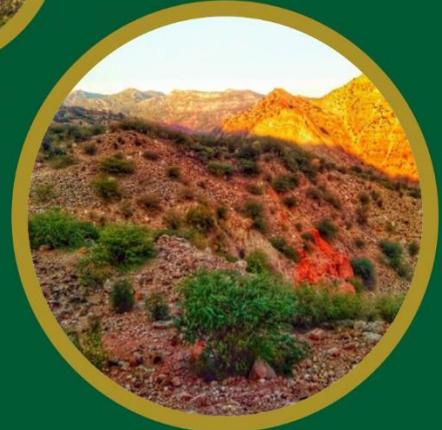
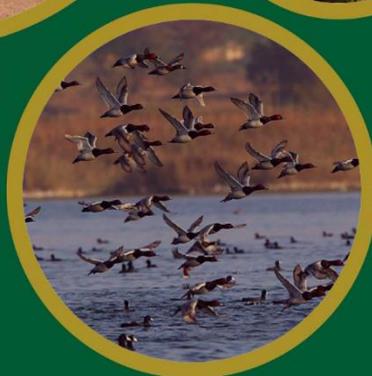
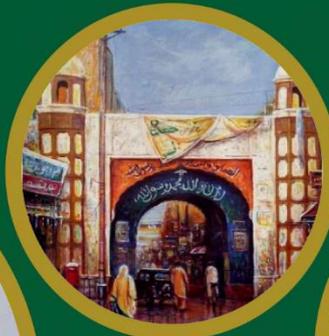
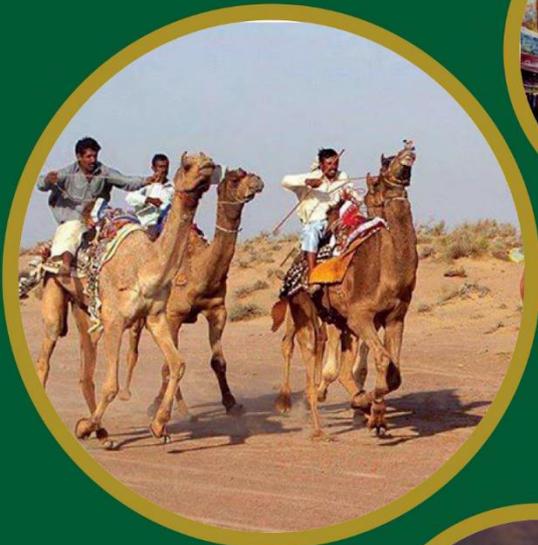




DISTRICT GAZETTEERS KHUSHAB

BY
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KHUSHAB



**MESSAGE FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
KHUSHAB**

District Khushab has always been considered as an important district of Punjab and after reading this gazetteer one can easily figure out the reasons of its importance Located at a strategic place. District Khushab makes immense contribution in the economic output of the country. Moreover, its rich history and historical sites reflect great tourism potential which have been unfortunately ignored in past.

This gazetteer traces all important aspects of district Khushab and provides a comprehensive overview of the district reflecting the past, present as well as the future outlook of the district. I am sure that this document is going to be very beneficial not only for the future administrators of district Khushab but also for anyone who is interested to know about this Place.

Here, I would like to congratulate all my team members who have put a lot of efforts in compiling the information, coordinating with various departments and thus bringing an authentic document for the readers.

**Deputy Commissioner
Khushab**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of this district gazetteer could not have been possible without the support of the people who have put their time and efforts to bring this document to fruition. I would like to thank all the focal persons from different departments who continuously remained in touch with my team during the past 3-4 months and provided all the relevant Information required.

I owe my gratitude to the Assistant Commissioners of all tehsils in the district and the Additional Deputy Commissioners, the revenue staff, and the computer operators who despite their busy schedule invested their time in getting this document compiled and published. Thanks also to Additional Deputy Commissioners (R) for making important contributions in compilation of this document.

Special thanks to my junior colleague Assistant Commissioner (Undertraining) Mr. Ahmad Sher Gondal and Mr. Ahmad Saeed Awan who worked on this project from the very beginning till its completion and coordinated with all the related departments being the focal person from the DC office.

**Deputy Commissioner
Khushab**

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**CHAPTER-I
THE DISTRICT**



CHAPTER I THE DISTRICT



General Description

The district Khushab, previously known as a tehsil of district Sargodha, came into being on 1st July 1982. Geographically, being the part of the province of Punjab, it is situated on the flank of river Jhelum between the cities of Sargodha and Mianwali. District Chakwal lies on the north while district Jehlum is on north-east of the district Khushab. Whereas, it touches the boundaries of district Bhakar on South and district Jhang on south-east. This district is linked to Chakwal District via Padhrar through Pil-Piran, by the Talagang tehsil of the Jhelum district and by the river Jhelum which separates it from PindDadan Khan tehsil. Its average length from east to west is about 96 miles and its breadth from north to south averages about 50 miles but varies from 27 miles near the middle to 72 miles near the west boundary.

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This district is present at elevation oscillate from 615 feet above sea level at Jauharabad to around 4,992 feet at Sakesar peak with an area of 6546 square kilometers, length of 160 Km from north to south, and 56 Km from east to west. It is present at 32.2955° N, 72.3489° E. administratively, it comprises of four tehsils. Noushera tehsil is on the northern fringe of the district that is directly opposite to the NoorpurThal tehsil on southern fringe. Khushaband Qaidabad tehsils are on east and west skirts of the district Khushab, respectively. The administrative capital of KHUSHAB is at 'Jauharabad', located in tehsil Khushab. Interestingly, the name KHUSHAB has been derived from two persian words i.e., 'KHUSH' and 'AAB' referred to the sweet and refreshing water of 'River Jhelum'. District Khushab has an idiosyncratic position in the Punjab province owing to its terrain and topography. It has, for instance, awe-inspiring mountains, august valleys, rambling lakes, stupendous waterfalls, fecund plains, cosmic deserts and the bounty of river. The district is inexhaustible in mineral resources. Moreover, Soon Valley is a place of natural beauty. Additionally, Archaeological remains at Amb and Soon Valley; strategic installations at Girote, SodhiJaywali, P.A.F Air Base and RADAR Station at Sakesar also augment the importance of district to many folds.

Historical Background

Khushab is situated on right bank of the Jhelum on Sargodha-Mianwali road. Being quite on the edge of the river, it has several times been washed away by the stream. Year by year, the river has encroached on the banks, so a portion of population was driven out of their houses. The Town was partly surrounded by a Kacha wall with four gates, of which the Lahori to the East and the Kashmiri to the North are the principle. It is said by local tradition to have been built in A.D 1503. But it must have existing long before this, and it is probably one of the oldest Towns in this part of the Punjab. It was a flourishing place in the time of Babar, and is frequently mentioned by him in his memoirs. Indeed, 'from the manner' in which it is mentioned, the Khushab must have existed when babar's ancestor, Tamerlane, invaded Hindustan in A.D. 1398. Very little, however, of the old town remains. From the last two centuries, the river Jhelum has been gradually cutting away its right bank at this spot, and with it have disappeared the gardens of the good Ahmed Yar Khan and the fort built by Jaffar Khan Baloch. The Khushab was again built at the time of Captain Davies, in about 1865, new town was laid. The bazaars of the new town were thirty feet wide and more than half-a-mile in length, and its open streets, promises to surpass the former one. The Nawab Ahmed Yar Khan was Governor of Khushab, in Muhammad Shah's times, and his tomb was situated about a mile to the south-west of the new town. In the 19th century, Khushab carried on a large trade with Multan, Sukkur, Afghanistan, and the Derajat sending down cotton, wool and ghi to the former, and country cloth to the latter, receiving in exchange English piece goods, spices, iron, copper etc from Afghanistan, and sugar and gur from Amritsar and the Jullundur Doab. It is the great mart for the grain of the salt range. The principal manufacture was that of coarse cloth cotton scarves (lungis), there being some 600 weaving in the town. The manufacture of art pottery was commenced in the last decades of the 19th century. The public buildings were a tehsil, a thana, a school, a dispensary and sarai with rooms for travelers and town hall. At Khushab was the largest ferry in the former district of Shahpur as from here roads branch to Dera Ismail Khan, Mianwali, Bannu and Talagang through the Salt range. A bridge of boats was maintained during the cold season.

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Khushab was a changing station on the SindSagar Branch of the North-Western Railway and had a considerable population of Railway employees. The high situation of the town and the abundant supply of uncontaminated water from the river close by made it comparatively healthy. Khushab was constituted a municipality in 1867, and was of the second class with nine members, all nominated, the president being usually the Assistant Commissioner with the tehsildar as vice president.



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The City of Jauharabad

Jauharabad is named after Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, a prominent figure from the Pakistan independence movement. The etymology of the Urdu word "Jauharabad" also means



"atomic city" in English, although this is purely coincidental as the town was planned and constructed 33 years prior to the construction of the nearby Khushab Nuclear Complex, which lies 30 km south of Jauharabad near Girot Chowk. It is included in the Khushab district of

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

Punjab, located in the Northern part of the country. Key locations near Jauharabad include the Salt range to the north and Khushab, the Jhelum River, and the Mianwali District to the west. The total population of city is 91,254 according to the census of 2017.

History

Jauharabad was developed in 1953 under a master plan. Because of its planned design, open spaces and wide avenues, the district headquarters of Khushab District was shifted to Jauharabad from Khushab city. It was also planned to be made capital city of Pakistan before Islamabad. Jauharabad is one of the few planned urban settlements in Pakistan (others being Faisalabad, Islamabad and Gwadar), which have been developed from scratch under an urban master plan. The famous Islamic thinker, scholar and Jewish convert to Islam, Muhammad Asad (formerly Leopold Weiss) — author of *The Road to Mecca*, *The Message of the Qur'an* and *Principles of State and Government in Islam*, stayed at Jauharabad in the 1950s. He resided at the bungalow of the town's prominent resident, Chaudhry Niaz Ali Khan; who on the advice of Allama Muhammad Iqbal, had established the Dar ul Islam Trust Institutes first in Pathankot, India, after Pakistan's independence, in Jauharabad.

Geography

Jauharabad lies at the confluence of the Thal Desert and the Pothohar in flat agricultural territory immediately south of the Salt Range, marking the end of the Pothohar Plateau and the start of the Punjab plains. The Jhelum River passes 7 km southeast of Jauharabad and on the west of Jauharabad lies the Thal Desert. On the east of Jauharabad is the Khushab Reserve Forest, spread over approximately 4 to 5 km²

Physical Features

With the exception of the small portion of the Salt range which is included in the north of the Khushab district, the whole of the district forms part of the western basin of the great Indo-Gangetic Plain. The Chenab and Jhelum rivers crossing this plain on their way to the Indus and the sea have worn for themselves wide valleys some 15 or 20 feet below the general level leaving between them a comparatively high lying upland tract called the Bar while beyond the Jhelum and between it and the Indus river is another wide expanse of upland locally known as the Thal.

Moreover, Khushab consists of agricultural lowland plains, lakes, and hills. There are three lakes (Uchali, Khabbaki and Jahlar) in the district. Kanhati Garden is one of the largest forests in Khushab district, near Khabbaki village in the Soon Valley. Khabikki Lake is a salt-water lake in the southern Salt Range. The lake is one kilometre wide and two kilometres long. Khabikki is also the name of a neighbouring village. Sakesar is the highest mountain in the Salt Range, and is the site of the ancient Amb Temples. Sakesar's summit is 1522 metres / 4992 feet high and is situated in Khushab District.

The Jhelum River

On descending the northern edge of the Bar a bank some 10 or 15 feet high known as the Danda, we find ourselves in the valley of the Jhelum and tract somewhat similar in character to the valley of the Chenab, but much more fertile better cultivated better wooded and more thickly inhabited owing no doubt to the richer quality of the alluvial silt annually brought down by the Jhelum. This river the Vedaste and Hydaspes of the ancients is now locally known as the Jhelum

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or Vehat, the latter name being more common towards the south of the district.

It rises in Kashmir and debouches from the hills at the town of Jhelum from which it takes its name. Almost every winter at least one sudden high flood (kang) comes down due to heavy rain in the hills. Occasionally, such a flood reaches summer level but it lasts only a day or two. The Jhelum River is believed to be the Hydaspes mentioned by Arrian (the historian for Alexander the Great) and the Bidaspes mentioned by the Egyptian geographer Protelmy.

Descriptive the Jhelum River

At the end of 20th century, the level of the river varied in somewhere between 10 feet above and 4 feet below the mean towards the end of March, when the snows began to melt on the distant river gradually rising till in May and June. It attained an average height of about 6 feet above its usual winter with a breadth of about half a mile. When heavy rains fell on the lower hills, the river was liable to sudden sometimes rising as high as 12- or 18-feet above level and giving discharge of over 200,000 cubic feet second. On such occasions the stream over leaping it inundated the country for miles on either side and gradually subsides within its normal bounds. These cases had a destructive effect washing away crops or submerging land already under crop but more they are of incalculable benefit by depositing a silt over many square miles of country and leaving the sufficiently moist to produce excellent crops with the aid of scanty rainfall. In September, the river is generally in good time to allow the land which has been moist fertilized by its foods to be sown with wheat for the spring and seldom inundated that land again until the wheat crop ripened and been secured.

These floods cause serious problems related to residential place of inhabitants. But now, with the advancement of the country, there have been some controls to some limit. The hydrology of the Jhelum River is largely controlled by snowmelt from the Karakoram and Himalaya ranges in the spring and the southwest Monsoon on the Indian subcontinent that brings heavy rains from June to September. The highest flood discharges on the Jhelum exceed 1,000,000 cubic feet (28,300 cubic meters) per second. Little rain falls during the winter, so the river level is substantially lower than in the summer months. The lower course of the Jhelum has been developed for irrigation and the production of hydroelectric power. The Mangla Dam and Reservoir irrigates about 3 million acres (1.2 million hectares) and has an installed hydroelectric capacity of some 1,000 megawatts. The Upper Jhelum Canal leaves the river at Mangla and runs eastward to the Chenab River at Khanki, and the Lower Jhelum Canal starts at Rasul. Both canals are used for irrigation.

The Jhelum Valley

The Jhelum valley is generally well defined by the Danda bank separating it from the Br uplands on the one side, and on the other by a similar bank, known as the Dhab, above which lie the sandy plains of the Thal. Between these banks the river must have meandered at various times within a comparatively recent period, and the valley is intersected by winding channels in which the river must formerly have flowed, but which are now dry hollows sometimes 10 or 12 miles distant from the present channel of the river. At present, however, the river Jhelum hugs the western border of its valley pretty closely. In few places is the Dhab bank of the Thal more than 2 miles distant from the river, and in some places as at Khushab and Hamoka, the stream is actually cutting away the high land of the Thal itself. The westward tendency of the river, which must have been going on for some centuries is still markedly in operation.

In consequence of this westward tendency of the river, only narrow strips and patches of its

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valley are now found on its west bank, while to the east it has left behind it a wide lowland of fertile soil, with abundance of sweet well-water at a depth below the surface varying from 16 to 55 feet according to the distance from the river. Advantage has been taken of this store of moisture to sink numerous wells for purposes of irrigation and during the last century several canals have been constructed by the State. So good are the soil and water and so profitable is cultivation, that the Jhelum valley as a whole is much more densely populated than any other. The tract, locally known as the Ara, intermediate between the riverine proper and the Bar uplands, receiving no irrigation directly or indirectly from the river and having a very scanty rainfall, is dependent for its cultivation almost entirely on the underground water.

The Thal Desert

The Thal desert is situated in the Punjab, Pakistan. The vast expanse is located between the Jhelum and Sindh rivers near the Pothohar Plateau, with a total length from north to south 190 miles, and a maximum breadth of 70 miles (110 km) and minimum breadth 20 miles. The desert covers the districts of Bakhar, Khushab, Mianwali, Layyah, Muzaffargarh, and Jhang, from the left bank of the river Jhelum. Geographically, it resembles the deserts of Cholistan and Thar. The history of the Thal Canal Project goes back to over 130 years. It was in 1873 that the project was first conceived for the whole of the Thal Doab. The proposal to irrigate this area with water from the Indus River was repeatedly brought up for discussion in 1919, 1921, 1924, 1925, 1936 and in 1949. It was repeatedly shelved because of the argument that it would severely hurt the water availability to the lower riparians. The project proposal once again came under discussion in 1975 when the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) refused to endorse the project. Finally, on August 16, 2001, Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf inaugurated the 30-billion-rupee Greater Thal Canal project (GTC). The second phase of Greater Thal Canal Phase project (Choubara Branch) was launched in 2020. This will bring around 3 lakh acres of the desert land under irrigation.

Descriptive the Thal Desert

On leaving the immediate neighborhood of the river Jhelum and ascending the high bank which bounds its valley to the west one suddenly plunges into a wilderness of sand. This desert tract, known as the Thal, which occupies almost the whole of the Sind SgarDob, between the rivers Jhelum and Indus forms a marked contrast to the level loamy Bar soil of the uplands on the other side of the Jhelum. Although, it appears to have a somewhat similar sub-stratum of hard level soil, its surface is covered by a succession of sand hills with a general north and south direction one following the other like the waves of an angry sea. Between the hillocks the harder subsoil appears in strips and patches, which are in some places of considerable extent (Patti), but the general appearance of the country is that of a sandy rolling prairie, covered in years of good rainfall with grass and stunted bushes, but in seasons of drought, which are of frequent occurrence, little better than a desert. Cultivation is only carried on in small patches, trees are small in size and of rare occurrence. The underground water is from 40 to 60 feet below the surface, and generally brackish. The flocks and herds wander from place to place in search of grass.

The Mohaar

The sandy hillocks of this desolate region end somewhat abruptly at a distance of 7 or 8 miles from the steep escarpment of the Salt range which bounds the horizon to the north. The tract between the desert and the hills is for the most part is a flat barren plain of hard soil, impregnated with salts, and producing hardly even a bush or a blade of grass. It is known as the Chhachh, and is the favorite haunt of the mirage. Near the base of the hills, however, the character the soil changes. The mountain torrents, in the course of ages, have brought down immense quantities of detritus from the sandstone and limestone rocks of which the upper surface range is chiefly composed, and have covered the nearer portion of the salt and sterile plain with a fertile soil sloping gradually outwards from the base of the precipitous hills and requiring only a sufficiency of moisture to make it very productive. In years of favorable rainfall, the torrents rush down from the gorges and spread in deltaic fashion over the moraines, they themselves have formed, being brought under control soon after they leave the hills by an elaborate system of embankments erected and maintained by the peasants. The most important of those torrents are the Vāhi which drains a large area in the Salt range as far west as Bhakhi and Uchhala and debouches onto the plains near village of Katha the Surakka which gathers water from Khura on the one side and from near Jabbar on the and irrigates the fine estates of Jabbi and Dhokri and Dhoda which after receiving the drainage of Sakesar and hills around Amb fertilizes the lands of the border of Kiri Golevli,

But of the many gorges through which drainage of the Salt range finds its way into the plains three hold a constant supply of water (je). The small which flows throughout the year in the bed of the Vahi is utilized for irrigation and other purposes at Sodhi and another at Rund does little more than afford drinking to the village and irrigate the public garden at Nurewal. The stream which trickles down the bed of the Dhoda is so salt as to be quite undrinkable. The scarcity of water is one of the marked characteristics of this part of the district. The subsoil everywhere is so thoroughly with saline matter that all attempts to obtain drinkable by means of wells have failed and the inhabitants dependent for their water supply on the springs which and their trickle from the rocks sometimes far up in hills or on ponds excavated so as to catch some of the water in times of rain. When these ponds dry up as generally do in summer the people and cattle are often to great straits and have to go long distances to obtain amount of water sufficient for their daily wants. Still the land immediately along the foot of the range (Mohar) is so fertile when irrigated by the hill torrents that a large population inhabits the tract and derives a living from agriculture. While the main village is usually situated at the foot of the range, there are generally a large number of detached hamlets (bhan or dhok) out in the plains or up in the hills, in which the people live while their crops are ripening in the nearby. Their prosperity, dependent as it is entirely upon a very uncertain rainfall, is more than usually precarious.

The Salt Range

The Salt range forms the southern boundary of the rugged plateau extending from the Sub Himalayas over the greater part of the Rawalpindi and Jhelum districts. It then soon culminates in the peak of Sakesar, from which it immediately dwindles into a low narrow ridge, and at the same time turns still more to the north till it reaches the Indus near Kalabagh. The most southernly corner of range, formed by these changes of direction, lies in District Khashab. Here

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its southern edge rises precipitously from the level plain of the Sind Sagar Thal (which lies about 700 feet above sea level) to a general height of some 2,500 feet with several peaks reaching to over 3,000 feet the Sakesar hill itself the highest point in the whole range being 4,992 feet above the level of the sea. On the north side, however, it slopes much more gradually towards the Talagang plateau.

Descriptive Salt Range

On the north side, however, it slopes much more gradually towards the Talagang plateau which lies some 1,800 feet above sea level. When it enters this district from Jhelum the range consists of two parallel ridges running east and west at a distance of 8 miles apart. These soon bend towards each other and are connected by a confused mass of smaller ridges about Sodhi; then they open out to a distance of some 16 miles across, and again suddenly narrowing meet in the Sakesar hill. These external ridges thus include within them several high lying valleys with a general height above sea level of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet divided from each other by numerous ridges generally long and narrow and almost all running east and west parallel to the general direction of the range. Of these valleys much the most important is the Sun, a landlocked plain immediately to the east of Sakesar with a length of 14 miles and a maximum breadth of 4 miles. The surplus drainage from the hills surrounding this valley finding no outlet collects in the Uchhali lake (kahr) sometimes called the samundar. Its water is salt, and in drying up exhales a strong briny odor; but the water of wells dug within a short distance of its margin is sweet and drinkable. A rough estimate was lately made of the cost of draining the lake into the Dhoda gorge to the west by means of a tunnel through the intervening ridge but the cost was found to be prohibitive. In any case the advantage of draining the lake and so obtaining a larger area of cultivated land would probably be outweighed by the disadvantages, for were there no water in the basin, the water in the wells around it would certainly fail and the atmosphere of the valley would become drier and hotter.

Soil of the Salt Range

The soil of the valleys formed by the gradual disintegration of the limestone and sandstone rocks of the hills above is exceedingly fertile and its powers are being constantly renewed by fresh deposits brought down by the torrents. It does not vary much in general character throughout the tract, except that in Jabaand other villages to the north-east, which are bounded on the north by a range of sandstone instead of the usual limestone, the soil is sandier and less fertile than in the villages to the west. Its productive powers, however, differ greatly from village to village and even in the same village, according to the situation of the field places it more or less in the way of intercepting the water and the fertilizing deposits brought down by the torrents. Hence, the very elaborate system of embankments maintained by the industrious peasants, the result of which is that the slopes of the valleys have been gradually worked into a succession of terraces, one below the other, and that in some cases the dams are so strong and so well designed that the natural channel of a large torrent remains perfectly dry, and even after heavy rainfall on its catchment area in the hills, the whole stream is turned on to the ridges on either side and passing gradually down from terrace to terrace irrigates a large area of comparatively high land which would otherwise remain dry and almost uncultivable. Several instances of this may be seen on the way from Uchhali to Naushera.

The fertile soil of the valleys thus irrigated supports a large population, and their villages,

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situated at no great distance from each other, may be seen nestling at the foot of the hills or clustered on the ridges.

Scenery of the Salt Range

Unfortunately for the beauty of the landscape, the Salt range peasants think their land too valuable to grow trees, and the valleys are almost bare except for small clumps of trees round the few wells. The southern face of the range presents a forbidding aspect towards the Thal, its ragged and broken cliffs, its distorted strata and huge detached masses of rock telling plainly of the violence of the commotion, which attended its birth. This effect is heightened by the absence of vegetation due to the steepness of the hills on this side and the want of sufficient soil and moisture. The gorges, however, which pierce the range in several places, have a certain grandeur and beauty of their own. The most picturesque of these is at Sodhi, where a stream of pure sparkling water dashes over great boulders between precipitous cliffs fashioned by rain and frost into shapes suggestive of a row of Egyptian gods. It is this stream which, rushing through a succession of gorges where it sometimes forms deep pools of clean water fringed by shady trees, passes under the holy shrine of Narsingh-Phohar with cascade and petrifying springs, and debouches onto the plain at Katha. From the top of Sakesar hill on a clear day a view is to be had in all directions. Looking eastward one sees at one's feet the fertile valley of the Sun with its lake, and the green line of trees which marks the road meandering like a huge snake away into the distance. Beyond, the smaller lake of Khabakki, and still farther off a reach of the distant Jhelum river catch the eye. Southwards lies a confused mass of beyond, which under a dim haze the desert of Thal fades away to the horizon. Westwards, the mighty Indus rolls his way to the sea, taking with him the waters of the Kurram river and bordered by the Suleman range, with Shekh Budin and the Takht-i Suleman. Northwards lies the rugged plateau of Pakkhar and Talagang, beyond which may be seen the Himalaya range above Murree, and if the sky is clear of clouds the snow-clad summits of the Safed Koh.

Temperature, Wind and Climatic Conditions

In the 20th century, snow sometimes fell on Sakesar but very seldom on the lower parts of the Salt range as it did in the exceptionally cold and wet winter of 1892-93 hailstorms were frequent all over the district but very partial in their effects. They were most to be dreaded just before the wheat harvest. On the top of Sakesar the air was hardly ever at rest and strong squalls or whirlwinds were frequent. These conditions are extreme with sharp temperature change particularly in winters and in summers. The weather of Khushab in January is a pleasant winter month with average temperature fluctuating between 20°C (68°F) and 8°C (46.4°F). January is the coldest month, with an average high-temperature of 20°C (68°F) and an average low-temperature of 8°C (46.4°F). February in this region is also an agreeable month with average temperature varying between 11°C (51.8°F) and 22°C (71.6°F). In February, the average high-temperature is practically the same as in January—a still agreeable 22°C (71.6°F). March i.e., the first month of the spring, in Khushab is a moderately hot month, with average temperature ranging between min 15.5°C (59.9°F) and max 26°C (78.8°F). The average high temperature marginally rises, from a pleasant 22°C (71.6°F) in February, to a moderately hot 26°C (78.8°F). April is a tropical spring month in this city with average temperature varying between 19°C (66.2°F) and 32°C (89.6°F). In April, the average high temperature rises, from a moderately hot 26°C (78.8°F) in March, to a hot 32°C (89.6°F). The last month of the spring i.e. May is a sweltering month with average temperature varying between 38°C (100.4°F) and 25°C (77°F).

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In May, the average high temperature rises, from a tropical 32°C (89.6°F) in April, to a torrid 38°C (100.4°F). June, the first month of the summer, in Khushab is still a very hot month, with average temperature ranging between max 39°C (102.2°F) and min 27°C (80.6°F). With an average high-temperature of 39°C (102.2°F) and an average low-temperature of 27°C (80.6°F), June is the warmest month. July, like June, is another sweltering summer month, with average temperature ranging between min 26°C (78.8°F) and max 38°C (100.4°F). In July, the average high-temperature is relatively the same as in June - a still torrid 38°C (100.4°F). August, the last month of the summer, in Khushab, is another torrid month, with average temperature fluctuating between 37°C (98.6°F) and 26°C (78.8°F). In August, the average high-temperature is relatively the same as in July-a still very hot 37°C (98.6°F). The first month of the autumn, September is also a sweltering month in the district Khushab with average temperature ranging between min 25°C (77°F) and max 36°C (96.8°F). In Sargodha, the average high-temperature is relatively the same as in August - a still very hot 36°C (96.8°F). The first month of the autumn, September, is also a sweltering month with average temperature ranging between min 25°C (77°F) and max 36°C (96.8°F). The last month of the autumn, November, is another warm month with average temperature fluctuating between 14°C (57.2°F) and 26°C (78.8°F). In Sargodha, the average high-temperature drops, from a hot 32°C (89.6°F) in October, to a moderately hot 26°C (78.8°F). December, the first month of the winter, is still a pleasant month, with average temperature fluctuating between 9°C (48.2°F) and 22°C (71.6°F). In December, the average high temperature slightly decreases, from a moderately hot 26°C (78.8°F) in November to an agreeable 22°C (71.6°F).

Fauna and Flora

Wild Animals

According to tradition tigers used to infest the Salt range, but none have been seen there lately. Leopards and hyenas were, however, occasionally heard of in the hills, Jackals are numerous everywhere and do considerable damage to the crops especially to maize and sugarcane. Pigs and porcupines are to be found in the Salt range, but rarely in the plain portion of the district. The badger (bijju) were common in the Thal area, but now they are very rarely seen after settlement in 1951. This animal is reported to be in the habit of digging into graves and feasting on dead bodies; indeed it is said to be able to make a dead body walk. Badger-baiting is a favorite amusement. Black buck was rare at the end of 19th century but the ravine deer was fairly common in the Thal and the lower slopes of the Salt range. Both these species are also rare now. They were formerly much more numerous and old men tell how they used to run them down with relays of dogs in the clayey lands between the Thal and the hills after rain when their feet stuck in the soft soil. The most interesting animal from the sportsman's point of view is the mountain sheep or coriel (properly hureal) which is similar to the moufflon of Corsica. It is found throughout the Salt range right down to its base. Among its native rocks its agility is surprising. Though, heavy looking it can move at a very rapid pace and no hill side is too steep for it. In this district, probably owing to the plentiful supply of good grazing, big hoards are common. A full-grown oriel weighs about the same as a black buck and when cleaned makes a heavy load for a strong hill-man.

Hares are pretty common where the cultivated land adjoins the jungle and some of the resident Maliks are fond of coursing them with greyhounds more or less pure in breed; every precaution

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being taken that the hare shall not escape. The only wild monkeys in the district were a pair of langurs which have been seen on Sakesar at the end of the 19th century.

Birds

The great bustard (log) is rarely to be found in the sandy wastes of the Thal. Flocks of imperial painted and pallassandgrouse are frequently seen in the dry tracts, and perhaps also the pintail variety. The grey partridge tittar is common everywhere, but the black partridge is found only in a few places. In the hills the chakor (kaunk, feminine kakk) and sussi partridges are both common. In winter ducks of many kinds swarm on the rivers, on the lakes of the Salt range and on ponds in the jungles. Geese and the blue-coated demoiselle-crane (kunj) are common near the rivers, and the scarlet flamingo (bagg) and numerous other squatic birds visit the Salt range lakes, where snipe and bittern are sometimes to be seen. Quail (batera) visit the district in large numbers in spring and autumn and quantities of them are netted for sale.

The crow and the kite are ubiquitous; the great black raven is frequently to be met with in dry tracts, and sometimes the huge adjutant-bird (lamdhing) is seen standing about in the irrigated fields. A dead bullock or camel soon attracts several vultures from the blue. Hawks valuable for sporting purposes are found in the Thal and fetch fabulous prices. In the irrigated tracts green parrots fill the air with their screeching, a golden oriole sometimes flashes through the trees and blue jays and scarlet-plumaged woodpeckers add gaiety to the scene. Immense flocks of rosy pastors (tilliar), the hereditary enemy of the locust, visit the district in the hot weather and the common house sparrow is only too common at all times and places.

Reptiles

Snakes are common especially perhaps in the Salt range, the venomous kinds most frequently met with being the cobra (phaniar-naja, tripudians), the karait (sangchur, bungaruscaruleus) and the echiscarinata (phissi or khapra). Crocodiles (sansar) were often be seen sunning themselves on the sand banks in the river beds, but rarely attack men or domestic animals, Lizards of various kinds are common.

The small house lizard (kirle) catches flies upon the walls; chameleons (sadder) and other tree-lizards scuttle up the trees, and several including the great goh, live in holes in the ground. The skink (regmahi or sand fish) is found in the sand hills of the Thal; with its tiny feet and glittering scales it looks exactly like a small fish, and is remarkable for the brittleness of its body and for the rapidity with which it disappears in the sand. The dried skink is much in demand for medicinal purposes. Most dreaded of all is the bindoa, a small ugly spotted lizard found in the hills, whose bite is more venomous than the cobra's hence; the saying "larebindoatekhattotoa" (if a bindoa bite a human, you may dig his grave). The little animal knows his reputation, for he does not always flee when pursued, but turns in a threatening attitude on his pursuers. However, when a specimen was sent to the Calcutta Museum it was found to be the *enlepharismodicularis*, allied to the Gecko and not poisonous; and when attempt was made to verify alleged cases of its bite having proved immediately fatal, the evidence was not found to be such as to satisfy a scientific enquirer. But whatever be the truth of the matter, there is no doubt that the fear the villagers have for this lizard is real. Even in the 21st century, the reputation of this animal is the same.

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Fishes

In the rivers the commonest fish are the rahu and dabhra, both of which go up to about 16lbs. in weight, and the mali up to 30lbs.; less common are the mahsher, which goes up to 40lbs., the singhara, up to 8lbs. the daula, up to 10lbs., a thorny-baked fish trekanda; and a flat fish called patri. The best for eating are the rahu, mahsher and singhara. Fish are very little eaten by the riverside population. They are caught in nets and basket traps and with hooks chiefly by the Mallah boatmen and by Mehra (fishermen). In the torrent beds of the Salt range for instance at Sohdi and Kathawa, a small minnow-like fish is found which makes fair eating.

Insects

Locusts (makri) sometimes visit the district in destructive numbers generally coming up from the dry south-west. In the spring of 1891 numerous flights of locusts, which were identified as the *Acridium peregrinum*, the great migratory locust of the North-Western India, made their appearance in the Khushab area and deposited eggs in the Thal and along the foot of the Salt range. Towards the end of April young locusts (pung) appeared in immense swarms and devoured every green thing, but fortunately the wheat crop which was unusually good was so nearly ripe that they did very little damage. After destroying everything that was still green they ascended the Salt range and poured upon its valleys like an invading army attacking the ripening wheat and biting through the stalks so that the ears fell on the ground as if cut off by a sickle.

The trees and bushes also suffered severely, almost the only kinds untouched being the dhrekh or bakain (*Melia azadirachta*) and the ak or madar (*Calotropis procera*). The villagers were organized and endeavored to drive back the enemy, immense numbers of whom were destroyed by driving them into trenches where they were buried or into bushes where they were burned, but their numbers were so great that little impression was made. It was noticed that the young locusts (pung) had a cannibal propensity for voraciously attacking and devouring piecemeal their dead and wounded comrades, whom indeed they seemed to prefer to any other kind of food. By the middle of June most of the survivors had developed wings, and successive flights of them took their way towards the east feeding as they went on the bushes of the Bar jungle, where also a considerable number of young locusts had been hatched.

In October and November again, considerable numbers were hatched in the Salt range and along its base, but most of them were destroyed before they could do much damage. Considering the immense numbers of locusts that had infested the district, it was astonishing how little damage had been done. The grass and trees had suffered considerably and some of the latter died from the effects of the loss of their foliage and bark, and a considerable area of young cotton and bajra was destroyed, but the wheat crop had suffered so little that it was only found necessary to remit Rs 317 in ten villages in the Salt range.

A sort of cricket (toka), identified as allied to the genus *Grylloides*, and an acridid of the genus *Chrotogonus* known here as tridda, often do great damage to the sprouting kharif crops in April, May and June, usually making their ravages by night.

White ants (sivvi) attack timber and garnered grain, which is also much subject to injury from weevils (ghun). Mosquitoes and sandflies make life a burden in the hot weather, and house flies swarm, especially towards the beginning and end of winter. Scorpions and centipedes are comparatively rare. The Locust attack in tehsil NoorPur Thal in recent years is discussed in chapter IX.

Honeybee

The honeybee makes delicious honey from the flowers of the Salt range.

Vegetation-Trees

The van or jl(salvadoraoleoides), with its leaves something like the mistletoe, often forms a dense bush, such as cattle thieves like to find for the concealment of stolen cattle. Camels, goats and sheep browse on its leaves, and its wood is used for fuel, but burns with an unpleasant smell, and leaves a great of ash. The sweet berry-like fruit (pilu) is very generally eaten by the poorer classes, great numbers of whom, especially women and children, go out daily in June into the jungle and form a sort of picnic party, returning in the evening laden with fruit. In dry seasons the pilu is especially abundant, and if the price of grain is high, numbers of the poor live entirely on pilu, camping in the jungle for days so as to near the supply. From the number of cases that arise in connection with it, pilu gathering seems to be considered an opportunity for flirtation.

The kari(capparisaphylla) has hardly any leaves, but when covered in April with its numerous brick red blossoms gives colour to the landscape. Its wood is used for roofing, and makes a good fuel for burning bricks. Its fruit when unripe (dela) is used to make pickles, and when ripe (pinju or dela) is eaten, especially in times of scarcity. The jand, sometimes a mere bush, but often attaining a brightness of 10 or 15 feet, gives an excellent fuel used for locomotive engines and other purposes Its leaves and pods (Sanggri) form a good fodder. The leaves of the malla(sisyphusnummularia) are also an excellent fodder, its berries are eaten in times of scarcity and its thorny twigs are much used for making enclosure-hedges, and make a good fuel.

In the river valleys the most numerous trees are thekikkar and tahli, which are very largely grown especially on cultivated land. The kikkar(acacia Arabica) though said not to be indigenous in the Punjab, has taken very kindly to the soil, and springs up wherever there is a little moisture in a marvelous manner, being often self-down. The young trees are apt to be killed by hard frost, but can stand it after the first year or two. It is a quick growing tree, often reaching 15 feet in five years. Its leaves make an excellent fodder and in times of drought the kikkar trees are ruthlessly lopped to save the cattle. Its pods are greedily eaten by goats and sheep. The timber is used for all sorts of purposes, and especially for agricultural implements, and it makes an excellent fuel. Altogether the tree is the most useful one we have, and many small groves of it are maintained by the better class of landowners.

The Tahli (shisham-dalbergiasissoo) has been planted in great numbers along roads and canals and several groves of it have been formed in the canal-irrigated tracts and near rivers. Many of the wells too have small plantations of tahli the result of an order issued at regular settlement, requiring the owners of every well to plant a few trees about them. Its leaves are good for fodder and its timber is excellent for all purposes. The tahli stands next in importance to the kikkarthe among the trees of the district.

The shirih (siris-albizialebbeck), with its fragrant flowers and rustling pods, is found chiefly along the roadsides. A small grove of the tall, pale, ghostly albizzialebbek adorns headquarters station.

The ukh or koh(farshtamarixarticulate),its gnarled trunk and needle-like leaves, is fairly and does not require so much moisture as most other trees. The ber (sizyphusjajuba) is very common on the roads and in the fields and its fruit is much appreciated. It is often covered by

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a curious leafless parasite (nidhari) used as a medicine.

In the neighbourhood of wells may be seen the sohanjna (*moringapterygospema*), with its corky bark, pollard head bunches of white flowers, the *lasúra* (*cordiamyæa*), with its bright flowers and edible fruit; the mulberry (*tut-morusalba*), the fruit of which also is much appreciated. Specimens of the bohr (*bangaficusbengalensis* and *peepalficusreligiosa* are met chiefly near towns and often owe their origin to the pious of Hindús there are some old trees of both kinds near ancient town of TakhtHazara on the Chenab. Fruit trees of all the ordinary kinds have recently much cultivated both by the District Board and by persons, and there are good gardens and orchards Deer all towns and larger villages.

Shrubs and Plants

In the flooded lands along the rivers lei or pilchi (*tamariagallica* or *dioica*) springs up in considerable thickets and is used for Wattling, baskets and roofs. Theakk (*calotropisprocera*) is very commonly in sandy soil, but is of little use. Even the migratory locusts do not touch it, apparently dreading its acrid milky juice; but it has a resident locust of its own and is sometimes eaten by goats. The khr or sajji plant (*salsolaGriffithsii*) and its uses have already been described. Allied to it are lna and lni (also *salsolas*) which are much appreciated as grazing for camels, and are found in barren saltish soils at a distance from the river. The camel-thorn (*jawahar-alhagiMaurorum*) is most noticeable as a thorny weed among the wheat. Near the river the flooded lands are much infested by a thistle-like weed called leha, and other thorny weed called pohli; and well-irrigated lands especially, when the soil is poor or the cultivation bad, suffer much from an onion like weed, the bhukt, which springs up with the crop and chokes it; the harmal (*pecanumharmala*) is another common weed on cultivated ground. The bhakkhra (*tribulusalatus*) has a woody spiked fruit which is sometimes made into flour by the poor in famine times; the tandla, a tall weed is eaten by cattle and sometimes as a vegetable by men.

Vegetation of the Thal

The few trees to be found in the dry and sandy Thal are chiefly jand, which is found in groves protected by the reputation of some departed saint; stunted kikkar rarely found round ponds, and a grove of ber trees round the town of Nurpur, which were specially protected by a clause in the village administration paper in the 19th century. The characteristic bushes of this region are the lena,akk and harmal, and the phog (*calligonumpolygonoides*), a good fodder plant, little found except in *RakhNúrpur; búii* (*pauderiapilosa*) a low whitish plant with flower heads like catkins; khipp (*crotalaria burhia*), Sometimes used for making ropes for temporary use; and the *tumma* or *karlumma* (*citrulluscolocynthus*) with its trailing stems and beautiful green and yellow orange-like fruit scattered in profusion over the sand-hills. Their taste is very bitter, but goats eat them and a medicine for horses is made from them to prevent indigestion. Khaggal was planted at large scale in the Thal area in 20th century but the plantation of khaggal suffered a major setback by the plantation of safeda (*eucalyptus*). People has started the plantation of Safeda instead of khaggal in the 21st century due to many causes. The major cause is the high amount of water required by khaggal as compared by Safeda. The wood of both plants is used for commercial purposes. The large patches of safeda trees can be seen along the roads in Thal.

Vegetation of Salt Range

The Salt range has a vegetation of its own, very different in character from that of the plains (see Dr. Stewart's Salt Range Flora – Agri-Horticultural Society of India's Journal, Vol 1, Part I, new series). The southern aspect, with its steep escarpments, is generally almost devoid of vegetation, but the northern sides of the bills which have a more gradual slope and retain more soil and moisture are covered, though scantily, with trees and bushes. Among the most characteristic trees are the phulah(*acacia modesta*) with its delicate leaves and little yellow globes of blossom; the wild olive with its glossy deep green foliage, often seen growing out of the cleft of a bare rock; a species of oak (*variquercus incana*); the wild fig (*khabri-ficus carica*) with its edible fruit; the lahura or rahura(*tecoma undulata*) with its beautiful large, bright orange-colored flowers and useful timber; the kular(*bauhinia variegata*) with its large purple or white flowers; the dhamman(*grewia veslita*); the vatamman(*celtis australis*) with an edible fruit; the kangar(*pistacia integerrima*); and in the rocky torrent beds, the oleander (*kanhira-nerium odoratum*) with its poisonous leaves and rose-colored flowers.

Among the trees which have been introduced lately with success are the mulberry (*tut-morus alba*), the dhrek, tãnd or bakain(*melia azedarach*) with its strong-scented lilac flowers, the poplar (*shufaida-populus alba*), willow (*baint, salix*), chil(*pinus longifolia*); and in the gardens at Sohdi and Sakesar, the pomegranate, peach, loquat, apricot, almond and other fruit trees. The leaves of the phulah and wild olive form good fodder for cattle in times of drought, and their wood makes excellent timber, that of the phulah being much used for agricultural implements and that of the wild olive for making combs and walking sticks. A peculiar shrub found chiefly on Sakesar is the dwarf palm (*pattha-chania eprosritchiana*) from the leaves of which baskets and excellent matting are made. Among the shrubs that clothe the hillsides, the most common are the vahekar(*adhatodavasicum*), santha(*dodonaea viscosa*), the wood of which is much used for roofing purposes, and the ever-green box (*pappas-buxus sempervirens*), the wood of which (*chikri*) is manufactured into combs. Ivy and ferns are also found in moist places; and on the dry rocky slopes a useless plant, called the awani (*ballotalimbata*) affords an easy opportunity for a joke against the Awans, who are the dominant tribe in the Salt range. On Sakesar a very common plant is the masteara(*scutellaria linearis*), an infusion of which is useful for rheumatism; and the rennet plant (*withania coagulans*) is also to be found. Reeds (*nar*) grow in moist places along the torrent beds, and are used for thatching, for pipe-stems and for mouthpieces for musical instruments.

Grasses

Among the most common grasses of the district Khushab are the khabbal (*cynodon dactylon*), the dub of Hindustan, an excellent fodder for cattle and horses; the chhembar(*eleusine flagellifera*), much the most common grass of all, eaten readily when green, when dry it is called bhuttha; the sawak (*panicum coloratum*) which is also cultivated in the riverain and affords an edible seed; the murak which springs up very quickly in hollows after rain, but is of little substance, when ripe it is called dila; the fragrant khavi, of a reddish colour, not eaten by cattle except in hard times, commonly used to strew on the floor of mosques, when it blossoms it is called dor and when dry kurak; the palwah (*andropogon annulatum*) a tall grass good for cattle but not for horses; the dhaman (*pennisetum cenchroides*), perhaps the best of the milk-producing grasses; the dabbh(*poa cynosuroides*), a poor fodder grass, used for making ropes; the khirmadhana, a tall fodder grass; the barua found chiefly in cultivated ground; the

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dagur which grows best under the van tree; the surala, a tall red grass; the graham, a tall fragrant grass not good for cattle; the lunak, a tall graceful useful grass with a saltish flavor; the panni(*andropogonmuricatum*), a tall coarse grass only eaten by cattle. when green, the roots of which are the khas of which tattis are made; from the grass itself sieves and screens are manufactured.

In the river valleys, besides the above grasses, the most important are the sar and kah. The sar (*saccharummunja*), a very tall grass, often reaching the height of ten feet or more with large feathery spikes of flowers, grows very readily on irrigated lands near the Jhelum. Indeed, it often proves itself a nuisance on the banks of the canals and in grass-preserves, and large sums of money have been spent in the endeavor to get rid of it. In its proper place it is a most valuable grass, and sometimes a small patch of it will be found cultivated near a well. The young shoots are readily eaten by cattle. The reed like stems (*kana*) are used for thatching and for making chairs and stools; the thin end of the stalk (*tili*) makes winnowing baskets and screens (*sirki*); and the sheathing petiole, after being burnt at the lower end and beaten with a mallet yields a fibre(*munj*) which is twisted into ropes, and used for all sorts of purposes by the peasants. The kah(*saccharumspontaneum*) grows in the lands most subject to river floods and makes valuable grazing for buffaloes.

In the Thal the commonest grasses are the chhember and the fragrant khavi, already described; the excellent dhaman is rare except in Rakh Noorpur. Clumps of the sen grass are often to be seen; When it gets too woody to be eaten it is called phittsen; its long fibrous roots are collected by wandering families of Choohras, who make from them brushes (*kuchchan*) used by weavers for sizing the warp and by house wives to clean dishes.

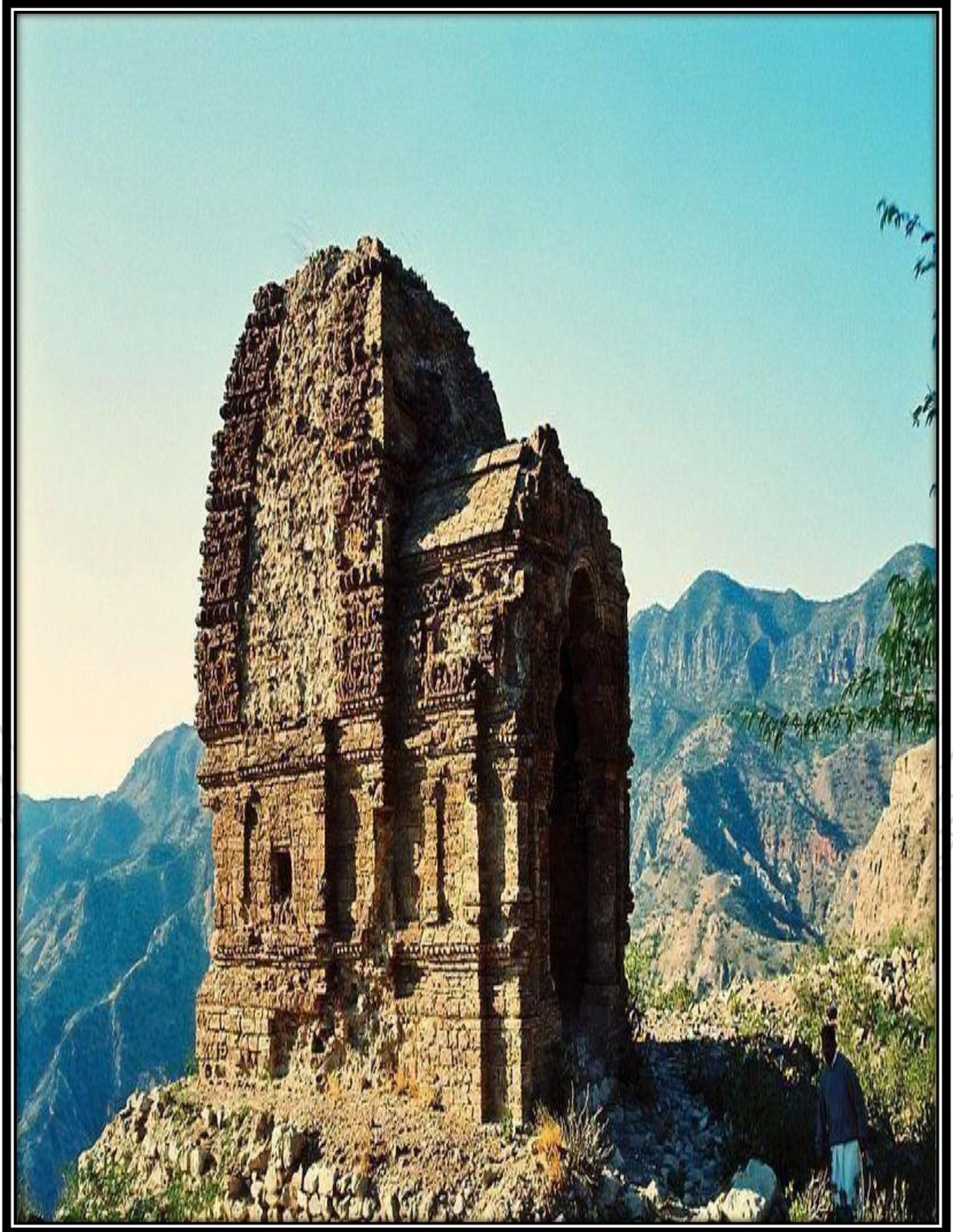
In the Salt range most of the grasses found in the Bar are to be met with; but the characteristic grasses are, the babbar, a tall grass common on Sakesar from which are often made the ropes used to carry the pots on a Persian wheel, as such ropes stand the action of water well; the phareo and khar, good fodder grasses; and the surela, a thorny seeded grass of little use.

