

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX I

Egyptian Weights and Measures

Length:	1 Kasaba	=	3.55 metres
Area:	1 Feddan	=	4200.83 square mt.
	1 Kirat	=	175.0345 " "
	1 Kasaba sq	=	12.6025 " "

Dry measure	1 Ardab	=	.198 cu. mt.	=	5.4474 bushels
	1 Kela	=	1/12 ardab	=	0.0165 cu. mt.
Weight:	1 ratle	=	.449 kilogram	=	.99 lb
	1 oke	=	1.248 "	=	2.7514 lb
	1 kantar	=	44.928 "	=	99.049 lb

1 Bentar of cotton seed weighs about 315 ratles
of which cotton weighs about 1⁰⁰ ratles

1 Draiba of rice before husking = 18 kantars

1 Kantar of ginned cotton weighs 100 ratles = 99.049 lb

1000 Ardabs of cotton seed = 118 tons

100 " " wheat = 68 quarters

100 " " beans = 66 quarters

~~equal parts of clay and sand make loam~~

APPENDIX 2

LAND AND POPULATION IN EGYPT

Total population	24,000,000
Rural Population	18,000,000
Population engaged in Agriculture	13,000,000
a. Total net cultivated area	6,000,000 feddans
b. Total cropped area	9,000,000 feddans

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- 1:- Ratio of total population = 4 persons per feddan or 2.66 persons per cropped feddan
- 2:- Ratio of rural population = 3 persons per feddan or 2 persons per cropped feddan
- 3:- Ratio of population engaged in agriculture = 2.12 persons per feddan or 1.44 persons per cropped feddan.

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- 4:- Ratio of adult male rural population (over 15 years of age)
(the no. of population in 1939 was 2,194,000)
(" " " " " " 1959 was 3,440,000) engaged in Agriculture

∴ The Ratio = 0.57 person per feddan
or 0.38 person per cropped feddan.

Ratio of total rural adult (which is 6 million persons)
The Ratio = 1 person per feddan
or .66 per cropped feddan.

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- 5:- Estimated agricultural labour is approximately 2 million
The ratio is 0.33 persons per feddan
or 0.22 persons per cropped feddan

APPENDIX 3

MAIN TOWNS IN THE NILE DELTA

<u>Town</u>	<u>Approximate Population</u>
1. Tanta.. .. .	141,000
2. Mansura	102,000
3. Damanshour	90,000
4. Zagazig	90,000
5. Damietta	60,000
6. Rosetta	40,000
7. Baltim	14,000
8. Fuwa	29,000
9. Disuq	39,000
10. Kafra El-Sheikh .	17,000
11. Bilquas	70,000
12. Mehalla El-Kubra	72,000
13. Kafra El-Zayat	24,000
14. Kifta	40,000
15. Tala	51,000
16. Memuf	45,000
17. Shebin El-Kom ..	46,000
18. Matariya	35,000
19. Simbilla-wein ..	30,000
20. Mit-Ghamra	35,000
21. Benha	35,000
22. Qalyub	36,000

APPENDIX 4

Population : Sex and Age Groups in the Nile Delta
(Provinces only) 1947

Age	Male	Female
Under 5	464,333	488,623
5 - 9	499,944	500,550
10 - 14	492,316	422,730
15 - 19	326,688	225,461
20 - 24	233,519	251,991
25 - 29	277,013	311,852
30 - 39	501,852	528,121
40 - 49	338,954	355,627
50 - 59	187,493	214,420
over 60	181,654	265,500
Total	3,503,785	3,634,881

APPENDIX 5

Population and Occupation in the Nile Delta

The Different Categories of Occupations in 1947 by Province and Governorate in the Delta are shown in the following table :

