



2017 PROVINCIAL CENSUS REPORT PUNJAB



**Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad**

FOREWORD

The 6th Population and Housing Census of Pakistan was undertaken throughout the country from 15th March to 24th May, 2017. For this purpose, the country was delimited into manageable census areas i.e. Blocks, Circles, Charges and Districts. The whole exercise was successfully completed by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) through deployment of field staff in all the census areas with strong support from the Provincial Government Departments and the Armed Forces of Pakistan. The Army personnel played a crucial role in collection of data in the field, providing security and logistic support to the census teams, and maintaining a close liaison with the civilian set-up at all levels. I extend my gratitude to the officers/staff of Provincial Government Departments and personnel of the Armed Forces who were involved in this operation.

For the successful completion of census operation, the entire staff of PBS who provided the administrative, technical, professional and managerial support in the Head Office as well as Provincial/Regional and Field Offices are to be congratulated for their dedication and motivation to accomplish the task. The numerous facilities consisted of enumeration on one-to-one basis, supervision and support in the field, transportation of filled in census documents, storage, editing and coding, scanning, data processing, compilation, tabulation and verification of data pertaining to 31.9 million households. Without the strenuous efforts and diligent work performed by each of the above teams including Enumerators and Officials of other Government Departments, this census would have not been possible. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to all those who worked hard to make the 6th Population and Housing Census-2017 a success in Punjab Province.

I also thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for their assistance, in providing equipment, machinery and technical support at all levels of the census operation. I am also grateful to the Officers and staff of defunct Statistics Division and Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives who cooperated with PBS staff to finalize the results of Census-2017 in record time to achieve this milestone.

(Asad Umar)
Minister
*for Ministry of Planning,
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PREFACE

The Population and Housing Census is an important national level exercise to collect benchmark data on selected socio-economic and demographic characteristics of population, which provides the basis for development planning in Pakistan. Since 1951, five Censuses have been undertaken in Pakistan, with the last one being held in the year 1998. The 6th Population and Housing Census was due in the year 2008, but was held during March-May 2017 after a delay of nine years due to various reasons. In order to have a smooth, credible, secure and uninterrupted operationalization of the Census-2017, Army personnel were deployed on a one to one ratio with civilian staff, as per the practice adopted in Census-1998.

To lend credibility, transparency and impartiality to the process of the 'Big Count', an inbuilt mechanism of counter checks was devised to get accurate reporting and avoid the tendency of exaggeration of population in the census. A real-time IT check with National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) records was applied to about 6.2 million households, randomly selected to check the veracity of responses.

The Census-2017 was undertaken in Punjab province from 15th March to 24th May, 2017 in two phases with hundred percent support from the Armed Forces of Pakistan. In Phase-I, 16 districts were covered while 20 districts were covered in Phase-II. Two Blocks were completed by a team comprising of two persons i.e., one civilian Enumerator and one Army personnel.

Two separate questionnaires were used in the Census-2017 for house listing and collection of information on population and housing characteristics. Form-1 (Annexure-A) was used for house listing, while ICR Form-2 (Annexure-B), the Short Form, was used for collection of information pertaining to basic characteristics of population and housing.

A new and latest technology - Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) - was used for data entry and data scanning, which was quite successful and helpful in the early release of census results and reports as compared to the previous census. The waiting time for release of census reports at the provincial level has been reduced from 2.5 years after Census-1998 to 1.5 years for the Census-2017.

The Census undertaking was a gigantic task which would have not been possible without the active and enthusiastic involvement of the whole nation. The administrative and human support including the active participation from the Government of Punjab and District Administration, especially Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Cantonment Executive Officers, was vital in the successful culmination of the census operation. The meritorious services rendered by the field staff in addition to their own job were also appreciable. The services rendered by the staff and officers of various Departments of Government of Punjab including Bureau of Statistics, Education Department, Social Welfare Department, Local Government and Community Development, as well as Revenue Department, for imparting training were exemplary. I am also personally

indebted to the Federal Government who facilitated and approved the conduct of the census in two phases and later showed keen interest in releasing the census results as early as possible for the benefit of all stakeholders.

The operation, on the whole, was conducted very smoothly with no major complaints lodged during the process. I feel that the successful completion of the census would have not been possible without the support of Armed Forces. I extend my gratitude to their personnel involved in this operation, especially the Officers/Jawans of the Census Support Centre as well as the Military Operation Directorate (MO, Dte) of GHQ, for their efficient coordination and cooperation.

I am extremely grateful to Secretaries of defunct Statistics Division for their contributions, guidance and leadership in making this exercise a success. I am also thankful to UNFPA for their technical and financial assistance including provision of equipment, machinery and technical support extended in the form of consultancy services and capacity building of PBS.

Finally, I would also like to thank Mr. Asif Bajwa Ex-Chief Statistician and his team for successful completion of Census Operation on war footings. The officers and staff of defunct Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning, Development & Special Initiatives and PBS especially the Population Census Organization Wing for their tireless efforts to complete this National task successfully. Last but not least, Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal Member (SS/RM) and his team for their untiring efforts to address all issues regarding the approval of final Census Results 2017.

Despite making the best efforts in producing quality output, I believe that there is room for further improvement; therefore, constructive comments and suggestions from all relevant partners are welcome.

(Hamed Yaqoob Sheikh)
Secretary
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ACRONYMS

AJ&K	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
BHU	Basic Health Unit
CCI	Council of Common Interests
CM	Chief Minister
DHIS	District Health Information System
DHQ	District Headquarters
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GPP	Gross Provincial Product
HLO	House Listing Operation
ICR	Intelligent Character Recognition
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
IGP	Inspector General of Police
MCH	Mother and Child Health (Centre)
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NHA	National Highway Authority
NLC	National Logistics Cell
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PCO	Population Census Organization
PBC	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RHC	Rural Health Centre
RV	Refugee Village
SAFRON	Ministry of States and Frontier Regions
THQ	Tehsil Headquarters
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

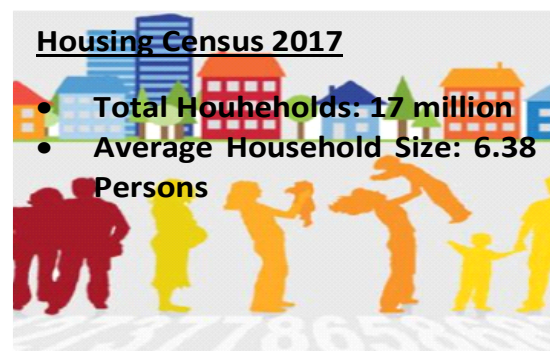
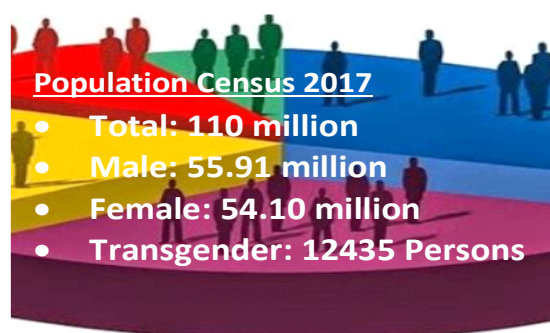
The Population and Housing Census is the largest peace-time operation to obtain total population count and to collect benchmark data on socio-economic characteristics, which provide the basis for development planning of the province. The 6th Population and Housing Census was conducted in Punjab Province from 15th March to 24th May, 2017. The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) completed the whole exercise with the strong support and active participation of the Provincial Government, the District Administration and the Armed Forces at all stages of data collection.

The total population count was conducted through a combination of de jure and de facto approaches. The de jure approach was used for the general residential population, wherein people were enumerated on the basis of their usual place of residence, with a reference period of last six months. Whereas the de facto approach was used for individuals residing in institutions/hostels/boarding houses, in addition to nomads, homeless and the mobile population, where people were enumerated wherever they were found at the time of Census.

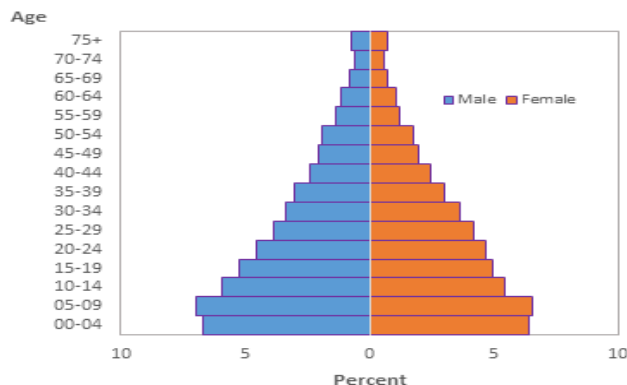
Two-member teams were formed to carry out enumeration in each Census Block, and each team was assigned two Blocks. Moreover, two forms were used by Enumerators during the census operation. Form-1 was used for the house listing exercise, whereas Form-2 (Short Form) was used to collect core demographic and housing characteristics of each household. Three days were allocated for the house listing exercise in each Block, comprising of 200-250 houses on an average, wherein each housing unit was physically numbered and registered as an inventory for conducting the door to door enumeration of the household in the following ten days. Besides ensuring complete coverage of the population during the census operation, the inventory of house listing served as a guideline for the supervision and monitoring of the census operation.

Census Results

According to the Census-2017 results, Punjab's population is recorded as 110 million showing an increase from 73.62 million reported in Census-1998, with an average annual growth of 2.13%. The total population living in urban areas is recorded as 40.55 million with a share of 36.86% against 69.44 million in rural areas with a share of 63.14%. The male population constitutes 50.83% of the total population, whereas females constitute 49.16%. There are very small number of transgenders in the province i.e. 12,435 persons. Data on the transgender population was collected for the first time in this census, and due to various challenges faced before and during data collection, the size of transgender population is suspected to be understated.



The total number of the housing units in Punjab according to Census-2017 results are 17 million, compared to 10.5 million recorded in the previous Census in 1998. The average household size has reduced from 6.9 persons in Census-1998 to 6.38 persons in Census-2017.



The Division-wise distribution of population shows that Lahore has the highest proportion with 17.63%, followed by Gujranwala 14.66%, Faisalabad 12.90%, Multan 11.15%, Bahawalpur 10.41%, D.G Khan 10.02%, Rawalpindi 9.10%, Sargodha 7.43% and Sahiwal 6.71% respectively.

Population data by age and sex reveals that 38% of the population is under 15 years and 19.38% is between 15 to 24 years indicating a young population with high dependency ratio. Other socio-demographic indicators such as population density, sex ratio, literacy and educational attainment, marital status and disability indicate some change from the previous census which are presented in detail in Part-II of this report.

Structure of Provincial Census Report (PCR)

The Provincial Census Report consists of five parts.

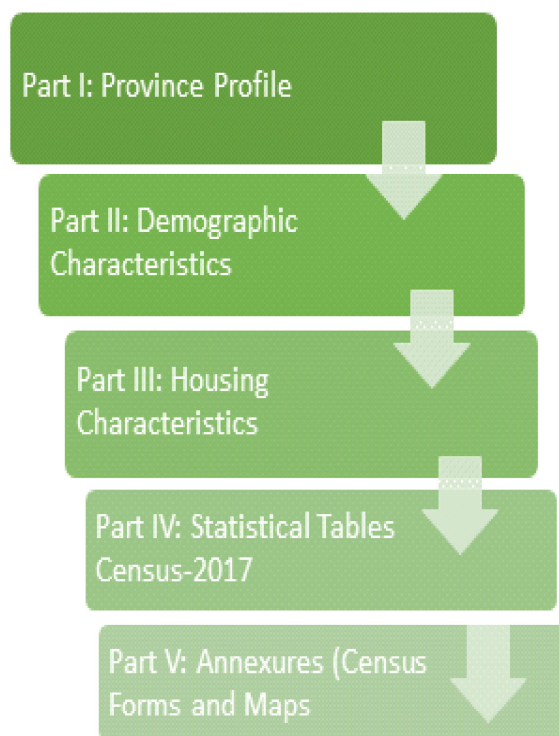
Part-I comprises of the Punjab province's profile covering facts about its physical features and topography, water resources, climate, flora and fauna, history, administration, culture, economy, agriculture, transport and communication, along with health and education.

Part- II of the report presents the broad analysis of demographic characteristics of population including information on indicators such as population growth, population density, sex ratio, age structure, literacy rate, educational attainment, marital status, disability and possession of National Identity Card.

Part-III provides an analysis of housing characteristics pertaining to information about the housing units, persons per room, house tenure, period of construction and construction material used for construction in walls and roofs, source of drinking water, source of lighting and fuel used for cooking in the house.

Part-IV contains 36 statistical tables, out of which 24 tables relate to population data while 12 tables pertain to housing data.

Part-V has annexures including Census Forms and maps of Punjab. Concepts and definitions are also given in Part-V to facilitate the reader's understanding.



Structure of PCR

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS-2017 AT A GLANCE

Indicators	2017	Percentage
Population Indicators		
Total Population	109,989,655	100
Total Males	55,909,774	50.83
Total Females	54,067,446	49.16
Total Transgenders	12,435	0.01
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (1998-2017)	-	2.13
Sex Ratio	103.41	
Population Density (persons per sq. km)	535.63	
Total Urban Population	40,547,205	36.86
Total Rural Population	69,442,450	63.14
Administrative Units		
Bahawalpur Division	11,452,594	10.41
D.G. Khan Division	11,021,214	10.02
Faisalabad Division	14,185,231	12.90
Gujranwala Division	16,120,861	14.66
Lahore Division	19,389,856	17.63
Multan Division	12,268,173	11.15
Rawalpindi Division	10,006,624	9.10
Sahiwal Division	7,378,065	6.71
Sargodha Division	8,167,037	7.43
Housing Indicators		
Total Housing Units	16,999,685	100
Person per Housing Unit/ Average Household Size	6.38	-
Persons Per Room	2.43	-
Rooms Per Housing Unit	2.62	-
Single Room Housing Units	4,195,991	24.68
2-4 Rooms Housing Units	10,985,575	64.62
5 or More Rooms Housing Units	1,818,119	10.70

HISTORY AND METHODOLOGY OF CENSUS

Census Organization

Pakistan has conducted six Population and Housing Censuses since its emergence as an independent country in 1947. The first-ever Census was conducted in the year 1951 by the Office of the Census Commissioner, Ministry of Interior, Home and Kashmir Affairs, covering the then two units i.e. East and West Pakistan. This was followed by the 2nd Census in 1961 conducted by the same organization.

The 3rd Census, which was scheduled to be held in 1971 was delayed by one year due to the separation of East Pakistan as an independent country. Subsequently, in 1972, the Census Organization was established on a permanent basis as an attached department of the Ministry of Interior to undertake Population & Housing Census and to manage data collection procedures as a continuous and regular activity. The Census in 1972 was, therefore, conducted by the Census Organization, which collected data on total population and core demographic characteristics of population of Pakistan, hitherto known as West Pakistan.

In 1973, the "Registration Department" was established as an attached department of the Ministry of Interior, functioning under the Census Commissioner, to register vital events i.e. births and deaths in the country. In 1976, an organization named "Census & Registration Organization" was created as an attached Department of the Ministry of Interior by merging both the Registration Department and Census Organization. However, in March 1978, a dedicated organization for conducting Population & Housing Census, known as the "Population Census Organization (PCO)" was carved out of the Census & Registration Organization and was attached with the Statistics Division, and its subordinate offices were established at the provincial level.

The PCO conducted the House Listing Operation in November, 1980 followed by the 4th Population & Housing Census in March, 1981 as per schedule. This Census was conducted in a more organized way using the Short Form comprising of core demographic questions and a Long Form seeking further details on the characteristics of population.

The 5th Population & Housing Census, which was due in March, 1991 was conducted in March, 1998 after a delay of seven years mainly due to lack of consensus among the provinces on the issue of dates and procedure and their apprehensions about complete coverage and accurate reporting of population numbers. These issues were resolved after consultations with relevant stakeholders and it was decided to involve the Armed Forces for the first time in the census operation to ensure complete coverage and smooth collection of data in the field. The PCO devised an in-built mechanism of counter checks and quality assurance to obtain accurate and reliable information. The Census-1998 provided detailed data on population and its socio-economic characteristics at national, provincial, district and tehsil levels, and even down to the mouza/village level, which was largely used for future population projections and development planning of the country.

The General Statistics (Re-organization) Act was promulgated in 2011 (The Gazette of Pakistan 2011) and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) was created, as an attached department of Statistics Division after merging of three organizations namely Federal Bureau of Statistics, Population Census Organization, Agricultural Census Organization, and Technical Wing of Statistics Division under the Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics & Privatization. The conduct of Population and Housing Census became the responsibility of PBS. As per the aforementioned Act, PBS was mandated to produce reliable, authentic, timely, and transparent data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of population compatible with the needs of the economy and development planning of the country. To meet the requirements of producing large scale data sets, a separate Ministry of Statistics was carved out of the Ministry of Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, and Statistics & Privatization in August, 2017.

The 6th Population and Housing Census-2017

The 6th Population and Housing Census was scheduled to be undertaken in October, 2008 but was conducted in March-May, 2017 after a long process of hitches and constraints. Although the PCO initiated necessary preparatory steps to ensure timely conduct of the Census, it was postponed for almost nine years due to various reasons including the adverse law and order situation in the country, paucity of staff and manpower, and inadequate financial resources to conduct of Census. The Council of Common Interests (CCI) decided to conduct the Census in two steps i.e. house listing in March-April, 2011 and Population and Housing Census in August/September 2011, with the assistance of Army Personnel to ensure transparent and credible census as well as to deal with the security situation. The house listing was therefore conducted during April-May 2011, but the preliminary results of the collected data revealed severe distortions in population growth rates indicating over-enumeration in some areas and under enumeration in others, thereby making the data controversial and questionable. When the results of House Listing Operation (HLO)-2011 were submitted to the CCI, the accuracy of the collected information became a major concern. It was then decided to postpone the population enumeration stage of the Census for the time being.

To avoid further delay, the CCI again held a meeting in March 2015 and planned to conduct the Census in March, 2016 as per proposal of the Statistics Division with the collaboration and support of the Armed Forces. However, due to non-availability of the requisite number of Army personnel on the planned dates (March/April, 2016), the Census could not be held and was postponed once again.

In 2016, the Supreme Court of Pakistan took Suo Moto (Case No. 09 of 2016) notice of the delay in conducting Census in a timely fashion and directed the Government to conduct the long overdue Census in March, 2017. The Court order was implemented and the Government, after the approval of the CCI, conducted the 6th Population and Housing Census in two phases from 15th March, 2017 to 24th May, 2017 onwards with the active support of the Armed Forces. A full-fledged plan was prepared to start the Census operation and it was decided to complete the field work in two phases to better manage the logistics and coverage of population.

Each Enumerator was accompanied by an Army soldier responsible for providing overall security as well as assistance in data collection and also recording the total number of persons in the household with gender breakdown in a specially designed Form-786 for cross-checking of numbers and avoiding any errors in recording the required information. Moreover, filled-in questionnaires/documents from the field were transported to the PBS Headquarters through National Logistics Cell (NLC) Containers under the security of Armed Forces which helped in avoiding any unforeseen incidents. The whole Census process was well supervised and monitored at each stage to ensure complete coverage of population and reliability of information.

Methodology of Census-2017

An International Conference on Census methodology was held in July 2016 in Islamabad, with the support of UNFPA, to discuss issues and seek guidance for the conduct of the Census in phases. Relevant stakeholders from the provinces and experts from various countries participated in the proceedings. The conference was concluded with a set of recommendations that were suited to Pakistan's specific conditions. It was proposed to use the Canvasser method wherein the Enumerator will record all information obtained from respondent by visiting each household for completing the questionnaire. The data collection in Census-2017 used a combination of defacto and dejure approaches. The dejure approach was used for the general residential population, wherein people were enumerated on the basis of their usual place of residence, with a reference period of last six months. The defacto approach was used for people residing in institutions, nomads, homeless and the mobile population. Such people have been counted where ever they were found during census operation.

To execute the Census operation, PBS divided the whole geographical area of the country into small compact units called 'Census Blocks' comprising of 200-250 houses on an average. In all the country was divided into 163,676 Census Blocks. Fourteen days were allocated for the enumeration of each Block, wherein each Team comprising of one civilian Enumerator and one Army Personnel was usually assigned two blocks to be completed one after the other.

The first three days were allocated for the house listing operation. Each house was marked with a specific number, using a green marker, on the main entrance of the building/premises. House Listing Form-1 was used for house listing purpose in which basic information was collected including the address, name of the head of the household and number of his/her Computerized National Identification Card (CNIC).



House listing (Inventory)



Enumeration in the Field

After house listing, ten days were allocated for completion of the enumeration process using Form-2 with 25 core questions, i.e., name of each family member, relationship with the head of household, sex, age, marital status, literacy, employment, access to drinking water, bathroom facilities, and other details related to the household amenities. At the end, one day was reserved for counting the homeless population within the boundary description of assigned census blocks.

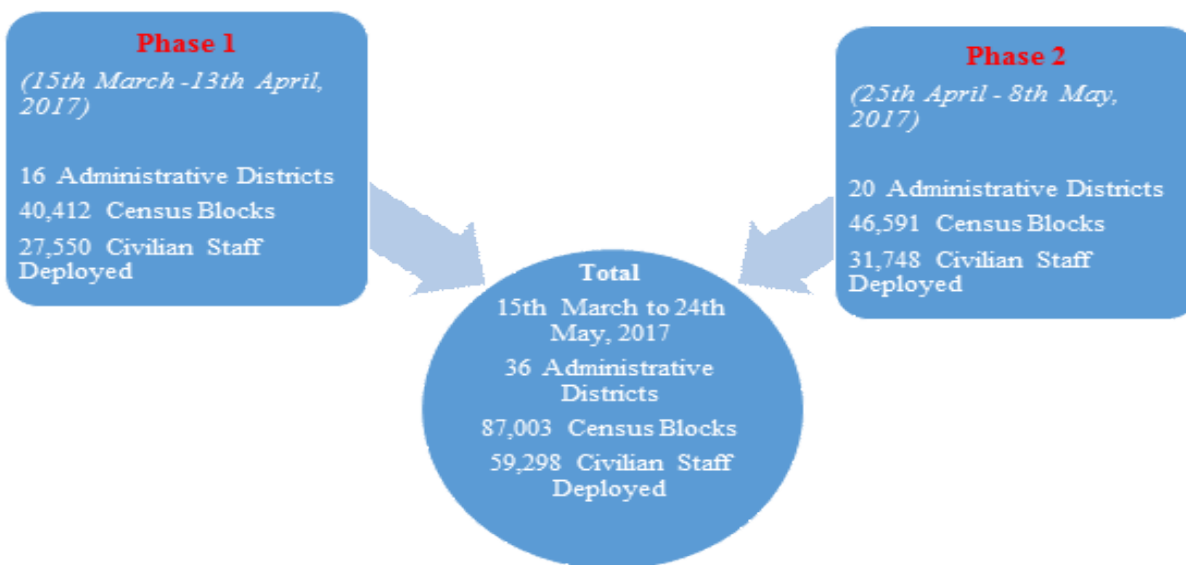
Dates and Census Logistics in Punjab Province

The Census operation was carried out in two phases. The Phase-I was completed from 15th March to 13th April, 2017 (Block 1: 15th - 28th March, Block 2: 30th March - 13th April) covering 16 administrative districts of Punjab comprising of 40,412 Census Blocks with a deployment of 27,550 civilian staff including 10% reserve staff to meet the urgent needs of the staff. A similar number of Army Personnel were used for both enumeration purposes and for providing security arrangements, and other command structure.

After completion of Phase-I of Census enumeration, the Phase-II started from 25th April to 24th May, 2017 (Block 1: 25th April - 8th May, Block 2: 11th - 24th May) on the same pattern as per Phase-I, covering 20 administrative districts comprising of 46,591 Census Blocks. However, Census activities in few areas were extended for one week in order to redress the complaints of left-over areas.

To conduct census enumeration, about 60,000 field staff was deployed from the provincial government departments, mostly primary and secondary school teachers from local areas, who were trained prior to the collection of data from their respective assigned blocks. During field operation, many blocks were identified with much larger number of households than the specified limit of 200-250 houses for which additional Enumerators out of 10% reserve staff were deployed expeditiously to ensure timely completion of field work. Maps of all Census Blocks were prepared and handed over to the Enumerators and their Supervisors to ensure complete coverage of all areas.

Phases of Census Enumeration and Schedule



The distribution of administrative districts of Punjab according to Phase-I and Phase-II are listed in the following table:-

Distribution of Districts in Punjab Province According to Phases: Census-2017

Phase-I 15 th March to 13 th April, 2017	Phase-II 25 th April to 24 th May, 2017
1. Jhang	1. Mianwali
2. Chiniot	2. Bhakkar
3. Faisalabad	3. Khushab
4. Toba Tek Singh	4. Sargodha
5. Dera Ghazi Khan	5. Chakwal
6. Rajanpur	6. Jhelum
7. Layyah	7. Sahiwal
8. Muzaffargarh	8. Okara
9. Lahore	9. Khanewal
10. Hafizabad	10. Multan
11. Narowal	11. Sheikhpura
12. Sialkot	12. Nankana Shaib
13. Vehari	13. Kasur
14. Bahawalpur	14. Gujranwala
15. Pakpattan	15. Mandi Bahauddin
16. Attock	16. Gujrat
	17. Bahawalnagar
	18. Rahim Yar Khan
	19. Lodhran
	20. Rawalpindi

The total budget allocated to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics for conduct of 6th Population and Housing Census was Rs.18.5 billion, out of which Rs. 4.4 billion was allocated to the 36 Districts of Punjab province.

The Census-2017 results have been compiled from ICR Form-2 filled in for each dwelling unit/ household listed within the Census Blocks. These ICR Forms had twelve questions pertaining to enumeration of each member of the household and their demographic characteristics, while twelve questions were about housing characteristics. The database files were used to generate tables as per approved tabulation plan which was further examined for data consistency and quality checks.

To ensure that the Census adheres to international standards and best practices, the PBS requested assistance from the UNFPA who arranged an International Census Advisor as well as specific Consultants to support and facilitate PBS in executing Census activities and also deployed an observation team to monitor data collection procedure and submit a report on quality and coverage of field activities. The National & International Observers submitted their reports declaring the census operation as satisfactory and as per international practices.

PART - I

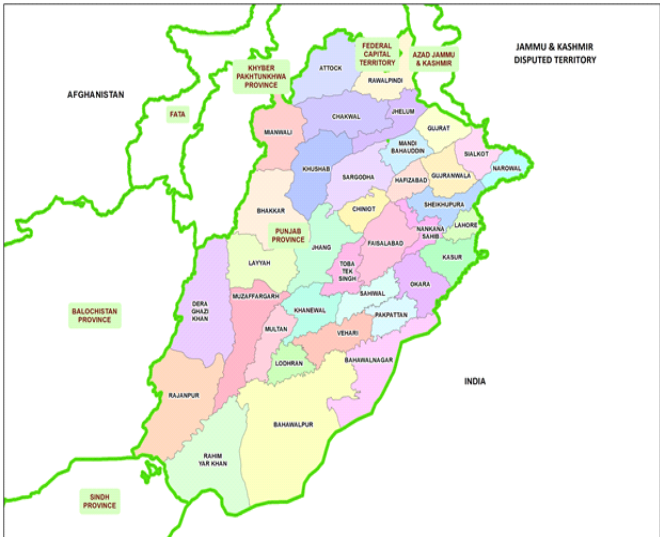
PROVINCE PROFILE

Section - 1

1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PUNJAB PROVINCE

1.1 Introduction

Punjab, which literally means 'the land of the five rivers', is the largest province of Pakistan population-wise, with a total count of 109,989,655 (110 million) as per the Census-2017. It is the second largest province by land area after Balochistan. It is spread over 205,344 square kilometres (kms), which is 25.9% of the total area of the country. Punjab forms the north-western part of the country and is drained by the "five rivers" namely the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, and Beas (in Indian Punjab), which are tributaries of the Indus River. It has the most fertile agricultural and irrigated areas of land, being a source of livelihood for a majority of its population.



Map of Punjab Province

To the north of the Punjab lies the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Province and the federal capital area of Islamabad, to the north-east is Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ&K), to the south-west is the province of Sindh while to the west are Balochistan and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). It also shares borders with the Indian states of Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir.

The population of Punjab has increased by 49.40% since the last census in 1998 with an annual average growth rate of 2.13% during 1998 - 2017. There are 36 administrative districts in the province. Lahore, the provincial capital of Punjab and the largest city, with a population of 11.1 million, is considered to be the cultural, historical, economic and cosmopolitan centre of Pakistan. The other large cities in Punjab include Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Sargodha, Multan, Sialkot, Bahawalpur, Gujrat, Sheikhupura, Jhelum and Sahiwal.

The history of Punjab dates back to the Indus civilization 4,000 years ago. The region has been invaded and ruled by many different empires and races including the Aryans, Persians, Greeks, Egyptians, Afghans, and Mongols. Punjab came under British occupation in 1849, after the British victory over the Sikhs in the battles of Chilianwala and Gujrat. At the time of partition of the Indian sub-continent in 1947, Punjab was

split between Pakistan and India, with the larger western portion becoming part of Pakistan. The present provincial boundaries were established in 1970.

The province is predominantly on plain level; however, there are some hilly areas in the north-west and extreme south-west. The area mostly consists of an alluvial plain formed by the southward-flowing Indus River and its four major tributaries. The alluvial plain has a diversity of landforms: its active floodplains are flooded every rainy season and contain changing river channels, while meander floodplains lying adjacent to the active floodplain are marked by derelict and abandoned channels (Encyclopedia Britannica n.d.). There is also a plateau adjacent to the mountains known as the Potohar plateau and a desert belt in the South Eastern part known as Cholistan.

Most areas in Punjab experience extreme weather with foggy winters, often accompanied by rain. The regional temperature ranges from - 2° C to 45° C. However, it can reach 50° C (122° F) in summers and can touch down to -10° C in winter. The average annual rainfall ranges between 38 inches in the sub-mountain region and 18 inches in the plains.

All the major rivers of the country namely Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej flow through this province. They originate from the Himalayas and pass from north-west to south-west. The rivers are primordial in nature and the volume of water increases in the summer after the monsoon rains, resulting sometimes in floods (Punjab Portal 2018).

The province has a predominantly Muslim population with a Sunni majority. Punjabi people are the ethnic majority in the country accounting for 44.7% of the population in Pakistan. Saraiki is a subgroup of Punjabi people residing mostly in southern part of Punjab forming 8.4% of the Pakistani population (World Atlas n.d.).

Agriculture is the chief source of income and employment in Punjab. The major crops of the province are wheat, rice, cotton and sugar cane. The major fruits of the province are mango, lychee, guava and citrus. Punjab is one of the more industrialized provinces in Pakistan; its manufacturing industries produce textiles, machinery, electrical appliances, surgical instruments and metals. It is rich with natural resources such as coal and limestone. Several minerals are found there such as iron ore, rock salt, silica, argillaceous clay and gypsum. The province ranks highest in terms of human development (Punjab Portal 2018).

Section - 2

2 GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

Punjab's geography mostly consists of the alluvial plains of the Indus River and its four major tributaries in Pakistan, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej rivers. There are several mountainous regions including the Sulaiman Mountains in the southwest part of the province, and Margalla Hills, Salt Range, and Pothohar Plateau in the north. Murree Hills in the Northern Punjab make foothills of Himalayan range and in the far north is the Potohar Plateau.

2.1 Mountainous Area

In the north, there are the outer ranges of the Hamalayas: the Murree and the Kahuta hills in the north and the Pubbi hills of Gujrat in the south. In the south west, the hills of Sulaiman range running from north to south in the D.G. Khan Division are not higher than 1,200 metres and are dry and barren.

2.2 Potohar Plateau

The region constituting the Potohar Plateau and the Salt Range lies to the south of the Northern Mountains between the Indus River on the west and the Jhelum River on the east. Its northern boundary is formed by the Kala Chitta Ranges and the Margalla Hills, and the southern boundary by the Salt Range. The Soan Basin is located between the northern and southern ranges.

The Kala Chitta Range has an average height of 450-900 metres cut by deep valleys. A few miles north, the Margalla Hills are visible with an average height of 900 metres, which extend eastward up to the Kaurang River. The main Potohar Plateau extends north of the Salt Range and is 300-600 metres high. The Salt Range, with an average height of 750-900 metres, has a steep face towards the south and slopes gently into the Potohar Plateau in the north. The Sakesar peak (1527 metres) is the highest point in the Salt Range.



Potohar Plateau

2.3 Upper Indus Plain

The Upper Indus Plain is different from the Lower Indus Plain as the major tributaries of the Indus; Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej divide the land into several interfluves, or doabs (a region lying between and reaching to the confluence of two rivers).

The Upper Indus Plain is sub-divided into four large doabs namely Sindh Sagar, Chaj, Rachna and Bari, in addition to the Bahawalpur plain and Derajats, or Sulaiman piedmont.