In the 21st century, the plantation of Khaggal has drastically decreased in the Thal and the people are more inclined towards the plantation of safeda. Khaggal is not common in the Thal now and safeda is everywhere. There was a time in the last five decades when khaggal was planted like safeda in the present time.

**CHAPTER-II
HISTORY**



CHAPTER II HISTORY



Archaeological Remains

But little is known of the early history of this part of the country. There are very few archeological remains to enable us to arrive at any certain conclusion regarding its former inhabitants. Some of them have been described by General Cunningham in his Archeological Survey Reports Volume V page 79 to 85 and Volume XIV page 33 to 41, and in his Ancient Geography page 155 to 159.

Ruins at Amb

The most ancient remains are probably those to be found in the Salt range, among them the most interesting being the ruins at Amb, 5 miles south of Sakesar, which have been described by General Cunningham in his Reports Volume XIV page 33. Here on a hill well inside the range, and defended by steep cliffs from attack from the direction of the plain country, lying to the south are the remains of a massive fort in very bad preservation with the ruins of three temples one large, and two small ones, and the walls of a large number of houses, which show that the place must have been one of considerable size and importance. General Cunningham mentions that the temples are all the Kashmirian style, as all the arches have cinquefoil instead of trefoil heads, which is the only form in Kashmir. He thought, therefore, that their most probable date was from 800 to 950 A.D, during the rule of the Brahman dynasty of Kabul. There is a tradition among the present inhabitants that an inscribed stone was found among the ruins at Amb in the early years of English rule and was sent on a camel to Liah which was then the headquarters of the district, but unfortunately no trace of that stone can now be found. In 1888, three pieces of sculpture were found near the entrance to one of the temples. These have been deposited in the Lahore Museum. The ruins at Amb are supposed to be the most southern example of the ancient and very peculiar Kashmiri architecture.

Other Ruins in the Salt Range

On the hills, a little to the east of Amb may be seen domains of a long wall with a gateway, which may have been erected for defensive purposes probably against the plains, and on the very top of Sakesar itself are the of what probably was a small Buddhist shrine. In this part of the Salt range, one frequently comes across oblong platforms built of squared stones, many of them having inserted in one side, in the form of a cross four stones of a different color from the rest of the structure. The inhabitants cannot say what they were, but they are evidently tombs of a Hindu or Buddhistic period.

Inscribed Stone of Khura

At Khura in the Salt range, about 2 miles north east of Kathwai, there was found in 1888 among some ruins an inscribed stone, which was sent to the Lahore Museum. The inscription was deciphered by Professor Buhler. He stated that the characters resembled those found in the older Buddhist nail headed inscriptions of the Gupta period, and that the language was a mixed dialect incorrect Sanskrit strongly modified through the influence of The Vernacular Prakrit. The inscription bears that it was incised in the reign of Toramana Shaha Jauvla, who seems to have been an independent king possibly of Turkish origin. It recorded the construction of a Buddhist monastery by one Rota -siddhavridhi for the teachers of the Mahi -sasaka School. It mentioned a town called Nascbira, which may possibly be the place now called Naushahra, an important village in the Soon valley, about 7 miles from where the stone was found. Professor Buhler on paleographical grounds assigns the inscription to the fourth or the fifth century.

Coins found near Amb

In 1886, in the hills, a mile or two from the ruins of Amb, a shepherd while watching his flock employed his leisure time in knocking down a bank of earth with his stick. He noticed among the debris an earthen vessel, inside which he found 549 small coins. These were sent to Calcutta, and were there deciphered by Dr. Hornle as belonging to different kings who reigned between the years 1060 and 1215 A.D. The most numerous being those of Maizz-ud-din, Muhammad bin Sam, conqueror of India, (1193 -1205 A.D.) and of Sri Chabad Deva Rja of Ajmir about 1215 A.D.

Other Coins found in the Salt Range

Again in 1888, at the village of Chitta at the foot of the Sakesar hill, a man while ploughing turned up an earthen vessel containing 498 coins, all but one being of the "horseman and Bull type", and belonging to Saif ud din Hasan Qurlagh, who was one of the leading generals of Jalal ud din M Akbar, the last of the Kharizmian Kings in the beginning of the thirteenth century A.D. Another hoard of 395 coins of the same ruler was discovered in the following year on a hill side near the same village of Chitta. About the same time 304 coins were found near the village of Sodhi, also in the Salt range, all of which with one exception were coins of the Pathn Sultan of Dehli, Ghiyas-ud-din Balban, who reigned from (1265 to 1287 A.D).

Architectural Remains in the Plains

The architectural remains in the plain part of the district are only few. Many of them such as the wans or stair cased wells at Gunjial and Hadali, and the remains of a massive masonry dam across the mouth of the Katha gorge, evidently built for the purpose of distributing the water of the stream are all ascribed to Sher Shah, King of Delhi, about 1540 A.D. According to Shahpur Gazetteer of 1897, there were a few tombs of Muhammadan days near Khushab and at other places in the district. However, none of them were of any architectural value.

Political History

The political history of the district may conveniently be divided into different periods. The first that which preceded the downfall of the Mughal Empire; the second the brief space occupied by the successive inroads of the Afghans followed by the rapid acquisition of power by the

Sikhs; the third one, the period during which, by a happy admixture of boldness and artifice, the young leader of the Sukarchakia misl succeeded in making himself master of the whole of the Punjab, from the banks of the Sutlej to the mountains of Suleman. The fourth period is of English occupation and the last one is post-partition era.

First or Mughal Period

The first may be dismissed with a few words. A tract of country not naturally rich, and far removed from the high road between Hindustan and the countries beyond its northern frontier would not be the scene of events of sufficient magnitude to leave a lasting impression on the minds of the people. Hence, tradition has preserved little that refers to so remote a period. All that is known is that during the latter years of Muhammad Shah's reign the affairs of Bhera and the surrounding country as far south as Shahpur were administered by Raja Salamat Rai, a Khatri of the Anand clan that Khushab and its dependencies were under the management of Nawab Ahmadyar Khan that the tracts lying to the south of the district and along the Chenab formed part of the territory delegated to the charge of Maharaja Kaura Mal then Governor of Multan.

Second or Afghan Period-Rise of the Sikhs

A Maharaja Kaura Mal, then Governor of Multan and the Thal formed part of the jagir of the descendants of Baloch founders of the two Deras. To this period succeeded one of anarchy. The weakness of the Mughal government had invited attack from without and fostered insurrection within wave after wave of invasion for nearly thirty years poured down, over the defenseless country and in the intervals the Sikhs made good of every opportunity afforded them by the weakness of the government to enrich themselves at the cost of their more passable neighbors. The remote position of this tract of country did not altogether save it from the claim ties incident on such a state of things in the year 1757, a force under Nur-ud-din Bamizai deputed by Ahmad Shah to assist his son Timor in repelling the Mahrattas crossing the river Jhelum at Khushab marched up the left bank of the river.

About this time, Nawab Ahmadyar Khan died and Khushab was added to the territory under the charge of Raja Salamat Rai. But the latter had not held it for many years before he was treacherously put to death by Abbas Khan Khattak who held possession of the Salt range and Pind Dadan Khan on the part of Ahmad Shah Abbs Khan. He then seized Bhera, but his attempt to make himself master of the surrounding country was foiled by the determination shown by the widow of the murdered. Governor who shot herself up in the fort of Chwa, while her nephew following her example held out in his stronghold of Fatehgarh close to Bhera itself. These events occurred in 1760, and before Abbas Khan had time to subdue his opponents; he was himself thrown into prison, as a revenue defaulter when the former status was restored, Fateh Singh obtaining possession of the tract previously held by his uncle. Muhammad Nawaz Khan succeeded his father in the government of the country, north of the river Jhelum bend.

The Sikh Conquest

After the final successes of the Sikh commonwealth against Ahmad Shah in 1767, the whole of the Salt range was overrun and appropriated by Chattar Singh of the Sukarchakia. Meanwhile, the Bhangis took possession of the tract of country between those hills and the Chenab as far nearly as Bhalwal patrolled it out among themselves after their usual fashion.

Independent Chieftains

The Muslim chieftains of Sahiwal, Mitha Tiwana, and Khushab had some time previously assumed independence. Though hard pressed, they were able generally to resist the encroachments of their new neighbors the Sikhs. South of the Jhelum, however, the Bhangis had succeeded in wresting from Muhammad Khan of Sahiwal the greater part of his possessions. However, after the chief's death his son Fateh Khan, drove out the Sikhs, and by degrees established his authority over nearly the whole of the tract afterwards included in the Shahpur tehsil. However, these changes brought no response. Might was the only test of right, and in the absence of any general controlling authority, the country became a prey to the ambition of rival chiefs, struggling for supremacy. Across the river Jhelum the Tiwanas, under Malik Sher Khan made themselves masters of Noor Pur and the surrounding country. After the death of Gul Jahannia of Warchha succeeded in establishing a partial authority over the Awans along the base of the Salt range. They also wrested Shekhowl and several other villages on the right bank of the Jhelum from the Baloch Chief of Shiwal. However, the Malik's attempt to reduce Khushab was unsuccessful. Although Lal Khan was killed in the defense of the town, the Tiwanas were driven off and Jaffar Khan, the deceased chieftain's son and successor thenceforth, remained in possession until Ranjit Singh absorbed the taluka into the rest of his dominions.

South of the Jhelum, as described above, the Bhangis had possessed themselves of the whole Doab east of Shahpur, while to the west of that place as far as Nihang, the country owned the authority of the Chief of Sahiwal. Nonetheless, in Shahpur itself colony of Syeds under Ghulam Shah established a semi-independent authority, and this they were allowed to retain unmolested by their more powerful neighbors owing to doubtless reverence in which they were held as the descendants of a renowned saint. The remainder of the Doab to the junction of the two rivers was held by the Sial Chiefs of Jhang, Izzat Bakhsh Rehan, a powerful zamindar of those parts, being their Deputy in Kalowal. Such was the status of possession when the Sukarchakia confederacy under Maha Singh began to acquire the ascendancy and the power of the Bhangis was on decline. The subsequent history of the area consists of a series of encroachments on the part of Maha Singh and his renowned son Ranjit Singh, until the whole country was incorporated with the dominions of the latter.

Rise of Ranjit Singh

Then, there was a pause in the tide of conquest. After ten years, Maha Singh died, leaving his son Ranjit Singh, a boy of thirteen years; and it was long before the latter had sufficiently established his authority around Lahore, to allow him to think of making conquests far from the capital. However, the process of annexation though slow was sure, and the witty young chief was never in want of a pretext for adding to his possessions. Bhera was coveted, and the reason assigned for interference in its affairs was the tyranny of Jodh Singh, who had succeeded to the family conquests on the death of his father Dhanna Singh; worth this plausible excuse. Ranjit Singh marched from Miani in 1803 and having obtained possession of the fort by means of a stratagem. The person of Jodh Singh was scared, and the young Maharaja entered unopposed into possession of the country lying on both sides of the river as far as Jhawari.

Conquest of Sahiwal and Khushab

The next move was against the Baloch Chiefs of Sahiwal and Khushab. In 1804, Ranjit Singh had placed the former under contribution, and the tribute, which at first was almost nominal, was afterwards raised to twelve thousand rupees a year. The increased demand was not met with promptitude and this furnished the Maharaja with the pretext, he was in search of. Accordingly in 1809, a force was organized and Ranjit Singh marched for Sahiwal. Having taken up a position at Mangwal on march from that place. He sent Sardar Attar Singh to bring the Baloch Chief to his presence. But Fateh Khan taught by experience suspected treachery and excused himself from obeying the call. On receiving, however, the Sardar's solemn assurance that no harm should befall the boy he sent his son Langar Khan with a handsome offering to the camp of the Maharaja.

To divert suspicion, Ranjit Singh received the boy very graciously and having dismissed him with rich presents and the assurance of his continued friendship for his father, he retraced his steps and marched against Jaffer Khan. Fateh Khan falling into the trap laid for him, dismissed his forces to their homes, and before he had time to make fresh preparations for resistance. Ranjit Singh flashed with his success before Khushab of which place he had made himself master after a siege of only eight days, suddenly appeared before Sahiwal and took the place by coup-de-main. The chief was himself carried off a prisoner to Lahore, and the new conquered territory given in jagir to the heir apparent Kharrak Singh. Thus, fell Khushab and Sahiwal, and at the same time the smaller possessions of the Shahpur Syeds and of Budh Singh Bhangi around Bakkhar were added to the rapidly increasing territory under the sway of the Maharaja.

Conquest of Tiwana Country

After this, there remained only the possessions of the Maliks of Mitha Tiwana, and these, too, soon shared the common fate. A well-equipped force was dispatched against them under Mir Diwan Chand in 1816. The Tiwana Malik retired to Noor Pur, in the heart of the Thal, thinking that the scarcity of water and supplies might prevent the Sikh army from effecting its object. But all obstacles disappeared before the energy of the Sikh commander, who sank wells as he advanced, so that after some time the Tiwanas, finding resistance hopeless, abandoned the place and took refuge with their old enemy, the Nawab of Dera Ismail Khan, who had not the generosity. However, to forget their former rivalry in pity for the fallen fortunes of the Tiwana Chiefs, but plundered them and turned them out. After this, for nearly two years, Malik Khan Muhammad and his sons wandered from place to place, subsisting on the charity of their neighbors; but finding this kind of life insupportable.

They determined on trying to recover their former possessions, an appeal made to their fellow clans' men was heartily responded to and at the head of this irregular force they appeared suddenly before the walls of their native town. The Sikh garrison completely taken by surprise, abandoned the place and fled and the Maliks were once more masters of the land of their ancestors. Their triumph was however, but short-lived. In the early part of 1818, the ousted Governor returned with a strong force, and the Malik's were a second time compelled to flee. The possessions of the Tiwana Chiefs were given in jagir to the famous Hari Singh Nalwa, and were held by him till his death at Peshawar on the 30th April 1837.

After History of Tiwana Family

The attempt made by Khan Muhammad served to convince Ranjit Singh, that it would be bad policy to drive the Tiwanas to desperation; when therefore the Malik repaired to Lahore to tender his submission he was well received, and a liberal provision made for the support of the family. Villages on the left of the Jhelum, yielding ten thousand rupees a year, were assigned in jagir, and several of the chief's relations and dependents were taken into the service of the State. Matters remained in this state, the elders living quietly on their jagir, the younger members of the family with their contingents served with the army whenever called on to do so till the death of Hari Singh, before Jamrud. In the interim, the old Malik Khan Muhammad and his elder son Ahmadyar Khan had died, and Malik Khudayar Khan the younger son with his nephew Kadir Bakhsh were thus left as the representatives of the family. The former have had the good fortune some time before to place Raja Gulab Singh under a deep obligation which resulted in a close friendship between them and was the means of introducing the Malik at Court where befriended by the Raja and the latter's brother, the prime minister Khudayar Khan and his son the well-known Fateh Khan soon rose to positions of great favors.

Fateh Khan was thus favorably situated when the news of the death of Hari Singh reached Lahore. He lost no time in obtaining from his patron in his own name, the farm of the ancestral of Mitha Tiwana; and his father dying about the same time, he was left the acknowledged head of the tribe. From this time till the unprovoked aggressions of the Sikh army led to the first Sikh war, Fateh Khan took a prominent part in the politics of the country, and his love of intrigue found ample scope in the confusion into which the affairs of the State were thrown after the deaths, in rapid succession, of Ranjit Singh, his son, and grandson. For some time, Fateh Khan remained faithful to the side of his patron Raja Dhian Singh, and reaped the reward of his attachment in ever-increasing grants of territory in farm. But for long, the prime minister was assassinated and suspicion of complicity in the deed having fallen on the Malik, he retired to Banu to escape the vengeance of Raja Hira Singh, the son of the murdered man. Soon after, emerging from his retreat, the restless Malik created a diversion in favors of Sardar Jawahar Singh, to whose party he had now attached himself, by raising an insurrection in his native country and making himself master of Mitha Taiwan. However, the expedition failed and Fateh Khan, being ejected from the town by a Sikh force under Sardar Mangal Singh, was forced to take refuge in Bahawalpur, where he remained, till the death of Hira Singh, in 1844, who allowed him to come forth from his asylum.

During Jawahar Singh's brief tenure of power, Fateh Khan enjoyed unbounded authority, the services of so unscrupulous a partisan being, in the existing state of affairs, beyond price. But bad times were coming for the Malik. His patron was put to death by the army, and his enemies, headed by Rajas Teja Singh and Dina Nath, succeeded to power, and were not slow in gratifying their malice. He was called on to give an account of the revenues of the large tracts of country of which he had held the management, and was brought in a defaulter to the extent of several lakhs of rupees. Unable to meet this heavy demand, he was thrown into prison, where he remained till English annexation. Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes, thought he would be of use on the frontier, obtained his liberation and ultimately, when the Multan rebellion broke out sent him to relieve Lieutenant Taylor in the charge of Bannu. The Sikh troops soon after broke out into open mutiny, and besieged Fateh Khan with his Muslim levies in the fort. The Malik held out bravely, till the supply of water failed, when, seeing that the

defense could be no longer protracted, he came out and was shot down while boldly challenging the best man of the Sikhs to meet him in single combat.

When this occurred, Malik Fateh Sher Khan, the son of Fateh Khan, and Malik Sher Muhammad Khan, the son of the deceased Malik's first cousin Kadir Bakhsh, were serving under Major Edward's orders before at Multan. Both did good service; the former remaining with Major Edwards, while the latter was detached to follow on the tracks of the Bannu force then in of march to join Sher Singh, and to endeavor to restore order in his native district. In the execution of this commission, Sher Muhammad Khan drove out the Sikh garrisons, and made himself master in rapid succession of the principal towns and strongholds in this part of the country beginning with Mitha Tiwana and ending with Sahiwal; and added to his other services, by collecting a portion of the revenue and remitting it to Major Taylor, who was then employed in restoring order along the frontier. Never must the services of Malik Sahib Khan, the uncle of Sher Muhammad Khan and a gallant member of this family be forgotten. He too served with Major Edwardes' Irregulars, and was afterwards employed with Sardar Langar Khan of Sahiwal and others, in putting to fight the force headed by the rebel Bhai Maharaj Singh and in reducing Chiniot.

After the fall of Multan and the overthrow of the Sikhs at Gujrat, the Tiwana Maliks had time to look about them. They knew that they were to be rewarded, but the question was, who was to receive the lion's share as the head of the tribe? Sher Muhammad Khan claimed the turban, as the descendant of the elder branch, while Fateh Sher Khan rested his title on the acknowledged pre-eminence of his father, Fateh Khan. The dispute was eventually settled through the mediation of friends. It was decided that in point of rank they should be on an equality one with the other, and that in all the material benefits that might accrue to them as representatives of the tribe, both should share alike, and this agreement has since been acted on till the end of 19th century. It is not clear what the agreement between them in the 21st century is.

The Tiwana Malik's were well rewarded. Soon after annexation, they preferred a claim to a fourth of the revenues of the Noorpur and Mitha Tiwana talukas and in consideration of their loyalty and good services, the claim was admitted, and villages yielding Rs, 6,000 a year were granted in jagir to each, to be held by them and their heirs in perpetuity. In addition to these grants, life pensions of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,240 were conferred respectively on Maliks Fateh Sher Khan and Sher Muhammad Khan; and pension of Rs.480 a year was, at the same time, granted to Malik Sahib Khan. Lastly for their services during the mutinies, the Maliks obtained the following rewards Maliks Fateh Sher Khan and Sahib Khan life jagirs of twelve hundred rupees each, and Malik Sher Muhammad Khan one of six hundred rupees. To these substantial gifts was annexed the much coveted and highly prized title of Khan Bahadur.

The Mutiny

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the Punjab Mutiny Report. Shahpur was then the headquarters of the customs line in connection with the Salt range. Mr. Wright the Collector of Customs brought to the assistance of Mr. Ouseley, Deputy Commissioner and very valuable rein foremen in the shape of 100 of the men of the preventive service who being all armed and natives of the Punjab or else Pathans created a valuable counterpoise to the mutinous company of the 46th Native Infantry, which formed the treasury guard. The transit of the 39th Native Infantry through the district on their way from Jhelum to Dera Ismail Khan

caused panic amongst the people of Shahpur.

Strange rumors began to circulate about these men. Valuables were buried; people became unsettled; and the Commanding Officer of the regiment feared to come through Shahpur, while the company of the 46th was there expressing a hope that Mr. Ouseley, had not much treasure under his care. On the evening of the 22nd May, a strong guard of police marched into the treasury with three European officers of the station and took possession of all the surplus money amounting to Rs. 250,000. Part of this was forth with sent towards Jhelum and part towards Dera Ismail Khan. Under orders, which were subsequently received the Jhelum consignment was recalled, but the move which took it in the first instance from the 46th, was a most ably planned one as the Hindustani troops were at the same time turned out of the treasury fort which was garrisoned by the police battalion fortified and provisioned and a well sunk to supply drinking water.

At one time, the villages of the Br were said to be in an unquiet state Mr. Ouseley, posted ten police horse on the confines of the tract of land so called and as no mutiny of the spoys took place in the district. The wild tribes remained peaceful even when their brethren in the Multan division broke out. The mutiny of portion of the 9th Irregular Cavalry affected this country as that it called out the Deputy Commissioner two or three of the customs officers and a number of the police. The mutineers were pursued by the police, the soldiery and district officers of five or six districts were on their trail and gave them no rest, until, Captain Hockin came up with them in the Jhang district and cut them up. A Hindustani clerk in the customs office was detected in an attempt to unite Hindus and Muslims against English Government.

He was apprehended convicted and punished. A force of local levies was raised thus affording vent to the warlike spirit of the martial tribes of the district who chafed at inaction and probably would have fretted us had not a legitimate object been given them, on which to spend their strength of these levies upwards of 1,000 horse were raised from among the Tiwana's alone; and Mr. Ouseley, describes his relief at their departure as great.

Status at Annexation and Subsequent Changes

At annexation the whole of the Chaj Doab from the boundary of the Jammu territory to the junction of the rivers Jhelum and Chenab was placed under the charge of Mr. E.C Bayley and administered by him as one district. But the charge was found too extensive. Accordingly in June of the year 1849, this tract of country was divided and formed into the two districts of Gujrat and Shahpur, the latter comprising the four kardarships of Miani, Bhera, Sahiwal and Kadirpur to which were added the three lowest zails of the kardarship of Kadirabad, viz Midh, Ahmadnagar, and Kalowal on the Chenab.

As time wore on, however, and British acquaintance with the newly conquered country became closer defects were discovered in the first apportionments of territory into circles of administration and in respect to Shahpur and the surrounding districts speedily led to changes. The first took place in 1851, when the whole tehsil of Kdirpur was transferred to Jhang on the ground that the taluks, of which it was composed had always been subordinate to that place, that it was more conveniently situated with respect to the headquarters of that district and that the inhabitants were chiefly Sials, closely connected with others of the same tribe in Jhang. For somewhat similar reasons, the taluka of Khushab was made over to Shahpur from Leyah from the commencement of the financial year 1853-54.

Constitution of Former Shahpur district in 1853-54 and thereafter

In 1853-54, the former district of Shahpur was consisted of the three tehsils of Bhera, Sahiwal, and Kalowal of which, all but the narrow strip made up of the trans Jhelum pargans of Khushb, Girot, and Jauri attached to the Sahiwal tahsil were situated between that river and the Chenab. Further additions were made to the district early in the year 1857, as the Commissioner was marching across the Sind Sagar Doab, the leading men of Mitha Tiwna came to him in a body, praying that the taluka might be transferred to Shahpur urging their reason for desiring the change the great distance from headquarters of their own district Layyah and the comparative proximity of Shahpur. The application was entertained, and the transfer took place from the beginning of that financial year. A more important revision of territorial jurisdictions was made during this year. A difficulty had always been experienced in providing for the administration of that portion of the Sindh Sagar Doab, which lay within a radius of 50 miles from Kalabagh originally led to the selection of Rawalpindi Jhelum and Layyah. As sites for stations and between these places the territory was parceled out in 1848 as best it might be, but soon, it became apparent that they were far too remotely situated to headquarters. And to the exercise from them of an efficient control over this tract and a proposition to create a fourth district having negative on the score of expense. The result as district was the transfer to it from Jhelum of the following taluka's and villages;

- **In the Salt range**.....The whole of taluka Soon (19 villages), Part of Khabakki (6 villages), Part of Noor Pur Sethi (4 villages).
- **In North ditto**.....whole of Jabbi (8 villages), Part of Myal (13 villages), Part of Pakkhar (4 villages).
- **In South ditto**.....whole of Katha (5 villages), Part of Ahmadabad (6 villages).

Part of Ahmadabad in all sixty-five villages paying revenue of nearly a lakh of rupees.

Final Changes

The last and most important changes were carried out in 1862, when the taluka of Noorpur in the Thal was received from Bannu, The Pakklar taluka extending from Sakesar to Nikki was cut off and attached to the Mianwali tehsil of that district and the remainder of the Jaba tehsil lying north of the Salt range was transferred to Jhelum.

Subsequent Changes

In 1877-78 the following villages were transferred from the subsequent Shahpur to the Gujranwala district;

1. Thadda Mullahanwala
2. Burj Fatta
3. Chhani Soltan
4. Chhani Rahmat Khan
5. Chhani Mir Muhamad
6. Burj Ghans

and in 1880-81 the two villages Burj Rabma, and Burj Jawya were transferred to Gujranwala, to which district they originally belonged but had been cut off and attached to this in 1877-78.

Pakistan Movement

The predominantly Muslim population of Khushab supported Muslim League and Pakistan Movement. After the independence of Pakistan in 1947, the minority Hindus and Sikhs migrated to India while the Muslim refugees from India settled in the Khushab Tehsil. The name of canal Muhajir Branch is on the name of refugees from India.





CHAPTER III THE PEOPLE



The Lahori Gate Khushab

General Statistics

Sr #	INDICATORS	DATA		Reference
1.	Total Population	1281299		Census 2017
2.	Distribution over town and villages	352830	928469	Census 2017
3.	Migration and Birthplace of Population	Due to non-availability of data, migration is Zero.		
4.	Increase of Population (Population Growth)	1.84%		Census 2017
5.	Sources of Increase	Births and In Migration		
6.	Births and Deaths	25.4/1000	6.9/1000	2020 DAPPS-Aqeela Tabassum
7.	Variation in the birth and death rates (RNI)	20.5		2020 DAPPS-Aqeela Tabassum
8.	Proportion of Sexes	99.21/100		Census 2017
9.	Sex and Religion	Muslim=98.5% Christian=1.2% Qadiani=0.3%		Census 1998
10.	Conjugal condition	51.5% (MICS 2014-15)		MICS 2014-15
11.	The age of marriage	24.9 Years		Census 1998
		Women 21 Years Men 26.2 Years	Aqeela tabassum 2018.Survey report of Married Women Perceptions in Khushab published in journal of Pakistan medical association	
12.	Number of married of both sexes	660074.985		Census 2017
13.	Insanity	6.1%		Census 1998
14.	Deaf- mutes	7.3%		Census 1998
15.	Blindness	10.6%		Census 1998

Social and Religious Life

Houses

In rural areas, dwellings of the common people consist of one or more rooms called kothas, with a courtyard in front. The roofs are invariably flat, and are used as sleeping places during the hot weather. The only exceptions to this general description are the habitations of the people in the Thal and in the hills. The former is often composed of nothing but wood and grass, and the latter are built entirely of boulders cemented together with clay. The roof is always supported on strong walls driven into the ground. As a rule, the houses of the peasants are built for them by the village carpenter (dhirkhan) or potter (kubhr). In urban areas, the construction of cemented houses is also common. In these houses, bricks and cement are used and the girders or T-R of iron are used in the roof. In some cases, lantern is used as a roof in which cement, iron and small sized crushed pebbles (Bajri) are used.

Furniture

The requirements of a population low in the scale of civilization are few, and their furniture consists exclusively of necessities. In rural areas, apparatus for churning milk; a number of circular baskets with and without lids, trays of reeds (chhaj, chhangor) used in cleaning grain; a goat skin water bag (Mateeri) used on journeys, or when employed in the fields at a distance from home; a set of wooden measures for grain (topa, paropi); a variety of cooking vessels, some of iron and others of a composition resembling metal; a number of earthen pots and pans in which stored grain; condiments and other articles of food; a coarse iron sieve (parún); a pestle and mortar(dauri) in which to pound spices and condiments. In urban areas, houses of wealthy people gave another picture of the houses. Their houses are full of modern day furniture, articles, machinery and gadgets. Their kitchens are full of boxes of different colours and these boxes contain from spices to other kitchen essentials. From needle to washing machine and water pumps, everything is present in the home of an average income person in urban areas. In urban areas, people have also all equipment of luxuries from bed to sofa. They enjoy almost all the facilities of modern furniture.

Food

In rural areas mostly in Thal, the food of the common people is very simple, consisting in the hot weather, of cakes of wheaten flour. During the hot months the dough, after being kneaded, is taken to the village ovens, kept by a class called machhis, who live on the perquisites derived from baking food for the rest of the village community. The regular meals are taken twice a day, the first between 7 and 9'o clock in the forenoon, and the other in the evening, as soon as it becomes dark, the time varying with the seasons from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. some people also take lunch from 1P.M to 2 P.M.

In urban areas, people normally use Roti (bread) of wheat or Pratha in the morning with butter and yogurt. People also eat fast food and western dishes along with traditional. In lunch, they eat roti with handi. In handi, vegetables or lentils (dal) or meat is baked with different types of spices. In dinner, people often visit restaurants for traditional, western and other spicy foods. In Jauharabad and Khushab cities there are few outlets of pizza brands and youngsters visit these outlets for parties and other gatherings.

Daily Life

In rural areas, the daily routine activities of the majority people are same. They get up early in the morning, churn their animals, take their breakfast and start agricultural activities at their fields. The peasant's wife, however, can rarely fold her hands in idleness. She gets up before sunrise and start the preparation of breakfast along with other household activities. In urban and developed rural areas, male members of the family move to their workplaces after breakfast. Mostly people are in government jobs while many are running their own businesses. Women mostly enjoy other facilities in spare time including watching TV, surfing internet, walk in the parks etc. While working women move to their jobs after breakfast and return to their homes in afternoon. After arrival at home, women start their household activities and male members of the family spend their time in chit-chat with friends.

Dress

In rural areas, the everyday dress of the male portion of the population living along the Jhelum river consists of four garments-- a majhla, a kurta or chola, a chadar, and a turban or pag as it is here called. The first is a piece of cloth about three yards long, and a yard and a half wide, which is tied tightly round the waist, and allowed to hang in loose folds over the lower part of the body. a small turban being called patka and a large one pag. The dress is completed by the shoes (jutti) or in the hills by sandals (kheri).

These are traditional dresses and decreasing day by day and in many villages and almost all cities people have started wearing salwar and kameez. Even the western dresses are common in almost all parts of the district. Jeans is also common among the youth and the stylish shirts of different colour are also common everywhere.

Ornaments

The ornaments worn by the people are chiefly of gold and are usually of very stylish workmanship due to modern techniques adopted by goldsmith. It is not usual for men to wear any ornament except a ring (mundri) and perhaps an amulet (tawis) on the neck or arm. The common ornaments worn by women are the anklet (kari), necklace (haar), nose ring (nath) and other ornaments for the nose, and the ear-ring drops worn by unmarried girls; ornaments for the forehead, the tikka, a round jewel worn in the centre of the forehead; ornaments for the arms, bracelets (churi) and bangles (kara or kangan), and finger-rings either plain (chhalla). Due to modern techniques, many new styles of gold ornaments are in the market and the traditional styles have discarded now. Apart from gold, silver ornaments are also used by poor class while the rich class also use diamond ornaments.

Manners

The rules of etiquette are not very well defined and differ greatly from those in vogue in European countries. Women are not treated with such deference and are ignored as much as possible out of doors. When a husband and wife are walking together, she follows at a respectful distance behind. A woman should not mention the name of her husband or of his agnates older than her by generation. However, in 21st century this phenomenon has decreased, and women have started to call their husbands by their names. Words denoting connection by marriage have become so commonly used as terms of abuse that they are not often used in their proper sense; and a mau generally speaks of his father in law (sauhra) as his uncle (chacha). It is shameful

for a man to go to his married daughter's house or take anything from her or her relations; on the other hand a son-in-law is an honored guest in his father-in-law's house. When a married woman goes to visit her mother, it is proper for the women of the family, both on her arrival and departure, to make a great lamentation and lift up the voice and weep. This tradition has also decreased in urban areas and developed rural areas.

When friends meet, they shake hands or if they are very great friends, they embrace each other, breast to breast, first one side and then the other. If a man meets a holy person (pir) he touches the latter's feet by way of salutation. Should acquaintances pass each other, one says "Salam alaikum" (peace be on thee), and the other replies "Wa alaikum ussalm" (and on thee be peace). They then enquire after each other's health, the usual question being "Is it well" (khaire) and the answer "fairly" (val) or "thanks to God" (shukr). When a visitor comes to the house he is saluted with a welcome (mi or a ji aea) and answers "blessings be on thee" (khair hovi). The use of chairs and stools has becoming more common, but it is usual for a peasant when resting either to sit on his heels (athruha) or to squat on the ground cross-legged (patthalli), or to sit on the ground with his arms round his knees, or with his chadar tied round his waist and knees (goth) to support his back.

Gestures

Some of their gestures are peculiar, although, as in Europe, a nod of the head means "yes" or "come", and a shake of head means "denial". Thus, a backward nod means "enquiry". A click with a toss of the head means "no"; jerking the fingers inwards means, "I do not know"; holding the palm inwards shaking the hand means "enquiry"; holding the palm outwards and shaking the hand is a sign of prohibition; holding up thumb (thutth) means "contemptuous refusal"; wagging middle finger (dhiri) provokes a person to anger; and holding up the open palm is a great insult. In beckoning a person, the hand is held up, palm outwards and the fingers moved downwards inwards.

Traditional Craft

Khaddar weaving on hand looms is the main traditional craft of the district Khushab because of lower overheads and lesser cost of production with attractive appearance and fine quality. The demand of khaddar is gaining popularity and progressively large number of people are getting engaged in this craft.

Lifestyle

People of the Khushab are simple and most of the population resides in villages. Since the area is not rich in agriculture, most of the people engage in different jobs other than cultivating crops. People start their day early in the morning with male members of the house going to their workplace and children going to schools. Female members of the house stay back and look after the house. However, there are also women who work. The working women usually work as doctors and teachers.

The city is leading towards continuous development and advancement. Initially the city lacked good market for clothing and other household items. People usually travelled to Rawalpindi or Lahore for the shopping.

People of this area have gone abroad to earn their livelihood and most of them are settled in United Kingdom and Middle East. These people are a big source of foreign remittance and are contributing to the foreign exchange of the country.

Games

The peasant's life, though a somewhat hard one, is by no means wanting in amusements. Among the most interesting occurrences are the domestic ceremonies which will shortly be described, or a visit to one of the fairs mentioned further on. But he has also games which help to pass the time pleasantly. The two national games of former Shahpur district and today's Khushab are tent pegging (chapli) for those who have horses, and pir kaudi for those who have none. The Tiwanas in the Thal have long been famous for their skill at tent-pegging, but the richer peasants elsewhere have followed their example, and wherever a number of horsemen gather together, they generally get up some tent pegging, which is watched for hours with the greatest interest by crowds of people. The game, however, which causes most excitement and is most frequently practiced, is pir kaudi, and when it is announced that several known champions are to try each other's skill at this game, the match gathers crowds of people from far and near, each prepared to cheer on his favorite champion. Sometimes the crowd get so excited on these occasions as to lose their tempers and a free fight ensues. The rules of the game are very vague and are not always strictly adhered to but the general principle is that the players divide into two sides (kothi); one man on one side (bahari) goes out into the open field, and challenges any two on the other side (andari) to come and catch him. Two of his opponents go out to him and maneuver round him, but are not allowed to touch him until he has touched one of them. Watching his opportunity the outside player (bhari) smites one of his opponents a blow on the chest and tries to dash away, while they try to seize and hold him. Should he escape, his victory is greeted by spots of "mr gea" (he has struck them and got away); while should he be caught and dragged to the ground, his defeat is greeted with cries of "dhe pea" (he has fallen). Then another challenger comes out to be attacked by another pair of opponents, and so the game on. Of the best players, each man's form is known, and the greatest excitement is shown when a well-known champion is opposed by two other good players. As it is usual for the players to move about the ground quickly when maneuvering round each other, the game is a good test of strength, speed and agility.

Wrestling is not common and is generally confined to professionals; but the village youths vie with one another in raising a heavy weight (bugdar), or in jumping. The village boys have numerous games, many of them curiously like games played in Scotland. When one boy is to be chosen to take a difficult part-- to be "it" in the game-- he is selected by show of hands, turned palm up or palm down, the odd man being let off (pug gea) each time until only one is left, who is out (sar gea)-- literally "burnt"--or sometimes the selection is made by repeating nonsense verses, such as the following;

Itkin bitkin ll chlatikin loba ltu channan gbtn

To ríó chor chkur bhamba tra kirri.

The boys are counted round, a word to a boy, and the boy to whom the last word comes escapes (pug gea), and so on till only one boy is left (chhoti) who has to take the task of beginning the game. In many games the players divided into two sides (pssa) which are chosen in much of the same way as chosen in Scotland. Two of the players are appointed captains (vadda ri) of the opposite sides, and the other players pair off (rik), each pair of players (beli) coming up to the captains and giving fictitious names, e.g., "the moon and the star"; "the lungi and the khes, or the kot and the killa; the captains then in turn guess one of the pair of names and take the boy, whose fictitious name it is.

In deciding which side is to have the choice of places, they toss up, sometimes a shoe, or a coin, guessing whether it will come right side up (siddhi) or wrong side up (aputthi) or a potsherd one side of which has been wetted. The games played are very numerous and it will suffice to describe one or two. Kaudi is a game, in which the great thing is to be able to run as long as possible without drawing breath. The two sides stand on opposite sides of a boundary line (lika). One player of A side runs into the enemy's ground calling out all the kaudi kaudi or kabaddi kabaddi to show that he is not drawing breath and endeavours to touch one of the B Side. If he succeeds in doing this before he has drawn a breath, the boy touched is out (sar-gea, literally "is burned") and has to sit down out of the game. As soon as the A player has ceased to say kaudi –kaudi, thus showing that he has drawn a fresh breath, any one of the B side may touch him and then he is out. So that it is necessary to keep enough breath not only to run. After one of the other side, but to get back across the boundary to one's own side, and dash on fast enough to get away from one of the other side who may pursue. Not more than one player of a side can cross into the enemies' ground at a time; if two do cross the second is out. When one of the B side is caught, the A player who was first caught can get up and rejoin his side, and so on in turn. With reference to this rule a player sometimes utters the challenge, Béli di mukn-- Béli utthea jn (I have come) on a visit of sympathy for the loss of a partner, consider that my partner has got up (to rejoin the game). When all of one side are out, the other side has won the game.

In kandh--mr the players take sides. Those of one side take their stand back to back in a group, which is called the fort (killa), and round this is drawn at some distance a circle, outside which the players of the other side take their stand. One of the outer side makes a dash at the fort and touches one of the boys in it, and if he can do this and get back outside the line (malgea), the boy he has touched is out but if the boys in the fort can seize and hold him, he is out (sargea). In this game also if one of A side is caught, he has to sit down and one of the prisoners of the B side gets up, and rejoins the game.

In chabuk--satt (threw the whip), all the players except one, called the chhoti, sit in a ring with their faces inwards. The chhoti (C) is given a knotted cloth with which he walks round the outside of the ring. He drops this whip (chbuk) secretly behind one of the players (A), who as soon as he discovers this must jump up, seize the whip, and run round the ring after C, striking him with it till he gets round again to A's place. If C gets round to A again before A discovers that the whip is lying behind him, C takes up the whip and beats A all round the ring back to A's place again.

In tilion te lamba, the boys divide into two sides, and all of one side mount on the backs of the boys of the other side, who are called their horses. They stand in a ring and each boy in turn gets down and runs all-round the ring calling out continuously.

“Ghora meda chamba

Tilion te lamba”

If he gets round without drawing breath, he can mount his horse again. If not, all the players of his side have to dismount and become “horses” for the players of the other side. This rule of one side becoming “horses” for the other is a common penalty in games.

Gulli danda is very like hockey, being played with a ball of thread (gulli) which each side tries to drive with sticks (danda) into the other's goal.

Luk chip is a sort of hide-and-peek.

The old man play chaupatt, a game something like back gammon played with dice

(kauri); and some play chess (shatrang) in which they often show great skill. The favorite game at cards (tash) is one played by three players using 51 cards (leaving out the deuce of diamonds). It is something like whist, but the cards are dealt round and the play proceeds from left to right, and in dealing the cards are taken from the bottom of the pack, not the top. Apart from this, there are some other games which are being played in the district. Those games are as following;

1. Chit Boot

First, the sides of teams are selected. This is very easy game, basically it has its origin since the introduction of metal coins by Britishers. Participants of the game from one side flip the coin and from opposite team they select the side of coin. Basically, this is a toss method game.

2. Bhaa'nBhaa'nBilli'n

This is famous among girls, especially. This is also called 'kikli'. Two friends join their hands and swirl in circle singing song.

3. Cheech Killee

Cheech killee is also famous among young girls. In this game girls sing folk and play in a traditional manner.

4. Chhuppan Chhox

It is a type of hide and seek. Everyone love playing this game.

5. Chaabak Satt

Chaabak Satt is also famous as 'kokla Chhoopaati'. A rope-type made of soft cotton is beaten on the back of the kids who play foul in this game while making a circle.

6. Lohee

Lohee is played when clouds gather in the sky. Kids get excited. They go door to door and beg wheat flour. Kids hurl special type of folk songs in front of the homes who do not give them wheat flour. This is amazing.

7. Teeliyaa'n Teelma

This is a game of boy-kids. They form two teams. Players of one side bend like horse, and the other side ride on them. Then they creep and crawl in a circle. Similarly, the other side takes their turn then. Riders sing special folk song 'ghorra' while playing it.

8. Pynddoows

Kids form a team. One of them tries to deceit and escape from all of them, by avoiding their touch.

9. Killee Kaangrra

Killee Kaangrra is played in summer on the tree. The kids avoid touch of the opponents by taking the aid of tree branches. Players are not allowed to touch the ground.

10. Kikrraa'n, Geettiyaan

This is played by a special type of red clay stones. There are many types of it both the boys and girls like playing it.

11. Sheedi Leeka

12. Hadi Chilkin

13. Pheetoo

14. Thhad

15. Chhalla Khhoch

16. Akhheen Banh

Hindu Sects

The following Hindu were residing in the Khushab area in the 19th century. After partition, these sects are no more in the Khushab district.

The Vaishnava Hindu

The Hindu and Sikh Nanki Panthis

The Nirankari Sikhs

The Sews Panthis

The Santana Dharm

The Devi Upasak

The Shiv Upasak

The Sanyasis

The Jogis

The Gosains

The Aryas

The Jinda Kaloan Ke Sewak

The Dhirmalai

The Ramdasi

The Dadu Panthis

The Laljis

The Deal Bhawan Panthis

The Ram Chandar Ke Sewak

The Krishans

Fairs and Pilgrimages

When a dead saint Musilm has attained sufficient fame, it becomes usual for his worshippers to make pilgrimage to his tomb and present some offering there. Often a particular day is fixed as the most propitious day on which to make the pilgrimage, and on that day a crowd gathers from and near. There are numerous small gatherings of description at shrines in different parts of the district.

The famous fairs in the district are the following;

1. Festival of Chhano

In the north-west of Nowshera, on the tomb of Hazrat Mian Muhammad Hayyat, the Festival of Chhanno'(maila chhano' wala) is celebrated. Visitors have to walk till the tomb to participate. The agriculture land stretched along with mountain is called "chhano'.

2. Festival of Sakhee (Sakheee Wala Maila)

This festival is celebrated on the 9th and 10th in the Desi month of Haarr, correspondently 9th and 10th June, on the bank of Lake. All the locals of Soon Sakhesar Valley gather here. The local artists like bhand (jokers or comedians) and folk musicians participate here. Each year almost 5 thousand people enjoy this festival.

3. The Festival of Khushaab (Jashn E Khushaab)

This is celebrated in the joy of declaration of khushab as a district since 1983. This is celebrated from 28th March to 2nd of April for a whole week. Folk dance, singing and sports are the main events of this event.

4. Fair of Hafiz Deevaaan (Maila Haafiz Deewaan)

This event is celebrated on the 20th Of Desi Month Chaitar. this is one the the most crowded event of the district Khushab.

5. The Festival of Baba Jahaan Shah (Maila Baba Jahaan Shah)

This is commenced in Praachyaan Walla every year on 22nd of Desi month Chaitar.

6. The Festival of Baba Ghorray Shah (Baba ghorray shah da maila)

This is held on 10 and 11 'Phagan' of desi calendar. The real name of this sufi was Mehr Hussain Shah.

7. The Festival of Baadshahaa'n Sohniyaa da

Locally known 'sohnayaa'n da maila' is celebrated on 10 thShawaal of islamic calendar.

8. Maila of Bawa Rehmat Shah

This folk festival is celebrated in graveyard of "Ditay Waali"- a village(place) on Khushaab Sargodha Road.

9. Urs of Shah Syed Maroof

This is celebrated on 10th Muharram of Hijrah calendar. People from all accross the Pakistan participate in the event.

10. Maila Bava Qutab Shah

This is celebrated in the city Mithha Tiwana , every year on 2nd July.

11. Maila Baba Ghulam Qadir Shah

It is celebrated in the desi month of 'Phagan'. This is one of the famous folk events of district Khushaab.

12. Maila Bava Sultan Muhammad Jamali

This is celebrated on 20 Haarr of Desi calendar. This is one of the most famous folk festivals of Thal.

13. Mailla Bawa Saidan Shah

This is celebrated on the 1st and 2nd of Saawan(Desi Month), in the area of Noorpur Thal.

14. Urs Bava Noori Huzoori

This is celebrated on 4th Muharram in the city of Khushaa. people from distanced areas participatueb in this.

15. Maila Kangan Shareef

This is celebrated in Thal every year on 22nd Of 'Maanh'(Desi Month).

16. Maila Nowroz

This is celebrated in Noorpur Thal every year on 9th Chaitur (Desi Month)

Superstitions and Omens

There are many places in the district that have a reputation for being haunted by demons (jinn) and some diseases are supposed to be caused by the patients being possessed with a devil. There are, however, lucky and unlucky days. On the 3rd, 8th, 13th, 18th, 23rd and 28th of the lunar month (called gaddi) the earth is believed to be asleep and the peasant will not begin to plough, or sink a well, or hold a marriage on one of those days. Tuesday is a lucky day to begin to plough, and Monday to begin to cut the harvest. It is unlucky to sow or to gather in the grain after the 24th day of the lunar month; and a bride should not go to her father in law's on a Sunday. It is common to wear as protection against the evil eye (nazar) an amulet (tawit) inside which is written a charm, such as a verse from the Quran or a square of figures 80 arranged as to total up to 15 each way. This is worn on the arm round the neck or tied to the end of the pagri. Bullocks, camels and horses are protected by similar amulets. In the Salt range it is usual to erect a cairn on the spot where a man has been killed, and in some places numerous such cairns of stones mark where villagers were killed in the unsettled times before Maharaja Ranjit Singh's strong hand imposed peace on the land.