Location	Occupied Pop.	Agriculture	%	Mining	%	Manufacture Industries	%
Cairo	1,622,095	22,867	1.4	1,776	0.2	181,547	11.2
Alexandria	688,223	13,435	1.9	511	-	22,278	11.2
Canal	177,251	8,117	4.0	30	-	11,448	6.4
Damietta	39,170	1,418	3.6	21	-	7,237	18.4
Beheira	931,928	646,551	69.2	139	-	30,336	3.3
Gharbiya	1,721,883	1,085,399	62.8	15	-	85,252	5.0
Daqahliya	1,055,388	623,436	59.4	10	-	38,685	3.7
Sharqiya	990,591	559,122	65.8	171	-	27,778	2.8
Menufiya	891,211	592,506	66.3	16	-	30,062	3.4
Qalubiya	513,877	296,954	57.7	950	-	32,787	6.4

Location	Transport	%	Commerce	%	Social Services	%	Personal services	%
Cairo	51,028	3.2	139,474	8.6	147,721	9.1	755,256	47.0
Alexandria	30,898	4.5	66,680	9.7	44,127	6.4	324,804	47.0
Canal	13,834	7.6	15,629	8.8	17,689	9.5	78,653	44.4
Damietta	1,332	3.4	3,031	7.8	1,742	4.5	16,920	43.2
Beheira	8,596	0.9	27,360	2.9	19,043	2.0	124,054	13.9
Gharbiya	17,382	1.0	60,072	3.5	43,536	2.5	282,774	16.4
Daqahliya	10,905	1.4	39,930	3.8	28,043	2.7	173,385	16.5
Sharqiya	6,970	0.7	33,134	3.3	41,948	4.2	146,621	14.7
Menufiya	5,457	0.6	31,394	3.5	22,286	2.5	109,893	12.3
Qalubiya	5,370	1.4	19,164	3.7	16,184	3.1	69,542	17.4

Location	Building and Construction	%	Other Occupations	%
Cairo	33,447	2.1	288,979	17.8
Alexandria	11,102	1.6	119,388	17.3
Canal	2,656	1.5	29,195	16.5
Damietta	367	0.9	7,092	18.1
Beheira	4,459	0.4	71,375	7.7
Gharbiya	9,519	0.5	141,035	8.2

Appendix 5 continued:

Location	Building and Construction	%	Other Occupations	%
Sharqiya	4,896	0.5	78,951	8.0
Baqhliya	6,414	0.6	134,580	12.8
Manufiya	3,772	0.4	95,825	10.7
alubiya	3,406	0.7	49,416	9.6

Co-operative Farming in Action

Co-operative communities were known in the eighteenth century and even as early as the sixteenth century. The motives behind the establishment of these communities were religious or socio-reformistic.⁽¹⁾ The communities with religious background seemed to have survived longest. In the United States, 260 co-operative communities are known to have been established. According to statistics⁽²⁾ compiled on 130 settlements, 91 lasted less than a decade, 59 less than five years, 50 only two years, and 32 only one year. The causes of dissolution seem to have been the familiar story that begins with enthusiastic idealism and ends in disillusionment and failure. Infield said that lack of systematic planning is perhaps the first lesson to be learned from the collective communities of the past. The problem of leadership and selecting members seems to have been almost completely ignored.

The modern co-operative settlements have developed into a form of new socio-economic organization used by governmental, or semi-governmental agencies to improve rural conditions. The aim may be the total reorganization of society, as in Soviet Russia, China, and other communist countries; the rehabilitation of the low-income farmer, as in Mexico; or it may be occupational redistribution as in Palestine. In all these cases, the primary motive is mainly economic.⁽³⁾

In Russia there have been two principles governing the execution of the Land Reform of 1906⁽⁴⁾. The so-called 'otrub' system consisted in the combination of all scattered plots of land belonging to one peasant household in one place, or, if this was not possible, at least of the arable fields, while the homestead remained in the village. The so-called 'chutor' system on the other hand, aimed at dividing the whole village into dispersed and individual homesteads. Many practical difficulties were apparent during the execution of the latter scheme. The 1917 revolution came with the conviction that the soil ought to belong to