2.4 Desert

i. Cholistan Desert

The Cholistan Desert, also locally known as Rohi, sprawls 30 kms from Bahawalpur District of Punjab and covers an area of 26,300 km (Deserts of Pakistan n.d.). It adjoins the Thar Desert extending over to Sindh province and into India.

ii. Thal Desert

The Thal Desert is situated between the Jhelum and Sindh rivers near the Potohar Plateau. Its total length from north to south is 190 miles (306 kms), while its maximum breadth is 70 miles (113 kms) and minimum breadth 20 miles (32 kms). This region is divided into the districts of Bhakkar, Khushab, Mianwali, Jhang, Layyah, and Muzaffargarh.

2.5 Geographical Region

Punjab Province can be divided into four regions: Balai, Markazi, Gharbi and Zayreen.

i. Balai

Balai Punjab, also referred to as Shumali or Northern Punjab, is commonly categorized as the mountainous and hilly with plateau areas in the north of the province. The districts of Rawalpindi, Attock, Chakwal, Jhelum, Mianwali and the capital area of Islamabad, all fall within Northern Punjab. This region is differentiated from other parts of the Punjab by the prevalence of different dialects that are spoken here such as Potohari and Hindko. The Potohar Plateau and the Salt Range constitute much of this area, and are rich in mineral resources including rock salt, limestone, gypsum, coal and oil.

The Salt Range is a hill system in the Punjab province of Pakistan, deriving its name from its extensive deposits of rock salt. The range extends along the south of the Potohar Plateau and the North of the Jhelum River. The Salt Range contains the great mines of Khewra, Kalabagh and Warcha which yield vast supplies of salt. Coal of a medium quality is also found. Sakaser and Tilla Jogian are the highest peaks of Salt Range. Namal Lake, Khabikki Lake and Uchhali Lake are lakes in the Salt Range.



Salt Range Kallar Kahar

ii. Markazi

Markazi or Central Punjab refers to the alluvial plains that are bounded by the southern edge of the Jhelum River down till the Sutlej River. The districts that make up Markazi Punjab are Sargodha, Mandi Bahauddin, Gujrat, Sialkot, Narowal, Gujranwala, Jhang, Hafizabad, Sheikhupura, Faisalabad, Lahore, Kasur, Toba Tek Singh, Okara, Pakpattan and Sahiwal,



Jhelum River

Central Punjab is by far the largest and most developed region of Punjab, consisting of one of the most expansive canal irrigation systems in the world. This provides a boosted agricultural output and a vast increase in arable land. At one point, the whole of British India had heavy dependency on the Punjab for wheat production. This region is also a heavy producer of rice and cotton.

iii. Gharbi

Gharbi or Western Punjab consists of the districts lying near to the Indus River. The topography is defined by the sand derived from the shifting flood plain deposits of the Indus. This includes mostly the Thal Desert and consists of the districts of Khushab, Bhakkar and Layyah. This region is rich in salt and coal and has a sizeable cement, sugar and textiles industry. However, this region is less developed having levels of poverty than the Northern or Central Punjab.

iv. Zayreen

Zayreen or Southern Punjab includes the districts of Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Khanewal, Lodhran, Vehari, Muzaffargarh, Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur, Rajanpur and Rahim Yar Khan. The Cholistan Desert falls in this region within the districts of Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, and Rahim Yar Khan. This region is part of the Seraiki belt. This southern region of Punjab is mostly dependent on agriculture for its economy. The district of Bahawalpur leads in the production of cotton, and the export of mangoes. Principal industries include cotton ginning,

flour, sugar and rice milling. The textile industry also contributes to the economy of this region. This region is the least-developed with significantly higher poverty levels than the other regions (Hum Shehri 2018).

2.6 Water Resource

All five tributaries of Indus: Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers contain large volumes of water and carry an enormous quantity of sediments. The rivers Beas and Sutlej join-together before entering Pakistan, and the other three tributaries join at different points within Punjab. Eventually, all five tributaries meet to form "Panjnad" at Mithankot and travel for another 72 kms before joining the Indus River.

I. River

i. Indus River

The Indus is the greatest of all the rivers with a length of 2,928 kms. It flows in a deep gorge in the north between Attock District and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and then moves along the western boundary of the province.

ii. Jhelum River

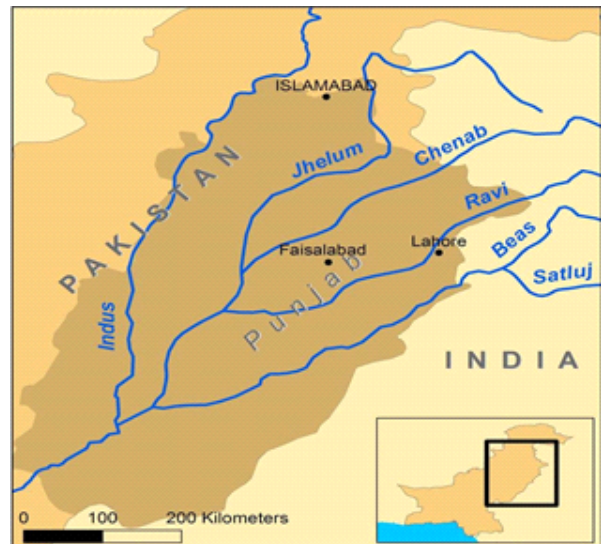
The Jhelum River enters the province near Jhelum city. It separates Jhelum District from Gujrat and Sargodha Districts, and passing through Sargodha and Jhang Districts joins Chenab River at Trimmu. Its total length is 688 kms.

iii. Chenab River

The Chenab River enters the Punjab Province in Sialkot District near the Marala headworks and separates Gujrat and Sargodha Districts from where Jhelum River joins it at Trimmu. Its total length is 1,024 kms.

iv. Ravi River

The Ravi River enters the Punjab Province at a point north of Lahore. It separates Sheikhpura, Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh and Muzaffargarh districts from Lahore, Kasur, Okara, Sahiwal and Multan districts. River Ravi joins Chenab River at the junction of Khanewal, Jhang and Muzaffargarh districts. Its total length is 656 kms.



Rivers of Punjab

v. Sutlej River

The Sutlej River enters the province at the Sulaimanki headworks. Its length is 1,440 kms. It separates Okara, Pakpattan, Vehari, Lodhran and Multan districts from Bahawalnagar and Bahawalpur Districts, and joins the Chenab River at Uch.

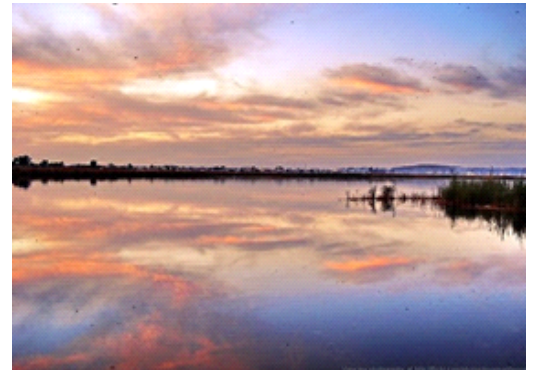
The other important rivers include the Soan River in Potohar Plateau, Haro River north of the Kala Chitta Range in Attock District and Tawi River which flows through Sialkot District and falls into Chenab River.

II. Stream/ Lake

The nine major lakes include Kallar Kahar in Chakwal District, Ucchali, Khabeki and Jhalar lakes in Khushab, Namal in Mianwali, Malkana and Kohar Wala lakes near Trimmu Head Works in Jhang and Mangla in Jhelum.

i. Kallar Kahar Lake

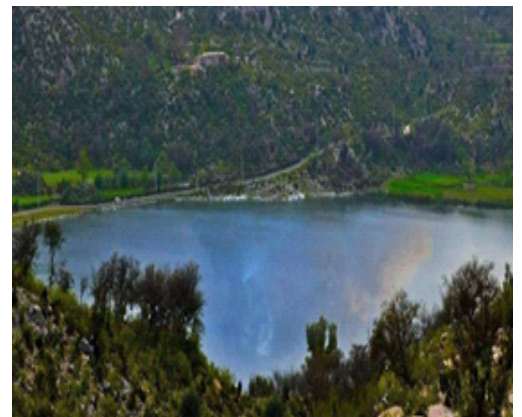
Kallar Kahar Lake, situated in a beautiful valley in the southern mountainous area of Potohar plateau at an altitude of 1,500 feet above sea level, is a favourite recreational spot. There is a natural freshwater spring at the base of the hills that fills Kallar Kahar Lake up to a level and then overflows and makes a stream towards the north. The lake is not deep, therefore, a lot of natural vegetation can be seen all around it, even in the middle of the lake.



Kallar Kahar Lake

ii. Jhalar Lake

Jhalar Lake is one of the most picturesque and beautiful lakes in the Soon Valley of Khushab district. With a length of 35 miles (56 kms) and 9 miles (15 kms) width, its elevation height is 950 feet above sea level. It is located 20 km south from Nowshera Jahlar road bypassing Surraki village. 45 species of migratory birds come in winters from the cold plains of Siberia to feed on the fish and other aquatic life founded in this breathtakingly beautiful lake.



Jhalar Lake

iii. Khabeki Lake

Khabeki Lake, one kilometre wide and two kilometres long, is a salt-water lake in the gorgeous Sakesar valley in the Salt Range area of the Khushab district. This lake is the only spot in Punjab where beautiful bird flamingos are found.



Khabeki Lake

iv. Namal Lake

The water of Namal Lake, spread over 5.5 square km, is located in one corner of the Namal Valley in Mianwali and was formed following the construction of Namal Dam in 1913, some 32 kms from Mianwali city. There are mountains on its western and southern sides. On the other two sides are agricultural areas.



Ucchali Lake

v. Ucchali Lake

Ucchali Lake, situated just below the Sakaser Mountain, is a saltwater lake.

2.7 Climate

Punjab lies in the mid-latitude region of the globe where all four seasons are witnessed along with regular interruptions of the northeastern monsoon and westerly precipitation. The weather throughout the year changes considerably, which gives Punjab diversity in agriculture and ecology. The north-western parts of the province lie on the foothills of the Himalayan range and hence experience higher rainfall, especially in the monsoon season. Murree, which lies in the Rawalpindi division experiences 1778 mm of rainfall on average annually. The rest of the province is mostly semi-arid and plain which receives considerably less rainfall throughout the year. The southern parts of the province are predominantly dry arid land, with deserts in the extreme south bordering India and Sindh Province.

Since Punjab lies on the margin of the monsoon climate, the temperature is generally hot, with marked variations between summer and winter. In the plain, the mean June temperature reaches the 30 °C, while the mean January temperature is in the low 10 °C. The average annual precipitation is low except in the sub-Himalayan and northern areas, and decreases markedly from north to south or southwest from 686 mm at Lahore in east-central Punjab to just 211 mm at Multan in the southwest.

Table 1.1 provides the mean monthly minimum and maximum temperatures and annual average rainfall for nine major cities of Punjab, from 1981 to 2010.

TABLE 1.1 : AVERAGE TEMPERATURE, PRECIPITATION AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY IN PUNJAB PROVINCE

City (°C)	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Annual		Precipitation (mm)
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Bahawalnagar	6.6	20	9.5	23.3	14.7	28.9	20.7	36.3	25.6	41.3	28.2	41.9	28.3	38.7	27.7	37.8	25.1	36.9	19.5	34.5	13.4	29.6	8.1	23.2	18.8	32.4	242.1
Bahawalpur	6.0	21.0	8.8	23.8	14.0	29.2	19.4	36.4	25.0	41.3	27.9	42.2	28.3	39.5	27.3	37.8	24.6	36.6	18.5	34.2	12.2	29.5	7.2	23.8	18.0	32.7	168.6
Faisalabad	4.7	19.0	7.5	22.1	12.9	27.1	18.3	34.1	23.7	39.1	26.7	40.2	27.2	37.3	26.7	36.4	24.0	35.6	17.4	32.8	11.0	27.3	5.8	21.7	16.9	30.9	381.1
Jhelum	5.5	19.1	8.4	22.0	13.1	27.0	18.0	33.2	22.9	38.4	25.9	40.0	26.0	35.9	25.6	34.6	23.5	34.7	17.1	32.5	10.7	27.5	6.4	21.7	16.7	30.3	889.3
Khanpur	5.2	21.5	7.9	24.5	13.3	30.0	18.8	37.3	24.3	42.0	27.2	42.5	27.4	39.5	26.2	37.7	23.4	36.7	17.1	34.7	11.0	29.8	6.2	23.9	16.9	33.3	120.7
Lahore	5.4	18.9	8.8	22.1	13.9	27.2	19.0	34.1	24.0	38.9	26.6	39.4	26.6	35.7	26.3	34.7	23.9	34.5	17.7	32.2	11.2	27.2	6.3	21.5	17.5	30.3	686.3
Multan	5.4	20.5	8.4	23.5	14.1	28.8	19.9	35.9	25.3	41.0	28.7	42.1	28.9	39.1	28.0	37.5	25.1	36.6	18.6	34.1	11.8	28.6	6.7	22.9	18.1	32.5	210.7
Murree	-1.0	8.4	-0.4	8.9	3.9	13.2	8.7	18.5	12.9	23.1	15.3	25.3	15.6	22.9	15.5	22.3	13.8	21.9	10.4	19.6	6.0	16.0	1.3	11.7	8.8	17.3	1778.2
Sialkot	5.2	17.9	7.9	21.1	12.6	26.0	17.5	32.7	22.4	38.0	25.1	39.1	25.3	34.6	25.1	33.3	25.3	33.1	23.0	30.9	16.7	26.0	10.4	20.4	5.9	29.2	1004.0

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department, Government of Pakistan

2.8 Flora and Fauna

i. Flora

In view of its diverse geographical features, the flora of Punjab varies from area to area. The main trees in the hilly areas include Deodar (*Cedrus deodar*), Biar (*Pinus eacclsa*), Paludar (*Abics smilhiana*) and Banangi (*Querreus lassiflora*). The Cheel (*Pinus longi*) covers the lower hills along with Kao (*Wild olive*), Phulai (*Acacia modesta*), Drek (*Melia semper virens*) and Sanatha (*Dodona viscosa*).



Deodar - Cedrus Deodara

The characteristic trees of Potohar are the Van (*Salvadora abeooides*), Karir (*Capparis aphylla*), Jand (*Prosopis spicigera*) and Malla (*Zizyphus nummularia*).

In the riverine areas, the most numerous trees are Kikar (*Acacia arbica*) and Shisham or Tahli (*Dalbergia sissoo*).

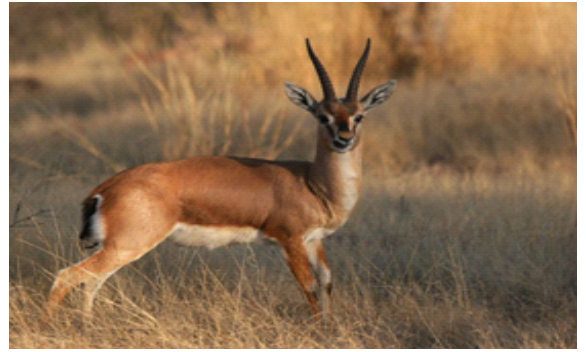
The most common tress found in the plains are Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), Banyan or Bohar (*Ficus indica*), Mulberry (*Mourusalba*), Aam (*Magnifera indica*), Siris (*Albizzia lebbek*), Jamolan (*Engenia jambolana*), Lasura (*Teccoma unclulata*) and Amaltas (*Cassia amaltas*).



Shisham - Dalbergio Sissoo

ii. Fauna

Punjab provides habitats for a variety of wild animals such as tigers, leopards, hyenas, wolves, jackals, wild cats, foxes, badgers, wild boars, and blue bulls (*Neel Gai*), among others. At one time tigers, leopards and wild cats used to be common in the hilly forests but have now become relatively extinct. The only deer in the area are hog deer (*Parha*) and the ravine deer, also known as *Hiran* or *Chinkara*.



Chinkara Deer

In the Salt Range, wild hilly goats (*Urial*), *Chinkara* deer, wild pigs, wolves and foxes are commonly found. The hare and peacock (*More*) are found in some parts of Potohar area.

In the Cholistan area, wolves, deers, blue bulls, jackals, mongooses, squirrels and wild rats are in abundance.

Birds

Various species of birds commonly found in Punjab include:

- * Cheer pheasant
- * White Crested Kaleej
- * Peafowl
- * Black Partridge (Kala Titar)
- * Grey Partridge
- * Chukor
- * Seesee
- * Common Quail
- * Indian Sandgrouse
- * Houbara Bustard
- * Demoiselle Crane
- * Greater Flamingo
- * Greylag Goose
- * Mallard
- * Teal
- * Wigeon
- * Shoveler



Houbara Bustard

Section - 3

3 ETHNOGROPHY

3.1 History

Punjab is an ancient centre of culture in the Indian subcontinent. It lies within the bounds of the Harappan civilization, the sophisticated urban (city-based) culture that flourished in the Indus Valley during the third millennium B.C. Harappa, one of the two great cities of this civilization, was located on the Ravi River which is now in Punjab Province.

Punjab has also been one of the great crossroads of southern Asian history. Nomadic tribes speaking Indo-European languages descended from the mountain passes in the northwest to settle on the plains of the Punjab around 1700 B.C. After that, Persians, Greeks, Huns, Turks, and Afghans were among the many races that entered the Indian subcontinent through the northwestern passes and left their mark on the region. Punjabis, who are basically of Aryan, or Indo-European ancestry, are the modern descendants of the mixture of people that passed through the region.

At times in the past, the Punjab and its population have enjoyed a special political identity as well as a cultural identity. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries A.D., the region was administered as a province of the Mughal Empire. As recently as the nineteenth century, much of the area was united under the Sikh nation of Ranjit Singh. Britain administered the Punjab as a province of its Indian Empire. However, in the redrawing of political boundaries in 1947, Punjab was divided between India and Pakistan. Despite having common cultural heritage, Punjabis are now either Indians or Pakistanis by nationality (Countries and their Cultures n.d.).

3.2 Ethnicity and Tribe

Punjabis are the largest ethnic population of Pakistan. Modern Punjabis are mostly a mixture of Indo-Scythian and Indo-Aryan people, with smaller amounts of Semitic ancestry. Indo-Scythians refers to Scythians (or Sakas), Iranian equestrian tribes who migrated into central and northern South Asia during the 2nd century B.C. to the 4th century A.D.

The rise of Islam also brought many settlers from Kashmir, Arabia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan and Mongolia into the area. Today, most of the Punjab is made up of Dalits, Arains, Ahirs, Gujjars, Jatts, Khattris, Rajputs and Maliks (World Population Review 2018).

The Saraiki ethnic population resides in the southern part of Punjab, comprising of three administrative divisions Multan, Bahawalpur and Dera Gazi Khan. This part of Punjab is called the Saraiki belt, where Saraiki is the predominant language.

3.3 Food

Punjabi food is very much liked in Pakistan and all over the world due to its unique and distinguished taste. The extensive cuisine of Punjab can be vegetarian and non-vegetarian. One commonality between all Punjabi dishes is the liberal usage of *ghee*, or clarified butter, and spices. Punjabis are fond of sweets also. Most Punjabi food is eaten with either rice or roti, flat round bread. There are some dishes that are exclusive to Punjab such as *Maash ki Dal*, *Paratha*, *Makai ki rotti*, *Sarson ka Saag* and in cities *Chollay*, *Haleem*, *Biryani* and other spicy dishes are popular.

During summers, people drink *lassi*, *doodh-soda*, *aloo bokharey ka sharbat*, lemonade etc. These cuisines have become world-wide delicacies with large scale representation. Pure butter is used in Punjabi food instead of artificial butter. Many dishes of meat variety are available like *Tandoori Chicken*, *Biryani*, Lamb and Chicken *Kebab*, *Nihari*, *Rara Gosht*, *Siri Paye*, *Shami Kebab* and Chicken *Karahi*.

Black tea, or *Kali Chai*, with milk is consumed in Punjabi areas of Pakistan and sometime green tea is also preferred. Milk is commonly mixed in tea, locally known as *doodh patti*, and is a favorite drink of Punjabis. *Pakorras* are a very popular snack consumed by Punjabis. *Rabbri falooda* and *Kheer* (sweet rice) are the desserts of choice (Zahir 2012).

Some of the common favourite dishes of Punjab include:

1. ***Biryani*** is a delicious rice dish loaded with spicy marinated chicken, spices and flavored rice. It is popular throughout Pakistan.
2. ***Sarson ka saag*** is a popular vegetarian dish from the Punjab region of Pakistan, made from mustard greens (*sarson*) and spices.
3. ***Seekh Kabab***: braised minced meat, commonly served with naan and flat bread. It is cooked in a *Tandoor*, and is often served with chutneys or mint sauce. It is often included in tandoori sampler platters, which contain a variety of tandoor cooked dishes.



Biryani



Sarson ka Saag



Seekh Kabab

4. **Lassi** is a popular traditional yogurt-based drink. It is a blend of yogurt, water, and spices. *Lassi* is a savory drink, sometimes flavored with ground and roasted cumin. Sweet *lassi*, however, contains sugar.



Lassi

3.4 Dress

The Punjabi dress is reflective of the bright and vibrant culture and lifestyle of the people. Punjab is well known for the use of *phulkari* (embroidery) in its costumes. In most of the villages of Punjab, men wear *pagri* (turban), *dhoti/lacha*, *kurta*, and *khusa*. Women wear *gharara*, or *choridar pajama* or colorful *shalwar kameez*, *paranda*, *choli/duppata*, *khusa*, *kola puri chappal* or *tillay wali jutti*. In urban areas of Punjab, men and women follow latest trends and fashion. Generally, *shalwar kameez* is the most common dress in the province.



Punjabi Dress

3.5 Religion

Although the population of Punjab is predominantly Muslim, other religions are also represented due to the province's long and varied history. Early Hinduism took shape in the Punjab, Buddhism flourished in the region, and followers of Islam held political power in the area for nearly six centuries. Sikhism had its origins in the Punjab as well, where Sikh states survived until the middle of the twentieth century. The British annexed the Punjab in the nineteenth century and introduced Christianity to the region. Thus, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Christianity are all represented in Punjab.

According to Census-2017, Muslims constitute 97.8% of Punjab's population. Christians are the largest minority with percentage share of 1.9%, followed by Hindus as 0.2% and Ahmadis with 0.1% of the Punjab's population.

3.6 Language and Dwelling

The major and native language spoken in the province is Punjabi (which is written in a Shahmukhi script in Pakistan). Seraiki is mostly spoken in South Punjab, and Pashto is spoken in some parts of North West Punjab, especially in Attock and Mianwali Districts near Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.

Punjabi is the predominant language as 69.7% of the total population in the province reported it as their mother tongue in Census-2017, followed by Saraiki with share of 20.7% and Urdu as 4.9%. The share of other languages reported in Punjab are: Pushto as 2.0%, Balochi as 0.8%, Hindko as 0.6%, Brahvi as 0.3%, while Kashmiri and Sindhi is spoken by 0.2% each of the total population of Punjab Province.

3.7 Tradition and Custom

The culture of Punjab derives its basis from the institution of Sufi saints, who spread Islam and preached and lived the Muslim way of life. People have festivities to commemorate these traditions. The fairs and festivals of Punjab reflect the entire gamut of its folk life and cultural traditions.

3.7.1 Punjabi Wedding

Punjabi weddings are based on traditions and are conducted with strong reflection of the Punjabi culture followed by several pre-wedding customs and rituals (*dholki, mayun, ubtan* etc.). Punjabi weddings are very loud, energetic, full of music, colors, fancy-dresses, food and dancing. Punjabi weddings have many customs and ceremonies that have evolved since traditional times. In cities, the wedding are celebrated following a blend of modern and traditional customs and the ceremony generally lasts for three days, *Mehndi, Barat* and *Walima*, followed by *Chauti* (bringing the bride back to her parents' home the next day).

3.7.2 Literature

Punjab is very rich with literature and Sufism adds more to its literature. Punjabi poetry is renowned for its extremely deep meaning, beautiful and hopeful use of words. The large number of Punjabi poetry is being translated throughout the world into many languages. Some famous poets of Punjabi are Sultan Bahu, Mia Mohammad Baksh, Baba Farid, Shah Hussain, Anwar Masood etc. Waris Shah, whose contribution to Punjabi literature is best-known for his seminal work in *Heer Ranjha*, known as Shakespeare of Punjabi language. Bulleh Shah was a Punjabi Sufi poet, a humanist and a philosopher. The verse from Bulleh Shah primarily employed is called the Kafi, a style of Punjabi. Some other popular folk tales of Punjab include Sassi-Punnu, Sohni Mahiwal etc. that are passing through generations.

3.7.3 Art and Craft

Punjab has the major manufacturing industry in Pakistan's economy with a variety of arts and crafts of its own. The main crafts created in the highlands and other rural areas of Punjab are basketry and pottery which are famous for their modern and traditional designs all over the world. Moreover, bone work, textile, cloth woven on handlooms with stunning prints is embroidered in the rural-areas and the weavers produce colorful cloths like cotton, silk etc. embroidery, weaving, carpets, stone craft, jewelry, metal work along with truck art and other wood works. The craft of Punjab is its fundamental soul, and its crafts create its entity.



Punjabi Pottery



Khussas

3.7.4 Music and Dance

Folk music is often perceived as the traditional music of Punjab and typically has communal authorship. This aspect of folk music has changed with time, but the older categories of folk begin with the dhadi genre, which follows ideas of communal authorship. The folk dhadi genre emphasizes stories of heroism and love stories, as exemplified by the numerous ballads of the legendary romantic tales of *Heer-Ranjha* and *Sahiba-Mirza*. Folk music is also commonly used in various life-cycle events in the Punjab region. Folk music of the Punjab is produced using the traditional musical instruments like *Tumbi*, *Algoze*, *Dhadd*, *Sarangi*, *Chimta* and more. There is a wide range of folk songs for every occasion from birth to death including marriage, festivals, fairs and religious ceremonies.

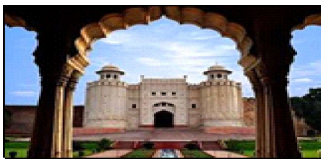


Bhangra Dance

Sufi music includes the singing of Sufi poetry in several genres. Some of the poets whose compositions are often sung include Baba Farid, Bulleh Shah, Shah Hussain, Waris Shah, and Mian Muhammad Bakhsh. The dance traditions of Punjab represent a collection of folk art forms that have evolved significantly and changed in meaning throughout the centuries. Punjab's rich repertoire of folk dances includes *jhummar*, *sammi*, *luddi*, *dandas*, *nachar* and *giddha*.

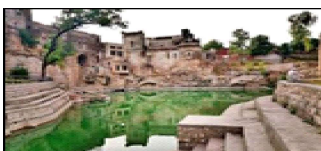
3.7.5 Places of Interest

The following is a list of a few prominent places of interest in Punjab.



Lahore Fort

The **Lahore Fort** is a citadel in the city of Lahore. The fortress is located at the northern end of Lahore's Walled City, and spreads over an area greater than 20 hectares. It contains 21 notable monuments, some of which date to the era of Emperor Akbar.



Katas Raj Temple

The **Katas Raj Temples** are several Hindu temples connected to one another by walkways. The temples form a complex surrounding a pond named Katas which is regarded as sacred by Hindus.



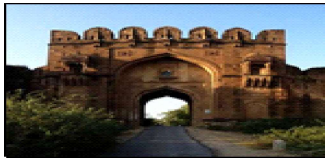
Derawar Fort

Located about 100 km from Bahawalpur, **Derawar Fort** is the most magnificently sustained fort in Pakistan. It is a top tourist attraction of Cholistan Desert. Each wall is 204m in length, 30m high, and the fort has a circumference of about 1.5km. Hindu Rajput, Rai Jajja Bhati built the fort.



Shalimar Garden

Shalimar Garden is a Mughal garden complex located in Lahore, capital of the Pakistani province of Punjab. The gardens date from the period when the Mughal Empire was at its artistic and aesthetic zenith and are now one of Pakistan's most popular tourist destinations. Construction of the gardens began in 1641 during the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan and was completed in 1642.



Rohtas Fort

Rohtas Fort, or **Qila Rohtas** is a garrison fort with great historical value situated in the district Jehlum. The Afghan king, Farid Khan, more commonly known as Sher Shah Suri, build this fort in the 16th century. Its construction took as many as 8 years for completion.



Noor Mahal

Noor Mahal (Noor Palace) is a palace located in Bahawalpur, Pakistan. Built in 1875 A.D., the palace is nearly one hundred and fifty years old. Legend has it that the Nawab Subah Sadiq Muhammad Khan IV laid the foundation of this palace in honor of his wife. The construction work for Noor Mahal began in 1872 A.D. and completed in 1875 A.D.

Section - 4

4 ADMINISTRATION

Punjab is divided into divisions and each division is further sub-divided into districts. Likewise, each district is divided into tehsils. The administrative units of Punjab are shown in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.2 : ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF PUNJAB PROVINCE

Administrative Area	Divisions	Districts	Tehsils	Villages/Muazas	Urban Areas
Pakistan	28	129	530	47,282	586
Punjab	9	36	145	25,321	255

The Punjab Assembly is a unicameral legislature of elected Members of the province. Article 106 of the Constitution provides that each Provincial Assembly shall consist of general seats and seats reserved for women and non-Muslims. The same article specifies that the Provincial Assembly of Punjab will have a total of 371 seats out of which 297 are general seats, 66 seat are reserved for women, and 8 reserved for non-Muslims.

4.1 Legislative Branch

The Punjab Assembly is a unicameral legislature of elected Members of the province. Article 106 of the constitution provides that each Provincial Assembly shall consist of general seats and seats reserved only for women and non-Muslims. The same article specifies that the Provincial Assembly of Punjab will have a total of 371 seats: 297 general seats, 66 reserved for women and 8 reserved for non-Muslims.

4.2 Executive Branch

4.2.1 Provincial Government

The Government of Punjab is a provincial government in the federal structure of Pakistan. It is based in Lahore, the capital of Punjab Province.

The Governor of Punjab is the nominal head of the province. This position is largely ceremonial as all the powers are vested in the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister (CM) is elected by the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab to serve as head of the Provincial Government. There are 48 departments in Punjab government. Each Department is headed by a

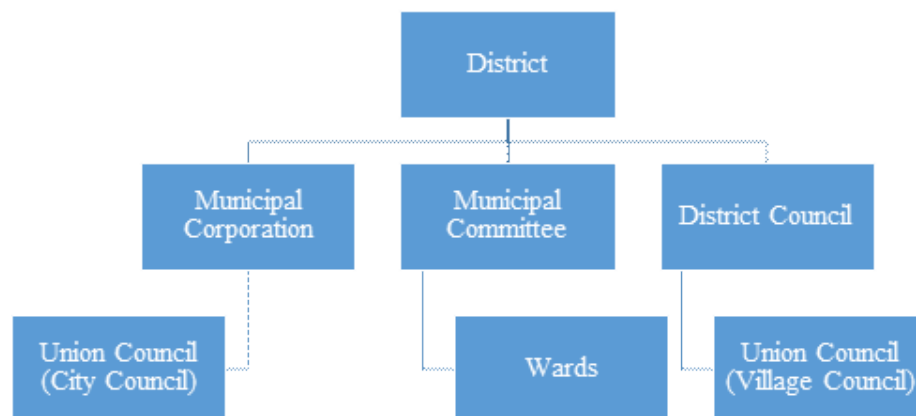
provincial Minister (elected member of the provincial assembly). All Ministers report to the CM, who is the Chief Executive; and all Secretaries report to Chief Secretary Punjab, who is appointed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. In addition to these departments, there are several Autonomous Bodies and Attached Departments that report directly to either the Secretaries or the Chief Secretary.

4.2.2 Local Government

The governance structure under Punjab Local Government Act, 2013 constitutes the following:

- * A Union Council for each Union;
- * A District Council for each District;
- * A Municipal Committee for each Municipality;
- * A Municipal Corporation for each City and
- * A Metropolitan Corporation for the Capital City (Lahore).

