,897	7,226	6,714	3,845	743	86	11	—	13.0	30	
31	62,051	47,037	49,391	67,382	53,429	15,866	5,574	1,070	252	21.2	31	
32	49,715	41,224	44,772	63,258	50,443	14,895	5,191	958	246	33.1	32	
33	12,336	5,813	4,619	4,124	2,986	971	383	112	6	10.2	33	
34	2,50,891	1,54,208	1,61,616	2,20,567	1,57,021	30,583	21,857	5,987	1,394	16.5	34	
35	2,24,140	1,40,929	1,51,919	2,12,414	1,52,412	29,349	21,156	5,776	1,376	26.2	35	
36	26,751	13,279	9,697	8,153	4,609	1,234	701	211	18	5.3	36	

TABLE 35—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)

(Includes Students Attending Educational Institution at the time of Census as well as Persons who have left School/College)

Number of Persons

Age Group and Sex	Population†	Illiterate	Literate		Highest Grade Passed in							
			Without Formal Education	Educated	I	II	III	IV	V			
West Pakistan												
37	All Ages	Both Sexes	3,29,84,654	2,76,04,346	5,74,256	48,06,052	1,95,820	3,88,134	4,69,595	7,57,835	7,22,360	37
38	(5½ & over)	Male	1,78,67,526	1,36,06,940	3,49,694	39,10,892	1,44,653	2,93,278	3,64,433	6,13,312	5,61,745	38
39		Female	1,51,17,128	1,39,97,406	2,24,562	8,95,160	51,167	94,856	1,05,162	1,44,523	1,60,615	39
40	5—9	Both Sexes	64,71,715	59,70,273	18,385	4,83,057	1,23,244	1,71,761	1,06,825	55,662	25,565	40
41		Male	34,55,585	30,78,655	10,102	3,66,828	91,355	1,32,318	81,993	42,361	18,801	41
42		Female	30,16,130	28,91,618	8,283	1,16,229	31,889	39,443	24,832	13,301	6,764	42
43	10—14	Both Sexes	38,08,462	27,36,561	43,283	10,28,618	44,717	1,18,523	1,75,435	2,26,253	2,03,050	43
44		Male	20,97,595	12,85,175	20,955	7,91,465	32,097	84,621	1,33,649	1,77,615	1,57,323	44
45		Female	17,10,867	14,51,386	22,328	2,37,153	12,620	33,902	41,786	48,638	45,727	45
46	15—19	Both Sexes	35,33,457	25,84,293	70,691	8,78,473	9,420	22,451	45,597	1,06,425	1,46,627	46
47		Male	19,16,416	11,80,607	35,143	7,00,666	7,260	16,408	33,834	82,841	1,09,326	47
48		Female	16,17,041	14,03,686	35,548	1,77,807	2,160	6,043	11,763	23,584	37,301	48
49	20—24	Both Sexes	30,83,245	23,63,380	71,806	6,48,059	4,190	14,432	29,655	76,331	85,619	49
50		Male	16,34,777	10,63,901	38,301	5,32,575	3,187	10,500	22,419	59,918	63,923	50
51		Female	14,48,468	12,99,479	33,505	1,15,484	1,003	3,932	7,236	16,413	21,696	51
52	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,60,87,775	1,39,49,839	3,70,091	17,67,845	14,249	60,967	1,12,083	2,93,164	2,61,499	52
53		Male	87,63,153	69,98,602	2,45,193	15,19,358	10,754	49,431	92,538	2,50,577	2,12,372	53
54		Female	73,24,622	69,51,237	1,24,898	2,48,487	3,495	11,536	19,545	42,587	49,127	54

TABLE 35—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)

(Includes Students Attending Educational Institution at the time of Census as well as Persons who have left School/College)

Number of Persons

General or Professional Education										Percentage educated in the Age- Sex Group	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	Matric	Interme- diate	Degree	Higher Degree	Oriental			
West Pakistan											
37	4,41,965	3,48,688	5,17,375	2,99,676	4,81,811	1,02,370	54,000	24,324	2,099	14.6	37
38	3,73,918	2,92,877	4,29,363	2,55,458	4,24,542	86,892	46,945	21,575	1,901	21.9	38
39	68,047	55,811	88,012	44,218	57,269	15,478	7,055	2,749	198	5.9	39
40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	40
41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.6	41
42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	42
43	1,21,726	79,033	40,401	14,441	5,039	—	—	—	—	27.0	43
44	97,893	62,975	30,594	10,917	3,781	—	—	—	—	37.7	44
45	23,833	16,058	9,807	3,524	1,258	—	—	—	—	13.9	45
46	99,842	1,05,952	1,27,530	1,03,267	91,738	16,539	2,532	495	58	24.9	46
47	83,054	89,304	1,01,764	87,053	75,003	12,615	1,806	362	36	36.6	47
48	16,788	16,648	25,766	16,214	16,735	3,924	726	133	22	11.0	48
49	57,890	54,033	88,402	65,788	1,24,391	31,400	12,281	3,491	156	21.0	49
50	49,577	46,434	70,741	57,997	1,09,325	26,287	9,518	2,627	122	32.6	50
51	8,313	7,599	17,661	7,791	15,066	5,113	2,763	864	34	8.0	51
52	1,62,507	1,09,670	2,61,042	1,16,180	2,60,643	54,431	39,187	20,338	1,885	11.0	52
53	1,43,394	94,164	2,26,264	99,491	2,36,433	47,990	35,621	18,586	1,743	17.3	53
54	19,113	15,506	34,778	16,689	24,210	6,441	3,566	1,752	142	3.4	54

TABLE 36—EDUCATED PERSONS¹ (MUSLIMS) BY HIGHEST GRADE PASSED, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

Age Group and Sex			Number of Persons									
			Population ¹	Illiterate	Literate		Highest Grade Passed					
					Without Formal Education	Educated	I	II	III	IV	V	
PAKISTAN												
1	All Ages	Both Sexes	6,52,57,702	5,33,65,736	16,99,704	1,01,92,262	10,07,473	13,80,620	14,68,546	15,56,578	12,31,891	1
2	(5 & over)	Male	3,48,07,389	2,55,29,111	11,95,668	80,82,610	7,05,346	10,09,767	10,97,914	12,05,548	9,60,059	2
3		Female	3,04,50,313	2,78,36,625	5,04,036	21,09,652	3,02,127	3,70,853	3,70,632	3,51,030	2,71,832	3
4	5—9	Both Sexes	1,40,51,300	1,26,34,317	87,088	13,29,895	5,47,247	4,26,278	2,18,658	97,234	38,421	4
5		Male	73,25,802	63,58,022	47,576	9,20,204	3,66,274	2,99,437	1,54,629	70,093	28,185	5
6		Female	67,25,498	62,76,295	39,512	4,09,691	1,80,973	1,26,841	64,029	27,141	10,236	6
7	10—14	Both Sexes	73,58,542	52,00,071	1,34,368	20,24,103	1,90,670	3,47,631	3,99,949	3,96,536	3,15,523	7
8		Male	41,08,743	25,37,594	74,013	14,97,136	1,34,833	2,42,059	2,85,439	2,95,955	2,39,297	8
9		Female	32,49,799	26,62,477	60,355	5,26,967	55,837	1,05,572	1,14,510	1,00,581	76,226	9
10	15—19	Both Sexes	65,69,319	48,42,579	1,79,440	15,47,300	49,848	1,06,512	1,58,102	2,14,926	2,35,937	10
11		Male	33,96,253	21,07,326	98,593	11,90,334	32,747	69,376	1,05,013	1,51,576	1,73,109	11
12		Female	31,73,066	27,35,253	80,847	3,56,966	17,101	37,136	53,089	63,350	62,828	12
13	20—24	Both Sexes	60,78,699	46,50,408	1,92,660	12,35,631	40,539	90,643	1,27,979	1,67,401	1,50,874	13
14		Male	30,60,727	19,66,335	1,19,144	9,75,248	26,236	59,751	86,739	1,19,109	1,11,086	14
15		Female	30,17,972	26,84,073	73,516	2,60,383	14,303	30,892	41,240	48,292	39,788	15
16	25 & over	Both Sexes	3,11,99,842	2,60,38,361	11,06,148	40,55,333	1,79,169	4,09,556	5,63,858	6,80,481	4,91,136	16
17		Male	1,69,15,864	1,25,59,834	8,56,342	34,99,688	1,45,256	3,39,144	4,66,094	5,68,815	4,08,382	17
18		Female	1,42,83,978	1,34,78,527	2,49,806	5,55,645	33,913	70,412	97,764	1,11,666	82,754	18
East Pakistan												
19	All Ages	Both Sexes	3,32,87,949	2,66,67,523	11,31,320	54,89,106	8,16,161	10,02,170	10,11,399	8,16,128	5,22,985	19
20	(5 & over)	Male	1,74,89,438	1,23,92,427	8,50,345	42,46,666	5,63,730	7,23,556	7,42,631	6,05,745	4,07,911	20
21		Female	1,57,98,511	1,42,75,096	2,80,975	12,42,440	2,52,431	2,78,614	2,68,768	2,10,383	1,15,074	21
22	5—9	Both Sexes	77,72,681	68,46,225	69,018	8,57,438	4,26,665	2,58,204	1,14,123	42,899	13,490	22
23		Male	39,74,989	33,76,391	37,704	5,60,894	2,76,650	1,69,813	74,314	28,674	9,857	23
24		Female	37,97,692	34,69,834	31,314	2,96,544	1,50,015	88,391	39,809	14,225	3,633	24
25	10—14	Both Sexes	36,78,609	25,68,462	91,662	10,18,485	1,46,920	2,32,096	2,29,063	1,75,851	1,16,482	25
26		Male	20,81,223	13,05,700	53,473	7,22,050	1,03,414	1,59,580	1,55,023	1,22,459	84,784	26
27		Female	15,97,386	12,62,762	38,189	2,96,435	43,506	72,516	74,040	53,392	31,698	27
28	15—19	Both Sexes	31,47,348	23,50,849	1,09,443	6,87,056	40,647	84,806	1,13,950	1,11,488	92,253	28
29		Male	15,40,602	9,73,584	63,939	5,03,079	25,639	53,457	72,218	71,128	65,962	29
30		Female	16,06,746	13,77,265	45,504	1,83,977	15,008	31,349	41,732	40,360	26,291	30
31	20—24	Both Sexes	30,89,140	23,67,639	1,21,555	5,99,946	36,455	76,644	99,208	92,838	66,725	31
32		Male	14,74,654	9,41,779	81,368	4,51,507	23,123	49,567	64,961	60,594	48,197	32
33		Female	16,14,486	14,25,860	40,187	1,48,439	13,332	27,077	34,247	32,244	18,528	33
34	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,56,00,171	1,25,34,348	7,39,642	23,26,181	1,65,474	3,50,420	4,55,055	3,93,052	2,34,035	34
35		Male	84,17,970	57,94,973	6,13,861	20,09,136	1,34,904	2,91,139	3,76,115	3,22,890	1,99,111	35
36		Female	71,82,201	67,39,375	1,25,781	3,17,045	30,570	59,281	78,940	70,162	34,924	36

¹ Excluding non-Pakistanis and those of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 36—EDUCATED PERSONS (MUSLIMS) BY HIGHEST GRADE PASSED, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

Number of Persons

in General or Professional Education										Percentage educated in the Age-Sex Group
VI	VII	VIII	IX	Matric	Interme- diate	Degree	Higher Degree	Oriental		
PAKISTAN										
1	7,77,089	5,69,464	7,27,185	5,62,611	6,61,358	1,40,794	75,296	29,814	3,543	15.6
2	6,61,541	4,91,224	6,25,334	5,05,872	5,98,210	1,23,787	67,693	26,947	3,368	23.2
3	1,15,548	78,240	1,01,851	56,739	63,148	17,007	7,603	2,867	175	6.9
4	2,057	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.5
5	1,586	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.6
6	471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.1
7	1,79,753	1,10,434	56,464	21,084	6,012	42	5	—	—	27.5
8	1,44,963	89,151	44,244	16,578	4,587	28	3	—	—	36.4
9	34,790	21,283	12,220	4,506	1,425	14	2	—	—	16.2
10	1,60,411	1,55,586	1,74,284	1,50,637	1,16,343	21,089	2,976	543	106	23.6
11	1,33,242	1,33,674	1,44,544	1,30,468	97,189	16,687	2,215	409	85	35.0
12	27,169	21,912	29,740	20,169	19,154	4,402	761	134	21	11.2
13	1,02,312	88,029	1,23,742	1,15,981	1,63,418	43,226	16,712	4,385	390	20.3
14	85,170	76,519	1,03,423	1,05,439	1,46,781	37,487	13,702	3,447	359	31.9
15	17,142	11,510	20,319	10,542	16,637	5,739	3,010	938	31	8.6
16	3,32,556	2,15,415	3,72,695	2,74,909	3,75,585	76,437	55,603	24,886	3,047	13.0
17	2,96,580	1,91,880	3,33,123	2,53,387	3,49,653	69,585	51,774	23,091	2,924	20.7
18	35,976	23,535	39,572	21,522	25,932	6,852	3,829	1,795	123	3.9
East Pakistan										
19	3,44,278	2,28,814	2,18,957	2,68,979	1,88,223	40,762	22,611	6,034	1,605	16.5
20	2,94,648	2,04,284	2,01,781	2,54,872	1,79,884	38,581	21,688	5,763	1,592	24.3
21	49,630	24,530	17,176	14,107	8,339	2,181	923	271	13	7.9
22	2,057	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.0
23	1,586	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.1
24	471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8
25	60,412	32,813	16,776	6,934	1,091	42	5	—	—	27.7
26	48,726	27,142	14,125	5,879	888	28	2	—	—	34.7
27	11,686	5,671	2,651	1,055	203	14	3	—	—	18.6
28	62,936	51,695	48,956	49,012	25,850	4,818	528	66	51	21.8
29	52,014	45,821	44,225	44,688	23,086	4,260	472	58	51	32.7
30	10,922	5,874	4,731	4,324	2,764	558	56	8	—	11.5
31	45,573	35,072	36,949	51,347	40,951	12,388	4,601	954	241	19.4
32	36,469	30,845	33,604	48,275	38,828	11,650	4,298	859	237	30.6
33	9,104	4,227	3,345	3,072	2,123	738	303	95	4	9.2
34	1,73,300	1,09,234	1,15,276	1,61,686	1,20,331	23,514	17,477	5,014	1,313	14.9
35	1,55,853	1,00,476	1,09,827	1,56,030	1,17,082	22,643	16,916	4,846	1,304	28.9
36	17,447	8,758	6,449	5,656	3,249	871	561	168	9	4.4

TABLE 36—EDUCATED PERSONS (MUSLIMS) BY HIGHEST GRADE PASSED, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

			Number of Persons									
Age Group and Sex			Population	Illiterate	Literate							
					Without Formal Education	Educated	I	II	III		IV	V
West Pakistan												
37	All Ages	Both Sexes	3,19,69,753	2,66,98,213	5,68,384	47,03,156	1,91,312	3,78,450	4,57,147	7,40,450	7,08,906	37
38	(5 & over)	Male	1,73,17,951	1,31,36,684	3,45,323	38,35,944	1,41,616	2,86,211	3,55,283	5,99,803	5,52,148	38
39		Female	1,46,51,802	1,35,61,529	2,23,061	8,67,212	49,696	92,239	1,01,864	1,40,647	1,56,758	39
40	5—9	Both Sexes	62,78,619	57,88,092	18,070	4,72,457	1,20,582	1,68,074	1,04,535	54,335	24,931	40
41		Male	33,50,813	29,81,631	9,872	3,59,310	89,624	1,29,624	80,315	41,419	18,328	41
42		Female	29,27,806	28,06,461	8,198	1,13,147	30,958	38,450	24,220	12,916	6,603	42
43	10—14	Both Sexes	36,79,933	26,31,609	42,706	10,05,618	43,750	1,15,535	1,70,886	2,20,685	1,99,041	43
44		Male	20,27,520	12,31,894	20,540	7,75,086	31,419	82,479	1,30,416	1,73,496	1,54,513	44
45		Female	16,52,413	13,99,715	22,166	2,30,532	12,331	33,056	40,470	47,189	44,528	45
46	15—19	Both Sexes	34,21,971	24,91,730	69,997	8,60,244	9,201	21,706	44,152	1,03,438	1,43,684	46
47		Male	18,55,651	11,33,742	34,654	6,87,255	7,108	15,919	32,795	80,448	1,07,147	47
48		Female	15,66,320	13,57,988	35,343	1,72,989	2,093	5,787	11,357	22,990	36,537	48
49	20—24	Both Sexes	29,89,559	22,82,769	71,105	6,35,685	4,084	13,999	28,771	74,563	84,149	49
50		Male	15,86,073	10,24,556	37,776	5,23,741	3,113	10,184	21,778	58,515	62,889	50
51		Female	14,03,486	12,58,213	33,329	1,11,944	971	3,815	6,993	16,048	21,260	51
52	25 & over	Both Sexes	1,55,99,671	1,35,04,013	3,66,506	17,29,152	13,695	59,136	1,08,803	2,87,429	2,57,101	52
53		Male	84,97,894	67,64,861	2,42,481	14,90,552	10,352	48,005	89,979	2,45,925	2,09,271	53
54		Female	71,01,777	67,39,152	1,24,025	2,38,600	3,343	11,131	18,824	41,504	47,830	54

TABLE 37—HOLDERS¹ OF CERTIFICATES,² DIPLOMAS AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES

Locality and Sex		Holders of Certificates in the field of				
		Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	
PAKISTAN						
1	Both Sexes	1,61,097	23,044	8,999	10,774	1
2	Male	1,45,537	20,697	8,755	10,416	2
3	Female	15,540	2,347	244	358	3
East Pakistan						
4	Both Sexes	36,613	7,919	2,603	2,459	4
5	Male	35,406	7,458	2,567	2,421	5
6	Female	1,207	461	36	38	6
West Pakistan						
7	Both Sexes	1,24,484	15,125	6,396	8,315	7
8	Male	1,10,151	13,239	6,188	7,995	8
9	Female	14,333	1,886	208	320	9

¹ Exclude non-Pakistanis and those of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

² CERTIFICATES include only those awarded by recognised educational institutions to persons who have passed "middle" or 8th class and after at least 6 months full-time instruction in one of the above fields.

TABLE 36—EDUCATED PERSONS (MUSLIMS) BY HIGHEST GRADE PASSED, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

Highest Grade Passed in General or Professional Education										Number of Persons	
VI	VII	VIII	IX	Matric	Int erme- diate	Degree	Higher Degree	Oriental	Percentage Educated in the Age- Sex Group		
West Pakistan											
37	4,32,811	3,40,650	5,08,228	2,93,632	4,73,135	1,00,032	52,685	23,780	1,938	14.7	37
38	3,66,893	2,86,940	4,23,553	2,51,000	4,18,326	85,206	46,005	21,184	1,776	22.2	38
39	65,918	53,710	84,675	42,632	54,809	14,826	6,680	2,596	162	5.9	39
40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	40
41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.7	41
42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	42
43	1,19,341	77,621	39,688	14,150	4,921	—	—	—	—	27.3	43
44	96,237	62,009	30,119	10,699	3,699	—	—	—	—	38.2	44
45	23,104	15,612	9,569	3,451	1,222	—	—	—	—	14.0	45
46	97,475	1,03,891	1,25,328	1,01,625	90,493	16,271	2,448	477	55	25.1	46
47	81,228	87,853	1,00,319	85,780	74,103	12,427	1,743	351	34	37.0	47
48	16,247	16,038	25,009	15,845	16,390	3,844	705	126	21	11.0	48
49	56,739	52,957	86,793	64,634	1,22,467	30,838	12,111	3,431	149	21.3	49
50	48,701	45,674	69,819	57,164	1,07,953	25,837	9,404	2,588	122	33.0	50
51	8,038	7,283	16,974	7,470	14,514	5,001	2,707	843	27	8.0	51
52	1,59,256	1,06,181	2,56,419	1,13,223	2,55,254	52,923	38,126	19,872	1,734	11.1	52
53	1,40,727	91,404	2,23,296	97,357	2,32,571	46,942	34,858	18,245	1,620	17.5	53
54	18,529	14,777	33,123	15,866	22,683	5,981	3,268	1,627	114	3.4	54

TABLE 37—HOLDERS¹ OF CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES

Holders of Diplomas and Professional Degrees in the field of							Number of Persons	
Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	Commerce	Law	Other Professions		
1	38,595	11,999	10,659	3,321	2,569	7,860	5,146	1
2	34,731	10,464	10,389	3,213	2,489	7,785	4,858	2
3	3,865	1,535	270	108	80	75	288	3
4	15,293	4,707	2,260	1,348	956	3,073	1,378	4
5	14,729	4,401	2,228	1,337	921	3,061	1,347	5
6	564	306	32	11	35	12	31	6
7	23,303	7,292	8,399	1,973	1,613	4,787	3,768	7
8	20,002	6,063	8,161	1,876	1,568	4,724	3,511	8
9	3,301	1,229	238	97	45	63	257	9

³ DIPLOMAS and Professional DEGREES include only recognised professional diplomas or Professional Bachelor's, Master's or Doctor's Degrees in one of the Special fields.

TABLE 33—POPULATION¹ BY MOTHER TONGUE AND SEX—PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES—1961

Mother Tongue		Number			Per cent			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
PAKISTAN								
1	TOTAL	9,02,82,674²	4,75,16,890	4,27,65,784	100	52.63	47.37	1
	AUSTRIC FAMILY							
2	Santhali and Khasi	77,392	39,516	37,876	0.09	0.05	0.04	2
	DRAVIDIAN FAMILY							
3	Brahui	3,65,772	1,98,402	1,67,370	0.41	0.22	0.19	3
4	South Indian Languages	1,040	522	518	—	—	—	4
	INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY							
	Dardic Branch							
	Kafirs Tongues							
5	Kashmiri	42,526	26,262	16,264	0.05	0.03	0.02	5
6	Khowar	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	Kohistani	896	490	406	—	—	—	7
	European Branch							
8	English	20,343	10,823	9,520	0.02	0.01	0.01	8
	Indo-Aryan Branch							
9	Assamese	758	469	289	—	—	—	9
10	Bengali	5,00,85,669	2,59,52,083	2,41,33,586	55.48	28.75	26.73	10
11	Gujrati	2,44,335	1,26,918	1,17,417	0.27	0.14	0.13	11
12	Hindi	1,43,585	76,878	66,707	0.16	0.09	0.07	12
13	Marathi	1,503	921	582	—	—	—	13
14	Oriya	13,299	7,124	6,175	0.02	0.01	0.01	14
15	Punjabi	2,61,96,263	1,39,81,137	1,22,15,126	29.02	15.49	13.53	15
16	Rajasthani	1,53,164	82,345	70,819	0.17	0.09	0.08	16
17	Sindhi	49,70,219	27,05,345	22,64,874	5.51	3.00	2.51	17
18	Urdu	32,98,454	18,06,315	14,92,139	3.65	2.00	1.65	18
	Iranian Branch							
19	Baluchi	9,82,648	5,33,490	4,49,158	1.09	0.59	0.50	19
20	Persian	28,082	16,085	11,997	0.03	0.02	0.01	20
21	Pushto	33,43,363	17,90,491	15,52,872	3.70	1.98	1.72	21
	SEMITIC FAMILY							
22	Arabic	3,398	2,128	1,270	—	—	—	22
	TIBETO-CHINESE FAMILY							
23	Arakanese	2,262	1,203	1,059	—	—	—	23
24	Burmese	6,478	3,030	3,448	0.01	0.01	—	24
25	Other Assam-Barman Tongues	1,36,475	68,198	68,277	0.15	0.08	0.07	25
	OTHER LANGUAGES AND							
26	LANGUAGES NOT STATED	1,64,750	86,715	78,035	0.18	0.09	0.09	26

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis.² Excludes 34,37,939 persons of West Pakistan.