Language

There are numerous sub dialects in the district which may arranged in two groups (1) the dialects of the plains, which closely allied to those of Jhang and Multan; and (2) the Salt range dialect which belongs to the group spoken on the of the plateau North Punjab. Both groups have the future in s, the passive in I, make frequent use of pronominal suffixes, and have such forms as assi (we), itthe (here) which are characteristic Panjabi generally; but while the dialects of the plains have genitive postposition in da, the dative in nu and the present participial ending in da, the corresponding terminations in Salt Range dialect are na, ah and na, and there are many marked differences which cannot be detailed here. The throughout the district, however, shade off imperceptibly into one another, and every resident of the district is, so for as dialect goes, easily intelligible to every other. Although, there are few villages of Pathans in the district, Pashtu nowhere is the mother-tongue of the people.

Music and Dancing

The villagers are generally fond of music, which is supplied for the most part by the professional bard-musicians (mirasi) who travel about to wherever their services are needed and assemble in numbers on occasions of marriage and other rejoicings. In their music drums of various sorts play a prominent part, time well-marked being almost more important than tune to the rustic ear. The commonest drum in use is the dhol, a barrel-shaped instrument; there is a smaller dram of shape (dholki); the daph shaped like a large tambourine; the tsha, a kettledrum with an earthenware frame; the bhehr or naghara, a very large kettledrum, made by stretching a bullock skin over an earthen jar, often carried on camels and hence called shutari, and the rabna, a sort

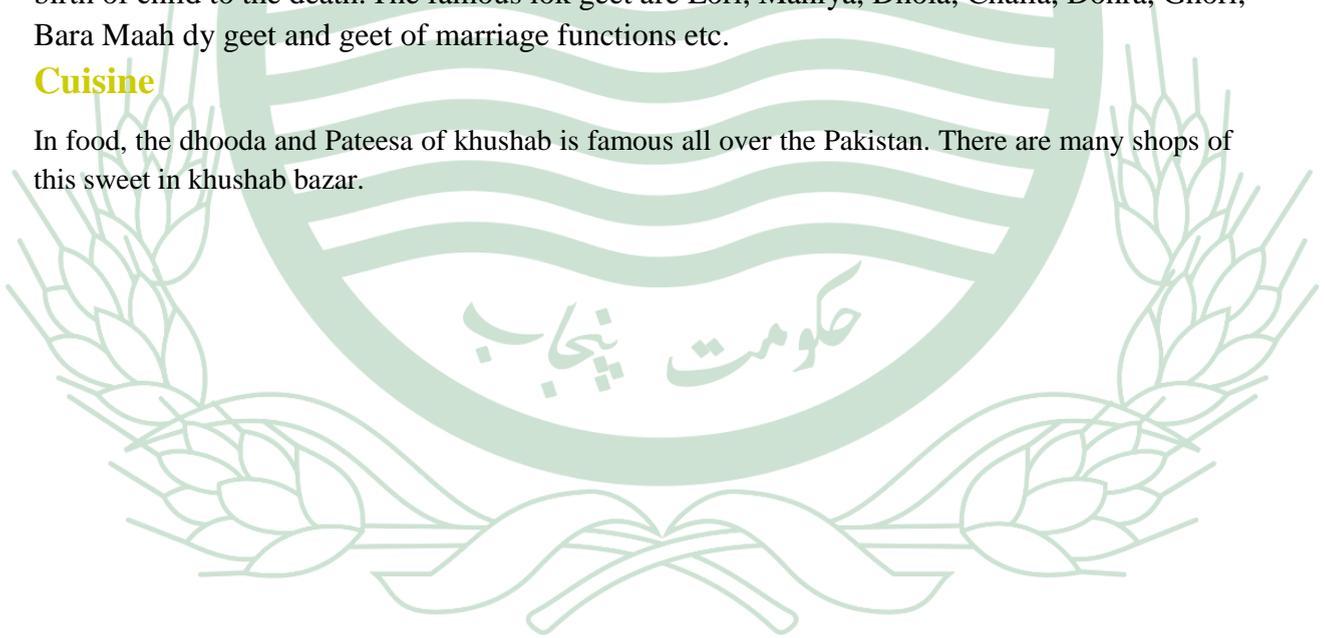
of tambourine. Of these the daph, tsha and rabna are played chiefly by Chuhras and Musallis and, the dhol by Mirasis and Pirhais. Along with these drums are played different sorts of pipes, such as the sharna, a pipe with a wide mouth and a reed mouthpiece, or the bensri a smaller pipe often played with some melody by belated rustics on their way home from the fields; or stringed instruments such as the sarangi or lute.

The villagers, especially in the Thal, are fond of looking on at dancing in which many of them are quite ready to join. Almost all their native dances are of one type,-- a number of men taking places in a circle round the players, and then moving inwards and outwards with a rhythmic motion of the feet, keeping time with their arms, turning half round and back again, and at the same time slowly circling round the musicians.

The music gets faster and faster and the dancers gradually work themselves up until the whirling circle of excited shouting dancers forms a striking picture in the blaze of torches lighting up the scene. The most common dance of this kind is called ghumbar or dhris. Another danced in much the same way but to different time is the bagha in which the dancer alternately beats with his feet and raises his arms; and a similar circular dance called sammi is danced by the women. Dance named Gidhaa is famous among bachelor adult-girls. They recite their future fairy tales and sing it on claps along with other female friends by clapping in different traditional and folk manner. This is famous among young girls. They play it by beating a special type of brass plate (dish). Apart from this, there are Local Songs (Lok Geet) of many types which start from the birth of child to the death. The famous lok geet are Lori, Mahiya, Dhola, Challa, Dohra, Ghori, Bara Maah dy geet and geet of marriage functions etc.

Cuisine

In food, the dhooda and Pateesa of khushab is famous all over the Pakistan. There are many shops of this sweet in khushab bazar.



TRIBES, CASTES AND LEADING FAMILIES



Caste

Among the Hindus, ideas of caste are so prominent and have great influence on their daily life. While among Muslims, although strong social feelings and prejudices exist, they are not of a religious character, and have not to do with semi religious ideas of purity and impurity, all Muslims being considered equal before God so that it may be said, caste as a religious institution does not exist among the Muslims. Inversely, caste system exists as a social institution, among the Muslims, due to strong historical bonding with the Hindus and agrarian society.

Tribe

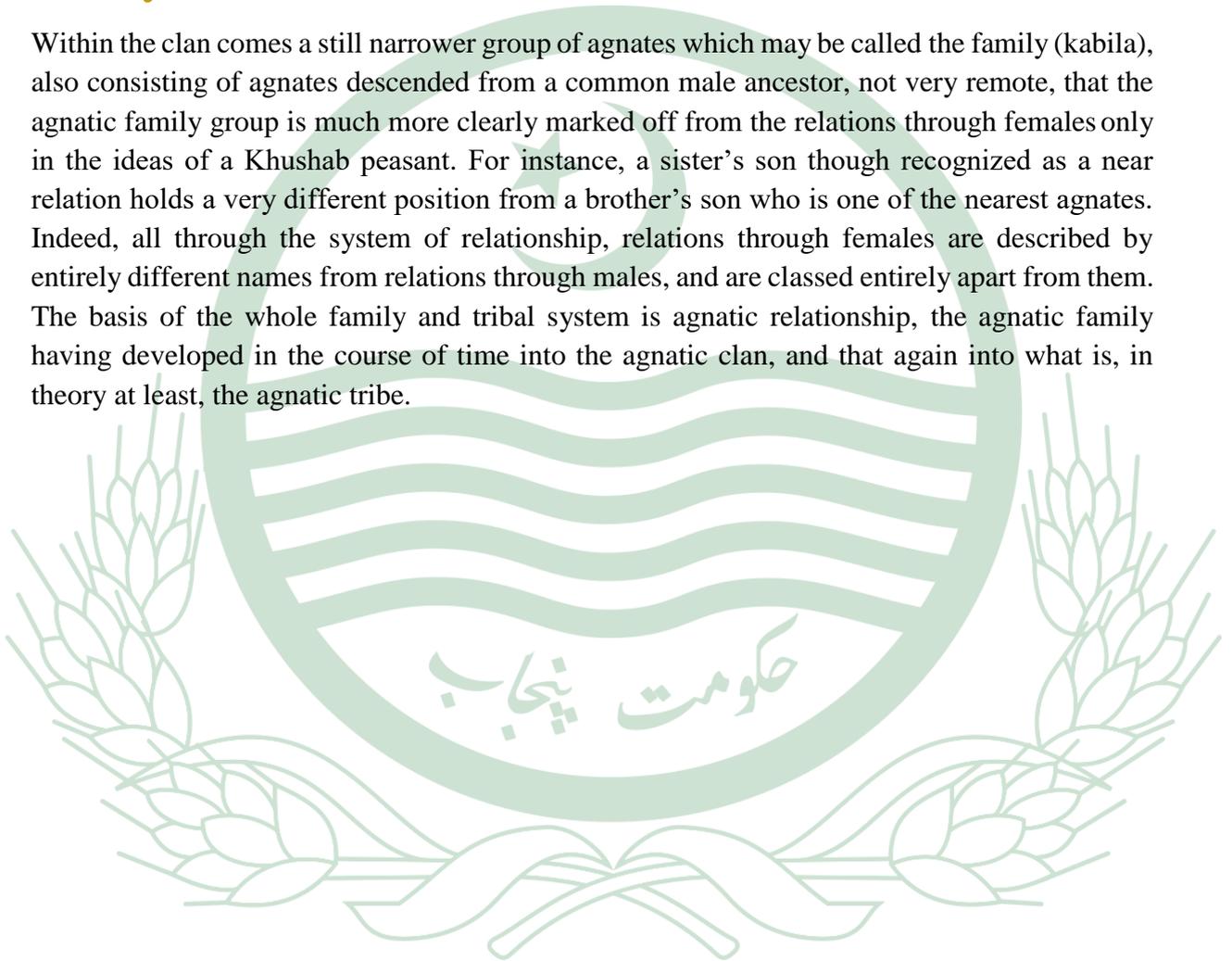
The population generally is however clearly subdivided into tribes (qaum or zat) having a common name and generally supposed to be descended from a traditional common ancestor by agnatic descent i.e through males only. Some of these tribes are very homogeneous, as, for instance. the Awans and The Khokhars. The tribal division is of some importance in questions of marriage and alienation of property for although among Muslims any marriage, which is legal according to Muslim law is held valid, it is customary to marry only within the tribe or with certain other tribes who are considered to be closely allied ,and alienation to a non-agnate is much more readily allowed if he be a member of the tribe than if he belong to another tribe.

Clan

Almost every tribe is again subdivided into clans (muhi) or smaller groups of agnates, distinctly recognized as descended through males only from a somewhat remote common ancestor, and usually bearing a common name, exactly similar to the clan name of a Scottish clan and used very much in the same way. For instance, in Khushab Jahana the son of Bakhshu of the Ttri clan is among Ttris known as “Jahana Bakshu da” but to other people as “Jahana Tatri”. The clan is almost more important than the tribe, as the mutual agnatic relationship of men of the same clan is more fully recognized.

Family

Within the clan comes a still narrower group of agnates which may be called the family (kabila), also consisting of agnates descended from a common male ancestor, not very remote, that the agnatic family group is much more clearly marked off from the relations through females only in the ideas of a Khushab peasant. For instance, a sister’s son though recognized as a near relation holds a very different position from a brother’s son who is one of the nearest agnates. Indeed, all through the system of relationship, relations through females are described by entirely different names from relations through males, and are classed entirely apart from them. The basis of the whole family and tribal system is agnatic relationship, the agnatic family having developed in the course of time into the agnatic clan, and that again into what is, in theory at least, the agnatic tribe.



Dominant Landowning Tribes



The Tiwanas

In the Thal country west of Khushab, by far the most remarkable landowning tribe is the Tiwanas, a fairly compact local tribe, who have by their strong right hand gained for themselves. Notwithstanding their claims to high Hindu descent and their pedigree reaching back through Noah to Adam, they were until about two centuries ago an ordinary Punjabi Muslim tribe inhabiting a few villages at the north of the Thal desert. After a severe struggle with their neighbours, the Awans, the head of the clan established independent authority over the Thal, and even after the Sikhs under Ranjit Singh brought them under subjection, they found it advisable to employ the Tiwana Chief as their local Governor. On the outbreak of the Second Sikh War the Tiwanas took the British side, and by their bravery and loyalty, both then and in the mutiny, gained great distinction and high reward (Discussed in detail in chapter II). They were much valued as cavalry soldiers, and many of them were serving in the army. Several of the members of the chief Tiwana family had titles and jagirs and seats in Darbar. They had also obtained grants of waste land on the inundation canals from the Jhelum in the Shahpur tehsil where they held 6 estates and 17,691 acres besides the 12 estates and 40,911 acres owned by them in the Khushab tehsil at the end of 19th century. The other villages in the Thal were owned by various petty clans which were little known. They were principally shepherds, tall, strong and of primitive ways, ready to migrate with their flocks and herds according to the changes of the season. In current boundaries of district Khushab, they are still one of the largest landowners in district Khushab.

The Awans

North of the Thal come the very compact tribe of the Awans, who held practically the whole of that part of the range. They own all but one of the Khushab Salt range villages and four fifths of the cultivated area of that circle at the end of 19th century. They are essentially the tribe of the Salt Range in this neighborhood and extend north and west into the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts. They are distinctly a peasant tribe and although they claim to be descended from Alif Shah known also as Qutab Shah and through him from Ali(R.A) son in law of the Prophet(SAW). They are so far as language customs and physique go an indigenous tribe. They are a brave and high-spirited race but prone to keeping alive old feud and given to quarrelling which often to riots and ruinous litigation. They are excellent and display great industry in reclaiming land from the steep hill sides and maintaining their complicated system of irrigation from the mountain torrents by means of embankments and terraces. A considerable number of them have taken service in the Army and Military Police and make good infantry soldiers. In current boundaries of district Khushab, they are in majority in Tehsil Nowshera and Noor Pur Thal. They own a large tract of land throughout the district.

The Khokhars

Wilson, author of the Shahpur (present day Sargodha and Khushab districts) Gazetteer wrote the following:

‘On both side of the Jehlum from about Bhera down to the Jhang border and on into Jhang itself, there are many villages owned by clans calling themselves Khokhar, or as a secondary tribal name in addition to their local clan name’.

The Khokhars tribes occupy the norther portions of the Thal and the river valleys of Jhelum. They are fairly compact.

The Bandials

The Bandial are Khokhars, and their name ending with the suffix ial suggest a possible origin in the Pothohar region. So, who exactly are the Bandial. According to their traditions, their ancestor was Allah Banda Khan, who arrived from Jaura (near the banks of the Jhelum), about four centuries ago, expelled the Awans, and established his rule over the region where the Salt Range meets the Thal desert. His descendants are the Bandial, literally the sons of Banda, and established the town of Bandial. Like most minor chieftainship, their independence was ended by the Ranjeet Singh, the Sikh ruler in the early 19th Century. In current boundaries of district Khushab, they are in majority in tehsil Quaidabad.

The Balochs

In this district, Balochs are a fairly distinct tribe and the term is seldom applied to camel men who are not true Baloch. In this district, they are found chiefly in the Khusbab tehsil.

They were found chiefly;

1. Round Khushab where before Ranjit Singh’s time they held independent sway.
2. On both sides of the Jhelum about Sahiwal which was the seat of another ruling family of this tribe. At the end of the 19th century, its leaders were Sardr Bahadur Khan of Khushab and Sardar Muhammad Chiragh Khan of Sahiwal both Divisional Darbaris. In past, they furnish many good cavalry recruits especially from the village of Jamali in the Thal. The Balochis are fair agriculturists and some of them are extravagant.

The principal clans are the Jatoi, Lashri and Rind.

The Joiyas

The Joiyas held 8 villages and 30,260 acres in tehsil of Khushab in the 19th century. They are quiet industrious cultivators. Currently, they are in majority in Village Roda and In Tehsil Noor Pur Thal. Their majority villages are Jora Kalan, Joiya, Haveli Chiragh and Annu. They are also in Jouhrabad and Khushab city.

The Janjuas

North of Khushab towards the Jhelum border were 3 villages with 13,573 acres owned by the Janjuas, a tribe found chiefly further north in Jhelum and Rawalpindi. They are admittedly of high rank and claim a Rajput descent but are more probably the descendants of the aristocracy among the Awans just as the Rajputs are the aristocracy of the Jats. They make good cavalry soldiers. In district of Khushab, now they are scattered in different villages and mainly attached with agriculture.

Debate on The Jatts and Rajputs

The landowning tribes may almost all be treated of together, as they are of similar character and apparently of similar origin, whatever their traditions to the contrary. A Khushab peasant when asked his tribe will generally give his local clan-name each as Joiya, Sanga etc. For instance, a witness telling a story will say Jall Tiwana did this or Nabbu Awan did that. When a man bears the same clan name as another it means that they are related to each other through agnates, for only agnates take the clan name, a daughter's son taking the clan name of his father not of his mother. When a peasant is further asked what great tribe he belongs to, he will, if an ignorant man be unable to tell; if a man of ordinary intelligence, he will probably say, we join with the Khokhars or some other well-known tribe, or he may say. "We are originally Chohan Rajput's" If asked, whether he is a Rajput or Jat, he will unless an unusually humble minded man, say he is a Rajput. But the distinction is by no means certain and there are many tribes some members of which would call themselves Jats and some Rajputs or which some of their neighbors would admit to be Rajputs while others would call them Jats.

There are other tribes again which call themselves neither Jat nor Rajput and yet evidently belong to the same great race as the others. For instance, the Khokhars sometimes claim to be descended from Qutb Shah of Ghazni and so to be of Arab descent but many of them return themselves as Rajput or Jat, and there can be no doubt that they are of the same race as their neighbors. The Awans again make a still stronger claim to Arab origin, but they too are probably of the same race as the Jats. Another distinction arises in this way. An ordinary Jatt attains some fame as a holy man and hands the saintly character down to his descendants, who are called Pirs or Miyans. After a generation or two they claim an Arab origin, and as the fancy takes them, call themselves either Syed or Qureshi; soon their true origin is forgotten, and the Arab origin is believed by themselves and generally admitted by their neighbors.

The neutral opinion is that, with few exceptions, all the landowning tribes of this district, whether calling themselves Jatt, Awan, Rajput, Syed, Qureshi or Khokhar are of one Aryan race and were formerly Hindus. Their common customs, common dialect and similarity of physique and character are strong evidence of a community of descent and race.

Minor landowning Tribes



The Pirs of Pail-Piran

There are 3 main families of Hashmite Sadaat of Pail-Piran, all are descendents of Pir Khawja Noori- namely Fateh Shah-aal(Fatehshhaal), Daim Shah-aal(Daimshahhaal) and Kalay Shah-aal(Kalayal) with two sub families namely Sharaf Shah-aal(Sharafshhaal) and Sonay Shah-aal(Sonayshahhaal) who are closely related to the last two main families. Some of Pir families of Pail-Piran have moved to places like Karuli-Piran, Thoha Bahadur, Pir Khanwaal etc in Chakwal district. While Pirs of Bhera Sharif (district Sargodha) and Pir Da Khara (district Chakwal) are closely related to these families.

The Naichs

This caste is basically from district Sargodha. In khushab they are in khushab city.

The Arains

Arain clan is also in great number in district in khushab. They are mainly settled in Khushab and Jauharabad city and chaks in district khushab. They are in large number in Nor Pur

Thal. Dera Arainan wala is very famous in Nor Pur Thal. Few of them have also migrated from India. They are mostly involved in agriculture activities.

The Baghoors

They are mainly in Tehsil Noor Pur Thal. Their majority areas are Adhi Kot, Rang Pur Bhagoor and Chaan. They are mostly agriculturists.

The Parachas

Paracha tribe is also in fewer number in district Khushab. They are mainly settled in different chaks in Khushab. Majority of them have migrated from India.

The Syeds (Hamdanis)

Hamdani syeds are also settled in district khushab. They are mainly settled in Jauharabad city and along the Jhelum river in kadhi area. They are involved in agricultural and other business activities. They are respected by locals due to their lineage.

The Mangats

They are mainly settled in tehsil Noor Pur Thal. Their main areas are dera mangtan wala near city of Nor Pur Thal and another dera mangtan wala near peelovains on jamali road.

The Jasras

They are in tehsil NoorPur Thal in Peelowains and in adjoining areas. They are an educated clan and occupying good positions. Some of them are also doing agriculture. Peelovains village is very famous because it has the largest number of judges throughout the district.

The Utras

This clan is in large number in tehsil Quaidabad. Their majority area is Utraa Village.

The Saggus

This clan is comparatively in less number in the district Khushab. They are dispersed in different areas of khushab. Mostly they are in Saggu, Nava Saggu, Jharkil, Dadowala, Maken and Kaati maar in Tehsil NoorPur Thal. They are also dispersed in many other villages of Tehsil Noor Pur Thal.

The Sheikhs

This caste is in large number in khushab city. They are businessman and in service sector. Apart from this they are in very few numbers in rural areas.

The Rahdaris

They are in large number in Bola village and adjoining areas. They are agriculturalist.

The Kallus

They are in large number in tehsil NoorPur Thal. Their main villages are Warisabad, Roda and Buland. They are agriculturists.

The Majokas

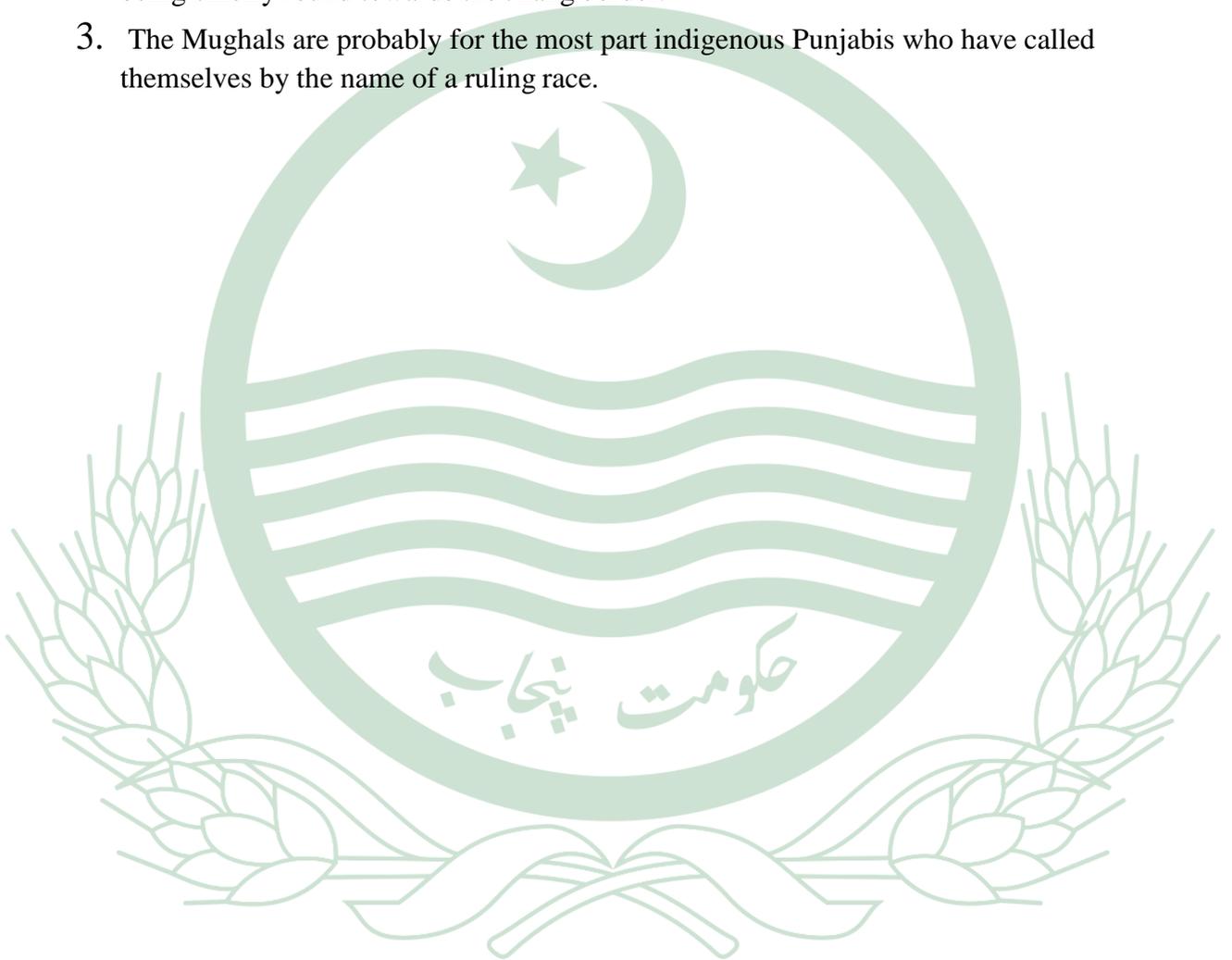
This clan is in large number in Tehsil NoorPur Thal. Majoka, Khai Kalan, Obhal, Behlol Pur are their majority areas. In Quaidabad Tehsil, they are dispersed in different areas.

The Pathans

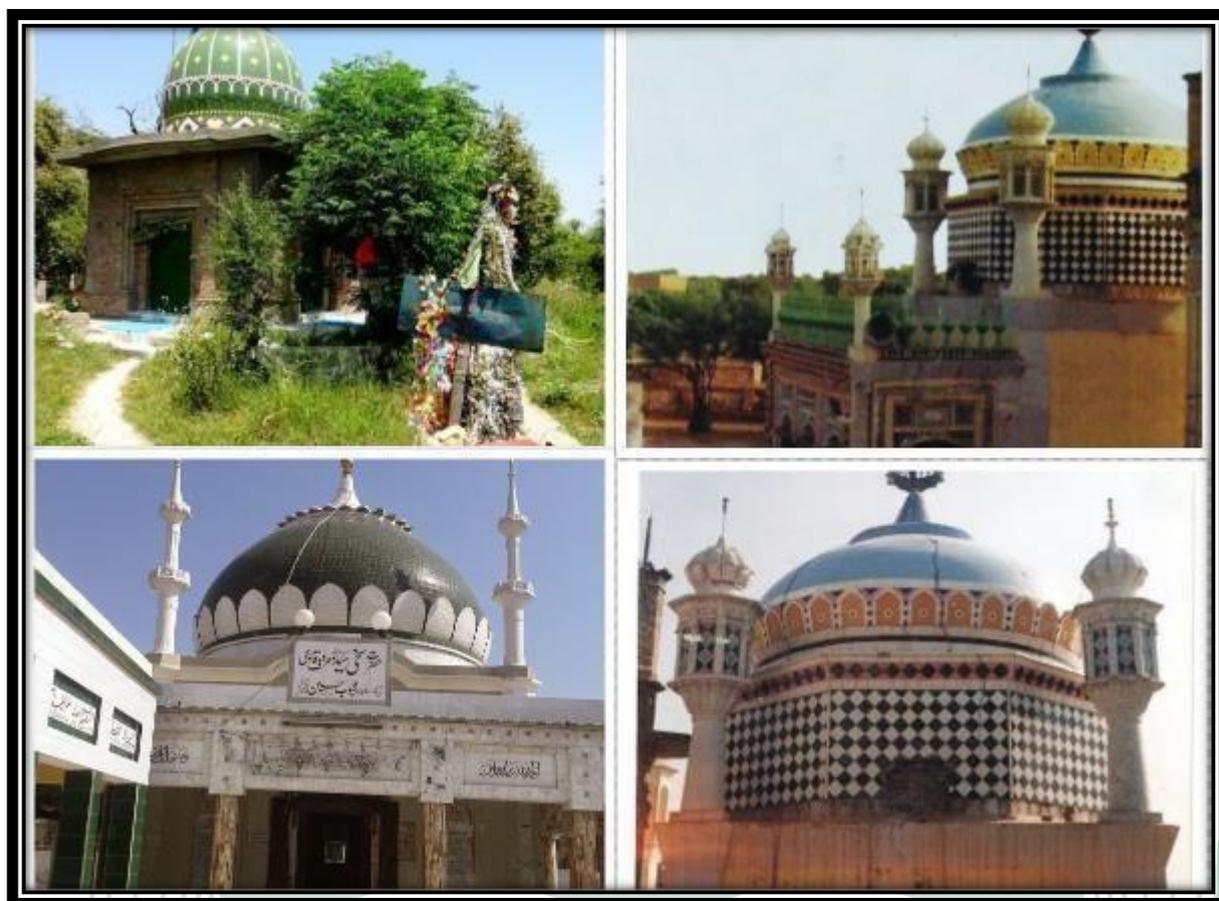
At the end of the 19th century, the Pathans were chiefly found in the north west corner of the Khushab tehsil, in which they own two villages of 898,6 acres. They are fairly good agriculturists but somewhat extravagant and hot tempered. They speak Punjabi with their native dialect.

Other Tribes

1. The Dhudis are an ordinary peasant tribe owning a little land in the Jhelum valley
2. The Sials are an offshoot from the great Jhang tribe and own little land in this district being chiefly found towards the Jhang border.
3. The Mughals are probably for the most part indigenous Punjabis who have called themselves by the name of a ruling race.



Priestly classes



The Syeds

The Syed proper is a Pir revered and respected by the faithful, who support him by their offering and sometimes gift to him a portion of their land. A large proportion of these so called Syeds are probably of indigenous descent and have come to be considered as Syeds because descended from some holy man who landed down his saintly character to his posterity. In the district of Khushab, Syeds are very few in number.

The Ulmas

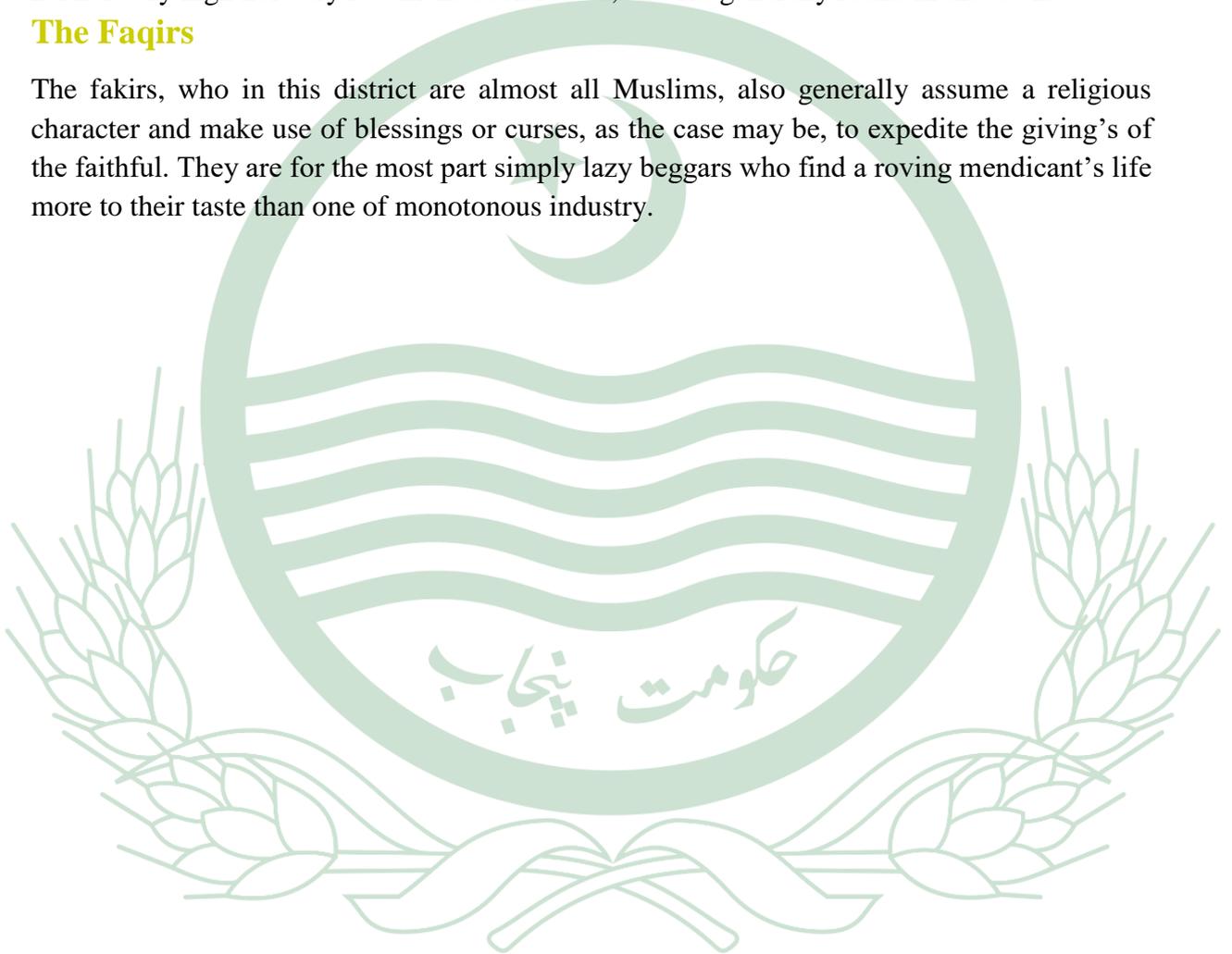
In fact, Ulma is not the name of a tribe or caste. A Muslim of any tribe if he learns enough Arabic to conduct the services in the mosque and teach the village boys to read the Holy Quran by rote is called an Ulma but his original tribe is not forgotten and if his descendants do not continue to act as mosque attendant, they will not be known as Ulma but as belonging to their proper tribe. Indeed, many Ulma must have been returned under the name of their proper tribe.

The Sheikhs

The Sheikhs are very miscellaneous lot and it is to be feared that few of those so returned are of true Arab descent. A Panjabi who has attained a reputation for piety and become covered as a Pír transmits an odour of sanctity to his descendants which after a few generations if it does not make them Syeds will probably make them Qureshi Sheikhs, and most of our landowning Qureshis are probably of this origin. Many of them have received gifts of land and taken to agriculture but make unthrifty managers. Like the Syeds they are revered by their fellow Muslims and some of them accept offerings from the faithful on their periodical visits. Other Sheikhs again are, as Mr Ibbetson describes, descendants of converts to Islam from castes neither very high nor very low in the social scale, and are generally found in the towns.

The Faqirs

The fakirs, who in this district are almost all Muslims, also generally assume a religious character and make use of blessings or curses, as the case may be, to expedite the giving's of the faithful. They are for the most part simply lazy beggars who find a roving mendicant's life more to their taste than one of monotonous industry.



Artisan's and Menials



In this district practically the whole of the artisan and menial classes are Muslims. Some of the classes of artisans such as Lohar, Julaha, Teli, Dhobi are more trade guilds than tribes and a family giving up its traditional occupation and taking to another would, after a generation or two, be considered to be long to the caste whose common occupation it had adopted, so that the different castes are not divided from each other by fixed and lasting boundaries. Still so strong is the tendency to follow the ancestral occupation and so closely are the persons belonging to each such caste or trade guild inter-connected by community of occupation, which generally carries with it inter marriage and similarity of social customs, that these well recognized divisions are of real importance in the frame work of society. In general estimation the different artisan castes take rank according to the nature of their usual occupation, workers in metal and wood ranking higher than workers in clay, and they again higher than workers in leather. Lower down, the distinction is partly made according to the nature of the food eaten. Mirasis ranking low and Chuhras lowest of all. The condition of these classes as a whole was greatly improved in the British rule. The enormous rise in the prices of agricultural produce and the rapid development of cultivation and irrigation have led to a great demand for the services of all whose work is connected with the operations of agriculture and their remuneration has increased in proportion. Those who are paid in kind such as the Tarkhan, Lohar, Kubbar and Musalli, get a larger proportion of the produce, and its money value has greatly risen.

A much larger proportion of the lower castes than formerly have amassed some little wealth in coin or ornaments, and it is not uncommon to find members of the artisan castes in possession of plots of land as mortgagees. The demand for tenants to break up new land has led many of these castes to give up their traditional occupation and become cultivators, which means for them a distinct rise in the social scale and an improved means of subsistence.

The Sunars

The Sunars or Zargars are the workers in gold and silver, and have much more employment than formerly in making up the jewelry in which form all classes of the people prefer to hoard their savings. They are chiefly found in large towns and villages. Many of them advance money on the security of ornaments. Some have a bad reputation as receivers of stolen jewels, the proceeds of house-breaking which they melt down at once to avoid recognition.

The Tarkhans

The Tarkhans do all the carpentry work of the district, making agricultural implements, the woodwork of the Persian wheel and generally in return for a customary payment in kilo. They are also the bricklayers of wells and of buildings of burnt brick. They are found chiefly in villages.

The Lohars

The Lohars are the blacksmiths and workers in iron. They are found chiefly in villages. They are regular agricultural menials receiving payment of customary dues in kind in return for their making and mending the iron part of agricultural implements, the customer furnishing the iron.

The Kubbars

The Kubbars are the potters, makers of bricks and clay vessels. They live both in towns and villages are true agricultural menials and get customary dues in kind in return for making the earthenware vessels required for the Persian-wheel and for domestic use. Many of them also keep donkeys and act as petty carriers within the town or village area.

The Julahas

The Julahas are more generally called Paoli in this district. They are found both in villages and towns. Their principal almost their sole occupation is weaving cotton and wool in clothes.

The Nais

The Nais are found everywhere and are almost all Muslims. They are the barbers of the country even non-muslims having their heads shaved by Muslim Nais. They also act as leeches, perform circumcision. They were the recognized messengers in the case of all domestic ceremonies carrying notices of births, marriages, and in this district also of deaths. In the villages they are paid in kind among the regular menials.

The Macchis

The Macchis are scattered all over the district. Their chief occupation is that of bakers, the men fetching the fuel and the women baking at their ovens the cakes brought by the village housewives and taking payment in kind at the time. Water carrying is generally done by the people themselves.

The Telis

The Telis are all Muslims and their occupation is oil pressing. They are closely connected with the Qasais or butchers, who are rather a trade-gild than a tribe and are most numerous in the large towns. Some of the Qasais act as sheep-dealers or themselves keep flocks of sheep and goats which they breed for sale. Some of them have a bad reputation for helping to make away quickly with stolen cattle.

The Mallahs

The Mallahs are the boatmen of the rivers and are all Muslims.

The Dhobis

The Dhobis are the washermen and are almost all Muslims. The Chhimbas or calico-printers, Rangrez and Lilaris, Charohas or dyers and Darzis or tailors are generally of the Dhobi caste. They rank low as handling dirty clothes.

The Mochis

They are the workers in leather and rank low because they handle skins. In this district, they generally confine themselves chiefly to making shoes and other leather work besides tanning skins. The Mochi whose perquisite the skins of dead cattle are getting much profit by export of leather due to its increasing demand in the modern industry.

The Mirasis

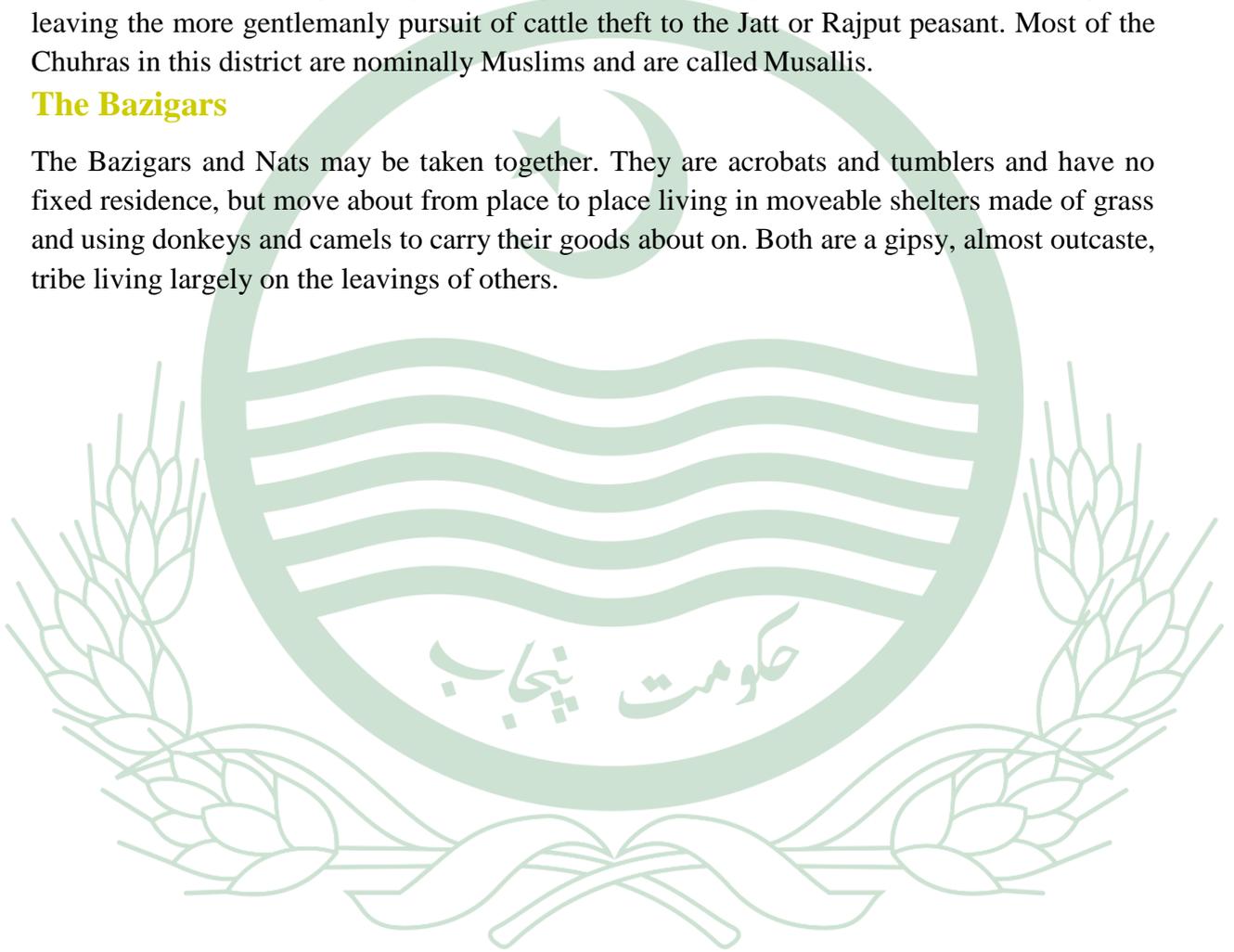
The Mirasis are the bards, musicians and genealogists of the people, and their services are in request at all domestic functions and especially at marriages. The Bhats or bards may be mentioned along with the Mirasis whom they resemble.

The Chuhras

The Chuhras are sweepers. Besides their traditional occupation of doing scavenger's work they are the chief field laborers and get payment at customary rates in kind for their assistance, especially at harvest time when whole families of them move about the country to help in reaping the grain. They are also the chief earth diggers of the district and make large earnings at such work as making roads or clearing out canals. They are very ready to wander and small encampments of them may often be seen at the roadside, the whole family moving about the country in search of food, with a small tent of raga a cot or two, a bundle of clothes, a donkey and a few dogs as their whole worldly belongings. They furnish a considerable number of criminals, the Chuhra generally confining himself to petty thefts and house-breaking and leaving the more gentlemanly pursuit of cattle theft to the Jatt or Rajput peasant. Most of the Chuhras in this district are nominally Muslims and are called Musallis.

The Bazigars

The Bazigars and Nats may be taken together. They are acrobats and tumblers and have no fixed residence, but move about from place to place living in moveable shelters made of grass and using donkeys and camels to carry their goods about on. Both are a gipsy, almost outcaste, tribe living largely on the leavings of others.



Leading Families of Khushab in the Colonial Era

The Tiwanas of Mitha Tiwana

In the 19th century, the most important family in the district was the Tiwana family of Mitha Tiwana on the edge of the Thal. The three Malik's who in the last generation did such good service for Government and received the title of Khan Bahadur besides other rewards, viz., Fateh Sher Khan, Sher Muhammad Khan and Sahib Khan, have all died. Malik Fateh Sher Khan left a minor son Muhammad Sher Khan, who held a perpetual jagir in two villages value Rs. 4,758 besides a life jagir for his father's mutiny services. He also holds a lease of unproductive State land at Fatehpur below Sakesar in addition to his ancestral land.

Malik Sher Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, left two minor sons, Dost Muhammad and Ghulam Jilani. Malik Dost Muhammad held a perpetual jagir of the value of Rs 7,411 and a life jagir in consideration of his father's mutiny services of Rs. 724. The brothers own a large area of unproductive land in the Khushab Thal, and 1,500 acres of land near the Jhelum, part of which was irrigated from the Corbynwah Canal but was not very productive. Malik Sahib Khan, Khan Bahadur after doing excellent service in the mutiny obtained a grant of 8,700 acres of waste land at Kalra in the Shahpur tehsil and constructed a canal to irrigate it. This became a most valuable estate. Malik Sahib Khan who had earned a reputation for straightforward truthfulness and integrity died in 1879 leaving one son Malik Umar Hayat Khan, who was brought up under the Court of Wards and educated at the Aitchison College in Lahore, where he gained a fair colloquial knowledge of English. In 1895, he was on coming of age put in charge of his splendid property the income of which is well over a lakh of rupees per annum besides large accumulated and invested savings. He promised to make a careful and enlightened landlord. He had an excellent stud of broodmares and young stock and takes a great interest in horse breeding. He held a life inam in consideration of his father's services and was the first Darbari in the district.

Malik Fateh Khan known as Motianwala or "the Man of Pearls," who died so bravely at Dalipgarh, left several sons besides Khan Bahadur Malik Fateh Sher Khan. Of these Malik Sher Khan enjoyed a perpetual jagir Rs. 2,081 besides a seat in Darbar. Malik Sher Bahadur held the post of Munsif, and his sons, the eldest of whom Malik Khan Muhammad of Sherpur, had a seat in Darbar, enjoyed a perpetual jagir of Rs. 1,286. Another brother, Malik Ahmad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, had a seat in Darbar and a perpetual jagir of Rs. 1,699. In the other main branch of this family, viz., the descendants of Malik Ahmadyar Khan, to which Malik Sher Muhammad Khan and Sahib Khan belonged, were Malik Jehan Khan and Fateh Khan, brothers of Malik Sahib Khan. Malik Jahan Khan served as Kardar under Diwan Sawan, did good service in the Multan campaign and in the mutiny and received a mutiny pension. His son Malik Muhammad Khan held a lease of 511 acres of valuable land at Kot Muhammad Khan south of Shahpur and had a seat in Darbar. He does good service as Honorary Magistrate and Munsif and Sub Registrar for the Shahpur tehsil. Malik Fateh Khan, the other brother of Malik Sahib Khan, did good service in the mutiny for which he received a grant of land, a life muafi and ultimately the title of Khan Bahadur. His son Malik Muzaffar Khan has a seat in Darbar and owns or holds on lease about a thousand acres of valuable land at Muzaffarabad near Shahpur Civil Station. He was at one time Jamadar in the Guides Cavalry and promised to make a good officer but resigned his commission to attend to his father's property at home.

Several other members of this Mitha Tiwana family had attained to good positions in the Army and Police, the Tiwanas being considered among the best of the cavalry soldiers in the Native Army.

The Tiwanas of Hamoka

Another brand of the Tiwana clan derives its origin from Hamoka on the right bank of the Jhelum, south of Khusbab. Malik Sultan Mahmud Khan did good service under Edwardes at the siege of Multan, and again made himself most useful during the mutiny. He was for years Inspector of Police in Shahpur district and won universal commendation for the impartial and trustworthy manner in which he performed his duties His only son Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan was an Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner. He owns a fine estate of 2,266 acres at Khwajabad in the Shahpur tehsil, besides other land purchased elsewhere, and 1,500 acres of valuable land held on lease almost all irrigated by his private canal. He was a good horseman and an enlightened and careful landlord and possessed a very fine stud of broodmares and young stock. He had a seat in Darbar. His cousin Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan of Hamoka was Sub-Registrar of the Khushab tehsil. Malik Sahib Khan, the head of another branch of this Hamoka family, enjoyed an inam and the privilege of a chair.

The Tiwanas of Hadali

A third branch of the Tiwana clan belongs to Khushab and Mitha Tiwana. Sardar Bahadur Malik Khan did good service in the mutiny, because Risaldar Major of the 18th Bengal Lancers and Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, and was given the title of Sardar Bahadur for conspicuous bravery and merit. His eldest son Malik Mubariz Khan was Risaldar in the 9th Bengal Lancers, where he was highly thought of, and then settled at Jauharabad where he and his brother owned a very fine property consisting of 3,000 acres free of land revenue for ever and hold on lease 1,400 acres, all being irrigable from their private canal. Malik Mubariz Khan had a seat in Darbar and was a good landlord. He had a good stud of brood mares.

The Waddhals, The Mastials and The Mundials of Hadali

The Waddhals Mastials & Mundials of Hadali, are another branch of the Tiwanas, and also deserve mention. One of them, Malik Fateh Khan, Risaldar in the 18th Bengal Lancers, was a good soldier and obtained a lease of 505 acres of valuable canal-irrigated State land south of Shahpur. His three sons had all risen to good positions in the Native Cavalry. Zaildar Sikandar Khan in Mastials and Malik Mubaraz Khan in Mundial family were prominent.