FIGURE 1.1 : LOCAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF PUNJAB PROVINCE



i. Union Council

A Union Council can be either City Council or Village Council. A City Council comprises of an area with a population of 20-25,000 persons while a Village Council is an area comprising a village or a number of villages having, as far as possible, an aggregate population of 1000 persons. The total number of seats is 11 out of which 6 are general seats and 5 are reserved seats. A City Council has a reserved seat for worker while a village council has a reserved seat for peasant.

ii. District Council

The District Council comprises of the area of a revenue Admin district, excluding its urban areas and the cantonment areas. It comprises the Chairmen of all Union Councils in the area

jurisdiction of a District Council. The reserved seats include maximum 15 seats for women members, maximum 3 seats for peasants, one technocrat member, one youth member and maximum 5 seats for non-Muslims.

iii. Municipal Committee

A Municipal Committee comprises of an urban area having a population exceeding 15000 but not exceeding one lac (one hundred thousand). The Municipal Committee consists of up to 50 directly elected members. The reserved seats include 5 seats for women members, 2 seats for workers, one technocrat member, one youth member and 3 seats for non-Muslims.

iv. Municipal Corporation

A Municipal Corporation comprises of an urban area having a population exceeding 100,000 but not exceeding 500,000. A Municipal Corporation consists of the Chairmen of all Union Councils in a Municipal Corporation area and includes maximum of 15 women, 2 workers, 2 technocrats and 5 non-Muslims elected indirectly on reserved seats.

v. Metropolitan Corporation

A Metropolitan Corporation comprises of an urban area having population exceeding 500,000. There is only one metropolitan corporation for Punjab i.e. Lahore. The Metropolitan Corporation consists of the Chairmen of all Union Councils in the District, and includes 25 women, 5 workers, 3 technocrats, 2 youth members and 10 non-Muslims elected indirectly on reserved seats.

4.3 Judiciary

The judicial system of Punjab includes a High Court, Sessions Courts, Magistrate Courts and other special courts and tribunals. The Lahore High Court was established as a high court on 21 March 1919. The Lahore High Court has jurisdiction over in all the Punjab. The High Court's principal seat is in Lahore, but there are benches in three other cities i.e. Rawalpindi, Multan and Bahawalpur.

District Courts exist in every district of the province and have civil and criminal jurisdiction. Apart from that, every town and city has Civil and Judicial Magistrate Courts, each of which are allocated a local jurisdiction. Trials of all non-bailable offences are decided by these courts.

4.4 Police

Before partition, Punjab Police was organized on the pattern of Sindh Police, drawing inspiration from the Irish constabulary. In 1860, the Central Government of India passed the Police Act of 1861 according to which an Inspector General of Police (IGP) was appointed for Punjab province and the command of police at the district level was placed in the hands of District Superintendents.

The organizational structure that followed this Act largely persists to this day. Police became a subject to be administered by the provinces, further divided into police jurisdictions corresponding to divisions and districts. The police is given exclusive responsibility for prevention and detection of crime. In the maintenance of public order, police is responsible to the District Magistrate.

More recently, in line with the devolution of power plan under the General Musharraf's regime, the office of the District Magistrate was abolished in 2001 and a system of Public Safety Commissions was introduced. These changes were incorporated into a new Police Law which was promulgated in 2002. Apart from Public Safety Commissions, the Police Order 2002 also provided for a professional Police Complaints Authority, increased powers for the IGP, and separated the watch and ward system and investigation functions of the police. Table 1.3 provides the division-wise breakdown of total number of police stations and police posts in Punjab province.

TABLE 1.3: NUMBER OF POLICE STATIONS IN PUNJAB PROVINCE

Sr. No.	Administrative Units	Police Stations	Police Posts
1.	Punjab Province	716	226
2.	Bahawalpur Division	72	21
3.	D.G Khan Division	63	37
4.	Faisalabad Division	76	23
5.	Gujranwala Division	115	33
6.	Lahore Division	132	28
7.	Multan Division	79	3
8.	Rawalpindi Division	67	56
9.	Sahiwal Division	46	7
10.	Sargodha Division	66	18

Source: Statistical Pocket Book of Punjab-2017

4.5 Administrative Changes

Province is divided into Divisions, Division into Districts, Districts into Tehsils, Tehsil into Qanungo Halqas to Patwar Circles to Mauzas/Villages. Some changes in district boundaries are taken place between the two Census 1998 to 2017 which are shown in Table 1.4.

TABLE 1.4 : CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS AFTER CENSUS-1998 IN PUNJAB PROVINCE

SL. No.	NAME OF AREA	LOCALITIES ADDED TO (+) / TAKEN OUT (-)		1998 CENSUS FIGURES		1998 ADJUSTED FIGURES AS IN 2017	
		DESCRIPTION AS IN 1998 CENSUS REPORT		AREA	POPULATION	AREA	POPULATION
		* ADMN. UNIT CREATED OR ** RECONSTITUTED AFTER 1998 CENSUS					
1	2	3		4	5	6	7
1	ATTOCK TEHSIL	** (-)	(i) GHURGHUSHTI, HAZRO & TAJAK QHs (ii) HAZRO & GHURGHUSHTI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES	1,350	500,770	1,002	261,829

2	HAZRO TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 1 (i) & (ii)	-	-	348	238,941
3	KAHUTA TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) CHOHA KHALSA AND KALLAR SAYADDAN QH	1,096	313,200	637	153,719
				(ii) MAUZA DANOI OF KERAL PC OF KAHUTA QH				
4	KOTLI SATTIAN TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) MAUZAS CHANERI & GHER HATTIAN OF DAKHYAN PC OF KOTLI SATTIAN QH	304	81,523	304	82,711
		**	(+)	(ii) AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 3 (ii)				
5	KALLAR SAYADDAN TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 3 (i)	-	-	459	158,120
6	MURREE TEHSIL	**	(+)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 4 (i)	434	176,426	434	176,599
7	JHELUM TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) DINA QH	1,062	516,942	586	333,569
				BARAL, BORA PINDI, CHAK ABDUL KHALIQ, DULIAL & MAIRA PCs;				
				DHANIALA PC EXCEPT MAUZA CHAK JAMAL AND MAUZAS KHAN PUR				
				& KHOKHAR AGGAR KHAN OF BOKAN PC OF DHANIALA QH				
				RAKH TILLA MAUZA OF JAGTAH PC OF DARAPUR QH				
				DHARYALA & NATHWALA PCs AND CHAK MAHMUD, KALYAL &				
				WATALIAN MAUZAS OF WATALIAN PC OF JHELUM QH				
				MALOT PC OF KALA GUJRAN QH				
			(ii)	DINA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE AND MANGLA CANTONMENT				
8	DINA TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 7 (i) & (ii)	-	-	678	183,373
9	CHAKWAL TEHSIL	**	(-)	BHOOCAL KALAN & KALLAR KAHAR QHs	3,120	598,048	2,167	475,500
10	KALLAR KAHAR TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL. 9	-	-	953	122,548
11	TALAGANG TEHSIL	**	(-)	LAWA QH	2,932	380,421	2,022	284,795
				BALWAL, DAROT & DHARNAL PCs OF MAYAL QH				
				KOT GULLA, SADIQABAD & TARAP PCs OF MULTAN KHURD QH				
				LETHI PC OF TAMMAN QH				
12	LAWA TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 11	-	-	910	95,626
13	BHALWAL TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) BHABHRA, LAKSEEN & MIDH RANJHA QHs	2,115	819,887	663	254,732
				KOT MOMIN QH EXCEPT ABDAL PC				
				LILLIANI & MUZAMABAD PCs AND CHAK NO 003/SB OF CHAH WAL PC				
				OF CHAK NO 011 SHUMALI QH				
				KOT MOMIN & LILLIANI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES				
			(ii)	BHERA, CHAK RAMDAS & MIANI QHs				
			(iii)	BHERA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE & MIANI TOWN COMMITTEE				
14	KOT MOMIN TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 13 (i)	-	-	948	338,790
15	BHERA TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 13 (ii) & (iii)	-	-	504	226,365
16	SHAHPUR TEHSIL	**	(-)	WIJH PC OF WADHI QH	767	274,129	769	262,747
17	SAHIWAL TEHSIL	**	(+)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 16	829	236,223	829	247,605
18	KHUSHAB TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) NOWSHERA QH	4,011	731,028	2,115	480,109
				DHADDAR, JABBA & KHABEKI PCs OF PAIL QH				
				NOWSHERA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE				
			(ii)	MITHA TIWANA & QAIDABAD QHs				
			(iii)	WARCHHA QH EXCEPT MAUZA BAJAR SHUMALI				
19	NOWSHERA TEHSIL	*		QUAIDABAD MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE	-	-	816	87,922
20	QAIDABAD TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 18 (i)	-	-	1,080	162,997
21	SAMUNDRI TEHSIL	**	(-)	FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 18 (ii) & (iii)	-	-	754	508,637
22	JARANWALA TEHSIL	**	(+)	230/G.B. PC OF RODALA QH	753	515,785	754	508,637
23	JHANG DISTRICT	**	(-)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 21	1,811	1,054,698	1,811	1,061,846
24	JHANG TEHSIL	**	(-)	CHINIOT TEHSIL	8,809	2,834,545	6,166	1,869,421
		**	(-)	KOT MALDEWKOT SHAKIR & LASHARI QHs	4,157	1,199,166	2,591	999,130
				18-HAZARI QH EXCEPT MANSUR SIAL, KOT DEWAN & DHOIN MUHAMMAD PCs				
				MAUZAS BULLO & THATTI LANGAR OF BULLO PC AND MAUZA THATTI				
				RAHMUN OF KOT ISA SHAH PC OF KOT ISA SHAH QH				
				CHHOHAN, DOSA, KOT MALDEW & MUNDE SAYYAD PCs OF MASSAN QH				
				BUTTA KOTLA, CHANDANA & MARI SHAH SAKHIRA PCs, MAZARI PC				
				EXCEPT MAUZA MAZARI & MAUZA THATTI JANO OF KIRAN PC OF QADIR PUR QH				
25	18-HAZARI TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 24	-	-	1,566	200,036
26	SHORKOT TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) AHMADPUR SIAL, GARH MAHARAJA & MARNEWALA QHs	2,009	670,255	1,158	373,790
			(ii)	AHMED PUR SIAL & GARH MAHARAJA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES				
27	AHMADPUR SIAL TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 26 (i) & (ii)	-	-	851	296,465
28	CHINIOT DISTRICT	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 23	-	-	2,643	965,124
29	CHINIOT TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) AHMAD NAGAR, BARANA, LALIAN & SHEIKHAN QHs	2,643	965,124	709	382,876
			(ii)	LANGAR MAKHDoom QH EXCEPT JHEANGAR GILOTRAN & MIANWAL PCs				
			(iii)	LALIAN & CHENAB NAGAR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES				
			(iv)	AMIN PUR, BHAWANA, KURK MOHAMMADI & MANGOANA QHs				
			(v)	BHAWANA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE				
30	LALIAN THESEL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 29 (i), (ii) & (iii)	-	-	1,055	309,494
31	BHAWANA TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 29 (iv) & (v)	-	-	879	272,754
32	KAMALIA TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) SANDHILIAN WALI & DARKHANA QHs	1,336	509,462	486	283,674
				PIRMAHAL QH EXCEPT 660/G.B PC AND MAUZAS CHAK 664/G.B AHMAD NAGAR				
				& CHAK 677/G.B OF CHAK NO 664/G.B PC				
33	TOBA TEK SINGH TEHSIL	**	(-)	(ii) PIR MAHAL MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE	1,000	617,035	1,141	554,231
				KHEKHA QH EXCEPT 294/G.B., 295/G.B., 338 /G.B., 343/G.B., 347/G.B. & CHAK NO 517/G.B PCs				
				CHAK NO. 327/G.B PC OF CHUTIANA QH				
34	PIRMAHAL TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 32 (i), (ii) AND SL.NO. 33	-	-	774	288,592
35	GUJRANWALA SADDAR TEHSIL	**		GUJRANWALA TEHSIL RENAMED AS GUJRANWALA SADDAR TEHSIL	914	1,927,259	783	1,812,137
	(FORMER GUJRANWALA TEHSIL)		(-)	(i) KOTLI RUSTAM PC EXCEPT MAUZA KOTLI RUSTAM AND MAUZA PIPLI				
				WALA OF KHALI SHAHPUR PC OF GUJRANWALA CITY-I QH				
				MAUZA RAKH KIKRAN WALI OF HARDO CHHICHHAR WALI PC OF				
				GUJRANWALA CITY-II QH				
			(ii)	LUDHEWALA WARRAICH & QILA DEDAR SINGH MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES				
				& EMINABAD TOWN COMMITTEE				
36	GUJRANWALA CITY	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 35 (i) & (ii)	-	-	131	115,122
37	MALAKWAL TEHSIL	**	(-)	NAIN, PANDOWAL BALA & PANDOWAL PAIN PCs AND MAUZAS JHANG &				
				SAJJAN OF SAHIBWAL PC OF BOSAL QH	759	299,111	759	281,710
38	MANDI BAHAUDDIN TEHSIL	**	(+)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 37	759	461,545	759	478,946
39	DASKA TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) SAMBRIAL QH	1,026	860,611	690	605,435
				KHAROLIAN, GODHALA & BADOKE PCs OF MIRZA GORAYA QH				
				VIRO WALA, MALKHAN WALA, GHARTAL, DHILLAM, CHAK BHADA,				
				BHOPAL WALA NO 1 & BHOPAL WALA NO 2 PCs AND MAUZA WASAN KE				
				OF LODHE PC, MAUZAS BHOLA MUSA, CHAK KUPA & KOTLI BAWARIAN				
				OF BHOLA MUSA OF GOJRA QH				
			(ii)	SAMBRIAL MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE AND BEGOWALA & BHOPALWALA				
				TOWN COMMITTEES				
40	SIALKOT TEHSIL	**	(-)	TIKKA, SURAJ, RORAS, MANGO BAHRRAM, KAUIROWAL, KALOWAL,	1,012	1,250,999	901	1,207,744
				DHANAN WALI & HAMBOKE PCs OF KHAMBRAWALA QH				
41	SAMBRIAL TEHSIL	*		FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 39 (i) & (ii) AND SL.NO. 40	-	-	450	298,431
42	NAROWAL TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i) DHAM THAL QH	1,065	627,300	1,065	425,879
				BADO, DEPOKE & NONAR PCs OF QILA SOBHA SINGH QH				

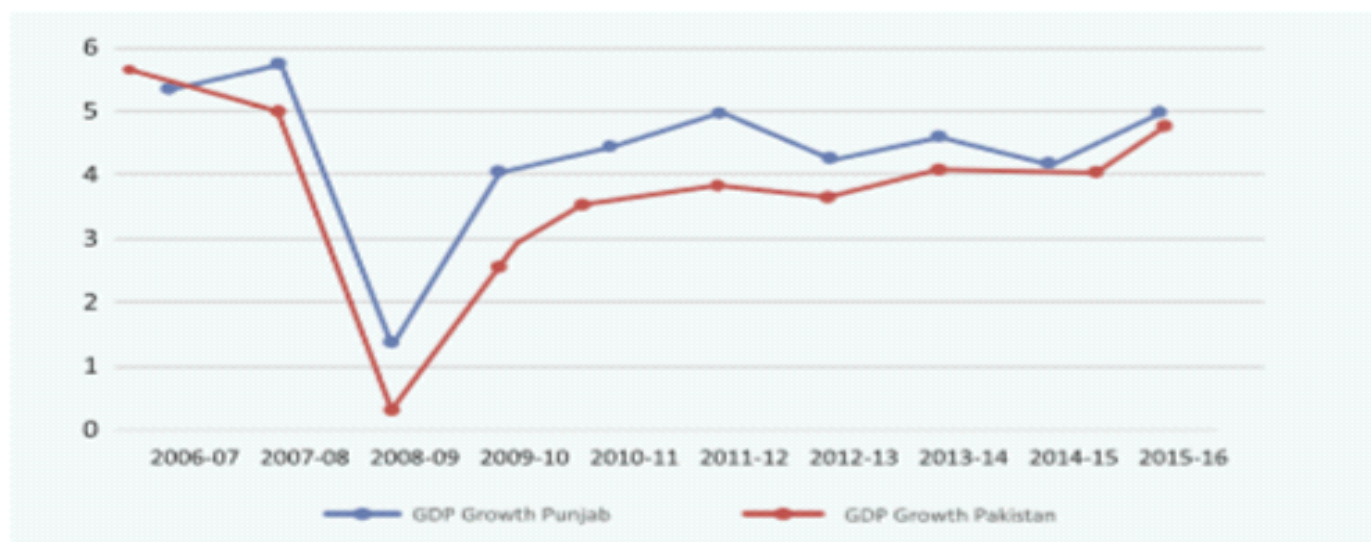
43	SHAKARGARH TEHSIL	**	(-)	(ii)	ZAFARWAL MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE LESAR KALAN QH EXCEPT SANIARI KALAN NO 1 & SANIARI KALAN NO 2 PCs	1,272	637,797	835	520,855
44	ZAFARWAL TEHSIL	*			BINHAL, RAMBRI & SATHIALA PCs OF DUDHU CHAK QH FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 42 (i) & (ii) AND SL.NO. 43	-	-	437	318,363
45	KASUR DISTRICT	**	(-)		MAUZA BABLIANA UTAR OF BABLIANA UTAR PC & MAUZA BUCHO KE MAJAH OF BUCHO KE MAJAH PC OF KOT RADHA KISHAN QH OF KASUR TEHSIL	3,995	2,375,875	3,995	2,354,506
46	KASUR TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i)	BHAMBHA QH KHUDIAN QH EXCEPT DHALLA PC KOT RADHA KISHAN QH EXCEPT MAUZA BABLIANA UTAR OF BABLIANA UTAR PC & MAUZA BUCHO KE MAJAH OF BUCHO KE MAJAH PC RAM THAIMAN & MATTA PCs OF RAJA JANG QH	1,891	1,157,072	1,493	902,792
47	KOT RADHA KISHAN TEHSIL	*		(ii)	KOT RADHA KISHAN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE				
48	LAHORE DISTRICT	**	(+)	(iii)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 45 FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL. 46 (i) & (ii)	-	-	398	232,911
49	LAHORE CANTT TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 45 LAHORE DISTRICT COMPLETELY URBANIZED AFTER 1998 CENSUS MINHALA KALAN PC; MAUZA HASAN ABAD OF BHAN GALI PC, MAUZAS NAWAN PIND GUJRAN & RAKH DHURI OF KOHRIAN PC OF BARKI QH	1,772	6,318,745	1,772	6,340,114
				(ii)	BHASIN QH EXCEPT MAUZAS AINO BHATTI, ARAZI JANJUA, HARDO JABBO & KARUL WAR OF KARUL WAR PC & MAUZA HUSSAIN ABAD OF THATHI KODA PC	917	3,778,172	466	918,730
				(iii)	MAUZAS AINO BHATTI, ARAZI JANJUA, HARDO JABBO & KARUL WAR OF KARUL WAR PC OF BHASIN QH				
				(iv)	KAHNA NAU & ICHHRA QHs				
				(v)	SARAICH PC OF HEER QH				
50	LAHORE CITY TEHSIL	**	(-)	(vi)	KAHNA NAU TOWN COMMITTEE				
				(i)	MANGA & RAIWIND QHs AMIR PURA, BHOPATIAN, CHAUNG PANJGARAIN, JULLIANA & MUSSALLA PCs AND MAUZAS GHULAM GHAUS WALA & RAKH KHAMBA (ALIRAZA ABAD) OF RAKH KHAMBA PC OF NIAZ BEG QH	855	2,540,573	214	2,219,399
				(ii)	SATTO KATLA PC OF NIAZ BEG QH				
				(iii)	RAIWIND TOWN COMMITTEE				
51	SHALIMAR TEHSIL	*		(+)	AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 49 (iii) FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 49 (i) & (ii)	-	-	272	1,434,823
52	MODEL TOWN TEHSIL	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 49 (iv), (v), (vi) & SL.NO. 50 (ii)	-	-	353	1,409,228
53	RAIWIND TEHSIL	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 45 & SL.NO. 50 (i) & (iii)	-	-	467	357,934
54	SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT	**	(-)	(i)	NANKANA SAHIB TEHSIL	5,960	3,321,029	3,744	2,276,164
				(ii)	SANGLA HILL QH OF SAFDARABAD TEHSIL				
				(iii)	CHAK NO 029/R B, CHAK NO.017/R.B, CHAK NO.022/R B & CHAK NO.37/RB PCs AND CHAK NO 032/R B OF CHAK NO.048/RB PC OF SAFDAR ABAD QH OF SAFDARABAD TEHSIL				
				(iv)	SANGLA HILL MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE				
				(v)	SHAH KOT QH OF SAFDARABAD TEHSIL				
				(vi)	CHAK NO 050/RB, CHAK NO 080/R B, CHAK NO.034/R B PCs AND MAUZAS CHAK NO 033/R B & CHAK NO 048/R B OF CHAK NO.048/RB PC OF SAFDAR ABAD QH OF SAFDARABAD TEHSIL				
				(vii)	SHAH KOT TOWN COMMITTEE				
55	SAFDARABAD TEHSIL	**	(-)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 54 (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi) & (vii)	1,057	588,617	461	227,715
56	FEROZEWALA TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i)	MARH BHANGWAN & SHARAK PUR QHs	1,902	999,185	511	396,069
				(ii)	SHARAK PUR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE				
				(iii)	KALA KHATAI, MEHTA SOJA, MURIDKE & NARANG QHs				
				(iv)	KOT PINDI DASS QH EXCLUDING CHAK NO 046 UCC, KALA SHAH KAKU, KOT PINDI DASS & SHAMKE PCs				
				(v)	NARANG MANDI & MURIDKE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES				
57	SHARAK PUR TEHSIL	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 56 (i) & (ii)	-	-	375	150,747
58	MURIDKE TEHSIL	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 56 (iii), (iv) & (v)	-	-	1,028	452,369
59	NANKANA SAHIB DISTRICT	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 54 (i) TO (vii)	-	-	2,216	1,044,865
60	SANGLA HILL TEHSIL	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO.54 (ii), (iii) & (iv)	-	-	223	188,020
61	SHAH KOT TEHSIL	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO.54 (v), (vi) & (vii)	-	-	331	172,882
62	LODHRAN TEHSIL	**	(-)		044/M PC OF RAWANI QH	1,111	472,188	1,111	460,066
63	DUNYAPUR TEHSIL	**	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 62	889	338,080	889	350,202
64	MIAN CHANNU TEHSIL	**	(-)	(i)	065/15-L , 070/15-L, 075/15-L, 075-B/15-L, 076-A/15-L, 079/15-L & 082/15-L PCs OF MAMBA QH	1,212	616,702	1,212	548,026
				(ii)	JUNGLE ALI CHAPA PC OF TULAMBA QH				
65	KHANEWAL TEHSIL	**	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 64 (i)	784	542,602	784	607,012
66	KABIRWALA TEHSIL	**	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 64 (ii)	1,804	659,612	1,804	663,878
67	DERA GHAZI KHAN TEHSIL	**	(-)		ADDL. CHOTI, GHOUASABAD, JHOK UTTRA & MANA AHMADANI QHs CHOTI QH EXCEPT PAI RAMLANI PC KOT CHHUTTA QH EXCEPT MAHMORI & BASTI KHOSA PCs	3,814	1,151,236	2,012	712,930
68	KOT CHHUTTA TEHSIL	*			FORMED OF AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 67	-	-	1,802	438,306
69	BAHAWALPUR CITY TEHSIL (FORMER BAHAWALPUR TEHSIL)**	**	(-)		BAHAWALPUR TEHSIL RENAMED AS BAHAWALPUR CITY TEHSIL ABBAS NAGAR & SAIF PUR PC OF ABBAS NAGAR QH BAGHDAD-UL-JADID QH EXCEPT CHAK NO 009/B C PC, MAUZA CHAK NO 012-A/B C OF CHAK NO 012-A/B C PC DERA BAKHA & SANJAR PCs OF DERA BAKHA QH HAMATIAN, KALANCH WALA, KHANGA SHARIF, NOORPUR QH & QASIMPUR QHs UTERA PC OF SAMA SATTA QH BAHAWALPUR CANTONMENT & SAMASATTA TOWN COMMITTEE	2,235	806,580	1,490	419,542
70	BAHAWALPUR SADDAR TEHSIL	*			AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 69	-	-	745	387,038
71	KHAIROPUR TAMEWALI TEHSIL	**	(-)		MAUZA CHAK CHOLISTAN OF AHMED PUR PC OF KHAIROPUR QH	888	184,914	993	183,903
72	CHOLISTAN AREA (YAZMAN)	**	(+)		AREAS MENTIONED AT SL.NO. 71	-	81,394	-	82,405

Section - 5

5 ECONOMY

Punjab constitutes the largest share of Pakistan's economy contributing approximately 55% to the country's annual production of goods and services. Punjab's Gross Provincial Product's (GPP's) growth has been greater than the national average from 2007-16 (Figure 1.1), showing the economic value of the province. As a share of the value added to respective sectors at the national level during 2005-16, Punjab's agriculture contributed an average of 40%, the industrial sector grew from 50% to almost 60%, and the services sector grew from 40% to 56%.

FIGURE 1.2 : GROWTH RATE OF PUNJAB'S GPP RELATIVE TO PAKISTAN'S GDP



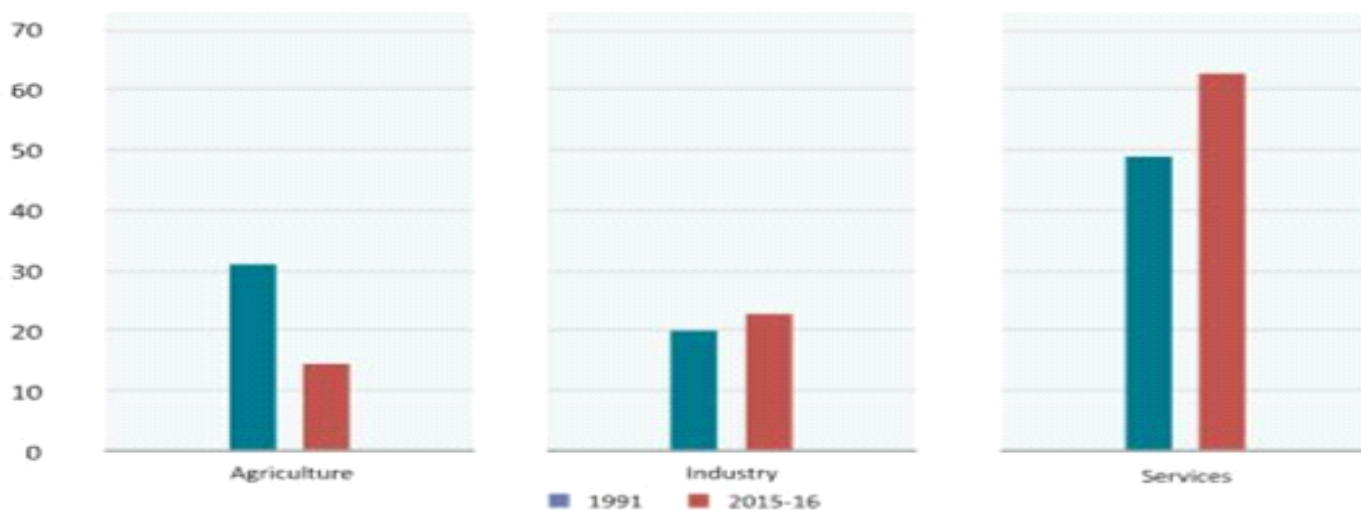
Source: Punjab Bureau of Statistics, 2015-16

The province is playing a lead role in the agricultural production contributing about 68% to the annual food grain production in the country. Cotton and rice are important cash crops that contribute substantially to the national exchequer. Attaining self-sufficiency in agriculture has shifted the focus towards strategies such as small and medium farming, stress on barani areas, farms-to-market roads, electrification for tube-wells and control of water logging and salinity.

5.1 Sectoral Breakdown of GDP

The structure of Punjab's economy has changed over the years, which shows the shrinking of the share of agriculture and large expansion of the services sector. The share of the agriculture sector in Punjab's Gross Provincial Product (GPP) has reduced from around 30% of the GPP in 1991 to 14% in 2015-16. The services sector of Punjab, on the other hand, has expanded during these 25 years to reach 62% of the GPP in 2015-16. The manufacturing sector has remained stable, close to 20% of Punjab's GPP in the same time period. (Figure 1.3)

FIGURE 1.3: SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF THE PUNJAB'S GPP



Source : Punjab Bureau of Statistics, 2015-16

i. Services

Punjab has mirrored the national level structural transformation of the economy from agriculture to services. More importantly, the contribution of Punjab's services to the national economy has increased enormously over the years. As a share of value added of the national services sector during the last decade (2005/06-2015/16), the services sector of Punjab has risen from 40 to 56%. In fact, Punjab's services sector's contribution to the national services sector has increased the most (by 16 percentage points) out of all other sectors, over the last decade.

Moreover, the services sector has become critical for the economic survival of Punjab, with the share of services in Punjab's GPP rising from 53 to 62.6 % during 2005-16. The services sector presents an excellent opportunity for Punjab to deliver private-sector led development and attain the targets set out in the Punjab Growth Strategy 2015-18.

ii. Industry

Despite the lack of coastline, Punjab is the most industrialized province of Pakistan. Its manufacturing industries produce textiles, sports goods, heavy machinery, electrical appliances, surgical instruments, vehicles and auto parts etc. In fact, the industrial sector of Punjab's share in the national industrial sector has risen from 50% to 59% during 2005/06 - 2015/16.

Punjab has more than 48,000 industrial units out of which 39,033 are small and cottage size industrial units. The number of textile units is 11,820, the ginning industries are 6,778 and there are 6,355 units for processing of agricultural raw materials including food and feed industries. There are different pockets of industrial clusters spread across Punjab. The Small and Medium (SME) Clusters in Punjab have huge potential for development that is critical to the industrial growth of the province.

iii. Manufacturing

Manufacturing is the most vibrant sub-sector of the industrial sector contributing 64.4% to the sector and 13.5% to Pakistan's GDP. The manufacturing sector constitutes about 20% of the output produced in the national economy with Punjab having nearly 70,000 major industrial units (Punjab Board of Investment and Trade).

iv. Textiles

Pakistan is the 8th largest exporter of textile products in Asia. It is 4th largest producer and 3rd largest consumer of cotton. Textile sector is the backbone of Pakistan's economy. It is the single largest sector which contributes 60% to Pakistan's total exports. The textile industry derives its competitiveness from availability of cheap raw material i.e. cotton, a pool of skilled manpower and widespread ancillary support from dyeing, chemical and other industries. It comprises 46% of total manufacturing sector and provides employment to 40% of total labor force. It is worthy to mention that textile sector contributes 8.5 % to Gross Domestic Product of the country. There are 423 textile industries working in the country. Punjab has the biggest share in the textile sector as around 70% of the textile industry is based in the province of Punjab and Faisalabad city is considered to be the hub.

v. Cottage and Small Industries

Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC) has been established to develop this sector of economy. Cottage and Small Scale Industries are labor-intensive and provide employment to 80% of the industrial labor force of the province. This reduces the unemployment and offers opportunities for self-employment. Cottage or Small Scale Industries like carpet-weaving, candle-making and handicrafts can be established in houses and women can be gainfully employed. These industries increase the economic activity rate of the labor force and also meet the local demands for industrial goods, and save foreign exchange spent on imports.

There is a great demand for rugs, carpets, brassware, handicrafts and embroidered work in the international market representing 30% of the export receipts of the manufacturing sector. Lahore and Gujranwala Divisions have the largest concentration of small light engineering units. The district of Sialkot excels in sports goods, surgical instruments and cutlery goods.

vi. Private Sector

The private sector generates around 90% of the Punjab's output of goods and services and is the dominant sector in the provincial economy. Through increased emphasis on policy and planning to facilitate the private sector, the government set the ground for public-private partnerships as part of which a significant number of projects worth Rs34.38 billion were awarded to private investors.

5.2 Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of Pakistan's economy. It accounts for 21% of the GDP and together with agro-based products fetches 80% of the country's total export earnings. More than 48% of the labour force is engaged in this sector. It contributes in provision of raw materials to major industries; textile, leather, rice processing, edible oil, sugar and various food processing industries. Pakistan's total export has a three fourth (3/4) share of agriculture and 60% of this share comes from Punjab.

Punjab, often called Pakistan's granary for its largely self-sustaining agrarian character, possesses considerable differential agricultural advantage. Well established infrastructure network ranging from fertile lands to over 40,000 km of farm to market access roads makes a strong case for corporate farming, agri-processing industries, inputs industries (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and farm equipment), integrated cold chain systems and industry for preservation of fruits and vegetables (Punjab Board of Investment and Trade 2018).