TABLE 38—POPULATION¹ BY MOTHER TONGUE AND SEX—PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES—1961

Number of Persons

Mother Tongue	Number			Per cent				
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
East Pakistan								
27	TOTAL	5,08,40,235	2,63,48,843	2,44,91,392	100	51.83	48.17	27
	AUSTRIC FAMILY							
28	Santhali & Khasi	77,392	39,516	37,876	0.15	0.08	0.07	28
	DRAVIDIAN FAMILY							
29	Brahui	215	113	102	—	—	—	29
30	South Indian Languages	1,035	519	516	—	—	—	30
	INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY							
	Dardic Branch							
31	Kafirs Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
32	Kashmiri	47	27	20	—	—	—	32
	European Branch							
33	English	2,812	1,620	1,192	0.01	—	0.01	33
	Indo Aryan Branch							
34	Assamese	758	469	289	—	—	—	34
35	Bangali	5,00,39,988	2,59,19,927	2,41,20,061	98.42	50.98	47.44	35
36	Gujrati	3,624	2,260	1,364	0.01	0.01	—	36
37	Hindi	1,40,845	75,295	65,550	0.28	0.15	0.13	37
38	Marathi	1,427	867	560	—	—	—	38
39	Oriya	13,299	7,124	6,175	0.02	0.01	0.01	39
40	Punjabi	9,677	7,970	1,707	0.02	0.02	—	40
41	Rajasthani	14	8	6	—	—	—	41
42	Sindhi	6,223	3,481	2,742	0.02	0.01	0.01	42
43	Urdu	3,10,628	1,71,660	1,38,968	0.61	0.34	0.27	43
	Iranian Branch							
44	Baluchi	136	98	38	—	—	—	44
45	Persian	1,704	922	782	—	—	—	45
46	Pushto	3,507	2,829	678	0.01	0.01	—	46
	SEMITIC FAMILY							
47	Arabic	64	48	16	—	—	—	47
	TIBETO-CHINESE FAMILY							
48	Arakanese	2,262	1,203	1,059	—	—	—	48
49	Burmese	6,478	3,030	3,448	0.02	0.01	0.01	49
50	Other Assam-Burman Tongues	1,36,475	68,198	68,277	0.27	0.13	0.14	50
	OTHER LANGUAGES AND LANG- UAGES NOT STATED							
51		81,625	41,659	39,966	0.16	0.08	0.08	51

TABLE 38—POPULATION¹ BY MOTHER TONGUE AND SEX—PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES—1961

Number of Persons

Mother Tongue	Number			Per cent			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
West Pakistan							
52 TOTAL	3,94,42,439 ²	2,11,68,047	1,82,74,392	100	53.67	46.33	52
DRAVIDIAN FAMILY							
53 Brahui	3,65,557	1,98,289	1,67,268	0.93	0.50	0.43	53
54 South Indian Languages	5	3	2	—	—	—	54
INDO EUROPEAN FAMILY							
Dardic Branch							
55 Kafirs Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
56 Kashmiri	42,479	26,235	16,244	0.11	0.07	0.04	56
57 Khowar	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
58 Kohistani	896	490	406	—	—	—	58
European Branch							
59 English	17,531	9,203	8,328	0.04	0.02	0.02	59
Indo Aryan Branch							
60 Bangali	45,681	32,156	13,525	0.11	0.08	0.03	60
61 Gujrati	2,40,711	1,24,658	1,16,053	0.61	0.32	0.29	61
62 Hindi	2,740	1,583	1,157	—	—	—	62
63 Marathi	76	54	22	—	—	—	63
64 Punjabi	2,61,86,586	1,39,73,167	1,22,13,419	66.39	35.43	30.96	64
65 Rajasthani	1,53,150	82,337	70,813	0.39	0.21	0.18	65
66 Sindhi	49,63,996	27,01,864	22,62,132	12.59	6.85	5.74	66
67 Urdu	29,87,826	16,34,655	13,53,171	7.58	4.15	3.43	67
Iranian Branch							
68 Baluchi	9,82,512	5,33,392	4,49,120	2.49	1.35	1.14	68
69 Persian	26,378	15,163	11,215	0.07	0.04	0.03	69
70 Pushto	33,39,856	17,87,662	15,52,194	8.47	4.53	3.94	70
SEMITIC FAMILY							
71 Arabic	3,334	2,080	1,254	0.01	0.01	—	71
72 OTHER LANGUAGES AND LANG- UAGES NOT STATED	83,125	45,056	38,069	0.21	0.11	0.10	72

TABLE 39—PERSONS¹ WHO CAN EASILY SPEAK ONE OR MORE OF THE MAIN LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN, 1951—1961

Includes both the Persons who claimed the language as their Mother Tongue (see Table 38) and those who reported it as a Language which they can easily speak. Since many people can speak more than one Language the totals do not agree with the total Population.

Number of Persons

Languages	1961			1951	Per cent of Population			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951		
PAKISTAN								
1	Population ²	4,75,16,890	4,27,65,784	9,02,82,674	7,29,93,118	100	100	1
2	Bengali	2,61,22,958	2,42,54,845	5,03,77,803	4,12,91,989	55.8	56.6	2
3	Punjabi	1,42,76,961	1,23,89,448	2,66,66,409	2,14,57,977	29.5	29.4	3
4	Pushto	19,13,509	16,18,840	35,32,349	28,35,427	3.9	3.9	4
5	Sindhi	30,94,641	25,01,334	55,95,975	43,58,926	6.2	6.0	5
6	Urdu	42,10,341	23,28,540	65,38,881	54,00,027	7.2	7.4	6
7	Baluchi ³	6,38,339	5,03,312	11,41,651	10,75,570	1.3	1.5	7
8	Braui ³	2,56,280	1,96,332	4,52,612	2,18,556	0.5	0.1	8
9	Persian	2,62,616	74,126	3,36,742	2,15,860	0.4	0.3	9
10	Arabic	1,74,379	79,541	2,53,920	59,390	0.3	0.1	10
11	English	10,07,291	2,54,849	12,62,140	13,76,486	1.4	1.9	11
	Hindi*	52,957	44,374	97,331	—	0.2	—	
	Other Assam Burmese*	30,184	29,709	59,893	—	0.1	—	
	South Indian*	1,324	944	2,268	—	—	—	
	Burmese*	5,631	4,209	9,840	—	—	—	
	Santhali & Khasi*	43,981	41,107	85,088	—	0.2	—	
	Kashmiri †	26,241	16,245	42,486	—	0.1	—	
	Rajasthani †	82,623	70,813	1,53,436	—	0.6	—	
	Gujrati †	1,27,082	1,22,282	2,49,364	—	—	—	

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis.

² Excludes 34,37,939 persons of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

³ Baluchi and Brahui have not been considered main languages in East Pakistan.

* Spoken in East Pakistan only.

† Spoken in West Pakistan only.

TABLE 39—PERSONS¹ WHO CAN EASILY SPEAK ONE OR MORE OF THE MAIN LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN, 1951—1961

Includes both the Persons who claimed the language as their Mother Tongue (see Table 38) and those who reported it as a Language which they can easily speak. Since many people can speak more than one Language the totals do not agree with the total Population.

Languages		Number of Persons						
		1961			1951	Per cent of Population		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951	
		East Pakistan³						
12	Population	2,63,48,843	2,44,91,392	5,08,40,235	4,19,32,329	100.0	100.0	12
13	Bengali	2,60,84,857	2,42,37,138	5,03,21,995	4,12,80,220	99.0	98.4	13
14	Punjabi	11,557	2,888	14,445	8,533	—	—	14
15	Pushto	4,406	999	5,405	3,081	—	—	15
16	Sindhi	8,500	3,795	12,295	8,349	—	—	16
17	Urdu	4,82,153	1,97,010	6,79,163	4,63,160	1.3	1.10	17
18	Persian	20,708	1,937	22,645	25,454	—	—	18
19	Arabic	51,197	9,903	61,100	41,218	0.1	0.1	19
20	English	3,68,522	57,734	4,26,256	5,50,206	0.9	1.3	20
		West Pakistan						
21	Population²	2,11,68,047	1,82,74,392	3,94,42,439	3,10,60,789	100	100	21
22	Bengali	38,101	17,707	55,808	11,769	0.1	0.1	22
23	Punjabi	1,42,65,404	1,23,86,560	2,66,51,964	2,14,49,444	67.6	69.1	23
24	Pushto	19,09,103	16,17,841	35,26,944	28,32,346	8.9	9.1	24
25	Sindhi	30,86,141	24,97,539	55,83,680	43,45,938	14.2	14.0	25
26	Urdu	37,28,188	21,31,530	58,59,718	49,36,867	14.9	15.9	26
27	Baluchi ³	6,38,339	5,03,312	11,41,651	10,75,570	2.9	3.5	27
28	Brahui ³	2,56,280	1,96,332	4,52,612	41,755	1.2	0.1	28
29	Persian	2,41,908	72,189	3,14,097	1,90,406	0.8	0.6	29
30	Arabic	1,23,182	69,638	1,92,820	18,172	0.5	0.1	30
31	English	6,38,769	1,97,115	8,35,884	8,26,280	2.1	2.7	31

TABLE 40—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY—1951, 1961

Number of persons¹ able to read and write is shown in ordinary types; those able to read with understanding but not write are in *italics*.

In 1951 Census ability to read did not specify ability to read with understanding as it did in 1961 Census. The number shown as able to read under "Arabic" is for persons who claimed to be able to read the language and does not include all the persons who were able to read Arabic in the Holy QURAN only.

Languages		Number of Persons						
		PAKISTAN		East Pakistan		West Pakistan ²		
		1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	Bengali	80,98,500	59,48,120	80,77,224	59,44,866	12,276	3,254	1
2		<i>6,56,797</i>	<i>17,17,435</i>	<i>6,55,421</i>	<i>17,15,864</i>	<i>1,376</i>	<i>1,571</i>	2
3	Punjabi	70,716	53,874	9,734	2,193	60,982	51,681	3
4		<i>9,480</i>	<i>46,650</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>8,905</i>	<i>46,125</i>	4
5	Pushto	61,056	20,829	2,926	1,197	58,130	19,632	5
6		<i>4,503</i>	<i>6,510</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>4,259</i>	<i>6,040</i>	6
7	Sindhi	5,67,752	3,16,917	5,353	812	5,62,399	3,16,105	7
8		<i>13,625</i>	<i>45,482</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>13,290</i>	<i>45,192</i>	8
9	Urdu	45,57,569	23,51,697	4,48,672	3,08,301	41,08,897	20,43,396	9
10		<i>5,22,682</i>	<i>4,23,650</i>	<i>22,633</i>	<i>1,72,814</i>	<i>5,00,049</i>	<i>2,50,836</i>	10
11	Baluchi	14,466	2,104	4,993	263	9,473	1,841	11
12		<i>846</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>791</i>	<i>255</i>	12
13	Persian	3,39,926	2,07,358	36,997	45,907	3,02,929	1,61,451	13
14		<i>22,685</i>	<i>41,783</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>21,000</i>	<i>22,040</i>	<i>20,783</i>	14
15	Arabic	4,21,926	1,71,108	2,63,017	1,42,739	1,58,909	28,369	15
16		<i>3,44,309</i>	<i>1,95,635</i>	<i>38,396</i>	<i>1,48,788</i>	<i>3,05,913</i>	<i>46,847</i>	16
17	English	24,03,099	19,51,428	14,07,087	13,21,868	9,96,012	6,29,560	17
18		<i>49,198</i>	<i>4,52,121</i>	<i>16,829</i>	<i>3,88,053</i>	<i>32,369</i>	<i>64,068</i>	18

¹ Excludes non-Pakistanis and those of Frontier Regions of West Pakistan.

² In West Pakistan there were 3,652 Persons who could read and write and 486 Persons who could read with understanding in Brahui in 1961.

PART—V

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER—6

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

6.1 BASIC CONCEPTS

In the 1961 Census of Pakistan all persons aged 0—9 years are classed as dependent. Persons aged 10 years and over are classified as (1) "Working" (2) "Looking for work" (3) "Neither working nor looking for work." The first two categories constitute "Economically Active Population" or the Labour Force. In the 1951-Census, however, all persons aged 12 years and over" were asked, "Are you usually self supporting or partly self-supporting or are you seeking work"? Those giving an affirmative answer to either of those questions were subsequently classified as economically active or otherwise.

Thus the basic concept of classifying persons as "economically active" or "inactive" is the same in both the censuses. But as would be obvious from the description of the question asked in the 1961-Census discussed in paragraph 6.3 that the procedure for collection of data followed in the 1961-Census provided a much clear idea of the desired information, both to the enumerators and the respondents.

A marked deviation from the 1951-Census is in the age limitation at which persons were classed as "economically active" or "inactive". As stated above, in the 1951-Census all persons reported as aged "under 12 years" were eliminated from the scope of labour force question, and they were thus classed as "dependents". Subsequently, however, an analysis of 1951 age data showed that there had been a heaping at the age group 10-11 and this heaping was at the cost of the next higher age group 12 to 14. It was, therefore, apprehended that probably some of the children aged "12 years and over" who were working and actually formed part of the labour force were excluded from it due to the age group elimination. Hence in order to obviate a similar occurrence in the 1961-Census persons in the age group 10 to 11 were also included in the scope of question regarding economic activity. But to facilitate comparison with the 1951-Census data and to cater for the needs of the Department of Manpower and Employment who require the data strictly for persons aged 12 years and over, the labour force slab aged 10 to 11 has all along been shown distinctly by giving details for persons aged 12 years and over.

Another significant difference from the 1951 practice was in the adoption of reference period. In a predominantly agricultural economy, the reference period has some significance only for the Non-Agricultural workers and to some extent for non-land owning agricultural labourers. In the 1951-Census, the occupation question was split up into two parts *viz.*, (1) usual main occupation and (2) occupation in January 1951 *i.e.* the month preceding the date of enumeration which was then conducted in February, 1951. For the Non-agricultural workers the classification was done on the basis of occupation in January, 1951. If a person reported as unemployed throughout the month of January, 1951, he was regarded as such. In the 1961-Census there was no reference period for the Agricultural workers, as was the case in 1951 but for persons reporting non-agricultural occupation this question was asked with reference to the "last week" preceding the enumerator's visit. Thus the 1951-Census provided for a month's reference period while the 1961-Census referred to a week's period.

6.2 SCOPE OF DATA, CONCEPT AND DEFINITIONS GOVERNING DETAILED CLASSIFICATIONS

The scope of this chapter is the discussion of the data classifying population into broad categories of economic status as Civilian Labour Force ("working", "not working but looking for work"), persons not in the Civilian Labour Force and the Dependents as given in tables 41 of this volume, as also the detailed classifications of the Agricultural Labour Force, which constitutes the major segment of the working population. The basis and the method of classification of this group has been discussed in paragraph 6.4.

The detailed classification of the Non-Agricultural Labour Force according to the broad and detailed groups of "Occupation, Industry and Service" cross-classified by Status, Educational level and age will be given in volumes 4, 5 and 6 on economic characteristics which are in the course of preparation when this volume is going to the press. Nevertheless, it may be of interest to describe the concepts and definitions governing the detailed classifications in the said volumes, so that an idea may be had about the basis of detailed classifications of the occupational data on the one hand and on the other hand those volumes may be envisioned and

introduced in broad details through this main All-Pakistan Volume. In the 1961-Census of Pakistan, as in 1951, the working members of the population have been classified according to the three concepts of "Occupation", "Industry" and "Work Status". The "Occupation" of any person is the kind of work he performed. The nature of the business or service in which the work is done is classified separately as "Industry". A clerk, for example, may be employed in a Government Office, a Mercantile Office, a Bank, a Retail Shop, or in any of several sectors of the country's economy; but his occupation is still that of a clerk. In view of the rather narrow meaning generally attached to the word "Industry", however, the term "Economic Group" is used; associated groups being built up into "Economic Divisions" such as Agriculture, Manufacturing, Domestic Service, etc. "Status" of a person denotes his relationship to other workers in the same organization according to whether he is an Employer, one of the Employees, or working alone on his own account. A further status classification known as "Unpaid Family Help" is used to describe persons who contribute their work in the family farm or business enterprise without receiving independent remuneration in cash or kind. A four digits code which attempted to classify the occupations of the Civilian Labour Force of Pakistan was prepared for use during the 1951-Census of Pakistan. The first digit was assigned to main group, the second digit to sub-groups and the third and fourth digits to specific occupations.

The whole position of occupational classification was again reviewed before the 1961-Census, a careful comparison being made of the occupational codes used in recent Censuses of U.S.A., Canada, U.K., Malaya and Pakistan.

After thorough investigation it was decided that occupation reported in the 1961-Census of Pakistan should be classified in three digits. The occupational code used in 1961 is based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations issued by the International Labour Office with modifications reflecting Malayan and Canadian practice and, of course, classification of the code used in the 1951-Census of Pakistan. The Canadian code was particularly useful because of its comprehensive covering of services, occupations, and of those involved in construction work.

Since code numbers identical with those of the Canadian classification were used for "Manufacturing" and "Mechanical Occupations" and for "Construction works," it was possible for Census Office to use the extremely good indexes provided by the Canadian Census. These proved a great help in coding difficult descriptions.

The Classification of Industries was also based on Canadian Classification except, (a) Agricultural, which was entirely recast and (b) five special new classes was required to meet Pakistan's needs.

6.3 COLLECTION OF DATA

The data regarding economic activity was collected from all persons aged 10 years and over. Information was obtained in response to questions No. 15 to 21 of the Standard Pakistan Individual Schedule.

Question No. 15:—“Are you working for profit or to earn wages or salary or do you help any member of your family on the farm etc.”?

Three alternate answers had been provided on the schedule and enumerators were required to put a circle round one of the numbers 1, 2 or 3.

If the answer to the above question was "Yes", then enumerators were required to put a circle round 1 under "working". Persons, who were helping any member of their family in his trade or profession even if they were not paid in cash or kind for such work, were classified as "working".

If the answer to the above question was "No" then enumerators were required to ask further whether the person was "looking for work", or not. In case the respondent was looking for work, the circle was to be put around 2. In case the respondent was not looking for work, the circle was to be put around 3, which denotes "inactive" in terms of the Labour Force concept.

For East Pakistan, the schedule had a fourth box with this question for "Housewives" also. This was done due to the strong objection of female groups against having them termed as "inactive". It was, however, not considered necessary to make the relevant changes in case of West Pakistan. There is no difference in tabulations, however.

Students and housewives doing household duties only were treated as "inactive". This group has also included persons not working and living on rent or pensions only. Beggars and prostitutes were also classed as "inactive".

No specific period of reference was provided for agricultural workers but for non-agricultural workers a question regarding "working" or "not working but looking for work" was put with specific reference to "during the last week".

Question, No. 16 to 20 were asked to those persons who were "working" or "looking for work". For the "inactive", questions 16 to 20 were omitted and details regarding them were recorded under question No. 21.

Question No. 16—"What is your main occupation? or What kind of work do you do"?

In answer to this question the enumerators were required to circle round the letter "T" if the respondent was a "tiller" of the soil, otherwise the name of the occupation was required to be written in the space provided. A "tiller" of the soil was defined as the person who himself works on the land or gets it cultivated under his direct personal supervision.

In case of any other occupation, the enumerators had been specifically instructed to record it in such a way that it would provide an adequate description of the work that the person concerned was doing or, if not working, was looking for. In case the person was looking for work for the first time, "None Yet" was required to be entered. The enumerators were provided a short list of occupations giving the indication of the details required. Appropriate description of work was required to be entered irrespective of educational, professional or technical qualifications achieved by a person. Use of vague, incomplete and ambiguous descriptions such as "service", "labourer", "salesman", "factory worker", etc., were specifically discouraged. The Enumerator's Booklet listed twelve such generic titles which would not be acceptable and indicated what detail should be given to make each one explicit.

Question No. 17 was put to those persons for whom "T" in question 16 was not circled *i.e.*, for all persons who did not claim to be tillers of the soil. For these persons the appropriate name and type of industry, business or service was to be entered. The entry was to be made only if the person was working or, if not working, had previously worked or was presently looking for work. In the case of persons looking for work for the first time, "X" was required to be recorded against the question. The work "industry" in this question referred to the activity of the firm, establishment or department in which the person is employed or to the kind of business the person operates.

Question No. 18 was asked of those persons only who claimed to be tillers of the soil and thus "T" in question 16 had been circled. There were four parts of this question.

- (1) Do you own all or part of the land you till?
- (2) Do you pay rent in cash or kind for all or part of the land you till?
- (3) Are you an unpaid family help?
- (4) Are you an agricultural labourer working for others for wages in cash or kind?

The enumerators were required to put circle round 1,2,3 or 4 if the answer was "yes" to any of these questions. A person could have one or more numbers circled if, for example, he owned some land, had some more land on rent, and also worked as paid labourer in his spare time. In East Pakistan another box was provided for "share-cropper".

Question No. 19 was put to persons for whom "T" in question 16 had not been circled and concerned the status of the enumerated person in business, trade, industry or service. This question had four parts:—

- (i) In your main occupation do you employ others?

The enumerators were required to circle round "1" under "Employer" if the answer was "Yes".

- or (ii) Are you an employee? In case of "Yes" a circle was to be put round "2" under "Employee"
- or (iii) Are you an independent worker? In case of "yes", the circle was required to be put round "3" under "Independent worker".
- or (iv) Are you an unpaid family help? In case of "Yes", "4" under "Unpaid family help" was required to be circled.

Every non-agriculturist who was economically active was classified under one of the above categories. It was made clear that a person was not to be classified as "Employer" merely because he employed domestic servants although those servants themselves were to be classified as "employees." Similarly, manager of a firm, was not to be called an employer even though he could hire and fire personnel for the firm since the manager himself was an "employee" of the firm. "Independent Workers" were all those persons who worked independently without employing anybody and without working for any one for wages or salaries. A member of the family who assisted directly in the trade or business of another member but received no separate payment in cash or kind was classified as "unpaid family help."

Question No. 20 was concerned with the subsidiary means of livelihood of the enumerated person. If the person did not have a subsidiary livelihood, "X" was required to be put against the question. In case of a subsidiary occupation, the name of the occupation was required to be entered elaborately.

Obviously a person would have a subsidiary occupation only if a main occupation had been given earlier. A subsidiary means of livelihood could either be a secondary source of income pursued throughout the whole year or an alternative occupation adopted at times when the main occupation could not be followed.

In rural areas, the subsidiary occupation (if any) of the cultivator could be one of such agricultural occupations as poultry raising, bee keeping, etc., or a cottage industry, service on roads, or in militia, etc. Cottage industries, were required to be recorded as "Home Pottery making", "Home mat making", etc., so as to distinguish from similar regular occupations.