The Baloch Family of Khushab

A very famous family of Baloch tribe held independent sway in Khushab until they were swallowed up by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The head of the family was Sardar Bahadur Khan Son of Sardar Allah jawaya who has a seat in Darbar and holds a life mafi of Rs. 71 as inam of Rs. 200. He had great influence in Khushab and its neighborhood and is a useful member of the Municipal Committee, and District Board. His brother Sadr Khan was jamadar in the 7th Bombay Lancers and his son again holds the Davies (Shahpur) Scholarship at the Aitchison College at Lahore.

The Holder of title in Colonial Era

The title of Rai Babadur was conferred on Surgeon Radha Kishn of Girot who holds a lease of land at Rampur in the Shahpur tehsil.

Political Families of Khushab in the 21st Century



District Council Khushab

The Tiwanas

The Tiwanas came to Punjab from Rajputana. Initially, they got adjusted in the region adjacent to Rajputana. Meer Ahmad Khan took on numerous conflicts against his Northern neighbors the Awans. They snatched Warcha and Choha salt mines from the Awans and upgraded their clout in the locality. Significant and predominant characters of Tiwana family were Meer Ali Khan, Meer Ahmed Khan, Fateh Khan and his child Malik Muzafar Khan Tiwana, Dost Muhammad Khan, Malik Shair Khan Tiwana (who laid the foundation of the city of Noorpur in 1745 now a tehsil of District Khushab), Ghulam Gilani Khan, Malik Ahmed Yar Khan, Malik Sahab Khan Tiwana, his sibling Malik Jahan Khan Tiwana, Malik Mubariz Khan Tiwana, Malik Umar Hayat Khan and later Malik Khizar Hayat Khan earned good reputation in politics. Due to excellent services, Malik Umar Hayat Khan became member from the Punjab Legislative Council in January 1906. In 1910, he became member of the Legislative Council of Governor General. In June 1906, he was awarded the title of C.I.E. He was invested with the workplace of Honorary Magistrate, the first rank and one of the greatest landlord of the region. He was additionally selected as temporary Vice President of District Board Shahpur. From 1914 to 1915, in France and in 1916 in Mesopotamia, he rendered remarkable services and got Medal. He was likewise conceded the participation of the enlistment board of trustees. In 1906, he was endowed the status of guardianship of Indian states and in 1911 he became member of Victorian Order. He served in Indian Legislature and Indian Council for a long time which itself is a record.

Sir Allah Bakhsh Tiwana, another individual from Tiwana family, assumed dynamic function in legislative issues as MLA under Unionist Party till 1948.

After the formation of Pakistan, Malik Mumtaz Ahmad Tiwana and his children Malik Habib Ullah Tiwana and Malik Fateh Muhammad Tiwana assumed significant part in governmental issues from the platform of Muslim League. Malik Fateh Muhammad Tiwana functioned as District President of Convention Muslim League during Ayub period. In the elections of 1970 and 1977 Tiwanas could not make progress at national political arena. However, during the JJI dominance period, party choose Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan Tiwana, a prominent member of the Tiwana clan for the NA seat who successfully contested in both 1988 and 1990 elections. Malik Muhammad Saif Ullah won the elections of 2002 on NA (NA-70) seat from Khushab II. Both Malik Ghulam Muhammad Tiwana and Malik Ehsan Ullah Tiwana have served as district Nazim.

In the very recent elections of 2018 Malik Muhammad Ehsan Ullah Tiwana won the NA seat(NA 94 khushab II) against his arch-rival of the Awan family.

The Awans

Awans were not just crucial for British Raj in view of their military skills and marital nature, they were profound in their areas of Khushab. Qutb Shah was well known among masses as "Alf Shah". Soon valley, salt range regions and other areas of Khushab are their majority areas. In colonial era, they had been inhabiting in the North of desert of Khushab. They were available in various towns too. They were ranchers, industrialists, diggers and warriors of Pakistan Armed Forces. Their spiritual pioneers were Mian Mehr Ali Awan of Amb Mauza, Malik Alam Sher of Kund, Malik Mukkarab Khan and Mian Muhammad Awan of Kufri Mauza of Khushab. They were Kursi Nasheens of their territories. This status facilitates their political interests.

Awans started taking part in politics in 1970 when Malik Karam Bakhsh Awan challenged Pakistan People's Party competitor. In next elections of 1977, Awans were on the PPP's page, got their representative elected and afterward his enrollment announced void on rigging charges. In nonparty elections of 1985, Awans contested against each other. Malik Muhammad Naeem Khan Awan contested successfully against Malik Karam Bakhsh Awan.

Sumaira Malik is the most famous political personality of Awan clan in national politics. She won the seat of NA -69 (Khushab-1) for three times in the general elections of 2002,2008,2013 consecutively. In September 2004, she was inducted into the federal cabinet of Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz and was appointed as Minister of State for Tourism. In general elections of 2018, another famous political figure, Malik Umar Aslam Awan, defeated her.

Malik Shakir Bashir Awan has also his share in the political arena of Awan clan. He won the seat of National Assembly from Constituency NA-70 (Khushab-II) in 2008 general elections and again from Constituency NA-70 (Khushab-II) in 2013 general elections.

One of the sub cast of Awan clan is Sangha, which have become very famous political figure after the general elections of 2018. Malik Ghulam Rasool Sanga won the seat of provincial assembly from PP-83 (Khushab II) as an independent candidate, who was previously tehsil nazim of tehsil Khushab. This family did not stop here. In latest Local Government Elections, Malik Ameer Mukhtar Sangha Awan, brother of Malik Ghulam Rasool Sangha Awan, became the chairman of district council Khushab.

Malik Asif Bha is another famous political figure of the Awan clan. He was elected to the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab in 2002,2008 and 2013 general elections consecutively. In

June 2013, he was inducted into the provincial cabinet of Chief Minister Shahbaz Sharif and was made Provincial Minister of Punjab for Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries. His father Malik Ayub Bha had also served as tehsil nazim of Khushab.

The Balochs

Baloch are also another large baradari in Khushab. They were aristocrats as they were descended from Hazrat Amir Hamza (RA), uncle of the Holy Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) and got comfortable in Aleppo, Syria. They had to leave that settlement by the King of that Sasanid dynasty, Anoshervan. They went Alborz Mountains and Qazvin to Kerman, at long last came to Makran. Baloch history has different episodes of migration, contracts with other ethnic and religious networks, services to Sultan of Oman as fighters and furthermore gives up. They were taken over by the Brahvi advance, who with the help of Turks in the seventeenth century, and ousted from the Kalat valley. They discovered their homestead in the mountains Sulaiman and along the Indus bank. The great Baloch leaders discovered eliteness by involving three zones as their Deras. They were Ismail Khan, Fateh Khan and Gazi Khan. They built up Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan and Darya Khan. The Baluch in Punjab are particular in that they are different in all angles from the Baloch of the area Baluchistan. They do have contacts and blood relations with the Baloch clans in Balochistan. Ongoing Baloch history presents this baradari as one of the predominant characters in Khushab. This biradari in Sikh era held a zone of around 30,000 sections of land in just Khushab. In 1866 during British Raj, Sardar Bahadur Khan Baluch was subjects. They were mounted force staff and headman in this area. Baloch in Khushab are the landowners. They are predominant and leaders in numerous towns of the zone. Jamali and Leghari Baloch are rich ones and proprietors here.

Sardar Bahadur Khan Baloch and Sardar Muhammad Ameer Khan Baloch served the British Raj and were granted prizes and titles somewhere in the range of 1866 and 1917. They became lumbarbars. After independence, this baradari is actively participating in politics. The political authority of this baradari in Khushab was comprised of these significant characters including Sardar Shuja Khan Baloch, Sardar Sharif Khan Baloch and Naveed Haider Khan Baloch.

Noorpur Thal is the birthplace of Sardar Shuja Khan Baloch. He was a law graduate from the University of Punjab. Sardar Shuja started his political career in 1979, and became member of district council Sargodha after Local Government elections. He was elected as MPA in non-party elections of 1985 and was chosen MNA in 1993 and 1997. Last political race he challenged as an autonomous applicant was of 1993. He joined PML (N) in 1997.

The Aheers

The Aheers, are found throughout the western districts of the Punjab. In the Thal region, they are found mainly in Khushab district. Malik Nasim Aheer, a former interior Minister under General Zia was a famous political figure of this tribe. The landowning Aheers of Khushab district claim descent from the Raos of Rewari, a Aheer principality in present day Haryana. Until the arrival of the British in the mid 19th Century, the Aheer were practical rulers of the region around the town of Khushab. However, as the power of the Tiwanas rose, the Aheers were reduced to simple zamindars. This family connects themselves with the Rewari state, based in present day Haryana. The state of Rewari was established by an Aheer chieftain, Rao Nandram, during the reign of Farrukh siyar, the Mughal emperor of Delhi. The emperor pleased with military support he received from Nandram, gave him a jagir of 360 villages around

Rewari and legitimized Nandram's supremacy over the region by conferring upon him the title of chaudhari. According to Khushab, traditions, they descend from a nephew of Nandram. The jagir was expanded by Rao Gujarmal who got mansab of 5,000 zat and sanad from the emperor Muhammad Shah. Rao Gujarmal built many forts and issued his own coin, but later the kingdom came under the control of Marathas for a brief spell. The last Rao, Tula Ram played an important role in the 1857 mutiny against the British. He proclaimed independence and assumed the title of Raja, and supported the rebels at Delhi and on 16 November 1857 he fought a losing battle against the British at Narvane. After his defeat, he went to Iran and Afghanistan to raise an Army, but died in Kabul on 2 September 1863. The British confiscated the state of Rao Tula Ram and this marked the end of Aheer Kingdom. In current government, Javaria Zafar Aheer, PTI MNA from Khushab, is also from Aheer family. She was elected to the National Assembly of Pakistan as a candidate of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) on a reserved seat for women from Punjab in general election, 2018. On 27 September 2018, Prime Minister Imran Khan appointed her as Federal Parliamentary Secretary for information and broadcasting. Javaria Zafar Aheer is also Parliamentary Secretary for Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development, Member commission for overseas Pakistanis, Member CM's Task force. Sajida Begum is another political figure from Aheer family in Khushab, who has been a member of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab since August 2018. She was elected to the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab as a candidate of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) on a reserved seat for women in 2018 Pakistani general election.

The Bandials

Another important biradari of Khushab is Bandial. This biradari remained absent from the political scenes in pre-partition period. During British Raj it remained trivial. Bandials were neither Durbari, nor lumbarbars nor Inamdars, they were also not landlords. Bandials were businessmen and employed ones in various capacities. Malik Khaliq Dad Khan Bandial was elected as member of provincial assembly in Basic Democracy system, while in non-party elections in 1985, Bandial baradari kept itself away from electoral process. Similarly, they kept themselves away from 1993 and 1997 elections after unsuccessfully participating in 1990 elections. The famous political figure of Bandial family is Karm Elahi Bandial. He remained Member, District Council Khushab during 1997-98; Nazim, Union Council Bandial (unopposed) in 2001; and Opposition Leader, Khushab District Assembly. He remained Member, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab during 2008-13 and functioned as Parliamentary Secretary for Cooperatives. An agriculturist, who has returned to the Punjab Assembly for the second consecutive term in general elections 2013 and is serving as Parliamentary Secretary for Energy w.e.f. 17 February 2017. He also functioned as Chairman, House Committee and as Chairman, Standing Committee on Information and Culture. In last general elections of 2018, Fateh Khaliq Bandial won the seat of MPA from (PP 82 Khushab I).

The Kallus

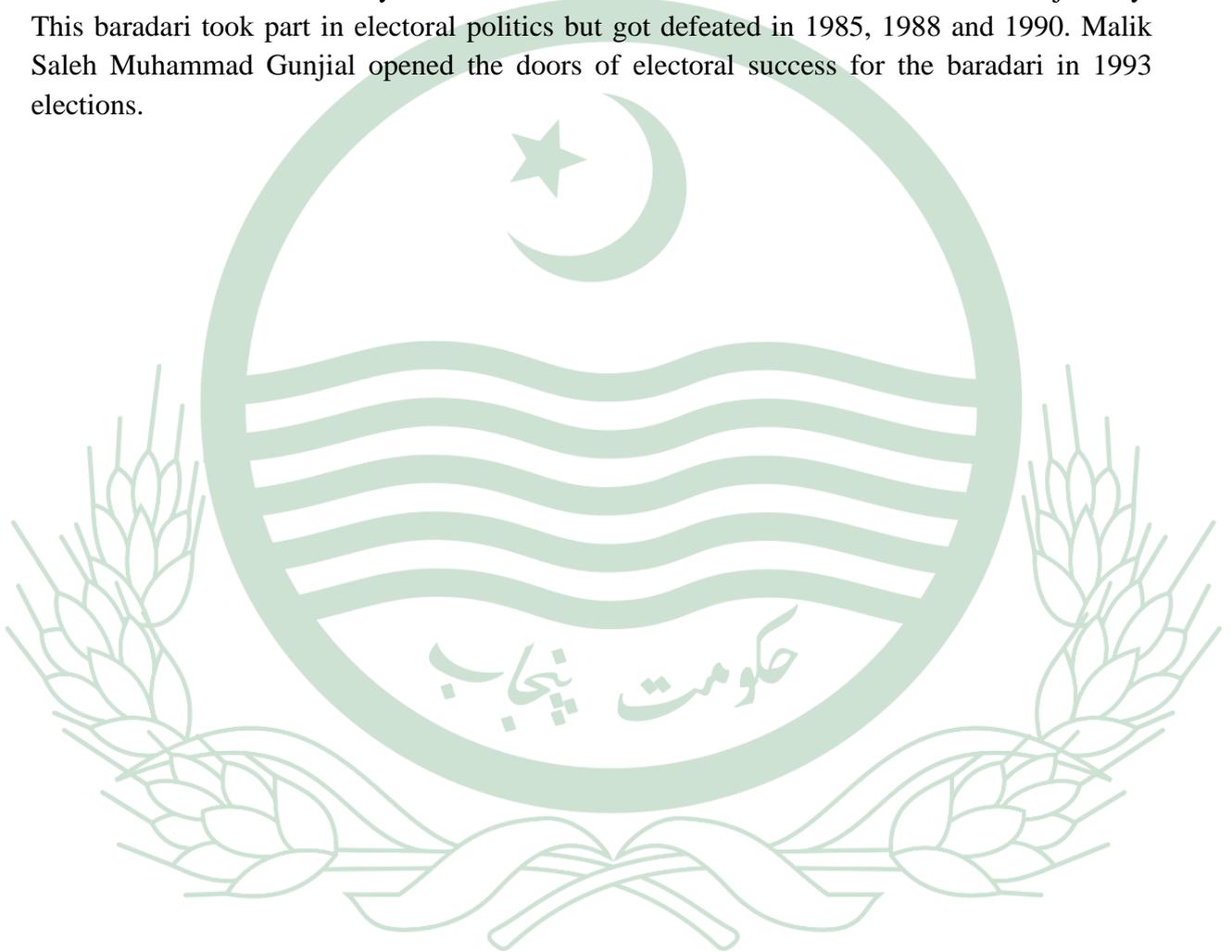
They are in large number in Tehsil Noor Pur Thal. They are agriculturalist, businessmen and few in government services. Kallu family is one of the famous families in Noor Pur Thal for their political achievements.

Malik Muhammad Waris Kallu is the most famous political figure in this clan. He was elected to the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab from Constituency PP-42 (Khushab-IV) in 2002, 2008, 2013 general elections. Again, he was re-elected to the Provincial Assembly of the

Punjab as a candidate of PML-N from Constituency PP-84 (Khushab-III) in 2018 general elections. Following his successful election, PML-N named him for the office of Deputy Speaker of the Punjab Assembly. On 16 August 2018, he received 159 votes and lost the seat to Dost Muhammad Mazari who secured 187 votes.

The Gunjials

Gunjial baradari is also a business class family. Similarly, to Bandials, the Gunjials were neither Darbari, nor lumbardars and not Inamdars in British era. This baradari is wealthy but not because of agricultural land but due to its riches through business in Saudi Arabia. This baradari is also famous for its divine significance. Pir Syed Ali Shah, Pir Syed Anwar Ali Shah, Pir Syed Fakhruddin Gillani and Pri Syed Ghulam-ud-Din Gillani are few saints from the Gunjial city. This baradari took part in electoral politics but got defeated in 1985, 1988 and 1990. Malik Saleh Muhammad Gunjial opened the doors of electoral success for the baradari in 1993 elections.



**CHAPTER-IV
AGRICULTURE,
ARBORICULTURE
AND
LIVESTOCK**

حکومت پنجاب

CHAPTER IV AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK



General Statistics

The chart showing general statistics is attached in the last chapter.

Agricultural Tracts

The mode of cultivation varies with the physical character of the different parts of the district. The district is divided into assessment circles based on these physical features and the resulting modes of cultivation. The main divisions are;

1. The Jhelum valley
2. The sandy Thal uplands west of the Jhelum
3. Mohar tract along the foot of the Salt range and
4. The inside the range

Soils of Jhelum Tract

The portion of Jhelum valley which lies in the Khushab, the people as a rule recognize no differences of soil except such as are based on the existence or otherwise of irrigation, and on the capacity which each kind of soil possesses of retaining water for an or shorter period. In the riverine, land annually inundated by ordinary floods is called kachcha, higher land subject to inundation by high floods is called “bela”, a term generally applied to the islands in the river channel; a thin layer of alluvial soil over river sand is called rappar; a deposit of silt on old land is att, while seu or sailaba is the general term for land subject to inundation from the river. A light sandy soil is called ratuli (i.e, Sandy); a more fertile loam with a less admixture of sand is called from its color ratli (i.e, red) and a still stronger clayey soil is known as dar, or, if it be in a hollow often filled with rain water, dabbar. With sufficient moisture dar is the most productive, but in ordinary seasons ralti gives the best crops. Land impregnated with salts is everywhere known by the name of shor, kallar or kalri. Maira is highly sandy ground on which rain water does not lie; patches of hard barren land off which water flows readily are called rari; both are included in the term thangar, which means high lying land. Bhusri is light sandy loam, while a harder low-lying loam is called rohi. The long narrow depressions are probably old river channels are generally known as vahal; if very narrow they are called nail; a wide hollow is called chura, and a small hollow chol; lowlying ground in which grass grows well is called talla. Rag is the sloping bank of a hollow or depression. Cultivated land is generally called rarhi; if embanked to catch the drainage water off neighboring higher land it is karahi, karhat or pal; if near the village and benefiting from its manure it is nyai; if irrigated from wells or jhalars it is chahi or abi; if irrigated from a canal (nla) it is nahri.

The soils have been classed according to means of irrigation as follows-

1. Chahi, including all land irrigated from wells or jhalars, whether assisted by canals or river floods or not.
2. Nahri, i.e, land ordinarily irrigated by canals.
3. Sailaba i.e, land subject to inundation from the river.
4. Barani i.e, land dependent on the immediate rain-fall only.

Soils of the Thal

In the Thal the peasants make the following distinctions of soil. Lahga or paili is the name given to the patches of hard level soil, which appear here and there between the sandy hillocks, benefit from their scanty drainage and produce fair crops of bajra and moth.

The sides and surfaces of the hillocks themselves are sometimes (especially near the villages) slightly scratched and sown with the seeds of the water melon and this primitive style of cultivation is known as vari. When uncultivated, the sand hills are known as tibba, or collectively as Thal, and the hard patches between are called lak, or when extensive, patti. In this tract no distinction of soil or class has been made for assessment purposes.

Soils of the Mohar

The wide barren plain of hard salt-impregnated soil near the base of the hills known collectively as chhachh, is also called rari. A little cultivation is carried on here by means of the rainfall on the field itself and this is known as bundi or barani, but the most usual form of cultivation is by means of long low embankments so constructed as to guide the drainage of the higher barren soil (rari) on to fields lying at a slightly lower level which then become capable of cultivation and are known as raridar. The stony land at the base of the hills is called gar or garanda, and the cultivated land further out on to which the water of the hill torrents is conducted by a system of embankments is called naladar and corresponds to the hails of the hill circle. Still further out the lands which only benefit from plentiful drainage bursting the banks of the nearer fields are known as chhaldar. Patches of cultivation inside the hills are called chahri. Here for purposes of assessment the soils are classed as;

1. Naldar or lands benefiting from hill torrents.
2. Raridar or lands receiving drainage from barren tracts lying slightly above them.
3. Barani or lands dependent on their own rainfall alone.

Soils of the Salt Range

The soil of the valleys, formed by the gradual disintegration of the limestone and sandstone rocks of which the upper surface of the range is chiefly composed, is exceedingly fertile and its powers are being constantly renewed by fresh deposits brought down by the torrents from the surrounding hills, so that there is little need of manure or fallows. It does not vary much in general character throughout the tract, except that in Jaba and other villages to the north-east which are bounded on the north by a range of sandstone, instead of the usual limestone, the soil is more sandy and less fertile, than in the villages to the west. Its productive powers, however, differ greatly in the several villages and even in the same village, according to the situation of the field places it more or less in the way of intercepting the fertilizing deposits brought down by the hill torrents after rain, or of receiving the drainage from neighboring higher grounds. Where a torrent debouches from the hills on to comparatively level ground, a strong embankment is thrown across it not to hold up the water permanently but to turn it, out of its deep natural channel on to the higher lying cultivable land. Should one embankment not be sufficient, another is made lower down to control the surplus water, and so on, until the whole of the water brought down by the torrent, laden with its limestone mud, is poured over the fields on the slopes of the valley. If the torrent is a large one, the embankments are so arranged as to divide the body of the water into several more manageable streams.

The fields which receive the first flow have strong and high embankments built round their lower edges so as to retain the water until the field is thoroughly saturated, it is then passed on through an opening made in the embankment to the field below, and so on, in turn, until the whole of the water has percolated into the soil.

Thus the slopes of the valleys have been gradually worked into a succession of terraces, one below the other, and in some cases the dams are so strong and so well designed that the natural channel of a large torrent remains perfectly dry and even after heavy rainfall on its catchment area in the hills, the whole stream is turned on to the ridges on either side and passing down gradually from terrace to terrace irrigates a large area of comparatively high land, which would naturally remain dry and almost unculturable. Those fields which get the first flow of water are the most favorably situated, for they are sure of irrigation even after a scanty shower. They are generally to be distinguished by the high and strong embankments needed to retain the water sufficiently long after heavy rainfall, and are known as hail. (This term is also applied to land situated immediately below a village site and benefiting from the drainage of the village which usually brings down some fertilizing manure along with it.)

The fields situated farther from the mouth of the gorge, so as to receive only the surplus water of the torrent after the hail has been irrigated, or which receive only the surface drainage from a small area of higher-lying land, are classified as maira. Their embankments are generally lower and weaker than those of the hail fields, and their soil looser and lighter. Those fields again which are so situated as to get very little drainage at all, and to be dependent almost entirely on the rain, which falls directly on them are known as rakkar or barani and are often more stony than hail or maira. These are the only important distinctions of soil recognized by the people and useful for assessment purposes. All land not irrigated from a well or permanent water course has accordingly been classed as hail, maira or barani. The small area irrigated from wells is classed as chahi and the insignificant area irrigated by small perennial streams is classed as nahri.

Arboriculture

Cattle

There has been a very large increase in stock of all kinds except camels during the last century. Buffaloes which are greatly valued for their milk, have increased in a much faster ratio than the less valuable cows. Prices of all kinds of stock have also risen greatly. An estimate gives the total value of the stock in the district at about Millions of rupees. The owners of stock derive a large income from the sale of surplus animals, and of ghi, hides, wool and hair, of which articles a considerable quantity is annually exported from the district, and the prices of which have risen greatly since last two decades.

Cattle are a precarious property, especially in the Thal, where they are apt to die in great numbers in a year of drought when the grass fails to sprout and fodder is scarce.

Cows and Bullocks

Cows and bullocks have greatly increased in numbers with the increase in cultivation which must have increased the amount of fodder available. There are no very distinct breeds in the district and little care is taken to improve the breed.

There is no great cattle fair in the neighborhood and cattle are generally bought or sold in small numbers at the breeder's village. There is a considerable amount of trade between the agriculturists of the river valleys and the breeders of the Bar the former generally purchasing the surplus cattle of the Bar villages and this trade is facilitated by the general custom of sending

the cattle of the Bar down into the riverine in dry seasons to graze while those of the riverine are driven into the Bar and Thal when the grass has sprouted well after rain. The best animals are not often sold.

Buffaloes

There has been an extraordinary increase in the number of buffaloes partly owing to the increase in cultivation partly no doubt to the increased prosperity of the people. They are driven down to the river belas, where they a nutritious food in the kah grass. The breed of buffaloes usually kept is a very good one females being good milkers and valued for their ghi and males being largely used for working in fields.

Ghi

The cattle owners of the district derive a large income annually from the sale of ghi. The amount of milk given by the half-starved cows of the district is often over estimated. One kilo of cow's milk gives an ounce of butter and one kilo of buffalo's milk two ounces and a third of the weight of butter goes in the process of making it into ghi; so that a cow on the average gives about 7 kilograms of ghi in nine months and a buffalo about 30 kilograms of ghi in eleven months.

Hides

There is also a large export of hides to Europe through Karachi and the prices of hides have greatly risen in recent years due to increase in demand in leather industry.

Camels

Unlike every other kind of livestock, the number of camels has fallen off since regular settlement, owing partly to the development of cultivation, the fodder grown on cultivated lands being more suitable for feeding horned cattle than camels, but chiefly owing to the development of roads and railways which have lessened the demand for camels as beasts of burden. Camels are bred in the Thal. Very few are to be found in the Salt range. Camels of the Thal are inferior in size and endurance to those of the Bar where a very good stamp of camel is bred by the Kaliars a tribe who make this their chief business. The female camels are little used as beasts of burden but are allowed to roam about the jungle with their young; while the male camels are annually in the cold weather employed in the carrying trade sometimes at a great distance from their owner's homes. A camel reaches maturity at about 8 years is fit for work up to 15 years and seldom lives over 20.

A male camel is also called lihak from two to four years old, and a female puraph and a male camel of about thirteen is called armosh. The camel although he can eat most plants and find food for himself in almost any jungle, is particularly fond of the salsolas (khr or lna) and of the leaves of the acacia (kikar or phulah). He is a delicate animal and is subject to many diseases.

Sheep

Sheep have greatly increased in numbers, especially in the Thal, where they are displacing camels and even horned cattle, and it would be difficult to imagine a country better adapted for sheep raising than those wide dry plains, with plenty of ranging ground over them.

The wool fine and of a fairly long staple, the ears, face and legs generally black, and often the wool is partly colored. Dumbas or fat-tailed sheep are found in the Salt range; in some of them

the size of the tail amounts to a deformity. The dumba if crossed with the Thal sheep loses all its characteristics in about the third generation. The male lambs are castrated at 6 months old, and are sold as yearling wethers to dealers who come from all parts of country to buy them. The white wool of the Thal is famous for its fine quality.

Goats

The number of goats also appears to be increasing, they are bred chiefly in the Thal and Salt range where they are "the poor man's cow". There are five different breeds-

1. Bhali, a very large goat, standing 36 inches high, with long hair and long narrow ears, one measured being 13 inches.
2. Hajirian, which are much the same except that the ears are broader and the teats are very small; this sort of goat is the best milker.
3. Boji, a small goat with very small ears.
4. Barbali, which is very rare. This is not an indigenous breed, but from time to time has been brought up from; it is a very small species, not more than 18 to 20 inches high, with small ears and horns, very slight-limbed and black and tan in color.
5. Munja or bulna, a small black and tan colored goat, with short ears and horns. This breed have a most extraordinary coetaneous appendage from each side of the neck, growing out of the jugular channel about the size of one's finger and from 5 to 6 inches long.

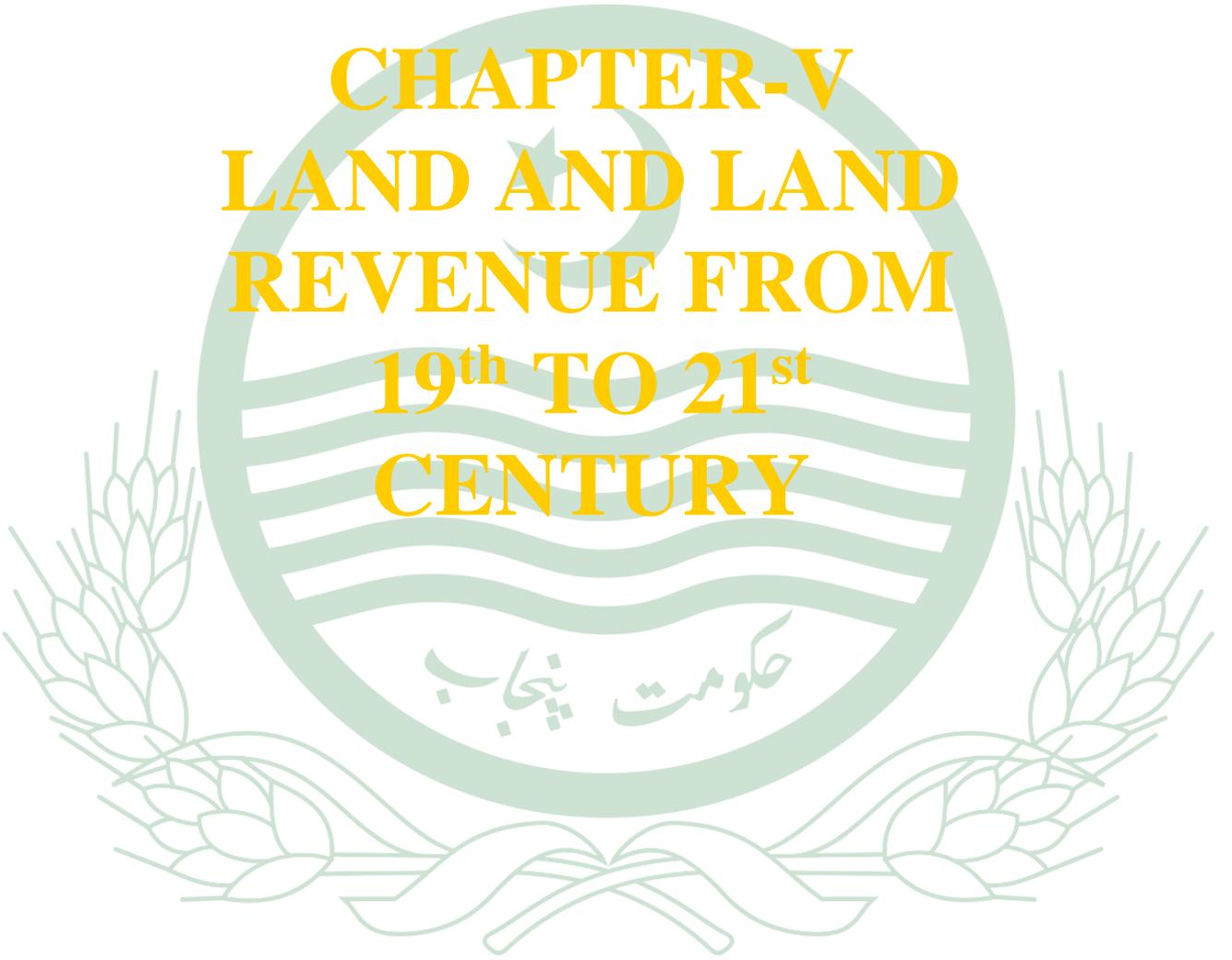
Mule

Mule breeding is not so popular in the district as is horse breeding.

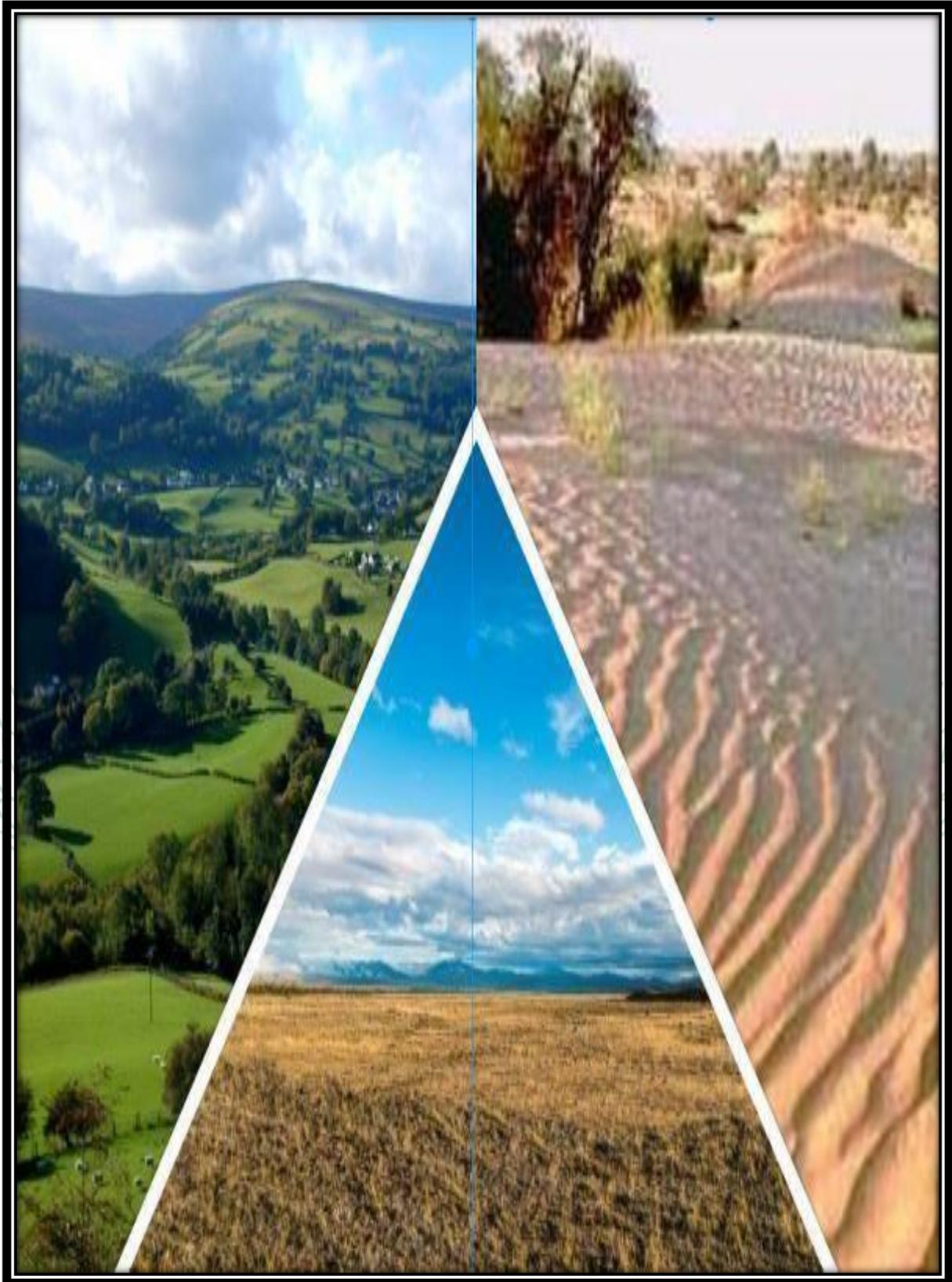
Donkey

Donkeys are rapidly increasing in numbers and are returned as more than double the number of fifty years ago. They are mostly of a very poor stamp, especially in the Salt Range, but are most useful beasts of burden, costing very little to keep. Drovers of them may frequently be met, driven by their Kumhar owners, each carrying from one to two maunds of goods, and often stopping to graze as they go along the roads.

CHAPTER-V
LAND AND LAND
REVENUE FROM
19th TO 21st
CENTURY



LAND AND LAND REVENUE FROM 19th TO 21st CENTURY



Revenue Administration under the Sikhs

Previous to the establishment of the Lahore residency that portion of the Jach-Doab in which the Eastern and half of the former Shahpur district was situated used to be formed out by the Sikh Darbar to different kardars of more or less note. Gulab Singh, subsequently, the Maharaja of Kashmir for some years had held the lease of Bhera. Kharak Singh, afterwards for a short time Maharaja of the Punjab had direct charge of the Sahiwal tehsil, and Diwan Sawan Mal of Multan sometimes took the farm of the Kalowal tehsil. These magnates were succeeded in the years immediately preceding the Sutlej campaign by men of less note, who had smaller tracts of country entrusted to them.

Collection of Rent by Batai

But both they and their predecessors as a rule collected their rents by batai (division of the harvest when reaped and threshed) or by kankut (appraisal of the standing crops) or by under leasing a few villages, here and there, for a certain cash payment to some person possessing a little local importance, who again made his own arrangements for collecting his rents according to one of the above described modes. As the principal lessee held his lease subject to renewal annually, of course any contracts entered into by him were only for a similar period.

The Sikh Darbar Records Uncertain Guides

The result of these arrangements was, that the officers who first attempted to introduce the system by which the collection of the revenue was made in cash had very little reliable data to guide them. It was true that the archives of the Darbar could, furnish them with the gross amount which asked to be received into the Sikh treasury during a certain year for a certain tract of country and so again the accounts rendered annually by the subordinate contractors seemed to show in detail the proportions in which the payments were to be credited to each village, But these accounts purported to show payments on account of revenue and were no clue to the gross rental each village and it appeared from inquiry that the rent of the village was taken either by batai or kankut. The rate by which individuals paid varying in the same village from 50 to 25 cent of the gross out turn.

Disposal of Grain Collection

The grain thus collected was often made over by the sub lessee who had agreed to pay so much for the year's revenue of village to the kardar at something under its market value kardar again often received credit in the Darbar treasury for payment in cash of a certain sum on account of one or more villages by complying with an order to pay certain troops stationed in the neighborhood their arrears of pay for a certain number of months. As these troops had been living on credit the kardar settled with them by giving so much in grain to the banys to whom the troops were indebted for food and so much to the troops in cash. Seeing that the value of grain is continually fluctuating, it was obvious that when payments made in that commodity travelled round so large a circle the figures, which in the Sikh record exhibited revenue of a village in money were not of much assistance, the officer who had eventually to assign the revenue.

First Summary Settlement and its Working

However, when the Residency was first established, no better data than these accounts of the Sikh Darbar were procurable. English officers were deputed all over the country to assess the revenue of each village separately. The Government demand was to be fixed in cash and each village was invited to enter into an engagement for a period of three years. The assessments were to be based on the Sikh returns on which a reduction of 20 per cent was to be allowed. Of course, if particular circumstances seemed to require a larger reduction the English officers had the power to afford it. Mr. Lewis Bowring an officer who produced a very favorable impression on the people of Shahpur and whose name was constantly in their mouths for years after his connection with the district ceased fixed the assessments of the Bhera and Shiwal portions of the district. The Klowal portion was assessed by Mr. Cocks who owing to press of work had to fix his assessments at Lahore.

Second Summary Settlement

This second summary settlement worked tolerably well, but still it was known that the assessment of the Salt villages was somewhat oppressive and from time to time was given in the most glaring cases. This settlement was ostensibly made for two years only, but soon after this term had expired, the mutinies broke out and before the finances of the country had recovered themselves sufficiently to allow measures entailing extraordinary expenditure being undertaken, the Layyah district was broken up which led to further delay and thus it was that steps were taken for some time to place the assessment and the rights of property on a sound basis. It must not, however, be omitted from mention that Mr. Parsons in 1860 revised the Government demand in the Noorpur taluka. The result was a slight reduction, but a more important change was made in allowing the proprietary body in each village to engage separately for their own revenue instead of the plan which had been in force up to that time by which the Maliks had alone been responsible for the payments.

Regular Settlement of 1854-1866 and its Result

In 1854 regular settlement operations were commenced in the former Shahpur district as then constituted under Mr. Richard Temple who was succeeded by Mr. Gore Ouseley, by 1860. Mr. Ouseley had completed the assessment of the Bhera, Kalowal, and Sahiwal tehsils.

He was succeeded by Captain Sir W.G Davies who assessed the tracts received from Layyah and Jhelum completed the whole settlement in 1866.

Results of Regular Settlement

The general fiscal results of the revision of the trans-Jhelum tract made by Captain Davies in 1865. Deduction was nominal except in the Hill circle whereas before explained the summary settlement jams pressed very heavily in places. The general character of the assessment in the Soon Valley was decidedly oppressive; on the other hand the assessment in the Thal and Danda circles was a good deal raised. At first sight, it would appear that there had been a considerable reduction in the tax of the Thal, but in reality the tax was raised over thirty lakhs containing an area of 220,000 acres had been marked off.

Revision of Settlement 1887-1894

The revision of the first regular settlement of the former Shahpur district began in 1887 and completed in 1894. The operations were conducted by Mr. J Wilson the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The instructions, briefly stated, made the estimated value of half the net produce of each the maximum for the Government demand, taking as a guide the rents paid in money or in kind on an average-at-will, care was taken not to tax unfairly the capital invested in improvements, and full allowance was made for all circumstances directly or indirectly on the profits and rents of the landowners in order to break the suddenness of the enhancement in many villages. Portion of the increase was deferred for a few years, so that initial enhancement falls short of the final demand as at settlement.

Assignments of Revenue

The principal assignments were as follows;

1. Malik Fateh Sher Khan Tiwana Khn Bahadur held a perpetual jagir in two villages, the value of which was Rs 4,753. He also held a life jagir of the value of Rs 3,610 for mutiny services.
2. His brothers and nephews held perpetual jagirs as follows Malik Ahmad Khan Rs 1,699 Malik Alam Sher Khan Rs 2,081 and the son of Malik Sher Bahadur Khan Rs 1,286. Malik Dost Mahammad Khan's son of Khan Bahadur Malik Sher Muhammad Khan the head of the other branch of the Tiwna clan held a perpetual jgir of the present value of Rs 7,411 and a life jagir in consideration of his father's mutiny services of the value of Rs 724,4.
3. The Baloch family of Sahiwal held a perpetual jagir in five villages of the present value of Rs 3,372.
4. Sardar Hari Singh and Gin Singh held a perpetual jagir in Naushahra of the value of Rs 4,458.
5. The Mahant of the monastery of Koh Kirana held a number of small mafias in 14 villages of the aggregate value of Rs 1,377 to be held so long as the religious services were performed.

Present System of Revenue Collection

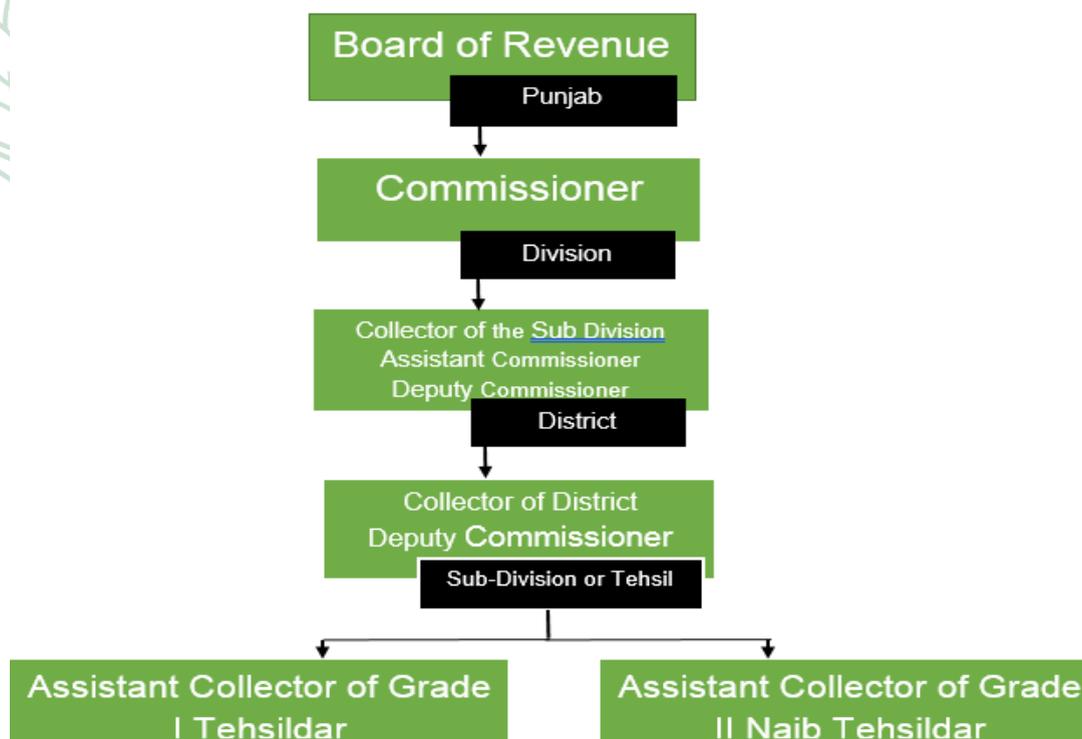
Presently there exists no land revenue in strict sense. However, there are various other heads from which the Provincial Government earns revenue while utilizing the paraphernalia of the District Administration. Following are the major heads of revenue:

1. Agricultural Income Tax
2. Water Rate (Aabiana)
3. Stamp Duty
4. Mutation Fee

The Khushab District has achieved all its targets set by Board of Revenue in 2020. As recognition of this success, Board of Revenue gave the appreciation certificate to Additional Deputy Commissioner Revenue, the sacn of certificate is attached in the last chapter.

Present system of Revenue Administration

The structural and functional hierarchy of the revenue and land management system in Punjab still owes its allegiance to the British era. The Board of Revenue (BOR) at provincial level is mandated with all matters connected with administration of the land, collection of land revenue, preparation of land records and other matters. The BOR is also the highest court of appeal and revision in revenue cases within the Province and was originally constituted under the provisions of West Pakistan Board of Revenue Act, 1957. The BOR is the controlling authority in all matters connected with the administration of land, land taxation, land revenue, preparation, updating and maintenance of records. It is the highest Revenue Court and custodian of the rights in land of all the right-holders. It exercises general supervision and control over the Revenue Officers and Revenue Courts in the province and enjoys the power. As far as the revenue administration levels are concerned, following are the classes of Revenue Officers as envisaged under section 7 of Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1967.



The revenue administration of each district is placed under the Deputy Commissioner (who acts as a District Collector). As a current practice, the Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) acts as

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

District Collector. The Sub-division/ Tehsil is placed under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner and each tehsil is further divided into Qanongoi circles which are further divided into Patwar Circles based on several Mauzas/ Villages/ Revenue Estates. Earlier, maintenance of the Revenue Record of each Patwar Circle was the responsibility of the Patwari, but now the majority of data of the patwar circles has been computerized and being maintained by the Land Records Management Information System (LRMIS) / Arazi Record Centers (ARCs) and is under the supervision of the ADLRs (Assistant Director Land Records). However, the field work is still largely carried out by the Patwaris/ Qanoongos/ Tehsildars.



CHAPTER-VI
SONS OF THE
SOIL

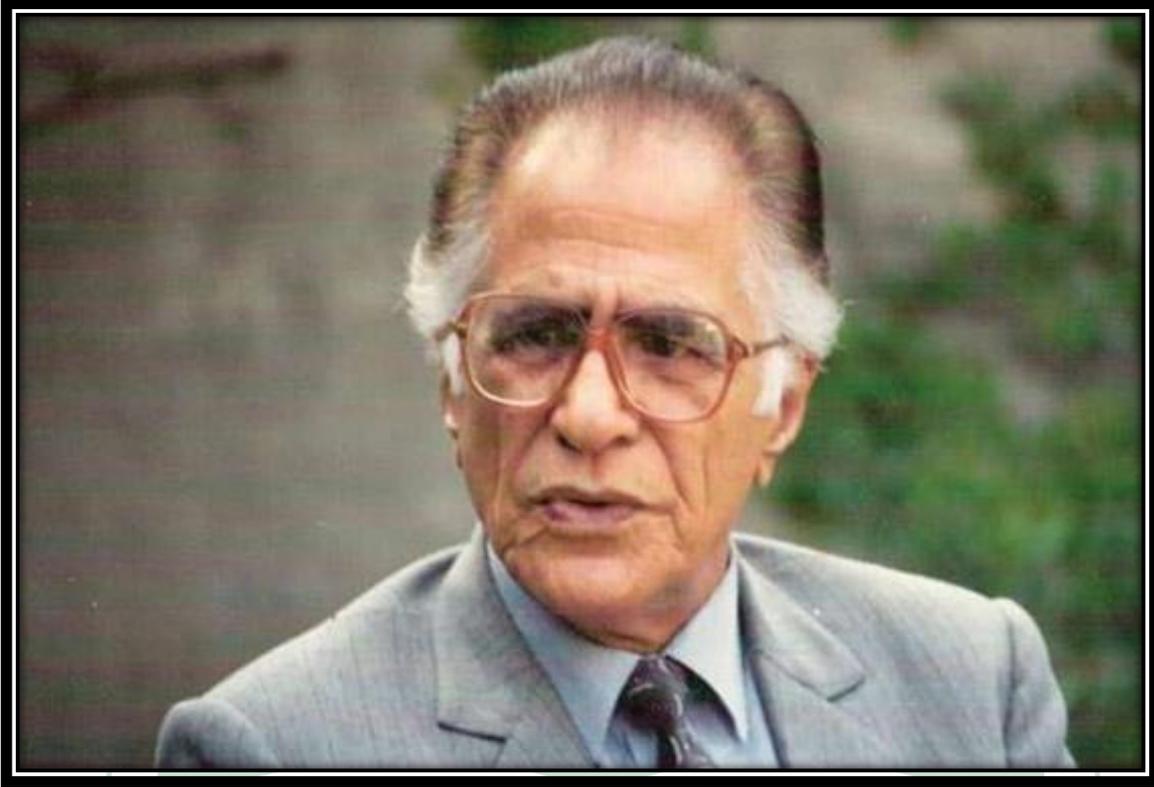


CHAPTER VI SONS OF THE SOIL



District Khushab has proved to be a birthplace of many intellectuals. There is a long list of them. Some most important of them are discussed below.

Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi



Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi was born in a small village named Anga in District Khushaab. He belonged to 'Awan' family. His real name was 'Ahmad Shah Awan'. He is a well-known figure of urdu literature. He has written diverse and extensively in urdu. Qasmi got famous with the publication of his famous short stories (Afsaanay in urdu) named 'Kapaas k Phool'. He is also a journalist. Qasmi was a poet, a literary critic and dramatist.

Major Titles and Awards

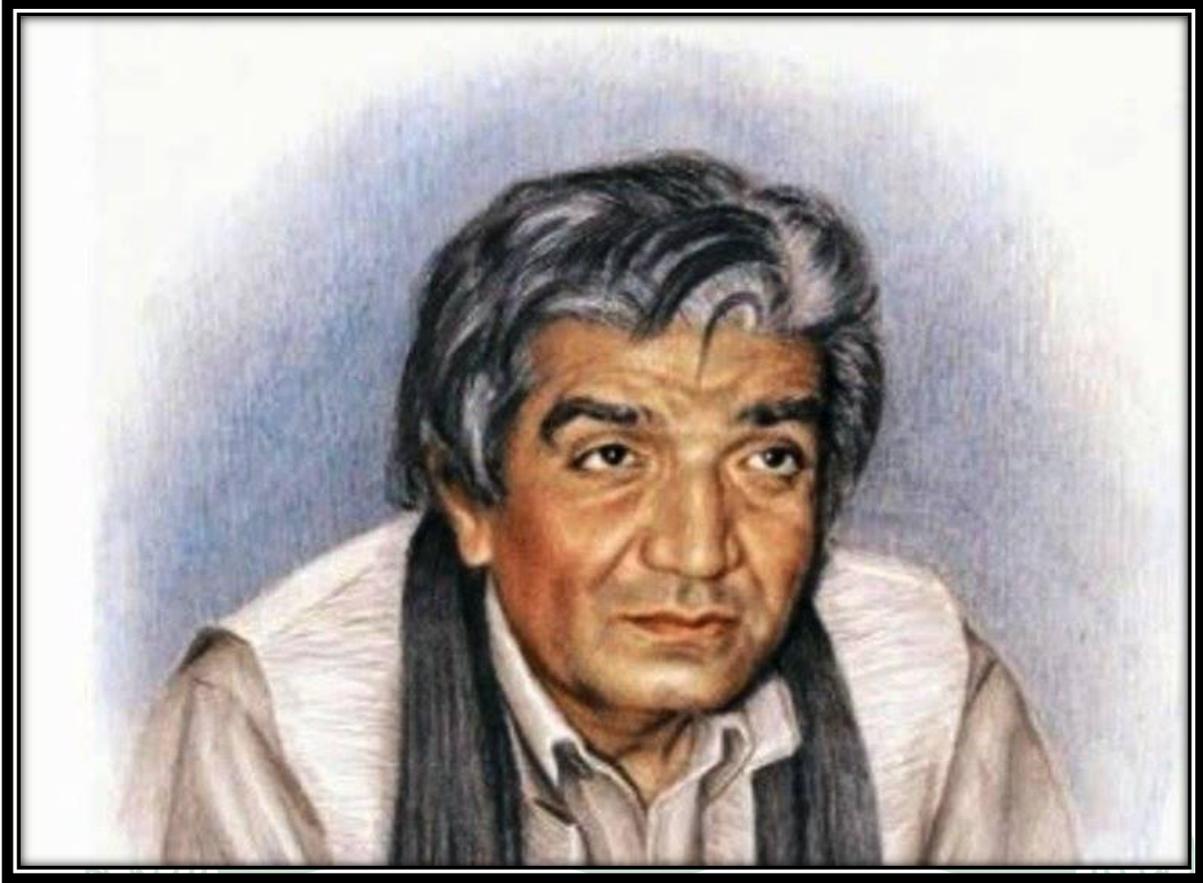
Mr. Qasmi got reputed through the society of urdu adab(literature). In this way, he made people of Khushab proud of him by his literary services. Following are some of the prizes awarded to this literarily rich son of Khushab.

1. He was awarded 'Pride Of Performance' by President of Pakistan in 1968.
2. Sitara E Imtiaz (Star of Excellence) in 1980.
3. Islamabad 7th avenue named after Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi

Major works

1. Sannata
2. Aas Paas
3. Kapaas Ka Phool
4. Dasht E Wafa
5. Kisht E Wafa
6. Jalal O Jamaal.

Wasif Ali Wasif



Wasif Ali Wasif was born in District Khushab in 1929. He received his high school education from there. Wasif Ali Wasif is well renowned as 'Hazrat Wasif' among people. He was a sage of his age. His sayings are most quoted in Urdu than any other contemporary person. He was impressed of mysticisms and later in his life he dedicated in writings for the spiritual and worldly well-being of man. He wrote short essays on almost every important topic concerning human life.

A. Major Works

1. The Beaming Soul (English Version of Kiran Kiran Sooraj) 2008
2. Dil Darya Samundar (Essays) 1987
3. Qatra Qatra Qulzum (Essays) 1989
4. Ocean in Drop (English version Of Qatra Qatra Qulzam) 1989
5. Harf Harf Haqeeqat (Essays) 1994
6. Bharay Bharolay (Punjabi Poetry) 1994
7. Shab Raaz (Urdu Poetry) 1994

Sohail Warraich



'Kia yeh khula tazaad nahi' is one the most quoted ironical phrase in urdu journalism. Mr. Sohail used it for the first time and so extensively that now it has become a layman talk. Sohail Warraich was born in Jauharabad, District Khushab. He provided journalism a totally different and unique style. Khushab has been since history proud of its intellectual sons. Sohail Warraich is among one them.

Major Services

1. Ghadar Kaun (Book)
2. Qatil kaun (Book)
3. Aik Din Geo k Sath (Tv Programe)
4. Meray Mutabiq (Tv Programe)

His famous Style

Sohail Warraich has really a unique style in his articles and in TV programes. His opinion is to the point, succinct, and witty. Many of the young and emerging Journalists want to join his team to excel in Journalism. He has the status of mentor in Journalism, so he conducts consultation and lecturing to new comers.

Feroz Khan Noon



Feroz Khan Noon 7th Prime Minister of Pakistan was born in 'Hamoka' in district Khushab. He is also one of the most important sons of the fertile soil of Khushab. He was commonly known as 'Feroz Khan'. He became Prime Minister of Pakistan on 16 December 1957 and remained premier till 08 October 1958. Trained as a barrister in England, Khan served as High Commissioner of India to the United Kingdom before serving as a military adviser, over issues pertaining to the British Indian Army, to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's war ministry from the India Office. Khan was one of the Founding Fathers of Pakistan who helped to negotiate and establish the Federation of Pakistan as a nation-state on 14 August 1947, resulting from the successful constitutional movement led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Political Career

Feroz Khan served on following important designations.

Permanent Representative of India to United Nations

1. Governor of East Pakistan
2. Chief Minister of Punjab
3. Prime Minister of Pakistan

Major Diplomatic Achievement

Negotiations of Gwadar and its addition to the federation of Pakistan is one of the major landmark achievements of this son of Khushab. He brokered the negotiations and owing to his large wit and experience of diplomatic career, he made Gwadar a part of Pakistan.

Books

He authored five books on the history of India and on issues pertaining to law and politics in Pakistan.

1. Wisdom From Fools (1940), short stories for children.
2. Scented Dust (1941), Novel.
3. India (1941)
4. Kashmir (1957)
5. From Memory (1966)



Khushwant Singh

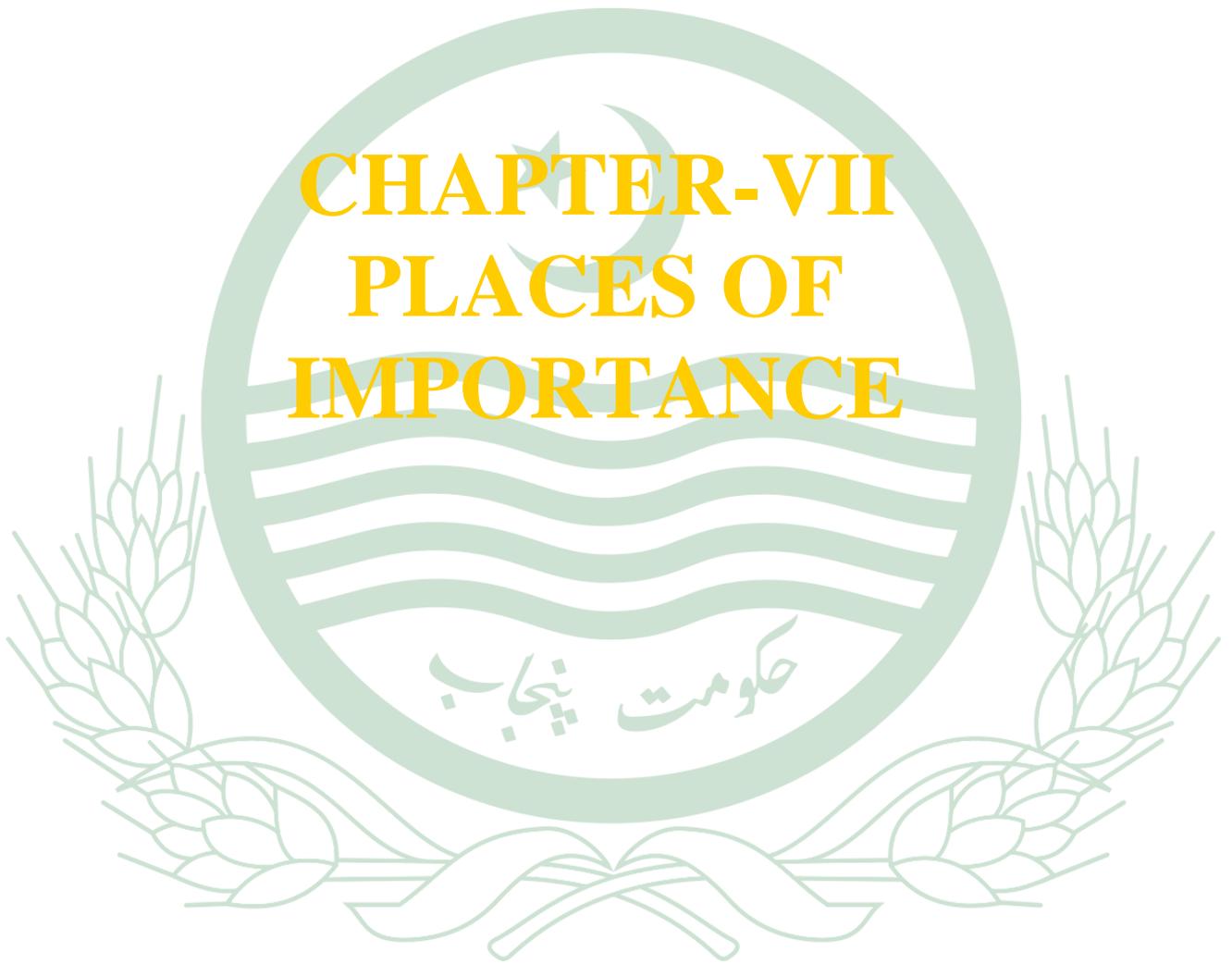


Khushwant Singh Born at 'Hadali' a town in District Khushab on 2 February 1915. His major cause of reputation is his well-written book 'Train to Pakistan'-which made him famous overnight-and it is one of the extensively read literatures on partition. Khushwant Singh was a renowned author, politician, lawyer , diplomat and journalist. He was graduated from Government College Lahore and later completed his bachelor's in law from University of London.

Major Works

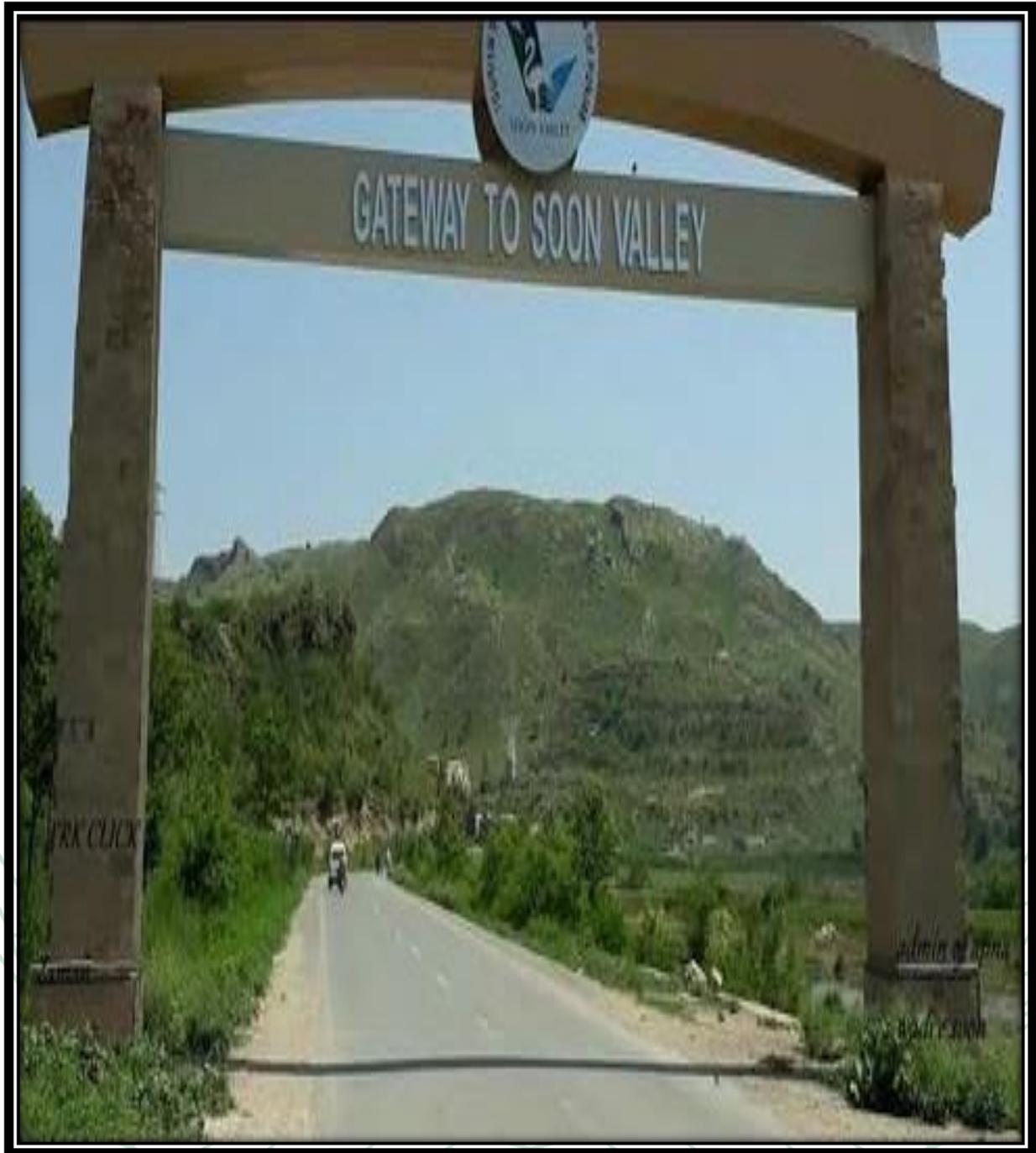
1. The Voice of God and Other Stories, (Short Story) 1957
2. I Shall Not Hear the Nightingale, (Novel) 1959
3. The Sikhs Today, 1959
4. The Fall of the Kingdom of the Punjab, 1962
5. A History of the Sikhs, 1963
6. Ranjit Singh The Maharaja of the Punjab, 1963
7. Ghadar 1915 India's first armed revolution, 1966
8. A History of the Sikhs, 1966 (2nd Edition)
9. A Bride for the Sahib and Other Stories

**CHAPTER-VII
PLACES OF
IMPORTANCE**



CHAPTER VII PLACES OF IMPORTANCE





District Khushab has immense tourist potential. It also has many archaeological sites of utmost historical importance. Some of the places of importance of District Khushab are discussed below.

Sakesar



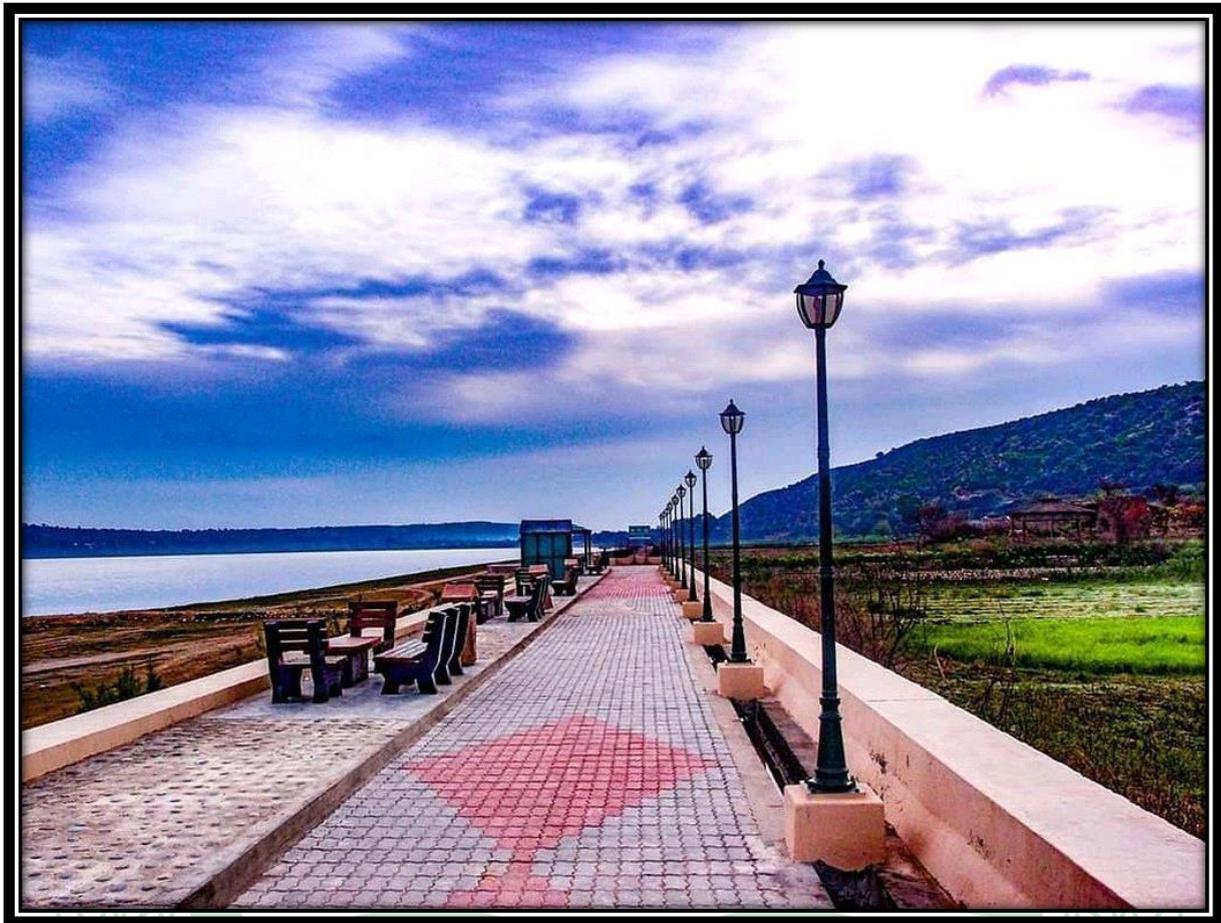
Sakesar is the highest mountain in the Salt Range in Pakistan. Its height is 1,523m. It lies on the outer fringes of the Soan Valley in Khushab. It is a good picnic spot and moderately tough walking point. Thousands of visitors every day visit this worth seeing sight in Khushab. It has proven to be one of the most important tourist destinations in Khushab. People throughout Pakistan and foreign travelers also visit it. Khushab Administration is continuously working for the upbringing and the improvement of this important site, by continuously monitoring and investing in the zone. A special tourist guide and some of the guest houses are built for this process.

Ucchali Lake

It is also one the most important tourist destinations in Khushab. It lies in soon valley. In the season of spring its scenic beauty reaches its climax. District administration pays special focus to it. It is a saltwater lake. It lies in Southern salt range. The point has immense scenic beauty. People visit it every time but on some special events like Eid, National day etc., the place gets almost full attendance.

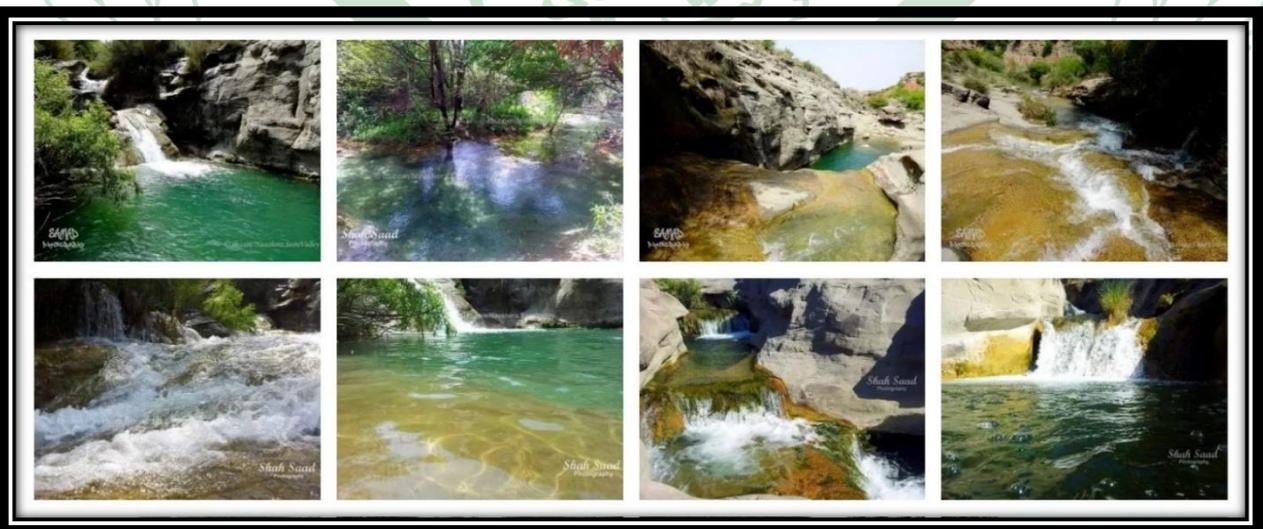
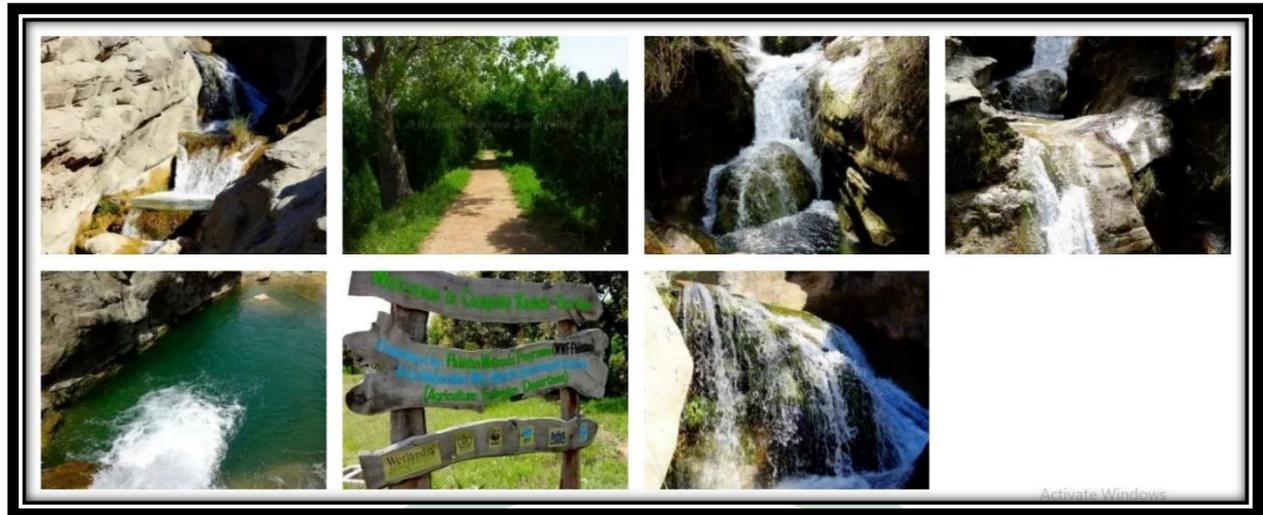


Khabiki Lake



Khabikki Lake is a lake in the southern salt range area of Khushab. This lake is formed due to the absence of drainage in the range. It is part of Uchhali Wetlands Complex and has been designated Ramsar Site. The lake is one kilometer wide and two kilometers long. A hill gently ascends on the right side of the lake. Lake Khabikki is also the name of a proximate village. Boats are available. There are two places to stay. A complete recreational resort has been established by District Administration with all necessary facilities and quick access to the resort from the main road.

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB



Sodhi Village and Mysterious Fort

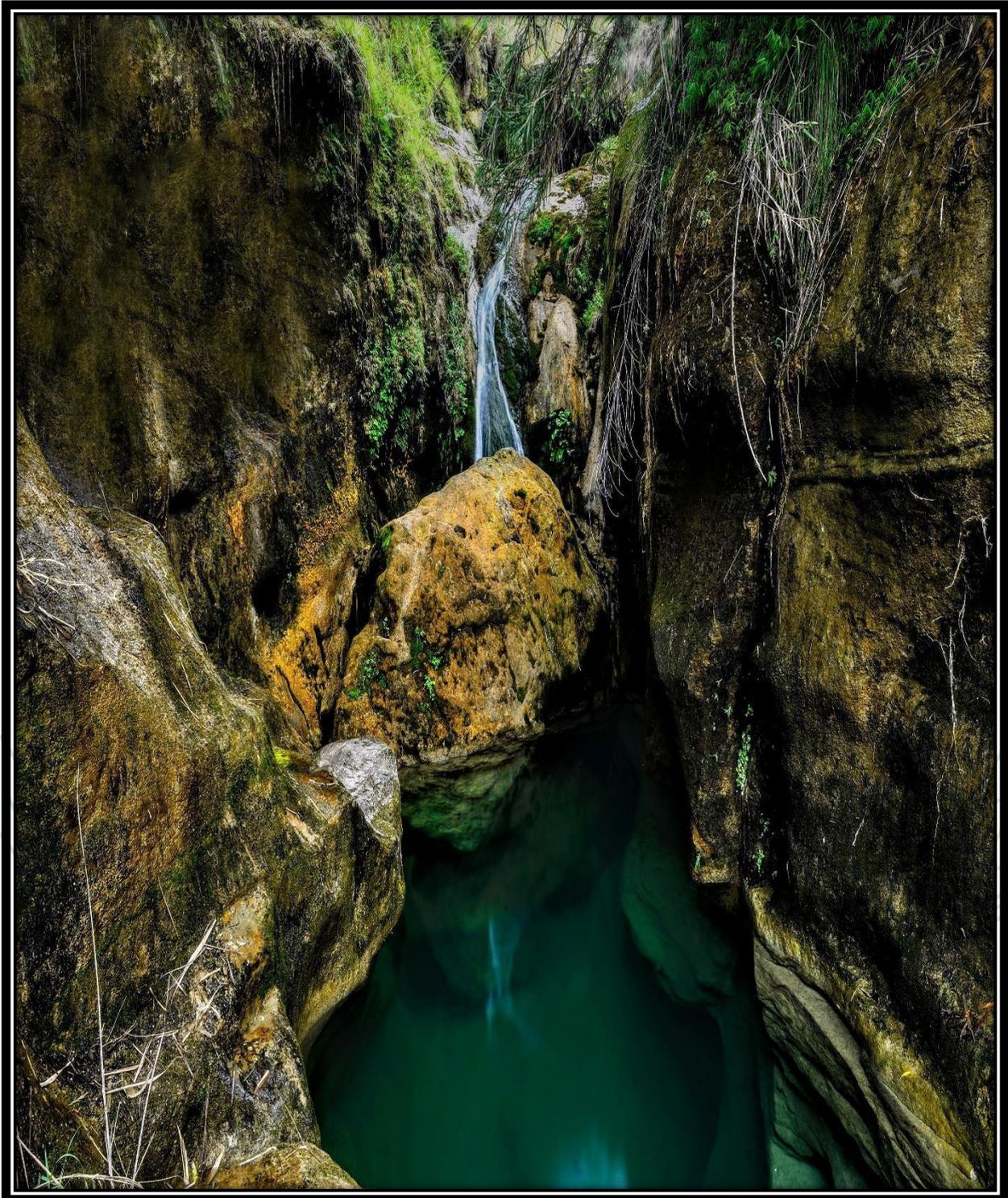


Sodhi Bala is a village of District Khushab. It is situated on the link road (Khatwani to Surakki Jhalar road) 4 km from Khatwani a prominent stop on Khushab to Naushehra road. It is about 47 kilometres (29 mi) distance from district headquarters Jauahrabad and 90 kilometres from divisional headquarters Sargodha. The village has archaeological significance, as some of the remains are found of a mysterious fort over here. The archaeologists have deeply shown their interest to explore the myth of this ancient site.

People visit the place with deep interest. It fascinates and takes its viewers back to some historical nostalgia. District administration look up this historically important village with keen interest. The residents of this village are guided to cooperate and collaborate with tourist and avoid them from any kind of inconvenience.

حکومت پنجاب

Kanhatti Gardens



In Khushab, it is home to stunningly beautiful waterfalls. This is one of the most important tourist destinations in Khushab. It has recently, owing to continuous efforts of administration and local authorities, emerged as one of the brightest spots in tourism.

These lakes are the beautiful and a proof for the enrichment of tourism potential of the district Khushab. A huge chunk of visitors can be seen throughout the year at the sight, precautionary and guiding measures are sited and consulted at the place by concerned authorities.

Akrand Fort



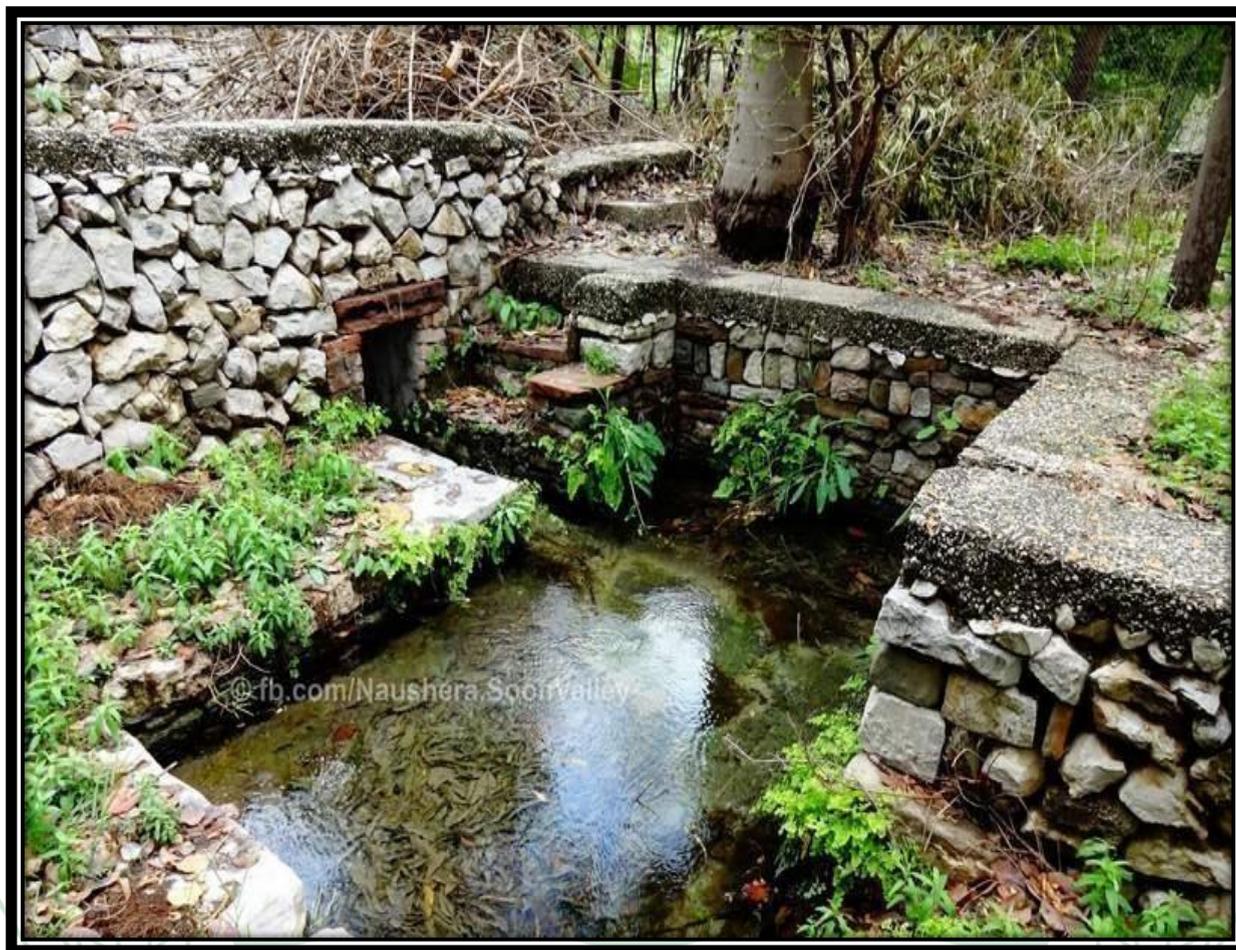
Akrand fort in Soon Valley was built by the men of Raja Tataar Khan in order to defend the areas of Soon and Pakhar. The fort is covered with thick and dense forest. Only one way leads to the fort which is along the way to the fort had stables for horses, residential houses and weapon stores which have now turned into ruins. There is also a grave on the way to the fort which is supposed to be of Raja Tataar. The fort is thought to be of immense historical as well as architectural value for the archaeologists, not to mention the marvelous scenery it holds within itself.

Jahlar Lake



One can experience the peace and natural beauty on visiting Jahlar lake, and it creates a feeling of deep calm. It is one of the least visited lakes of the valley mainly because of its location. The lake is situated near the village Jahlar. Its area under water is approximately 148 acres. In winter, birds from distant places migrate to this lake and in summer they make their return to the native countries. The water is strongly acidic, and one can wash clothes with its water without any soap. This lake does not contain any facilities like boating or fishing unlike Uchali lake or Khabeki lake. There are two routes to this lake; one is from Kathwayi to Jahlar (if you are coming from Sargodha side) and the other is from Naushera to Surakki and then from there to Jahlar.

Nurshingh Phowaar



Nurshingh Phowar (Often mispronounced as nursing phowar) is the name of a place in Soon Valley where one can find beautiful temples and lovely water springs. The temples still retain their original shape although rapidly deteriorating. Nurshingh Phowaar (Often mispronounced as nursing phowar) is the name of a place in Soon Valley where one can find beautiful temples and lovely water springs. The temples still retain their original shape although rapidly deteriorating. Regarding its history, there was a Hindu Nurshingh Daas who came to this place to pray. The drops of the water spring falls on an adjoining mountain and that is why how this place got the name of 'nurshingh phowar'. In the past, in the month of beesakh, a besaakhi mela used to be celebrated at this place where Yaatrees (pilgrims) came from distant towns and villages. There is a beautiful waterfall, greenery at its best, mind blowing water springs and amazing archaeological as well as historical temples at this place. These days, this temple is under the department of Oqaaf. It is a pity and we repeat, it is a pity and sheer callousness of our government that this temple has been turning into ruins since the last so many years. No care has been given to this place, no funds are allocated, and we people are going to lose this precious historical site located in our own valley. Need of the hour is to develop and protect this place.

Tulhaath Fort



Tulhaath fort is a place located near Her Do Sodhi Baala on Kathwayi-Jahlar road. A rocky track leads to this fort. One must travel by foot for about 1 and a half kilometers. According to Baba Sarwar Awan, this was a palace and there were canals for water in it. It looked more like a fort to us just like the tulaajha fort and akrand fort. The reason is because it has not only a defensive wall, but it is also built on a high mountain or cliff. The stones used in the construction of this palace are of rectangular shape, lengthy and extremely heavy. There is a water spring flowing nearby and its name is 'gabh'. A defensive wall built to protect the palace is still present along with the rock used as the gate.

Sher Shah Suri Mosque



This masjid is one of the oldest mosque in the district khushab. It is said by local traditions that it was built by Sher Shah Suri. It has the capacity to accommodate a large number of worshippers to offer their prayers.

Outdoor Camping



1. Dargah Baba Kamal
2. Chitta Village
3. Daep Sharif Water Springs
4. Kanhati Garden (Established Camping Site)
5. Khabeki Lake (Established Camping Site)

Wildlife and Bird Watching



1. Uchali Lake
2. Khabeki Lake
3. Urial Sighting Points
4. Rakh Khabeki
5. Rakh Khariot (Daddar)
6. Angah Forests

حکومت پنجاب

Hiking and Trekking



1. Treks From Uchali Lake
2. Chitta Village To Darbar Baba Kamal(3km)
3. Darbar Baba Kamal To Phulwari Rest House (3.5km)
4. Darbar Baba Kamal To Dhokewataman(4km)
5. Darbar Baba Kamalto Korang Forests (5km)
6. Dargah Daep Sharif To Water Spring (1km)
7. Daep Sharif Water Spring To Jahlar Road (1km)
8. Treks From Khabeki Lake
9. Kanhati Road To Daddar Village (3km)
10. Khabeki Ring Road To Fort Akrand(2.5km)
11. Dhok Pilli To Khabeki Forests (4km)
12. Kanhati Spring To Kanhati Garden (1.5km)
13. Kanhati Garden To Kanhati Village Waterfall(1.5km)

Strategic Sites

PAF Base Sakesar

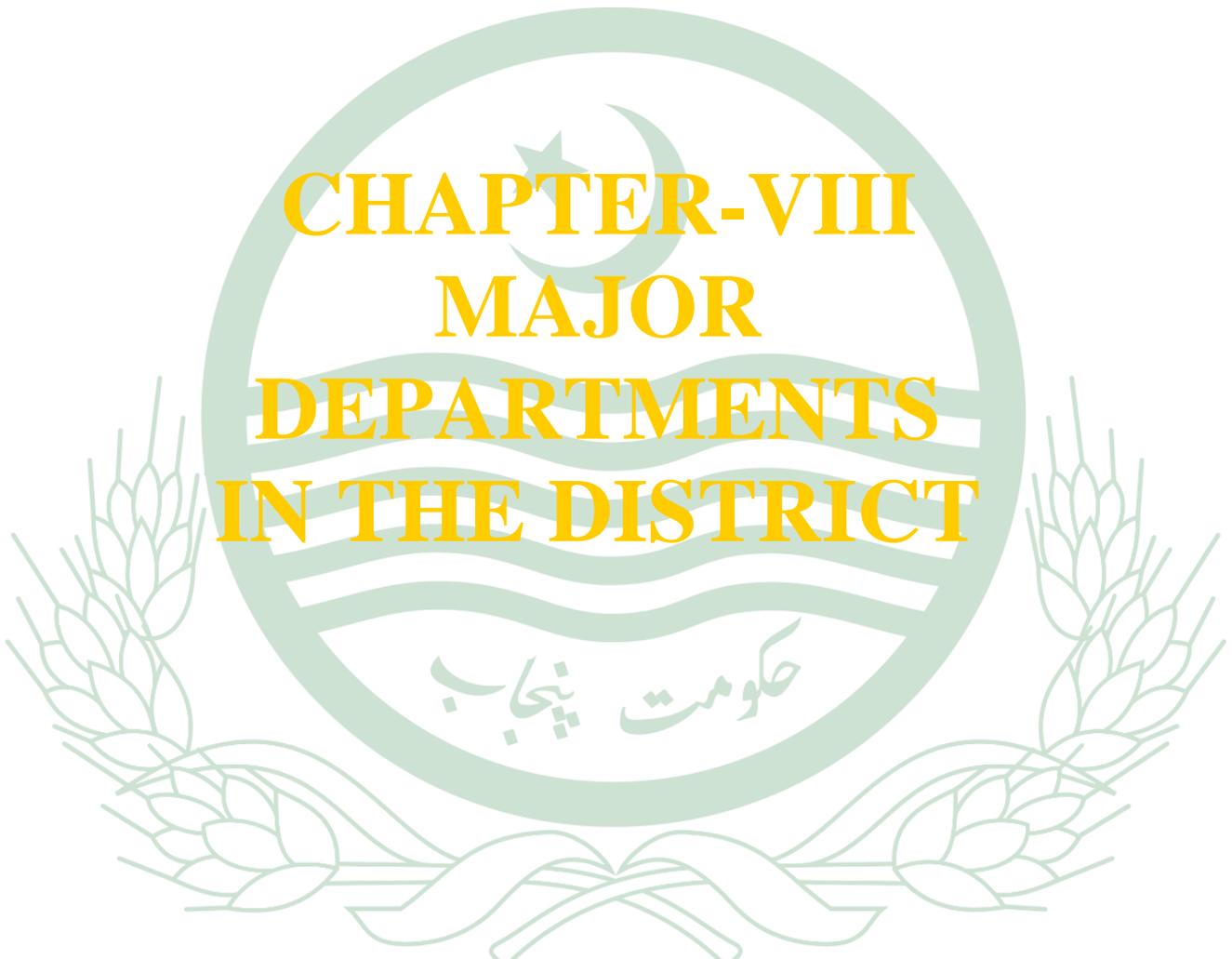


On the outer fringes of the Punjab's Soon valley lies a 4,992 ft peak called Sakesar which used to be the summer headquarters for the deputy commissioners of three districts – Campbell pur (now Attock), Mianwali and Sargodha. In view of Sakesar's ideal location and height, the PAF selected it in the late-50s as the site for a high-powered radar which would provide air defense cover for the northeastern part of the western wing. In 1960, a radar installation was commissioned at Sakesar for its role as a master GCI station. In 1961, it was formally opened as a PAF station.

Khushab Atomic Complex



The Khushab Complex is the main source of Pakistan's weapons-grade plutonium for its nuclear weapons program. Because Pakistan is an NPT-outlier, the complex is not under IAEA Safeguards. Khushab-1 is a 40-50MW plutonium production reactor, moderated by heavy water and utilizing natural uranium fuel. Construction of Khushab-1 reportedly with Chinese assistance began in 1987, and the reactor commenced operations in 1998. Pakistan officially announced operations at Khushab-1 prior to its nuclear weapons tests. Khushab-2 and -3 are estimated to be 50MW plutonium production reactors also moderated by heavy water. Construction on Khushab-4 is currently ongoing.



**CHAPTER-VIII
MAJOR
DEPARTMENTS
IN THE DISTRICT**

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

MAJOR DEPARTMENTS IN THE DISTRICT

Federal

Government of Pakistan
Supreme Court of Pakistan
Election Commission of Pakistan
National Database and Registration Authority Pakistan (NADRA)
Pakistan Army
Pakistan International Airlines
Pakistan Steel
Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission
State Bank of Pakistan
National Bank of Pakistan
State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan
Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority (PCAA)
Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)
Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology
Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (FBISE)
National Telecommunication Corporation (NTC)

Provincial

Agriculture
Auqaf & Religious Affairs
Bait-ul-Maal
Excise & Taxation
Finance
Food
Forestry, Wildlife & Fisheries
Health
Higher Education
Housing & Urban Development
Industries, Commerce & Investment
Information, Culture & Youth Affairs
Irrigation
Labor & Human Resource
Literacy & Non-Formal Basic Education
Livestock & Dairy Development
Local Government & Community Development
Mines & Minerals
Planning & Development
Police
Population Welfare
Transport Department
Public Prosecution
Revenue
Special Education
Social Welfare
Punjab School Education Department
Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority
Zakat & Ushr

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

Land Revenue

Land Revenue is one of the largest department of the district. Having the legacy of centuries, the department has a large number of employees. The chain of command starts from the Deputy Commissioner and Additional Deputy Commissioner Revenue and end at the Patwari level. There were many complaints of corruption, so a strategy of digitalization is adopted to eliminate the corruption. Computerization of land record and other initiatives are a part of this strategy. A highly sophisticated and digital Land Record Management and Information System (LRMIS) is introduced in the last decade. This system maintains all the data and record of land in computers and reduces the chances of corruption to many folds.

Initiatives of BOR are blew:

- I. Dehi Markaz Maal
- II. Revenue Court Management System
- III. Digital Girdawari
- IV. Digitized roznacha waqati and inclusion of all roznamchas in it.
- V. One window registration and mutations, E-Khidmat Centres.
- VI. Recruitment of patwaris
- VII. Promotion of patwaris to kanungos
- VIII. Promotion of kanungos to Naib Tehsildars
- IX. Compilation of district Gazetteers
- X. Revenue Awami Khidmat Services at Distt. /Tehsil Levels
- XI. IT-based state land management
- XII. Anti-encroachment campaign with real time data sharing on portal
- XIII. Utilization of retrieved state land as per approved policies
- XIV. Recovery of AIT, Abiana, Other taxes and levies
- XV. E-Stamping, Issuance of smart cards to stamp vendor
- XVI. E-Stamping with bar and QR coded plain paper
- XVII. E-Filling (EFOAS) started at BOR,
- XVIII. Completion of ongoing consolidation operation
- XIX. Implementation of policies issued by Colonies Deptt. BOR
- XX. Conversion of brick kilns to zigzag methodology and use of PDMA app for monitoring
- XXI. Preparation of manual Jambadnis and Computerization of Remaining Maunal Mouzas
- XXII. Reconstruction of missing Mussavis
- XXIII. Checking / Reconstruction of missing boundary marks.

Punjab Land Record Authority- Introduction

Government of the Punjab started computerization of Land Records with overall objectives to

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

improve service delivery and to enhance the perceived level of tenure security. A Punjab Land Records Authority has been set up under the administrative control of the Board of Revenue, Government of the Punjab.

PLRA - Vision

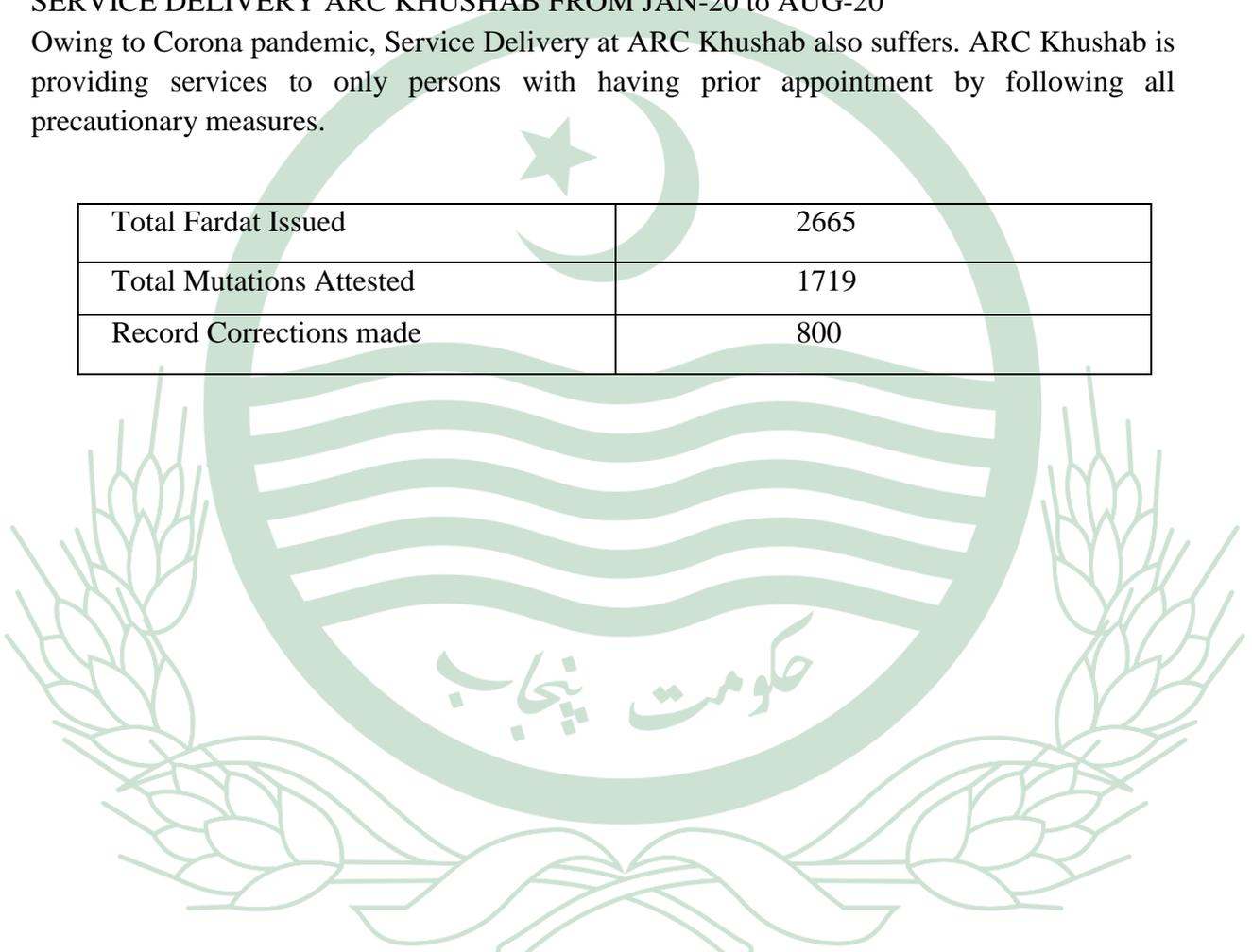
Modernization-Transparency-Facilitation

The Authority vision is to establish efficient, accountable, equitable and secure Land Records Management & Information Systems. Computerization of Land Records in the Punjab with a vision to have a secure, accountable, equitable and efficient land records system which almost has eradicated the patwar culture.