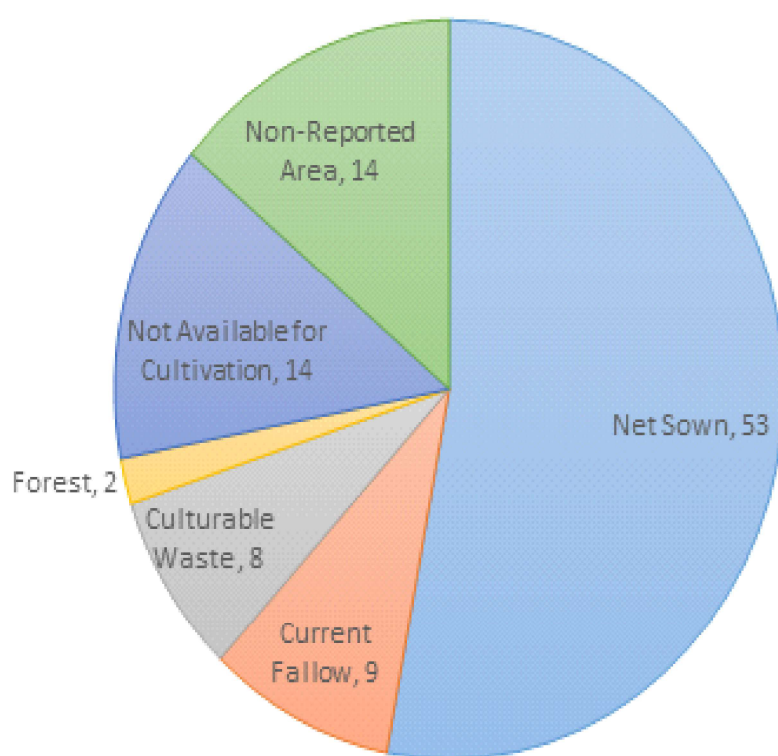
Punjab provides the largest share in national agricultural production. Agriculture contributes around 21% of its GPP and provides employment to 47% of its population. It contributes in the provision of raw materials to major industries; textile, leather, rice processing, edible oil, sugar and various food processing industries. Around 75% of Pakistan's total exports are derived from agriculture and 60% of this share comes from Punjab. Over the years, Punjab has tried to meet the challenges of food security.

i. Land Utilization

Punjab is the second largest province constituting 25.9% of the country's total land mass, with an area of 20.63 million hectares. Land utilization statistics are available for 86% of the aggregate territory, while 14% of land remains unreported. Another 14% of the area is not available for agriculture due to either being totally infertile or being occupied by infrastructure. Consequently only 72% of the land is available for cropping (Figure 1.4).

The agricultural statistics of Punjab shows that Punjab's total cropped area stands at 16.68 million hectares out of which 5.87 million hectares were sown more than once during the year, 2013-14. In 2015, wheat was sown on 42% of the land; similarly cotton occupied 14% and rice 11.3% of Punjab's total cultivated area. To fulfill the needs of livestock population of the province fodder was sown on 10.6% of the area followed by maize and sugarcane occupying 4.1 % and 4.3% area respectively. Oilseeds, pulses and vegetables were cultivated only in 10 % of the area.

FIGURE 1.4 : PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LAND UTILIZATION IN PUNJAB PROVINCE



Punjab has two cropping seasons namely Kharif and Rabi. Kharif sowing season starts from April-June and is harvested during October-December. Rice, sugarcane, cotton, maize, moong, mash, bajra and jowar are Kharif crops. Rabi, the second sowing season, begins in October- December and is harvested in April-May. Wheat, gram, lentil (masoor), tobacco, rapeseed, barley and mustard are Rabi crops. Table 1.5 provides statistics of the area, production and yield of important Kharif and Rabi Crops.

TABLE 1.5 : ESTIMATES OF MAJOR RABI AND KHARIF CROPS IN PUNJAB PROVINCE

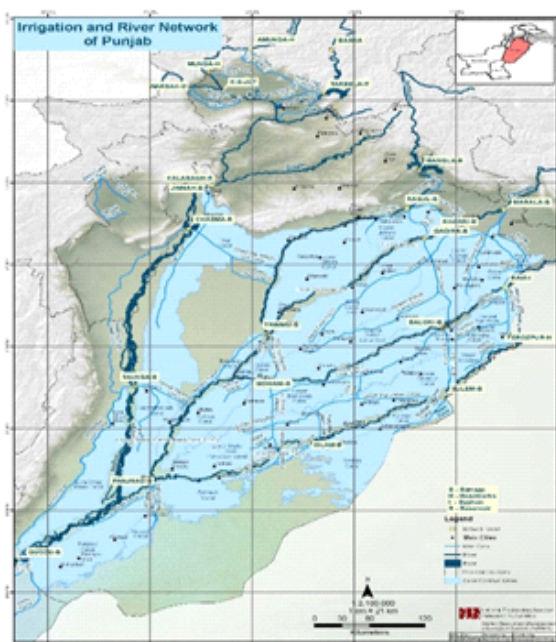
Punjab Province	Area (000 Hectares)	Production (000 Tonnes)	Yield (Kgs/Hectares)
Major Kharif Crops			
Rice	1,711	3,478	2,033
Cotton	2,309	9526 (000 bales)	4126 (bales/hectare)
Sugarcane	768	42,982	55,966
Jowar	164	94	573
Bajra	408	283	694
Maize	391	2008	5,136
Major Rabi Crops			
Wheat	6,498	18,565	2,857
Gram	908	691	761
barley	25	22	880
Rapeseed & Mustard	153	148	967
Sunflower	51,700	92,240	1,784
Maize	579	3,345	5,777

Source : Punjab Development Statistics-2017

ii. Irrigation

Punjab has one of the most extensive irrigation networks in the world. A total of 15,000 hectares of land in Punjab is irrigated. Punjab witnesses a confluence of five rivers, and the Indus River and its tributaries support the livelihood of millions of people in the province.

During Kharif season (April-September 2017), canal head withdrawals stood at 69.97 Million Acre Feet (MAF) whereas the canal head withdrawals stood at 24.16 MAF during the Rabi season (October to March 2017-18). Table 1.6 provides irrigated area according to different modes of irrigation in Punjab.



Source : Indus River System Authority

**TABLE 1.6 : AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS MODES OF IRRIGATION IN
PUNJAB PROVINCE**

(In “000” Hectares)

Total	Area Irrigated By				
	Canal	Canal Tube-Wells	Canal-Wells	Wells	Tube-Wells
15,000	3,401	8,067	288	356	2,803

Source : Punjab Development Statistics-2017

Table 1.7 gives details regarding the number of tube wells functioning in Punjab Province.

**TABLE 1.7 NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE TUBE-WELLS IN
PUNJAB PROVINCE**

Government			Private			Total		
Electric	Diesel	Total	Electric	Diesel	Total	Electric	Diesel	Total
1,004	117	1,121	13,225	859,048	1,027,303	133,259	895,165	1,028,424

Source: Punjab Development Statistics-2017

5.3 Livestock

In Punjab, rural women spend 59% of their daily time in livestock related activities. As per Livestock Census-2006, Punjab dominates Pakistan’s livestock sector as it contributes around 49% of all cattles, 65% of all buffaloes, 24% of all sheep, and 37% of all goats in the country (Table 1.8). In terms of value of product, Punjab is producing 62% of the country's total milk production, 43% of its total beef requirement, 32% of its mutton requirement and 75% of its poultry meat.

TABLE 1.8: LIVESTOCK POPULATION OF PUNJAB PROVINCE

Sr. No.	Livestock	Number (In ‘000’)	Percentage of Pakistan's Total
1.	Cattle	14,414	48.7
2.	Buffalo	17,747	64.9
3.	Sheep	6,361	24.0
4.	Goat	19,831	36.9
5.	Camel	199	21.6
6.	Horse	163	47.4
7.	Mule	2232	40.7
8.	Ass	53	52.3

Source : Livestock Census-2006

5.4 Fisheries

The Punjab Fisheries Department is responsible for the conservation, management and development of natural fisheries resources, promote aquaculture practices in private sector to bridge gap of protein deficiency in the diet of common man, provide white meat to improve the health of people, utilize the untapped fisheries resources to obtain maximum production and increase Punjab's share in the national economy. As of 2015, 912,000 quintals of fish were produced in Punjab (Bureau of Statistics Punjab, Government of Punjab 2018).

5.5 Mineral Resource

Punjab is blessed with the rich endowment of mineral resources as presently more than 20 minerals are under excavation including coal, rock salt, limestone, gypsum and silica sand etc. Geologically, minerals are found in the main mountain ranges falling under the provincial jurisdiction of the Punjab. These include the Salt range, Kala Chitta Range, Potowar Plateau and Sulaiman Range. The mineral sector in the Punjab provides the resource base to a number of industries including cement, soda ash, caustic soda, ceramics, glass, fertilizer, plastic, paper, ghee, construction and steel industries. Apart from these industries, the majority of the mining activity is limited to the extraction and sale of raw minerals with very little or no value addition to the mineral through processing and industrialization.

The mining industry in the Punjab provides employment opportunities to nearly 40,000 people including skilled, unskilled labor and professionals. The majority of the skilled and unskilled work force come to Punjab from the northern region of Pakistan during the winters and follows a migratory trend. A major reason for the migratory trend of labor is due to the lack of facilities such as adequate labor barracks/colonies and other benefits related to the health, safety and education of mineworkers and their families.

i. Coal

In Punjab coal is present in the Salt Range and Markawal. The estimated deposits of coal in this region are 235 million tonnes. Medium to good quality bituminous / sub bituminous coal is being mined from the Salt Range, where resources of around 600 million tons have been determined. Eastern Sulaiman Range in DG Khan is another potential area for the exploration of Coal.

ii. Salt

Good quality rock salt deposits are found throughout the southern escarpment of the Salt Range in the shape of Salt Range Formation.

iii. Iron Ore

It has been estimated that 300MT iron ore deposits exist near Kalabagh, District Mianwal and 150 million tons of iron ore reserves exist at Chiniot-Rajoa.

iv. Others

Punjab's limestone reserves have a cement production capacity of over 17 MT per annum. With 11 large cement plants operating in the province, the limestone deposits in the Salt Range, Margalla Hills and Koh-e-Suleman Range can be exploited to provide for existing, and installation of new, cement plants. Limestone or slaked lime may also be used to provide for the rubber industry, steel mills blast furnaces and building and construction. Good quality of gypsum and average quality of bauxite / laterite deposits are present and abundant limestone deposits are available in all the mountain ranges of Punjab. Medium to good quality silica sand and fireclay deposits are available and being excavated for the manufacturing of glass and ceramic products of Punjab. Dolomite deposits are developed in the Kingriali Formation in Mianwali District. Other industrial minerals include Fuller's Earth in DG Khan, Bentonite in District Jhelum and Ocher/ red oxide in Mianwali District. Abundant building material including river sand, sandstone, gravel and slate-stone deposits are available in the readily accessible areas of the province.

5.6 Transport

Punjab has the largest road network in Pakistan (about 41% of the total road length, as of 2013-14). The total length of roads in Punjab is 108,155 kms. During last 5 years, NHA has rehabilitated/constructed 588.71 kms of roads in North Punjab and 348.41 kms in South Punjab.

5.7 Communication

i. Information and Communication Technology

Information technology has assumed the central role in the development of knowledge economies and transformation of the world into a global village. The IT sector is growing rapidly in Pakistan and particularly in Punjab. The Government of Punjab has been supporting IT sector through numerous initiatives that include various sustainable development and accelerated digitization projects, research and innovation, establishment of software technology parks, provision of subsidized bandwidth, international certifications, internships and trainings. Moreover, the government is planning for establishment of "Technology Incubators" and "Venture Funds" resulting in acceleration of entrepreneurship locally. Various incentives on part of the government have been put in place in order to strengthen the growth of the sector which include 100% equity ownership, 100% repatriation of capital/dividends, and tax exemption on IT export revenues and subsidized state of the art Software Technology Parks (Punjab Board of Investment and Trade 2018).

ii. Telecommunication

Pakistan is fast becoming the destination of choice for a significant number of international IT companies looking to start their operations system here. The readily availability of skilled professionals, an appropriate IT infrastructure, and affordable rates for connectivity result in considerable time and cost-savings for investors. Currently, Pakistan's IT industry's global share is estimated at USD 2.8 billion. With a skilled workforce of 110,000 English-speaking IT professionals in the economy, Telecom sector of Pakistan has attracted substantial investment after deregulation. The total number of mobile subscription by end of March, 2017 reached at 139.11 million and during last five years (FY 2014-16) the telecom sector has contributed Rs.529.2 billion in terms of regulatory duties and taxes. As of February, 2018, there were 943,253 working connections of DSL and Broad Band, 1,769,531 PSTN and 857,000 wireless telephone connections in Punjab (Bureau of Statistics Punjab, Government of Punjab 2018).

iii. Post Office

Postal service is of great significance in the social sector as it provides personal as well as commercial service to the members of the society. Pakistan Postal services Corporation is rendering the best services in Punjab throughout its length and breadth. The number of post offices operating in Punjab stood at 3662 in 2014-15.

Section - 6

6 HEALTH

Health makes a vital and foremost contribution to economic growth, as healthy population live longer and are more vibrant and productive. Efficient public health systems are crucial for providing care to the sick, and for instituting procedures that endorse wellness and prevent disease. Poor health contributes to poverty due to the catastrophic costs of illness and diminishes learning capacity during childhood and learning ability during adulthood.

The health sector of Pakistan is managed jointly by the Federal Ministry of Health and Provincial Health Department of the respective provinces. Constitutionally Health is a devolved subject under the 18th Constitutional Amendment Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2010 promulgated on April 19, 2010. Under these legislative amendments provinces have the right to run their health sector independently of the Federal Government, however, devolution of this key Ministry is yet not completed. The Ministry of National Health Services Regulation and Coordination is a government agency responsible for Pakistan's health system. Besides the Federal Health Department, each of the four provinces of Pakistan has its respective health department and Secretariat, headed by the Health Minister. The respective Departments are responsible for matters relating to controlling, managing, and administering medical services along with framing and enforcing health policies in line with that promulgated by the federal health Ministry.

6.1 Healthcare Delivery System

The health sector of Punjab has an extensive network of public and privately managed health infrastructure throughout the province. The Government is by far the major provider of hospital services in rural areas, and it is also the main provider of preventive care throughout the province.

The public health care delivery system is composed of three tiers:

i. Primary Healthcare

This is the first level of healthcare, where patients have their initial interaction with system that provides both curative and preventive healthcare services.

Punjab currently operates Basic Health Units (BHU) and Rural Health Centers (RHC) for providing basic health facilities at urban and rural areas, respectively. BHUs are located at

Union Council level and serve catchment population of up to 25,000. Preventive, curative and referral services are provided at the BHUs level. The BHUs also provide clinical, logistical and managerial support to Lady Health Workers (LHWs). RHCs serve catchment population of up to 100,000 people. The Health Department currently has 2530 BHUs and 347 RHCs while it also operates 284 Maternal Child Health Care Centers (MCH) to provide health services to the vast population of the province. There are 1327 dispensaries and 39 T.B. clinics in the province (Bureau of Statistics Punjab, Government of Punjab 2017).

ii. Secondary Healthcare

This is an intermediate level of healthcare facility which operates provision of technical, therapeutic and diagnostic services. It is the first referral level serving at the district and tehsil levels. Specialist consultation and hospital admissions fall into this category.

The Tehsil Head Quarters (THQs) and District Head Quarters (DHQs) Hospitals serve a population of 0.5 to 3 million people. Both these health care facilities provide basic and comprehensive emergency, obstetrics, preventive, curative, diagnostics, and in-patient services along with referral services to patients referred by BHUs, RHCs and Lady Health Workers Programme. The Provincial Health Department aims to provide efficient delivery of key health services to the people of Punjab through hospitals situated in each district headquarter. In Punjab, DHQ hospitals are the fewest in number (27), constituting less than 1% of facilities. Low numbers of DHQ hospitals mean that the population has limited access to specialized secondary healthcare. The data of District Health Information System (DHIS) confirms that there are at least 10 districts that do not have a DHQ Hospital while only 12 districts have a Teaching Hospital, of which Lahore has 17 of a total 43 (Punjab Economic Research Institution 2017).

iii. Tertiary Healthcare

The Tertiary Healthcare hospitals are for more specialized in-patient care. These hospitals provide specialized healthcare services usually to inpatients and on referrals from primary or secondary health professionals (International Journal of Advanced Research and Publications 2017). There are 373 hospitals in the province. The Provincial Headquarter Lahore has a number of government hospitals namely; Jinnah Hospital Lahore, Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore General Hospital, Mayo Hospital, Punjab Institute of Cardiology, Shalamar Hospital and Sir Ganga Ram Hospital. Table 1.9 gives the number of basic health care institutions functioning in Punjab Province.

TABLE 1.9 : NUMBER OF HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN PUNJAB PROVINCE

Sr. No.	Number of Health Institutions	2014	2015	2016
1.	Hospitals	363	368	373
2.	Dispensaries	1,325	1,325	1,327
3.	Rural Health Centres	341	350	347
4.	T.B Clinic	45	45	39
5.	Basic Health Units	2,547	2,570	2,530
6.	Sub-Health Centres	308	299	230
7.	M.C.H Centres	280	280	284

Source : Punjab Development Statistics-2017

6.2 Private Sector Engagement

Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in health care are becoming a useful instrument to advance healthcare provision, while improving service delivery across the landscape of the health sector. The Punjab government is keen to engage the private sector in healthcare and has already executed some interventions in this regard. Currently, the government is engaging with the private sector through various models. Some of the key partnerships include a) outsourcing management of health facilities b) outsourcing provision of non-clinical services c) health insurance through private sector d) representation on boards. Punjab government is engaging in outsourcing management of health facilities (BHUs, RHCs, THQ hospitals and DHQ hospitals) in five low performing districts (Chakwal, Jhang, Lodhran, Khanewal and Pakpattan) to external parties under a PPP management contract. The role of the private sector would be in maintenance of infrastructure, procurement of medical and non-medical supplies, enforcing protocols, hiring staff and to implement a referral system etc. The government would remain involved in monitoring performance and providing promised funds. The qualified firms would ensure maximum services under the agreement for management of contract for three years, which would be extendable on the basis of performance (Punjab Economic Research Institution 2017).

6.3 Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and solid waste disposal is considered to be the fundamental right of every human being, and the duty of the state is to provide these facilities. Inadequate sanitation and non availability of safe drinking water result not only in more sickness and death but also in higher health costs, lower worker productivity and lower school enrollment.

According to Census-2017, out of all Housing Units enumerated in the process, 89.60% have reported availability of drinking water as inside the premises. Major source of drinking water in the province is reported as Electric / hand pump (both inside / out side) with the share of 63.33%, in Census-2017.

In terms of access to sanitation facilities, 86.31% of housing units in the province have access to latrine facility, as the percentage of housing units with none latrine facility decreased from 57.72% in Census-1998 to 13.69% in Census-2017. Overall, an improvement in sanitation facilities has been witnessed in the province.

Section - 7

7. EDUCATION

Education lays the foundation of a developed and progressive society. It empowers individuals and societies to improve their skills, capabilities, and has a strong correlation with socio-economic development. In this regard, the development of a widely accessible quality and equitable education system is a critical requirement for human development. Article 25-A of the Constitution clearly reinforces the government's responsibility towards ensuring provision of quality education as a basic right.

A National Framework has been devised for localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at district level to improve public social service delivery for implementation of the global agenda. Goal 4 of SDGs covers the education related framework to improve the education system; the federal government has decided to enhance working relationship with the provinces by providing all possible support to ensure successful implementation of all SDGs including those related to education.

The Federal Ministry of Education was devolved in 2010, following the 18th amendment, making education a provincial subject. However, planning, policy making and standard setting for education beyond Grade 12 remains with the federal government. The Punjab Higher Education Commission (PHEC) was established in 2014, to look over see the matters of higher education in the province.

During FY-2018, the Punjab government allocated Rs 74.10 billion for 534 on-going and 989 new development projects for education. This includes Rs 53.36 billion for school education, Rs 18.03 billion for higher education, Rs 1.06 billion for special education and Rs 1.65 billion for literacy .

7.1 Levels of Education

The formal schooling in Punjab like the rest of the Pakistan can be divided into different levels of education:

i. Primary Education

Primary education is the most important and crucial stage for a child's education. Primary education is for students aged 5-9 years and covers Grades 1-5. In Punjab a total of 36,397 schools were functional in 2015 with a total enrolment of 4,062,000 and a teaching staff of 104,106 (Table 1.10).

Education Key Indicators

Literacy Ratio: 64.0%

Male Literacy Ratio: 71.2%

Female Literacy Ratio: 56.7%

TABLE 1.10 : NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN PUNJAB PROVINCE

Sr. No.	Province/Division	Total	Boys School	Girls School
1.	Punjab	36,397	17,525	18,872
2.	Bahawalpur	5,485	2,780	2,705
3.	D.G Khan	5,136	2,821	2,315
4.	Faisalabad	3,870	1,814	2,056
5.	Gujranwala	5,559	2,064	3,495
6.	Lahore	3,206	1,754	1,452
7.	Multan	3,297	1,440	1,857
8.	Rawalpindi	3,358	1,575	1,783
9.	Sargodha	2,378	1,227	1,151
10.	Sahiwal	4,108	2,050	2,058

Source : Punjab Development Statistics-2017

ii. Middle Education

Middle school (also known as lower secondary) is for the children having ages between 10-12 years and covers the three years education from Grades 6 to 8. This stage prepares the students to enter upper secondary and post-secondary levels of education. During academic year 2014-15, a total of 8325 middle schools (Table 1.11) with an enrollment of 2,293,000 and 77,454 teachers were functional in the province (Bureau of Statistics Punjab, Government of Punjab 2018).

TABLE 1.11 : NUMBER OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS IN PUNJAB PROVINCE

Sr. No.	Province/Division	Total	Boys School	Girls School
1.	Punjab	8,325	3,553	4,772
2.	Bahawalpur	1,017	441	576
3.	D.G Khan	742	383	359
4.	Faisalabad	1,057	412	645
5.	Gujranwala	1,210	469	741
6.	Lahore	820	339	481
7.	Multan	1,011	437	574
8.	Rawalpindi	878	368	510
9.	Sargodha	716	281	435
10.	Sahiwal	874	423	451

Source : Punjab Development Statistics-2017

iii. Secondary/High Level Education

High school (also known as upper secondary) covers Grades 9 and 10, the final two years of basic education for children having age between 13-14 years. It is the first important career deciding level where students can opt for either science or arts groups. During 2014-15, a total of 6123 high schools (Table 1.12) with 116,451 teachers were functional in the province. The enrollment ratio stood at 3,771,000 in 2014-15.

TABLE 1.12 : NUMBER OF SECONDARY/HIGH SCHOOLS IN PUNJAB PROVINCE

Sr. No.	Division	Total	Boys School	Girls School
1.	Punjab	6,123	3,354	2,769
2.	Bahawalpur	539	316	223
3.	D.G Khan	454	274	180
4.	Faisalabad	838	425	413
5.	Gujranwala	1,047	517	530
6.	Lahore	702	366	336
7.	Multan	575	345	230
8.	Rawalpindi	925	496	429
9.	Sargodha	437	269	168
10.	Sahiwal	606	346	260

Source : Punjab Development Statistics-2017

iv. Higher Secondary/Inter Colleges

Higher Secondary (also known as Intermediate schooling) covers Grades 11 and 12, and prepares students for tertiary education. A total of 221 intermediate colleges were functional in Punjab in the year 2015 with enrollment ratios amounting to 57,883.

TABLE 1.13: NUMBER OF HIGHER SECONDARY/INTER COLLEGES IN PUNJAB PROVINCE

Sr. No.	Division	Total	Boys School	Girls School
1.	Punjab	221	670	240
2.	Bahawalpur	22	56	33
3.	D.G Khan	15	38	12
4.	Faisalabad	41	72	32
5.	Gujranwala	33	118	30
6.	Lahore	16	83	29
7.	Multan	21	57	21
8.	Rawalpindi	48	134	15
9.	Sargodha	20	86	21
10.	Sahiwal	5	26	11

Source : Punjab Development Statistics-2017

v. Technical and Vocational Institutes

The technical and vocational education institutions in the public sector are managed by the Punjab Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (PTEVTA). The Authority is an autonomous body running over 350 TVET institutions across Punjab. The total number of Technical and Vocational Institutes in Punjab is 394, of which 44 % are for female students. The number of enrolled students in these institutions increased from 159,065 in 2014-15 to 170,630 in 2015-16. Of the 3,772 teachers, only 24 % were female.

vi. Higher Education

Of the overall enrollments in 144 universities and Degree Awarding Institutes (DAIs) Sector in Pakistan, Punjab's share is 55 % of the total. There are presently 32 public sector and 24 private universities /DAIs operational in Punjab. Currently, Punjab is managing 1170 higher education institutions with a total enrolment of 749,842. The share of these institutions in Punjab's overall education system is just 1.1 % catering to 3.3 % of all student enrolments. These students are taught by a little over 14,000 teachers. The enrolment trends show marked improvements for female students transitioning to higher education. In at least 22 districts, female enrolment is higher than males in higher education institutes (bachelors and masters).

7.2 Literacy

The Census-2017 results show that the literacy ratio in Punjab is about 64%, which is above the national average of 59%. Literacy ratio for males is higher 71% than that of female's i.e. 57% and of transgender 42%. (Table 1.14)

TABLE 1.14: LITERACY RATIO (10 YEARS AND ABOVE), CENSUS-2017

Administrative Units	Literacy Ratio			
	Total	Male	Female	Transgender
Pakistan	58.92	67.79	49.69	38.76
Punjab	64.01	71.17	56.67	41.70
Rural	56.23	65.52	46.88	34.95
Urban	76.65	80.14	72.97	47.27

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

7.3 Educational Attainment

The total number of educated persons in Punjab above the age of five years who have attained some level of education is 61.4 million. Out of the total educated population, 27.96% are below primary, 22.79% have passed primary, 18.68% have passed middle and 16.10% have passed matriculation. Beyond matriculation, the percentage falls to 6.73% for intermediate, 4.72% for graduate and 2.58% for masters and above. In addition, 0.15% of the educated population hold a diploma or certificate and 0.29% some other qualifications not covered by the above categories.

PART - II

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

PART-II

HIGHLIGHTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CENSUS-2017

Population Size and its Growth: The population of Punjab Province recorded in Census-2017 is 109,989,655, showing an increase of 49.40% over the last Census-1998, with an average annual growth rate of 2.13% during the intercensal period of 1998-2017.

Division-wise Distribution: The population and percentage share of all administrative divisions of Punjab are as follows: Lahore 19,389,856 (17.63%), Gujranwala 16,120,861 (14.66%), Faisalabad 14,185,231 (12.90%), Multan 12,268,173 (11.15%), Bahawalpur 11,452,594 (10.41%), D.G. Khan 11,021,214 (10.02%), Rawalpindi 10,006,624 (9.10%), Sargodha 8,167,037 (7.43%) and Sahiwal 7,378,065 (6.71%).

Rural/Urban Distribution: The rural population of the province is 69,442,450, which is 63.14% of the total population of Punjab Province, whereas the urban population is 40,547,205, being 36.86% of total population of Punjab.

Sex Ratio: The total male population of the province is recorded as 55,909,774 and the female population as 54,067,446, in Census-2017 giving a sex ratio (number of males per hundred females) of 103.41. The sex ratio is slightly higher in urban areas with 105.59 as compared to rural areas 102.15. However, the transgender population in the province has been reported as 12,435 persons.

Population Density: The population density (average number of people per square kilometer) of the province is 535.63 persons showing an increase from 358.52 in Census-1998. The population density of the administrative divisions of the province in descending order are: Lahore 1653.44, Gujranwala 936.88, Multan 806.53, Faisalabad 791.67, Sahiwal 716.18, Rawalpindi 449.66, Sargodha 309.83, Dera Ghazi Khan 284.21, and Bahawalpur 251.22 persons.

Population Growth in Division: The average annual population growth rates (1998-2017) for all administrative divisions of the province in descending order are: D.G.Khan 2.81%, Lahore 2.55%, Rawalpindi 2.16%, Bahawalpur 2.15%, Multan 1.98%, Sargodha 1.93%, Faisalabad 1.92%, Gujranwala 1.82%, and Sahiwal 1.69%.

Rural/Urban Localities: The total number of rural localities (Mauzas / Village) recorded in the province are 25,321 as compared to 255 urban localities (Metropolitan / M.Corp. / MC / TC and Cantt.) in Census-2017.

Population with Disability: The total number of disabled population is recorded as 515,815 in the province, which is 0.47% of the total province population. Whereas 69.01% of the total disabled population is located in rural and 39.99% in urban areas.

Religion: The population of the province is predominantly Muslim, with 97.78% declaring Islam as their faith in Census-2017. Whereas, the largest amongst minorities are Christians who constitute 1.87% of the total population.

Mother Tongue: Punjabi is the predominant language as Mother tongue spoken in the province with a share of 69.67% of the total population in the province reported it as their mother tongue, followed by Saraiki 20.68% and Urdu 4.87%.

Marital Status: Out of the total population above 15 years of age, 30.46% are never married, 63.71% are married, 5.25% are widowed and 0.58% are divorced according to Census-2017. The percentage of never married males i.e. 35.30% is higher than never married females recorded as 25.53%.

Females of Reproductive Age: The female population in the reproductive age group of 15-49 years is 27,227,957, which is 50.36% of the total female population. Among the reproductive age groups, 31.38% of females are never married, 66.05% are married, and 1.82% are widowed whereas 0.75% are divorced. The percentage of never married females in urban areas is higher i.e. 34.06% than in rural areas which is 29.70%.

Literacy: The literacy ratio (a person who can read a newspaper and write a simple letter with understanding in any language and make simple calculation is treated as literate) for the population aged 10 years and above is recorded as 64.01% in Census-2017. It is higher for males i.e. 71.17% than for females 56.67%. Literacy ratio of transgenders has been reported as 41.70%. The literacy ratio 76.65% in urban areas is much higher than that of rural areas i.e. 56.23%.

Educational Attainment: The total number of educated people in the province who attained some level of education is 61.35 million (61,352,181). Out of the total educated population, 27.96% are below primary, 22.79% have completed primary level, 18.68% have passed middle and 16.10% have completed matriculation. Beyond matriculation, the percentage falls to 6.73% for intermediate, 4.72% for graduate level, and only 2.58% for master's and above levels of education.

Economic Characteristics: The economically active population (10 years & above) of the province constitute 32.67% of its total population. The economically active males have a share of 58.32% in the total active population as compared to only 6.36% for females. The domestic work category in the economically inactive population is dominated by females who makes 70.82% out of economically inactive population.

Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC): In all, 83.27% of the population above 18 years of age possess a CNIC This proportion is higher for males i.e. 90.70% compared to females 75.79%, and transgenders 72.78%. Moreover, the percentage of population possessing a CNIC is higher in urban areas as 86.38% as compared to rural areas 81.30%.

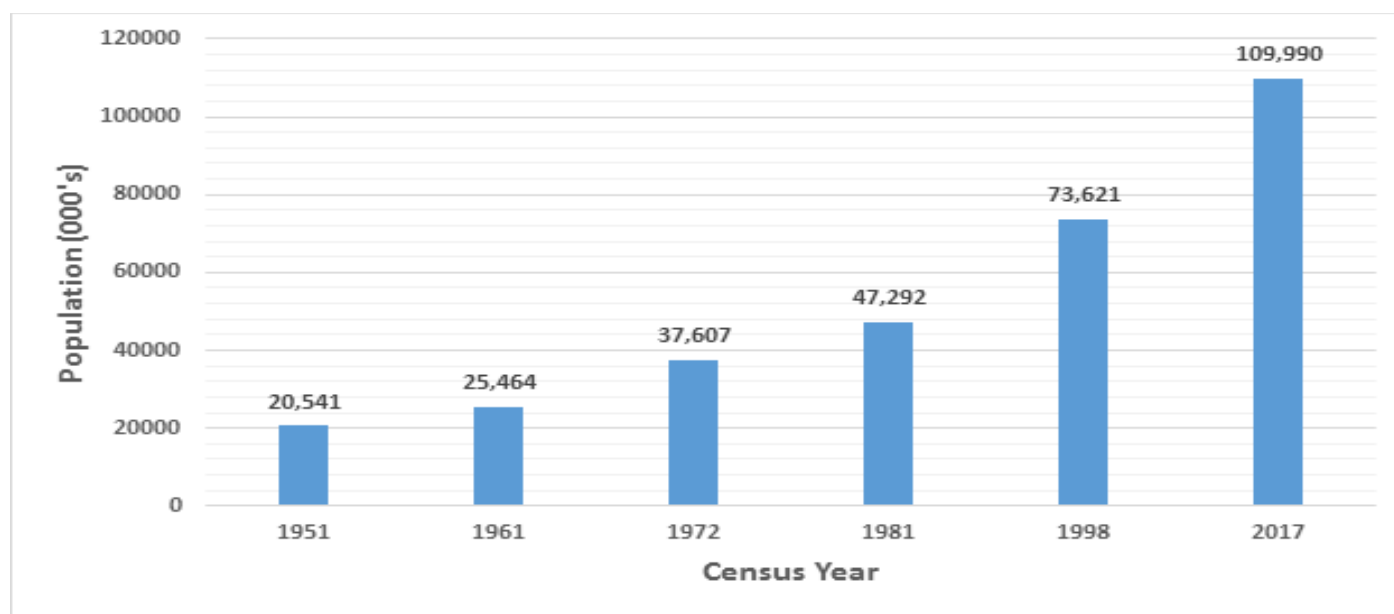
2 BROAD ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

2.1.1 Population Size and its Growth

The population of Punjab province according to the Census-2017 has been recorded as 110 million (109,989,655), showing increase of 36.37 million (49.40%) since Census-1998. Figure 2.1 illustrates that the population of Punjab province increased from 20.54 million in 1951 to 110 million in 2017, showing a rapid increase of about 90 million in the last 67 years. It is evident from Figure 2.1 that Punjab's population shows a steep rise in numbers since the year 1981 due to high growth rate experienced in the past with high population momentum. Punjab, being the largest province in terms of population, therefore it greatly affects the size and growth of Pakistan's total population and its projected change in the future.