Question No. 21 was asked to get details regarding "inactive", *i.e.*, only from those for whom circle had been put around "3" in question No. 15. There were four parts of this question as below and the enumerators were required to circle the appropriate number:

- (1) Housewife performing household duties only. (In West Pakistan only. In East Pakistan this information was obtained under question 15).
- (2) Rent receivers, pensioners, etc.
- (3) Inmates of prisons, asylums, etc., or beggars.
- (4) Dependents and others.

More than one of the numbers in this question could be circled, but a multiple classification of the same person under more than one category was not attempted at the sorting stage.

6.4 METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION

The data discussed in this chapter is that classified manually in the Hand Sorting Centres and then compiled at the Compilation Offices at Lahore and Dacca. The procedure for sorting was undertaken on the following broad lines:—

- (1) Persons under 10 years were classed dependents and hence were not included in these sorts.

- (2) The three categories returned under question 15, viz, (a) "working" (b) "Not working but looking for work" (c) "Neither working nor looking for work" were then classified separating at the same time those working as "tillers" and "non-tillers" as returned under question No. 16. Women doing household work were separated in East Pakistan on the basis of answers to question 15 and those in West Pakistan on the basis of answer to question 20. Other persons reported as neither working nor looking for work were classified as:

- (i) Women doing household work (as above).
- (ii) Pensioners and Rent receivers.
- (iii) Inmates of prisons and Asylums etc.
- (iv) Dependents.

- (3) Those persons in the Civilian Labour Force who reported as "working" or "looking for work" as non-cultivators were either classified as agricultural or non-agricultural on the basis of answer to question No. 16 on occupation. Following occupations were also classed as agricultural:-

- (i) Orchard and Nursery workers.
- (ii) Malies.
- (iii) Market Gardeners.
- (iv) Tea-Garden Labourers.
- (v) Dairy Farmers and Poultry keepers.
- (vi) Herdsmen and Animal Breeders.
- (vii) Bee Keepers.
- (viii) Silk-worm Keepers.
- (ix) Other Breeders.
- (x) Drivers of Farm Tractors and Machines.
- (xi) Hunters and Trappers.

For the above three sorts the following age groups were maintained:-

10—11 years	25—34 years
12—14 years	35—44 years
15—19 years	45—54 years
20—24 years	55—59 years
	60 years and over

Tables 41 to 51 are the compilations from these sorts omitting the cross-classification by age, for reasons explained in paragraph 6.10 (last sub-para).

Schedules of persons classified as Non-Agricultural Civilian Labour Force were transferred to the Machine Sorting Centres for detailed classification of Occupations and Industries including Business or Service

Groups and their details, as referred to under paragraph 6.2 above, would appear in volumes 4 to 6 regarding economic characteristics.

- (4) Cultivators or tillers of the soil were then classified according to eight status of land tenure providing for the possible cases of tiller having more than one land tenure status. At the same time they were classified in the age groups of 10 years and over and 12 years and over. Their details are given in tables 50 and 51. A further cross-classification provided for the marital status groups and educational levels of the cultivators. But these latter two cross-classifications were not tabulated.
- (5) The non-cultivating Agriculturists separated as per (3) above were classified according to occupations listed there under. Their details are given in tables 46 and 47. They were cross-classified by Marital Status, Educational level and Employment Status as Employers, Employees, Independent workers and Unpaid family help. But these sorts were not tabulated.
- (6) A further sort of all persons of the Agricultural Labour Force was made with a view to classifying them according to subsidiary occupations pursued and their details appear in table 48.

6.5 DATA DISCUSSED

In this part of the volume, as in preceding parts III and IV, the data given in the tables and discussed in the chapter, exclude 34,37,939 persons in the Agencies and the Special & Added areas of West Pakistan, who were partly enumerated on simplified schedules and partly included in the census through estimates. The details of the enumerated segment of this population are given in part VI of volume 3 for West Pakistan. For the purpose of comparison, the 1951 data also exclude the population of Frontier Regions, as in 1961. But due to transfer of certain areas with a population of 1,06,678 persons in 1951 from the Special Areas to the districts of Hazara and Mardan, exclusion of Amb State (as reconstituted with an estimated population of 3,350 persons in 1951) from the district of Hazara and the inclusion of Gwadur with an estimated population of 13,000 persons in 1951 in Mekran District, there is a small factor of non-comparability in the 1951 and 1961 data, as the labour force details for the smaller areas affected by transfers are not available. The details of these areas are given in the Explanatory Notes to the tables in part III of this volume.

6.6 POPULATION BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES

Tables 41 to 51 classify the population aged 10 years and over according to broad categories of Economic Status, separately presenting data for all areas for rural areas, for cities and selected towns and also for Muslims who constitute 88.1 per cent of the total population. As enumerated in 1961-Census, there were, in Pakistan (excluding Frontier Regions), 3,02,05,981 persons in Civilian Labour Force of whom 2,64,43,488 were males and 37,62,493 females. Table 41—A gives the numbers and percentages for each of these categories in total population (Also see Fig 6.1). This shows a labour force participation rate of 33.46 in the total population taking minimum working age as 10 years and that of 32.57 with minimum working age as 12 years. Out of 52.63 males in the total population 29.29 are in the Civilian Labour Force. The corresponding percentage for females being 4.17. The remaining 66.54 of the total population are "Self Supporting Persons not in the Civilian Labour Force" and "Dependents". Of the latter 35.14 per cent are aged under 10 years, and this signifies the need for creation of a large number of new jobs for them in the decades to come. Statement 6.1 gives a comparative study of the labour force participation rates in some of the countries.

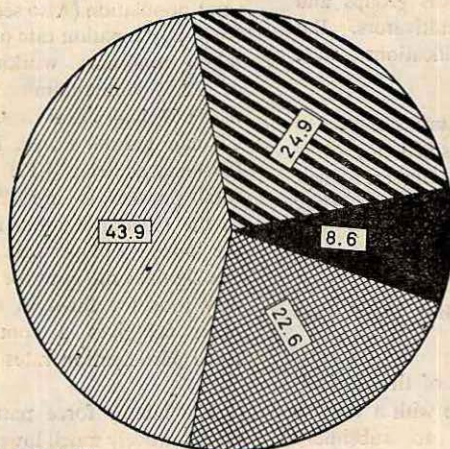
The labour force participation rate in Pakistan is comparatively much lower than that in other countries. This difference is further amplified when viewed in the context of the minimum working ages of 14 years and 15 years in the countries of the West. The difference is, however, not so significant, among the male population as it is among the female population. Quite naturally in the highly industrialized countries a large number of women are employed on skilled and semi-skilled jobs. This condition is not obtaining in Pakistan and a large number of women only work in the households. The low percentage is also partly due to the fact that children under 10 years of age constitute a large proportion in Pakistan showing a high percentage of dependent population. This indicates the huge increase in the labour force in the years to come.

While making this comparative study of the labour force participation rate the following points should be kept in view:-

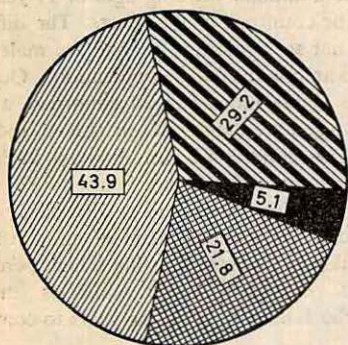
- (a) In a predominantly agricultural economy women and children (10 years of age and over and probably even a little below this age) besides doing normal household duties, help their families in a number of jobs, such as up-keep of cattle specially the milk cattle, making of milk products for household use as well as

POPULATION BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES. 1961 (PERCENTAGES)

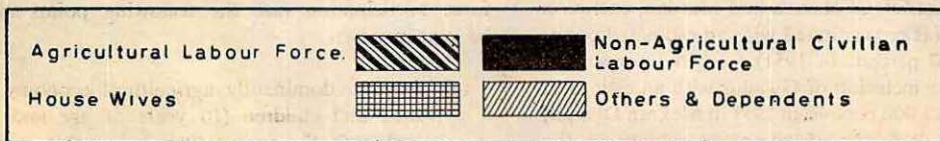
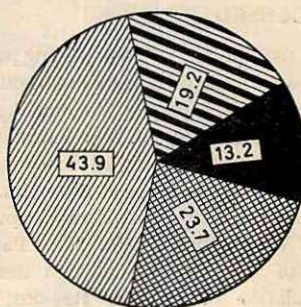
PAKISTAN



EAST PAKISTAN



WEST PAKISTAN



for sale, grain husking and making of gur on small scale in the households. Such workers were to be classified at the enumeration stage as "women doing household work only" or as "dependents". Otherwise it will create an apparent inflation of the labour force figures.

While studying the figures for "women doing household work only" whose number has been separately presented, this aspect should be kept in view, specially in rural areas. It may also be noted that even for such children aged 10 years or over who were reported as working,

STATEMENT 6.1

Participation Rate of Labour Force in some Selected Countries.

Country	Census date	Sex Groups as Per cent of Total Population	Per cent of the Respective sex groups in the Labour Force.	Minimum working age
Pakistan	1-II-61	T .. 100	33.5	(i) 10 years & over
		M .. 53.5	55.7	
		F .. 46.5	8.8	
		T .. 100	32.6	(ii) 12 years & over
		M .. 53.5	54.2	
		F .. 46.5	8.5	
India	1-III-51	T .. 100	39.5	Minimum age has not been established.
		M .. 51.4	54.3	
		F .. 48.6	23.7	
U.S.A.	1-IV-50	T .. 100	39.8	14 years & over
		M .. 49.7	58.2	
		F .. 50.3	21.7	
Brazil	1-VII-50	T .. 100	33.0	10 years & over
		M .. 49.8	56.4	
		F .. 50.2	9.6	
Japan	1-X-47	T .. 100	42.7	14 years & over
		M .. 48.8	54.1	
		F .. 51.2	31.8	
Turkey	22-X-50	T .. 100	60.8	5 years & over
		M .. 50.3	67.3	
		F .. 49.7	54.3	
France	10-V-54	T .. 100	45.6	14 years & over
		M .. 48.0	62.6	
		F .. 52.0	29.9	
U.K.	8-IV-51	T .. 100	46.2	15 years & over
		M .. 48.0	66.6	
		F .. 52.0	27.4	

Source: Table No. 10 of U, N, Demographic Year book-1956.

no precise standard was prescribed. Such children if reported as working were classified as such, irrespective of the number of hours per week they have been working in gainful employment. For example, in the Manpower Sample Survey¹ conducted by the Department of Manpower in the year 1955, wives and children under 12 years of age were treated as part of the labour force if they had been working 15 hours or more a week.

But for obvious reasons it is extremely difficult to get a correct response to this precision, specially, in a country where Census was conducted through honorary enumerators.

- (b) This lack of precision equally applied to persons of all ages and hence a measure of under-employment is not possible. But the low figures for the number of persons "not working but looking for work", apart from their possible under reporting, signify a degree of under-employment when viewed in the light of low per capita income. In the test Census conducted for finalising the schedule a question regarding "working but seeking more work" was included. But this did not prove amenable to a correct response and was hence dropped. The picture presented above when viewed in the light of the fast increasing proportion of population under 10 years, as revealed in the 1961-Census already referred to, would signify the need for a large number of new jobs for future employment and improvements in standards of living.

Table 41—A also classifies the respective provincial population according to the broad categories of economic status. This shows a labour force percentage of 34.31 in East Pakistan of whom 29.12 are males and 5.19 females. The corresponding percentage for West Pakistan are 32.36 in the total population comprising 29.51 males and 2.85 females.

Economic categories in Urban Areas

Table 41—A also shows that out of a total Civilian Labour Force of 33.46% in the total population 4.23 resides in urban areas which constitute 31.13% of the total urban population. Corresponding percentage of Civilian Labour Force in urban areas of East and West Pakistan are 35.76 and 29.86 as

against respective urban population of 5.19% and 24.37% of the total population of the Provinces.

In the urban areas male Civilian Labour Force constitutes 52.84% of the total urban male population and females constitute 3.13%. The corresponding percentages for East Pakistan are 57.54 males and 4.79 females. In West Pakistan these percentages are 51.48 males and 2.71 females of the total population as shown in the Statement 6.2.

Big cities and urban areas are normally expected to show a higher percentage of labour force, because they attract a large number of persons in the Non-Agricultural Labour Force who leave their families at home in smaller towns and rural areas. The age profile for cities prove the latter fact to some extent. Still the percentage of total Civilian Labour Force is not so high in urban areas and cities specially in West Pakistan. This is due to the fact that the urban areas comprise a large section of migrants having normal family structure comprising women and children.

Statement 6.2 above classifies the total population of Pakistan and Provinces according to broad Economic Categories namely, "Civilian Labour Force", "Not in Civilian Labour Force", and "Dependents below 10 years" taking each sex-group as 100. Each of the above categories is further presented by Urban and Rural Areas.

Expressed as percentages, Civilian Labour Force comprised 33.46 per cent of the total population, 55.65 per cent among males and 8.80 per cent among females. By Provinces East Pakistan shows a percentage of 34.31 in the total population, 56.18 of the males and 10.78 of the females. The corresponding figures for West Pakistan are 32.36 per cent in the total population, 54.99% of the male population and 6.14% of the female population.

33.82 per cent of rural population and 31.13 per cent of urban population are included in Pakistan's Civilian Labour Force. East Pakistan shows a higher percentage of Civilian Labour Force in urban (35.76%) population than in rural, whereas in West Pakistan these proportions are reversed, showing higher percentage (33.16%) of Civilian Labour Force in rural population than in urban population (29.86%).

The Statement 6.3 giving the percentage distribution of muslim population by broad economic categories in Civilian Labour Force is worth studying.

1. I. L. O. Report on "Manpower Survey in Pakistan conducted in January—February, 1955, Department of Manpower and Employment, Government of Pakistan (Page 22),

STATEMENT 6.2

Percentage Distribution of Population by Economic Categories (10 years & Over), by Sex
for All, Rural and Urban Areas, Pakistan and Provinces 1961.

Economic Categories	PAKISTAN			EAST PAKISTAN			WEST PAKISTAN		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female

ALL AREAS

Total Population (1)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Civilian Labour Force	33.46	55.65	8.80	34.31	56.18	10.78	32.36	54.99	6.14
Not in Civilian Labour Force 10 years and over	31.41	10.25	54.91	28.72	7.96	51.06	34.86	13.09	60.08
Dependents below 10 years	35.14	34.10	36.29	36.97	35.86	8.16	32.78	31.92	33.78

RURAL AREAS

Total Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Civilian Labour Force	33.82	56.13	9.61	34.23	56.09	11.06	33.16	56.18	7.18
Not in Civilian Labour Force 10 years and over	30.34	8.76	53.76	28.47	7.46	50.73	33.36	10.81	58.81
Dependents below 10 years	35.84	35.11	36.64	37.30	36.45	38.21	33.48	33.01	34.01

URBAN AREAS

Total Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Civilian Labour Force	31.13	52.84	3.13	35.76	57.54	4.79	29.86	51.48	2.71
Not in Civilian Labour Force 10 years and over	38.21	18.97	63.01	33.40	16.00	58.15	39.53	19.83	64.25
Dependents below 10 years	30.66	28.19	33.86	30.84	26.46	37.06	30.61	28.69	33.04

1. Total population includes those persons for which age classification is available in Table 13 of this volume.

STATEMENT 6.3

Muslims by Economic Categories 10 years and over by Sex, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961.

Economic Categories	Both Sexes	Male	Female
PAKISTAN			
Total Muslims	100	100	100
Civilian Labour Force	33.28	55.60	8.32
Not in Civilian Labour Force 10 years & over	31.44	10.20	55.19
Dependents below 10 years	35.28	34.20	36.49
EAST PAKISTAN			
Total Muslims	100	100	100
Civilian Labour Force	34.20	56.16	10.45
Not in Civilian Labour Force 10 years & over	28.20	7.44	50.65
Dependents below 10 years	37.60	36.40	38.90
WEST PAKISTAN			
Total Muslims	100	100	100
Civilian Labour Force	32.29	55.01	5.96
Not in Civilian Labour Force 10 years & over	34.92	13.07	60.23
Dependents below 10 years	32.79	31.92	33.81

6.7 POPULATION "NOT WORKING BUT LOOKING FOR WORK"

Statement 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of Civilian Labour Force (10 years and over) whether working or looking for work, by Sex for All Areas, Rural and Urban areas of Pakistan and Provinces, 1961.

The statement reveals that only 3,06,357 persons or 0.34% of the total population and only 1.01% of the total Civilian Labour Force in Pakistan were classified as "Not working but looking for work", or in other words "unemployed". The percentage of persons not working but looking for work to total Civilian Labour Force is higher in urban areas (2.69) than in rural areas (0.77). By provinces, West Pakistan shows

a greater number (2,21,704) of persons looking for work than those in East Pakistan (84,653). The percentage of such persons to total Civilian Labour Force in East and West Pakistan are 2.25 and 2.83 respectively for urban areas which are higher than those for rural areas (0.38 and 1.42 respectively). Persons seeking work in agricultural occupations have not been classified separately. Moreover, as the reference period did not apply to the Agricultural Labour Force their classification into the category of unemployed would probably be not so precise. However, agriculturists other than cultivators classified according to different categories of herdsmen, animal breeders, etc., also show a residual category of "other agricultural workers". Some of them might probably be the persons seeking work in agricultural occupations.

STATEMENT 6.4

Percentage Distribution of Civilian Labour Force (10 years & Over) by Working and not Working but Looking for Work, by Sex for All, Rural and Urban Areas, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961.

Economic Status	PAKISTAN			EAST PAKISTAN			WEST PAKISTAN		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AREAS									
Civilian Labour Force	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working	98.99	98.87	99.79	99.51	99.44	99.95	98.26	98.15	99.39
Not working but looking for work	1.01	1.13	0.21	0.49	0.56	0.05	1.74	1.85	0.61
RURAL AREAS									
Civilian Labour Force	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working	99.23	99.13	99.82	99.62	99.55	99.96	98.58	98.48	99.47
Not working but looking for work	0.77	0.87	0.18	0.38	0.45	0.04	1.42	1.52	0.53
URBAN AREAS									
Civilian Labour Force	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Working	97.31	97.24	98.99	97.75	97.63	99.72	97.17	97.11	98.65
Not working but looking for work	2.69	2.75	1.01	2.25	2.37	0.28	2.83	2.89	1.35

The number of the unemployed is, however, too small to enable any precise estimation of the extent of unemployment in the country. However, considering that definition did not provide any measure for under-employment, it is not very surprising to note that only a small number of persons were reported as seeking work. Moreover, in the case of Agricultural Labour Force the mere fact of presence on the family farm entitled the person to a "working" status and in case of the Non-Agricultural Labour Force this status was given if the person was employed any time during the week prior to the date of enumeration. The large proportion of persons "looking for work" in urban areas than in rural areas is an indication of urban

employment mostly of educated persons or other types of Non-Agricultural Labour Force.

There were 6,883 females not working but looking for work in West Pakistan and 1,195 in East Pakistan. While this might be taken to show more urge for gainful employment among females of West Pakistan than of East Pakistan. Both numbers are so low as to be inconclusive, if not suspected on the side of under-reporting. It may be recalled in this connection that the returns regarding unemployed persons were also found too low in the 1951 Census and, therefore, in most of the tables these were combined with the residual category of unclassified persons. In table

11—B of Volume I, 1951 Census of Pakistan, 1,31,484 persons in the Agricultural Labour Force have been shown as unemployed. The Provincial break-up being 71,153 and 60,331 for East and West Pakistan respectively. As already stated, the reason probably appears to be the fact that in rural areas unemployed persons and first job seekers usually fall back on the household income or the family farm and do not

regard themselves as unemployed. In the urban areas or in the non-agricultural sector the rapidly growing industries as well as the pace of urbanisation, have created a large number of employment opportunities of some type or the other. However, the figures do not give an idea of the degree of unemployment. The reasons for dropping the idea to collect the data regarding underemployment have already been discussed above.

STATEMENT 6.5

Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Population Not in Civilian Labour Force (10 years & Over) by Economic Status and Sex, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961.

Economic Status		PAKISTAN		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AREAS				
Not in Civilian Labour Force	No.	2,83,53,521	48,68,845	2,34,84,676
	%	100	100	100
Women doing Household work	No.	2,04,28,007	—	2,04,28,007
	%	72.05	—	86.98
Others including dependents aged 10 years & over	No.	79,25,514	48,68,845	30,56,669
	%	27.95	100.00	13.02
RURAL AREAS				
Not in Civilian Labour Force	No.	2,36,71,465	35,59,537	2,01,11,928
	%	100	100	100
Women doing Household work	No.	1,77,93,374	—	1,77,93,374
	%	75.17	—	88.47
Others including dependents aged 10 years & over	No.	58,78,091	35,59,537	23,18,554
	%	24.83	100.00	11.53
URBAN AREAS				
Not in Civilian Labour Force	No.	46,82,056	13,09,308	33,72,748
	%	100	100	100
Women doing Household work	No.	26,34,633	—	26,34,633
	%	56.27	—	78.12
Others including dependents aged 10 years and over	No.	20,47,423	13,09,308	7,38,115
	%	43.73	100.00	21.88

6.8 PERSONS "NOT IN THE CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE"

Out of the total population 31.41 per cent are classed as "Not in the Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over" of whom 72.05 are women doing household work only. The remaining 27.95% both male and female are "other self supporting persons" including Defence services personnel, persons living on pensions and rents, and also dependents 10 years of age and over.

Statement 6.5 analyses the persons "Not in Civilian Labour Force". Taking this category as 100, women doing household work comprise 72.05% in Pakistan 75.93 per cent in East Pakistan and 67.92% in West Pakistan. A higher percentage of women in this category in East Pakistan might probably be due to the fact that they were treated as a separate class under question 15 which was the first question relating to economic status. While in the schedule used in West Pakistan

STATEMENT 6.5

Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Population Not in Civilian Labour Force (10 years & Over) by Economic Status and Sex, Pakistan and Provinces, 1951.

EAST PAKISTAN			WEST PAKISTAN		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AREAS					
1,46,03,606	20,97,920	1,25,05,686	1,37,49,915	27,70,925	1,09,78,990
100	100	100	100	100	100
1,10,88,910	—	1,10,88,910	93,39,097	—	93,39,097
75.93	—	88.67	67.92	—	85.06
35,14,696	20,97,920	14,16,776	44,10,818	27,70,925	16,39,893
24.07	100.00	11.33	32.08	100.00	14.94
RURAL AREAS					
1,37,21,556	18,49,801	1,18,71,755	99,49,909	17,09,736	82,40,173
100	100	100	100	100	100
1,05,80,388	—	1,05,80,388	72,12,986	—	72,12,986
77.11	—	89.12	72.49	—	87.53
31,41,168	18,49,801	12,91,367	27,36,923	17,09,736	10,27,187
22.89	100.00	10.88	27.51	100.00	12.47
URBAN AREAS					
8,82,050	2,48,119	6,33,931	38,00,006	10,61,189	27,38,817
100	100	100	100	100	100
5,08,522	—	5,08,522	21,26,111	—	21,26,111
57.65	—	80.22	55.95	—	77.63
3,73,528	2,48,119	1,25,409	16,73,895	10,61,189	6,12,706
42.35	100.00	19.78	44.05	100.00	22.37

they were first classed as "Neither working nor looking for work" and then subsequently as "women doing household work" or "dependents". It is quite probable that the significance of this difference might have not been clearly understood as in any case "women doing household work only", are also economically dependents. Again the percentage of this category was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. This, too, is due to higher percentage of rural population in East Pakistan bringing its weightage in the Pakistan figures as also due to the women in rural areas taking more active part in household duties and classifying themselves as such.