SERVICE DELIVERY ARC KHUSHAB FROM JAN-20 to AUG-20

Owing to Corona pandemic, Service Delivery at ARC Khushab also suffers. ARC Khushab is providing services to only persons with having prior appointment by following all precautionary measures.

Total Fardat Issued	2665
Total Mutations Attested	1719
Record Corrections made	800



Police

Introduction

In early 18th Century, British introduced organized policing in subcontinent for the first time under state control. This police system relieved *Zamindars* of their responsibility to apprehend troublemakers of public peace, habitual criminals and other policing duties, assigned to them in Mughal era. The British appointed *Daroghas* and Magistrates but the police system was not uniform in Colonial British Indian Empire as each province had its own policing system. However, Sir Charles Napier laid foundation of modern policing in subcontinent, which is prevalent till to date with some minor changes. He developed police on the patterns of Irish Constabulary in Sindh and build up a separate and self-contained Police Organization. Taking a cue from Sindh Police, the Government of India appointed a Commission in 1860 to enquire into whole question of policing in British India. The Police Commission of 1860 made recommendations for basic structure of police in each district under the command of District Superintendent. These recommendations also paved way for passing of Police Act 1861. The organizational design that followed the Act survives to this day in both India & Pakistan. The police stations were built in the subcontinent in consequences of passing of Police Act 1861. This led to an independent police organization and became the basis of modern day criminal justice system.

Khushab Police

There are some instances, which suggest that police system existed in the area now forming district Khushab even in Mughal era, and local landlords were responsible for providing military and police services to the British Government. After promulgation of the Police Act 1861, the Government started building police stations in the provinces and the area now called Khushab district got 06 police stations namely Khushab, Katha Saghral, Mitha Tiwana, Gunjial, Naushera & Noorpur Thal. Khushab was tehsil of district Shahpur at that time in Rawalpindi Division and District Superintendent of Police Shahpur was responsible for maintenance of law & order in Khushab and administrative head of Khushab police. However, with shifting of district headquarters from Shahpur to Sargodha in 1914, police headquarters was also shifted to Sargodha but the name of district remained Shahpur. Shahpur Police existed officially till 1960 when Sargodha was declared as a district and Shahpur became its tehsil.

The District Superintendent of Police Sargodha continued to control affairs of Khushab police, which was a Tehsil of the district at that time till 1982. The 06 police stations & 02 police posts i.e Jauharabad in police station Khushab and Jaura Kalan in police station Noorpur formed an independent circle firstly under the command of an Inspector of police Khushab and then a DSP Khushab was appointed.

Khushab was made an independent district on 01.07.1982, which also gave birth to an independent police unit under the command of District

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

Superintendent of Police, Khushab and Mr. Ahmad Nawaz Khan Niazi was appointed the first Superintendent of Police Khushab. The office of District Superintendent of Police Khushab started working in temporary building at Govt. Girls Degree College Jauharabad and Police Lines was established in the building of police station Khushab. The establishment of independent district made changes in the existing police setup and Khushab was divided in 02 police circles i.e Sadar & Noorpur under the command of Sub Divisional Police Officer. The office of District Superintendent of Police Khushab and District Police Lines shifted to the existing building in 1990 & 1988 respectively.

With the passage of time the population of Khushab increased and crime figures and patterns started diversifying hence the need to new police station was felt as the affairs were difficult to manage with the existing setup. Thus police station Jaura Kalan and police station Jauharabad were carved out from police station Noorpur Khushab in year 1986 and 1992 respectively. The increasing crime figures and huge area of the existing circles became unmanageable by two circle officers hence a third police circle i.e police circle Mitha Tiwana was established in 1993. As the urbanization started growing in Jauharabad so a police post was established under police station Jauharabad to cater the needs of urban center which ultimately promoted to full-fledged police station in year 2012.

So far 35 able officers have commanded District Police Khushab. Khushab police is presently working under the command of SSP Mr. Muhammad Naveed (assumed charge 03.02.2021), who is considered one of the finest officers of Punjab Police and has many achievements on his credit during brief tenure of his police service. The current setup of district police Khushab comprises 09 police stations and 03 police circles besides an independent unit of traffic police, Superintendent of Police Investigation and three more DSsPs i.e DSP/Headquarters, DSP/Legal & DSP/Org. Crime under the supervisory control of District Police Officer, Khushab. The existing strength of district police Khushab is 960, which is grossly insufficient keeping in view the present requirements. However, the district police has commendable record in crime prevention and detection by utilizing meager resources available to it and ensured peace and tranquility in the district. The district police take pride in the fact that with the effective management and dedication, Khushab is one of the most peaceful districts in Pakistan.

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICES.

The district has been divided in to 03 sub-divisional offices/police circles, which are listed as follows.

1. DSP/SDPO Sadar Circle.
2. DSP/SDPO Mitha Tiwana Circle.
3. DSP/SDPO Noorpur Circle.

POLICE STATIONS

1. Police Station Khushab.

2. Police Station Sadar Jauharabad
3. Police Station City Jauharabad
4. Police Station Katha Saghral
5. Police Station Mitha Tiwana
6. Police Station Quaidabad
7. Police Station Naushera
8. Police Station Noorpur
9. Police Station Jaura Kalan

Election Commission

➤ HISTORY OF DEPARTMENT

Election Commission of Pakistan Established in 1956.

➤ OFFICE ESTABLISHED

Election Commission at Khushab since 1st July, 1982.

➤ SERVICES

1. Conduct of General Elections.
2. Conduct of Local Government Elections.
3. Delimitation of Constituencies of National Assembly/Provincial Assembly and Local Government Elections.
4. Preparation of Computerized Electoral Rolls.
5. Revision of Electoral Rolls, Addition, Deletion & Correction of Votes of public throughout the year, as Registration Officer.
6. Trainings of DRO, ROs, AROs and Army and Police Personnel, Training of lee trainers, Master Trainers for further training of Polling Personnel, Presiding Officers, Assistant Presiding Officers and Polling Officers, for the conduct of Elections.

Regional Passport Office

The Regional Passport Office, Khushab is a field office of Directorate General, Immigration & Passports which is an attached department of Ministry of Interior. It is issuing Machine Readable Passports (MRP) on International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) based standard to the people of its jurisdiction. Regional Passport Office, Khushab has started working on 25th January, 2016 at Jauharabad district Khushab.

NADRA

National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) was established as National Database Organization (NDO), an attached department under the Ministry of Interior, Government of Pakistan in 1998. National Database & Registration Authority (NADRA) has gained international recognition for its success in providing solutions for identification, e-governance and secure documents that deliver multi-pronged goals of mitigating identity theft; safeguarding the interests of our clients and facilitating the public.

NADRA office has also been established in Jauharabad near DC Complex to provide services to people.

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

Post Office

Pakistan Post Office is one of the oldest government departments in the Sub-Continent. In 1947, it began functioning as the Department of Post & Telegraph. In 1962 it was separated from the Telegraph & Telephone and started working as an independent attached department. Pakistan Post is providing postal services in every nook and corner of the country through a network of around 13,000 post offices.

Many branches of post office has been established in Jauharabad to provide services to people.

Education

KEY STATISTICS OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DISTRICT KHUSHAB

Total Number of Tehsil	04
Total Number of Markaz	67(41-Male +26-Female)
Total Number of Schools	953
Total working posts of teachers	6860
Total Number of students	157117

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN DISTRICT KHUSHAB

LEVEL	TOTAL NO. OF Public SCHOOLS			Private Schools
	Male	Female	Total	
HIGHER SECONDARY	6	6	12	30
HIGH	70	54	124	89
ELEMENTARY	76	53	129	341
PRIMARY	421	267	664	04
TOTAL	573	380	953	464

LIST OF SCHOOLS TEHSIL WISE DISTRICT KHUSHAB

Level	Gender	Khushab	Noor Pur	Quaidabad	Naushera	Total
Higher	Male	5	1	0	0	6
	Female	4	0	1	1	6
High	Male	24	21	12	14	71
	Female	24	15	4	10	53
Middle	Male	30	16	21	9	76
	Female	23	9	17	4	53

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

Primary	Male	183	116	82	40	421
	Female	121	64	41	41	267
Total		414	242	178	119	953

VACANCY POSITION

Teaching			Non-Teaching		
Sanctioned	Working	Vacant	Sanctioned	Working	Vacant
7724	6860	864	1354	1249	105

Academic Result 2018 District Khushab

Class	Appeared	Passed	Pass %	Board %
Grade- 5	13747	13584	92%	87%
Grade -8	10524	10333	88%	86%
SSC	8919	6956	81%	80%
HSSC	649	363	59%	61.68%

Punjab Non Formal Educational Institutions in Khushab

Category	No of NFBE Schools	No of Teachers	No. of Learners
NFBE Schools Age Group (4-15 Years)	315	315	9843

Category	No of NFEF Schools	No of Teachers	No. of Learners
NFE Feeder Schools Age Group (4-9 Years)	35	35	900

Special Education Institution.

- Govt. Secondary School for Deaf Khushab

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

- Govt. institute for Slow learner's Khushab
- Govt. Special Education Center Khushab
- Govt. Special Education Center Noor Pur
- Govt. Special Education Center Noushera
- Govt. Special Education Center Quaidabad

Universities

- University of Education Lahore Sub Campus at Jauharabad
- University of Arid Rawalpindi Sub Campus at Jauharabad

Colleges

Tehsils	Category	Post Graduate	Degree	Commerce	Total	VTI
Khushab	Male	01	01	01 (B. Com)	03	01
	Female	-	02	-	02	01
	Total	01	03	01	05	02
Noorpur	Male	-	01	01 (D. Com)	02	01
	Female	-	02	-	02	01
	Total	-	03	01	04	02
Quaidabad	Male	-	01	-	01	01
	Female	-	01	-	01	01
	Total	-	02	-	02	02
Naushera	Male	-	01	01 (D. Com)	02	01
	Female	-	01	-	01	01
	Total	-	02	01	03	02
G. Total		01	10	03	14	08

District Health Authority

The Government of Punjab is making strenuous efforts for a better and effective Health Care system. The defining step in this direction was to recognize the importance of Health Care at Primary & Secondary Levels. As a first step towards better health care at primary and secondary level, a separate department was created. The basic mandate of Primary & Secondary Health Department is to focus on preventive health care in primary sector along with basic diagnostics and treatment facilities at secondary level. The context is to primarily lessen the load on tertiary care health facilities.

District Headquarter Hospital Khushab was shifted to present site in 14th December 2000 (125 Beds) and now its adjusted bed strength is 140. DHQ. Hospital Khushab is located about 1 km from College Chock Jauharabad. Total area of this hospital is 177.43 Canal. DHQ Hospital

Jauharabad is providing services not only to resident of Khushab District but also to inhabitants of adjacent Districts as well. Hospital has different Departments, CT-Scan, Labor Room, Paeds Nursery & CCU and providing services like treatment & prevention of disease, injury, and other physical and mental impairments. Hospital has two emergencies providing 24/7 services.



Mission Statement

"We are committed to providing healthcare of the highest quality to all in a compassionate, friendly and professional environment"

- Provide and deliver a basic package of quality essential health care services
- Develop and manage competent and committed health care providers
- Generate reliable health information to manage and evaluate health services
- Adopt appropriate health technology to deliver quality services
- Finance the costs of providing basic health care to all
- Reform the health administration to make it accountable to the public

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

The major challenge for Primary & Secondary Health Department is to boost the confidence of the general public in the primary health care system. The reality is that most of the institutions at the secondary level are not currently providing health care services up to the desired level, owing to multiple factors including large patient influx, scarcity of resources, human resource deficiency and non-functional equipment. Due to lack of planning and monitoring, the past efforts did not conclude in the shape of integrated health care regime rather these have resulted in haphazard construction, poor maintenance, lack of basic facilities, the absence of waiting areas and shabby outlook. Resultantly the patients prefer to visit tertiary level hospitals for treatment of even very common ailments. With this in view, the department under the guidance of CM Punjab has decided to launch massive revamping of 40 THQ & DHQ Hospitals in the current financial year.



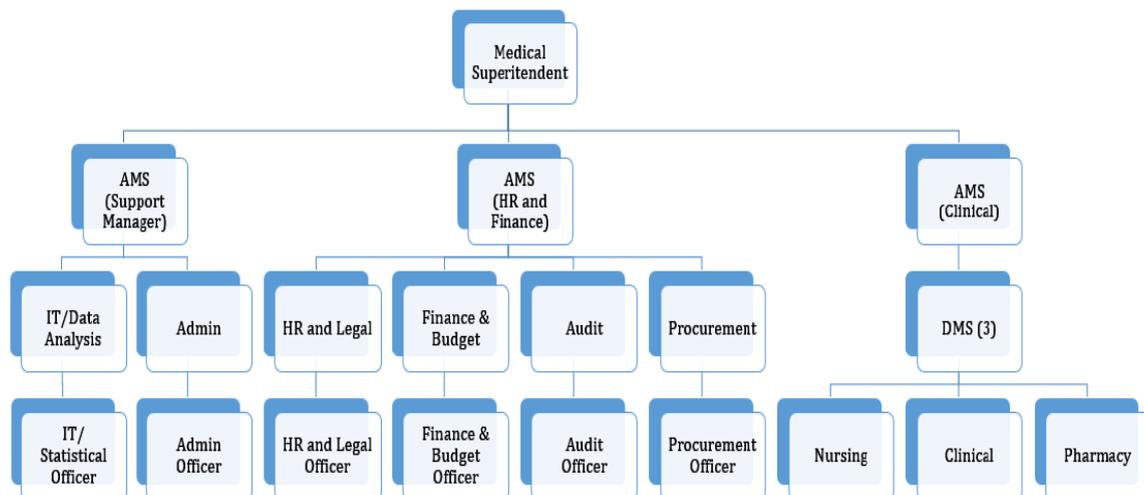
DISTRICT PROFILE

Parameters	No.
Total Population	1330000
Total Area in sq.kms	6511-KM (1627688-Acre)
No. of Tehsils	04
No. of Union councils	48
<i>Health facilities</i>	

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

DHQs #	01
THQs #	04
RHCs	05
BHUs	44
Other Health Facilities	39
<i>Human Resources</i>	
Medical Officers	29
Male Paramedic	150
SH&N Supervisor	01
Female Paramedics	150
Support Staff	610
<i>Male</i>	150
<i>Female</i>	40
Drivers	7
Spray man	0
LHW	825
LHS	34
CMW	35

DHQ-Organogram



VERTICAL PROGRAMS

- i) IRMNCH & NP.
- ii) EPI
- iii) CDC
- iv) Dengue Control Program.
- v) TB Dot.
- vi) NCDs
- vii) Surveillance.

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

viii) Hepatitis Control Program.

ix) Iodine Program.

Facilities Provided.

Sr. No.	Facility	Sr. No.	Facility
i)	Outdoor.	viii)	Orthopedic.
ii)	Indoor.	ix)	Ophthalmology.
iii)	Emergency.	x)	Urology and Dialysis.
iv)	Laboratory.	xi)	Rehabilitation.
v)	X-Ray.	xii)	Cardiac.
vi)	Surgery.	xiii)	CT Scan.
vii)	Gynae.	xiv)	Nursery.

COVID-19 ACTIVITIES

- 1) 01-HDU is functioning at DHQ Hospital Khushab for COVID-19 Patients.
- 2) 09-Vaccination Centre are function in the District.
- 3) DDSRU is functioning at O/o DHO PS DHA Khushab.

Rescue 1122

The Punjab Emergency Service (Rescue 1122) is the leading emergency humanitarian service of Pakistan. The Punjab Emergency Service, Rescue 1122, Khushab is providing predominantly emergency rescue services in any untoward situation for a certain jurisdiction in District Khushab. The Rescue 1122, Khushab is providing its services in district since 14 May, 2010 and till now we had dealt a large number of emergencies to prevent the human and materialistic loss. The total 176 rescuers are working in district, Khushab.

Overall Emergency Detail

Total Calls	Emergency Calls	Total Patient Rescued
1077262	77368	86881

RTA	Medical	Fire	Crime	Drowning	BUILDING COLLAPSE	EXPLOSIONS	MISC	Total
20564	44418	925	2482	122	68	01	8788	77368

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

RESOURCES OF RESCUE 1122 KHUSHAB

Sr.#	Vehicles/Equipment	Qty	Purpose
1	Ambulance	11	To provide first aid & shift patients to nearest possible medical facility.
2	Rescue vehicle	01	To manage disaster & emergency related to building collapse, drowning cases and flood rescue operation.
3	General duty Van	01	To deal major incidents and provide logistic support during flood and disaster.
4	Fiber Boats 19'' to 24''	15	To extricate, transport and shifting of flood effected persons and their basic life required.
5	Inflatable boats	01	
6	Out Board Motor Engines 48HP	03	To speed, operate and control the boats.
7	Out Board Motor Engines 40HP	08	
	Out Board Motor Engines 30HP	06	
8	Out Board Motor Engines 25HP	04	
9	Oars Set	23 Pair	
10	Life Jackets	230	To move the boats manually incase of engine failure.
11	Life Rings	52	During the transportation of humans from flood areas to relief camps.
	SCUBA	02	To catch and support the person who is going to drown.
			For diving in deep water to evacuate the victim

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

Industries

This office of the Industries, Prices, weights & measures was established in Khushab in 2001. A total of 33 main Industrial units are functioning in the District. The detail is as follow.

Sr. #	Nature of Industry	Number
01.	Cement	02
02.	Sugar	01
03.	Textile spinning	03
04.	Chemical	01
05.	Flour Mills	02
06.	Daal Mills	02
07.	Cold Storage	03
08.	Cement products	03
09.	Rice Mills	16

Khushab District is a sugarcane & rice growing district. One sugar mill & sixteen rice mills in District Khushab. There are 02 cement factories in the District.

Weights & Measures

The District Officer (Industries) also enforces weights and measures regime under the Punjab Weights & Measures (International System) Enforcement Act, 1975. In this regard, revenue target of Rs.23, 00,000/- was assigned to the office for the Financial Year, 2020-21. The weights & Measures regime extends to following establishment in the district

Sr. #	Establishment Name	Quantity
01.	Petrol Pumps	105
02.	CNG Stations	04
03.	Shops	6200
04.	Industrial units	33
05.	Weighbridges	84

The office also performs its functions under Registration Act, 1860. The Deputy Commissioner acts as Registrar under stated Act. A total of 264 Madaris, 262 Mosques and 38 other charitable societies have been registered accordingly.

The District Officer also acts as Registrar of Firms under the Partnership Act, 1932. 21 Firms were registered in Financial Year, 2019-20, whereas the total number of firms registered since the time of the establishment of office has been 383.

District Regional Transport Authority

As per provisions of section 46 of Motor Vehicles Ordinance-1965, Regional Transport Authorities were established at divisional levels throughout the province of Punjab and so district Khushab was being governed through Regional Transport Authority, Sargodha. However, later on after devolution of powers to the districts through implementation of Local Government Ordinance-2001, District Regional Transport Authority was established at Khushab on August 14th, 2001. The composition of the District Regional Transport Authority is as under-

District Police Officer	Member
Executive Engineer Highways	Member
DRTA	Secretary
Deputy Commissioner	Chairman

Major functions assigned to District Regional Transport Authority include governing of public transport through issuance of route permits and fitness certificates, issuance of bus stand licenses and further related matters regarding implementation of applicable laws. Enforcement of the decisions of District Regional Transport Authority is made through its members primarily police which is deployed throughout the district. For spontaneous checking one Transport Sub-Inspector on strength of Transport Department is also attached with the office of Secretary DRTA.

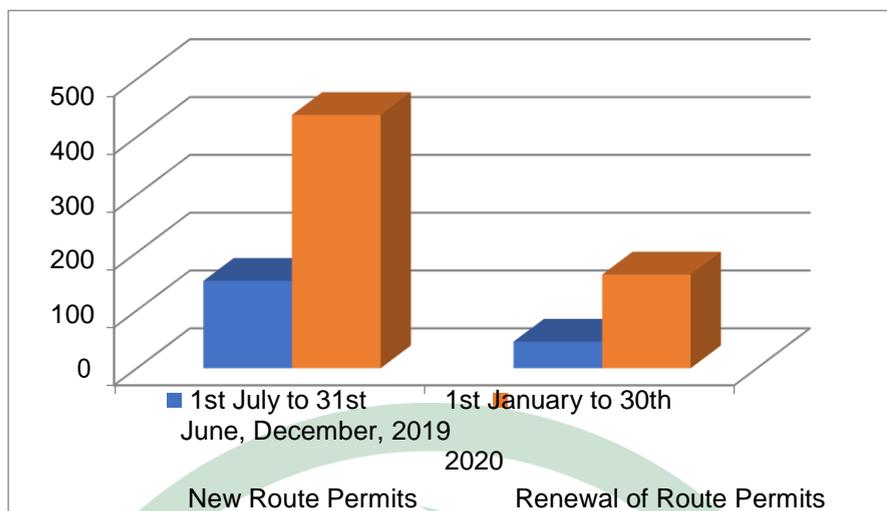
Detail of bus stands licensed in the district is as under-

Sr. No.	Type of Stand	Total Number in the District	De tail
1.	B-Class/ Owned and Managed by DRTA itself	Nil	-
2.	C-Class/ Owned and Managed by Local Governments	5 Number	1- General Bus Stand, Khushab (Municipal Committee, Khushab) 2- Wagon Stand, Khushab (Municipal Committee, Khushab) 3- General Bus Stand, Joharabad (Municipal Committee, Jauharabad) 4- General Bus Stand, Hadali (Municipal Committee, Hadali) 5- General Bus Stand, Noushera (Municipal Committee, Noushera)
3.	D-Class/ Owned and Managed by Private Operators	2 Number	1- Super Awan Travels, Khushab 2- Al-Rehman Travels, Joharabad

As were established in the far past, the condition of the few bus stands lost their glitter and demands re-construction/ renovation. Local Governments have been directed by District Regional Transport Authority to dedicate funds for improvement of their stands.

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

As regards the permits issued/ renewed in the Financial Year 2019-20, the data is given below-



Further, the fines imposed to the delinquents involved in traffic violations by the office of Secretary DRTA amounted to Rs. 20,45,500/-. Apart from this district police/ member also imposed fine to the vehicles involved in violations at different parts of the district. Because of various measures taken by the Government including lockdown to combat with COVID-19, the overall case processing of route permits and fine imposition remained lower during second half of the fiscal year as compared to the first one.

One other major function of District Regional Transport Authority is issuance of fitness certificates to the commercial vehicles. In order to modernize this part, District Regional Transport Authority is doing utmost efforts to establish an upto-date Vehicles Inspection and Certification System with the collaboration of M/s OPUS Inspections Private Limited, a firm having base in Sweden. For this purpose, land measuring two kanals has been identified in Block-9 of Joharabad. Once the centre established, it will play a vital role in improvement of the fitness of the vehicles.

Additional to above mentioned tasks, District Regional Transport Authority has successfully accomplished various assignments given to it regarding arrangement of vehicles for public duties, anti-dengue activities and other issue specific jobs.

Punjab Food Authority

HISTORY OF DEPARTMENT

Punjab Food Authority has been established under the "Punjab Food Authority Act 2011" to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

The Punjab food Authority has been working as a functional entity in district Lahore since July 2412. Expanded to Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi and Multan in the second phase in October 2016. Thereafter expanded to entire Punjab on 14 August 2017.

SERVICES BEING PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT

The Punjab Food Authority Act, 2011 entrusts the following functions and responsibilities to the Punjab Food Authority

- Punjab Food Authority regulates and monitors the food business in order to ensure

compliance by formers, manufacturers, distributors, importers and other stake holders in orders to provide safood

- Formulate standards, procedures, processes and guidelines in relation to any aspect of food including food business, food labeling, food additive, and specify appropriate enforcement systems.
- Enforcement of food safety and quality standards.
- Specify procedures and guidelines for setting up and up-gradation of food laboratories.
- Specify licensing, prohibition orders, recall procedures, improvement notices and prosecution in the court of law.
- Provides scientific advice and technical support to the Government in matters relating to food safety.
- Establishment of food laboratories.
- Organize training programs in food safety and standards.
- Promote general awareness regarding food safety and standards.
- Certify food products/ items for export. Forward and backward traceability of food items.
- Surveillance including collection, integration, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of data related to food and nutrient intakes.

Mines and Minerals

INTRODUCTION

- The office was established as Mineral Evaluation & Technical Cell (METC) at Sargodha on 01-07-1983.
- Consequent upon restructuring of mineral sector, the office was re-named as office of the Deputy Director, Small Scale Mining with effect from 01-07-2002.
- The office was shifted from Sargodha to Khushab in 15-09-2003.
- Administratively office is linked with Small Mines Assistance/Titles Division of the Directorate General of Mines & Minerals Punjab.
- The office has direct jurisdiction over Khushab district only.

FUNCTIONS

- Monitoring the field activities regarding exploration/ prospecting/mining/production and development under the provision of Punjab Mining Concession Rules, 2002.
- Routine inspection of the licensed/ leased areas granted in the territorial jurisdiction.
- Resolve the boundary disputes among the concessionaires.
- Control unauthorized mining and evasion of royalty.
- Ensure implementation of prospecting/ development scheme by concessionaire concerned.
- Overall administration/ discipline/supervision / budgetary matter of Khushab office.

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

PRODUCTION DATA (IN M.TONS) SMALL SCALE MINING FOR YEAR OF 2013-14 TO 2018-19

Sr. No.	Name of Minerals	Years-wise Production Data (M. Tons)					
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Bauxite	19805	18896	35603	56185	90756	53083
2	Bentonite	5501	2356	5844	7012	6347	5620
3	Coal	192704	191858	183413	178561	177385	171947
4	Fire Clay	39008	70984	56408	41358	40954	69135
5	Gypsum	108338	117201	114615	157318	112376	116804
6	Laterite	14959	5677	9192	23256	13225	9151
7	Limestone	53586	72707	79208	82219	139841	154465
8	Ocher	2713	1034	4164	9478	10653	9046
9	Rock Salt	344180	285545	374159	435172	431166	437482
10	Silica Sand	75748	60359	49835	27856	33451	52096

PRODUCTION DATA (In Metric Tons) LARGE SCALE MINING FOR YEAR OF 2013-14 TO 2018-

Sr. No.	Name of Minerals	Years-wise Production Data (M. Tons)					
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Argillaceous Clay	402708	413203	471635	561535	740124	493575
2	Lime Stone	2087773	1539046	1925566	2142803	2147336	2217024
3	Rock Salt	696977	664897	716242	647819	651908	645306

Social Welfare & Bait ul Maal

FUNCTIONS

- Women Welfare Services
- Child Welfare Services
- Welfare Services Registration, technical assistance and monitoring of social welfare agencies
- Social protection including institutional care, skill development and rehabilitation
- Registration, assessment, training, employment, and rehabilitation of special persons
- Eradication of social evils
- Coordination with and grant-in-aid to non-governmental organizations Relief during calamities and emergencies
- Financial assistance to poor and needy through Punjab Bait-ul-Maal

INSTITUTIONS/PROJECTS

1. District Industrial Home (Sanatar) Khushab
2. Community Development Project, Khushab
3. Community Development Project, Noorpur Thal
4. Medical Social Services Unit DHQ Hospital, Jauharabad
5. Medical Social Services Unit THQ Hospital, Naushera
6. District Shelter Home (Dar ul Aman) Khushab
7. District Bait ul Maal Committee Khushab

8. Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Centre for Women Khushab DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL HOME (SANATZAR) KHUSHAB ESTABLISHED IN 1986

- District Industrial Home Khushab is a training cum production center and commonly known as SANATZAR KHUSHAB.
- DIH was established back in 1986 with the aim to provide an opportunity for the socio-economic uplift of women in district Khushab.
- The basic idea behind this scheme was to utilize the spare time of women by providing trainings in various crafts and other skills to make them financially sound so that women can contribute in the income of their families by arranging center/order work for trained workers.

OBJECTIVES

1. Providing training to women in local and special crafts of each District and enroll them for order work.
2. Providing order work on wages to manufacture products of sale able / market-able standards for local and foreign markets.
3. Preparing prototypes of local crafts popular in Khushab district and supply their standard design to local and foreign market to obtain bulk supply orders.
4. Organizing frequent malas/fairs for the purpose for popularizing the products of District Industrial Home (Sanatzar) Khushab as well as providing additional out-lets for the marketing of these products.
5. Training of teachers of Industrial Home Located at lower level at the District Industrial Home or through mobile teams of the technical staff of Sanatzar

COURSES OFFERED

Sr.#	Trade / Course	Duration	Affiliation /Registration
1	Computer Application	3/6 months	TEVTA / PBTE 2019, NAVTCC-2016
2	Beautician	3/6 months	NAVTCC-2018
3	Sewing & Cutting	3/6 months	NAVTCC-2018
4	Embroidery	3/6 months	
5	Fine Arts	3 months	NAVTCC-2016
6	Mehndi	1 month	
7	Decoration	3 months	NAVTCC-2016
8	Religious Class	3 months	
9	Cooking	3 months	

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

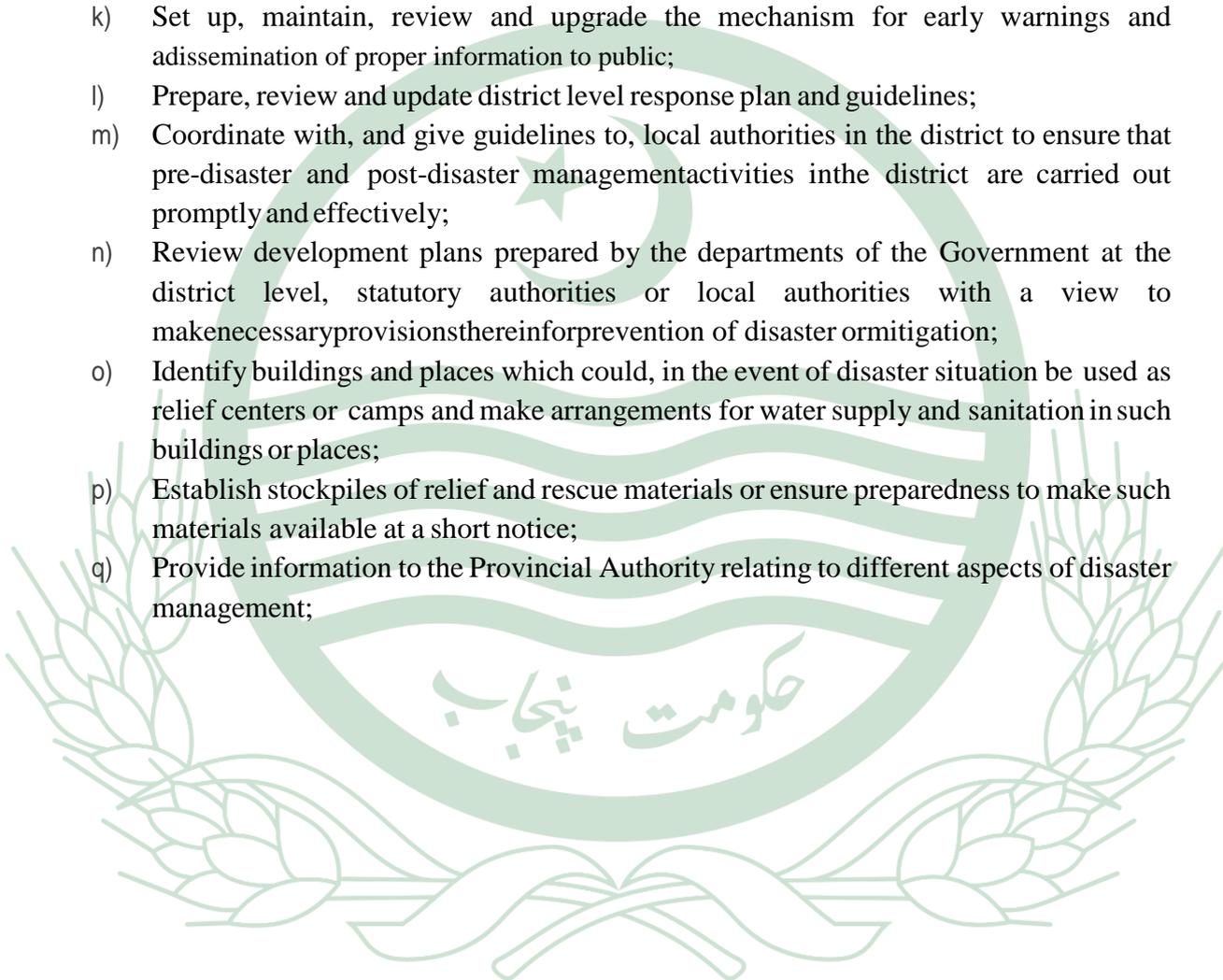
- DDMA's are created under the NDM Act 2010 under Chapter IV Section 18 and the law defines their composition and also outlines their functions, duties and powers.
- District Disaster Management Authorities are the first line of defense and the implementing arm of the government policy and plans. Within the district there are three to four key players/departments that have to put up a joint and coordinated effort in order to fight with and handle any disaster under the leadership and coordination of the DC. The office of the DC fully supported by the DPO and line departments such as Health, Agriculture, Livestock, Civil Defence, 1122, TMAs and the Revenue Department form the main disaster management team within any given district. This plan is an effort to highlight their sets of responsibilities followed by the role of provincial departments.
- All district administrations had prepared a detailed contingency plan to face any disaster or hazard specially floods which until recently have become an annual affair for some districts.
- The district administration will divide the area as per district division with the Assistant Commissioner as in charge of his/her tehsil. All disaster related activities in a said tehsil will be coordinated through the concerned ACs and the MCs.
- On receipt of a flood warning, immediate warning will be conveyed to all the concerned officers. Immediate action will be taken in each sector / sub sector for evacuation of the population from risk prone areas to safer places or to Relief Camps. An Assistant Commissioner will ensure that announcements are made through loudspeakers of the mosques utilizing the services of the Revenue department. Each Patwari will inform the Numberdars, Headmaster of the School, Imam Masjid and councilors to make announcements etc.
- The tactical operations would be headed by the Additional District Collector (ADCR). The ADCR would be responsible for coordinating and supervising the disaster control and relief measures in the district.

Powers and functions of District Disaster Management Authority under NDM Act 2010 The District Authority shall be as the district planning; coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the district in accordance with the Guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the Provincial Authority.

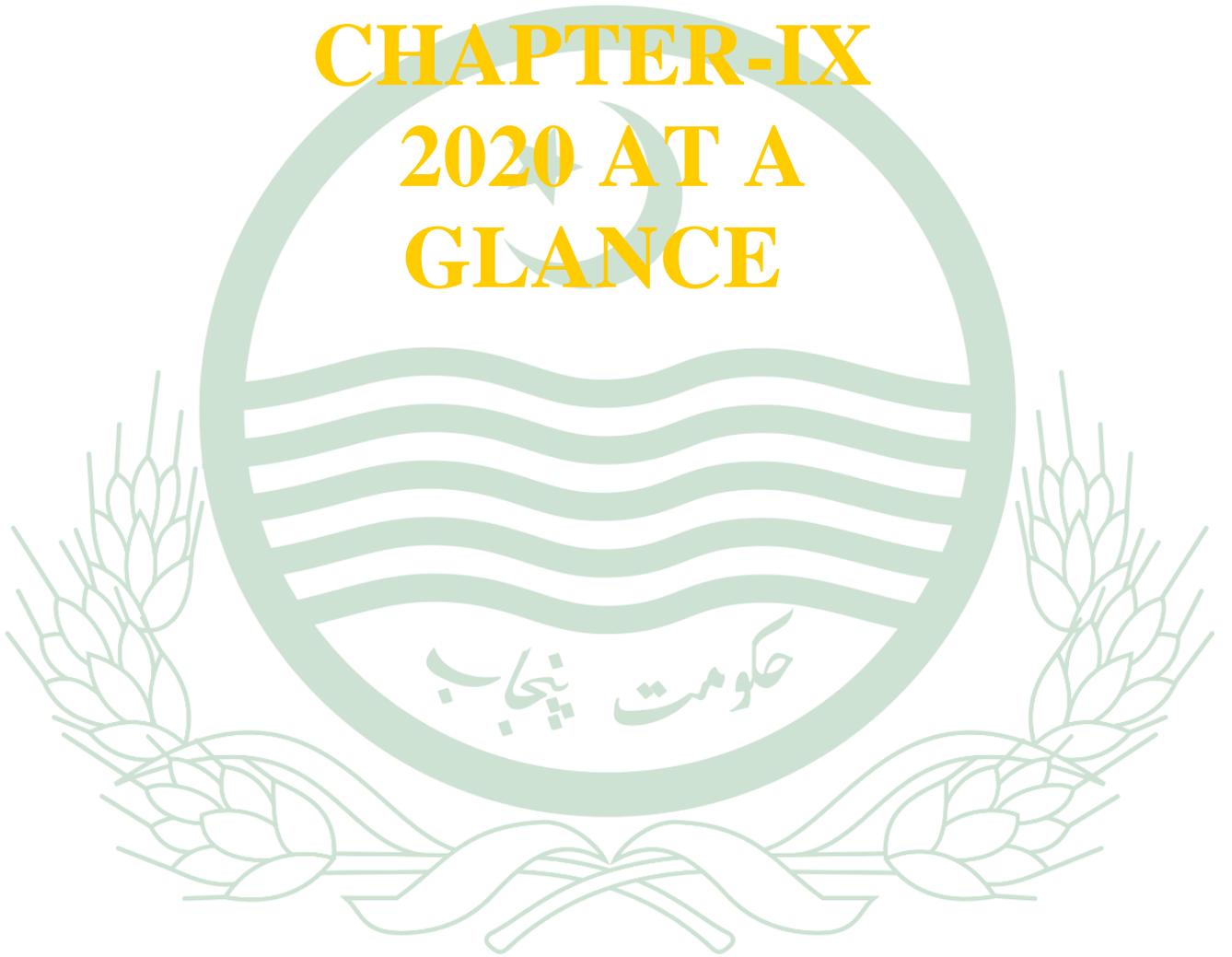
Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, the District Authority may

- a) Prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district;
- b) Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, Provincial Policy, National plan, Provincial Plan and District Plan;
- c) Ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the Government at the district level as well as by the local authorities;
- d) Ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the Provincial Authority are followed by all departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;
- e) Give directions to different authorities at the district level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary;
- f) Lay down guidelines for preparation of disaster management plans by the departments

- of the Government at the districts level and local authorities in the district;
- g) Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the Government at the district level;
 - h) laydown guidelines to be followed by the departments of the Government at the district level;
 - i) Organize and coordinate specialized training programs for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district;
 - j) facilitate community training and awareness programs for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organizations;
 - k) Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public;
 - l) Prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines;
 - m) Coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that pre-disaster and post-disaster management activities in the district are carried out promptly and effectively;
 - n) Review development plans prepared by the departments of the Government at the district level, statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation;
 - o) Identify buildings and places which could, in the event of disaster situation be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places;
 - p) Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice;
 - q) Provide information to the Provincial Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;



CHAPTER-IX
2020 AT A
GLANCE



CHAPTER IX 2020 AT A GLANCE



Disasters in 2020

The major challenges faced by district administration are Coronavirus, Locust in Noor Pur Thal and Hill torrents. The last year of the second decade is very crucial for district administration. On one side administration is facing financial challenges due to drastic decrease in budget by government and on the other hand natural calamities are occurring one after the other. Adding fuel to fire, the opportunist politicians are engaged in false propaganda against district administration. Political persons, who have not showed up in public from last 2 years, suddenly start appearing in public on different occasions i.e., rescue and relief operation during hill torrents and started point scouring by maligning district administration.

Coronavirus

The coronavirus COVID-19 is affecting 213 countries and territories around the world and 2 international conveyances. The disease was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The World Health Organization declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020 and a pandemic on 11 March 2020. As of 20 September 2020, more than 30.6 million cases have been reported in 188 countries and territories, resulting in more than 954,000 deaths; more than 20.9 million people have recovered. In Pakistan, the disease came through Irani pilgrims and diaspora. Pakistani Government imposed smart lockdown all over the country to contain the outbreak of virus. Land borders were sealed, and air traffic was stopped to control the infected people from coming in Pakistan. Federal Government supported the

provincial governments to adopt the suitable strategies in their provinces.

After complete lock down of many weeks, Provincial governments introduced the SOPs and the district government was empowered to impose strict SOPs to control the spread of virus.

Counter Corona Strategy in District Khushab

In district Khushab, district administration imposed the standard operating procedures (SOPs) strictly. District administration visits bazaars, hospitals, and other public places to monitor the implementation of SOPs on daily basis and often twice in a day. District Monitoring Officer (DMO) and Assistant Commissioners of all four tehsils are also very actively visiting the public places and imposing fines on violation of SOPs. Social media platforms are also used by district government to create awareness among masses. The strict implementation of SOPs and heavy fines on violations created panic among masses especially the traders and they often come to Deputy Commissioner Complex to record their protests and share their concerns.

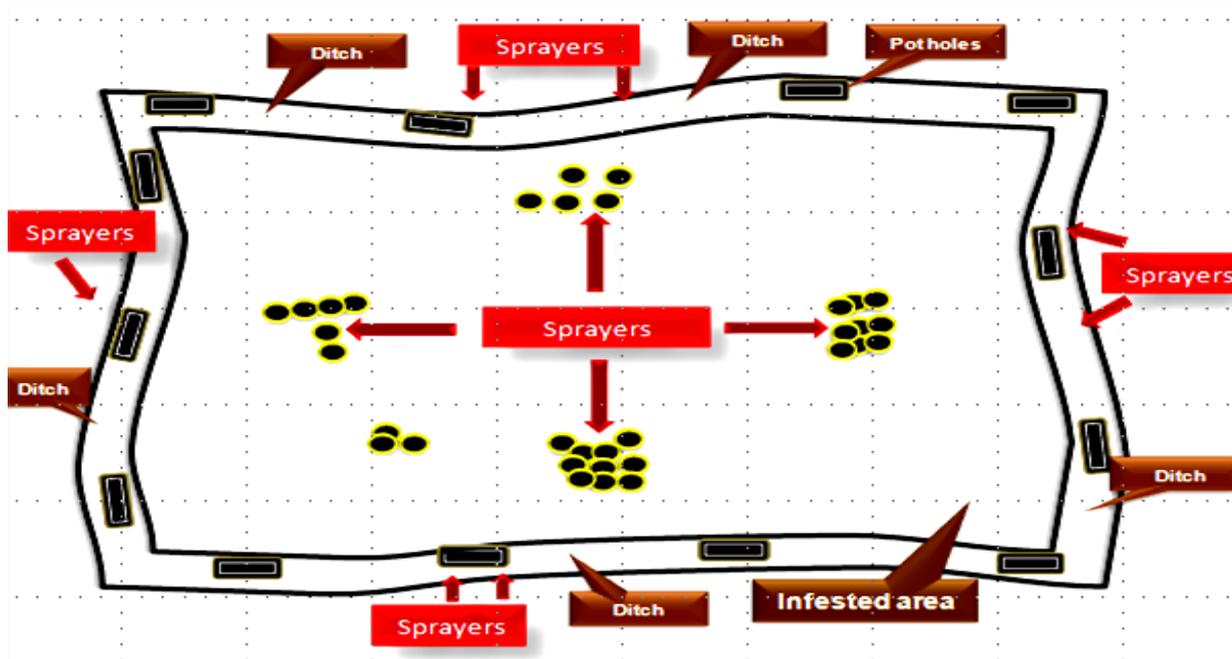
These situations were very threatening for the administration. But for such situations, there is a diplomatic and intellectual personality, Additional Deputy Commissioner Revenue (ADCR). He tackled all such protests and panic situations in a good manner and people went back with satisfaction always.

The major challenge for the administration was the identification of coronavirus symptoms in Assistant Commissioner (Human Resource and Coordination). This created panic in the Deputy Commissioner complex because the office of corona positive AC (HR & Coord) is also in the same complex. However, The Deputy Commissioner immediately ordered for the isolation of the AC (HR & Coord) and the corona test of all the persons, attached with the office, were conducted. Luckily, AC (HR & Coord) stood strong against the virus and recovered after 3 or 4 weeks.

Owing to strict implementation of SOPs, the district remained safe from any heavy loss. Only four deaths were reported in the district from novel coronavirus. A nurse from Tehsil Headquarter Hospital also lost her life in the fight against corona and a ward was given her name in the hospital to acknowledge her services

Locust in Noor Pur Thal

Locusts in Noorpur Thal is the biggest disaster of 2020 that has devastated all crops, fields, and grains. In Noorpur, the locusts were even settled in the cemeteries. So, this condition was very hazardous for the economy of Khushab, particularly for its farmers. It was started on 21-01-2020 when millions of locusts started devouring crops and greenery of Noorpur Tehsil. To cope up with this situation, the administration of the district Khushab initially introduced a strategy of digging deep pits to lay bare moistened land to attract insects. After that, a drone was procured to kill the locusts, particularly those resting on trees. The hired drone consists of four tanks for spraying, each with a capacity of storing 50-60 liters per flight. At later stage, tractors, vehicles and other machinery was used for spraying. Due to deficiency of human resource, Army was also engaged in this operation. This operation was very costly for district government.



Locus Control by Trench Making

The efforts of district administration were also appreciated by Senior Member Board of Revenue (SMBR) and 12 acres of land was given to a local Lumberdar in Noor Pur Thal area.

Establishment of Locust Control Room

A control room was activated in the Deputy Commissioner office 24/7 on phone number 0454-920215, 0454-920116

Combat Strategy

There were two parts of strategy

Surveillance Team

This team consists of Revenue Patwari, Agriculture Field Assistant, Village Lumberdar and Army personnel. This team conducts surveillance as to settling places of locusts and egg-laying places. There is one team for three days. The information, collected by the ST, is communicated to the combat teams for operation

Combat Teams

These teams are composed of Agriculture Officer, Spray-men/Beldars, Drivers and community members. The combat teams are of three kinds one set is of the Spray-men, using shoulder mounted machines; the second set is of the Spray-men, using vehicle mounted machines; and the third is of the Spray-men, using tractor mounted cannon spray.

Mouza Level Locust Control Committee (MLLCC)

Mouza level locust control committee comprising three (3) farmers including Lumberdar/representative of Lumberdar and after the training on locust application MLLCC reported about the presence of locust in its Mouza immediately, if locust is not spotted, the committee marked report as nil on locust application and upload the survey on daily basis.

The concerned Halqa Patwari and Field assistant of agriculture department certified the report in his jurisdiction and assistant director agriculture also certified the reports in his jurisdiction. Assistant commissioner monitored all the reports on PDMA's Locust surveillance dashboard.

Hill Torrents

Due to heavy rainfall occurring from 31-08-2020 to 04-09-2020 in all tehsils of the District Khushab gave rise to hill torrents originating from the salt range mountains which after overtopping the Mohajir Branch in various reaches made their way into population centers, drains and canal infrastructure. Average Annual Rainfall of District Khushab is approximately 524 mm. The rainfall during these 5 days is double to that of average annual rainfall in district Khushab. The Total average rain fall observed was 316 mm for duration of approximately 05-days from 31.08.2020 to 04.09.2020 on 1100. Due to this heavy rainfall, the runoff generated came out to be 227.27 Cs Per Square mile against designed discharge of the drains 4 Cs per Square mile which is about 56 times more than designed capacity of drains resulting in flooding of the drains. The capacity of the Mohajir Branch is 1874 cusecs, drainage network comes out to be 2900 cusecs and the capacity of syphons of the Mohajir Branch is 2000 cusecs. The level of hill torrent discharge was way beyond the capacity of Khushab canal and drainage system due to which the drains and canals overtopped in many reaches and resulted into ponding of water on roads and abadies. The approximate area inundated in Khushab to date comes out to be 299941 acres. Mohajir Branch was immediately shutdown from its head owing to severe damages and to absorb spilled water. 4 flood camps were established, and 120 regular work charge establishment were deployed as per flood fighting plan by irrigation department. A pool of 7 earth moving machinery was engaged at critical hotspots for repair – successfully plugging 10 breach sites. Many hill torrents emanated from Salt Range and joined the drainage system of Khushab region through cross drainage works – 12 were identified as major hill torrents.