FIGURE 2.1: POPULATION INCREASE SINCE CENSUS-1951



It may be noted here that for the universality of coverage, data regarding Afghan's population* living in Refugee Villages (RVs) at the time of census enumeration was acquired from the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON), Government of Pakistan. According to SAFRON, the total headcount of Afghan refugees living in RVs in Punjab was 15,914 as of April 30, 2017.

Looking at the trends in population growth since the first census of 1951, Table 2.1 shows that the intercensal increase has been the highest at 55.67% during 1981-1998 followed by 49.40% during 1998-2017, and 47.69% during the 1961-1972 period. This indicates that province has been experiencing a rapid increase in population during the last 3-4 decades showing an overall cumulative increase in population in percentage term as 435.47% since Census-1951.

TABLE 2.1: POPULATION AND INTERCENSAL INCREASE SINCE CENSUS-1951

Description	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998	2017
Population (in 000's)	20,541	25,464	37,607	47,292	73,621	109,990
Intercensal Increase (%)	-	23.97	47.69	25.75	55.67	49.40
Cumulative Increase (%)	-	23.97	83.08	130.23	258.41	435.47
Intercensal Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	-	2.2	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.1

The average annual growth rate has been observed as 2.1% during the intercensal period of 1998 to 2017, compared to 2.6% recorded between censuses held in 1981 and 1998. Figures 2.2 and 2.3 portray the average annual intercensal growth rates and cumulative growth rates since 1951, respectively.

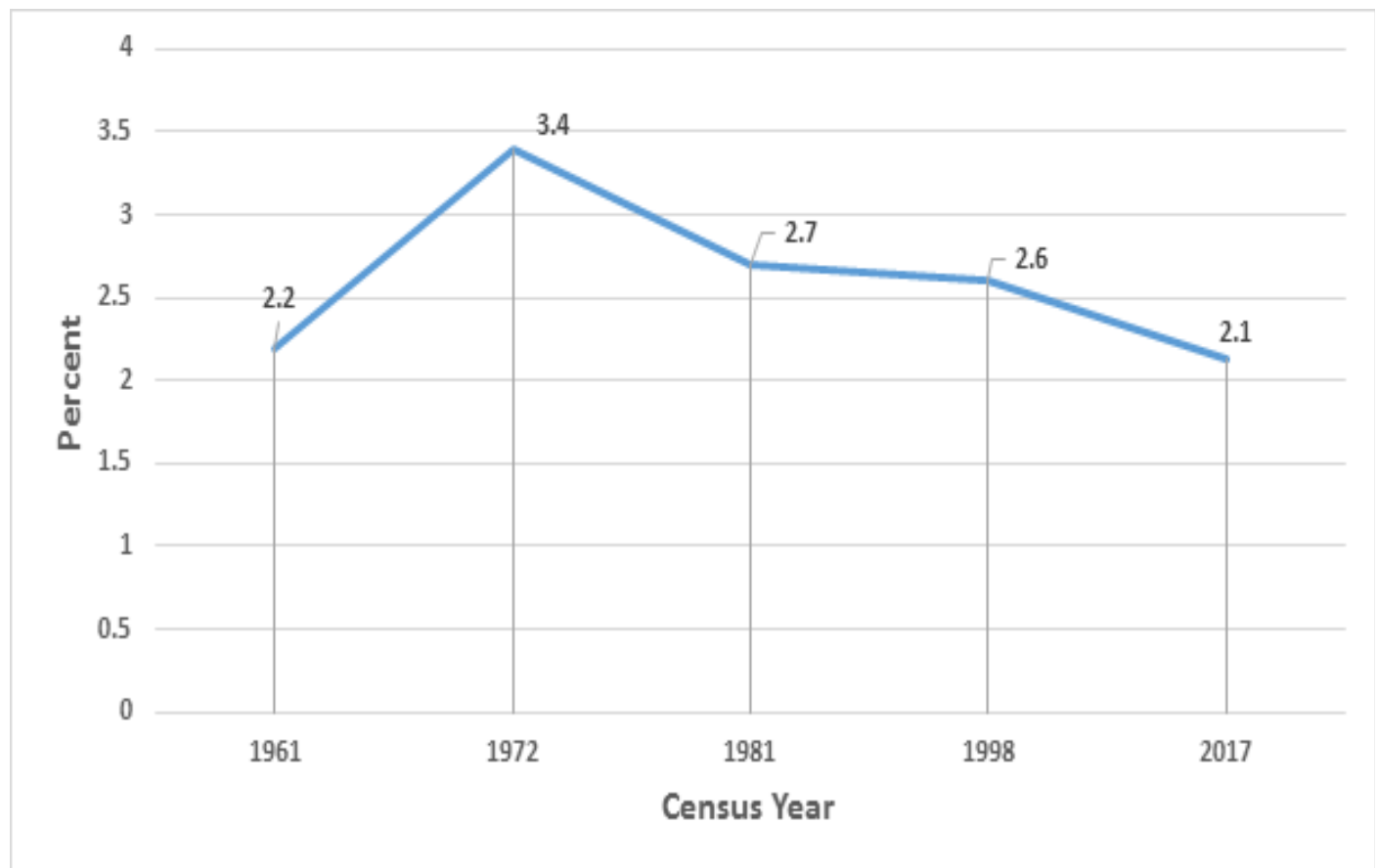
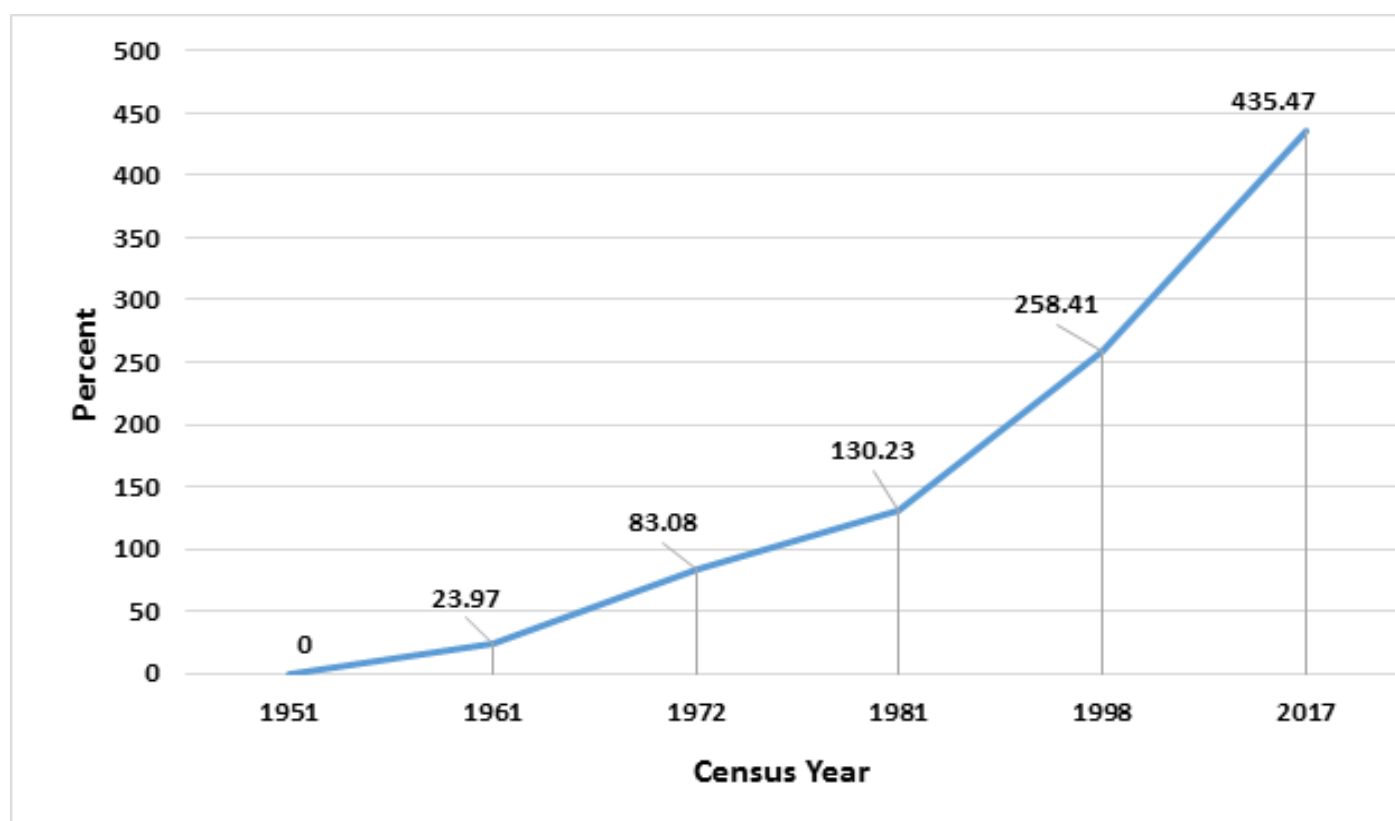
FIGURE 2.2: AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE SINCE CENSUS-1951

FIGURE 2.3 : CUMULATIVE INCREASE IN POPULATION SINCE CENSUS -1951



2.1.2 Population Distribution by Administrative Units

Punjab province is comprised of nine divisions which are further divided into 36 Admin districts. Lahore Division, which includes Lahore, Sheikhpura, Kasur and Nankana Sahib Districts, has the highest share of 17.63% to the total population of province. Gujranwala Division, comprising of six districts namely Gujranwala, Gujrat, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin, Narowal and Sialkot, is the second largest division in terms of population size having share 14.66% of province total population. Sahiwal Division is the smallest division by population size with a share of less than 6.71% of province population. Table 2.2 provides a detailed breakdown on the distribution of population by divisions and districts.

The average annual growth rate observed over the past two census i.e. census-1998 & 2017 varies for each administrative division of Punjab, with Sahiwal Division having the lowest growth rate 1.69% whereas D.G Khan Division has the highest growth rate of 2.81%.

TABLE 2.2: AREA, POPULATION, DENSITY, URBAN PROPORTION, AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF DIVISIONS / DISTRICTS, CENSUS-2017

Administrative Units	Area (Sq. Km)	Population		Population Density	Urban Proportion (%)	Average Household Size	Avg. Annual Growth Rate (%)1998-2017
		Number	Percent				
Punjab Province	205,345	109,989,655	100	535.63	36.86	6.38	2.13
Bahawalpur Division	45,588	11,452,594	10.41	251.22	24.65	6.43	2.15
Bahawalnagar District	8,878	2,975,656	2.71	335.17	20.83	6.16	1.95
Bahawalpur District	24,830	3,669,176	3.34	147.77	31.95	6.24	2.18
Rahim Yar Khan District	11,880	4,807,762	4.37	404.69	21.44	6.77	2.26
Dera Ghazi Khan Division	38,778	11,021,214	10.02	284.21	17.27	7.00	2.81
Dera Ghazi Khan District	11,922	2,872,631	2.61	240.95	19.01	8.15	2.98
Layyah District	6,289	1,823,995	1.66	290.03	17.61	6.42	2.59
Muzaffargarh District	8,249	4,328,549	3.94	524.74	16.13	6.48	2.64
Rajanpur District	12,318	1,996,039	1.81	162.04	16.90	7.44	3.16
Faisalabad Division	17,918	14,185,231	12.90	791.67	36.87	6.39	1.92
Chiniot District	2,643	1,368,659	1.24	517.84	30.85	6.21	1.85
Faisalabad District	5,857	7,882,444	7.17	1345.82	47.79	6.42	1.98
Jhang District	6,166	2,742,633	2.49	444.80	21.82	6.35	2.03
Toba Tek Singh District	3,252	2,191,495	1.99	673.89	20.17	6.42	1.59
Gujranwala Division	17,207	16,120,861	14.66	936.88	36.64	6.57	1.82
Gujranwala District	3,622	5,011,066	4.56	1383.51	58.85	6.63	2.06
Gujrat District	3,192	2,756,289	2.51	863.50	30.02	6.20	1.57
Hafizabad District	2,367	1,156,954	1.05	488.78	34.81	6.57	1.74
Mandi Bahauddin District	2,673	1,594,039	1.45	596.35	20.47	6.27	1.68
Narowal District	2,337	1,707,575	1.55	730.67	15.03	7.07	1.59
Sialkot District	3,016	3,894,938	3.54	1291.43	29.39	6.70	1.90
Lahore Division	11,727	19,389,856	17.63	1653.44	69.40	6.36	2.55
Kasur District	3,995	3,454,881	3.14	864.80	25.78	6.58	2.03
Lahore District	1,772	11,119,985	10.11	6275.39	100.00	6.23	3.00
Nankana Sahib District	2,216	1,354,986	1.23	611.46	18.09	6.25	1.37
Sheikhupura District	3,744	3,460,004	3.15	924.15	34.73	6.62	2.22
Multan Division	15,211	12,268,173	11.15	806.53	27.85	6.24	1.98
Khanewal District	4,349	2,920,233	2.66	671.47	20.08	6.22	1.83
Lodhran District	2,778	1,699,693	1.55	611.84	15.63	6.43	1.97
Multan District	3,720	4,746,166	4.32	1275.85	43.38	6.17	2.23
Vehari District	4,364	2,902,081	2.64	665.00	17.44	6.28	1.74
Rawalpindi Division	22,254	10,006,624	9.10	449.66	41.32	5.94	2.16
Attock District	6,857	1,886,378	1.72	275.10	26.02	6.09	2.08
Chakwal District	6,525	1,495,463	1.36	229.19	18.96	5.55	1.71
Jhelum District	3,587	1,222,403	1.11	340.79	28.98	5.88	1.41
Rawalpindi District	5,285	5,402,380	4.91	1022.21	55.64	6.01	2.52
Sahiwal Division	10,302	7,378,065	6.71	716.18	22.33	6.17	1.69
Okara District	4,377	3,040,826	2.76	694.73	27.71	6.16	1.64
Pakpattan District	2,724	1,824,228	1.66	669.69	15.84	5.96	1.85
Sahiwal District	3,201	2,513,011	2.28	785.07	20.52	6.35	1.64
Sargodha Division	26,360	8,167,037	7.43	309.83	24.84	6.18	1.93
Bhakkar District	8,153	1,647,852	1.50	202.12	15.76	6.12	2.39
Khushab District	6,511	1,280,372	1.16	196.65	27.57	6.06	1.84
Mianwali District	5,840	1,542,601	1.40	264.14	21.25	6.41	2.01
Sargodha District	5,856	3,696,212	3.36	631.18	29.44	6.17	1.73

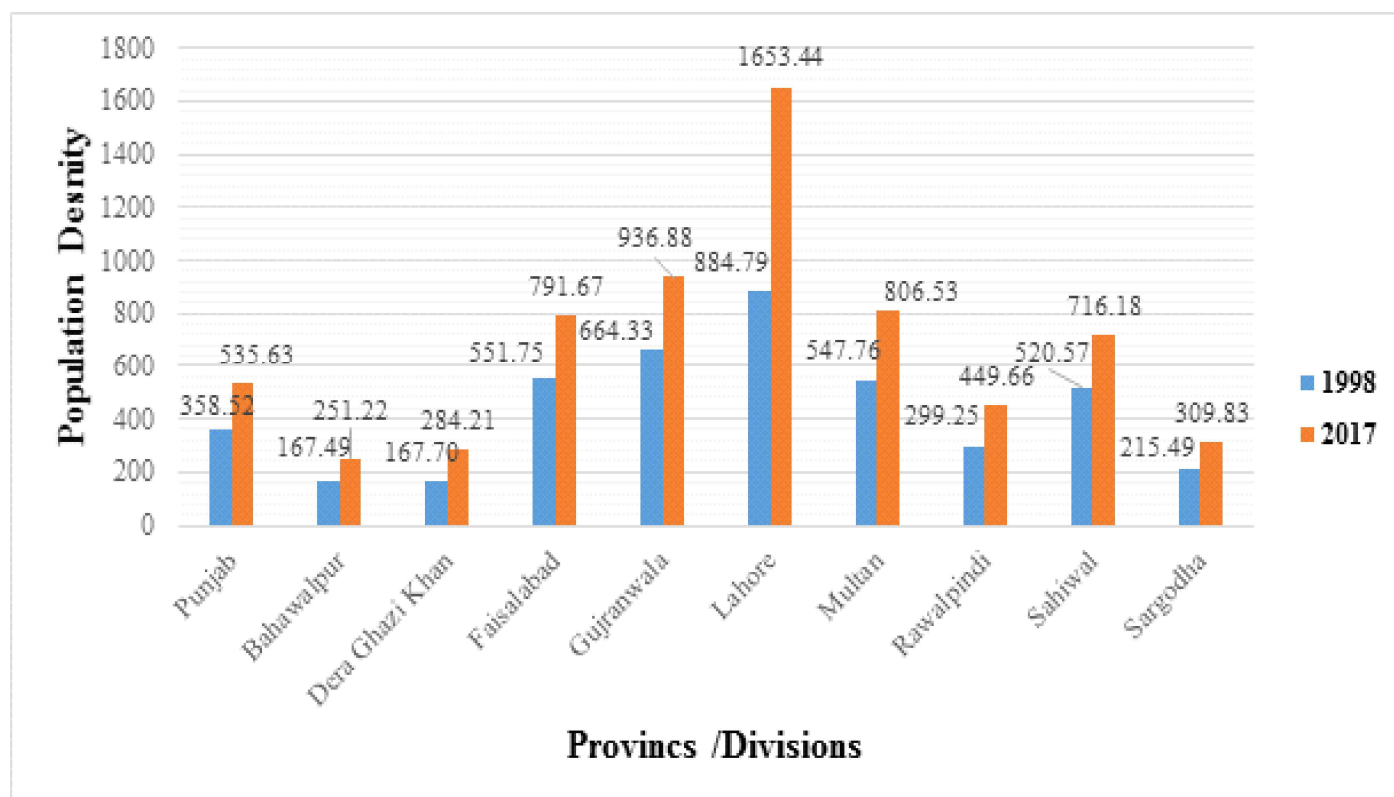
2.1.3 Average Household Size

The average household size according to Census-2017 has been observed as 6.38 persons indicating a decline from 6.9 persons recorded in Census-1998. The average household sizes in rural and urban areas as per the Census-2017 are 6.46 and 6.24 persons respectively. Among the administrative divisions, D.G. Khan has the highest household size of 7.0 persons, followed by Gujranwala division with 6.57 persons. The average household sizes in descending order pertaining to other divisions of the province are: Bahawalpur 6.43, Faisalabad 6.39, Lahore 6.36, Multan 6.24, Sargodha 6.18, Sahiwal 6.17 and Rawalpindi 5.94. An overall decline in the average household size has been witnessed in all the administrative divisions of the province as compared to the Census-1998.

2.1.4 Population Density

The population density (average number of persons per square kilometer) is 535.63 persons as against 358.52 persons reported in Census-1998. Lahore division is the most densely populated Division having a population density of 1,653.44 persons, followed by Gujranwala 936.88 persons and Faisalabad 791.67 persons divisions respectively. Bahawalpur is the least densely populated division with a population density of 251.22 persons (Figure 2.4).

FIGURE 2.4: POPULATION DENSITY OF PROVINCE / DIVISIONS, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

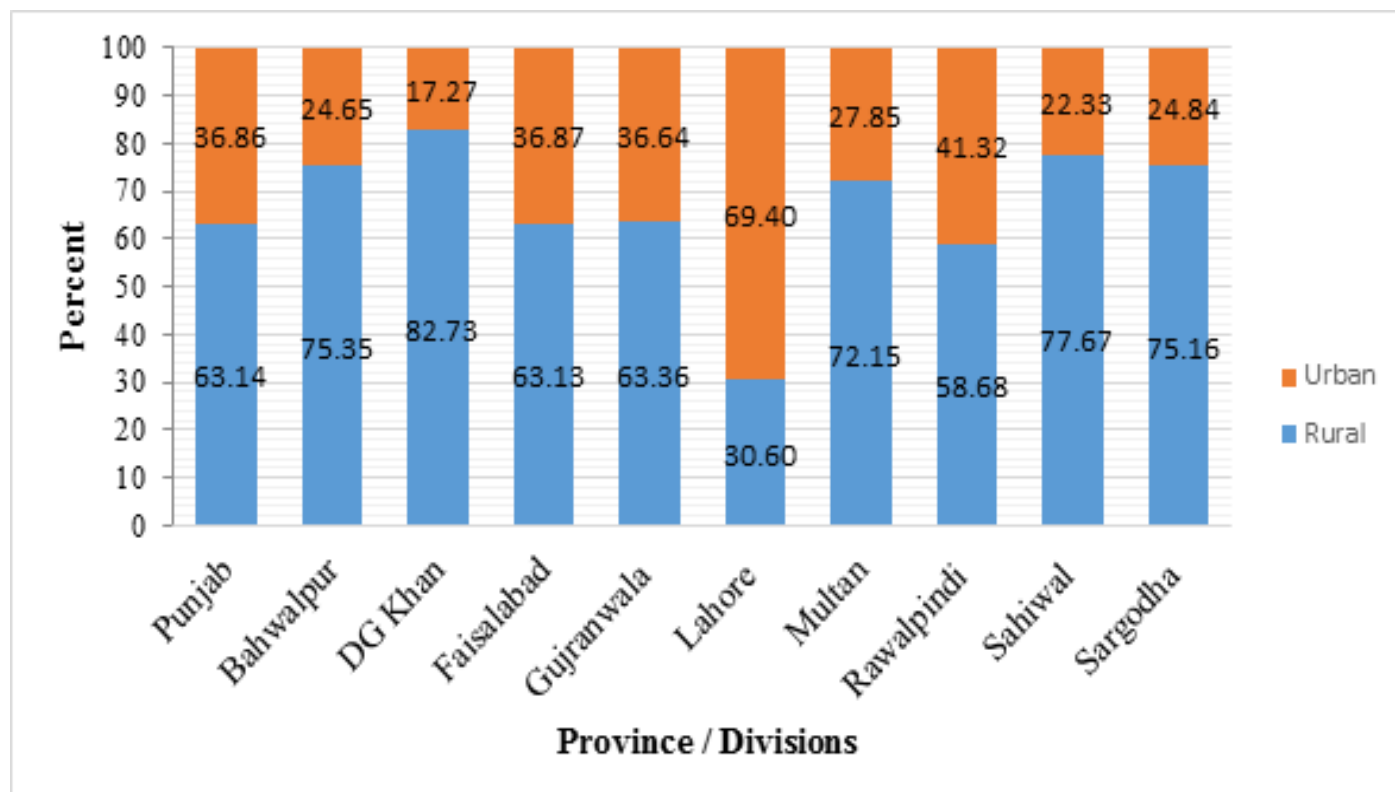


2.1.5 Rural-Urban Distribution by Population

According to the Census-2017, the rural population is recorded as 69,442,450 persons having a 63.14% of the total Punjab's population. The rural population as a percentage of the total population has declined since the Census-1998 when it was recorded as 68.7% (50,602,265 individuals).

The urban population is recorded as 40,547,205 persons in Census-2017, which is 36.86% of the province's total population as shown in Figure 2.5. The share of urban population as a percentage of the total population has increased since the Census-1998 when it was recorded as 31.27% (23,019,025 persons). Lahore Division is the most urbanized Divisions having population share of 69.40% amongst all the divisions of Punjab.

FIGURE 2.5: RURAL/URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCE / DIVISIONS, CENSUS-2017



The number of rural localities in the province have been reported as 25,321. While Rural localities with a population between 2000-4999 persons having the largest share of 7,382, followed by 5630 rural localities with a population between 1000-1999. Gujranwala division has the largest number of rural localities, amounting to 5,480 as per Census-2017. The number of rural localities classified by divisions and population size are listed in Table 2.3.

TABLE 2.3: NUMBER OF RURAL LOCALITIES BY POPULATION SIZE OF PROVINCE / DIVISIONS, CENSUS-2017

Administrative Units	Total Rural Localities	5,000 and Above	2,000 - 4,999	1,000 - 1,999	500 - 999	200 - 499	Less Than 200	Un Inhabited
Punjab Province	25,321	3,670	7,386	5,619	3,679	2,200	1,728	1,039
Bahawalpur Division	3,829	465	1,043	845	416	263	286	511
DG Khan Division	2,972	551	627	671	463	289	304	67
Faisalabad Division	2,393	515	1,092	358	189	125	91	23
Gujranwala Division	5,480	394	1,120	1,561	1,230	613	340	222
Lahore Division	1,712	339	478	309	205	160	188	33
Multan Division	2,389	526	990	438	200	137	86	12
Rawalpindi Division	2,579	241	626	636	490	291	170	125
Sahiwal Division	1,999	298	804	388	246	160	90	13
Sargodha Division	1,968	341	606	413	240	162	173	33

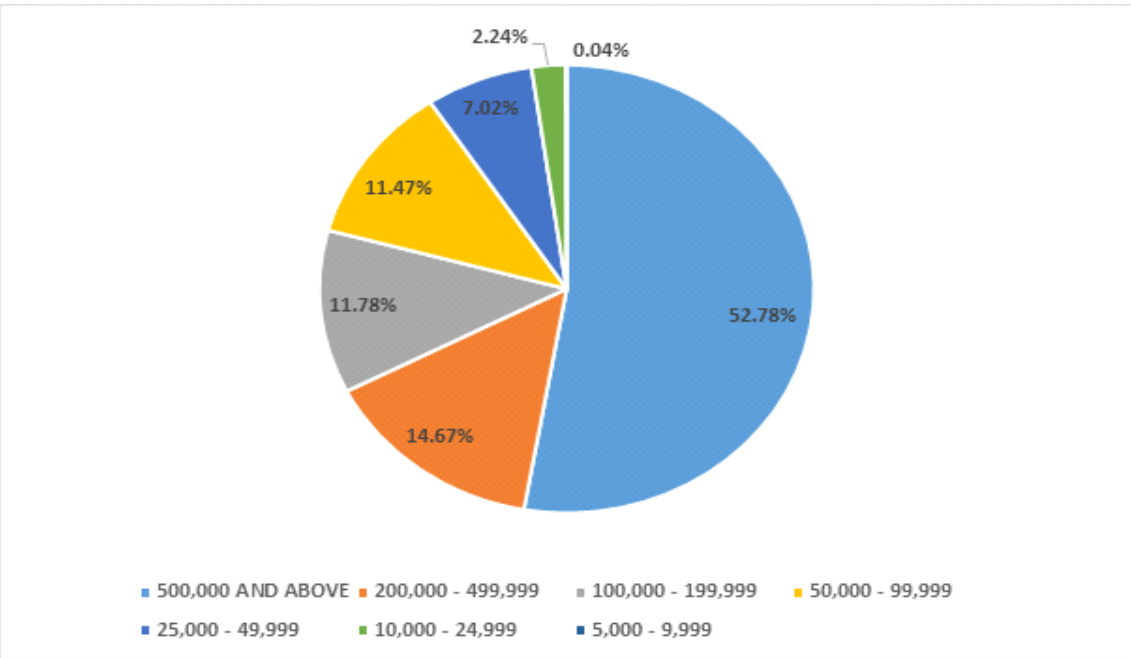
The number of urban localities* according to the Census-2017 are 259, increasing from 245 Urban localities notified in Census-1998. Urban localities with a population size ranging from 25,000 to 49,999 individuals are the highest in number i.e. 76, followed by urban localities with a population size 100,000 and above as 66.

TABLE 2.4: NUMBER OF URBAN LOCALITIES BY SIZE, POPULATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE SINCE CENSUS-1961

Year	Total	Number of Urban Localities by Size				Urban Population		Avg. Annual Growth Rate of Urban Population
		Less than 25,000	25,000-49,999	50,000-99,999	100,000 and over	Number	Percent	
1961	189	153	21	8	7	5,475,922	21.5	
1972	215	157	31	12	15	9,182,695	24.4	4.5
1981	215	126	45	24	20	13,051,646	27.6	4.2
1998	245	97	69	43	36	23,019,025	31.3	3.4
2017	255	52	76	65	62	40,547,205	36.9	3.0

To further examine the urban population, Figure 2.6 illustrates that majority of the urban population 52.78% lives in urban localities with a population of 500,000 persons and above followed by urban localities with a population between 200,000 to 499,999 with a percentage of 14.67%.

FIGURE 2.6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE, CENSUS-2017



* In Census-2017 urban localities have been counted as per notification issued by the respective Provincial/ Local Government Departments including Cantonment Boards.

2.1.6 Population Distribution by Religion

The population is predominantly Muslim, with 97.78% of the total population of Punjab declaring Islam as their faith. The rural areas have share of 98.40% of Muslims population, whereas urban areas stand at 96.72%. The percentage of total Non-Muslim population of Punjab province recorded in Census-2017 is 2.22%. The largest amongst the minorities are Christians, who constitute 1.87% of the total population followed by Hindus representing 0.18%. Table 2.5 provides a comparison of population by religion over the census years 1998 and 2017, in rural and urban areas.

**TABLE 2.5 : PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY RELIGION AND RURAL/URBAN,
CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Religion	1998				2017			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Muslim	71,574,830	97.22	97.66	96.25	107,541,602	97.78	98.40	96.72
Christian	1,699,843	2.31	1.87	3.27	2,063,063	1.87	1.22	2.98
Hindu	92,628	0.13	0.15	0.06	198,251	0.18	0.25	0.06
Ahmadi	181,428	0.25	0.19	0.37	158,021	0.14	0.10	0.22
Scheduled Castes	23,782	0.03	0.04	0.01	13,390	0.01	0.01	0.01
Others	48,779	0.07	0.08	0.03	15,328	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total	73,621,290	100	100	100	109,989,655	100	100	100

2.1.7 Population Distribution by Mother Tongue

Punjabi is the most widely spoken language in the province reported by 69.67% of the population as their mother tongue in Census-2017, followed by Saraiki 20.68% and Urdu 4.87%, as shown in Table 2.6. The percentage share of other languages reported as mother tongue in the province are: Pushto 1.98%, Balochi 0.83%, Hindko 0.59%, Brahvi 0.03%, Kashmiri 0.17%, Sindhi 0.15%, and Others 1.03%,

As Compared to the results recorded in the Census-1998, the share of Urdu speaking people has not changed much i.e., 4.51% reported in Census-1998 compared to 4.87% in Census-2017. However, the percentage share of Punjabi speaking persons has decreased from 75.23% reported in Census-1998 to 69.67% in Census-2017, whereas the proportion of Saraiki speaking population has increased from 17.36% in Census-1998 to 20.68% in Census-2017. The share of Sindhi and Pushto speakers has increased marginally since Census-1998.

TABLE 2.6: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Language	1998				2017			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Urdu	3,323,133	4.51	1.99	10.05	5,354,668	4.87	1.83	10.08
Punjabi	55,385,228	75.23	73.63	78.75	76,629,082	69.67	66.76	74.64
Sindhi	97,912	0.13	0.15	0.09	169,698	0.15	0.16	0.14
Pushto	853,750	1.16	0.86	1.81	2,178,102	1.98	1.53	2.75
Balochi	484,631	0.66	0.90	0.13	915,904	0.83	1.20	0.21
Kashmiri*	-	-	-	-	184,032	0.17	0.12	0.24
Saraiki	12,780,087	17.36	21.44	8.38	22,748,542	20.68	26.69	10.40
Hindko*	-	-	-	-	646,501	0.59	0.56	0.64
Brahvi*	-	-	-	-	32,471	0.03	0.03	0.03
Others	696,549	0.95	1.02	0.77	1,130,655	1.03	1.12	0.88
Total	73,621,290	100	100	100	109,989,655	100	100	100

* These languages were included in the Census Form as separate options for the first time in Census-2017

2.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

2.2.1 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is considered to be an important demographic indicator showing the number of males per hundred females in a population and is reflective of the gender balance in the province. It is greatly affected by sex differentials in mortality and migration as well as under or over enumeration of male and female population in the census / survey process. The sex ratio, in turn affects fertility, mortality, migration, labour force composition and other related factors.