6.9 AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE

Table 45—A shows that out of 33.46% of the total population in the Civilian Labour Force 24.86% have been classified as Agricultural Labour Force and the remaining 8.60 per cent as Non-Agricultural Labour Force. The method of classification of the labour force into the broad categories has already been discussed under paragraph 6.4. Again in the Agricultural sector 24.14% are cultivators or tillers of the soil and 0.72% pursuing other Agricultural occupations such as orchard and nursery workers, dairy farmers, poultry keepers, tea garden labourers etc. The same statement also shows 3.56% of the total population as female Agricultural Labour Force. A study of these components in the respective Provincial population can also be made from the same statement.

Statement 6.6 analyses the classification taking the total Civilian Labour Force as 100. It reveals that 74.30 per cent of the total Civilian Labour Force in Pakistan is Agricultural, 72.16 per cent being tillers of the soil and the rest 2.14 per cent being agriculturists other than tillers of the soil such as orchard and nursery workers, malis, dairy farmers, poultry keepers, tea garden labourers, etc. Non-Agriculturist of Civilian Labour Force shares 25.70 per cent of the total Civilian Labour Force in Pakistan. Table 46 gives the details of Non-Cultivating Agriculturists.

It further reveals that the male and female percentages in the Agricultural Labour Force are 63.67 and 10.63 respectively. 10.32% of the Civilian Labour Force are female cultivators. The number of females working as Non-Agriculturists is only 1.83% of the Civilian Labour Force. Females are about one sixth of the total non-cultivating Agriculturists of whom more than two third are in East Pakistan. This low figure for women working in this sector should be viewed in the light of the reasons outlined under sub-para (a) and (b) of paragraph 6.6.

Among Provinces, percentages of Agricultural Labour Force to total Civilian Labour Force is much higher in East Pakistan (85.26%) showing greater preponderance of agriculture in East Pakistan. Agriculturists other than tillers of the soil are higher in West Pakistan than those in East Pakistan both numerically and in terms of percentage to total Civilian Labour Force. Non-Agricultural Labour Force in West Pak-

STATEMENT 6.6

Classification of Civilian Labour Force aged 10 Years and over, Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sectors, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961.

(Percentages are based on total Civilian Labour Force of Pakistan and respective Provinces)

Civilian Labour Force by Professions		Both Sexes	Male	Female
PAKISTAN				
Civilian Labour Force	No.	3,02,05,981	2,64,43,488	37,62,493
	%	100	87.54	12.46
Agricultural Labour Force	No.	2,24,41,788	1,92,31,802	32,09,986
	%	74.30	63.67	10.63
Cultivators	No.	2,17,95,425	1,86,77,810	31,17,615
	%	72.16	61.84	10.32
Other Agriculturist	No.	6,46,363	5,53,992	92,371
	%	2.14	1.83	0.31
Non-Agriculturalist	No.	77,64,193	72,11,686	5,52,507
	%	25.70	23.87	1.83

istan is more than double of that number in East Pakistan. The percentage of female Non-Agricultural Labour Force to total female Civilian Labour Force is much higher in West Pakistan (29.55%) than in East Pakistan (8.37%). This is an indication of more industrialised conditions in West Pakistan than in East Pakistan. It is also due to the fact that the Central Government Offices as well as a large number of commercial houses are situated in West Pakistan.

Statement 6.7 analyses the above position taking the respective sex groups as 100. Out of the total males in the Civilian Labour Force 72.73 per cent are in Agricultural pursuits. The respective provincial percentages are 84.12 and 58.24 for East and West Pakistan. Of the female population in the Civilian Labour Force 85.32 per cent is in agricultural pursuits. Percentage of other agriculturists to total Civilian Labour Force by sex is also higher among females (2.46%) than among males (2.10%).

6.10 WORKING POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER AND 12 YEARS AND OVER IN 1961

A discussion of the labour force, or for that matter of any other characteristics cross-classified by ages is subject to the inaccuracies in reporting of ages already discussed under Chapter 3. Yet the presentation provides an idea of the distribution in broad terms with a certain marginal error. However, no attempt has been made to estimate the extent of this error. But it may be pointed out that children aged 10—11 years and those aged 12—14 years are in the following percentages in the total population:-

Age group	Per cent of Total Population.		
	Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
10—11	3.65	3.70	3.59
12—14	5.71	5.44	6.06

This tends to indicate that the age group 10—11 has been slightly under reported partly due to overstatement in the next lower age group 0—9 and, perhaps, partly due to inflation of the age group 12—14. Despite the above short-comings, however, the following analysis would, still, be found of some use.

Table 45—A analyses the Economic Categories of total population of Pakistan and Provinces classified by the age groups, 10 years and over, 10—11 years and 12 years and over. This shows that in Pakistan out of 3.65% of the population in the age group 10—11 years 0.88% are in the Civilian Labour Force and 0.77% are in the Agricultural Labour Force.

Statement 6.8 gives the distribution by Economic Status of Population aged 10 years and over, and 12 years and over and 10—11 years, for Pakistan and Provinces with the respective age group population as 100. The statement shows that in Pakistan 51.58 per cent of the population aged 10 years and over is in the Civilian Labour Force, 38.32 per cent being in Agricultural Labour Force and 13.26 per cent in the Non-Agricultural Labour Force. Among the Provinces, percentage of Civilian Labour Force to the population 10 years and over is higher in East Pakistan (54.43%) than in West Pakistan (48.14%). Percentage of Agricultural Labour Force to population 10 years and over is much higher in East Pakistan (46.41%) than in West Pakistan (28.55%) but the percentage of Non-Agricultural Labour Force to population 10 years and over is much lower in East Pakistan (8.02%) than that in West Pakistan (19.59%).

STATEMENT 6.6

Classification of Civilian Labour Force aged 10 Years and over, Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sectors, Pakistan and Provinces 1961,

(Percentages are based on total Civilian Labour Force of Pakistan and respective Provinces)

Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
EAST PAKISTAN			WEST PAKISTAN		
1,74,42,957	1,48,02,472	26,40,485	1,27,63,024	1,16,41,016	11,22,008
100	84.86	15.14	100	91.21	8.79
1,48,72,004	1,24,52,428	24,19,576	75,69,784	67,79,374	7,90,410
85.26	71.39	13.87	59.31	53.12	6.19
1,46,03,630	1,22,50,491	23,53,139	71,91,795	64,27,319	7,64,476
83.72	70.23	13.49	56.35	50.36	5.99
2,68,374	2,01,937	66,437	3,77,989	3,52,055	25,934
1.54	1.16	.38	2.96	2.76	0.20
25,70,953	23,50,044	2,20,909	51,93,240	48,61,642	3,31,598
14.74	13.47	1.27	40.69	38.09	2.60

STATEMENT 6.7

Percentage Distribution of Civilian Labour Force (10 years and over) by Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Professions, by sex, Pakistan and provinces, 1961.

Civilian labour force by Professions	Both Sexes	Male	Female
PAKISTAN			
Civilian Labour Force	100	100	100
Agricultural Labour Force	74.30	72.73	85.32
Cultivators	72.16	70.63	82.86
Other Agriculturists	2.14	2.10	2.46
Non-Agriculturists	25.70	27.27	14.68
EAST PAKISTAN			
Civilian Labour Force	100	100	100
Agricultural Labour Force	85.26	84.12	91.63
Cultivators	83.72	82.76	89.12
Other Agriculturists	1.54	1.36	2.52
Non-Agriculturists	14.74	15.88	8.37
WEST PAKISTAN			
Civilian Labour Force	100	100	100
Agricultural Labour Force	59.31	58.24	70.45
Cultivators	56.35	55.21	68.14
Other Agriculturists	2.96	3.03	2.31
Non-Agriculturists	40.69	41.76	29.55

STATEMENT 6.8

Population aged 10 years and over and that 12 years and over by Economic Status, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961
(Figures below the numbers denote percentages.)

Economic Status	Aged 10 years & over	Aged 10—11	Aged 12 years & over
PAKISTAN			
Population	5,85,59,502	32,97,110	5,52,62,392
	100	100	100
Civilian Labour Force	3,02,05,981	7,93,234	2,94,12,747
	51.58	24.06	53.22
Agricultural Labour Force	2,24,41,788	6,95,582	2,17,46,206
	38.32	21.10	39.35
Cultivators	2,17,95,425	6,58,193	2,11,37,232
	37.22	19.96	38.25
Other Agriculturists	6,46,363	37,389	6,08,974
	1.10	1.14	1.10
Non-Agricultural Labour Force	77,64,193	97,652	76,66,541
	13.26	2.96	13.87
Others including dependents	2,83,53,521	25,03,876	2,58,49,645
	48.42	5.94	46.78
EAST PAKISTAN			
Population	3,20,46,563	18,81,313	3,01,65,250
	100	100	100
Civilian Labour Force	1,74,42,957	5,84,564	1,68,58,393
	54.43	31.07	55.89
Agricultural Labour Force	1,48,72,004	5,35,508	1,43,36,496
	46.41	28.46	47.53
Cultivators	1,46,03,630	5,18,127	1,40,85,503
	45.57	27.54	46.70
Other Agriculturists	2,68,374	17,381	2,50,993
	0.84	0.92	0.83
Non-Agricultural Labour Force	25,70,953	49,056	25,21,897
	8.02	2.61	8.36
Others including dependents	1,46,03,606	12,96,749	1,33,06,857
	45.57	68.93	44.11
WEST PAKISTAN			
Population	2,65,12,939	14,15,797	2,50,97,142
	100	100	100
Civilian Labour Force	1,27,63,024	2,08,670	1,25,54,354
	48.14	14.74	50.02
Agricultural Labour Force	75,69,784	1,60,074	74,09,710
	28.55	11.31	29.52
Cultivators	71,91,795	1,40,066	70,51,729
	27.12	9.89	28.10
Other Agriculturists	3,77,989	20,008	3,57,981
	1.43	1.42	1.42
Non-Agricultural Labour Force	51,93,240	48,596	51,44,644
	19.59	3.43	20.50
Others including dependents	1,37,49,915	12,07,127	1,25,42,788
	51.86	85.26	49.98

The statement shows that the proportions of different Economic Categories to population 12 years and over are not significantly different from those to population 10 years and over. It also shows that 24.06 per cent of the population aged 10—11 years belongs to Civilian Labour Force in Pakistan, and this shows the desirability of including the age group 10—11 in the coverage of Labour Force in the 1961 Census. This proportion has been largely shared by East Pakistan having 31.07 per cent of its population aged 10—11 years in the Civilian Labour Force. West Pakistan shows 14.74% of its population aged 10—11 years in the Civilian Labour Force.

The table indicating the classification of Civilian Labour Force by age has already been published in Bulletin 5 on Economic Characteristics. The publication of that table has not been repeated in this volume for the reason that the data relating to Non-Agricultural Labour Force included in this table is under mechanical sort in the Machine Sorting Centres. The result of those data will, however, be published in the Volumes 4, 5 and 6 on Economic Characteristics.

6.11 VARIATION OF ECONOMIC CATEGORIES BETWEEN 1951-61

Since the data for Civilian Labour Force for 1951 is available only for population 12 years and over, all

comparisons for 1951 and 1961 data will be for population 12 years and over.

While Pakistan's total population (excluding Frontier Regions of West Pakistan) has increased by 23.69% the population in the Civilian Labour Force has increased by 31.35% over the last ten years. Non-Agricultural Labour Force shows a higher increase (39.65%) than Agricultural Labour Force (28.65%) during the decade as revealed from the Statement 6.9.

The decennial increase of Civilian Labour Force compared to the increase of the respective provincial population is higher in East Pakistan than that in West Pakistan. East Pakistan has shown a considerable decennial increase of 33.79 per cent in her Agricultural Labour Force, West Pakistan has registered an appreciable decennial increase of 55.01% in her Non-Agricultural Labour Force. Non-Agricultural Labour Force in East Pakistan and Agricultural Labour Force in West Pakistan have increased, at a lower rate than the increase of the respective provincial population during the decade. This has affected a relative decrease in the proportion of Non-Agricultural Labour Force in West Pakistan in 1961 as compared to 1951. This is shown in statement 6.9 which sets forth the percentage distribution of population by economic categories in 1951 and 1961 for Pakistan and Provinces.

STATEMENT 6.9

Variation of Population by Economic Categories (12 years and over)
Pakistan and Provinces, between 1951 and 1961.

Economic Categories	Per cent Variation between 1951 and 1961		
	PAKISTAN	EAST PAKISTAN	WEST PAKISTAN
Total Population	23.69	21.24	26.98
Civilian Labour Force	31.35	30.82	32.06
Agricultural Labour Force	28.65	33.79	19.76
Non-Agricultural Labour Force	39.65	16.17	55.01
Others including dependents ¹	20.30	16.99	24.74

¹ Others and dependents include population below 12 years for 1951 and 1961.

Statement 6.10 provides the comparative study of 1951 and 1961 proportions of Civilian Labour Force in the different categories for Pakistan and Provinces. Further, Figures 6.2 and 6.3 present diagrammatically the population of Pakistan and of Provinces separately by Economic Categories showing distribution of Civilian Labour Force 1951 and for 1961 Censuses.

It may, however, be noted that in the 1951 census, due to incorrect reporting of ages, specially in the age group 10-11, which at that Census was wholly treated as comprising dependents, it was estimated¹ that the probable effect of this under-reporting was not

likely to exceed 3 % of the male Labour Force. This means that the actual labour force if corrected for this error was 31.56 per cent of the total population as against 30.68 per cent actually reported. If this presumption is relied upon then the real increase and the proportion of labour force 12 years and over from 1951 to 1961 has been 1.02 % in the total population as against the apparent increase of 1.9 % in this proportion.

6.12 LABOUR FORCE IN URBAN AREAS, 1951 AND 1961.

Table 41—A also shows the percentages of Labour Force categories in Urban population. Of the total urban population, data has been individually tabulated for 16 cities and 16 selected towns. This has been analysed under three size classes in statement 6.11

1. Under title sheet of table 11 in part II of Census of Pakistan 1951, Volume 1.

STATEMENT 6.10

Percentage Distribution of Population by Economic Categories Pakistan and Provinces, 1951-1961

(Civilian labour force for 1961 includes population of 12 years and over in order to provide comparability with 1951)

Economic Categories	PAKISTAN		EAST PAKISTAN		WEST PAKISTAN	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
Total Population	100	100	100	100	100	100
Civilian Labour Force	30.68	32.58	30.73	33.16	30.61	31.83
Agricultural	23.16	24.09	25.55	28.20	19.92	18.79
Non-Agricultural	7.52	8.49	5.18	4.96	10.69	13.04
Others including Dependents ¹	69.32	67.42	69.27	66.84	69.39	68.17

¹Others and dependents include population below 12 years.

STATEMENT 6.11

Urban Population and their Percentages for Cities and selected Towns by Sex, Size of Population and by Main Occupation, 1961.

Size groups	Total Population			Total Civilian Labour Force		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PAKISTAN						
Urban Population ¹	100	57.15	42.85	31.95	30.67	1.28
100,000 or over ²	100	57.41	42.59	32.49	31.27	1.22
50,000 to 99,999 ³	100	55.34	44.66	28.74	27.05	1.69
Less than 50,000 ⁴	100	57.96	42.04	22.27	20.95	1.31
EAST PAKISTAN						
Urban Population	100	61.17	38.83	38.78	36.94	1.84
100,000 or over	100	62.38	37.62	40.66	39.09	1.57
50,000 to 99,999	100	56.24	43.76	31.05	28.15	2.91
Less than 50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
WEST PAKISTAN						
Urban Population	100	56.21	43.79	30.35	29.21	1.14
100,000 or over	100	56.35	43.65	30.74	29.60	1.14
50,000 to 99,999	100	54.96	45.04	22.77	26.59	1.74
Less than 50,000	100	57.96	42.04	22.27	20.95	1.31

1. Includes population for 16 cities and 16 selected towns.
2. Includes all the 16 cities—4 in East Pakistan and 12 in West Pakistan.
3. Includes only 15 selected towns—5 in East Pakistan and 10 in West Pakistan
4. Includes only one selected town in West Pakistan.

STATEMENT 6.11

Urban Population and their Percentages for Cities and selected Towns by Sex, Size of Population and by Main Occupation, 1961.

Agricultural Labour Force			Non-Agricultural Labour Force			Dependents and others ⁵		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female

PAKISTAN

1.74	1.60	0.14	30.21	29.07	1.14	68.05	26.48	41.57
1.18	1.11	0.08	31.30	30.16	1.14	67.51	26.14	41.37
5.59	5.03	0.57	23.14	22.02	1.12	71.26	28.29	42.97
2.09	1.90	0.19	20.18	19.06	1.12	77.73	37.01	40.72

EAST PAKISTAN

3.60	3.09	0.51	35.18	33.85	1.33	61.22	24.23	36.99
1.43	1.21	0.22	39.23	37.88	1.35	59.34	23.29	36.05
12.49	10.81	1.68	18.57	17.34	1.23	68.95	28.09	40.86
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WEST PAKISTAN

1.31	1.26	0.05	29.04	27.95	1.09	69.65	27.01	42.64
1.13	1.09	0.04	29.61	28.52	1.10	69.26	26.75	42.51
2.70	2.60	0.10	25.07	23.99	1.08	72.23	28.37	43.86
2.09	1.90	0.19	20.18	19.06	1.12	77.73	37.01	40.72

5. Includes persons below 10 years in the category "Dependent and Others"

6. Due to rounding off the figures after decimal the sum of the components may slightly vary with the total of percentages.

POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS—1951, 1961 PAKISTAN

STATEMENT III
 Calendar Year

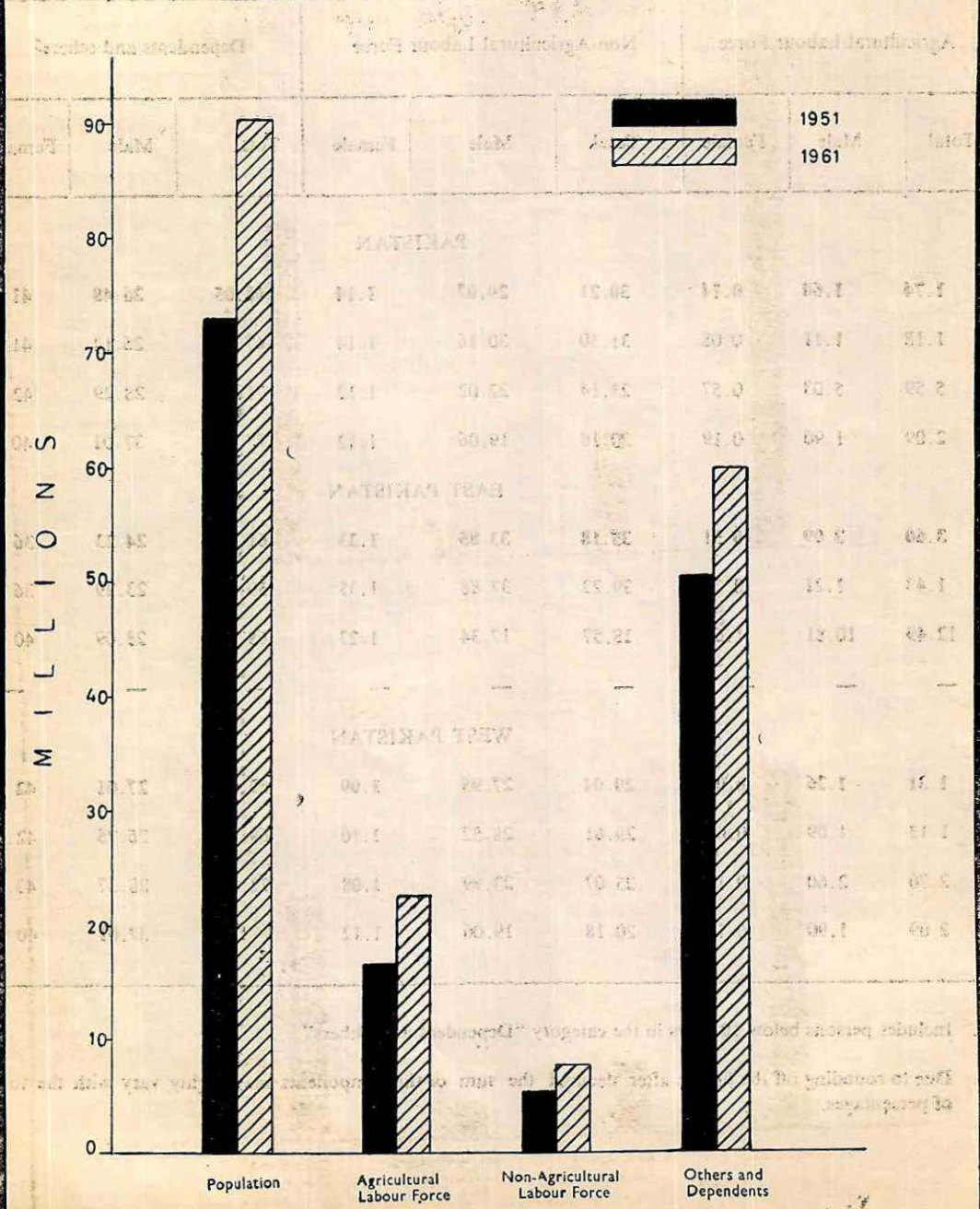
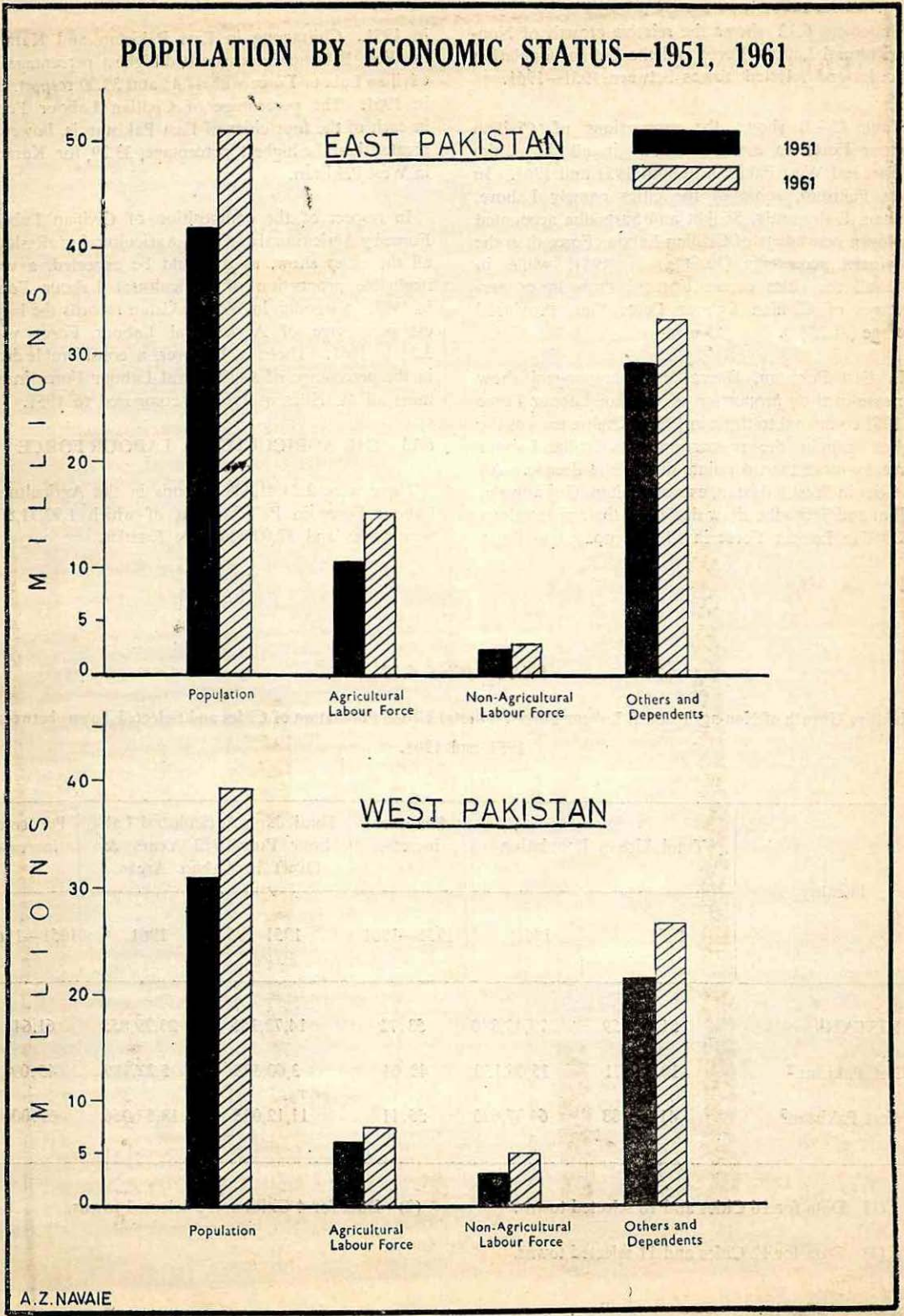


Fig. 6.3



Statement 6.12 shows the relative growth of Non-Agricultural Labour Force and the Urban population of cities and selected towns between 1951—1961.