(1) Infield, H.F. *Co-operative Communities at Work*, Kegan Paul, London 1947.p.1
(2) Ibid
(3) Infield, H.F. *Co-operative Communities at Work*, page 51
(4) Gutkind, E.A. 'Revolution of Environment' Kegan Paul, London 1946, p.373-411

who till it. A decree of 1918 provided for three forms of collectivisation. First, under which all the land, buildings and agricultural undertakings were laid over, was the Commune. Work, consumption and income were distributed equally among all members without regard to the invested share. The second type of agrarian collective was the 'toz'; in this case temporary work only was organised by pooling the necessary tools and labour for a special purpose. In the third type working capital consisting of tools and farm buildings were collectivised. Holdings, gardens, poultry and pigs remained individual property. This was a type of collective where the agricultural workers, poor and middle-income peasants voluntarily united to build large collective farms by pooling their means of production and labour in order to achieve a high productivity and a large marketable surplus.

These three types have been gradually taken over by the Kolkhozy - collective farms. The Kolkhoz's production was not wholly co-operative⁽¹⁾ Each member, in addition to participating in the cultivation of the communal lands, was free to own a small farmstead of his own, usually one of an acre or two, and he was allowed to sell privately as much of its products as he could spare.

This is not the place to explain the nature, the formation, the management, or the achievements of the Kolkhoz; but it is important to mention that the Kolkhoz was a part of the country's planned economy. Theoretically the establishment was under indirect compulsion.

The Kolkhoz was known in Russia long before its adoption in some other countries. In Australia in 1943, the Federal Government decided to emulate the Soviet scheme of collective farming in certain of its aspects.⁽²⁾ This does not mean that co-operation will necessarily lead to an emulation of the political system of Soviet Russia. Co-operative communities can be established, and will function under any political regime.

As Infield has indicated, the genuine and basic difference between the Kolkhoz and other Government-sponsored co-operative communities is found in the scope of

(1) Infield, H.F. 'Co-operative Communities at Work' Kegan Paul London 1947. page 95 - 116

(2) Ibid

application and the degree to which it is backed by the political system of the country. In addition to serving economic ends, such as the increase of farm production, it has helped to achieve a political aim, the socialization of the countryside.

In Mexico, there are two types of co-operative farming; in one the land is distributed among the members and farmed individually; in the other the land is owned and cultivated co-operatively.⁽¹⁾ There is a great similarity between the agrarian reform which has been applied in Mexico since 1936 and that operating in China since 1952 although their general rural backgrounds differ. The 'Ejido' in Mexico has achieved more success and good results in a shorter time. This was mainly due to the absence of population pressure on the land.

In Palestine the Jewish rural settlement, the Kvitza was run on the same lines as the Russian or the Chinese Commune, both production and consumption being co-operative.

These schemes and others in other socialist countries have met many human and technical difficulties and many have been revised according to the outcome of certain conditions and results.

The Chinese has recently (January 1959) introduced an adventurous experiment in this field⁽²⁾ They planned an agricultural commune with little or no industry forming an agro-town of up to 100,000 persons. The town comprises five neighbourhoods (residential districts) Every residential district has five work teams each of four 'living groups.' The 'living group' comprises 100 households of 500 people grouped round a mess hall which is also used for other public purposes. The mess hall forms the public control centre of the 'living group.'

The residential district provides the next layer of communal services. Each residential district is to have a supply store, tailor's shop, shoemaker, club houses, primary and middle schools and administration building, a broadcasting station and a cinema. The residential districts are grouped round a civic centre

(1) Infield. H.F. 'Co-operative Communities at Work' Kegan Paul. London 1947 p.76-94
(2) The Manchester Guardian, 18th April, 1959 (Article)

turn the agro-town which is to be supplied with the requisite public amenities services. The whole area will be turned into a garden city with the planting of fruit trees.