According to the Census-2017, the total male and female populations recorded are 55,909,774 and 54,067,446 respectively, reflecting a sex ratio of 103.41, showing a decreasing trend from 107.23 in Census-1998. The sex ratio is slightly higher in urban areas 105.59 compared to rural areas i.e. 102.15 in the province. This decrease in sex ratio can be due to the migratory pattern of males to urban centers for work opportunities. However, the overall sex ratio in rural and urban areas has decreased since 1998 as reflected in Table 2.7.

The sex ratio recorded at birth in the Census-2017 is 105.24 showing an increase from the previous estimate of 104.51 in the Census-1998. The sex ratios recorded at birth in rural and urban areas are 105.40 and 104.95, respectively. The overall sex ratio for individuals below the age of 15 years is recorded as 106.87, whereas the sex ratio for the working-age population between the ages 15-64 years is recorded as 100.73. The sex ratio has witnessed a decline in the 65 years and above population from 120.85 in Census-1998 to 110.18 in Census-2017.

TABLE 2.7: SEX RATIO BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Age Groups	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Ages	107.23	105.87	110.26	103.41	102.15	105.59
At Birth	104.51	104.73	103.97	105.24	105.40	104.95
Less than 15 years	107.29	107.75	106.20	106.87	107.12	106.37
15-64 years	106.22	103.24	112.50	100.73	98.21	104.80
65+ years	120.85	119.93	123.55	110.18	109.43	111.80

2.2.2 Age Structure

The age and sex structure of a population has great significance in terms of understanding trends in demographic components ,i.e, fertility, mortality and migration patterns which have far reaching effects on the future growth of population and socio-economic development. In this context, it is important to have accurate age reporting and complete enumeration of the population.

Table 2.8 shows the percentage of the population by broad age groups. According to the Census-2017, the population less than 15 years of age has a proportion of 38%, showing a decrease from 42.5% in Census-1998. More than half population 57.81% lies in the working-age group, i.e 15-64 years with slightly higher proportion in urban areas i.e. 61.34% than in rural areas which is 55.75%. The adult population above the age of 18 years is 55.74% of the total, which is slightly higher in urban areas i.e. 58.70% compared to rural areas 54.01%. The population below the age of five years constitutes 13.08%, whereas infants (below the age of one year) make up 2.36%. The age group of 65 years and above represents 4.19% of the total population.

The province having a young age structure as that of total Pakistan shows a high dependency ratio (an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labor force - ages 0 to 14 years and above 65 years- and those typically in the labor force - ages 15 to 64) of 72.98% in Census-2017 The age dependency ratio is much higher in rural areas i.e. 79.37% compared to urban areas as 63.04% reflective of larger proportions of young and dependent population (Table 2.8).

**TABLE 2.8: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND
RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017**

Age Groups	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans- gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans- gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans- gender
Total Population (N)	109,989,655	55,909,774	54,067,446	12,435	69,442,450	35,088,081	34,348,752	5,617	40,547,205	20,821,693	19,718,694	6,818
Less than 1 year	2.36	2.38	2.34	-	2.44	2.48	2.40	-	2.22	2.22	2.23	-
Less than 5 years	13.08	13.16	13.00	-	13.73	13.90	13.56	-	11.96	11.92	12.01	-
Less than 10 years	26.57	26.88	26.26	-	28.01	28.52	27.48	-	24.12	24.12	24.13	-
Less than 15 years	38.00	38.62	37.37	-	39.75	40.68	38.80	-	35.01	35.14	34.88	-
15 - 24 Years	19.38	19.26	19.51	22.85	18.88	18.73	19.03	23.98	20.24	20.15	20.33	21.91
18 & above	55.74	55.02	56.47	94.57	54.01	52.95	55.09	93.45	58.70	58.52	58.88	95.50
15-64 & above	57.81	57.06	58.58	91.31	55.75	54.66	56.86	88.05	61.34	61.10	61.57	94.00
65 & above	4.19	4.32	4.05	8.69	4.50	4.66	4.35	11.95	3.66	3.76	3.55	6.00
Age Dependency Ratio	72.98	75.25	70.72	9.51	79.37	82.95	75.88	13.57	63.04	63.66	62.42	6.38

* *Keeping in view the order passed by Supreme Court in CP No. 43 of 2009, PBS was committed to collect data on the transgender population in Census-2017. However, the questionnaire used for Census-2017 did not include a separate code for "transgender" at the time of printing of the questionnaire in 2010, therefore, a new code "3" was added under the column "sex" and data was collected accordingly.*

Table 2.9 presents the distribution of population by 5 year age intervals and sex. The male population comprises 50.84% of the total population, whereas the female population constitutes 49.16%. The age groups with the highest number of people are 00-04 and 05-09 years, with percentage shares of 13.08% and 13.50%, respectively. The percentage shares show a progressively decreasing pattern for higher age groups, indicating concentration of young population in the province.

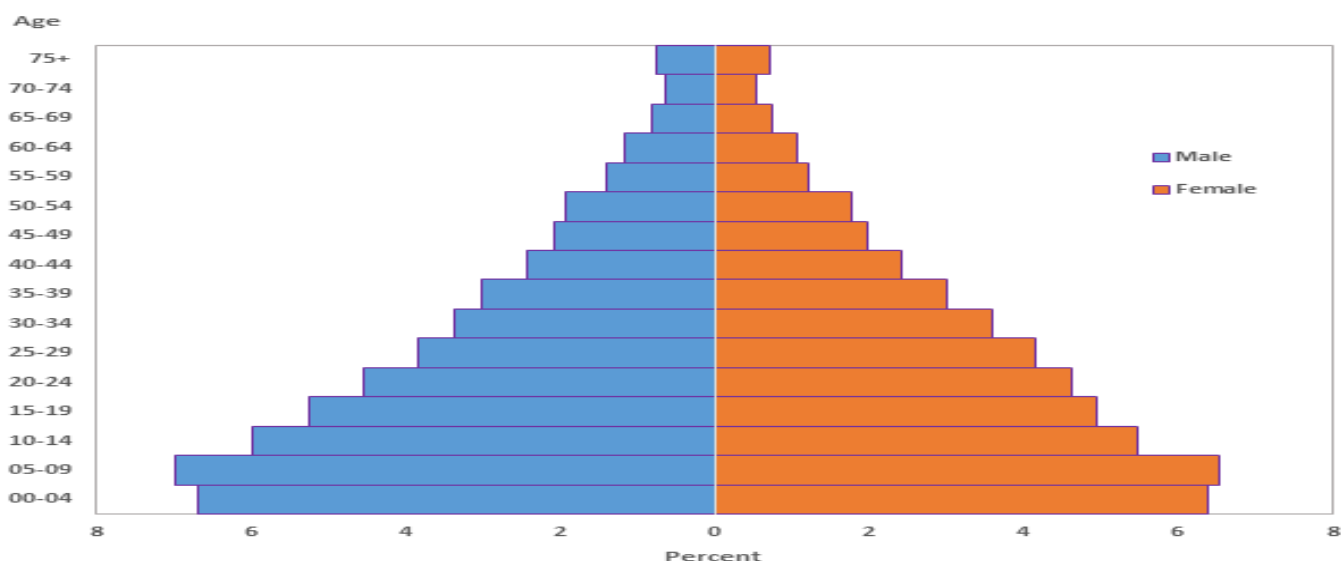
TABLE 2.9 : POPULATION DISTRBTION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS, CENSUS-2017

Age Groups	Male		Female		Total*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	55,909,774	50.84	54,067,446	49.16	109,977,220	100
00-04	7,356,653	6.69	7,026,643	6.39	14,383,296	13.08
05-09	7,674,107	6.98	7,171,917	6.52	14,846,024	13.50
10-14	6,561,121	5.97	6,006,245	5.46	12,567,366	11.43
15-19	5,781,581	5.26	5,451,540	4.96	11,233,121	10.21
20-24	4,987,922	4.54	5,095,237	4.63	10,083,159	9.17
25-29	4,216,720	3.83	4,560,154	4.15	8,776,874	7.98
30-34	3,706,117	3.37	3,948,710	3.59	7,654,827	6.96
35-39	3,326,683	3.02	3,318,030	3.02	6,644,713	6.04
40-44	2,679,853	2.44	2,664,642	2.42	5,344,495	4.86
45-49	2,276,658	2.07	2,189,644	1.99	4,466,302	4.06
50-54	2,121,818	1.93	1,942,176	1.77	4,063,994	3.70
55-59	1,525,771	1.39	1,329,094	1.21	2,854,865	2.60
60-64	1,279,156	1.16	1,171,073	1.06	2,450,229	2.23
65-69	891,988	0.81	811,139	0.74	1,703,127	1.55
70-74	685,288	0.62	604,321	0.55	1,289,609	1.17
75+	838,338	0.76	776,881	0.71	1,615,219	1.47

* The transgender population is not included in the total population column.

Figure 2.7 graphically illustrates the age and sex structure of the population, which can be represented as an expended population pyramid with a large base, whose shape becomes narrower in the middle age groups until it becomes a thin peak at the top. Such a pyramid is characteristic of a young population as is the case with Punjab where 38% of the population falls in the less than 15 years age category.

FIGURE 2.7: POPULATION PYRAMID OF THE PROVINCE, CENSUS-2017



To further look into the gender-specific composition of population, Figures 2.7 (a) and 2.7 (b) portray the percentage distribution within males and females categories separately for five year and single year age intervals, respectively. This has been done to account for differences in age reporting of males and females.

FIGURE 2.7 (a) : POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE OF THE PROVINCE, CENSUS-2017

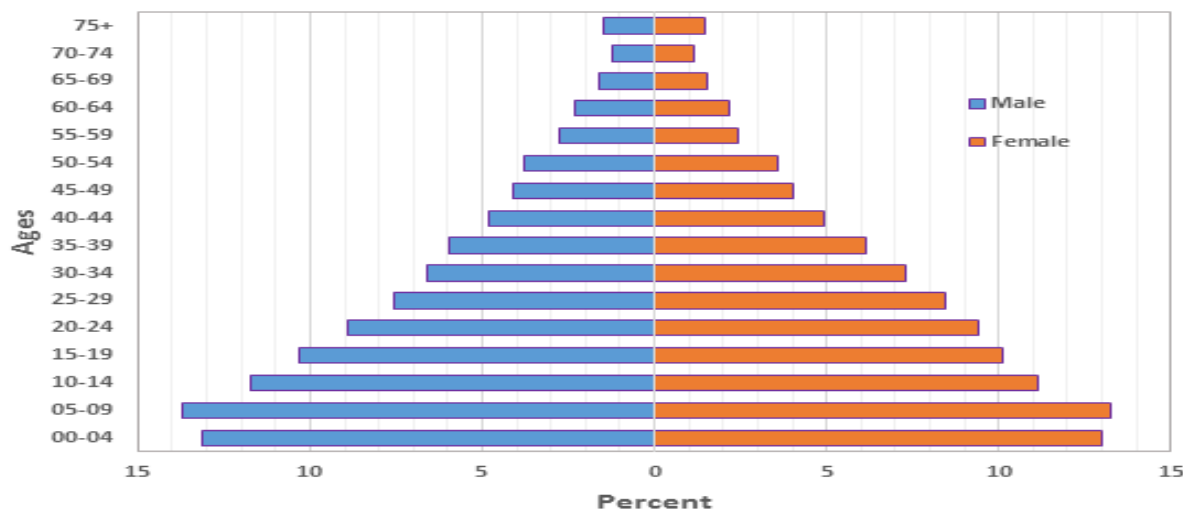


FIGURE 2.7 (b): POPULATION PYRAMID OF THE PROVINCE BY SINGLE YEAR AGE, CENSUS-2017

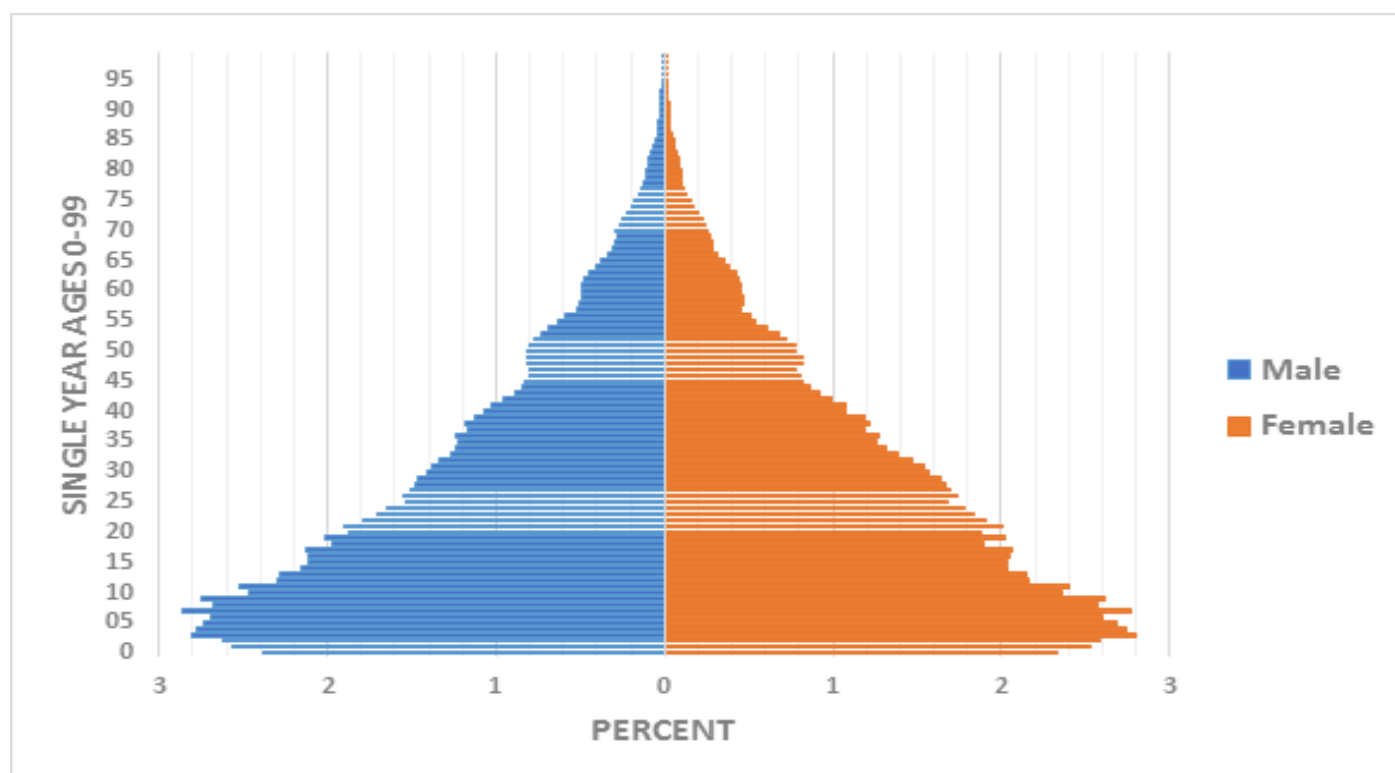


Figure 2.7 (b) presents the age and sex structure of population by single year of age. The population pyramid has been smoothened by using method of moving averages to adjust for age misreporting in the form of age heaping, digital preference or common practice to round off age which has been a common feature in all censuses. The relative shrinking at the base of the pyramid indicates a current relative slowing down of births (fertility) indicating a beginning of demographic transition in Pakistan. However, the shape of the pyramid makes it evident that the Punjab Province has high population momentum with high growth potential by having the largest proportion in young ages. The pyramid depicts the respective distributions of both males and females for each age from 0 to 100 showing almost similar pattern of age distribution.

2.2.3 Marital Status

All individuals having age 15 years and above enumerated in the Census-2017 have been classified according to their marital status, i.e married, never married, widowed and divorced, as shown in Table 2.10. The results show that out of the total population above 15 years of age, 30.46% are never married, 63.71% are married, 5.25% are widowed and 0.58% are divorced. The percentage of never married males 35.30% is higher than never married females 25.53%. The distribution of marital status by age groups reveals that marriage is nearly universal as more than 91% of both males and females are married by ages 35-39 years.

**TABLE 2.10 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (15 YEARS AND ABOVE)
BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUPS, CENSUS -2017**

Age Group	All Sexes				Male				Female			
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
15 and above	30.46	63.71	5.25	0.58	35.30	61.28	3.03	0.38	25.53	66.20	7.49	0.77
15-19	90.95	8.87	0.08	0.10	95.41	4.49	0.06	0.05	86.23	13.52	0.10	0.15
20-24	61.42	38.01	0.23	0.35	74.74	24.88	0.19	0.18	48.36	50.88	0.26	0.51
25-29	29.81	69.07	0.51	0.61	40.89	58.30	0.43	0.38	19.53	79.05	0.59	0.83
30-34	11.69	86.59	0.94	0.78	16.59	82.21	0.67	0.53	7.06	90.73	1.19	1.02
35-39	5.14	92.24	1.77	0.85	6.91	91.54	0.97	0.58	3.33	92.99	2.56	1.12
40-44	3.16	92.79	3.16	0.89	3.98	93.93	1.48	0.61	2.30	91.67	4.85	1.18
45-49	2.13	91.64	5.38	0.85	2.51	94.65	2.26	0.57	1.69	88.54	8.63	1.14
50-54	1.84	88.75	8.59	0.82	2.02	93.69	3.74	0.55	1.61	83.38	13.90	1.11
55-59	1.64	84.88	12.74	0.73	1.75	91.70	6.04	0.51	1.49	77.09	20.44	0.99
60-64	1.87	77.85	19.64	0.64	1.94	87.63	9.96	0.48	1.75	67.20	30.23	0.82
65-69	1.83	71.16	26.48	0.52	1.93	82.98	14.68	0.41	1.68	58.20	39.48	0.64
70-74	1.51	61.98	36.05	0.45	1.67	76.42	21.54	0.36	1.29	45.63	52.52	0.56
75 and above	1.68	48.92	49.03	0.37	1.92	63.82	33.97	0.28	1.37	32.87	65.30	0.46
Total	20,774,728	43,448,461	3,577,248	392,532	12,115,757	21,030,249	1,041,488	130,399	8,646,536	22,418,212	2,535,760	262,133

2.2.4 Females of Reproductive Age

The total female population in the reproductive age group of 15-49 years is 27,227,957, which has a share of 50.36% of the total female population. The percentage of women falling in the reproductive age category is higher in urban areas i.e. 53.13% compared to rural areas as 48.77%.

As shown in Table 2.11, among the reproductive age group, 31.38% of women are never married, 66.05% are married, and 1.82% are widowed whereas 0.75% are divorced. The percentage of never married women in urban areas 34.06% is higher than in rural areas 29.70%.

**TABLE 2.11 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES OF REPRODUCTIVE
AGE (15-49 YEARS) BY MARITAL STATUS AND RURAL/ URBAN, CENSUS-2017**

Age Group	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
15-49	31.38	66.05	1.82	0.75	29.70	67.71	1.81	0.78	34.06	63.40	1.83	0.71
15-19	86.23	13.52	0.10	0.15	83.71	16.02	0.10	0.17	90.53	9.27	0.09	0.11
20-24	48.36	50.88	0.26	0.51	43.44	55.73	0.29	0.55	56.03	43.32	0.21	0.44
25-29	19.53	79.05	0.59	0.83	17.21	81.31	0.63	0.86	23.13	75.56	0.52	0.79
30-34	7.06	90.73	1.19	1.02	6.26	91.49	1.24	1.01	8.30	89.53	1.12	1.04
35-39	3.33	92.99	2.56	1.12	3.14	93.09	2.63	1.14	3.63	92.82	2.46	1.10
40-44	2.30	91.67	4.85	1.18	2.24	91.75	4.77	1.24	2.39	91.54	4.98	1.09
45-49	1.69	88.54	8.63	1.14	1.72	88.80	8.25	1.24	1.65	88.12	9.26	0.97
Total (N)	8,543,028	17,984,006	495,372	205,551	4,974,760	11,342,389	303,164	131,138	3,568,268	6,641,617	192,208	74,413

2.2.5 Population With Disability

The total number of disabled population in Punjab Province according to the Census-2017 is recorded as 515,815, out of which 62.11% are male, 37.48% female and 0.41% Transgender. The proportion of disabled person is quite low probably because the enumerators were neither trained on administering the disability codes nor did they received any clear instructions about the concept of disability, resulting in a likely under-count of disabled population of the Province.

Table 2.12 shows that disabled persons constitute only 0.47% of the province's population. The disability rate for male (disabled male as a percentage of total male population) is 0.57% and for the female (disabled female as a percentage of total female population) is 0.36%. Out of the total disabled population, 69.01% are recorded in rural areas where as 30.99% are residing in urban areas.

TABLE 2.12 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Description	Percentage of Disabled* Population				Total
	Total Disabled Population	Male	Female	Transgender	
Total	515,815	62.11	37.48	0.41	100
Rural	355,986	62.54	37.12	0.34	69.01
Urban	159,829	61.14	38.29	0.57	30.99
Disability Rate	-	0.57	0.36	17.19	0.47

* The census questionnaire did not include questions on disability. In a Supreme Court order CP NO. 64 of 2013 and HRC NO. 8267-G of 2013 on 15-3-2017, PBS was instructed to collect information on disability which was "virtually added" under the column "sex" as an additional code for "disabled male", "disabled female" and "disabled transgender".

2.3 LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The literacy ratio (a person who can read a newspaper and write a simple letter with understanding in any language and make simple calculation is treated as literate) for the population of age 10 years and above is recorded as 64.01% in the Census-2017. It is higher for males i.e. 71.17% than for females as 56.67% and for transgender it is 41.70%. The literacy ratio in urban areas as 76.65% which is much higher than that of rural areas i.e. 56.23% as shown in Table 2.13.

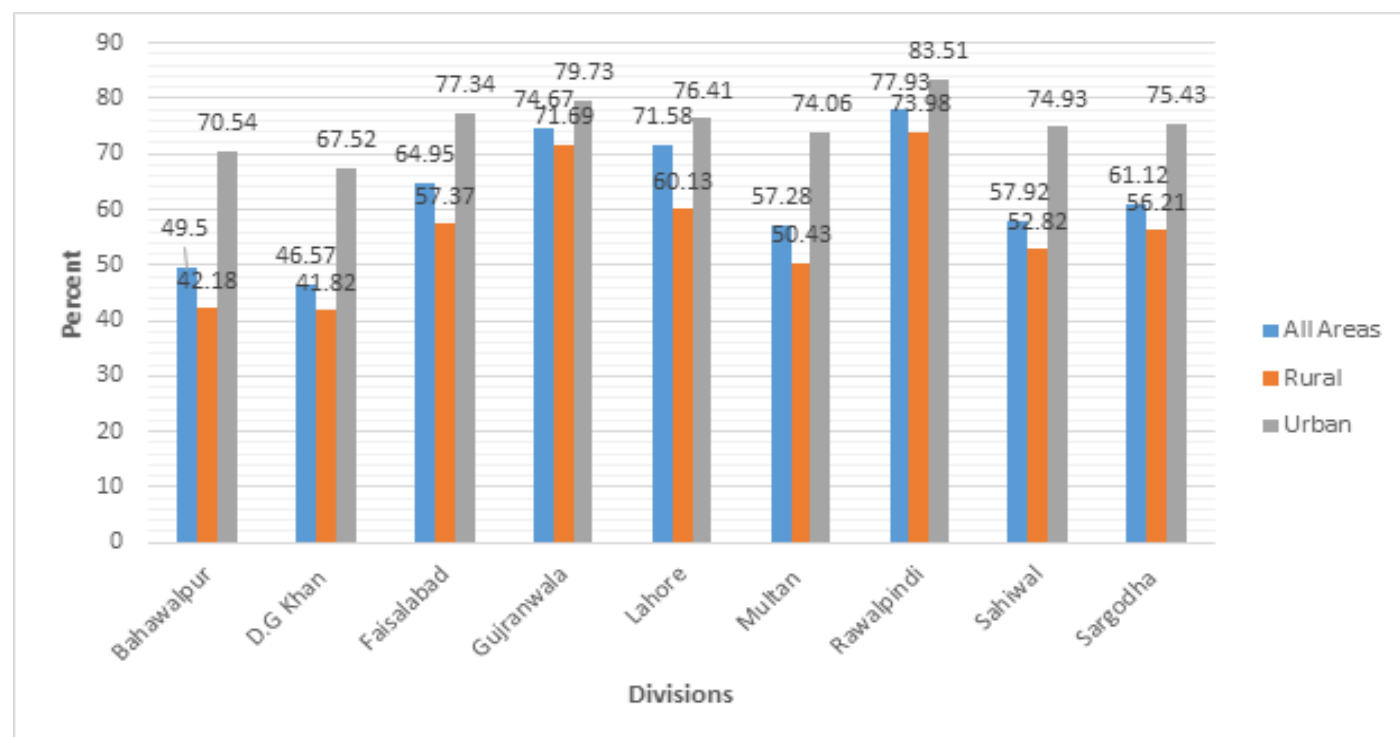
Moreover, the literacy ratio has shown a significant increase since Census-1998, wherein it was recorded as 46.56%. In particular, the literacy ratio has increased by more than eighteen percentage points in rural areas over the last nineteen years, i.e. from 37.95% in Census-1998 to 56.23% in Census-2017.

TABLE 2.13 : LITERACY RATIO BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Area	1998				2017			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender
All Areas	46.56	57.20	35.10	-	64.01	71.17	56.67	41.70
Rural	37.95	50.40	24.78	-	56.23	65.52	46.88	34.95
Urban	64.48	70.94	57.23	-	76.65	80.14	72.97	47.27
Total Literate								
Population	24,173,346	15,399,934	8,773,412		51,692,022	29,093,503	22,593,333	5,186

Literacy ratio by administrative divisions in the province as shown in Figure 2.8 indicates that the Rawalpindi division has the highest proportion of literate population in the province with a share of 77.93%, followed by Gujranwala as 74.67% and Lahore 71.58% divisions whereas D.G. Khan has the lowest literacy ratio of 46.57%.

FIGURE 2.8 : LITERACY RATIO OF THE ADMINSTRATIVE DIVISIONS, CENSUS-2017



Furthermore, Figures 2.8 (a) and 2.8 (b) illustrate the comparison between male and female literacy rates according to Census results of Census-1998 and Census- 2017.

FIGURE 2.8 (a): MALE LITERACY RATIO, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

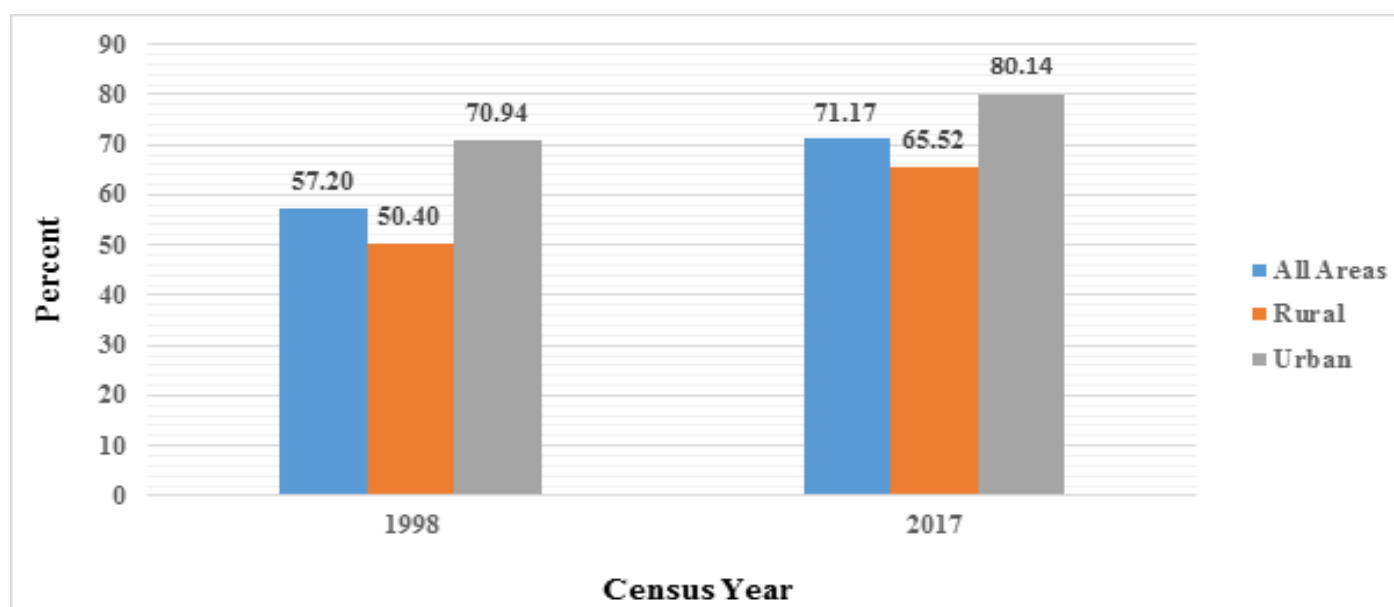
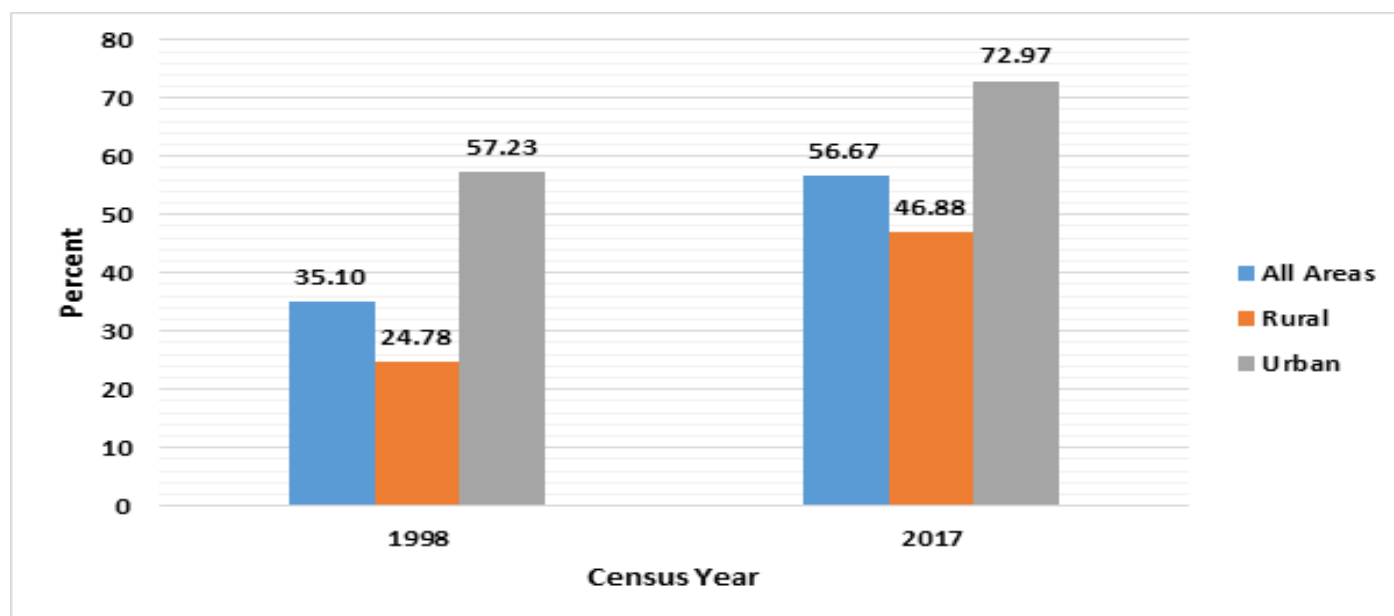


FIGURE 2.8 (b) : FEMALE LITERACY RATIO, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017



2.3.1 Educational Attainment

Education meets the shortage of trained and qualified manpower which is an important factor for increasing productivity, accelerating economic growth, individual freedom and emancipation of women. According to Census-2017. The population above the age of 5 years, 64.17% have attended school while a significant proportion i.e. 35.83% have never received any formal education.

The total number of educated people in the province with some level of education attained, is recorded as 61.35 million (61,352,181). Out of the total educated population, 27.96% are below primary, 22.79% have passed primary level, 18.68% have passed middle and 16.10% have passed matriculation exams. Beyond matriculation, the percentage falls to 6.73% for intermediate, 4.72% for graduate and 2.58% for masters and above levels of education. In addition, 0.15% of the educated population hold a diploma or certificate and 0.29% some other qualifications not covered by the above categories. Moreover, urban areas have a greater percentage of educated people with higher educational attainment as compared to rural areas. Table 2.14 gives the distribution of population by sex, educational attainment and rural/urban domains.