Table 45—B shows the proportions of Civilian Labour Force to the population in all the cities of East and West Pakistan in both 1951 and 1961. In West Pakistan, some of the cities namely Lahore, Multan, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Sargodha accounted for lower percentage of Civilian Labour Force than the Provincial percentage (30.61%) in 1951, while in 1961 all the cities except Karachi show lower percentages of Civilian Labour Force than Provincial average (31.83%).

In East Pakistan, Dacca and Narayanganj show decrease in their proportion of Civilian Labour Force in 1961 compared to those in 1951. Khulna records the highest gain in the proportion of its Civilian Labour Force by more than 4 points during the decade. All the cities in West Pakistan, except Multan, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Sargodha show decline in their proportions of Civilian Labour Force in 1961 compared to those

in 1951. Chittagong in East Pakistan and Karachi in West Pakistan have recorded highest percentage of Civilian Labour Force with 44.45 and 33.29 respectively in 1961. The percentage of Civilian Labour Force in each of the four cities of East Pakistan is, however, greater than the highest percentage, 33.29, for Karachi in West Pakistan.

In respect of the composition of Civilian Labour Force by Agricultural and Non-Agricultural professions, all the cities show, as it would be expected, a very negligible proportion of Agricultural Labour Force in 1961. Sargodha in West Pakistan records the highest percentage of Agricultural Labour Force with 3.25 in 1961. There is, however, a considerable drop in the percentage of Agricultural Labour Force in almost all the cities in 1961 as compared to 1951.

6.13 THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE

There were 2,24,41,788 persons in the Agricultural Labour Force in Pakistan out of which 1,92,31,802 were males and 32,09,986 were females.

STATEMENT 6.12

Relative Growth of Non-agricultural Labour Force and total Urban Population of Cities and Selected Towns between 1951 and 1961.

Locality	Total Urban Population		Per cent increase	Total Non-Agricultural Labour Force (12 Years & Over) in Urban Areas		Per cent increase
	1951	1961	1951—1961	1951	1961	1951—1961
PAKISTAN ¹	51,67,659	79,43,840	53.72	14,72,356	23,79,855	61.64
East Pakistan ²	10,17,371	15,06,150	48.04	3,60,328	5,22,789	45.09
West Pakistan ³	41,50,288	64,37,690	55.11	11,12,028	18,57,066	67.00

(1) Data for 16 Cities and 16 selected towns.

(2) Data for 4 Cities and 5 selected towns.

(3) Data for 12 Cities and 11 selected towns.

Statement 6.13 shows the percentage distribution of these persons by Provinces, sex and type of Agricultural activities pursued. Cultivation either for self or as agricultural labourer for others was by far the largest profession of the labour force. 97.12% of the total Agricultural Labour Force was involved in this profession in Pakistan. The proportion of males and females within their own sex-groups is incidentally the

same. There is, however, a slight difference within the two provinces. In East Pakistan higher percentage of Agricultural Labour Force (98.20%) was engaged in cultivation than that in West Pakistan (95.00%). The percentage of male cultivators was also higher in East Pakistan (98.38%) than in West Pakistan (94.81%). The difference between the proportion of female workers in the two provinces was, however, slight.

STATEMENT 6.13

Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Labour Force (10 years & over) by Occupations and Sex, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961.

Occupations	Both Sexes	Male	Female
PAKISTAN			
Total Agricultural Labour Force	100	100	100
Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers	97.12	97.12	97.12
Orchard & Nursery Workers, Malis and Market gardeners	0.42	0.44	0.31
Tea Garden Labourers	0.32	0.18	1.18
Dairy Farmers, Poultry Keepers, Herdsmen and Animal Breeders	1.60	1.69	1.04
Others	0.54	0.57	0.35
EAST PAKISTAN			
Total Agricultural Labour Force	100	100	100
Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers	98.20	98.38	97.25
Orchard & Nursery Workers, Malis and Market gardeners	0.25	0.26	0.19
Tea Garden Labourers	0.49	0.28	1.56
Dairy Farmers, Poultry Keepers, Herdsmen and Animal Breeders	0.40	0.34	0.72
Others	0.66	0.74	0.28
WEST PAKISTAN			
Total Agriculture Labour Force	100	100	100
Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers	95.00	94.81	96.72
Orchard & Nursery Workers, Malis and Market gardeners	0.76	0.76	0.67
Tea Garden Labourers	—	—	—
Dairy Farmers, Poultry Keepers, Herdsmen and Animal Breeders	3.95	4.18	2.02
Others	0.29	0.25	0.59

Out of the remaining 2.88% of the total Agricultural Labour Force of Pakistan, 0.42% were engaged as Orchard and Nursery workers, Malis and Market Gardeners; 0.32% as Tea Garden workers, 1.60% as Dairy farmers, Poultry keepers, Herdsmen and Animal breeders; and 0.54 in other minor agricultural professions. The number of Orchard and Nursery workers, etc., was higher in West Pakistan (57,259) than in East Pakistan (37,027). Most of these were males. This shows that fruit Gardens are more in West Pakistan than in East Pakistan. Tea Garden workers are found only in East Pakistan. Women workers in this category (37,788) out-number the males (35,232). Of the total females working as other Agriculturists in East Pakistan 1.56% were Tea Garden workers as against 0.28% of males.

Dairy farming, Poultry keeping, etc., as regular professions are also more common in West Pakistan where 2,98,998 persons were engaged in these pursuits as against 59,322 persons in East Pakistan. This is obviously due to availability of rich fodder and cotton seed used as fodder, besides the existence of extensive pasture lands with meagre rainfall and have not brought under regular cultivation but used for sheep breeding.

Very few persons were engaged in the residual category of Non-Cultivating Agriculturists *viz.*, "Others" in statement 6.13; but their number was larger in East Pakistan (99,005) than in West Pakistan (21,732).

6.14 AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE, 1951-1961

Comparing population 12 years and over in Agricultural Labour Force as recorded in 1951 and 1961, we note that it increased by 28.65% which is more than the over all increase of population (23.85%) in the country as a whole.

The increase in the number of workers in the Agricultural Labour Force has been 4.84 million comprising 2.75 million males and 2.09 million females. Compared with the respective total and sex-groups between 1951 and 1961, the percentage increase works out to 28.65 for the total Agricultural Labour Force, 17.30 for the male Agricultural Labour Force and 206.04 for the female Agricultural Labour Force in 1961 over 1951 as shown in Table 47—A. Thus the percentage increase in total Agricultural Labour Force and female Agricultural Labour Force is higher than the percentage increase in total population (23.85%) and that in the female population (24.80%), but lower than the

percentage increase in the male population (23.00%) in 1961 over 1951. This signifies the growth of industry with some relief to the Agricultural sector so far as the male labour force is concerned. It has already been shown in statement 6.10 that the Agricultural Labour Force which constituted 25.55% of the population in East Pakistan in 1951, now constitutes 28.20% of the total population signifying no relief to this sector in this province. The increase in the total Agricultural Labour Force, male Agricultural Labour Force and female Agricultural Labour Force in this province has been respectively 33.79%, 21.20% and 186.42% as against the respective increases of 21.2%, 20.1% and 22.5% of total, male and female population in 1961 over 1951. The increase in the total and the male agriculturists in West Pakistan is respectively 19.75 and 10.84 which are much lower than the respective increases in the total and male population which are 27.1% and 26.5%. The female Agricultural Labour Force in this province shows an increase of 285.97% over the 1951 figures but in terms of actual numbers it shows an addition of only 5.7 lakhs females which is only 27.1% of the total increase in the country's female Agricultural Labour Force.

Of the above mentioned 4.84 million increase in the Agricultural Labour Force for Pakistan, 3.62 million or more than 74% is in East Pakistan. Similarly of the 2.74 million increase among male agriculturists, 2.1 million or 76.38% is in East Pakistan. Of the 2.1 million increase among female agriculturists 1.52 million or 72% is in East Pakistan.

Cultivators and other Agriculturists

A study of the increases in the number of Agriculturists in both the provinces as made in the Table 47—A shows that the bulk of this increase is amongst the cultivators in both the provinces. So far as the other categories of Agricultural Labour Force are concerned the absolute number in each category is comparatively quite small even though the percentage increases over 1951 is very high in some cases. The percentage increase in the combined category of orchard and nursery workers etc., is spectacular in West Pakistan. The increase in the females has been quite significant in all other agricultural professions except in the residual groups, in which decrease for both males and females in Pakistan as well as in West Pakistan are observed. In East Pakistan however, this group recorded an increase of 32.81% for males whereas the females decreased by 24.53%. But as stated earlier this group probably includes the job seekers in the Agricultural Labour Force as it does in the case of 1951 figures.

6.15 LAND TENURE

Of the 2,17,95,425 cultivators in Pakistan 41.50% were tilling land either wholly owned or partly owned and partly rented, the largest group being that of owner cultivators.

The proportion was higher in East Pakistan (44.70%) than in West Pakistan (35.01%). The next group by size is of unpaid family help which constituted 31.57% of the total number of cultivators. Here also East Pakistan had higher proportion (33.02%) than West Pakistan (28.62%).

Those renting all land tilled were 10.20% of the total cultivators in Pakistan and most of them were in West Pakistan. Share cropping is a system prevailing only in East Pakistan and 3.55% of the cultivators were share croppers (Statement 6.14).

East Pakistan had a much larger number of landless labourers (25,47,806). The proportion of landless labourers to total cultivators within each province was double in East Pakistan (17.45%) to that in West Pakistan (8.05%). This shows that East Pakistan has a large population of Agricultural Labour Force which

is likely to be worst affected during lean years. The position becomes more grim if we consider that a large number of cultivators in some other categories are also under-employed and often work as hired labourer at times but their number is not included here since they are not classified as landless agricultural labourers.

During the decade 1951-61, the total number of cultivators aged 12 years and over recorded an increase of 28.04 per cent. East Pakistan registered an increase of 32.59 per cent as against 19.83% in West Pakistan. Since two new categories namely Unpaid Family Help and Share-Croppers have been created in 1961-Census, the distribution of cultivators within sub-groups is not comparable with that of 1951. However, the data is summarised in Table 51--A and 6.15 which respectively give the number and percentage of persons within each category for 1951 and 1961 for Pakistan and the two provinces.

The Statement 6.16 provides with an approximate idea about the availability of Cultivable land per Cultivator in 1951 and 1961 for Pakistan, East Pakistan and West Pakistan. As viewed from the Statement the available amount of Cultivable land per cultivator in West Pakistan is higher than in East Pakistan.

STATEMENT 6.14

Percentage Distribution of Cultivators (10 Years and Over) by Land Tenure, Pakistan and Provinces, 1961.

Locality	All Cultivators	Owning all land tilled	Tilling land partly owned & partly rented ¹	Renting all land tilled ²	Unpaid family help	Share Croppers	Landless Agricultural Labourers
Pakistan	100	32.13	9.37	10.20	31.57	2.38	14.35
East Pakistan	100	35.33	9.37	1.28	33.02	3.55	17.45
West Pakistan	100	25.62	9.39	28.32	28.62	—	8.05

1. Includes owning part, renting part and also working for hire.

2. Includes renting land tilled and also working for hire.

STATEMENT 6.15

Percentage Distribution of Cultivators 12 Years and Over by Land Tenure, Pakistan and Provinces, 1951 and 1961.

Land tenure	PAKISTAN EAST PAKISTAN WEST PAKISTAN					
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
All Cultivators	100	100	100	100	100	100
Owning all land tilled	38.00	32.37	35.23	35.59	43.00	25.93
Cultivating land ¹ partly owned and partly rented.	31.00	9.46	40.81	9.41	13.29	9.54
Renting all land ² tilled	21.01	10.40	9.71	1.30	41.39	28.58
Unpaid family help	—	31.06	—	32.62	—	27.93
Share Croppers	—	2.36	—	3.55	—	—
Landless Agricultural Labourers	9.99	14.35	14.25	17.53	2.32	8.02

1. Includes owning part, renting part and also working for hire. 2. Includes renting land tilled and also working for hire.

STATEMENT 6.16

Average Area of Cultivable Land per Cultivator in 1951 and 1961.

Localities	1951			1961		
	Number of Cultivators	Cultivable land in acres	Cultivable land per Cultivator	Number of Cultivators	Cultivable land in acres	Cultivable land per Cultivator
	(in 000's)	(in 000's)	(in acres)	(in 000's)	(in 000's)	(in acres)
Pakistan	16,504	53,324	3.23	21,137	63,010	2.98
East Pakistan	10,624	21,317	2.01	14,085	21,640	1.54
West Pakistan	5880	32,007	5.44	7,052	41,370	5.87

(1) Cultivable land in acres refers to the years 1958-59.

(2) Excluding Karachi for 1951.

(3) Total slightly disagrees with the sum of the components due to rounding off.

6.16 LAND OWNERS BY AGE AND RELIGION

In the 1961—census a question numbered 14 regarding ownership of agricultural land was asked of all persons irrespective of age or occupation which in 1951 this question was asked of persons 12 years and over only.

The total number of land owners as recorded in 1961 was 1,25,72,451 of which 1,00,05,743 were males and 25,66,708 were females. 87.07 per cent of all land owners were Muslims in Pakistan.

Table 49 shows the percentage of Muslims classified by sex in the population of Pakistan, East Pakistan and West Pakistan. East Pakistan proportion of Muslim land owners is more than 82 per cent for all age groups and for males and females except for the ages 40 and over where the proportion of muslims is less than 82 per cent for males. West Pakistan land owner muslims are more than 99 per cent in all ages.

Statement 6.17 also gives the percentage distribution of land owners by age groups taking all religions and muslims separately as 100.

6.17 SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE 1951-61

Statement 6.18 and 6.19 give the number and percentage of persons respectively in the Agricultural Labour Force having subsidiary occupations, for 1951 and 1961 for population 12 years and over.

It will be seen that in Pakistan, in 1951, there were as many as 16,96,754 persons having subsidiary occupations. They formed 10.04% of the total Agricultural Labour Force. The two largest groups were "Shopkeepers and Sales workers" and "Building and Construction". This was mainly due to large number of persons in these categories in East Pakistan. In

West Pakistan where the number of Agricultural Labour Force having subsidiary occupations was much smaller (2,75,398) than in East Pakistan (14,21,356), the major subsidiary occupation was connected with manufacturing mainly in textiles and leather works. Building and construction and shop-keeping and salesmanship also had considerable number of workers.

The census of 1961 shows a sharp decline (41.72%) in Pakistan in the number of persons in Agricultural Labour Force having subsidiary occupations. The decrease in East Pakistan is 47.69% as against 10.90% in West Pakistan. The decrease recorded in East Pakistan has been in all categories except Mining and Quarrying, Transport and Non-Textile Manufacturing. In West Pakistan the increases have been in Mining and Quarrying, Transport, Food, Drink and Tobacco Processing and Building and Construction only. There has been a phenomenal variation in the number of workers in Mining and Quarrying in West Pakistan but the absolute number is too small to be significant. The increase in the number of workers in Food, Drink and Tobacco Processing has however, been worth mentioning. This formed the largest chunk 0.74% out of the total 3.31% in Agricultural Labour Force having subsidiary occupations in West Pakistan in 1961.

The reason for the overall decrease in the number of Agriculturists pursuing Non-Agricultural subsidiary might at least be partly due to under-reporting of subsidiary occupations, although the Agricultural Labour Force itself, especially in East Pakistan, has recorded a considerable increase and also due to the fact that a number of under-employed Agriculturists has some slack seasons to work on Non-Agricultural Labour Force occupations. It is also likely that with the abolition of Zamindari system the Agriculturists are taking greater interest in their lands and or devoting their spare time in improving their lands and in other affairs connected therewith.

STATEMENT 6.17

Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Land Owners by Age Groups

Age groups	PAKISTAN		EAST PAKISTAN		WEST PAKISTAN	
	All Religions	Muslims	All Religions	Muslims	All Religions	Muslims
All Ages	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-9	4.36	4.45	4.07	4.14	5.11	5.14
10-19	9.70	9.86	9.29	9.42	10.84	10.86
20-39	38.52	38.78	39.88	40.52	34.89	34.91
40-59	32.16	31.77	32.78	32.36	30.49	30.44
60 & Over	15.26	15.14	13.98	13.56	18.67	18.65

STATEMENT 6.18

Subsidiary Occupations of Agricultural Labour Force (12 years and over) and Variation between 1951 and 1961, Pakistan and Provinces.

Number of Persons

Subsidiary Occupations (Major groups)	1951	1961	Percentage Variation
PAKISTAN			
Total Subsidiary Occupations	16,96,754	9,88,870	-41.72
Professional & Technical	1,04,223	82,791	-20.56
Administrative, Clerical and Office	1,79,632	29,920	-83.34
Shop-keepers and Sales workers	5,49,405	2,67,672	-51.28
Forestry and Fishing	80,986	73,577	-9.15
Mine Quarry & Mineral getting	668	3,970	494.31
Transport	40,041	48,242	20.48
Food, Drink and Tobacco Processing	38,310	91,991	140.12
Manufacturing workers and Craftsmen Textile and Leather	1,59,061	1,10,317	-30.64
Manufacturing workers and Craftsmen Non-Textile	57,007	72,647	27.44
Building and Construction	3,78,241	1,48,840	-60.65
Service Workers	1,09,280	58,903	-46.10
EAST PAKISTAN			
Total Subsidiary Occupations	14,21,356	7,43,486	-47.69
Professional and Technical	95,210	71,163	-25.26
Administrative, Clerical and Office	1,74,107	24,447	-85.96
Shop-keepers and Sales Workers	5,04,853	2,29,194	-64.60
Forestry and Fishing	72,308	68,843	-4.79
Mine Quarry and Mineral getting	654	3,399	419.72
Transport	31,748	33,162	4.45
Food, Drink and Tobacco Processing	32,050	36,836	14.93
Manufacturing Workers and Craftsmen, Textile and Leather	86,628	80,700	-6.84
Manufacturing workers and Craftsman Non-Textile	37,618	58,175	54.64
Building and Constructions	3,40,343	99,638	-70.72
Service Workers	45,837	37,929	-17.25
WEST PAKISTAN			
Total Subsidiary Occupations	2,75,398	2,45,384	-10.90
Professional and Technical	9,013	11,628	29.01
Administrative, Clerical and Office	5,525	5,473	-0.93
Shop-keepers and Sales workers	44,552	38,478	-13.63
Forestry and Fishing	8,678	4,734	-45.45
Mine Quarry & Mineral getting	14	571	3978.57
Transport	8,293	15,080	81.84
Food, Drink and Tobacco Processing	6,260	55,155	781.07
Manufacturing workers and Craftsmen Textile and Leather	72,433	29,617	-59.11
Manufacturing workers and Craftsmen Non-Textile	19,389	14,472	-25.36
Building and Construction.	37,898	49,202	29.83
Service workers	63,443	20,974	-66.94

STATEMENT 6.19

Subsidiary Occupations as per cent of Total Agricultural Labour Force (12 years and over) 1951 and 1961, Pakistan and Provinces.

Subsidiary Occupations (Major groups)	PAKISTAN		EAST PAKISTAN		WEST PAKISTAN	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
Total Subsidiary Occupations	10.04	4.55	13.26	5.19	4.45	3.31
Professional & Technical	0.62	0.38	0.89	0.50	0.15	0.16
Administrative, Clerical and Office	1.06	0.14	1.62	0.17	0.09	0.07
Shop-keepers and Sales workers	3.25	1.23	4.71	1.60	0.72	0.52
Forestry and Fishing	0.48	0.34	0.67	0.48	0.14	0.06
Mine Quarry and Mineral getting	0.003	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Transport	0.24	0.22	0.30	0.23	0.13	0.20
Food, Drink and Tobacco Processing	0.23	0.42	0.30	0.26	0.10	0.74
Manufacturing workers and Craftsmen, Textile and Leather	0.94	0.51	0.81	0.56	1.17	0.40
Manufacturing workers and Craftsmen Non-Textile	0.34	0.33	0.35	0.41	0.31	0.19
Buildings and Construction	2.24	0.68	3.18	0.69	0.61	0.66
Service workers	0.65	0.27	0.43	0.26	1.03	0.28

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR TABLES 41-51A.

Tables 41 to 51A present the data regarding classification of population into broad categories of Economic Status and classify the Civilian Labour Force into Non-Agricultural and Agricultural Labour Force. The latter has been further classified into Cultivators and Other Agriculturists. These tables also give the land tenure status of cultivators, the occupations of "Other Agriculturists" and the subsidiary occupations of the Agricultural Labour Force. The concepts, definitions and the method of collection and classification have been described in detail in the para 6.1, 6.3 and 6.4 of the preceding chapter which also contains an analytical review of the data given in these tables specially in comparison with the corresponding 1951 data. In the following notes, however, a brief description of each of the tables 41-51A has been given for facility of reference.