History of Hill Torrents in District Khushab

Hill Torrents is not a new phenomenon in the district Khushab. These hill torrents have the history of centuries in this area. J. Wilson observed in the Gazetteer of the Shahpur District, 1897 that;

“In years of favorable rainfall, the torrents rush down from the gorges and spread in deltaic fashion over the moraines, they themselves have formed, being brought under control soon after they leave the hills by an elaborate system of embankments erected and maintained by the peasants. The most important of those torrents are the Vahi which drains a large area in the Salt range as far west as Bhakhi and Uchhala and debouches onto the plains near village of Katha the Surakka which gathers water from Khura on the one side and from near Jabbar on the and irrigates the fine estates of Jabbi and Dhokri and Dhoda which after receiving the drainage of Sakesar and hills around Amb fertilizes the lands of the border of Kiri Gole vali.”

- River Jhelum enters in District Khushab near village Balwal and after covering a distance of about 95 miles it enters District Jhang near village Khai Kalan Tehsil Noorpur Thal.
- River Jhelum runs on its East and the Katcha area along the river is mainly hit by the floods. Flood warnings are received from Mangla and Rasul Head Works specifying discharge in the Jhelum River.

- The District was affected by heavy rains / floods in the years 1976, 1986, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2010, 2011 and 2014 and by Hill Torrents in 2015 & 2020 due to heavy Rains.
- District Khushab is mainly affected due to flood water in river Jhelum and Hill torrents in the hilly area of Soon valley and Mohar area. Almost 54 villages of District Khushab, 42 of Tehsil Khushab and 12 of Tehsil Noorpur are vulnerable to flood in river Jhelum while 16 villages in 2015 and 174 villages in 2020 likely to be affected by hill torrents.

District Crisis Management Cell

A dedicated District Crisis Management Cell under the supervision of Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue), Khushab was established in the Deputy Commissioner Office, Khushab with following landline telephone numbers which was functional round the clock
0454-920215, 0454-920116

District Crisis Management Cell was monitoring and coordinating all the activities of district administration during heavy rainfall and subsequently hill torrents that devastated the daily life of people in many areas of the district. Ahmad Sher Gondal Assistant Commissioner (Under Training) was given the task of coordination in crisis management cell. He performed his duties diligently and played a vital role in coordination during this disaster. People informed the district administration about their issues and complaints through crisis cell and this cell was passing the directions to the relevant department regarding resolution of complaints. Higher command including Deputy Commissioner, Focal Person Additional Deputy Commissioner Revenue, and Assistant Commissioners were constantly visiting the affected areas and also taking reports from the crisis cell. This activity remained round the clock and district administration worked for 24 hours for 3- 4 days in this disaster.

Rescue, Relief and Rehabilitation

Rescue operation was completed in 3-4 days. Rescue 1122 did excellent job and their resources were enough to tackle the disaster. However, a unit of Army was engaged for 3 days to facilitate the operation because in some rural areas people were not willing to shift at safe sites due to their animals and other belongings. Most affected areas were in Khushab tehsil and Assistant Commissioner Khushab remained in field for many weeks. He engaged the revenue department in this operation because they have the complete know-how of their relevant areas and the people. The efforts of revenue department were remarkable, and they managed the relief camps in a disciplined manner. Jauhrabad, the headquarter of Khushab, was also suffering from this disaster and 4-5 feet water was in the streets of city. This instigated clashes among the people on dewatering. DC and ADC(R) proactively thwarted all such clashes by actively engaging in all the matters. During rescue operation 7,000 people were shifted to Relief camps / Safe places. To monitor the rescue and relief operation, Senior Member Board of Revenue (SMBR), Director General (DG) Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) and Commissioner Sargodha division visited the district. The delegation visited the relief camps and expressed their satisfaction. However, due to false propaganda of some opportunist people, the Prime Minister and Chief Minister were misguided about the ground realities by a video. Then, Minister for Provincial Disaster Management, SMBR, DG PDMA and Commissioner Sargodha division again visited the affected areas and relief camps.

The delegation again expressed their satisfaction and encouraged the DC, ADC(R) and their team for their stupendous efforts. Focal Person ADC(R) is a visionary person with strong nerves. He remained calm but vigilant and administered all the operation in a disciplined way. The third visit was again conducted by Minister for Provincial Disaster Management and he distributed the cheques among the people whose family members lost their lives in this disaster. In the rehabilitation phase, people were provided with tents and food hampers. These departments were engaged in rescue, relief and rehabilitation operation.

1-Rescue 1122

2-Revenue

3-Police

4- Highways

5- Irrigation / Drainage

6-Civil Defense

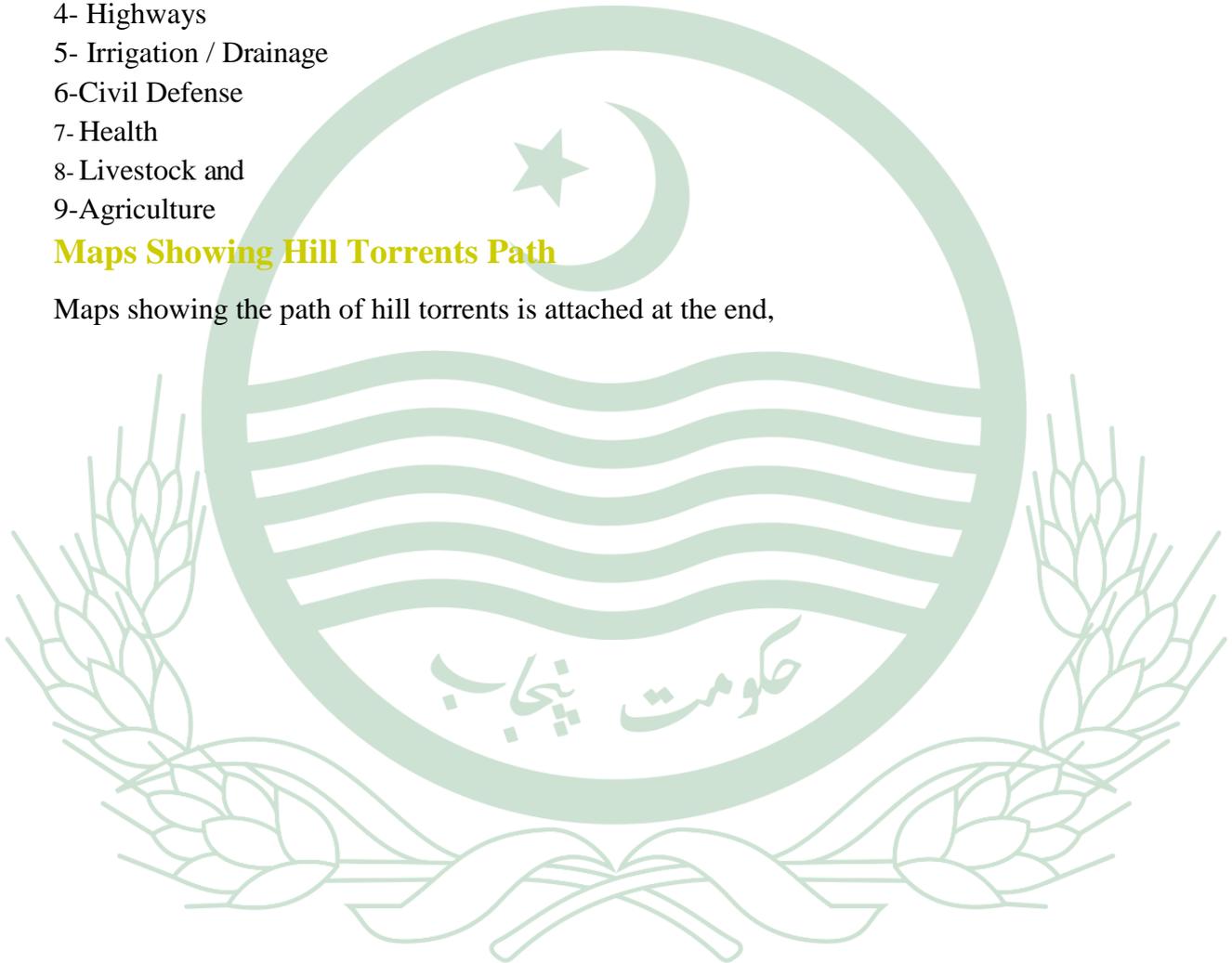
7- Health

8- Livestock and

9-Agriculture

Maps Showing Hill Torrents Path

Maps showing the path of hill torrents is attached at the end,

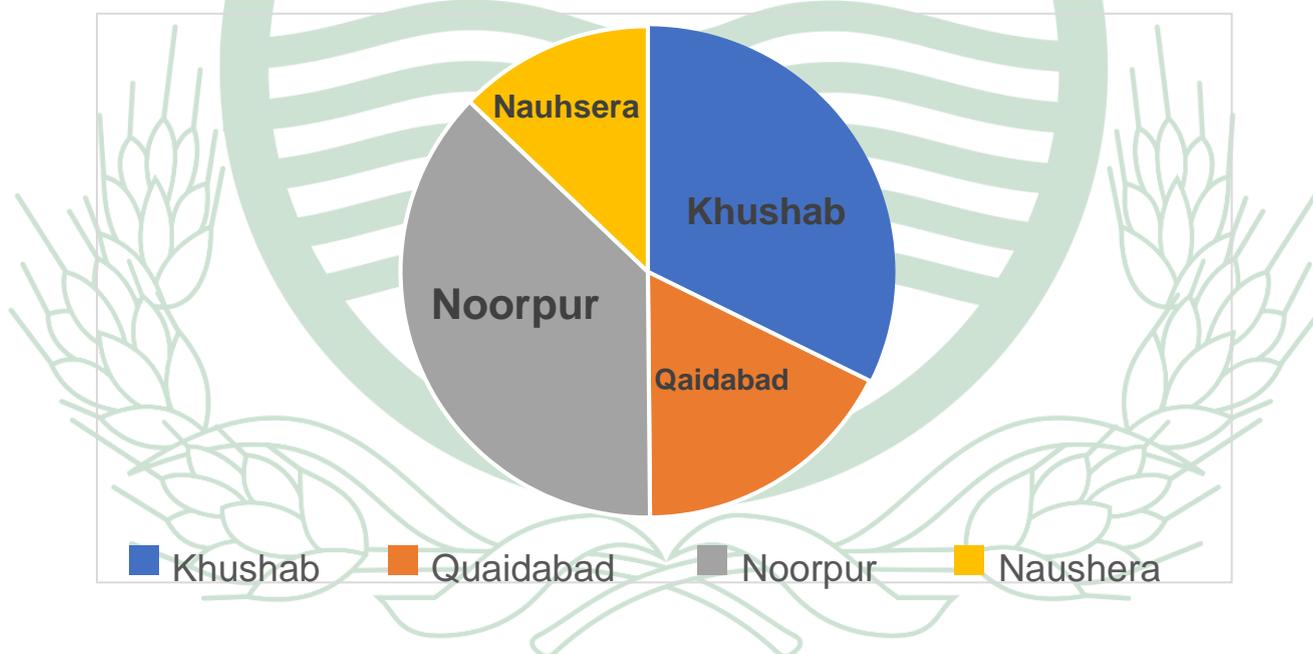




CHAPTER X STATISTICS, GRAPHS AND MAPS

Leading Statistics of District Khushab

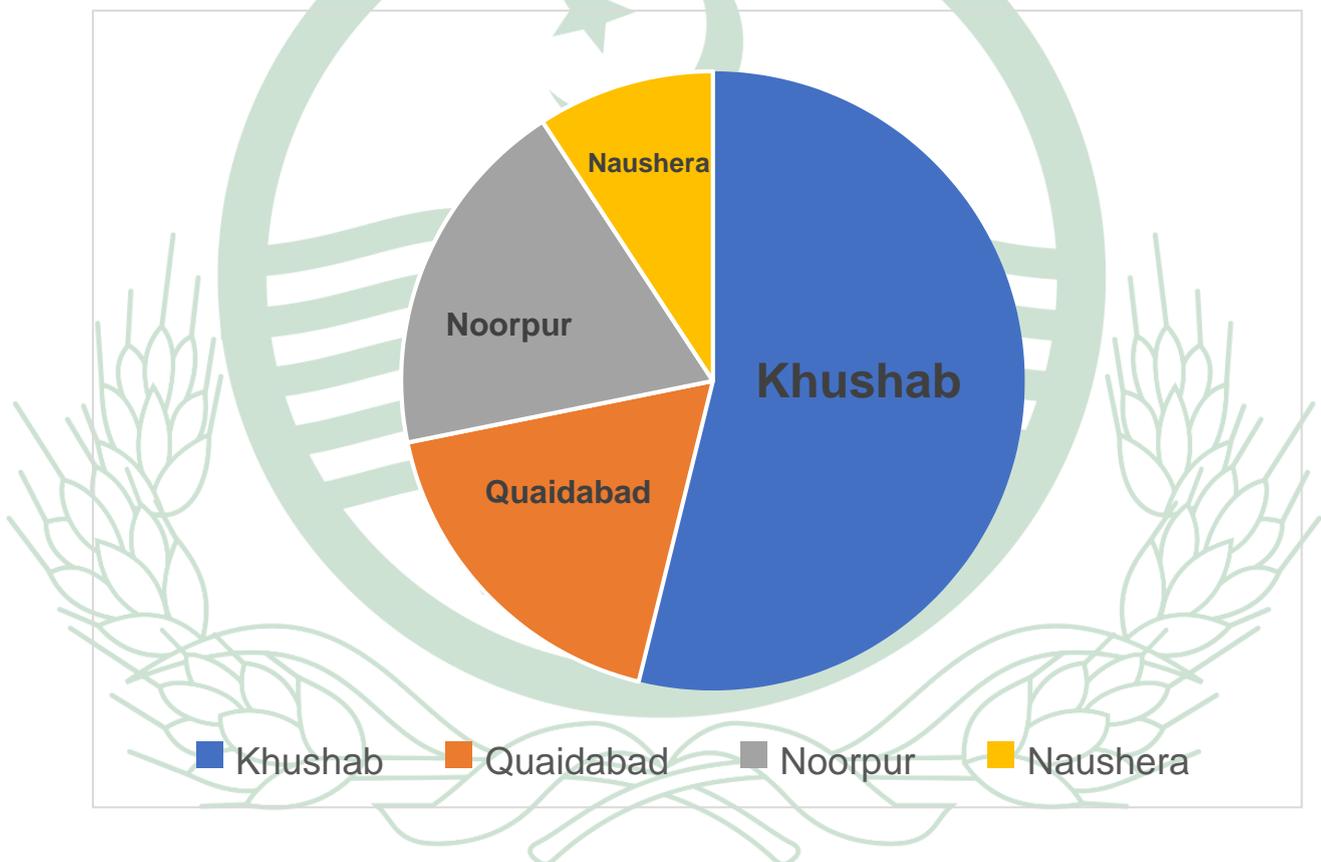
Name of Tehsil	Area	
	in Sq. K.M	in Acres
Khushab	2115	522668
Quaidabad	1149	283926
Noorpur Thal	2443	603685
Naushehra	839	207202
Total Area of District Khushab	6546	1617481



DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

Population

Name of Tehsil	Population
Khushab	689742
Quaidabad	230320
Noorpur Thal	243295
Naushera	117942
Total Population (2017)	1281299



DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

- Population Density = 139/Sq. K.M
- Growth Rate = 1.60
- Rural / Urban Ratio

- Rural = 73%
- Urban = 27%

Geographic Coordinates

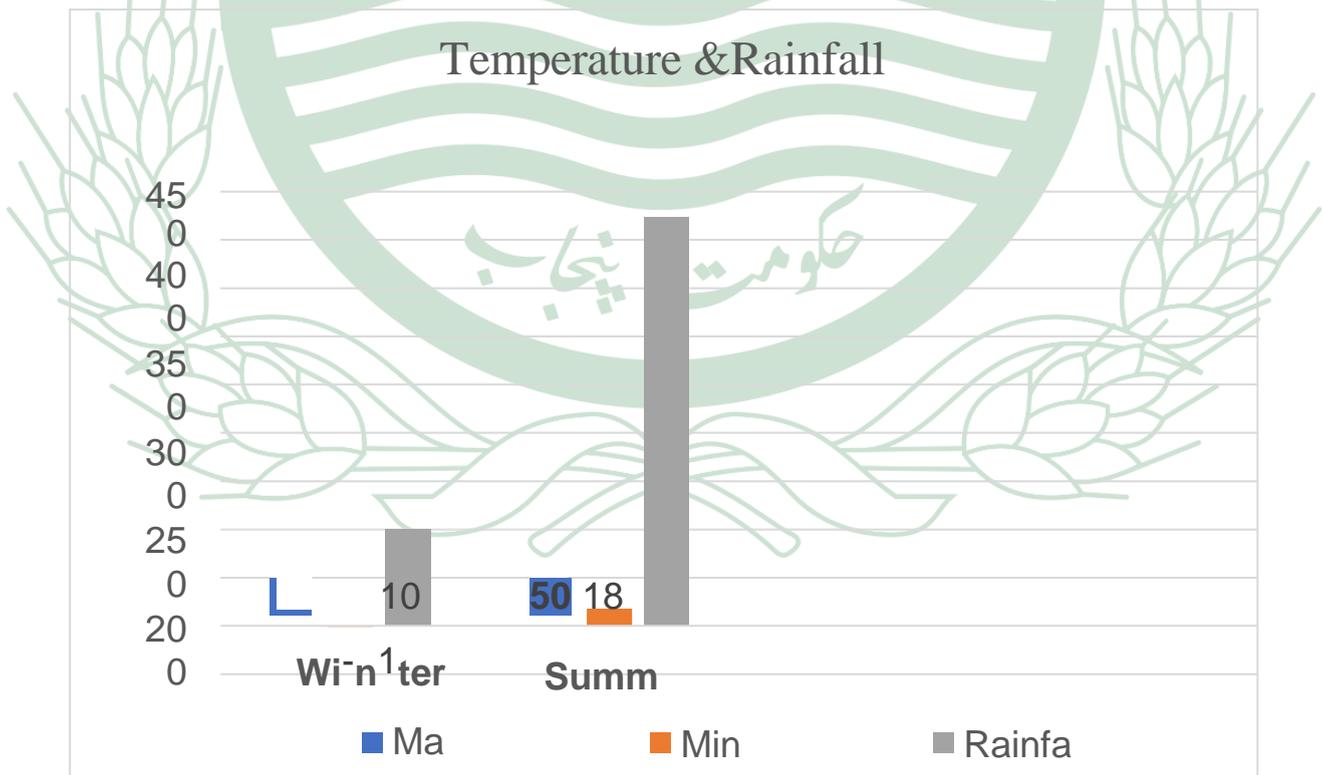
- Khushab is located at latitude 32°17'48 N and longitude 72°21'9 E. Length of the District from North to South is 160 K.M and width from East to West is 56 K.M.

Altitude

Varies from 615 feet above sea level at Jauharabad to 4992 feet at Sakesar.

Temperature & Rainfall

Season	Temperature		Rainfall
	Max.	Min.	
Winter	35 °C	- 1 °C	100 mm
Summer	50 °C	18 °C	424 mm



DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

Canals

- Greater Thal Canal
- Chashma Jehlum Link Canal
- Mohajir Branch
- Dulla Branch

Administrative Division

Sr. No.	Detail	Tehsil Khushab	Tehsil Noorpur	Tehsil Quaidabad	Tehsil Naushera	Total
1.	Villages	123	87	59	49	318
2.	MCs	04	01	01	01	07
3.	Union Councils	22	12	08	06	48
4.	Patwar Circles	60	51	24	15	150
5.	Kanungo Circles	07	06	03	02	18
6.	Police Circles	01	01	01	-	03
7.	Police Stations	05	02	01	01	09

Constituencies

National Assembly

- NA-93 Khushab-I
- NA-94-Khushab-II

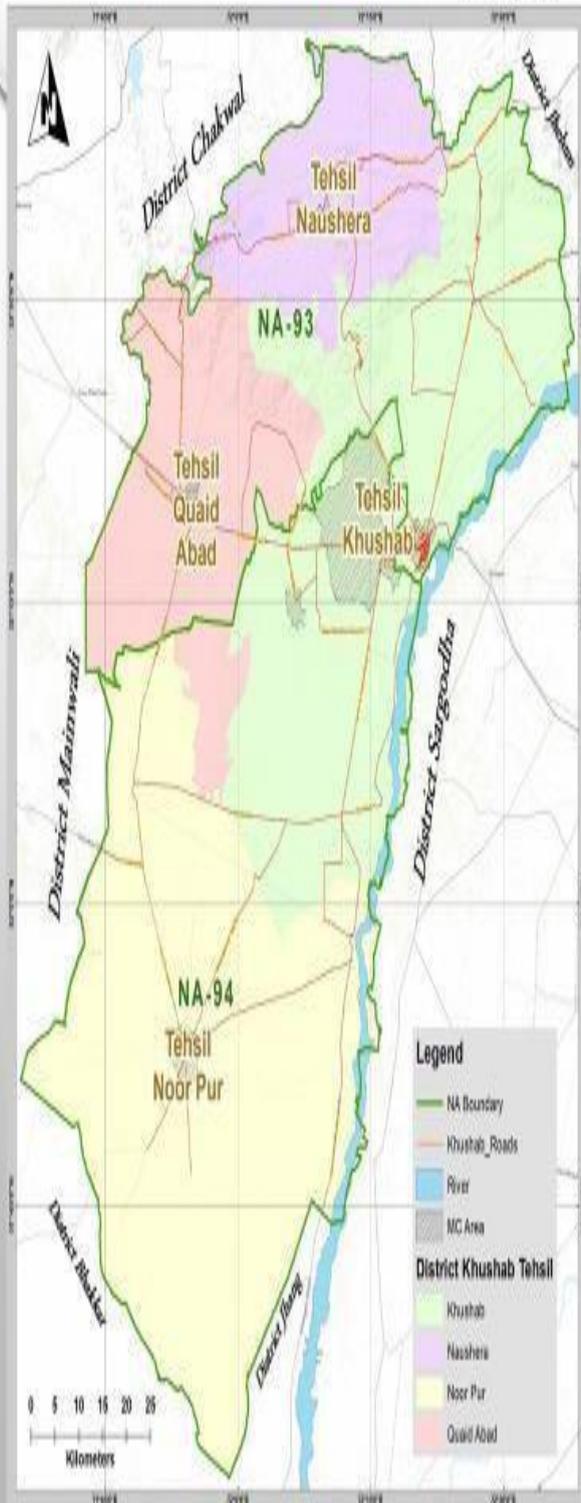
Provincial Assembly

- PP-82 Khushab-I
- PP-83 Khushab-II
- PP-84 Khushab-III

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

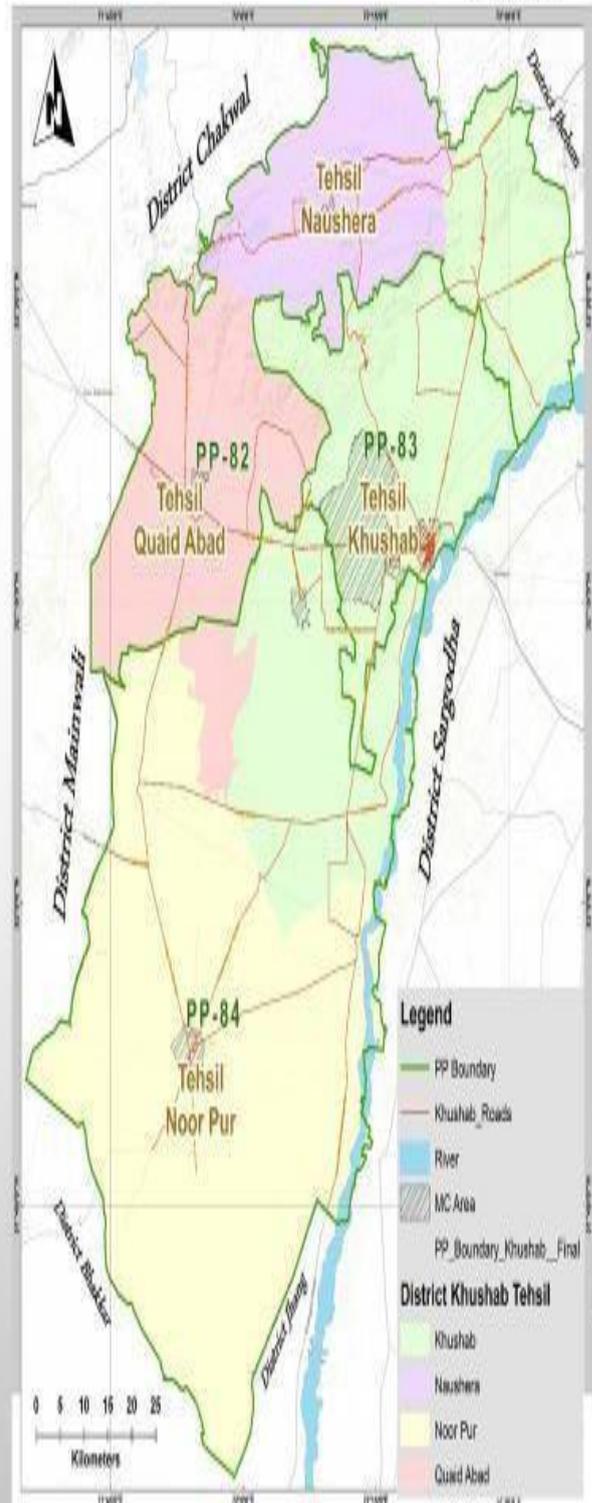
District Khushab NA Constituencies

Final 2018



District Khushab PP Constituencies

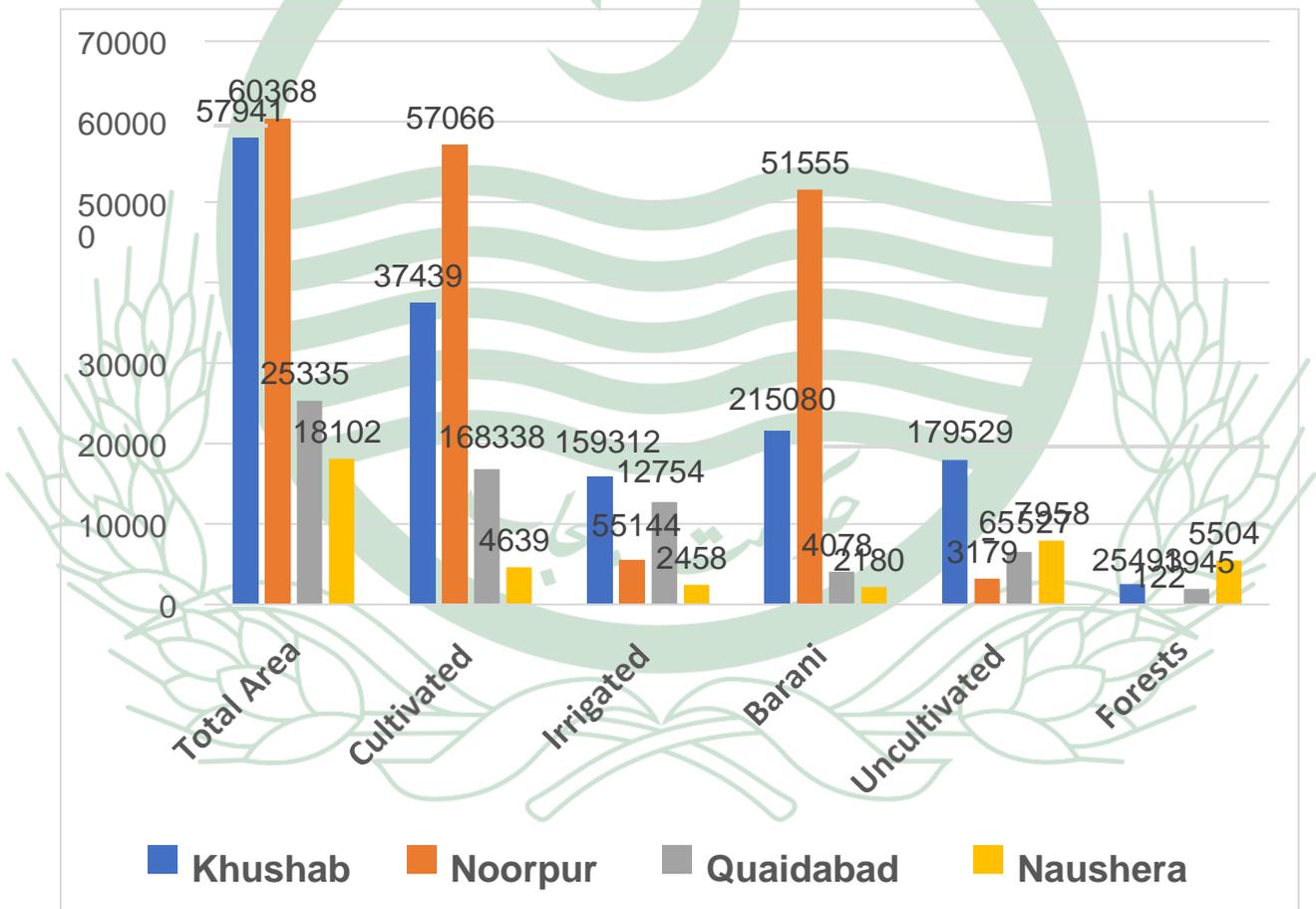
Final 2018



DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

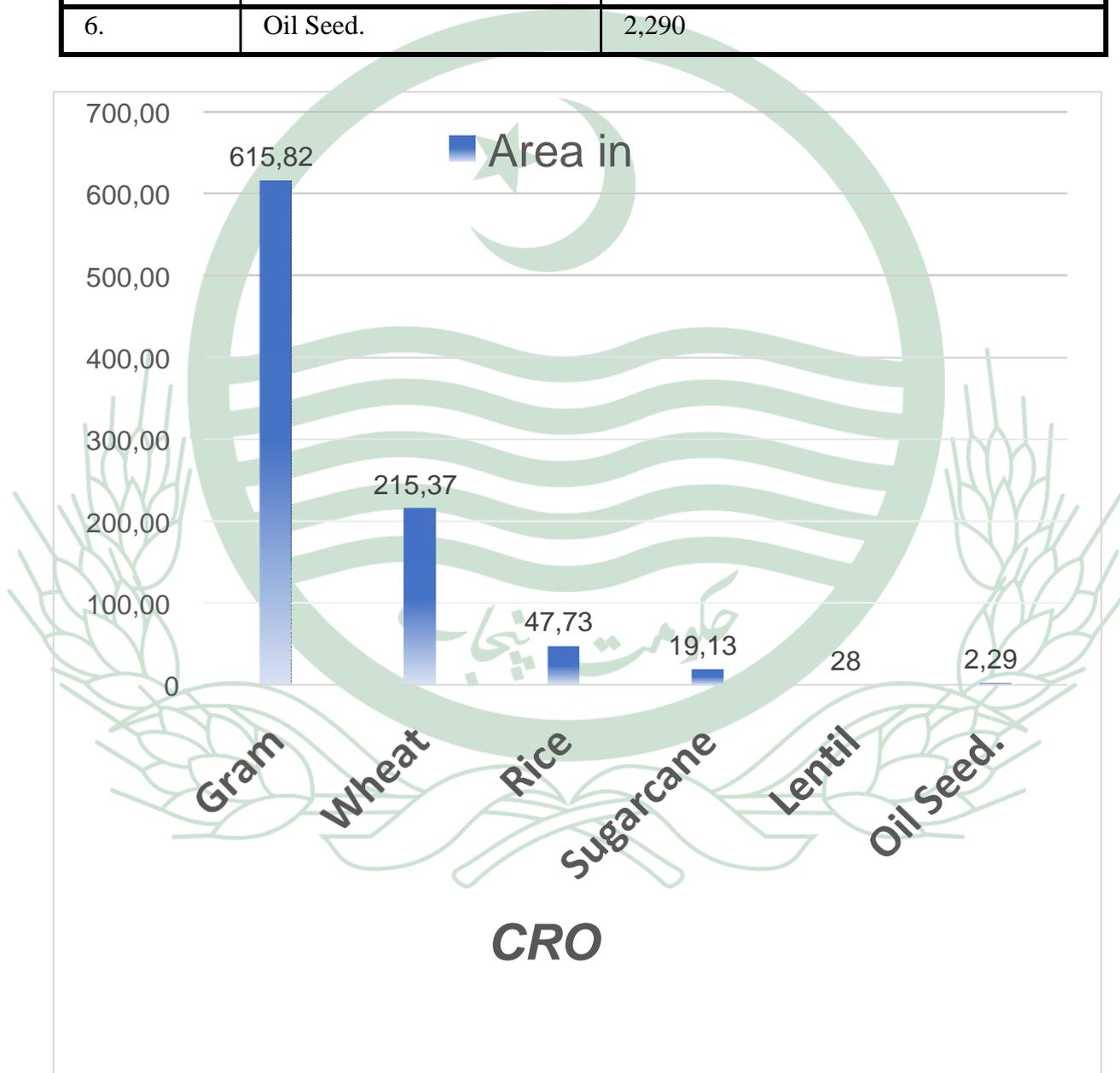
Land Utilization (Area in Acres)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Tehsil Khushab	Tehsil Noor Pur Thal	Tehsil Quaidabad	Tehsil Naushera	Total
	Total Area	579414	603685	253354	181028	1617481
1.	Cultivated Area	374392	570664	168338	46396	1159829
a)	Irrigated area	159312	55144	127549	24589	366594
b)	Barani Area	215080	515559	40789	21807	793235
2.	Uncultivated Area	179529	31793	65527	79585	356434
3.	Forests	25493	1228	19450	55047	101218



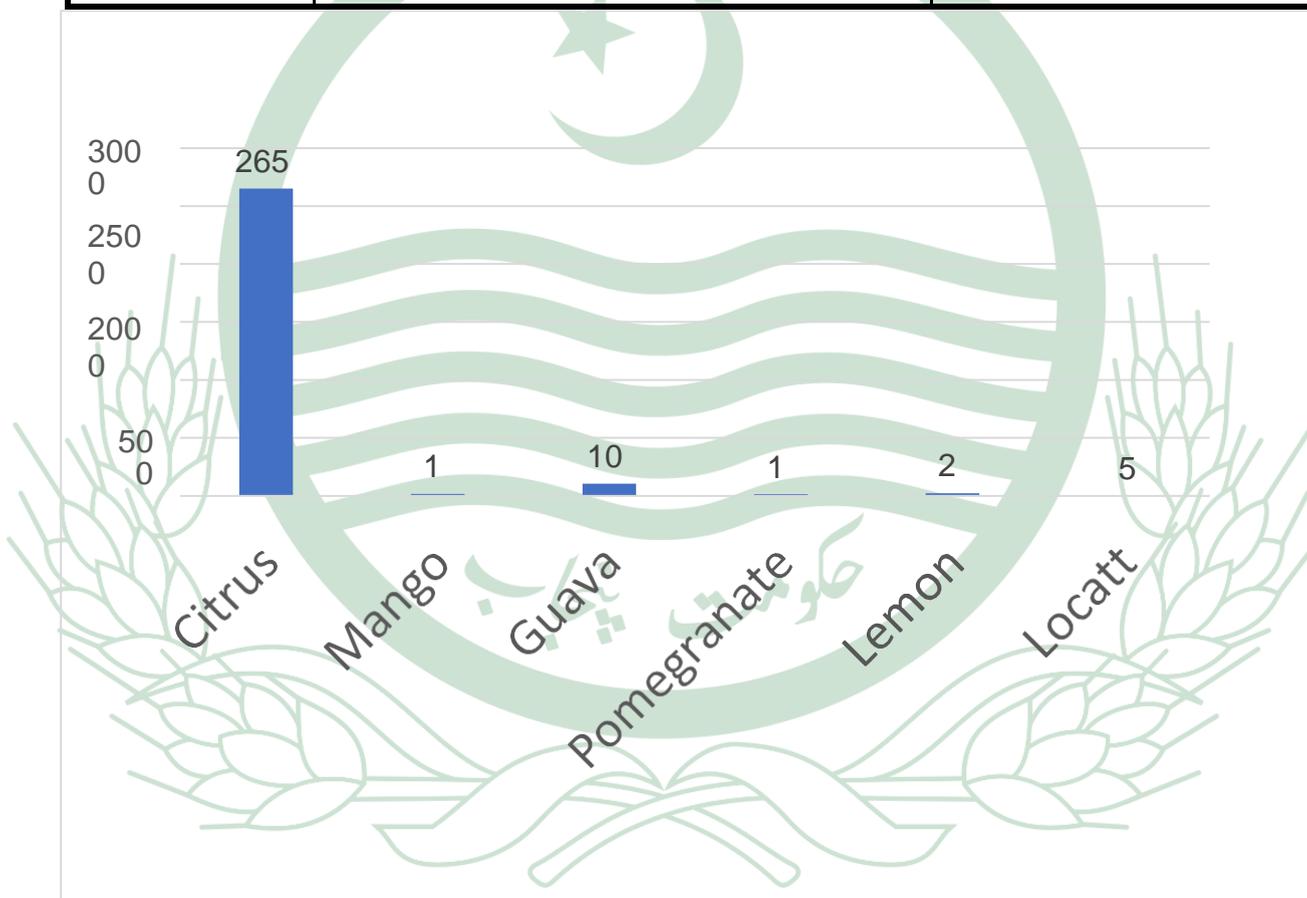
Major Crops

Sr. #	Crop.	Area in Acers
1.	Gram	615,825
2.	Wheat	215,370
3.	Rice	47,730
4.	Sugarcane	19,133
5.	Lentil	280
6.	Oil Seed.	2,290



Orchards

Sr.#c	Type	Area (Acres)
1.	Citrus	2650
2.	Mango	17
3.	Guava	105
4.	Pomegranate	14
5.	Lemon	23
6.	Locatt	05



Literacy Rate

Gender	79%
<u>Male</u>	86%
<u>Female</u>	72%

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

Schools

Category	Male	Female	Total
Higher Sc. Schools	06	03	09
High Schools	78	39	117
Elementary Schools	64	51	115
Primary Schools	496	306	802
Total	644	399	1043

Colleges

Tehsils	Category	Post Graduate	Degree	Commerce	Total	VTI
Khushab	Male	01	01	01 (B. Com)	03	01
	Female	-	02	-	02	01
	Total	01	03	01	05	02
Noorpur	Male	-	01	01 (D. Com)	02	01
	Female	-	02	-	02	01
	Total	-	03	01	04	02

Health Institutions

Sr. No.	Institution	Total Number	Net Bed Strength
1	DHQ Hospital Khushab	01	125
2	THQ Hospitals	04	
		i) Khushab.	100
		ii) Noor Pur Thal.	40
		iii) Naushera.	60
		iv) Qaidabad	60
3	Civil Hospitals	01 (at Khatwai)	12
4	Rural Health Centers	05	60(12 at each RHC)
5	Basic Health Units	43	86(02 at each BHU)
6	MCH Centers	07	
7	Civil Dispensaries	05	
8	RDs (Government)	03	
9	RDs (defunction Zila Council)	24	
10	Sub Health Centers	07	
Total		94	

Livestock

Livestock						
GRAND TOTAL	Quaidabad	Noor Pur Thal	Naushera	Khushab	Tehsil	
253,108	48,592	62,313	34,544	107,659	Cow	
101,560	19,237	18,700	9,743	53,880	Buffalo	
136,092	18,266	59,376	13,495	44,955	Sheep	
327,422	50,697	109,435	44,915	122,375	Goat	
353,785	57,317	99,973	53,282	143,213	Rural	
1,638	361	177	196	904	Duck	
50	0	0	0	50	Ostrich	
86,736	17,227	30,248	4,404	34,857	Pigeon	
11,103	562	309	579	9,653	Fancy Bird	
83	0	0	0	83	Ostrich Chick	
1,223	229	474	221	299	Camel	
2,489	331	1,355	363	440	Camel Female	
20,059	1,668	6,331	3,101	8,959	Donkey	
1,098	175	209	29	685	Horse	
59	10	5	2	42	Mule	
1,296,505	214,672	388,905	164,874	528,054	Total	

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

List of Deputy Commissioners

<u>DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS/DCOs</u>			
<u>KHUSHAB</u>			
Sr. No.	Name of Deputy Commissioner	From	To
1	SHEIKH GHAZANFAR HUSSAIN	01.07.1982	24.09.1984
2	CH. MUHAMMAD KHALIL BHATTI	26.09.1984	12.11.1986
3	CH.MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ	28.03.1987	02.10.1989
4	SARFRAZ-UL-HAQ BEG	02.10.1989	17.06.1990
5	SARDAL ALAM KHAN	25.06.1990	03.10.1991
6	MUHAMMAD RAFIQ GILL	03.10.1991	18.10.1992
7	MUHAMMAD ANIS QURESHI	19.10.1992	02.08.1993
8	MAQBOOL AHMAD KHAN	02.08.1993	21.04.1994
9	HASSAN NAWAZ TARAR	21.04.1994	29.09.1996
10	IRSHAD ULLAH TARAR	29.09.1996	06.03.1997
11	MIAN MUHAMMAD REYAZ	06.03.1997	05.12.1998
12	YUSUF NASEEM KHOKHAR	05.12.1998	31.08.1999
13	MUSHTAQ AHMAD KHAN NIAZI	01.09.1999	01.01.2000
14	MIAN BASHIR AHMAD	03.01.2000	08.03.2000
15	SHAHID ASHRAF TARAR	09.03.2000	10.05.2001
16	SHAMSHER ALI KHAN SIAL	10.05.2001	13.08.2001
<u>DISTRICT COORDINATION OFFICERS</u>			
<u>KHUSHAB</u>			
1	MUHAMMAD SAEED SHEIKH	18.08.2001	02.04.2003
2	ZAFAR AZIZ CHAUDHARY	25.04.2003	23.04.2004
3	ZAFAR IQBAL SHEIKH	23.04.2004	21.12.2004
4	MUHAMMAD ANIS QURESHI	27.12.2004	29.04.2005
5	RAI MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN	30.04.2005	20.06.2005
6	MUHAMMAD AFTAB	21.06.2005	26.09.2005
7	CH.KABIR AHMAD KHAN	27.09.2005	02.04.2006
8	MUHAMMAD TARIQ BAJWA	03.04.2006	04.02.2007
9	MUHAMMAD ASIF	16.02.2007	31.08.2007
10	DR. MUHAMMAD SALEH TAHIR	31.08.2007	18.04.2008
11	ASIM IQBAL	18.04.2008	24.07.2008
12	MUHAMMAD YASRAB HUNJRA	19.09.2008	14.09.2009
13	RAJA KHURRAM SHAHZAD UMAR	14.09.2009	01.01.2010
14	GULZAR HUSSAIN SHAH	01.01.2010	01.01.2013
15	MASOOD AHMAD MALIK	01.01.2013	03.03.2013
16	MAQBOOL AHMAD DHAWLA	03.03.2013	08.04.2013
17	AAMIR EJAZ AKBAR	08.04.2013	29.01.2015
18	ZIA-UR-REHMAN	30.01.2015	21.04.2016
19	KINZA MURTAZA	28.04.2016	14.12.2016

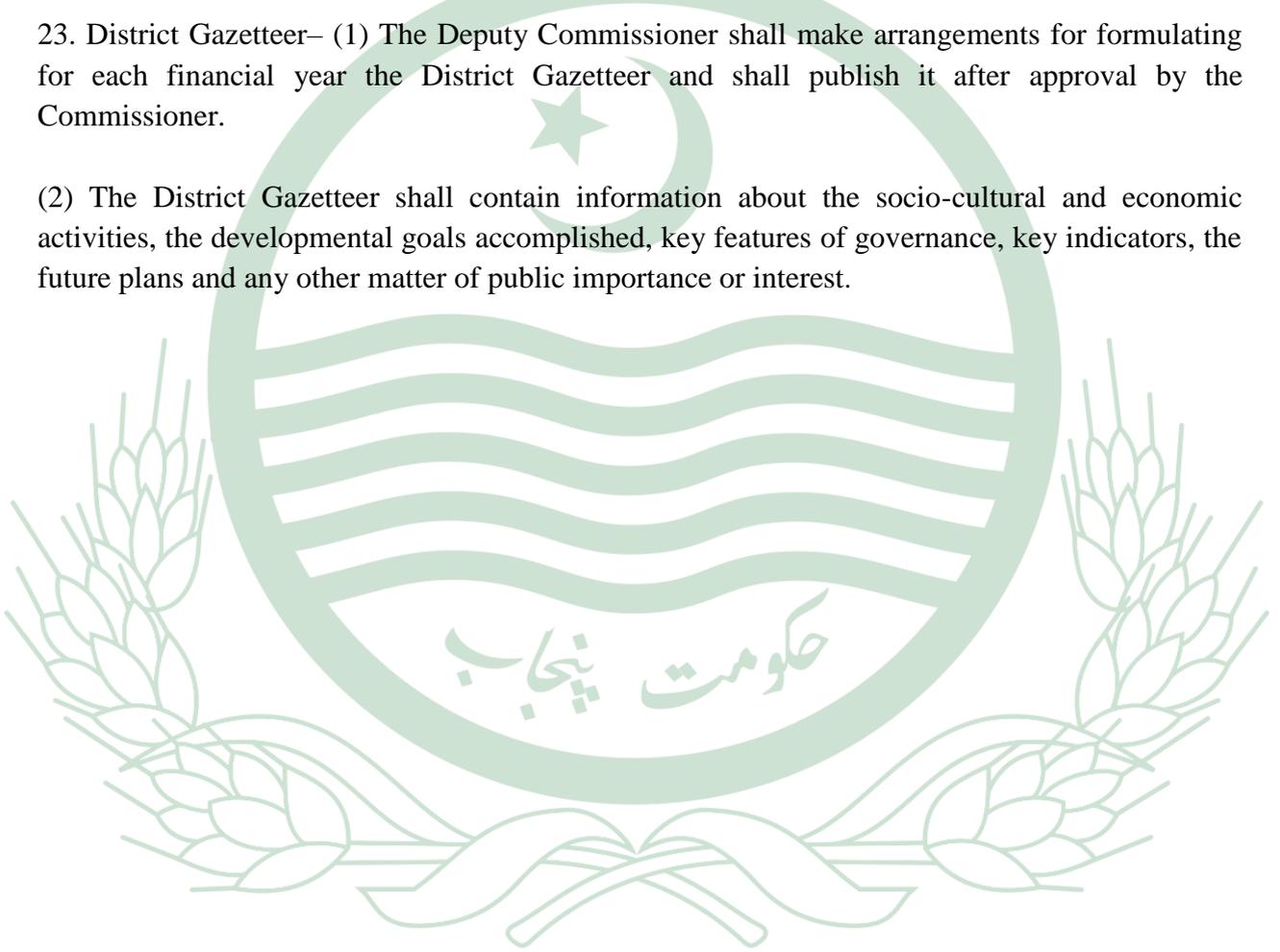
DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

20	MIAN BEHZAD ADIL	14.12.2016	31.12.2016
<u>DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS KHUSHAB</u>			
1	MR. MIAN BEHZAD ADIL	01.01.2017	23.01.2017
2	MR. AMJAD BASHIR	24.01.2017	21.06.2018
3	MR. NADEEM ABBAS BHANGU	21.06.2018	29.10.2018
4	MR. M.ARSHAD MANZOOR CAP.(R)	29.10.2018	20.06.2019
5	MS.MUSARRAT JABEEN	11.07.2019	

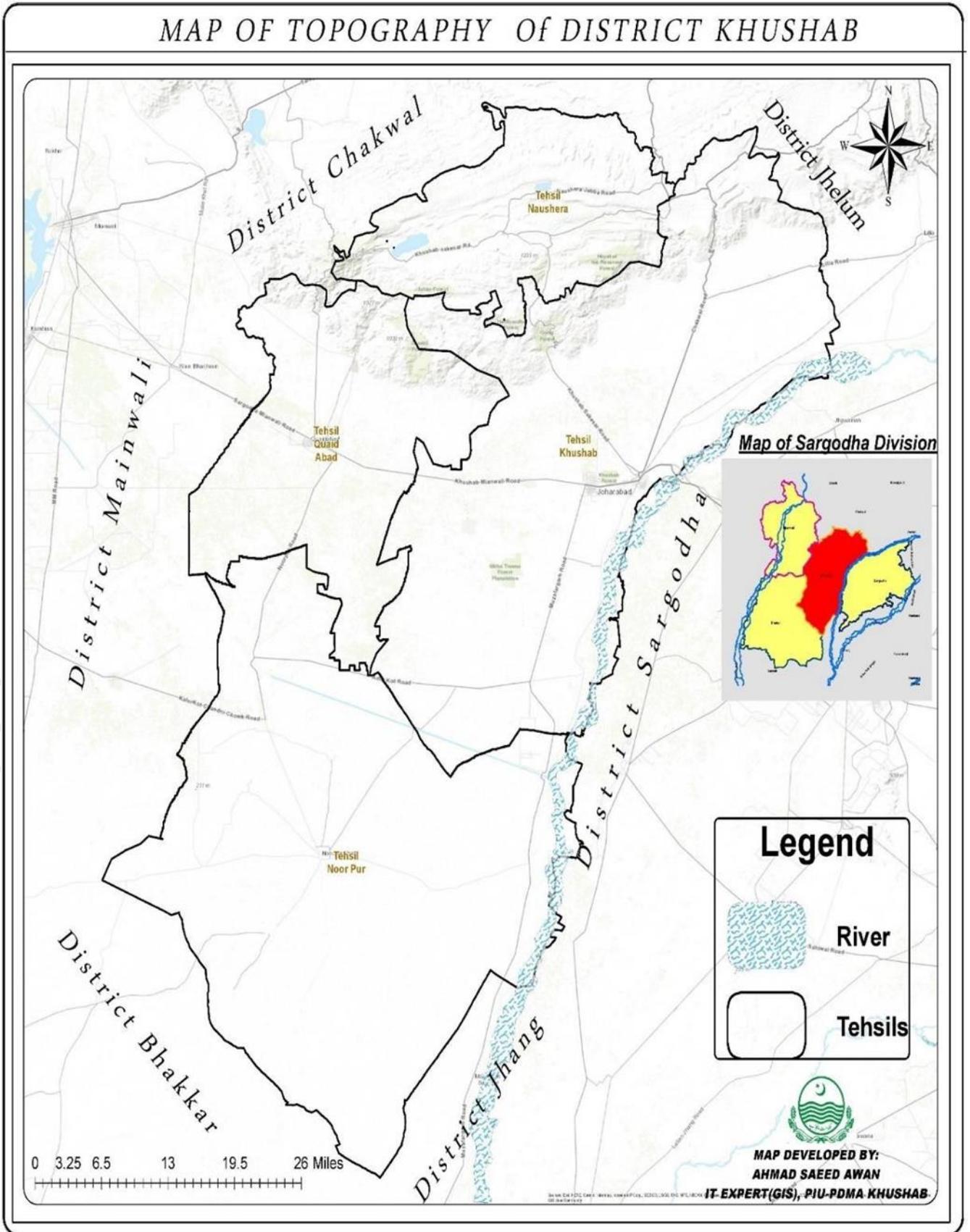
DISTRICT GAZETTEER U/S 23 OF THE PUNJAB CIVIL ADMINISTRATION ACT 2017

23. District Gazetteer– (1) The Deputy Commissioner shall make arrangements for formulating for each financial year the District Gazetteer and shall publish it after approval by the Commissioner.