FIGURE 2.9: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL

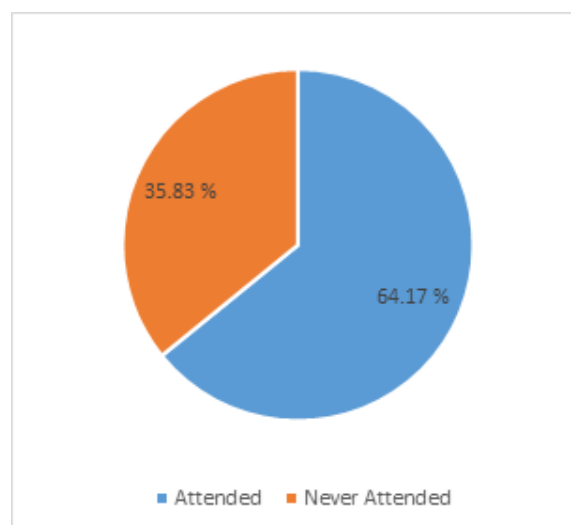


TABLE 2.14 : PERCENTAGE OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVELS BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Educational Attainment	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans-genders	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans-genders	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans-genders
Below Primary	27.96	27.33	28.76	13.98	32.21	30.92	33.96	14.58	22.60	22.45	22.78	13.62
Primary	22.79	22.11	23.64	25.42	25.63	24.52	27.14	29.99	19.20	18.85	19.61	22.70
Middle	18.68	20.54	16.34	23.85	18.85	20.99	15.94	23.28	18.47	19.92	16.80	24.19
Matriculation	16.10	16.75	15.28	20.40	14.07	15.01	12.79	19.18	18.67	19.12	18.14	21.13
Intermediate	6.73	6.32	7.24	8.05	4.77	4.60	5.00	6.60	9.19	8.65	9.81	8.92
Graduate	4.72	4.15	5.43	4.98	2.75	2.38	3.23	3.88	7.21	6.55	7.96	5.63
Master and Above	2.58	2.29	2.96	2.64	1.39	1.21	1.64	1.83	4.09	3.75	4.48	3.13
Diploma/Certificate	0.15	0.21	0.07	0.21	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.22	0.23	0.35	0.11	0.20
Others	0.29	0.30	0.28	0.47	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.44	0.34	0.37	0.30	0.49
Total Literate (5+)	61,352,181	34,206,463	27,140,875	4,843	34,233,667	19,711,591	14,520,272	1,804	27,118,514	14,494,872	12,620,603	3,039

2.4 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.4.1 Economically Active Population

The economically active population comprises of persons aged 10 years and above who are engaged in work for pay or profit including un-paid family helpers. Persons not working but looking for work as well as those who were laid off during the reference period have also been considered as economically active. Data on economic participation of the labour force is crucial for assessing the total magnitude of manpower including both skilled and unskilled persons and the nature and type of employment they are engaged in.

The census data provides limited information on economic activity of population due to few questions asked on the nature and type of work, occupation or industry, as opposed to labour force and manpower surveys which provide detailed information on employment and related topics. Moreover, the definition and the method used to record economic activity and related information also varies between the Census and the sample surveys.

The Census-2017 covered only the working and non-working categories of population and did not collect detailed data on the nature of economic activity, occupations or industry, thereby limiting the scope of data and its analysis.

As shown in Table 2.15, the economically active population constitutes 32.67% of its total population of 10 years and above. The economically active males constitute 58.32%, much higher compared to 6.36% for females. The domestic work category in the economically inactive population is dominated by females who makes up 70.82%.

TABLE 2.15 : PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Economic Category	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-genders
Economically Active	32.67	58.32	6.36	39.94	31.59	56.94	6.08	30.64	34.41	60.52	6.83	47.59
Not Economically Active	67.33	41.68	93.64	60.06	68.41	43.06	93.92	69.36	65.59	39.48	93.17	52.41
Total Population (10+)	80,760,335	40,879,014	39,868,886	12,435	49,993,808	25,079,210	24,908,981	5,617	30,766,527	15,799,804	14,959,905	6,818
Economically Active (Percentage)												
Worked	30.58	54.72	5.83	37.29	29.19	52.67	5.55	27.49	32.84	57.97	6.30	45.37
Seeking Work	2.09	3.61	0.53	2.65	2.41	4.27	0.53	3.15	1.57	2.55	0.53	2.23
Economically Inactive (Percentage)												
Students	21.41	22.51	20.29	4.30	19.31	21.22	17.38	4.04	24.83	24.55	25.13	4.52
Domestic Workers	39.06	8.08	70.82	33.72	42.36	10.88	74.05	45.08	33.69	3.62	65.46	24.36
Others	6.86	11.09	2.53	22.04	6.74	10.96	2.49	20.24	7.06	11.30	2.58	23.53

2.5 POSSESSION OF COMPUTERIZED NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD (CNIC)

The information from the respondents on the possession of Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) was also collected in the Census-2017 from the adult population of 18 years of age and above. Moreover, data has also been collected for the first time from the transgender population. In all, 83.27% of the adult population possesses a CNIC as manifested in Table 2.16. A higher number of males possess a CNIC with a percentage of 90.70% compared to females as 75.79%, and transgender 72.78%. Moreover, the percentage of population possessing a CNIC is higher in urban areas i.e. 86.38% as compared to rural areas 81.30%.

TABLE 2.16: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) HAVING CNIC BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-2017

Area	All Sexes			Male			Female			Transgender		
	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Popu- lation	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Popu- lation	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Popu- lation	CNIC Obtained	CNIC Not Obtained	Total Popu- lation
Total	83.27	16.73	61,241,254	90.70	9.30	30,730,204	75.79	24.21	30,499,335	72.78	27.22	11,715
Rural	81.30	18.70	37,468,779	89.51	10.49	18,559,509	73.24	26.76	18,904,046	69.56	30.44	5,224
Urban	86.38	13.62	23,772,475	92.51	7.49	12,170,695	79.94	20.06	11,595,289	75.37	24.63	6,491

PART - III

**HOUSING
CHARACTERISTICS**

PART-III

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS CENSUS -2017

Number of the Housing Units: There are 16,999,685 housing units in Punjab Province. Out of these, 62.55% housing units are located in rural areas, whereas 37.45% are situated in urban areas.

Person per Housing Unit/ Average Household Size: The average household size is 6.38 according to Census-2017, which is slightly higher in rural areas with 6.46 compared to urban areas as 6.24.

Persons per Room: The average number of persons per room in all housing units is 2.43 persons. This figure is higher in rural areas i.e. 2.55 compared to urban areas as 2.25.

Rooms per Housing Unit: According to the Census-2017, the average number of rooms per housing unit is 2.62. The urban areas recorded a higher number of rooms per housing unit i.e. 2.77 compared to rural areas 2.53 rooms.

Single Room Housing Unit: The percentage housing units with single room is 24.68%, being higher in rural areas 26.6%, as compared to urban areas i.e. 21.38%.

2-4 Rooms Housing Unit: The percentage of housing units with two to four rooms, in all areas is 64.62%. Urban localities have a larger proportion of houses with two to four rooms i.e. 66.10% compared to rural areas as 63.74%.

5 or More Rooms Housing Unit: Housing units having five or more rooms are 10.70% of all the housing units. Urban areas have a slightly higher proportion of such houses with 12.52% compared to rural areas 9.60%.

Nature of Tenure: Out of the total housing units, 84.54% are owned, 10.11% are rented and 5.34% are rent free.

Period of Construction of Owned Housing Units: According to Census-2017, 53.15% of the owned housing units were constructed more than ten years ago, while 30.76% were built between the last five to ten years. Furthermore, 14.61% of the owned housing units were built less than five years ago, and 1.48% were found under construction during the Census period.

Construction Material used for Outer Walls: Out of all the housing units recorded during the Census, 86.80% of them have walls constructed of baked bricks/blocks/stones. This proportion was higher in urban areas 95.70% compared to rural areas 81.46%. Moreover, 10.93% of them have outer walls made of unbaked bricks with mud bonding, and wood/bamboo was recorded for just 0.94% of the housing units.

Construction Material Used for Roofs: The use of Girder/T. Iron in the construction of roofs was recorded for 49.82% of all the housing units in Punjab province, whereas RCC/RBC was recorded for 28.69% of all housing units. It was observed that significantly higher percentage of 55.14% housing units in urban areas have roofs constructed from RCC/RBC compared to rural areas as 12.85%. Moreover, the use of wood/bamboo in roofs is 15.60% amongst all the housing units, as per Census-2017.

Source of Drinking Water: Out of all housing units in the province, 89.60% have access to inside sources of drinking water. The major source of water for housing units is the electric/hand pump used by with a percentage of 59.82% of the housing units as an inside source and by 3.51% as an outside source. Moreover, 28.49% of the housing units have access to tap water (both inside and outside sources), while 25.98% of the housing units have access to tap water as in inside source.

Source of Lighting: Electricity is available in 93.95% of the housing units, with a greater proportion in urban areas i.e. 98.50% compared to rural areas 91.22%. The use of kerosene oil is reported 2.55%, the use of gas lamps is merely 0.07%, and the use of other sources is 3.42%.

Fuel Used for Cooking: The use of wood as fuel amongst all housing units is the greatest with the percentage of 57.85%, followed by gas as 37.92%, other sources as 4.12% and kerosene oil 0.11%.

Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine Facilities

Kitchen- According to Census-2017, 51.83% of the housing units in the province have a separate kitchen. The facility of shared kitchen is available to only 14.58% of the housing units, whereas 33.59% of the housing units have no kitchen facility.

Bathroom- The availability of separate bathroom facility was recorded for 63.28% of the total housing units, while a shared bathroom facility for 20.31%, and no bathroom facility for 16.41%.

Latrine- According to Census-2017 results, 31.01% of the housing units have latrines connected with sewerage, 14.43% have latrines connected with septic tanks, 16.96% have latrine connected with open drains, whereas 22.59% of the housing units have latrines that use pit with slab. Only 13.69% of the housing units reported not having any latrine facility.

Source of Information/ Communication: The mobile phone is the most commonly used source of information and communication accessed by 95.06% of the households. The television is the second most frequently used source of information with 66.13% of the housing units having access to it. Accessibility to computer/ internet accounts for 11.96% of the households across the province. The use of newspaper as a source of information is 5.64%, whereas the use of radio is 3.93%. The telephone (landline) is used as a source of information by 4.75% of the housing units.

3 BROAD ANALYSIS OF HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

A total of twelve (12) main questions were asked in the Census-2017 to collect data on the housing characteristics of the province. The main questions focused on assessing the type of the housing units, type of material used in construction of the housing units and the type of housing facilities available in the housing units. Based on the information collected, this part of the Census Report presents results in two major sections: 1) Type of the Housing Units and 2) Availability of Housing Facilities. The first section includes information such as level of congestion, nature of tenure, period of construction of owned housing units, and type of construction material used in the roof and walls. The second section provides information on sources of drinking water, lighting, fuel for cooking, availability of kitchen, bathroom, latrine facility and sources of information, all of which are detailed in the sections below.

3.1 TYPE OF HOUSING UNITS

3.1.1 Level of Congestion - Persons and Rooms

According to the Census-2017, there are about 17 million housing units reported in the census against 10.54 million enumerated in Census-1998, which shows an increase of 61.33% during the intercensal period of 1998-2017. The distribution of the housing units by rural and urban areas is 62.55% and 37.45% respectively, as reflected in Table 3.1.

Level of congestion indicates the number of persons and rooms per housing unit being reflective of the crowding and tight living conditions of a population. It also helps to assess the overall requirement of the housing units that can ultimately be used for future planning and policy formulation in housing sector both of the micro and macro levels.

The level of congestion in terms of number of persons per housing unit or the average household size is 6.38 person in Census-2017, which showed a decline from 6.9 in Census-1998. A similar trend is reflected in rural areas, which indicates a higher standard of living. In urban areas the average household size 6.24 which is slightly lower than the rural areas as 6.46.

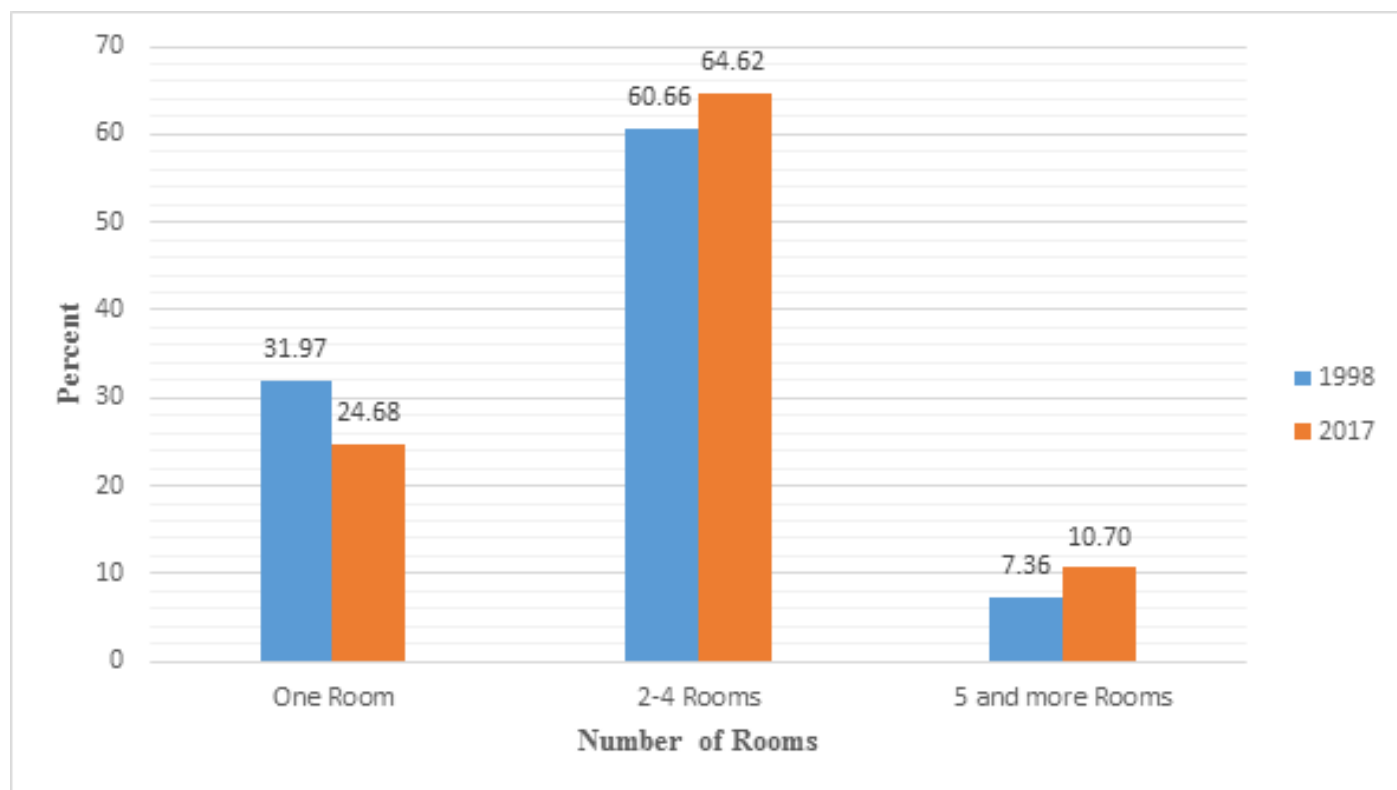
The number of persons per room in Census-2017 have been recorded as 2.43, showing a decreasing trend from 3 in Census-1998. However, the number of rooms per housing unit is higher in Census-2017 i.e. 2.62 rooms per housing units as compared to 2.3 rooms recorded in Census-1998. A similar trend is reflected in rural and urban parts.

TABLE 3.1 : INDICES OF LEVEL OF CONGESTION IN HOUSING UNITS BY RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Congestion	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Persons per Housing Unit/ Average Household Size	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.38	6.46	6.24
Persons per Room	3.00	3.14	2.84	2.43	2.55	2.25
Rooms per Housing Unit	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.62	2.53	2.77
Housing Units with one Room (%)	31.97	33.78	27.81	24.68	26.66	21.38
Housing Units with 2-4 Rooms (%)	60.66	59.71	62.86	64.62	63.74	66.10
Housing Units with More than 5 Rooms (%)	7.36	6.51	9.33	10.70	9.60	12.52
Housing Units Breakdown by Rural/Urban (%)	100	69.62	30.38	100	62.55	37.45
Number of Housing Units	10,537,127	7,336,193	3,200,934	16,999,685	10,632,689	6,366,996

In terms of single room housing units, the proportion has declined from 31.97% in Census-1998 to 24.68% in Census-2017. The percentage of housing units with two to four rooms has increased from 60.66% in Census-1998 to 64.62% in Census-2017, and similarly for housing units with 5 or more rooms, the proportion has also increased from 7.36% to 10.70%, respectively, indicating an improvement in the type of the housing units over the years (Figure 3.1).

FIGURE 3.1 : HOUSING UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017



3.1.2 Nature of Tenure

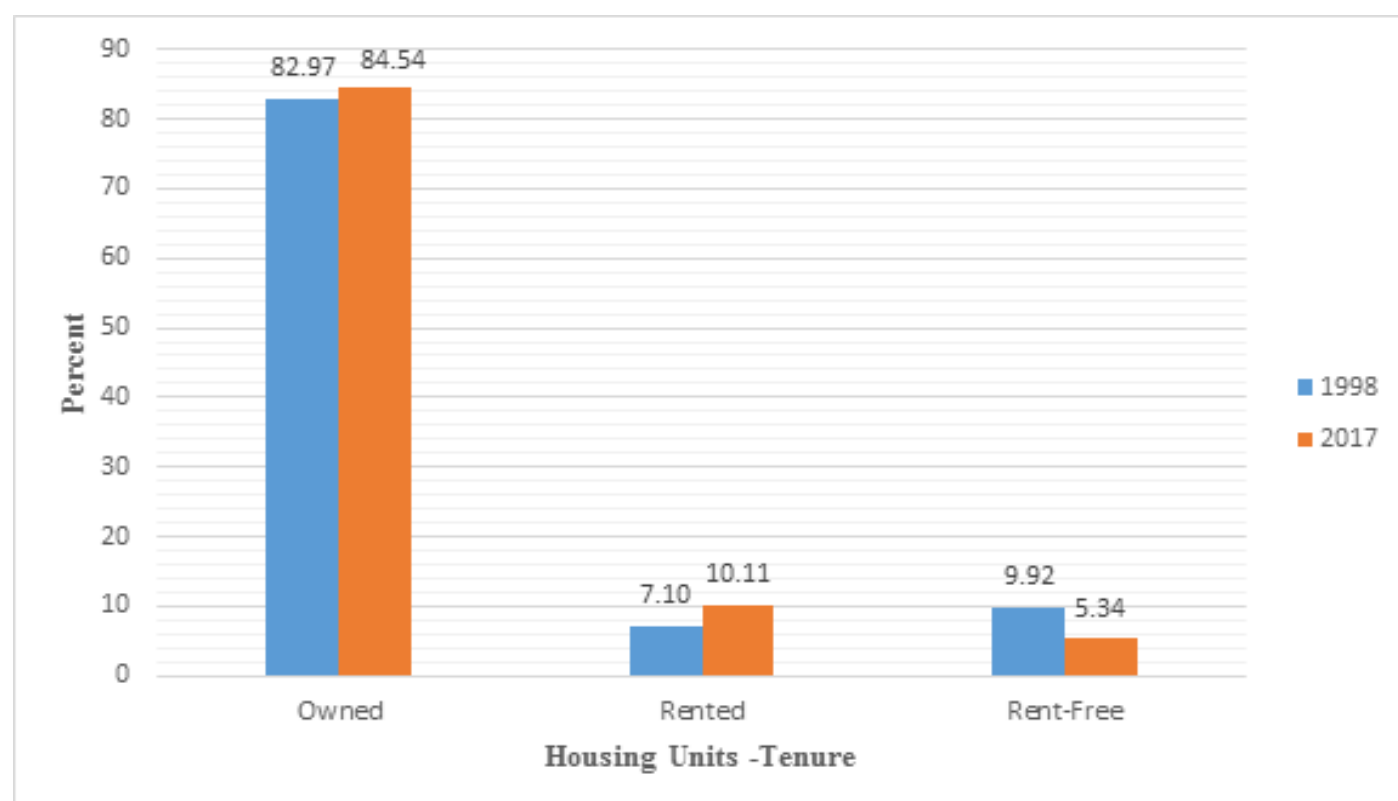
Of the total housing units enumerated in the Census-2017, there has been a marginal increase in the proportion of owned houses i.e. 84.54% as compared to 82.97% in Census-1998 as shown in Table 3.2. Moreover, 10.11% housing units were reported as rented which increased from 7.1% in Census-1998. The rent free housing units have shown a decrease from 9.9% in Census-1998 to 5.3% in Census-2017. A similar trend is observed in the rural and urban areas of the province in case of rent-free housing units (Figure 3.2).

TABLE 3.2 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY NATURE OF TENURE AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Tenure	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Types	100	100	100	100	100	100
Owned	82.97	87.32	72.99	84.54	90.96	73.83
Rented	7.11	1.96	18.90	10.11	3.09	21.85
Rent Free	9.92	10.72	8.11	5.34	5.95	4.32
Number of Housing Units	10,537,127	7,336,193	3,200,934	16,999,685	10,632,689	6,366,996

Due to rounding effect the figures may not exactly add up to 100

FIGURE 3.2 : HOUSING UNITS BY NATURE OF TENURE, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017



3.1.3 Period of Construction

As reflected in Table 3.3, out of the owned housing units recorded in Census-2017, 53.15% housing units were constructed more than ten years prior to the Census-2017, while 30.76% of the housing units were constructed between the last five to ten years, and 14.61% were built less than five years. The recent trend of under construction houses is marginally higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

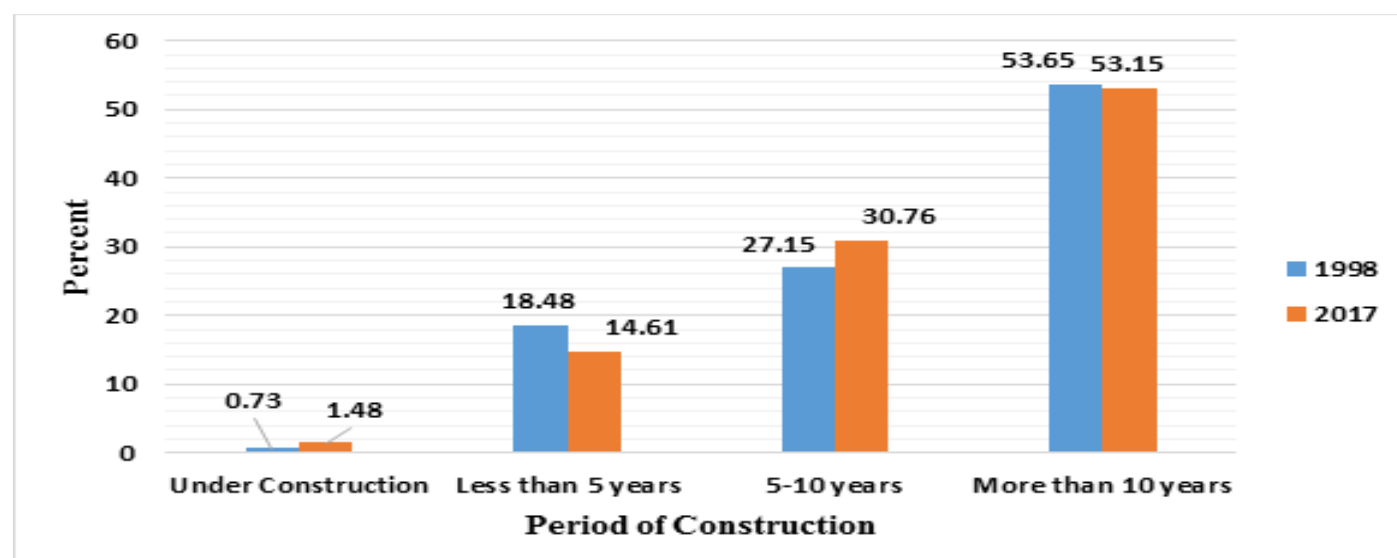
TABLE 3.3 : PERCENTAGE OF OWNED HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Period of Construction	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Categories	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under Construction	0.73	0.62	1.01	1.48	1.37	1.71
Less than 5 years	18.48	19.67	15.23	14.61	15.35	13.09
5-10 years	27.15	29.38	21.02	30.76	33.76	24.59
More than 10 years	53.65	50.33	62.74	53.15	49.52	60.62
Numbers of Housing Unit	8,742,289	6,405,942	2,336,347	14,371,998	9,671,249	4,700,749

Due to rounding effect the figures may not exactly add up to 100

Figure 3.3 portrays the comparative picture of the housing units by period of construction for the two census years - 1998 and 2017. The figure makes it evident that the proportion of the housing units built for more than 10 years ago remains the highest in Census-1998 with a slight decrease in Census-2017, whereas the housing units constructed during last 5-10 years have increased significantly from 27.15% in Census-1998 to 30.76% in Census-2017.

FIGURE 3.3 : HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017



3.1.4 Construction Material used for Outer Walls

The quality of the housing units is reflected through the construction material used for the outer walls and roofs of the housing units. Quality indices of construction regarding outer walls are shown in the Table 3.4.

TABLE 3.4 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED FOR OUTER WALLS AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Construction Material	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Categories	100	100	100	100	100	100
Baked Bricks / Blocks / Stones	67.95	58.37	89.90	86.80	81.46	95.70
Unbaked Bricks / Mud	30.43	39.72	9.14	10.93	15.90	2.62
Wood / Bamboo	0.72	0.83	0.46	0.94	1.18	0.54
Others	0.90	1.08	0.49	1.33	1.46	1.13
Number of Housing Units	10,537,127	7,336,193	3,200,934	16,999,685	10,632,689	6,366,996

Due to rounding effect the figures may not exactly add up to 100

In the Census-2017, 86.80% of the outer walls of the housing units were reported as being made of baked bricks/ blocks/ stones as against 67.95% reported in Census-1998. The percentage of such walls is higher in urban areas 95.70% as compared to 81.46% reported in rural areas in Census-2017.

Moreover, 10.93% of the outer walls were reported as being made of unbaked bricks with mud bonding, having a share of 15.90% in rural areas and 2.62% in urban areas, according to the Census-2017. The use of wood bamboo for construction of outer walls of the housing units is less than one percent.

3.1.5 Construction Material Used for Roofs

Table 3.5 shows the use of construction material in roofs of the housing units enumerated in Census-2017. The type of construction of roofs indicates that 28.69% of the housing units have standard category of roofs constructed with RCC/ RBC (reinforced concrete/ bricks with cement bonding) increasing from 21.90% recorded in Census-1998. The urban areas have a much greater usage of RCC/RBC 55.14% as compared to rural areas i.e.12.85%.

**TABLE 3.5 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL
USED FOR ROOFS AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Construction Material	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Categories	100	100	100	100	100	100
RCC/RBC	21.90	12.59	43.26	28.69	12.85	55.14
Cement/Iron Sheet	11.23	10.72	12.37	4.20	3.07	6.08
Girder/T. Iron*	-	-	-	49.82	61.98	29.52
Wood/Bamboo	56.31	64.41	37.73	15.60	20.28	7.79
Others	10.56	12.28	6.64	1.68	1.82	1.46
Number of Housing Units	10,537,127	7,336,193	3,200,934	16,999,685	10,632,689	6,366,996

* Garder/T. Iron was added in the Census-2017

Due to rounding effect the figures may not exactly add up to 100

The use of Cement/ Iron Sheet for the construction of roofs has decreased from 11.23% in Census-1998 to 4.20% in Census-2017. Similarly, the use of wood/bamboo for roofs has declined considerably from 56.31% in Census-1998 to 15.60% in Census-2017, while a higher usage has still been reported in rural areas at 20.28% as compared to urban areas at 7.79%.

The use of Girder/T. Iron in the construction of roofs was accounted for the first time in Census-2017. The results show that it has the greatest proportion 49.82% amongst all materials used by housing units in the construction of roofs in Census-2017. The usage of this material is much higher in rural areas 61.98% as compared to urban areas 29.52%.

It may be noted that the use of unspecified material in roofs categorized under 'others' has decreased from 10.56% in Census-1998 to 1.68% in Census-2017 with a similar trend observed in urban and rural areas in the Census-2017 as compared to urban areas.

3.2 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES IN HOUSING UNITS

3.2.1 Source of Drinking Water

Easy access to potable drinking water serves as an index of quality living. The availability of drinking water through all sources in the province reported in the Census-2017 is shown in Table 3.6.

**TABLE 3.6 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND
RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017**

Source of Drinking Water	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Inside the House (%)	86.68	83.40	94.20	89.60	90.09	88.77
Tap	24.34	11.05	54.80	25.98	21.99	32.65
Electric/Hand Pump	60.35	70.56	36.93	59.82	64.13	52.63
Protected well	1.99	1.78	2.47	0.58	0.66	0.45
Unprotected well*	-	-	-	0.21	0.24	0.15
Others	-	-	-	3.00	3.07	2.89
Outside the House (%)	13.32	16.60	5.80	10.40	9.91	11.23
Tap	2.18	1.75	3.17	2.51	2.43	2.65
Electric/Hand pump	5.30	7.08	1.22	3.51	3.86	2.92
Protected Well	2.24	3.06	0.37	0.24	0.33	0.07
Unprotected well*	-	-	-	0.13	0.20	0.02
Spring*	-	-	-	0.18	0.25	0.06
Canal/River/Pond	1.08	1.51	0.07	0.47	0.50	0.42
Others	2.52	3.20	0.96	3.37	2.34	5.09
Number of Housing Units	10,537,127	7,336,193	3,200,934	16,999,685	10,632,689	6,366,996

* The division of protected well/unprotected well, spring was added in Census-2017.

The percentage of the housing units having inside source of water has increased from 86.68% recorded in Census-1998 and 89.60% recorded in Census-2017.

Out of all housing units reported in the province in Census-2017, 28.49% have access to tap water which is 24.42% in rural areas, and 35.30% in urban areas (the figure includes both inside and outside sources).

The availability of tap water inside the housing units as reported in Census-2017 is 25.98% of all housing units as compared to 24.34% observed in Census-1998, which shows an increase of 1.64% points. Moreover, the percentage of the housing units having an inside source of tap water according to Census-2017 has doubled in the rural areas of Punjab since the Census-1998 with the percentage of 11.05% to 21.99%.

The major source of water in housing units according to Census-2017 results, is the hand/electric pump, which accounts for 59.82% of the housing units that use it as an inside source, and 3.51% of the housing units that use it as an outside source.

3.2.2 Source of Lighting

Electricity is the major source of lighting. The availability of electricity to housing units has improved from 72.49% recorded in Census-1998 to 93.95% observed in Census-2017. Moreover, 91.22% of the housing units in rural areas use electricity as the major source of lighting as compared to 98.50% of reported in the urban areas of the province, as shown in Table 3.7.

A significant decline has been observed in the use of kerosene oil as a source of lighting, while declined from 26.61% in Census-1998 to 2.55% in Census-2017. This decline has also been recorded in rural and urban areas of the province.

The use of gas lamps as source of lighting reported as 0.07% in the Census-2017. The use of gas lamps as source of lighting was accounted for the first time in the Census-2017.

The proportion of sources of lighting other than the aforementioned increased from 0.91% in Census-1998 to 3.42% in Census-2017.

TABLE 3.7 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF LIGHTING AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Source of Lighting	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Sources	100	100	100	100	100	100
Electricity	72.49	63.34	93.45	93.95	91.22	98.50
Kerosene oil	26.61	35.76	5.64	2.55	3.68	0.66
Gas Lamp*	-	-	-	0.07	0.09	0.04
Others	0.91	0.91	0.91	3.42	5.00	0.79
Number of Housing Units	10,537,127	7,336,193	3,200,934	16,999,685	10,632,689	6,366,996

* The 1998 Census form did not have Gas Lamp as an option.

Due to rounding the figure may not add exactly up to 100.

3.2.3 Fuel Used for Cooking

In the Census-2017, wood has been reported as the major source of fuel used for cooking. However, its usage has declined from 68.30% recorded in Census-1998 to 57.85% in Census-2017 as shown in Table 3.8. Furthermore, the usage of wood is still very high in rural areas reported as 80.70% as compared to in urban areas i.e.19.70%.

Marked increase has been observed in the usage of gas as cooking fuel in Census-2017 showing from 17.67% recorded in Census-1998 to 37.92% in Census-2017. The usage of gas is much higher in urban areas as 76.29% of the housing units use it for cooking, as opposed to 14.94% in rural areas.

The use of kerosene oil as cooking fuel has decreased from 3.78% in Census-1998 to 0.11% in Census-2017, while a similar decline has been recorded in rural and urban areas as well. The use of other sources of cooking fuel recorded in Census-2017 has also decreased to 4.12%, from 10.25% observed in Census-1998.