All these tables exclude 34,37,939 persons in the Special and Added Areas of West Pakistan that were partly enumerated on simplified schedule and partly estimated. The details for the enumerated segment of this population are given in part VI of Vol. 3 for West Pakistan.

Table 41: Population by Economic Activity and Sex—1961.

This table gives the classification of the population of each sex into three broad categories of Economic Status, namely, "Civilian Labour Force" (10 years and over), "Not in the Civilian Labour Force" (10 years and over) and "Dependents" (below 10 years). Civilian Labour Force has been further classified by working status, namely, "working" and "Not working but looking for work". Persons "Not in the Civilian Labour Force" has also been shown in two categories as "Women doing household work only" and "Dependents and others" (10 years and over).

Data for this table have been collected and compiled from replies to question No. 15 and 21 of the Pakistan Individual Enumeration Schedule. These questions were put to all persons aged 10 years and over only. Children below ten years of age were all classed as "Dependents". Question No. 15 has three boxes one each for "Working", "Not working but looking for work" and "Neither working nor looking for work". Those persons reported in box 3 in question No. 15 were asked question No. 21 for further details.

In East Pakistan women doing household work only were also separated in question No. 15. This question has four boxes one each for "Women doing household work only", "Pensioners, rent receivers, etc.," "Inmates of prisons, Asylum etc." and "Dependents and others" (10 years and over). All persons reported in the last three boxes of this question are included in "Dependents and others" vide category "Not in Civilian Labour Force". In the provincial volumes numbered 2 and 3 this table gives the same data down to districts. Table 1 in 1961 Census Bulletin No. 5 gives the data for Sub-divisions in East Pakistan and for districts in West Pakistan, with separate data for cities and selected towns.

Table 41A: Distribution of Population by Economic Categories—Pakistan and Provinces—1961.

This table gives the distribution of population by Economic Categories and by urban and rural areas. This also gives the percentage distribution in those categories on the basis of total Population. This table classifies the same data as in table 41 for all areas.

Table 42: Muslim Population by Economic Activity and Sex—1961.

This table gives the classification of Muslim population by sex for Pakistan and Provinces into the broad categories of Economic Activity as given in table 41.

The detail description of classification of this table is the same as stated in table 41.

The provincial volumes 2 and 3 give the data respectively down to the sub-division for East Pakistan and to the district for West Pakistan.

Table 43: Rural Population by Economic Activity and Sex—1961.

This table gives the classification of the Rural population into broad categories of Economic Activity for Pakistan and Provinces as given in table 41 for total population.

The provincial volumes 2 and 3 give the data down to the district level.

Table 44: Population by Economic Status and Sex for All Ages—1961.

This table gives the classification of the total population by sex into Economic Status, namely, "Self supporting persons" in the Civilian Labour Force and "Other self supporting persons & Dependents" for Pakistan and Provinces. "Self supporting persons" in the Civilian Labour Force have further been classified according to the main occupational groups, namely, "Cultivators", "Other Agriculturists" and "Non-Agriculturists".

The data for this table have been collected from the answers to the questions No. 16 of the Pakistan Individual Enumeration Schedule. If a person reported as tiller of the soil then "T" was ringed for him. Otherwise the actual occupation was noted down in the space provided for question No. 16.

This table in the provincial volumes 2 and 3 gives the data for Provinces. Table No. 3 in Bulletin No. 5 gives the data for sub-divisions in East Pakistan and for Districts in West Pakistan.

Table 45: Population (12 years and over) by Economic Status—1951 and 1961.

The classification of population in this table is same as that in table 44 except that this table gives a comparison of labour force aged 12 years and over as reported in 1961 and 1951 census for Pakistan and Provinces by sex. It may be recalled here that in 1951 Census minimum age for asking the economic activity question was 12 years whereas in 1961 it was 10 years.

This table in the provincial volumes 2 and 3 respectively gives the data down to the Sub-division in East Pakistan and to the District in West Pakistan, with separate data for cities and selected towns.

Table 45A : Economic Categories for the Population "10 years and Over" "10-11 years" and "12 years and Over" as Percentage of Total Population—1961.

This table classifies the population aged 10 years & over into different labour force categories, namely, "Civilian Labour Force", "Agricultural Labour Force" and "Non-Agricultural Labour Force". The Agricultural Labour Force has further been shown in the categories of "Cultivators" and "Other Agriculturists". This table gives the percentage distribution in each category by sex on the basis of total population. This table exclusively shows the numerical and percentage

distribution of population aged 10-11 years and 12-years and over included in the "Civilian Labour Force" categories.

Table 45B : Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Population by Economic Categories for Cities—1951 and 1961.

This table gives the distribution of total population of 16 Cities (4 in East Pakistan and 12 in West Pakistan) in the economic categories namely, "Civilian Labour Force," "Agricultural Labour Force" and "Non-Agricultural Labour Force" for 1951 and 1961. This table also shows the percentage distribution taking the total population as 100 in 1951 and 1961 separately. The "Civilian Labour Force" includes persons aged 12 years and over for both 1951 and 1961 in order to provide comparability between the two Censuses. The "Others and Dependents" include the population of those cities for all ages.

Table 46 : Occupations of Agricultural Labour Force (10 years and Over)—1961.

The Agricultural Labour Force has been classified into occupational groups in details for Pakistan and Provinces by sex, for the persons in the Agricultural Labour Force aged 10 years and over.

The classification of data is based on the replies to question No. 16 of the Pakistan Individual Enumeration Schedule. If the respondent is a tiller he was classified as a cultivator. For others the actual kind of work done was recorded. All persons reporting any agricultural occupation such as Orchard and Nursery workers, Malies, Market Gardeners, Tea Gardeners etc., are shown in this table.

In the provincial volumes 2 and 3 this table gives the data down to the District level.

Table 47: Occupations of Agricultural Labour Force (12 years and Over)—1961.

The classification in table 46 has been repeated for the population aged 12 years and over in this table.

Table 47A : Agricultural Labour Force (12 years and Over) by Occupations and Sex, Pakistan and Provinces for 1951 and 1961.

This table provides the variation of Agricultural Labour Force by occupational groups between 1951 and 1961. The population aged 12 years and over

for 1961 as given in the table 47 has been included in this table.

Table 48: Subsidiary (Non-Agricultural) Occupations of Agricultural Labour Force—1961.

This table gives for Pakistan and Provinces the detailed classification of Subsidiary occupations of the persons who reported the Agricultural occupations given in tables 46 & 47 as their Main occupations. The Subsidiary occupations of one being pursued in addition or alternatively to the "Main occupation". The data for this table were collected through question No. 20 of the Enumeration Schedule, as described in para 6.3 of this chapter.

This table in provincial volumes 2 and 3 gives data down to the district.

Table 49 : Owners of Agricultural land by Age groups, Sex and Religions for Pakistan and Provinces—1961.

This table gives the classification of the owner of agricultural land by All Religions and Muslim for Pakistan and Provinces. The Muslim land owners have also been presented as percentage of All Religions and by Sex.

The data for this table have been collected through question No. 14 of the Pakistan Individual Enumeration Schedule, which was asked of all persons irrespective of age or occupation. This table also shows the distribution of population by broad age groups.

Agricultural land includes land producing crops and also banjar. It excludes building sites and land reserved for residential purposes such as Abadi deh.

Owner of agricultural land includes one shown as such in the revenue record (Khewat or Khata). But it also includes lease purchasers, Mortgagees with possessions, 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).

Owners exclude those who are mortgagees without possessions and adult son of landowners who work on their parents' land with or without their own ploughs. It excludes also all occupancy and other tenants and share croppers.

This table in the provincial volumes 2 and 3 gives the data respectively for Sub-division in East Pakistan and for District in West Pakistan.

Table 50: Agricultural Labour Force (10 years and over) Showing Cultivators by Land Tenure and Sex—1961.

This table classifies the cultivators in Agricultural Labour Force aged 10 years and over as shown in column 3 of table 46 for Pakistan and Provinces by sex and status of land tenure.

The data were collected through question No. 18 of the Pakistan Individual Enumeration Schedule. The method of collection and classification of data have been discussed in details in para 6.3 and 6.4 respectively of chapter 6.

In the provincial volumes 2 and 3 the table gives data down to the Sub-division in East Pakistan and District in West Pakistan.

Table 51: Agricultural Labour Force (12 years and Over) Showing Cultivators by Land Tenure and Sex—1961.

This table classifies the same data as in table 50 for cultivators aged 12 years and over as given in column 3 of table 47.

Table 51A : Cultivators (12 Years and Over) by Land Tenure, Pakistan and Provinces for 1951 and 1961.

This table compares all cultivators of 1961 by land tenure with the similar data of 1951 and the variation is presented in percentage for Pakistan and Provinces. The data includes the cultivators aged 12 years and over only for the comparability between the two Censuses.

TABLES 41—51 A

TABLE 41—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX—1961.

		Number of Persons				
Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force 10 Years and Over			
			Total	Working	Not working but looking for work	
PAKISTAN¹						
1	Both Sexes	9,02,82,674	3,02,05,981	2,98,99,624	3,06,357	1
2	Male	4,75,16,890	2,64,43,488	2,61,45,209	2,98,279	2
3	Female	4,27,65,784	37,62,493	37,54,415	8,078	3
East Pakistan						
4	Both Sexes	5,08,40,235	1,74,42,957	1,73,58,304	84,653	4
5	Male	2,63,48,843	1,48,02,472	1,47,19,014	83,458	5
6	Female	2,44,91,392	26,40,485	26,39,290	1,195	6
West Pakistan²						
7	Both Sexes	3,94,42,439	1,27,63,024	1,25,41,320	2,21,704	7
8	Male	2,11,68,047	1,16,41,016	1,14,26,195	2,14,821	8
9	Female	1,82,74,392	11,22,008	11,15,125	6,883	9

¹ Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh, Manavadar and Pakistan enclaves in India and also Non-Pakistanis.

TABLE 41A—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES—PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES—1961

(Percentages are based on total population of Pakistan and Provinces separately)

Economic Categories		PAKISTAN				
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
ALL AREAS						
1	Total Population ¹	.. ..	9,02,82,674	4,75,16,890	4,27,65,784	1
2			100	52.63	47.37	2
3	Civilian Labour Force ²	.. ..	3,02,05,981	2,64,43,488	37,62,493	3
4			33.46	29.29	4.17	4
5	Not in Civilian Labour	.. ..	2,83,53,521	48,68,845	2,34,84,676	5
6	Force 10 years & over.	.. ..	31.40	5.39	26.01	6
7	Dependents below 10 years	.. ..	3,17,23,172	1,62,04,557	1,55,18,615	7
8			35.14	17.95	17.19	8

TABLE 41—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX—1961

Numbers of Persons

Persons 10 years and over not in Civilian Labour Force				Dependents (below 10 years)	
Total	Women doing household work only	Dependents (10 years and over) and Others			
1	2,83,53,521	2,04,28,007	79,25,514	3,17,23,172	1
2	48,68,845	—	48,68,845	1,62,04,557	2
3	2,34,84,676	2,04,28,007	30,56,669	1,55,18,615	3
4	1,46,03,606	1,10,88,910	35,14,696	1,87,93,672	4
5	20,97,920	—	20,97,920	94,48,451	5
6	1,25,05,686	1,10,88,910	14,16,776	93,45,221	6
7	1,37,49,915	93,39,097	44,10,818	1,29,29,500	7
8	27,70,925	—	27,70,925	67,56,106	8
9	1,09,78,990	93,39,097	16,39,893	61,73,394	9

²Excluding the population of the Agencies and the Special & Added Areas under the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 41A—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES—PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES—1961

(Percentages are based on total population of Pakistan and Provinces separately)

	East Pakistan			West Pakistan			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
ALL AREAS							
1	5,08,40,235	2,63,48,843	2,44,91,392	3,94,42,439	2,11,68,047	1,82,74,392	1
2	100	51.83	48.17	100	53.67	46.33	2
3	1,74,42,957	1,48,02,472	26,40,485	1,27,63,024	1,16,41,016	11,22,008	3
4	34.31	29.12	5.19	32.36	29.51	2.85	4
5	1,46,03,606	20,97,920	1,25,05,686	1,37,49,915	27,70,925	1,09,78,990	5
6	28.73	4.13	24.60	34.86	7.03	27.83	6
7	1,87,93,672	94,48,451	93,45,221	1,29,29,500	67,56,106	61,73,394	7
8	36.96	18.58	18.38	32.78	17.13	15.65	8

TABLE 41A—(contd.) DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES—PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES—1961

(Percentages are based on total population of Pakistan and Provinces separately)

Economic Categories				PAKISTAN			
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	
				RURAL AREAS			
9	Total Population	..	..	7,80,27,944	4,06,14,764	3,74,13,180	9
10				86.43	44.99	41.44	10
11	Civilian Labour Force	..	..	2,63,90,876	2,27,96,123	35,94,753	11
12				29.23	25.25	3.98	12
13	Not in Civilian Labour	..	..	2,36,71,465	35,59,537	2,01,11,928	13
14	Force 10 years & over.			26.22	3.94	22.28	14
15	Dependents below 10 years	..	..	2,79,65,603	1,42,59,104	1,37,06,499	15
16				30.98	15.80	15.18	16
				URBAN AREAS			
17	Total Population	..	..	1,22,54,730	69,02,126	53,52,604	17
18				13.57	7.64	5.93	18
19	Civilian Labour Force	..	..	38,15,105	36,47,365	1,67,740	19
20				4.23	4.04	0.19	20
21	Not in Civilian Labour	..	..	46,82,056	13,09,308	33,72,748	21
22	Force 10 years & over.			5.18	1.45	3.73	22
23	Dependents below 10 years	..	..	37,57,569	19,45,453	18,12,116	23
24				4.16	2.15	2.01	24

1 Total population includes those persons for whom age classification is available in Table 13 of this volume.

2 Population in Civilian Labour Force include those persons who are 10 years and over.

TABLE 42—MUSLIM POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX, 1961

Number of Persons

Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force 10 years and over			
			Total	Working	Not working but looking for work	
1 2 3 4 5 6	PAKISTAN¹	Both Sexes	7,91,18,695	2,63,28,223	2,60,41,634	2,86,589
	Male	4,17,64,424	2,32,20,302	2,29,41,230	2,79,072	
	Female	3,73,54,271	31,07,921	31,00,404	7,517	
3 4	East Pakistan	Both Sexes	4,08,90,481	1,39,86,018	1,39,16,994	69,024
	Male	2,12,48,140	1,19,33,953	1,18,65,898	68,055	
	Female	1,96,42,341	20,52,065	20,51,096	969	
5 6	West Pakistan²	Both Sexes	3,82,28,214	1,23,42,205	1,21,24,640	2,17,565
	Male	2,05,16,284	1,12,86,349	1,10,75,332	2,11,017	
	Female	1,77,11,930	10,55,856	10,49,308	6,548	

¹ Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh, Manavadar and Pakistan enclaves in India and also Non-Pakistanis.

TABLE 41A—(contd.) DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES—PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES—1961

(Percentages are based on total population of Pakistan and Provinces separately)

Economic Categories		PAKISTAN					
		Both Sexes	Male	Female			
RURAL AREAS							
9	4,81,99,509	2,47,98,237	2,34,01,272	2,98,28,435	1,58,16,527	1,40,11,908	9
10	94.81	48.78	46.03	75.63	40.10	35.52	10
11	1,64,98,545	1,39,10,263	25,88,282	98,92,331	88,85,860	10,06,471	11
12	32.45	27.36	5.09	25.08	22.53	2.55	12
13	1,37,21,556	18,49,801	1,18,71,755	99,49,909	17,09,736	82,40,173	13
14	27.00	3.64	23.35	25.23	4.33	20.89	14
15	1,79,79,408	90,38,173	89,41,235	99,86,195	52,20,931	47,65,264	15
16	35.36	17.78	17.59	25.32	13.24	12.08	16
URBAN AREAS							
17	26,40,726	15,50,606	10,90,120	96,14,004	53,51,520	42,62,484	17
18	5.19	3.05	2.14	24.37	13.57	10.80	18
19	9,44,412	8,92,209	52,203	28,70,693	27,55,156	1,15,537	19
20	1.85	1.75	0.10	7.28	6.99	0.29	20
21	8,82,050	2,48,119	6,33,931	38,00,006	10,61,189	27,38,817	21
22	1.74	0.49	1.25	9.63	2.69	6.94	22
23	8,14,264	4,10,278	4,03,986	29,43,305	15,35,175	14,08,130	23
24	1.60	0.81	0.79	7.46	3.89	3.57	24

TABLE 42 —MUSLIM POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX— 1961

Number of Persons

Persons 10 years and over not in Civilian Labour Force			Dependents below 10 years		
Total	Women doing household work only	Dependents (10 years and Over) and others			
1	2,48,78,177	1,79,68,070	69,10,107	2,79,12,295	1
2	42,61,283	—	42,61,283	1,42,82,839	2
	2,06,16,894	1,79,68,070	26,48,824	1,36,29,456	
3	1,15,29,248	88,83,727	26,45,521	1,53,75,215	3
4	15,80,494	—	15,80,494	77,33,693	4
	99,48,754	88,83,727	10,65,027	76,41,522	
5	1,33,48,929	90,84,343	42,64,586	1,25,37,080	5
6	26,80,789	—	26,80,789	65,49,146	6
	1,06,68,140	90,84,343	15,83,797	59,87,934	

² Excluding the population of the Agencies and the Special & Added Areas under the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 43—RURAL POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX—1961.

Number of Persons

Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force (10 years and Over)		
			Total	Working	Not working but looking for work
1 PAKISTAN ¹	Both Sexes	7,80,27,944	2,63,90,876	2,61,87,003	2,03,873
2	Male	4,06,14,764	2,27,96,123	2,25,98,628	1,97,495
3	Female	3,74,13,180	35,94,753	35,88,375	6,378
4 East Pakistan	Both Sexes	4,81,99,509	1,64,98,545	1,64,35,184	63,361
5	Male	2,47,98,237	1,39,10,263	1,38,47,951	62,312
6	Female	2,34,01,272	25,88,282	25,87,233	1,049
7 West Pakistan ²	Both Sexes	2,98,28,435	98,92,331	97,51,819	1,40,512
8	Male	1,58,16,527	88,85,860	87,50,677	1,35,183
9	Female	1,40,11,908	10,06,471	10,01,142	5,329

¹ Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh, Manavadar and Pakistan enclaves in India and also Non-Pakistanis.

TABLE 44—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS AND SEX, FOR ALL AGES—1961.

Number of Persons

Locality, Economic Status	PAKISTAN ¹		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1 Population	9,02,82,674	4,75,16,890	4,27,65,784
2 Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force ⁴	3,02,05,981	2,64,43,488	37,62,493
Agricultural Labour Force	2,24,41,788	1,92,31,802	32,09,986
<i>Cultivators</i>	2,17,95,425	1,86,77,810	31,17,615
<i>Other Agriculturists</i>	6,46,363	5,53,992	92,371
Non-Agriculturists	77,64,193	72,11,686	5,52,507
6 Other Self-supporting Persons and Dependents ³	6,00,76,693	2,10,73,402	3,90,03,291

¹ Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh, Manavadar and Pakistan enclaves in India and also Non-Pakistanis.

² Excluding the population of the Agencies and the Special & Added Areas under the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 43—RURAL POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND SEX—1961.

Number of Persons

Persons 10 years and over not in Civilian Labour Force			Dependents (below 10 years)		
Total	Women doing household work only	Dependents (10 years and over) and Others			
1	2,36,71,465	1,77,93,374	58,78,091	2,79,65,603	1
2	35,59,537	—	35,59,537	1,42,59,104	2
3	2,01,11,928	1,77,93,374	23,18,554	1,37,06,499	3
4	1,37,21,556	1,05,80,388	31,41,168	1,79,79,408	4
5	18,49,801	—	18,49,801	90,38,173	5
6	1,18,71,755	1,05,80,388	12,91,367	89,41,235	6
7	99,49,909	72,12,986	27,36,923	99,86,195	7
8	17,09,736	—	17,09,736	52,20,931	8
9	82,40,173	72,12,986	10,27,187	47,65,264	9

² Excluding the population of the Agencies and the Special & Added Areas under the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 44—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS AND SEX, FOR ALL AGES—1961.

Number of Persons

	East Pakistan			West Pakistan ²			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	5,08,40,235	2,63,48,843	2,44,91,392	3,94,42,439	2,11,68,047	1,82,74,392	1
2	1,74,42,957	1,48,02,472	26,40,485	1,27,63,024	1,16,41,016	11,22,008	2
	1,48,72,004	1,24,52,428	24,19,576	75,69,784	67,79,374	7,90,410	
3	1,46,03,630	1,22,50,491	23,53,139	71,91,795	64,27,319	7,64,476	3
4	2,68,374	2,01,937	66,437	3,77,989	3,52,055	25,934	4
5	25,70,953	23,50,044	2,20,909	51,93,240	48,61,642	3,31,598	5
6	3,33,97,278	1,15,46,371	2,18,50,907	2,66,79,415	95,27,031	1,71,52,384	6

³ This includes persons "Not in the Civilian Labour Force" (10 years and over) and "Dependents" (below 10 years) of table 41.

⁴ Persons 10 years and over.

TABLE 45—POPULATION (12 YEARS AND OVER) BY ECONOMIC STATUS—1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

Locality	Sex	Population	1961			
			Self-Supporting Persons 12 years and over			
			Civilian Labour Force		Not in Civilian Labour Force and Dependents	
			Agricultural	Non-Agricultural		
PAKISTAN¹						
1	Both Sexes	9,02,82,674	2,17,46,206	76,66,541	6,08,69,927	1
2	Male	4,75,16,890	1,86,34,032	71,27,508	2,17,55,350	2
3	Female	4,27,65,784	31,12,174	5,39,033	3,91,14,577	3
East Pakistan						
4	Both Sexes	5,08,40,235	1,43,36,496	25,21,897	3,39,81,842	4
5	Male	2,63,48,843	1,19,97,999	23,09,400	1,20,41,444	5
6	Female	2,44,91,392	23,38,497	2,12,497	2,19,40,398	6
West Pakistan²						
7	Both Sexes	3,94,42,439	74,09,710	51,44,644	2,68,88,085	7
8	Male	2,11,68,047	66,36,033	48,18,108	97,13,906	8
9	Female	1,82,74,392	7,73,677	3,26,536	1,71,74,179	9

¹ Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh, Manavadar and Pakistan enclaves in India and also Non-Pakistanis.

TABLE 45—POPULATION (12 YEARS AND OVER) BY ECONOMIC STATUS—1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

		1951			
		Self-Supporting Persons 12 years and over			
Population	Civilian Labour Force		Not in Civilian Labour Force and Dependents		
	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural			
1	7,29,93,118	1,69,02,827	54,89,857	5,06,00,434	1
2	3,86,70,927	1,58,85,914	52,14,342	1,75,70,671	2
3	3,43,22,191	10,16,913	2,75,515	3,30,29,763	3
4	4,19,32,329	1,07,15,467	21,70,873	2,90,45,989	4
5	2,19,37,575	98,99,006	19,88,074	1,00,50,495	5
6	1,99,94,754	8,16,461	1,82,799	1,89,95,494	6
7	3,10,60,789	61,87,360	33,18,984	2,15,54,445	7
8	1,67,33,352	59,86,908	32,26,268	75,20,176	8
9	1,43,27,437	2,00,452	92,716	1,40,34,269	9

² Excluding the population of the Agencies and the Special & Added Areas under the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 45A—ECONOMIC CATEGORIES FOR THE POPULATION “10 YEARS AND OVER,”
“10-11 YEARS” AND “12 YEARS AND OVER” AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1961.