This system creates a new aspect in town and country planning in the sense of organizing the rural communities. The relationship between home and work is not, however, made clear in terms of time, distance and mode of transport, and it would appear that this system will entail the destruction of village life and the creation of new communities. Home life is still regarded as continuing in a modified form, but the basic group is no longer the family but the 'living group' of about 20 persons.

The success or failure of this system is very difficult to predict. More is still to be learned about the different motives behind its creation.

Communal and collective farming have also their background in the Arab East⁽¹⁾ where communal forms of ownership have lingered in the remote parts of the Syrian Region in the poor villages of the 'Alawis' and among the Beduin settled in the districts of 'Hauran' and 'Palmyra'. The land of the village was divided each year among all the families of the village in proportion to the numbers of male inhabitants; when an individual died or left the village his rights reverted automatically to the community, and when a new child was born he automatically acquired a share in the community's right to land.

In Jordan, and the Syrian Region still another form of semi-collective ownership exists, known as 'mushaa' (shared) which is the custom of re-allotting land in unequal shares, to which is the customary right of ownership attached. When a tribe settled originally, the arable land of each village was allotted between the members equally, each member owning a piece of land in different zones of the village; to maintain equality between the members, the land was re-allocated at intervals. In the course of time as a result of intermarriage the shares held by each family became unequal, but the custom of periodic re-allotment still continued usually at intervals of three years, after each crop rotation period. As a result

(1) Doreen Warriner. 'Land and Poverty in the Middle East' London 1948. page 14

member of the village owns a share of the total land in the sense of a claim to a portion of the total, not to a specific area, and he holds it in scattered strips over the village area, which he interchanges for others of equivalent area, every 2 or 3 years.

However, this system has disappeared in most of the area. This system misses the advantages alike of individualism and co-operation. When this custom ceases, the farmer's land still remains scattered in small strips over the area of the village. The present system is still neither fully individual nor fully collective. According to Crawford⁽¹⁾ (the former director of the Land Survey Office in Syria and Lebanon) the fragmentation of holdings means a loss of about 30% in efficiency - 10% due to the time in moving about between the different strips, 10% due to loss of land, and 10% due to excessive seeding.

In her book 'Land and Poverty in the Middle East' Miss Doreen Warriner mentioned from the standpoint of planning large-scale development it would be, of course, desirable to keep the communal basis of land ownership to permit the joint or cooperative cultivation of large areas. In Europe it is difficult to overcome the farmer's deeply ingrained traditional individualism, but in the Arab world there is a different tradition; on the contrary, tradition is all communal. To allow the communal land to break up into a large number of very small fragmented holdings means that the possibility of large-scale operations recedes. But, in practice, it would be difficult to overcome the communal tradition for the purpose of introducing any form of collective cultivation by keeping on the 'mushaa' custom. Once a 'mushaa' village has reached its saturation point owing to the growth of the number of owners, the conflicts between the villagers prevent any agreement between producers and it would be impossible to make any transition to a more complete communal organization from this form. If other types of organization are to be developed they will need to make a new start through a co-operative movement.

It is obvious that the survival of any system of co-operation of the nature of the one discussed is dependent on continuing governmental support and stability of social conditions, since whatever power is given to agencies in charge of resettlement, it is clear that their authority will never equal that of the Government of the country.

As far as the Government in Egypt is concerned in introducing new schemes and policies to the rural community, it has a full control on the irrigation system and its operations as well as having gained experience in the execution of the Land Reform Law. The Government has also a full control on the cropping of land as it determines the areas to be cultivated with cotton, wheat or clover on each holding by ordering the farmer to cultivate a certain percentage of the area of his land with a certain crop. This percentage was about 33% in the case of cotton and 33% for wheat. This percentage also differs from one year to the other as well as from one district to another according to the economic and financial situation of the country and the ability of the Government to buy the excess crops of cotton or wheat every year having regard to world markets. These facts are reason to believe in the ability of the state to carry out any scheme of the kind envisaged for the reorganisation and development of the rural areas of Egypt.