TABLE 3.8 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF COOKING FUEL USED AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Cooking Fuel Used	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All Sources	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wood	68.30	82.15	36.56	57.85	80.70	19.70
Gas	17.67	2.65	52.10	37.92	14.94	76.29
Kerosene Oil	3.78	1.84	8.21	0.11	0.10	0.12
Others	10.25	13.36	3.13	4.12	4.26	3.88
Number of Housing Units	10,537,127	7,336,193	3,200,934	16,999,685	10,632,689	6,366,996

Due to rounding the figure may not add exactly up to 100.

3.2.4 Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Latrine Facilities

The information on availability of kitchen, bathroom, and latrine facilities within the premises of the housing units was also collected in the Census-2017 as shown in Table 3.9.

Kitchen: It was found that 51.83% of the housing units in the province have a separate kitchen as reported in Census-2017. Separate kitchen is more prevalent in the urban areas with an occurrence of 64.06% as compared to rural areas where it stands at 44.51%. The facility of shared kitchen is available to 14.58% of the housing units in Census-2017, which has marginally decreased from 11.06% in Census-1998. Moreover, 33.59% of the housing units have no kitchen facility in the province, out of which 42.56% of the housing units are located in rural areas, and 18.62% are in urban areas.

Bathroom: According to Census-2017, the availability of separate bathroom facility was reported by 63.28% of the total housing units showing an increasing trend from 32.09% in Census-1998. The incidence of separate bathroom is more common in urban areas at 76.01% as compared to rural areas at 55.65%. The shared bathroom facility has increased from 17.83% in Census-1998 to 20.31% in Census-2017. Shared bathrooms are more common in the housing units of urban areas at 20.76%, as compared to rural areas, where it is found in 20.04% of the housing units. Moreover, 16.41% of the housing units in the province have no bathroom. The prevalence of such housing units is higher in rural areas 24.31% as compared to in urban areas 3.23%.

Latrine: The availability of latrine facility in housing units was previously accounted as either the housing unit has separate, shared or no latrine facility in Census-1998. However in Census-2017, the options were revised and are as follows: latrine connected with sewerage; connected with septic tank; connected with open drain; pit with slab; other; and none. Overall, the percentage of the housing units having latrine facility has increased from 42.28% in Census-1998 to 86.31% recorded in Census-2017. Specifically it has been noticed that access to latrine facility has drastically increased in rural areas from 22.99% in Census-1998 to 79.05% in Census-2017.

It was found that 31.01% of the housing units reported the availability of latrines connected with sewerage, accounting for 65.69% of the housing units in urban areas, and 10.25% of the housing units in rural areas. Moreover, 14.43% of the housing units reported having latrines connected with septic tanks, with the incidence higher in rural areas i.e. 17.41% as compared to urban areas 9.47%. In addition, 16.96% of the housing units have their latrine connected with open drain. Furthermore, 22.59% of the housing units reported the latrine facility as pit with slab type with a higher incidence in rural areas 30.23% as compared to urban areas 9.84%.

TABLE 3.9 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS HAVING KITCHEN, BATHROOM, AND LATRINE FACILITIES AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Housing Facilities	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Kitchen						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separate	31.48	26.48	42.94	51.83	44.51	64.06
Shared	11.06	8.49	16.95	14.58	12.93	17.33
None	57.46	65.03	40.11	33.59	42.56	18.62
Bathroom						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separate	32.09	24.42	49.67	63.28	55.65	76.01
Shared	17.83	11.58	32.16	20.31	20.04	20.76
None	50.08	64.01	18.17	16.41	24.31	3.23
Latrine						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Connected with Sewerage*	-	-	-	31.01	10.25	65.69
Connected with Septic tank*	-	-	-	14.43	17.41	9.47
Connected with Open Drain*	-	-	-	16.96	19.46	12.80
Pit with Slab*	-	-	-	22.59	30.23	9.84
Other*	-	-	-	1.31	1.71	0.65
Availability of Latrine	42.28	22.99	86.50	86.31	79.05	98.45
None	57.72	77.01	13.50	13.69	20.95	1.55
Number of Housing Units	10,537,127	7,336,193	3,200,934	16,999,685	10,632,689	6,366,996

* Asked for the first time in Census-2017. In Census-1998, the questions asked were if the latrine facility was separate or shared.

3.2.5 Source of Information/Communication

The question about availability of various sources of information/communication within a housing unit, to assess media coverage was asked for the second time in the Census-2017, prior to which a similar question with slightly less options was asked in Census-1998.

The use of telephone, mobile (cellular phone), and computer/internet was not accounted for in the Census-1998. In Census-2017, the mobile has been reported as most frequently used source of information with a prevalence of 95.06%. Use of cellular phone according to urban/rural divide has been observed as 93.47% in rural areas and 97.70% in urban areas, as shown in Table 3.10.

In Census-2017, the television is the second most frequently used source of information with 66.13% of the housing units having access to it. T.V. is present in 54.83% of the housing units in rural areas, and in 85.02% of the housing units in urban areas. Accessibility to computer/ internet accounted for 11.96% all over the province, with significantly more use in urban areas 21.36% as compared to rural areas 6.33%.

The use of newspaper as a source of information has decreased from 19.91% reported in Census-1998 to 5.64% in Census-2017. The said decline has been observed in both rural and urban areas, and is partly due to the advent of electronic media and its availability across the province.

The use of radio has reduced from 17.98% of the housing units in Census-1998, to 3.93% according to Census-2017. The landline telephone has the lowest usage as a source of information as only 4.75% of reported households in Census-2017 chose landline telephone as an answer.

TABLE 3.10 : PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION AND RURAL/URBAN, CENSUS-1998 AND 2017

Source of Information	1998			2017		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Radio	17.98	16.96	20.32	3.93	3.06	5.38
T.V.	36.65	25.75	61.63	66.13	54.83	85.02
Newspaper	19.91	13.11	35.48	5.64	3.46	9.28
Telephone*(Landline)	-	-	-	4.75	1.94	9.43
Mobile*	-	-	-	95.06	93.47	97.70
Computer/Internet*	-	-	-	11.96	6.33	21.36
Number of Housing Units	10,537,127	7,336,193	3,200,934	16,999,685	10,632,689	6,366,996

* Asked for the first time in Census-2017

PART - IV

STATISTICAL TABLES

PART - V

ANNEXURES

جنتی خلیفہ دوم شہزادی



کے


کھڑکی کی قسم	کمرے کا نمبر
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ترمیم شدہ فارم REN-2

ANNEXURE-C

 <p>ادارہ شماریات پاکستان، حکومت پاکستان چھٹی خانہ مردم شماری</p>											
<p>بلوک کوڈ</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">بلوک</td> <td style="width: 25%;">سرکل</td> <td style="width: 25%;">چارچ</td> <td style="width: 25%;">ضلع مردم شماری</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>				بلوک	سرکل	چارچ	ضلع مردم شماری	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
بلوک	سرکل	چارچ	ضلع مردم شماری								
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نام	علاقہ بندی	نام	علاقہ بندی								
	چارچ مردم شماری		ضلع مردم شماری								
	بلوک کا نام / نمبر		سرکل مردم شماری								
خلاصہ											
<p>مرد بشمول بچے (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p> <p>عورتیں بشمول بچیاں (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p> <p>خود پورا / انٹ (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p>		<p>معدور مرد بشمول معدور بچے (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p> <p>معدور عورتیں بشمول معدور بچیاں (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p> <p>معدور خواجہ سرا / انٹ (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p>									
<p>کل افراد / بشمول معدور (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p> <p>کل گھرانے (ہندسوں میں) <input type="text"/></p>											
دستاویزات											
رجسٹر فارم 1- (مرد و عورت خانہ خانہ)	رجسٹر فارم 2- پُر شدہ فارموں کی تعداد (ہندسوں میں)	رجسٹر فارم 2- استعمال شدہ رجسٹروں کی تعداد	رجسٹر فارم 2- خالی رجسٹروں کی تعداد								
تعداد <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>								
<p>تصدیق کی جاتی ہے کہ مندرجہ بالا بلوک سے متعلق تمام دستاویزات من کی تفصیل اور پورے ہیں "مشارکتہ" کسی اسماء سے برطرف سے مکمل اور ترجیب سے وصول کیا گیا۔</p> <p>..... دھلا بیج تاریخ دھلا بیج تاریخ</p> <p>..... سرکل سپروائزر کا نام سرکل سپروائزر کا نام</p> <p>..... سرکل سپروائزر کا سرکاری عہدہ سرکل سپروائزر کا سرکاری عہدہ</p>											
رسید											
<p>مندرجہ بالا بلوک سے متعلق تمام دستاویزات رجسٹر فارم REN-2 تین کاپی من کی تفصیل سب آئی ہے کسی اسماء نے تاریخ واپس کیے غلط تعداد اور ان میں موجود غلطیاں چیک کیے گئے اور انہیں برطرف سے مکمل اور ترجیب سے پائے۔</p>											
رجسٹر فارم 1- (مرد و عورت خانہ خانہ)		رجسٹر فارم 2- غیر استعمال شدہ									
تعداد	رجسٹر	تعداد	رجسٹر								
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رجسٹر فارم 1- (مرد و عورت خانہ خانہ)		رجسٹر فارم 2- غیر استعمال شدہ									
تعداد	رجسٹر	تعداد	رجسٹر								
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DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS**Urban Area**

All localities which were either Metropolitan Corporation, Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Town Committee or Cantonments at the time of census were treated as urban areas as declared by the respective Provincial Government Departments.

Household

A household means a group of persons living together who have collective arrangements for cooking/eating. A person living alone was also considered to constitute a household. The distinguishing characteristics of a household is its common cooking arrangements.

Housing Unit

A Housing Unit means a separate and independent place of abode, inhabited by one household and, if vacant meant for habitation by one household. It does not necessarily mean a separate building. A building may have one or more housing units. Furthermore, any place not intended for habitation but occupied by a household at the time of census was also treated as a housing unit.

Room

A room is defined as a space in a housing unit having a roof and walls from roof to floor. This includes sleeping, dinning, drawing, study, children's and servant's room but excludes kitchen, bathroom, latrine, balcony, porch and motor garage. A store if being used as sleeping room is considered as a room otherwise not.

Age

Age is recorded as of the last birthday.

Marital Status

Marital Status has been classified into never-married, married, widowed and divorced. Never-married applies to persons who have never been married. Married includes all persons who are presently married and living as husband and wife as well as those married persons living apart but having a living wife/husband. Those couples, whose marriage (Nikah) had been solemnized but giving away ceremony had not taken place, were also treated as married. Widowed applies to a person whose husband or wife was dead but who had not married again. Divorced applies to both divorcer and divorcee. If not remarried.

Religion

Religion is recorded and tabulated as informed by the respondents.

Literate

A person who can read a newspaper and write a simple letter with understanding and can make simple calculation in any language is treated as literate.

General Education

It includes educational programme of Primary, Middle, Matriculation, Intermediate and Bachelor's degree in arts or science.

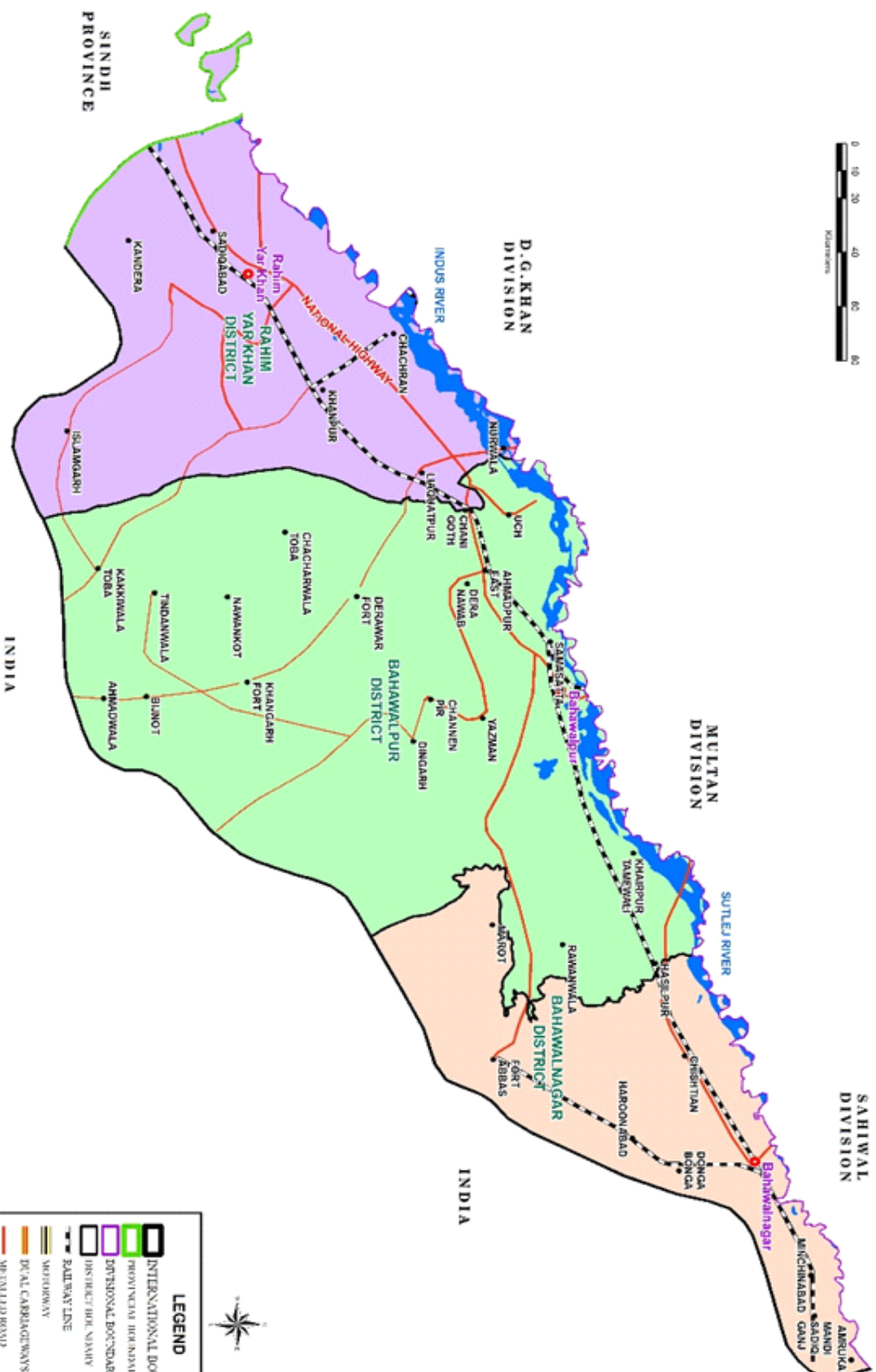
Economically Active Population

The economically active person means person of 10 years and above ages, of either sex, who are engaged in some work for pay or profit including unpaid family helpers as well as those not working but looking for work or laid off.

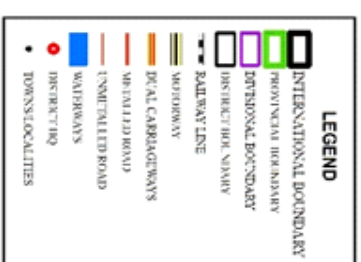
Disability

Disability refers to physical and organic handicap of a person due to natural deformity or deficient functioning of any limb resulting from accident, disease, etc. For census purposes it refers to visible malfunctioning of any organ of the body.

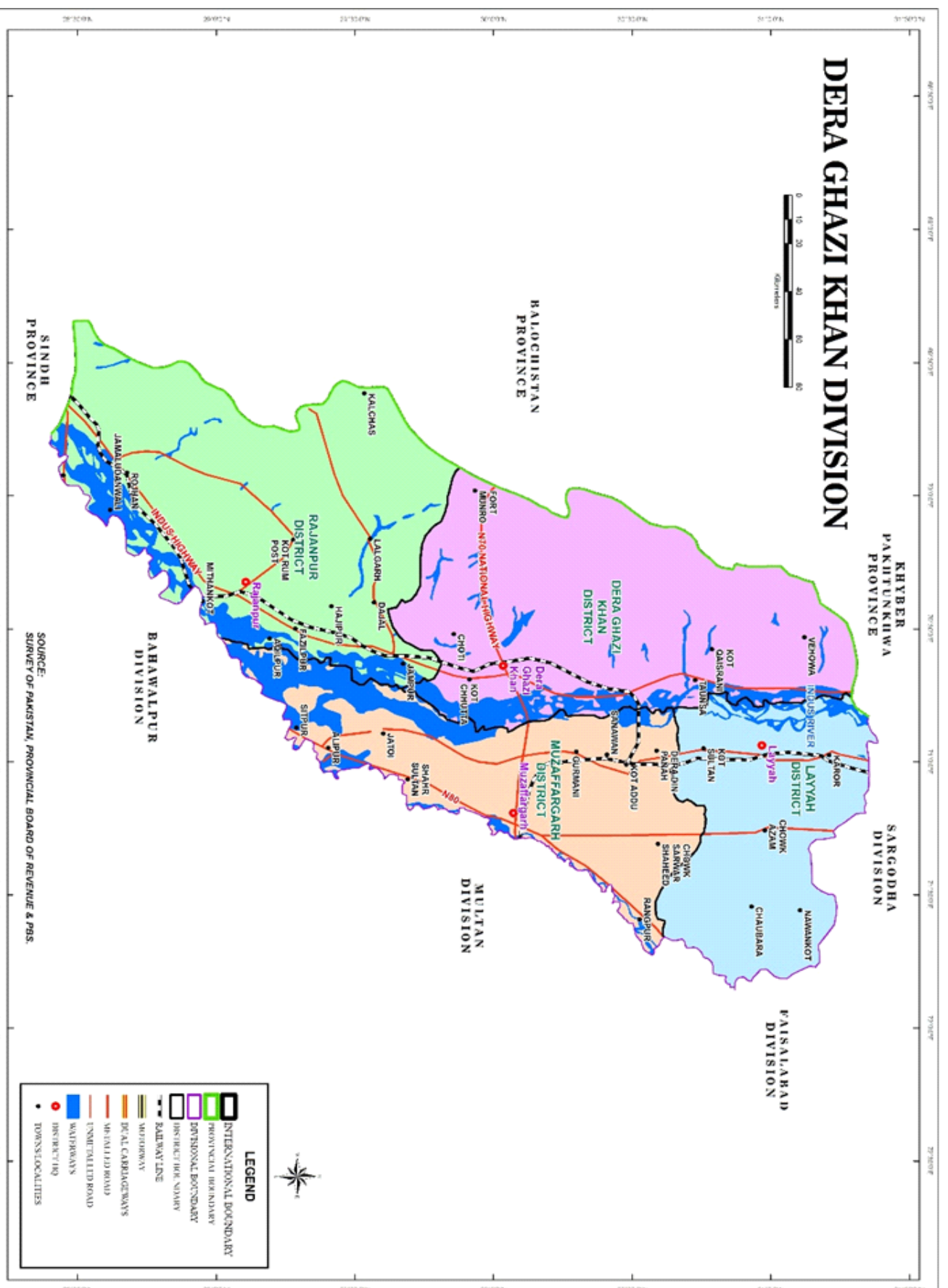
BAHAWALPUR DIVISION



SOURCE:
SURVEY OF PAKISTAN, PROVINCIAL BOARD OF REVENUE & PBS.



DERA GHAZI KHAN DIVISION



SINDH PROVINCE

BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE

SARGODHA DIVISION

FAISALABAD DIVISION

MULTAN DIVISION

BAHAWALPUR DIVISION

SOURCE: SURVEY OF PAKISTAN, PROVINCIAL BOARD OF REVENUE & P&S.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

RAILWAY LINE

MAJOR ROAD

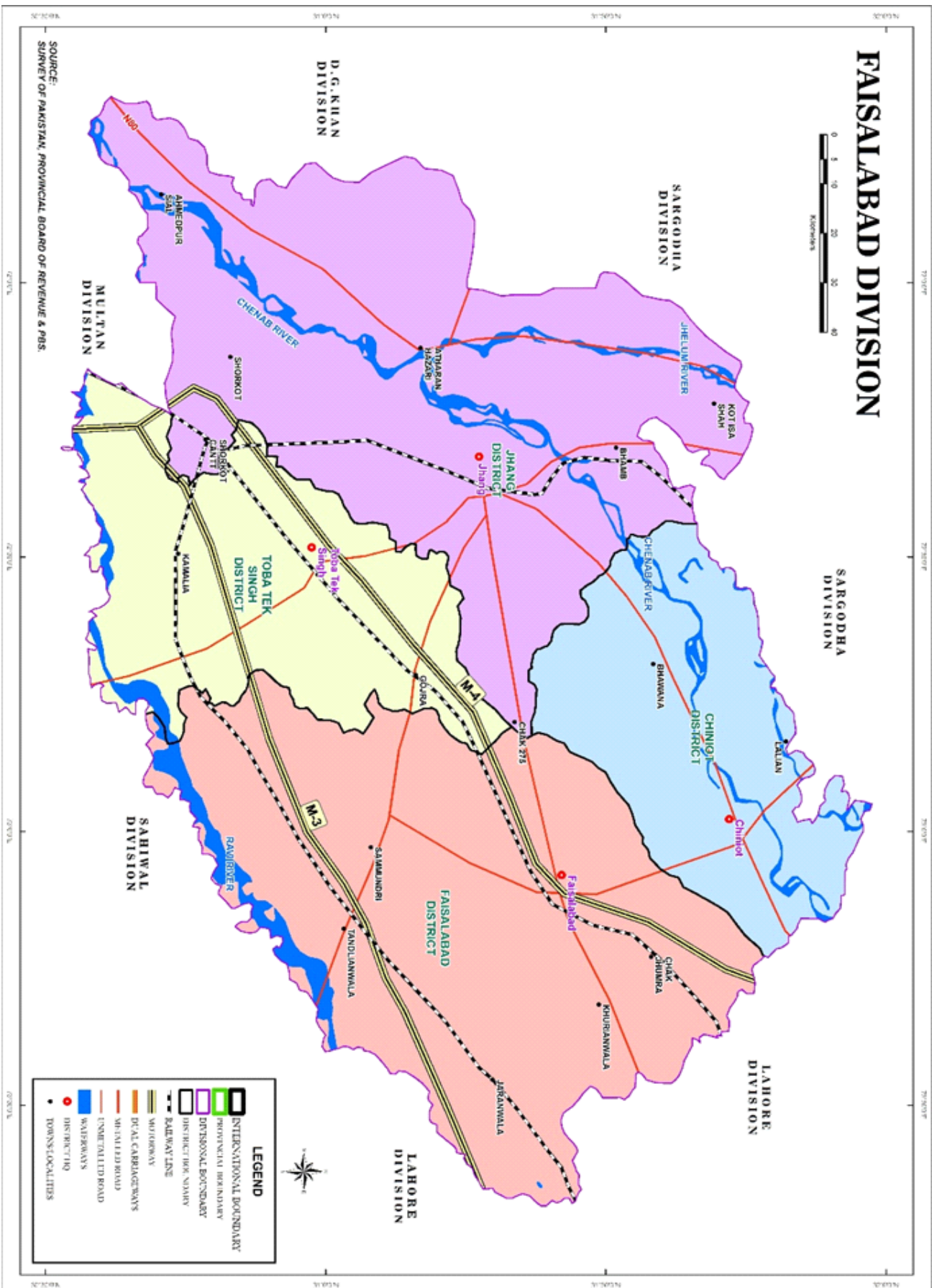
DETAILED CARRIAGEWAYS

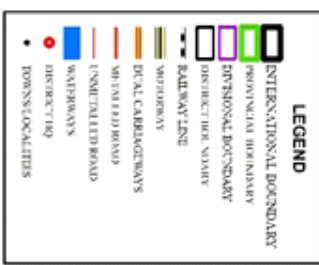
UNPAVED ROAD

WATERWAYS

TOWNS/LOCALITIES

A horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments. Below the bar, the word "Micrometers" is written. Numerical markers are placed at 0, 10, 20, 30, and 40 along the bottom edge of the bar.





100 95 90 85 80 75 70 65 60 55 50

STANDARD INFORMATION

REGIONAL POLICY

KEYLINE

1. CARBONATEWAYS

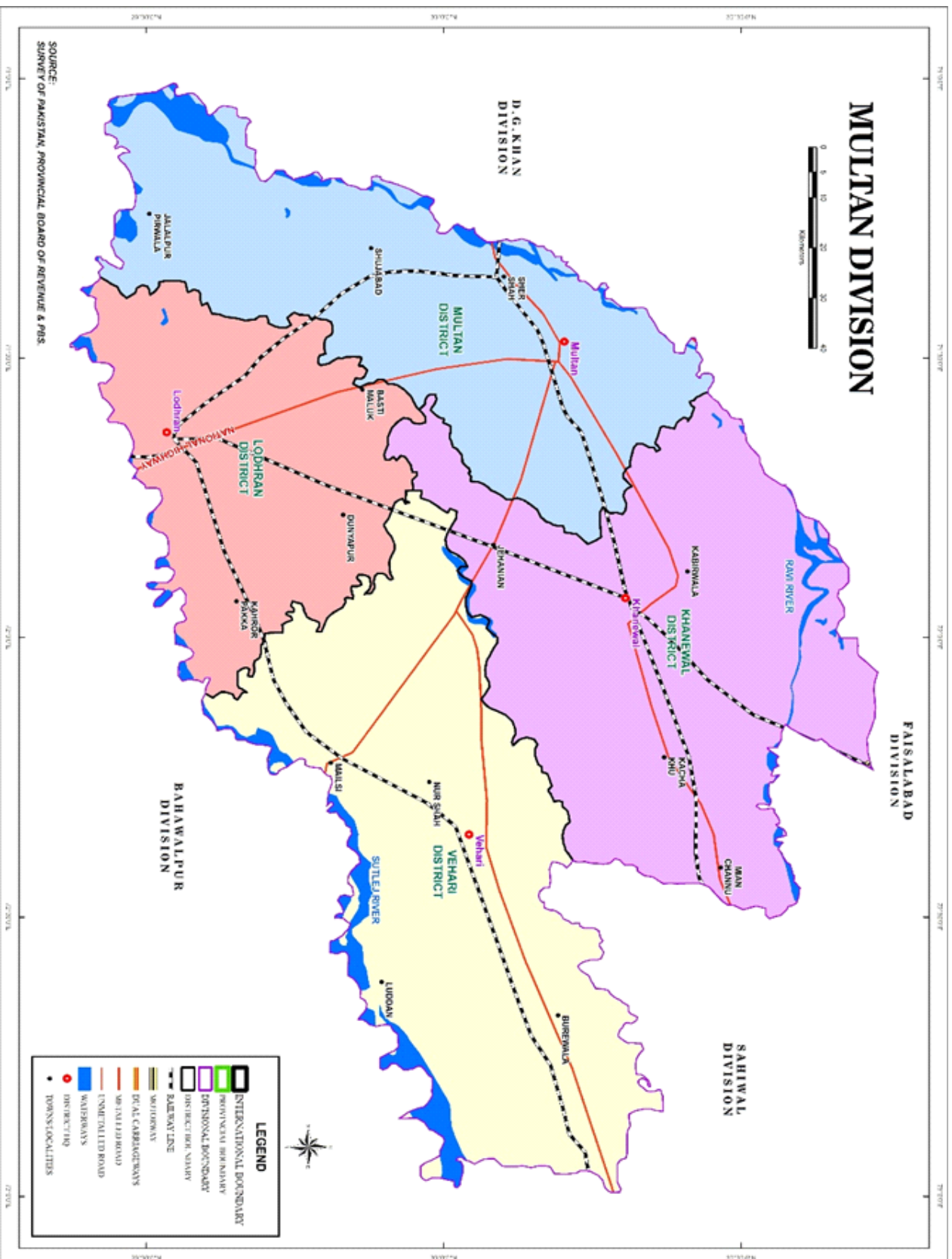
GRAND TOTAL

THE TALLIED BOARD
SHOWAYS

REVIEWS
CONTENTS

NSLOCALITIES

1



Age Group	No	Small	Medium	Big	Very big
0	~65%	~15%	~10%	~5%	~5%
5	~60%	~20%	~10%	~5%	~5%
10	~55%	~25%	~10%	~5%	~5%
20	~50%	~30%	~10%	~5%	~5%
30	~45%	~35%	~10%	~5%	~5%
40	~40%	~40%	~10%	~5%	~5%

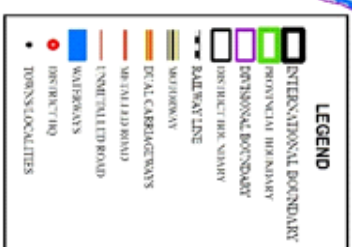
KHYBER
PAKHTUNKHWA
PROVINCE

**SARGODHA
DIVISION**

SARGODHA
DIVISION

GUJRAWALA
DIVISION

SOURCE: SURVEY OF PAKISTAN, PROVINCIAL BOARD OF REVENUE & PBS

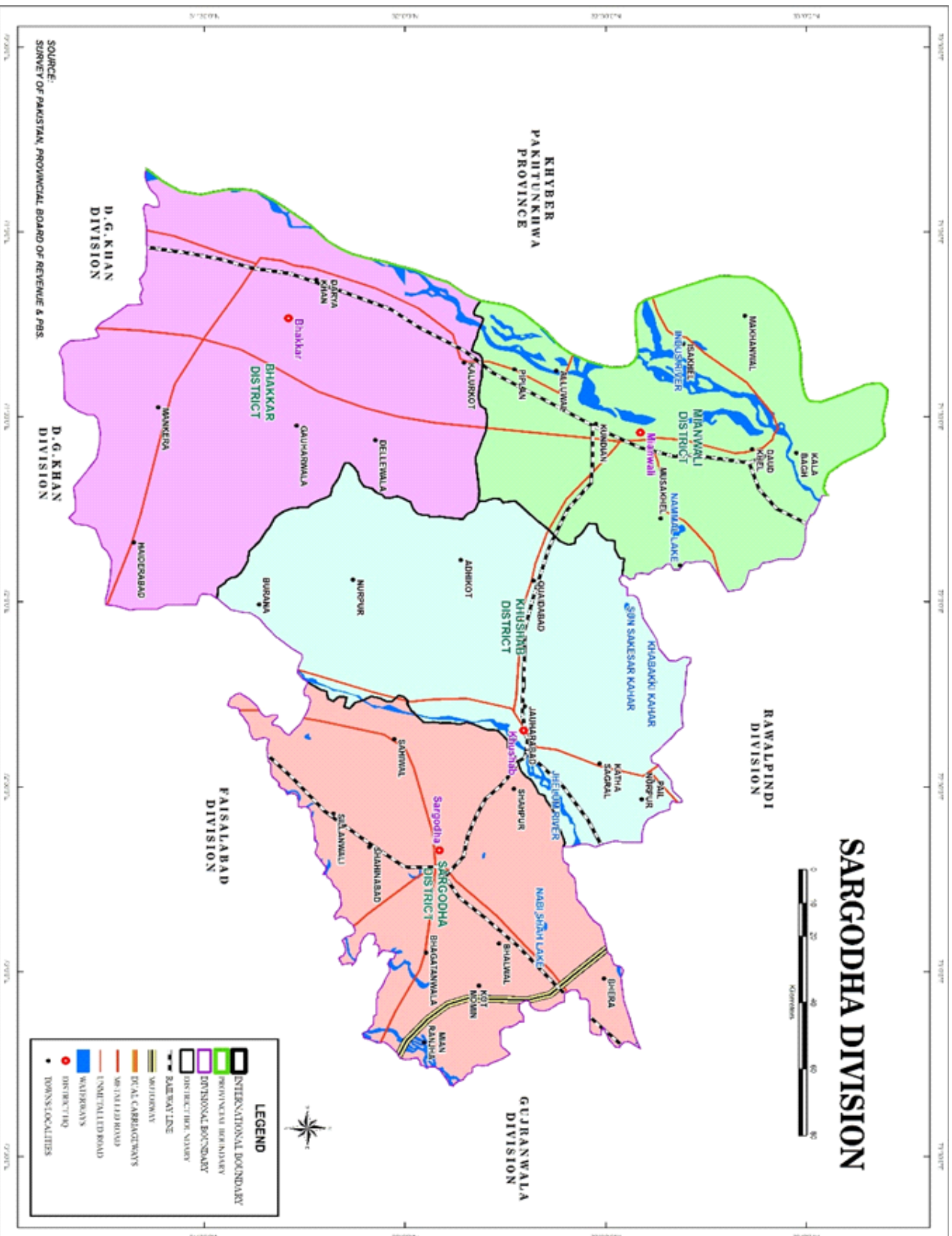




1000

LEGEND

- INTERNATIONAL DOCKWAY
- PROPOSED NEW LANE
- PORTFOLIO DEVELOPMENT
- EXISTING HIGHWAY
- PLANT MAT LINE
- SIDEWALK
- DIGITAL CABLE ROUTINGS
- MULTI-LEVEL ROAD
- UNDEVELOPED ROAD
- WATERWAYS
- DISTRICT HQ
- TOWN LOCALITIES



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