(Figures below the numbers denote percentages)

Economic Status		AGES			
		10 years and over			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
PAKISTAN					
1	Population ¹	5,85,59,502	3,13,12,333	2,72,47,169	1
2		64.86	34.68	30.18	2
3	Civilian Labour Force	3,02,05,981	2,64,43,488	37,62,493	3
4		33.46	29.29	4.17	4
5	Agricultural Labour Force	2,24,41,788	1,92,31,802	32,09,986	5
6		24.86	21.30	3.56	6
7	<i>Cultivators</i>	2,17,95,425	1,86,77,810	31,17,615	7
8	<i>Other Agriculturists</i>	24.14	20.69	3.45	8
9		6,46,363	5,53,992	92,371	9
10		0.72	0.61	0.11	10
11	Non-Agricultural Labour Force	77,64,193	72,11,686	5,52,507	11
12		8.60	7.99	0.61	12
13	Others and Dependents ²	2,83,53,521	48,68,845	2,34,84,676	13
14		31.41	5.39	26.01	14
East Pakistan					
15	Population	3,20,46,563	1,69,00,392	1,51,46,171	15
16		63.03	33.24	29.79	16
17	Civilian Labour Force	1,74,42,957	1,48,02,472	26,40,485	17
18		34.31	29.12	5.19	18
19	Agricultural Labour Force	1,48,72,004	1,24,52,428	24,19,576	19
20		29.25	24.49	4.76	20
21	<i>Cultivators</i>	1,46,03,630	1,22,50,491	23,53,139	21
22	<i>Other Agriculturists</i>	28.72	24.10	4.63	22
23		2,68,374	2,01,937	66,437	23
24		0.53	0.40	0.13	24
25	Non-Agricultural Labour Force	25,70,953	23,50,044	2,20,909	25
26		5.06	4.62	0.43	26
27	Others and Dependents ²	1,46,03,606	20,97,920	1,25,05,686	27
28		28.73	4.13	24.60	28

TABLE 45A—ECONOMIC CATEGORIES FOR THE POPULATION "10 YEARS AND OVER,"
"10-11 YEARS" AND "12 YEARS AND OVER" AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1961.

(Figures below the numbers denote percentages)

AGES							
10-11 years			12 years and over				
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
PAKISTAN							
1	32,97,110	17,90,417	15,06,693	5,52,62,392	2,95,21,916	2,57,40,476	1
2	3.65	1.98	1.67	61.21	32.70	28.51	2
3	7,93,234	6,81,948	1,11,286	2,94,12,747	2,57,61,540	36,51,207	3
4	0.88	0.76	0.12	32.58	28.53	4.05	4
5	6,95,582	5,97,770	97,812	2,17,46,206	1,86,34,032	31,12,174	5
6	0.77	0.66	0.11	24.09	20.64	3.45	6
7	6,58,193	5,64,367	93,826	2,11,37,232	1,81,13,443	30,23,789	7
8	0.73	0.63	0.10	23.41	20.06	3.35	8
9	37,389	33,403	3,986	6,08,974	5,20,589	88,385	9
10	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.68	0.58	0.10	10
11	97,652	84,178	13,474	76,66,541	71,27,508	5,39,033	11
12	0.11	0.09	0.01	8.49	7.89	0.60	12
13	25,03,876	11,08,469	13,95,407	2,58,49,645	37,60,376	2,20,89,269	13
14	2.77	1.23	1.55	28.63	4.17	24.46	14
East Pakistan							
15	18,81,313	10,33,025	8,48,288	4,89,58,922	2,53,15,818	2,36,43,104	15
16	3.70	2.03	1.67	96.30	49.79	46.50	16
17	5,84,564	4,95,073	89,491	1,68,58,393	1,43,07,399	25,50,994	17
18	1.15	0.97	0.18	33.16	28.14	5.02	18
19	5,35,508	4,54,429	81,079	1,43,36,496	1,19,97,999	23,38,497	19
20	1.05	0.89	0.16	28.20	23.60	4.60	20
21	5,18,127	4,40,424	77,703	1,40,85,503	1,18,10,067	22,75,436	21
22	1.02	0.87	0.15	27.71	23.23	4.48	22
23	17,381	14,005	3,376	2,50,993	1,87,932	63,061	23
24	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.49	0.37	0.12	24
25	49,056	40,644	8,412	25,21,897	23,09,400	2,12,497	25
26	0.10	0.08	0.02	4.96	4.54	0.42	26
27	12,96,749	5,37,952	7,58,797	1,33,06,857	15,59,968	1,17,46,889	27
28	2.55	1.06	1.49	26.17	3.07	23.10	28

TABLE 45A—ECONOMIC CATEGORIES FOR THE POPULATION "10 YEARS AND OVER," "10-11 YEARS" AND "12 YEARS AND OVER" AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1961—*Contd.*

(Figures below the numbers denote percentages)

Economic Status		AGES			
		10 years and over			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
		West Pakistan			
29	Population	2,65,12,939 67.21	1,44,11,941 36.53	1,21,00,998 30.68	29
30	Civilian Labour Force	1,27,63,024 32.36	1,16,41,016 29.51	11,22,008 2.84	30
31	Agricultural Labour Force	75,69,784 19.19	67,79,374 17.19	7,90,410 2.00	31
32	<i>Cultivators</i>	71,91,795	64,27,319	7,64,476	32
	<i>Other Agriculturists</i>	18.23	16.30	1.94	
33		3,77,989 0.96	3,52,055 0.89	25,934 0.07	33
34	Non-Agricultural Labour Force	51,93,240 13.17	48,61,642 12.33	3,31,598 0.84	34
35	Others and Dependents ²	1,37,49,915 34.86	27,70,925 7.03	1,09,78,990 27.83	35

TABLE 45A—ECONOMIC CATEGORIES FOR THE POPULATION “10 YEARS AND OVER,” “10-11 YEARS” AND “12 YEARS AND OVER” AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1961—Contd.

(Figures below the numbers denote percentages)

AGE GROUPS							
10-11 years			12 years and over				
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
West Pakistan							
29	14,15,797 3.59	7,57,392 1.92	6,58,405 1.67	2,50,97,142 63.62	1,35,54,549 34.61	1,14,42,593 29.61	29
30	2,08,670 0.53	1,86,875 0.47	21,795 0.06	1,25,54,354 31.83	1,14,54,141 29.04	11,00,213 2.79	30
31	1,60,074 0.41	1,43,341 0.36	16,733 0.04	74,09,710 18.79	66,36,033 16.83	7,73,677 1.96	31
32	1,40,066 0.36	1,23,943 0.31	16,123 0.04	70,51,729 17.88	63,03,376 15.98	7,48,353 1.90	32
33	20,008 0.05	19,398 0.05	610 —	3,57,981 0.91	3,32,657 0.84	25,324 0.06	33
34	48,596 0.12	43,534 0.11	5,062 0.01	51,44,644 13.04	48,18,108 12.22	3,26,536 0.83	34
35	12,07,127 3.06	5,70,517 1.45	6,36,610 1.61	1,25,42,788 31.80	22,00,408 5.58	1,03,42,380 26.22	35

(1) Population 5,85,59,502 includes persons 10 years and over.

(2) Others and dependents exclude population below 10 years.

TABLE 45B—NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES, FOR CITIES—1951 AND 1961.

Civilian Labour Force includes persons 12 years and over to provide comparability between two censuses

Number of Persons

Locality	Total Population		Civilian Labour Force		
	Total				
	1951	1961	1951	1961	
1 East Pakistan	4,19,32,329	5,08,40,235	1,28,86,340	1,68,58,393	1
2	100	100	30.73	33.16	2
3 Dacca City	3,35,928	5,56,712	1,30,903	1,99,937	3
4	100	100	38.97	35.91	4
5 Chittagong City	2,89,981	3,64,205	1,27,562	1,61,895	5
6	100	100	43.99	44.45	6
7 Narayanganj City	68,373	1,62,054	31,081	66,370	7
8	100	100	45.46	40.05	8
9 Khulna City	41,409	1,27,970	16,007	56,288	9
10	100	100	38.66	43.08	10
11 West Pakistan	3,10,60,789	3,94,42,439	95,06,344	1,25,54,354	11
12	100	100	30.61	31.83	12
13 Karachi City	10,64,457	19,12,598	3,59,768	6,36,783	13
14	100	100	33.80	33.29	14
15 Lahore City	8,49,333	12,96,477	2,58,749	3,63,815	15
16	100	100	30.46	28.06	16
17 Hyderabad City	2,41,801	4,34,537	75,351	1,26,358	17
18	100	100	31.16	29.07	18
19 Lyallpur City (Municipality)	1,79,127	4,25,248	60,650	1,35,326	19
20	100	100	33.86	31.82	20
21 Multan City	1,90,122	3,58,201	57,003	1,12,283	21
22	100	100	29.98	31.55	22
23 Rawalpindi City	2,36,877	3,40,175	77,481	99,618	23
24	100	100	32.70	29.28	24
25 Peshawar City	1,51,435	2,18,691	49,266	66,976	25
26	100	100	32.53	30.63	26
27 Gujranwala City (Municipality)	1,14,193	1,96,154	30,296	55,556	27
28	100	100	26.53	28.32	28
29 Sialkot City	1,56,378	1,64,346	37,610	39,751	29
30	100	100	24.05	24.19	30
31 Sargodha City	78,447	1,29,291	16,942	39,465	31
32	100	100	21.60	30.52	32
33 Quetta City	83,892	1,06,633	26,192	29,392	33
34	100	100	31.22	27.56	34
35 Sukkur City (Municipality)	77,026	1,03,216	26,293	30,473	35
36	100	100	34.14	29.52	36

TABLE 45B—NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES, FOR CITIES—1951 AND 1961.

Civilian Labour Force includes persons 12 years and over to provide comparability between two censuses

Number of Persons

	Civilian Labour Force				Other and dependents		
	Agricultural		Non-Agricultural		1951	1961	
	1951	1961	1951	1961			
1	1,07,15,467	1,43,36,496	21,70,873	25,21,897	29,04,45,939	3,39,81,842	1
2	25.55	28.11	5.18	40.96	69.27	66.84	2
3	15,583	5,378	1,15,320	1,94,559	2,05,025	3,56,775	3
4	4.64	0.06	34.33 ¹	34.95	61.03	64.08	4
5	16,475	6,855	1,11,087	1,55,040	1,62,419	2,02,310	5
6	5.68	1.88	38.31	42.56	56.01	55.54	6
7	2,714	893	28,367	65,477	37,292	95,684	7
8	3.97	0.55	41.49	40.40	54.54	59.04	8
9	2,293	2,540	13,714	53,748	25,402	71,682	9
10	5.54	1.08	33.12	42.00	61.34	56.01	10
11	61,87,360	74,09,710	33,18,984	51,44,644	2,15,54,445	2,68,88,085	11
12	19.92	18.79	10.69	13.04	69.39	68.17	12
13	658	4,295	3,59,110	6,32,488	7,04,689	12,75,815	13
14	0.06	0.22	33.74	33.06	66.20	66.70	14
15	70,835	22,563	1,87,914	3,41,252	5,90,584	9,32,662	15
16	8.34	1.74	22.12	26.32	69.54	71.94	16
17	3,585	6,447	71,766	1,19,911	1,66,450	3,08,179	17
18	1.48	1.48	29.67	27.59	68.84	70.92	18
19	4,153	5,606	56,497	1,29,720	1,18,477	2,89,922	19
20	2.32	1.31	31.54	30.50	66.14	68.18	20
21	6,520	6,608	50,483	1,05,675	1,33,119	2,45,918	21
22	3.43	1.84	26.55	29.50	70.02	68.65	22
23	36,062	2,031	41,419	97,587	1,59,396	2,40,557	23
24	15.22	0.60	17.49	28.69	67.29	70.72	24
25	7,224	4,367	42,042	62,609	1,02,169	1,51,715	25
26	4.77	1.99	27.76	28.63	67.47	69.37	26
27	5,397	2,649	24,899	52,907	83,897	1,40,598	27
28	4.73	1.35	21.80	26.97	73.46	71.68	28
29	6,179	3,092	31,431	36,659	1,18,768	1,24,595	29
30	3.95	1.88	20.10	22.31	75.95	75.81	30
31	4,607	4,198	12,335	35,267	61,505	89,826	31
32	5.87	3.25	15.72	27.28	78.40	69.48	32
33	1,484	755	24,708	28,637	57,700	77,241	33
34	1.77	0.71	29.45	26.85	68.78	72.44	34
35	1,909	926	24,384	29,547	50,733	72,743	35
36	2.48	0.90	31.66	28.63	65.86	70.48	36

**TABLE 46—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE
(PERSONS 10 YEARS AND OVER)—1961.**

Number of Persons

Locality	Sex	Total Agricultural Labour Force	Cultivators	Orchard and Nursery Workers	Malis	Market Gardeners	Tea Garden Labourers	
PAKISTAN ¹								
1	Both Sexes	2,24,41,788	2,17,95,425	38,234	36,209	19,843	73,020	1
2	Male	1,92,31,802	1,86,77,810	32,631	33,639	18,189	35,232	2
3	Female	32,09,986	31,17,615	5,603	2,570	1,654	37,788	3
East Pakistan								
4	Both Sexes	1,48,72,004	1,46,03,630	13,199	11,119	12,709	73,020	4
5	Male	1,24,52,428	1,22,50,491	11,197	9,723	11,616	35,232	5
6	Female	24,19,576	23,53,139	2,002	1,396	1,093	37,788	6
West Pakistan ²								
7	Both Sexes	75,69,784	71,91,795	25,035	25,090	7,134	—	7
8	Male	67,79,374	64,27,319	21,434	23,916	6,573	—	8
9	Female	7,90,410	7,64,476	3,601	1,174	561	—	9

¹ Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh, Manavadar and Pakistan enclaves in India and also Non-Pakistanis.

**TABLE 47—OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE
(PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OVER)—1961.**

Number of Persons

Locality	Sex	Total Agricultural Labour Force	Cultivators	Orchard and Nursery Workers	Malis	Market Gardeners	Tea Garden Labourers	
PAKISTAN ¹								
1	Both Sexes	2,17,46,206	2,11,37,232	36,670	34,968	19,204	71,836	1
2	Male	1,86,34,032	1,81,13,443	31,346	32,686	17,585	34,709	2
3	Female	31,12,174	30,23,789	5,324	2,282	1,619	37,127	3
East Pakistan								
4	Both Sexes	1,43,36,496	1,40,85,503	12,130	10,322	12,244	71,836	4
5	Male	1,19,97,999	1,18,10,067	10,351	9,180	11,178	34,709	5
6	Female	23,38,497	22,75,436	1,779	1,142	1,066	37,127	6
West Pakistan ²								
7	Both Sexes	74,09,710	70,51,729	24,540	24,646	6,960	—	7
8	Male	66,36,033	63,03,376	20,995	23,506	6,407	—	8
9	Female	7,73,677	7,48,353	3,545	1,140	553	—	9

¹ Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh, Manavadar and Pakistan enclaves in India and also Non-Pakistanis.

TABLE 46—OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE
(PERSONS 10 YEARS AND OVER)—1961.

	Number of Persons								
	Dairy Farmers & Poultry Keepers	Herdsmen & Animal Breeders	Bee Keepers	Silk Worm Keepers	Other Breeders	Drivers of Farm Tractors & Machines	Hunters & Trappers	Other Agriculturists	
1	27,985	3,30,335	6,660	5,044	32,715	6,153	69,080	1,085	1
2	16,299	3,08,615	5,659	3,392	26,831	6,029	66,442	1,034	2
3	11,686	21,720	1,001	1,652	5,884	124	2,638	51	3
4	21,466	37,856	3,313	3,900	20,622	3,222	66,863	1,085	4
5	10,524	31,343	2,830	2,678	18,331	3,192	64,237	1,034	5
6	10,942	6,513	483	1,222	2,291	30	2,626	51	6
7	6,519	2,92,479	3,347	1,144	12,093	2,931	2,217	—	7
8	5,775	2,77,272	2,829	714	8,500	2,837	2,205	—	8
9	744	15,207	518	430	3,593	94	12	—	9

² Excluding the population of the Agencies and the Special & Added areas under the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 47—OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE
(PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OVER)—1961.

	Number of Persons								
	Dairy Farmers & Poultry Keepers	Herdsmen & Animal Breeders	Bee Keepers	Silk Worm Keepers	Other Breeders	Drivers of Farm Tractors & Machines	Hunters & Trappers	Other Agriculturists	
1	26,573	3,07,675	6,136	4,972	29,027	5,987	64,850	1,076	1
2	15,778	2,86,878	5,290	3,335	23,340	5,867	62,753	1,022	2
3	10,795	20,797	846	1,637	5,687	120	2,097	54	3
4	20,243	33,307	2,849	3,844	17,361	3,110	62,671	1,076	4
5	10,167	27,329	2,506	2,635	15,186	3,083	60,586	1,022	5
6	10,076	5,978	343	1,209	2,175	27	2,085	54	6
7	6,330	2,74,368	3,287	1,128	11,666	2,877	2,179	—	7
8	5,611	2,59,549	2,784	700	8,154	2,784	2,167	—	8
9	719	14,819	503	428	3,512	93	12	—	9

² Excluding the population of the Agencies and the Special & Added areas under the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 47A—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE (12 YEARS & OVER) BY OCCUPATIONS, AND SEX, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES, 1951 AND 1961.

Occupations	Sex	PAKISTAN			
		1951	1961	Variation in per cent	
1 Agricultural Labour Force	Both Sexes	1,69,02,827	2,17,46,206	28.65	1
2	Male	1,58,85,914	1,86,34,032	17.30	2
3	Female	10,16,913	31,12,174	205.04	3
4 Cultivators and Agricultural	Both Sexes	1,64,39,637	2,11,37,232	28.57	4
5 Labourers	Male	1,54,67,378	1,81,13,443	17.11	5
6	Female	9,72,259	30,23,789	211.01	6
7 Orchard and Nursery Workers, Malis	Both Sexes	32,456	90,842	179.89	7
8 and Market gardeners	Male	31,205	81,617	161.55	8
9	Female	1,251	9,225	637.41	9
10 Tea Garden Labourers	Both Sexes	60,173	71,836	19.38	10
11	Male	40,659	34,709	-14.63	11
12	Female	19,514	37,127	90.26	12
13 Dairy farmers, Poultry keepers,	Both Sexes	2,28,765	3,34,248	46.11	13
14 Herdsmen and Animal breeders	Male	2,17,559	3,02,656	39.11	14
15	Female	11,206	31,592	181.92	15
16 Others ¹	Both Sexes	1,41,796	1,12,048	-20.98	16
17	Male	1,29,113	1,01,607	-21.30	17
18	Female	12,683	10,441	-17.68	18

(1) Including bee keepers, silk-worm breeders, hunters and trappers.

TABLE 47A—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE (12 YEARS & OVER) BY OCCUPATIONS, AND SEX, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES, 1951 AND 1961.

	East Pakistan			West Pakistan			
	1951	1961	Variation in per cent	1951	1961	Variation in per cent	
1	1,07,15,467	1,43,36,496	33.79	61,87,360	74,09,710	19.75	1
2	98,99,006	1,19,97,999	21.20	59,86,908	66,36,033	10.84	2
3	8,16,461	23,38,497	186.42	2,00,452	7,73,677	285.97	3
4	1,05,56,123	1,40,85,503	33.43	58,83,514	70,51,729	19.85	4
5	97,73,507	1,18,10,067	20.84	56,93,871	63,03,376	10.70	5
6	7,82,616	22,75,436	190.75	1,89,643	7,48,353	294.61	6
7	2,042	34,696	1599.12	30,414	56,146	84.61	7
8	1,594	30,709	1826.54	29,611	50,908	71.92	8
9	448	3,987	789.96	803	5,238	552.30	9
10	60,173	71,836	19.38	—	—	—	10
11	40,659	34,709	-14.63	—	—	—	11
12	19,514	37,127	90.26	—	—	—	12
13	25,305	53,550	111.62	2,03,460	2,80,698	37.96	13
14	19,231	37,496	94.98	1,98,328	2,65,160	33.70	14
15	6,074	16,054	164.31	5,132	15,538	202.77	15
16	71,824	90,911	26.57	69,972	21,137	-69.79	16
17	64,015	85,018	32.81	65,098	16,589	-74.52	17
18	7,809	5,893	-24.53	4,874	4,548	-6.69	18

TABLE 43—SUBSIDIARY NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE, 1961.

Group and Class		Number of Persons						
		PAKISTAN ¹		East Pakistan		West Pakistan ²		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Total Subsidiary Occupations	9,19,462	69,408	6,99,954	43,532	2,19,508	25,876	1
2	Professional and Technical	80,329	2,462	69,088	2,075	11,241	387	2
3	School Teachers and Private Tutors.	26,169	834	24,573	714	1,596	120	3
4	Immams, Moazzins and Religious Workers.	29,770	989	22,816	838	6,954	151	4
5	Hakims, Apathecaries, Midwives and other Health Workers.	21,133	472	18,805	376	2,328	96	5
6	Lawyers and Legal Assistants	994	33	803	21	191	12	6
7	Other Professional and Technical Occupations.	2,263	134	2,091	126	172	8	7
8	Administrative Clerical and Office	29,379	541	23,957	490	5,422	51	8
9	Clerks and Moharrirs	11,966	212	9,958	204	2,008	8	9
10	Peons, Duftaries & Chowkidars	12,251	182	9,812	144	2,439	38	10
11	Other Administrative and Office Occupations.	5,162	147	4,187	142	975	5	11
12	Shopkeepers and Sales Workers	2,62,875	4,797	2,24,898	4,296	37,977	501	12
13	Shopkeepers	1,27,752	1,835	1,01,432	1,636	26,320	199	13
14	Hawkers	15,048	785	13,290	744	1,758	41	14
15	Trade and Commercial Workers	88,524	1,143	79,821	974	8,703	169	15
16	Other Selling Occupations	31,551	1,034	30,355	942	1,196	92	16
17	Forestry and Fishing Occupations	70,188	3,389	65,543	3,300	4,645	89	17

1. Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh, Manavadar and Pakistan enclaves in India and also non-Pakistanis.