Aspects in the Syrian Region

Due to the fact of the establishment of the United Arab Republic, the economy of both regions, Egypt and Syria will be affected each by the other. The Syrian Region which is under-populated will be a natural refuge for the surplus of the over-populated Egypt.

The Syrian Region has an area of 66,046 square miles, 19.4% of which is arable land and orchards, 30.8% is permanent meadow and pasture, 2.3% is of forests and woodland, and 47.5% is waste. This means that the cultivated land is about 7.5 million feddans while the number of the population engaged in agriculture is about 1.8 million (45%) out of the total population of 4 million inhabitants of the Region. This gives the rural inhabitants an area of more than 4 feddans for every person to cultivate besides more than 6 feddans of permanent meadow and pasture.

In 1955, 2.4 million feddans were under wheat cultivation, 12 million feddans under barley and 700,000 feddans under cotton which latter produces 60% of the national income of the Region. Mechanization is widely used in the northern Provinces of Hamah and Gezira.

About 20% of the Region's area is suitable for cultivation but is not yet exploited. Its fertile nature is in great need for man-power and capital for reclamation. The fellah's experience will give him a great advantage and privilege in the Syrian Region.

Immigration into Syria could be arranged according to the stages of reclamation and the natural rate of increase of the population number in this region. If the 7.5 million feddans were to need a period of 15 years to be reclaimed, they might also need about 3 million people to cultivate this reclaimed land, on the assumption that every family of an average number of four persons will get 10 feddans to cultivate. If the rate of increase in the Syrian population continues at about 2.5% per annum, the total increase in the 15 years needed for reclamation will be about 1.5 million, 75% of which could come from the indigenous agricultural population. This means that 1,125,000 should come from the Syrian Region and 2,325,000 from the Egyptian Region, mostly from the Delta. An average movement of 155,000 persons per annum would then be possible. This means that the equivalent of more than 39% of the annual increase in the Egyptian population could be transferred to the Syrian Region every year giving a considerable relief to the population pressure on land in Egypt.

APPENDIX 8

Markaz Ashmoun Villages

The villages in the Markaz are of the following sizes and structure as given by 1947 census :-

Village No.	Village Name	Population	No. of hamlets	Total population
1 - (18)	Darawa	5255	16	9257
2 - (35)	Sarawa and K Sarawa	3249	3	5015
3 - (29)	Shatanouf	5021	5	5433
4 - (30)	Shi'sha'	2200	-	2200
5 - (48)	Kr. Mansour	2102	1	2212
6 - (56)	Manyal Arus	2563	2	2612
7 - (13)	El Kawadi	2282	4	2361
8 - (9)	El Ghanamiya	1219	1	1347
9 - (6)	El Barraniya	4411	12	5437
10 - (8)	El Khor	1623	6	1993
11 - (16)	Buhet Shatanouf	2356	7	2892
12 - (7)	El Hilwasi	1483	-	1483
13 - (54)	Manyal Geweda	865	-	865
14 - (14)	El Ninaiya	1160	3	1515
15 - (28)	Sihwag	989	-	989
16 - (40)	Quras	1520	-	1520
17 - (47)	Kafr Quras	1767	2	1823
18 - (11)	Abu Raqaba & Kf. Abu			
	Raqaba	1239	2	2134
19 - (36)	Talya	7180	15	9129
20 - (52)	Mahallet Sobk	3857	-	3857
21 - (41)	Kr. Abu Mahmoud	1743	2	1832
22 - (42)	Kafr El Hima	2037	4	2913
23 - (33)	Shanawai	1872	2	2413
24 - (21)	Saqyet Abu Shara	4611	4	4806
25 - (26)	Samalai	2570	4	2707
26 - (27)	Santaris	5723	5	6260
27 - (23)	Sobk El-Ahad	7876	8	8956
28 - (4)	Villages belonging to			
	Ashmoun Town		24	3898
29 - (AR)	Abu Awali	2283	6	2939
30 - (43)	Kafr El-Saiyid	393	3	599
31 - (34)	Shushai	2209	8	2986
32 - (11)	El-Qanatin	1398	3	1862
33 - (55)	Manyal Duweib	1772	1	1845
34 - (10)	El-Faraoniya	1874	9	3168