(2) The District Gazetteer shall contain information about the socio-cultural and economic activities, the developmental goals accomplished, key features of governance, key indicators, the future plans and any other matter of public importance or interest.

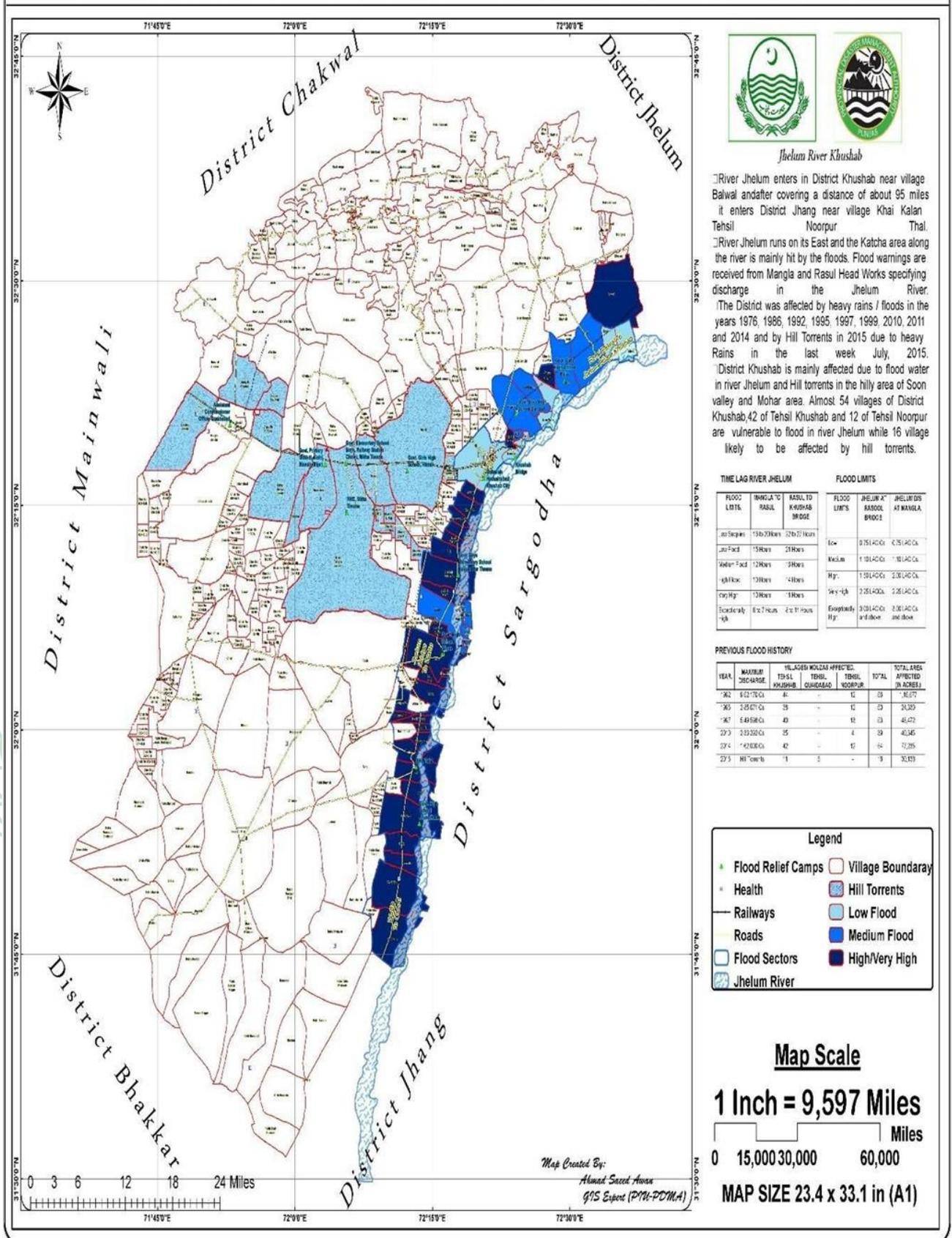


Maps



DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

MAP OF FLOOD AFFECTED VILLAGES IN DISTRICT KHUSHAB



Jhelum River Khushab

□ River Jhelum enters in District Khushab near village Balwal and after covering a distance of about 95 miles it enters District Jhang near village Khai Kalan Tehsil Noorpur Thal.

□ River Jhelum runs on its East and the Katcha area along the river is mainly hit by the floods. Flood warnings are received from Mangla and Rasul Head Works specifying discharge in the Jhelum River.

□ The District was affected by heavy rains / floods in the years 1976, 1986, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2010, 2011 and 2014 and by Hill Torrents in 2015 due to heavy Rains in the last week July, 2015.

□ District Khushab is mainly affected due to flood water in river Jhelum and Hill torrents in the hilly area of Soon valley and Mohar area. Almost 54 villages of District Khushab, 42 of Tehsil Khushab and 12 of Tehsil Noorpur are vulnerable to flood in river Jhelum while 16 village likely to be affected by hill torrents.

TIME LAG RIVER JHELMUM			FLOOD LIMITS		
FLOOD LIMITS	MANGLA TO RASUL	RASUL TO KHUSHAB BRIDGE	FLOOD LIMITS	JHELMUM AT BARSOOL BRIDGE	JHELMUM AT MANGLA
Low Stage	13 to 20 Hrs	2 to 2 1/2 Hrs	Low	3.751 AC Co.	0.351 AC Co.
Low Flood	15 Hrs	2 Hrs	Medium	1.181 AC Co.	1.81 AC Co.
High Flood	12 Hrs	1 1/2 Hrs	High	1.181 AC Co.	2.281 AC Co.
Very High	13 Hrs	1 1/2 Hrs	Very High	3.751 AC Co.	2.281 AC Co.
Exceeding High	8 to 7 Hrs	2 to 1 1/2 Hrs	Exceedingly High	3.031 AC Co.	2.061 AC Co.

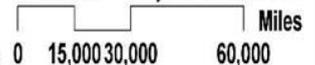
PREVIOUS FLOOD HISTORY

YEAR	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE	VILLAGES VULNERABLE AFFECTED			TOTAL AREA AFFECTED IN ACRES	
		TEHSIL KHUSHAB	TEHSIL GUANWARA	TEHSIL NOORPUR		
'86	652.72 Co.	4	-	12	59	1,85,172
'86	245.67 Co.	58	-	12	70	24,580
'87	648.58 Co.	40	-	12	52	46,472
'93	233.20 Co.	35	-	4	39	40,345
'94	423.00 Co.	42	-	12	54	72,285
'23	HF comb	1	5	-	6	30,833

Legend	
	Flood Relief Camps
	Health
	Railways
	Roads
	Flood Sectors
	Jhelum River
	Village Boundary
	Hill Torrents
	Low Flood
	Medium Flood
	High/Very High

Map Scale

1 Inch = 9,597 Miles

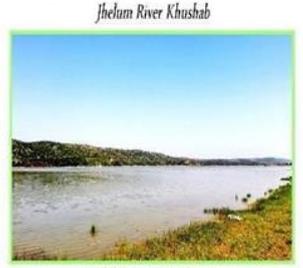
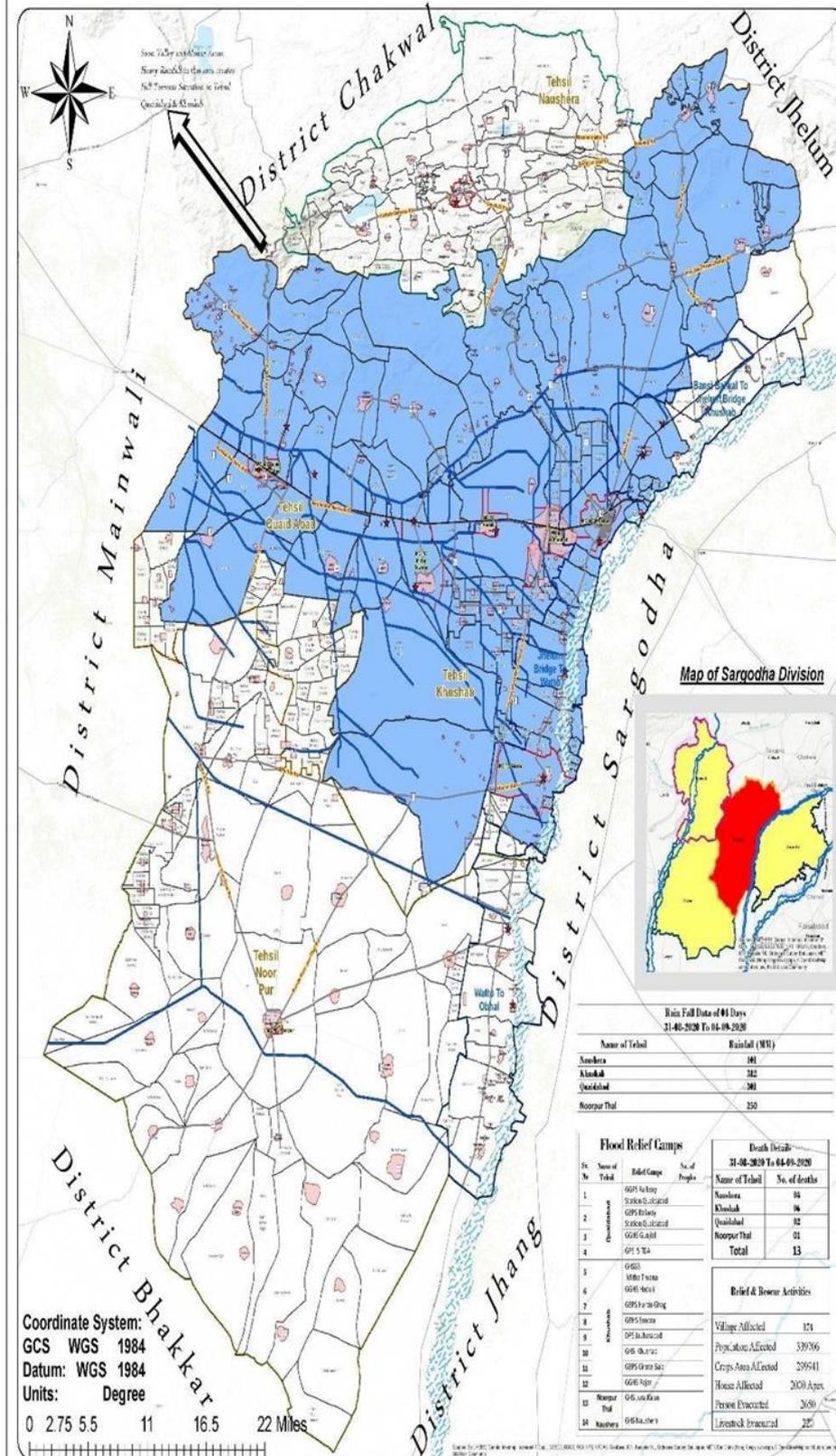


MAP SIZE 23.4 x 33.1 in (A1)

*Map Created By:
Ahmed Saad Awan
GIS Expert (PMM-PCMA)*

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

MAP OF HILL TORRENTS AFFECTED AREAS OF DISTRICT KHUSHAB



Brief Introduction

River Jhelum runs on its East and the Katcha area along the river is mainly hit by the floods. Flood warnings are received from Mangla and Rasul Head Works specifying discharge in the Jhelum River. The District was affected by heavy rains / floods in the years 1976, 1986, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2010, 2011 and 2014 and by Hill Torrents in 2015 due to heavy rains in the last week July, 2015. District Khushab is mainly affected due to flood water in river Jhelum and Hill torrents in the hilly area of Soon valley and Mohar area. Almost 52 villages of District Khushab, 40 of Tehsil Khushab and 12 of Tehsil Noorpur are vulnerable to flood in river Jhelum while 16 village likely to be affected by hill torrents.

PREVIOUS FLOOD HISTORY

Year	Maximum Discharge	Villages/Mozaas Affected			Total	Total Area affected (in acres)
		Tehsil Khushab	Tehsil Quaidabad	Tehsil Noorpur		
1992	9,52,170 Cs	44	-	12	66	1,15,677
1995	2,85,071 Cs	38	-	12	50	24,330
1997	5,49,598 Cs	40	-	13	53	48,472
2010	2,33,292 Cs	35	-	4	39	40,345
2014	1,62,000 Cs	40	-	12	52	77,236
2015	Hill Torrents	11	5	-	15	30,136

Map of Sargodha Division



Rain Fall Data of 04 Days

Name of Tehsil	Rainfall (MM)
Naushera	161
Khushab	322
Quaidabad	360
Noorpur Thal	250

Flood Relief Camps

Sr. No.	Name of Tehsil	Relief Camps	No. of People
1	Quaidabad	GPSS Sahiwal, Sakhri, G. Alcedo, GPSS Bilaspur, Sakhri, G. Alcedo, GPSS G. Alcedo	13
2	Khushab	GPSS S. Tiba	13
3	Noorpur Thal	GPSS	13
4	Noorpur Thal	GPSS	13
5	Noorpur Thal	GPSS	13
6	Noorpur Thal	GPSS	13
7	Noorpur Thal	GPSS	13
8	Noorpur Thal	GPSS	13
9	Noorpur Thal	GPSS	13
10	Noorpur Thal	GPSS	13
11	Noorpur Thal	GPSS	13
12	Noorpur Thal	GPSS	13
13	Noorpur Thal	GPSS	13
14	Noorpur Thal	GPSS	13

Death Details: 31-08-2019 To 04-09-2020	
Name of Tehsil	No. of deaths
Naushera	04
Khushab	06
Quaidabad	02
Noorpur Thal	01
Total	13

Brief & Review Activities

Village Affected	174
Phys. Areas Affected	339736
Crops Areas Affected	239541
Houses Affected	2000 Approx.
Person Encountered	2650
Livestock Encountered	225

List of Hill Torrents Affected Villages of District Khushab

Year-2015					
Sr. No.	Tehsil Name	Name of Village	Sr. No.	Tehsil Name	Name of Village
1	Chak No 5 TDA		9	Madi	
2	Gurgal Swarai		11	Joharabad	
3	Utrah Shumali		11	Botiya	
4	Bardial Jamali		12	Chak No 42 MS	
5	Utrah Mohar Jamali		13	Chak No 42 MS	
6	Shikhu		14	Chak No 43 MS	
7	Bajir Jarai		15	Chak No 44 MS	
8	Mithra Tawana		15	Chak No 45 MS	

Legend

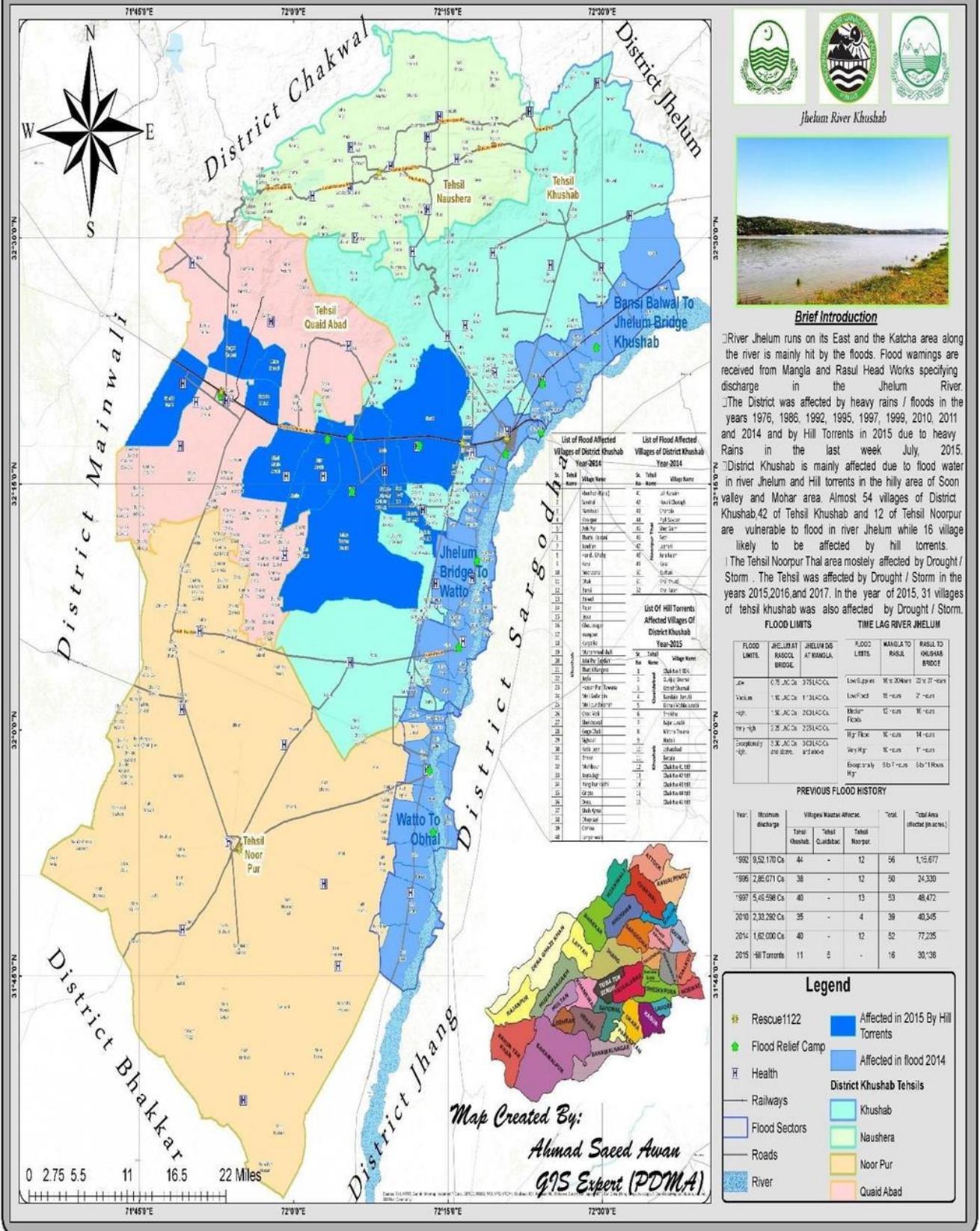
- * Rescue1122
- * Flood Relief Camp
- H Health
- Railways
- Flood Sectors
- Roads
- Canal
- River
- Mouza_Boundary
- Hill Torrents 2020
- District Khushab Tehsils
- Khushab
- Naushera
- Noor Pur
- Quaid Abad

Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)
Government of the Punjab

MAP SIZE 33.1 x 46.8 in (A0)
MAP DEVELOPED BY:
AHMAD SAIED AWAN
IT EXPERT(GIS), PIO-PDMA KHUSHAB

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

MAP OF DISASTER AFFECTED AREAS OF DISTRICT KHUSHAB YEAR (2014-15)



Jhelum River Khushab



Brief Introduction

The River Jhelum runs on its East and the Katha area along the river is mainly hit by the floods. Flood warnings are received from Mangla and Rasul Head Works specifying discharge in the Jhelum River.
 The District was affected by heavy rains / floods in the years 1976, 1986, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2010, 2011 and 2014 and by Hill Torrents in 2015 due to heavy rains in the last week July, 2015.
 District Khushab is mainly affected due to flood water in river Jhelum and Hill torrents in the hilly area of Soon valley and Mohar area. Almost 54 villages of District Khushab, 42 of Tehsil Khushab and 12 of Tehsil Noorpur are vulnerable to flood in river Jhelum while 16 village likely to be affected by hill torrents.
 The Tehsil Noorpur Thal area mostly affected by Drought / Storm. The Tehsil was affected by Drought / Storm in the years 2015, 2016 and 2017. In the year of 2015, 31 villages of tehsil khushab was also affected by Drought / Storm.

List of Flood Affected Villages of District Khushab Year-2014			List of Flood Affected Villages of District Khushab Year-2014		
Sl. No.	Tehsil Name	Village Name	Sl. No.	Tehsil Name	Village Name
1	Naushera	Naushera	1	Naushera	Naushera
2	Naushera	Naushera	2	Naushera	Naushera
3	Naushera	Naushera	3	Naushera	Naushera
4	Naushera	Naushera	4	Naushera	Naushera
5	Naushera	Naushera	5	Naushera	Naushera
6	Naushera	Naushera	6	Naushera	Naushera
7	Naushera	Naushera	7	Naushera	Naushera
8	Naushera	Naushera	8	Naushera	Naushera
9	Naushera	Naushera	9	Naushera	Naushera
10	Naushera	Naushera	10	Naushera	Naushera
11	Naushera	Naushera	11	Naushera	Naushera
12	Naushera	Naushera	12	Naushera	Naushera
13	Naushera	Naushera	13	Naushera	Naushera
14	Naushera	Naushera	14	Naushera	Naushera
15	Naushera	Naushera	15	Naushera	Naushera
16	Naushera	Naushera	16	Naushera	Naushera
17	Naushera	Naushera	17	Naushera	Naushera
18	Naushera	Naushera	18	Naushera	Naushera
19	Naushera	Naushera	19	Naushera	Naushera
20	Naushera	Naushera	20	Naushera	Naushera
21	Naushera	Naushera	21	Naushera	Naushera
22	Naushera	Naushera	22	Naushera	Naushera
23	Naushera	Naushera	23	Naushera	Naushera
24	Naushera	Naushera	24	Naushera	Naushera
25	Naushera	Naushera	25	Naushera	Naushera
26	Naushera	Naushera	26	Naushera	Naushera
27	Naushera	Naushera	27	Naushera	Naushera
28	Naushera	Naushera	28	Naushera	Naushera
29	Naushera	Naushera	29	Naushera	Naushera
30	Naushera	Naushera	30	Naushera	Naushera
31	Naushera	Naushera	31	Naushera	Naushera
32	Naushera	Naushera	32	Naushera	Naushera
33	Naushera	Naushera	33	Naushera	Naushera
34	Naushera	Naushera	34	Naushera	Naushera
35	Naushera	Naushera	35	Naushera	Naushera
36	Naushera	Naushera	36	Naushera	Naushera
37	Naushera	Naushera	37	Naushera	Naushera
38	Naushera	Naushera	38	Naushera	Naushera
39	Naushera	Naushera	39	Naushera	Naushera
40	Naushera	Naushera	40	Naushera	Naushera
41	Naushera	Naushera	41	Naushera	Naushera
42	Naushera	Naushera	42	Naushera	Naushera
43	Naushera	Naushera	43	Naushera	Naushera
44	Naushera	Naushera	44	Naushera	Naushera
45	Naushera	Naushera	45	Naushera	Naushera
46	Naushera	Naushera	46	Naushera	Naushera
47	Naushera	Naushera	47	Naushera	Naushera
48	Naushera	Naushera	48	Naushera	Naushera
49	Naushera	Naushera	49	Naushera	Naushera
50	Naushera	Naushera	50	Naushera	Naushera
51	Naushera	Naushera	51	Naushera	Naushera
52	Naushera	Naushera	52	Naushera	Naushera
53	Naushera	Naushera	53	Naushera	Naushera
54	Naushera	Naushera	54	Naushera	Naushera

FLOOD LIMITS	TIME LAG RIVER JHELUM			
	JHELUM AT BASCOL BRIDGE	JHELUM AT BASCOL BRIDGE	MANGLA TO BASCOL BRIDGE	BASCOL TO BASCOL BRIDGE
Low	0.75 JAC Co	3.75 JAC Co	16:00 hours	22:00 hours
Medium	1.00 JAC Co	1.75 JAC Co	16:00 hours	22:00 hours
High	1.50 JAC Co	2.25 JAC Co	16:00 hours	18:00 hours
Very High	2.25 JAC Co	2.75 JAC Co	16:00 hours	14:00 hours
Exceptionally High	3.00 JAC Co	3.25 JAC Co	16:00 hours	10:00 hours

Year	Maximum discharge	Villages affected			Total	Total Area affected (in acres)
		Tehsil Khushab	Tehsil Quaidabad	Tehsil Noorpur		
1992	9,52,170 Cs	44	-	12	56	1,15,677
1996	2,85,071 Cs	38	-	12	50	24,330
1997	5,45,598 Cs	40	-	13	53	48,472
2010	2,33,282 Cs	35	-	4	39	40,345
2014	1,62,000 Cs	40	-	12	52	77,235
2015	Hill Torrents	11	5	-	16	30,138

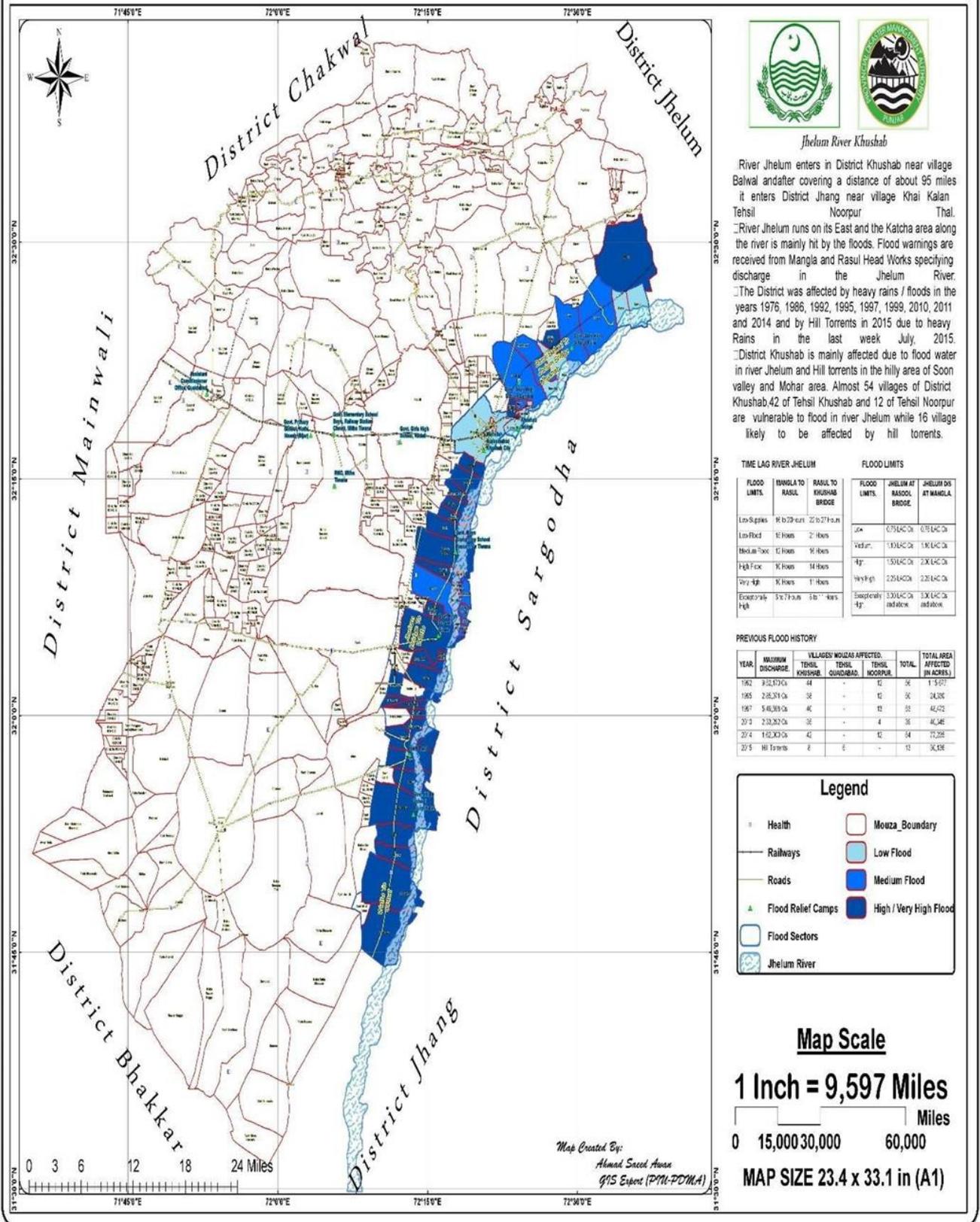
Legend

- Rescue 1122
- Flood Relief Camp
- Health
- Railways
- Flood Sectors
- Roads
- River
- Affected in 2015 By Hill Torrents
- Affected in flood 2014
- District Khushab Tehsils**
 - Khushab
 - Naushera
 - Noor Pur
 - Quaid Abad

Map Created By:
Ahmad Saeed Awan
 GIS Expert (PDMA)

DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

MAP OF FLOOD AFFECTED VILLAGES IN DISTRICT KHUSHAB



Jhelum River Khushab

River Jhelum enters in District Khushab near village Baiwal and after covering a distance of about 95 miles it enters District Jhang near village Khai Kalan Tehsil Noorpur Thal.

River Jhelum runs on its East and the Katcha area along the river is mainly hit by the floods. Flood warnings are received from Mangla and Rasul Head Works specifying discharge in the Jhelum River.

The District was affected by heavy rains / floods in the years 1976, 1986, 1992, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2010, 2011 and 2014 and by Hill Torrents in 2015 due to heavy Rains in the last week July, 2015.

District Khushab is mainly affected due to flood water in river Jhelum and Hill torrents in the hilly area of Soon valley and Mohar area. Almost 54 villages of District Khushab, 42 of Tehsil Khushab and 12 of Tehsil Noorpur are vulnerable to flood in river Jhelum while 16 village likely to be affected by hill torrents.

TIME LAG RIVER JHELUM			FLOOD LIMITS	
FLOOD LIMITS	MANGLA TO RASUL	RASUL TO KHUSHAB BRIDGE	FLOOD LIMITS, RASOOL BRIDGE	JHELUM DS AT MANGLA
Low Stages	8 to 29-cum	25 to 27-cum	4.5'	0.75 LAC Ck
Low Flood	15 Hours	2' - 8hrs	5.5'	0.75 LAC Ck
Med. to Flood	12 Hours	9' - 8hrs	6.5'	1.00 LAC Ck
High Flood	8 Hours	14' - 8hrs	7.5'	1.50 LAC Ck
Very High	6 Hours	1' - 8hrs	8.5'	2.25 LAC Ck
Exceptional High	5 to 7 hours	0 to 1' - 8hrs	9.5'	3.00 LAC Ck and above

PREVIOUS FLOOD HISTORY						
YEAR	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE	TEHSIL KHUSHAB	TEHSIL QUADRIABAD	TEHSIL NOORPUR	TOTAL	TOTAL AREA AFFECTED (IN ACRES)
1962	9,52,172 Ck	44	-	12	56	1,15,077
1965	2,65,274 Ck	38	-	12	50	24,206
1967	5,46,369 Ck	46	-	12	58	42,472
2010	2,32,362 Ck	38	-	4	42	46,446
2014	1,62,300 Ck	42	-	12	54	72,268
2015	Hill Torrents	8	0	-	13	56,138

Legend

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Railways Roads Flood Relief Camps Flood Sectors Jhelum River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mouza Boundary Low Flood Medium Flood High / Very High Flood
--	---

Map Scale

1 Inch = 9,597 Miles

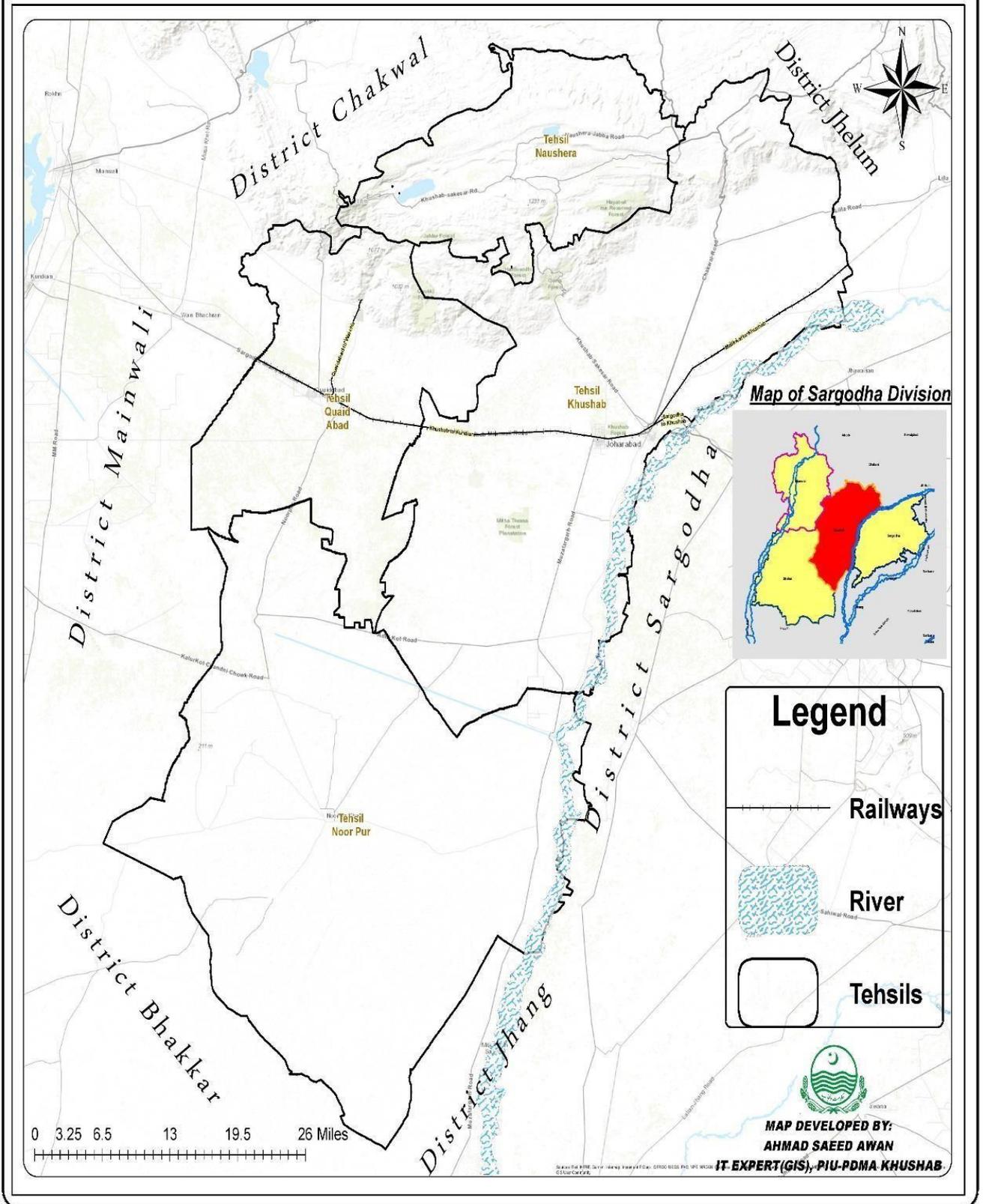
0 15,000 30,000 60,000 Miles

MAP SIZE 23.4 x 33.1 in (A1)

Map Created By:
Ahmad Saeed Awan
GIS Expert (PMM-PCMA)

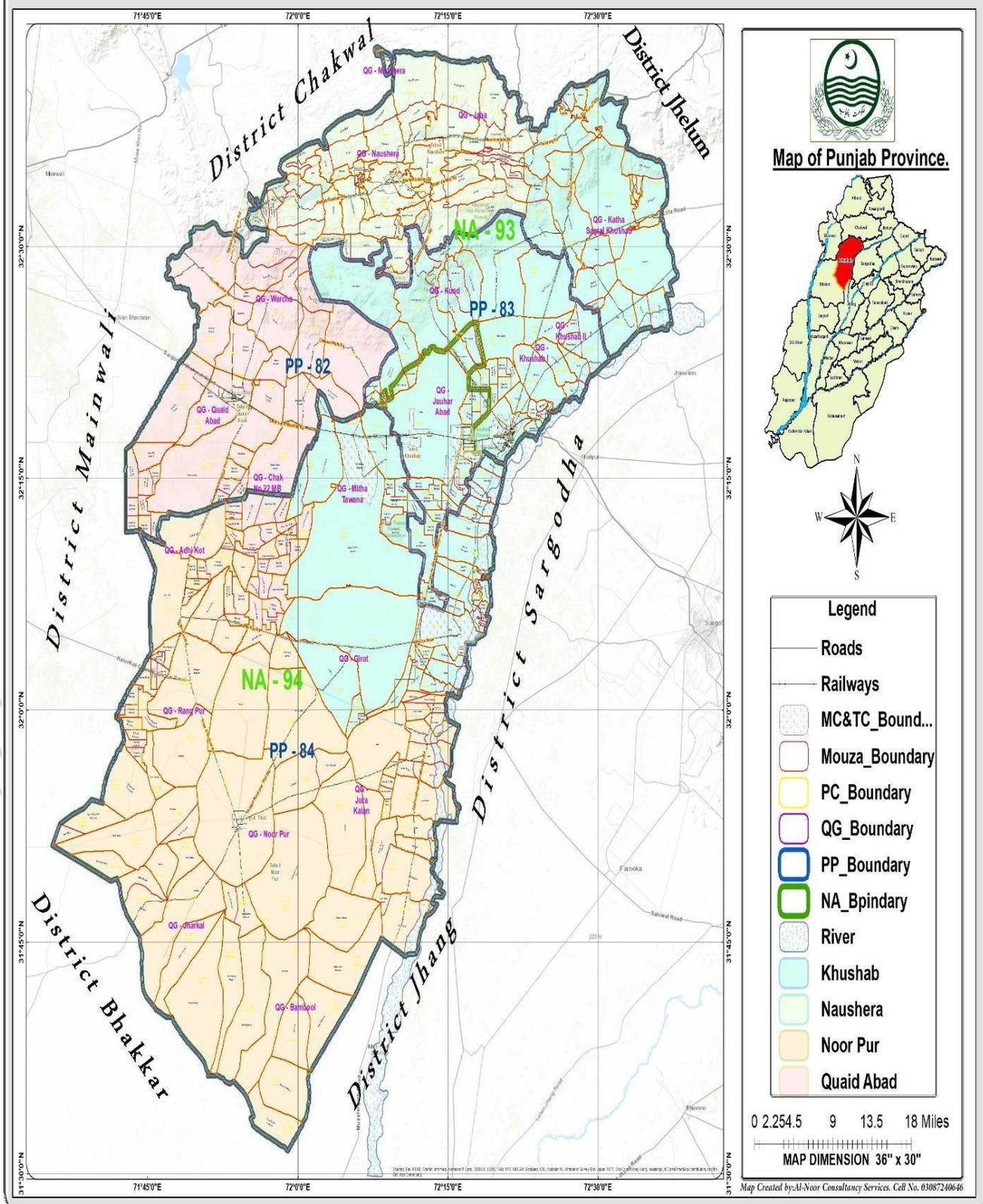
DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

MAP OF RAILWAY NETWORK OF DISTRICT KHUSHAB



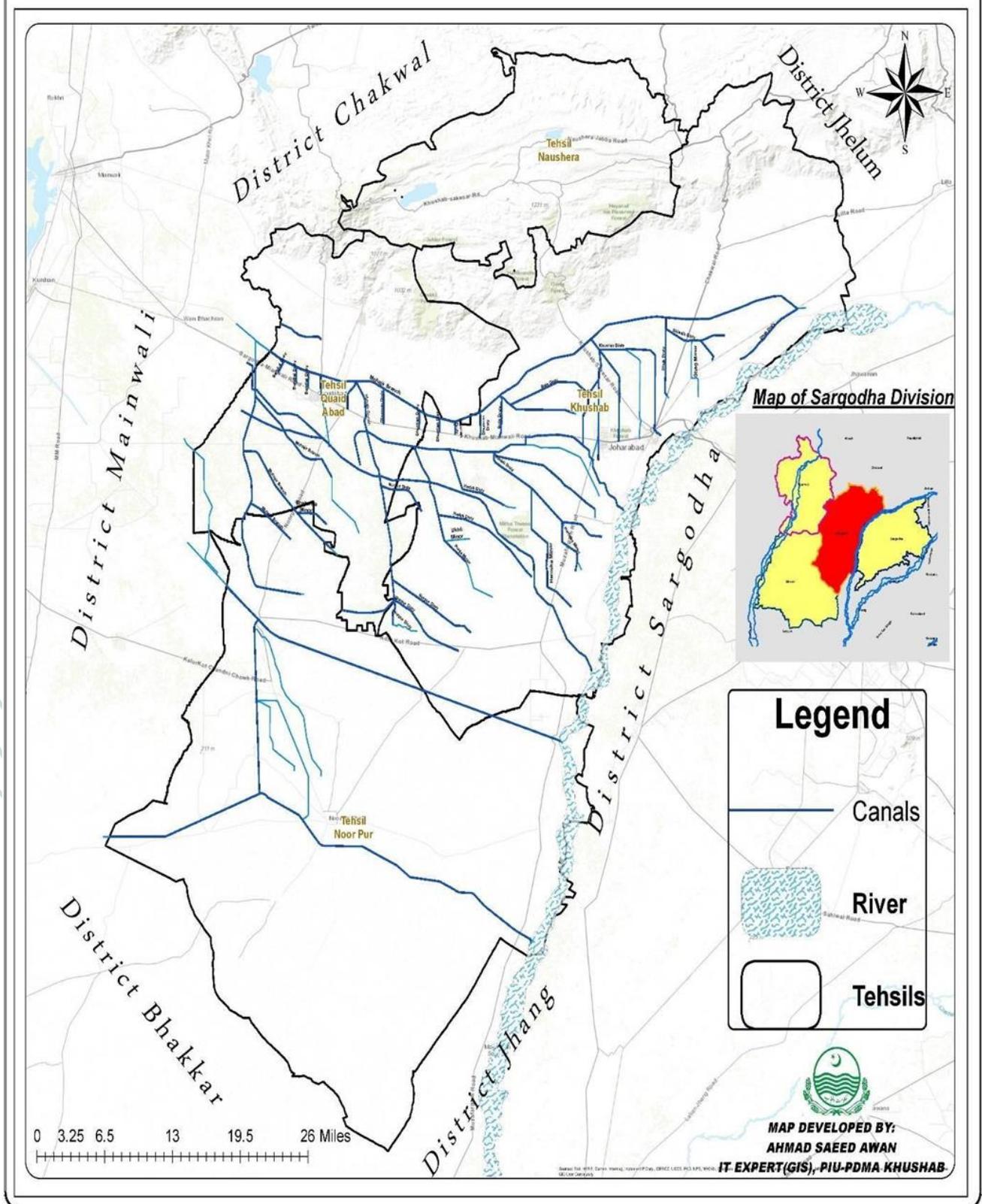
DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

MAP OF DISTRICT KHUSHAB NA & PP



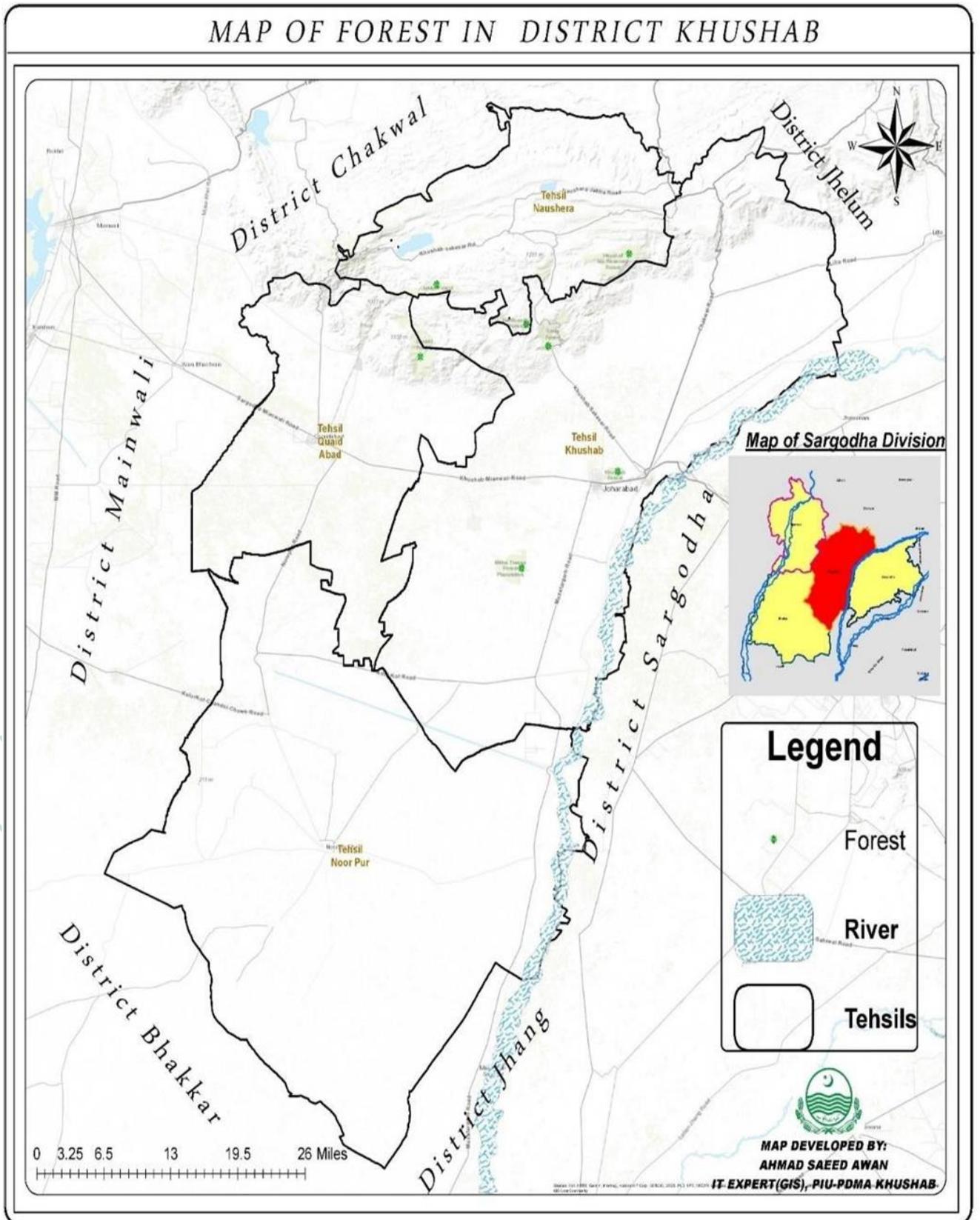
DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

MAP OF IRRIGATION NETWORK OF DISTRICT KHUSHAB



DISTRICT GAZETTEER KHUSHAB

MAP OF FOREST IN DISTRICT KHUSHAB





**OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER KHUSHAB
AT JAUHARABAD**

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Facebook: Deputy Commissioner Khushab
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