TABLE 48—SUBSIDIARY NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE, 1961—*Contd.*

Group and Class		Number of Persons						
		PAKISTAN		East Pakistan		West Pakistan		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
18	Wood-Cutters, Charcoal Burners	18,900	849	16,267	830	2,633	19	18
19	Collectors of Gums, Herbs, etc.	2,939	103	2,735	100	204	3	19
20	Fishermen	48,349	2,437	46,541	2,370	1,808	67	20
21	Mine, Quarry Mineral Getting Occupations.	3,859	111	3,288	111	571	—	21
22	Transport Occupation	46,973	1,269	32,099	1,063	14,874	206	22
23	Drivers of Power—Drawn vehicles	6,995	176	4,819	169	2,176	7	23
24	Drivers of Animal drawn vehicles	22,062	753	10,762	603	11,300	150	24
25	Boatmen and Launchmen	14,285	61	13,519	34	766	27	25
26	Other Transport Occupations	3,631	279	2,999	257	632	22	26
27	Food, Drink and Tobacco Processing Occupations.	83,100	8,891	33,189	3,647	49,911	5,244	27
28	Grains, Flour, Millers, Rice Huskers, etc.	8,826	2,260	7,379	2,186	1,447	74	28
29	Gur and Sugar makers	5,068	302	4,759	299	309	3	29
30	Sweet and Confectionery Makers	4,404	222	4,195	217	209	5	30
31	Butchers	3,737	60	3,152	21	585	39	31
32	Bidi Makers	11,606	460	10,983	371	623	89	32
33	Other Food, etc. Processing Workers.	49,459	5,587	2,721	553	46,738	5,034	33
34	Manufacturing Workers and Craftsmen Textile and Leathers.	90,477	19,840	70,997	9,703	19,480	10,137	34

2. Excluding the population of the Agencies and the Special & Added areas under the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 48—SUBSIDIARY NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE, 1961—*Contd.*

Group and Class		Number of Persons						
		PAKISTAN		East Pakistan		West Pakistan		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
35	Weavers and Spinners	56,941	13,526	50,406	6,508	6,535	7,018	35
36	Textile Dyers and Printers	3,278	910	2,672	364	606	546	36
37	Tailors and Dress makers	16,739	3,634	11,912	1,463	4,827	2,171	37
38	Boot and Shoe Makers, Leather Workers.	10,505	442	3,689	301	6,816	141	38
39	Other Textile Workers	3,014	1,328	2,318	1,067	696	261	39
40	Manufacturing workers and Craftsmen Non-Textile.	61,572	11,075	49,864	8,311	11,708	2,764	40
41	Black-smith and Mechanics	10,987	681	7,200	653	3,787	28	41
42	Jewellers, Gold and Silver smiths.	8,483	292	7,532	283	951	9	42
43	Cabinet Makers Other Wood Makers (Not Carpentry)	6,196	799	5,327	789	869	10	43
44	Bamboo, Cane and Basket Workers.	22,579	6,565	18,928	4,188	3,651	2,377	44
45	Pottery and China Ware Makers	8,454	1,746	6,631	1,476	1,823	270	45
46	Other Non-textile Manufacturing Workers and Craftsmen.	4,873	992	4,246	922	627	70	46
47	Building and Construction Occupations.	1,40,988	7,852	94,813	4,825	46,175	3,027	47
48	Carpenters.	37,291	184	29,835	107	7,456	77	48
49	Brick Layers, Stone Masons	10,222	283	6,295	155	3,927	128	49
50	General Labourers	86,077	6,663	53,300	3,886	32,777	2,777	50
51	Other Building Workers	7,398	722	5,383	677	2,015	45	51

TABLE 48—SUBSIDIARY NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE, 1961—*Contd.*

Group and Class		Number of Person						
		PAKISTAN		East Pakistan		West Pakistan		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
52	Service Workers	49,722	9,181	32,218	5,711	17,504	3,470	52
53	Cooks and Domestic Servants	5,587	3,884	4,338	1,734	1,249	2,150	53
54	Barbers	17,154	248	12,230	237	4,924	11	54
55	Washer-Men (Dhobis)	3,974	1,298	3,231	1,247	743	51	55
56	Hotels and Restaurant Servants	2,946	335	2,228	327	718	8	56
57	Other Service Workers Groups	7,385	1,180	5,662	1,036	1,723	144	57
58	Other Occupations Not Classed in fore-going.	12,647	2,236	4,500	1,130	8,117	1,106	58
59	Embroider	29	—	29	—	—	—	59

TABLE 49—OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY AGE GROUPS, SEX AND RELIGIONS, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES—1961.

Age groups	Sex	PAKISTAN		
		All Religions	Muslims	Per cent
All Ages	Both Sexes	1,25,72,451	1,09,46,594	87.07
	Male	1,00,05,743	86,85,123	86.80
	Female	25,66,708	22,61,471	88.11
0—9	Both Sexes	5,47,723	4,87,266	88.96
	Male	3,78,909	3,35,436	88.53
	Female	1,68,814	1,51,830	89.94
10—19	Both Sexes	12,21,094	10,79,573	88.41
	Male	9,13,381	8,01,245	87.72
	Female	3,07,713	2,78,328	90.45
20—39	Both Sexes	48,42,621	42,45,469	87.67
	Male	39,46,633	34,50,553	87.43
	Female	8,95,988	7,94,916	88.72
40—59	Both Sexes	40,42,969	34,77,413	86.01
	Male	32,59,800	27,99,405	85.88
	Female	7,83,169	6,78,008	86.57
60 & over	Both Sexes	19,18,044	16,56,873	86.38
	Male	15,07,020	12,98,484	86.16
	Female	4,11,024	3,58,389	87.19

TABLE 50—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE (10 YEARS & OVER) SHOWING CULTIVATORS BY LAND TENURE AND SEX—1961.

(This table classifies the "cultivators" shown in table 46.)

Locality	Sex	Total Agricultural Labour Force	Non-Cultivating Agriculturists	Cultivator		
				All Cultivators	Owning all land tilled	Owning part & Renting part
PAKISTAN¹						
Both Sexes		2,24,41,788	6,46,363	2,17,95,425	70,02,369	10,52,468
	Male	1,92,31,802	5,53,992	1,86,77,810	66,42,138	10,18,350
Female		32,09,986	92,371	31,17,615	3,50,231	34,118
East Pakistan						
Both Sexes		1,48,72,004	2,68,374	1,46,03,630	51,60,315	4,21,399
	Male	1,24,52,428	2,01,937	1,22,50,491	48,83,790	3,96,744
Female		24,19,576	66,437	23,53,139	2,76,525	24,655
West Pakistan²						
Both Sexes		75,69,784	3,77,989	71,91,795	18,42,054	6,31,069
	Male	67,79,374	3,52,055	64,27,319	17,78,348	9,21,606
Female		7,90,410	25,934	7,64,476	73,706	9,463

1. Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh, Manavadar and Pakistan enclaves in India and also non-Pakistanis.

TABLE 49—OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY AGE GROUPS, SEX AND RELIGIONS,
PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES—1961.

	East Pakistan			West Pakistan			
	All Religions	Muslims	Per cent	All Religions	Muslims	Per cent	
1	91,52,806	75,55,309	82.5	34,19,645	33,91,285	99.2	1
2	73,13,179	60,17,050	82.3	26,92,564	26,68,073	99.1	2
3	18,39,627	15,38,259	83.6	7,27,081	7,23,212	99.5	3
4	3,72,845	3,12,839	83.9	1,74,878	1,74,427	99.7	4
5	2,68,471	2,25,257	83.9	1,10,438	1,10,179	99.8	5
6	1,04,374	87,582	83.9	64,440	64,248	99.7	6
7	8,50,407	7,11,455	83.7	3,70,687	3,68,118	99.3	7
8	6,55,334	5,45,197	83.2	2,58,047	2,56,048	99.2	8
9	1,95,073	1,66,258	85.2	1,12,640	1,12,070	99.5	9
10	36,49,681	30,61,629	83.9	11,92,940	11,83,840	99.2	10
11	29,85,533	24,97,363	83.6	9,61,100	9,53,190	99.2	11
12	6,64,148	5,64,266	85.1	2,31,840	2,30,650	99.5	12
13	30,00,275	24,45,028	81.5	10,42,694	10,32,385	99.0	13
14	24,06,538	19,55,290	81.2	8,53,262	8,44,115	98.9	14
15	5,93,737	4,89,738	82.5	1,89,432	1,88,270	99.4	15
16	12,79,598	10,24,358	80.1	6,38,446	6,32,515	99.1	16
17	9,97,303	7,93,943	79.6	5,09,717	5,04,541	99.0	17
18	2,82,295	2,30,415	81.6	1,28,729	1,27,974	99.4	18

TABLE 50—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE (10 YEARS & OVER) SHOWING CULTIVATORS
BY LAND TENURE AND SEX—1961.

(This table classifies the "Cultivators" shown in table 46.)

	Cultivator						
	Owning part renting part and also working for hire	Renting all land tilled	Renting land tilled & also working for hire	Share Croppers	Unpaid family help	Landless Agricultural Labourers	
1	9,91,060	20,71,005	1,53,178	5,18,095	68,80,402	31,26,848	1
2	9,73,301	20,15,931	1,43,202	4,90,798	44,31,469	29,62,621	2
3	17,759	55,074	9,976	27,297	24,48,933	1,74,227	3
4	9,46,665	1,08,499	78,905	5,18,095	48,21,946	25,47,806	4
5	9,31,513	98,459	72,296	4,92,798	29,75,526	24,01,365	5
6	15,152	10,040	6,609	27,297	18,46,420	1,46,441	6
7	44,395	19,62,506	74,273	—	20,58,456	5,79,042	7
8	41,788	19,17,472	60,906	—	14,55,943	5,51,256	8
9	2,607	45,034	3,367	—	6,02,513	27,786	9

2. Excluding the population of the Agencies and the Special & Added areas under the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 51—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE (12 YEARS & OVER) SHOWING CULTIVATORS BY LAND TENURE AND SEX—1961.

		Number of Persons					
Locality	Sex	Total Agricultural Labour Force	Non-Cultivating Agriculturists	All Cultivators	Owning Land tilled	Owning Part & Renting Part	
PAKISTAN ¹							
1	Both Sexes	2,17,46,206	6,08,974	2,11,37,232	68,41,094	10,28,391	1
	Male	1,86,34,032	5,29,589	1,81,13,443	65,03,359	9,94,736	
2	Female	31,12,174	88,385	30,23,789	3,37,735	33,655	2
East Pakistan							
3	Both Sexes	1,43,36,496	2,50,993	1,40,85,503	50,12,833	3,99,547	3
	Male	1,19,97,999	1,87,932	1,18,10,067	47,47,748	3,75,232	
4	Female	23,38,497	63,061	22,75,436	2,65,085	24,315	4
West Pakistan ²							
5	Both Sexes	74,09,710	3,57,981	70,51,729	18,28,261	6,28,844	5
	Male	6,636,033	3,32,657	63,03,376	17,55,611	6,19,504	
6	Female	7,73,677	25,324	7,48,353	72,650	9,340	6

1. Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh, Manavadar and Pakistan enclaves in India and also non-Pakistanis.

TABLE 51A—CULTIVATORS 12 YEARS AND OVER BY LAND TENURE, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES—1951 AND 1961.

Land tenure	PAKISTAN			
	1951	1961	Variation Percentage	
1 All Cultivators	1,65,08,337	2,11,37,232	28.04	1
2 Owning all land tilled	62,73,792	68,41,094	9.04	2
3 Cultivators land partly owned and partly rented ¹	51,17,213	19,98,658	-60.94	3
4 Renting all land tilled ²	34,67,808	21,98,089	-36.61	4
5 Unpaid family help	—	65,65,522	—	5
6 Share Croppers	—	4,99,634	—	6
7 Landless Agricultural Labourers	16,49,524	30,34,235	83.95	7

¹ Includes owning part, renting part and also working for hire.

TABLE 51—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE (12 YEARS & OVER) SHOWING CULTIVATORS BY LAND TENURE AND SEX—1961,

		Number of Persons						
		Owning Part Renting Part and also working for hire	Renting All land tilled	Renting Land tilled and also working for hire	Share Croppers	Unpaid family help	Landless Agricultural Labourers	
1		9,70,267	20,48,768	1,49,321	4,99,634	65,65,522	30,34,235	1
		9,52,929	19,94,853	1,39,663	4,73,752	41,87,948	28,66,203	
2		17,338	53,915	9,658	25,882	23,77,574	1,68,032	2
3		9,26,158	1,05,971	76,999	4,99,634	45,95,561	24,68,800	3
		9,11,408	96,182	70,637	4,73,752	28,07,490	23,27,618	
4		14,750	9,732	6,362	25,882	17,88,071	1,41,182	4
5		44,109	19,42,797	72,322	—	19,69,961	5,65,435	5
		41,521	18,98,671	69,026	—	13,80,458	5,38,585	
6		2,588	44,126	3,296	—	5,89,503	26,850	6

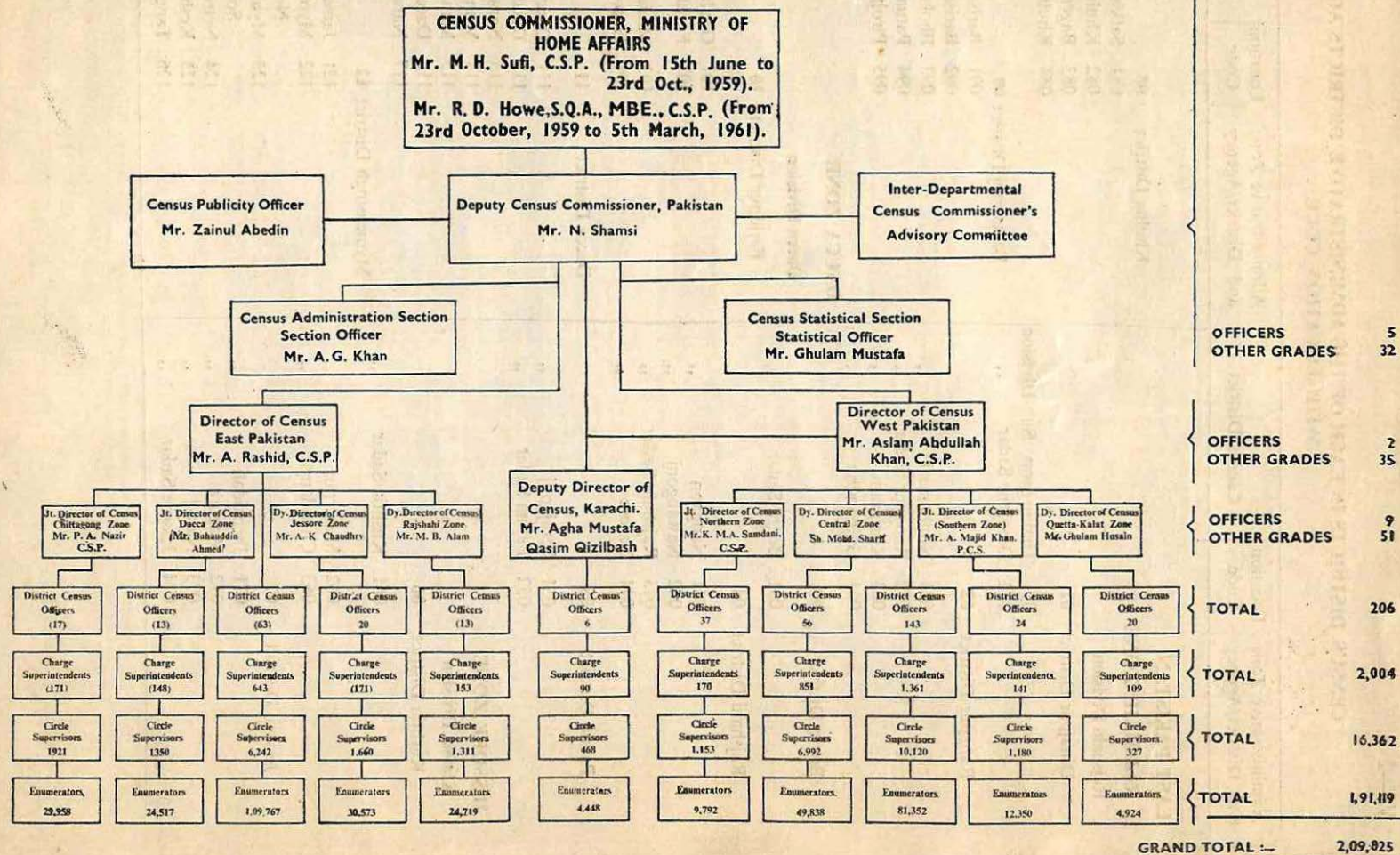
2. Excluding the population of the Agencies and the Special & Added Areas under the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions of West Pakistan.

TABLE 51A—CUTIVATORS 12 YEARS AND OVER BY LAND TENURE, PAKISTAN AND PROVINCES—1951 AND 1961.

		East Pakistan			West Pakistan			
		1951	1961	Variation Percentage	1951	1961	Variation Percentage	
1		1,06,23,620	1,40,85,503	32.59	58,84,717	70,51,729	19.83	1
2		37,43,082	50,12,833	33.92	25,30,710	18,28,261	-27.72	2
3		43,34,889	13,25,705	-69.42	7,82,324	6,72,953	-13.98	3
4		10,32,020	1,82,970	-82.27	24,35,788	20,15,119	-17.27	4
5		—	45,95,561	—	—	19,69,961	—	5
6		—	4,99,634	—	—	—	—	6
7		15,13,629	24,68,800	63.10	1,35,895	5,65,435	31.61	7

² Includes renting land tilled and also working for hire.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
SECOND CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961
ENUMERATION PERIOD ORGANISATION



**CENSUS DISTRICTS IN EACH OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS/AGENCIES
WITH LOCATION CODE**

Administrative Zone and District/Agency	Location Code	Census District	Administrative Zone and District/Agency	Location Code	Census District
EAST PAKISTAN					
RAJSHAHI ZONE					
Rajshahi Division					
Dinajpur District	01		Khulna District	08	Sub-
	011	Thakurgaon Sub-Division		081	Satkhira Division/City
	012	Dinajpur Sadar		082	Khulna Sadar
				083	Bagerhat
				084	Khulna City
Rangpur District	02		Bakergonj District	09	Sub
	021	Nilphamari		091	Barisal Sadar North Div
	022	Rangpur Sadar		092	Barisal Sadar South
	023	Kurigram		093	Bhola
	024	Gaibandha		094	Patuakhali
				095	Pirojpur
Bogra District	03		DACCA ZONE		
	031	Bogra Sadar	Dacca Division		
Rajshahi District	04		Faridpur District	10	
	041	Naogaon		101	Goalunda
	042	Nawabgonj		102	Faridpur Sadar
	043	Rajshahi Sadar		103	Madaripur
	044	Natore		104	Gopalganj
Pabna District	05		Dacca District	11	
	051	Serajgonj		111	Dacca Sadar North
	052	Pabna Sadar		112	Dacca Sadar South
				113	Narayangonj
JESSORE ZONE				114	Munshigonj
Khulna Division				115	Manikgonj
Kushtia District	06			116	Dacca City
	061	Kushtia Sadar		117	Narayangonj City
	062	Meherpur	Mymensingh District	12	
	063	Chuadanga		121	Jamalpur Sub-Div. Sub-
Jessore District	07			122	Mymensingh Sadar Div.
	071	Jhenaidah			North
	072	Magura		123	Mymensingh Sadar
	073	Narail			South
	074	Jessore Sadar		124	Netrokona
				125	Keshoreganj
				126	Tangail

CENSUS DIVISIONS—ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS/AGENCIES WITH LOCATION CODE

Administrative Zone and District/Agency	Location Code	Census District	Administrative Zone and District/Agency	Location Code	Census District
CHITTAGONG ZONE				184	Hatipur (including former Amb State).
Chittagong Division				185	Special Area attached to the District under Deputy Commissioners, Hazara.
Sylhet District	13	Sub-			
	131	Sunamganj Division/City			
	132	Sylhet Sadar			
	133	South Sylhet (Maulvi Bazar)	Mardan District	19	
	134	Habigonj		191	Swabi Sub-Division.
Comilla District	14			192	Mardan Tehsil.
	141	Brahman Baria	Peshawar District	20	
	142	Comilla Sadar North		201	Charsadda Sub-Division.
	143	Comilla Sadar South		202	Peshawar Tehsil (excluding Peshawar City and Cantonment).
	144	Chandpur		203	Peshawar City.
Noakhali District	15			204	Peshawar Cantonment.
	151	Noakhali Sadar		205	Nowshera Sub-Division.
	152	Feni		206	Special Area attached to Peshawar District under Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.
Chittagong District	16				
	161	Chittagong Sadar North			
	162	Chittagong Sadar South			
	163	Cox's Bazar			
	164	Chittagong City			
Chittagong Hill Tracts District	17	Sub-	Kohat District	22	
	171	Ramgarh Division		221	Kohat and Karak Tehsils.
	172	Rangamati (Chittagong Hill Tracts Sadar)		222	Hangu Sub-Division.
	173	Bandarban		223	Special Area attached to Kohat District under Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
WEST PAKISTAN ¹					
NORTHERN ZONE					
Peshawar Division ¹			Malakand Agency	63	Malakand Agency (excluding Chitral Sub-Agency).
Hazara District	18			62	Chitral Sub-Agency.
	181	Mansehra Sub-Division.	Mohmand Agency	64	Mohmand Agency.
	182	Added Area of Hazara District.	Khyber Agency	65	Khyber Agency.
	183	Abbottabad Tehsil.	Kurram Agency	66	Kurram Agency.

¹ In addition Six D.C.Os. were appointed in this Zone for Civil posts and Camps etc.

CENSUS DIVISIONS—ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS/AGENCIES WITH LOCATION CODE

Administrative Zone and District/Agency	Location Code	Census District	Administrative Zone and District/Agency	Location Code	Census District
Dera Ismail Khan Division¹				283	Rawalpindi Municipality.
Bannu District	23			284	Rawalpindi Cantonment.
	231	Bannu District.	Gujrat District	29	
	232	Special Area (attached to the District) under Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.		291	Gujrat, Kharian and Phalia Tehsils.
Dera Ismail Khan District	24		Sargodha Division		
	241	Tank Sub-Division.	Sargodha District	26	
	242	Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi Tehsils.		261	Khushab Tehsil.
	243	Special Area (attached to Dera Ismail Khan District) under Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.		262	Shahpur, Sargodha and Bhalwal Tehsils (excluding Sargodha Municipality and Cantt.).
North Waziristan	67	North Waziristan.		263	Sargodha City.
South Waziristan	68	South Waziristan.		264	Sargodha Cantonment.
CENTRAL ZONE			Mianwali District	25	
Rawalpindi Division				251	Bhakkar Sub-Division.
Campbellpur	21			252	Mianwali and Isakhel Tehsils.
	211	Campbellpur and Fatehjang Tehsils.	Lyallpur District	35	
	212	Pindigheb and Talang Tehsils.		351	Toba Tek Singh Sub-Division.
Jhelum District	26			352	Samundri and Jaranwala Tehsils.
	261	Pind Dadan Khan Sub-Division.		353	Lyallpur Tehsil (excluding Lyallpur Municipality).
	262	Chakwal Sub-Division.		354	Lyallpur Municipality.
	263	Jhelum Tehsil.	Jhang District	36	
Rawalpindi	28		Lahore Division	361	Jhang, Shorkot and
	281	Murree Sub-Division.	Lahore District	33	Chiniot Tehsil.
	282	Rawalpindi, Kahuta and Gujarkhan Tehsils (excluding Rawalpindi Municipality & Cantonment).		331	Lahore Tehsil (excluding Lahore Municipal Corporation and Cantonment).
				332	Lahore Municipal Corporation.

¹ In addition *Three* D.C.Os. were appointed in this Division for Civil posts and Camps etc.