Markaz Ashmoun Villages (Cont'd)

Village No.	Village Name	Population	No. of hamlet	Total population
1- (46)	Kafr El-Faraoniya	2446	8	3135
1- (12)	El-Kuttamiya	1245	7	1484
1- (25)	Sanman	1510	5	1811
1- (15)	Barashim	1254	-	1254
1- (38)	Qalata El-Sughra	2615	-	2615
1- (39)	Qalata El-Kubra	2500	-	2500
1- (49)	Kom Ayad	695	-	695
2- (32)	Shanshur	8377	1	8510
3- (24)	Samadoun	8878	15	10316
4- (17)	Gireis	6596	7	7616
5- (45)	Kr. El-Gharib	856	-	856
6- (51)	Migirya & Kr. Megahid	3949	2	3999
7- (50)	Libeisha	1690	3	1765
8- (20)	Ramlet El-Ingib	2714	9	2923
9- (5)	El-Ingib	1840	1	2040
10- (53)	Minshat Gireis	1571	2	1638
11- (57)	Mu'nisa	2921	2	2934
12- (44)	Kafr El-Tarayna	2375	-	2375
13- (19)	Dalhamu	2126	3	3042
14- (37)	Tahawai	6114	4	7702
15- (22)	Sawyet El-Manqadi	2519	1	2556
16- (31)	Shanna	6338	-	6338
17- (3)	Ashmoun/the District Centre	19149	(See no. 28)	19149
Villages and Towns			232 Hamlets	206511

APPENDIX 9

DENSITY OF POPULATION AND EXCESS OF LABOUR

IN MARKAZ ASHMOUN

The following table shows the number of population and the total area of every village together with the density, person per feddan, and the excess of labour in each village.

Village No.	Population	Area in feddans	Density P / F	Excess of Labour
1 -	9257	2538	3.64	1990
2 -	5015	1352	3.71	1005
3 -	5433	1815	2.99	895
4 -	2200	749	2.88	520
5 -	2212	458	4.83	590
6 -	2612	978	2.67	580
7 -	2361	1019	2.32	95
8 -	1347	333	4.04	100
9 -	5347	2891	1.88	1165
10 -	1993	894	2.23	5
11 -	2892	1165	2.49	795
12 -	1483	416	3.52	525
13 -	865	333	2.3	275
14 -	1515	749	2.02	325
15 -	989	478	2.06	290
17 -	1823	499	3.65	600
16 -	1520	312	4.87	735
18 -	2134	770	2.77	1335
19 -	9129	3141	2.87	3160
20 -	3857	957	4.03	1460
21 -	1832	770	2.37	880
22 -	2913	1248	2.33	490
23 -	2413	582	4.14	555
24 -	4806	1290	3.72	1205
25 -	2707	938	2.99	895
26 -	6260	1622	3.85	1710
27 -	8956	2870	3.10	1035
28 -	3898	4784	0.81	(See No. 57)
29 -	2939	1186	2.49	885
30 -	599	146	4.11	205
31 -	2986	1186	2.52	1530

Density of Population and Excess of Labour in Markaz Ashmoun

Village No.	Population	Area in feddans	Density P / F	Excess of Labour
32 -	1862	707	2.63	645
33 -	1845	749	2.47	957
34 -	3168	790	4.00	725
35 -	3135	957	3.27	1965
36 -	1484	582	2.55	523
37 -	1811	795	2.28	611
38 -	1254	374	3.35	650
39 -	2615	603	4.33	653
40 -	2500	74.9	3.33	594
41 -	695	208	3.34	405
42 -	8510	224.6	3.78	2790
43 -	10316	3499	2.94	3000
44 -	7616	2392	3.22	1865
45 -	856	208	4.11	546
46 -	3999	1102	3.62	1340
47 -	1765	520	3.40	633
48 -	2923	978	3.00	1500
49 -	2040	1082	1.88	1640
50 -	1638	74.9	2.09	1070
51 -	2934	1040	2.82	2052
52 -	2375	458	4.47	715
53 -	3042	1206	2.52	955
54 -	7702	2163	3.56	1400
55 -	2556	996	2.57	815
56 -	6338	1352	4.68	3130
57 -	19149	123	155.43	7230 including 28
	208511	65062	3.24	

APPENDIX X

Population and Occupation in Markaz Ashmoun Villages:

The classification of the population according to sex and occupations in the different village areas is shown in the following table while giving the different occupations the following numbers :-

- 1 : Agriculture
- 2 : Rural Industries
- 3 : Building
- 4 : Transport and communications
- 5 : Trade and commerce
- 6 : Personal services.
- 7 : Social and Public Services.
- 8 ; Unspecified
- 9 : Unemployed

N.B. Population over five years old

Village No. and Population	Sex	Occupations								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 - 4657 3463 8120	M.	1671	828	36	219	212	128	359	638	566
	F	1718	24	-	2	40	907	3	130	639
	T.	3389	852	36	221	252	1035	362	768	1205
2 - 2168 2148 4316	M.	1507	31	6	33	50	19	65	185	272
	F.	1546	-	-	-	12	198	1	39	352
	T.	3053	31	6	33	62	217	66	224	624
3 - 2308 2327 4635	M.	1369	92	14	25	112	45	122	209	320
	F.	1341	1	-	-	48	484	4	165	286
	T.	2710	93	14	25	160	529	126	372	606
4 - 896 946 1842	M.	689	20	9	-	22	7	25	60	64
	F.	729	4	1	-	3	90	1	36	82
	T.	1418	24	10	-	25	97	26	96	146
5 - 966 57 191	M.	716	11	1	-	23	15	24	55	121
	F.	644	-	-	-	16	107	1	36	143
	T.	1360	11	1	-	39	122	25	91	264

b.

Village No. and Population	Sex	Occupations								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6 - 1081	M.	674	32	4	7	42	7	48	138	129
1172	F.	729	4	-	-	12	199	3	51	174
2263	T.	1403	36	4	7	54	206	51	189	303
7 - 1047	M.	703	17	3	2	45	12	40	71	154
1017	F.	656	7	-	-	3	150	2	50	149
2064	T.	1359	24	3	2	48	162	42	121	303
8 - 617	M.	498	4	2	-	2	15	13	65	28
617	F.	454	1	-	-	-	44	4	57	57
1234	T.	952	5	2	-	2	49	17	122	85
9 - 2322	M.	1568	45	10	1	52	18	88	222	318
2427	F.	1642	6	-	-	26	281	1	37	434
4749	T.	3210	51	10	1	78	299	89	259	752
10- 812	M.	623	7	-	3	15	4	26	64	80
903	F.	671	2	-	-	12	80	-	38	100
1715	T.	1284	9	-	3	27	84	26	102	180
11- 1198	M.	841	31	9	11	41	11	42	109	103
1264	F.	881	6	-	-	9	183	1	57	127
2462	T.	831	23	9	11	50	194	43	166	230
12- 635	M.	412	14	3	1	7	7	25	95	71
650	F.	419	9	-	-	8	76	1	52	85
1285	T.	831	23	3	1	15	83	26	147	156
13- 338	M.	236	3	-	-	18	6	15	27	33
416	F.	283	5	-	-	17	46	2	12	51
754	T.	519	8	-	-	35	52	17	39	84
14- 639	M.	422	18	-	21	8	4	24	60	82
667	F.	455	2	-	-	4	71	-	30	105
1306	T.	877	20	-	21	12	75	24	90	187
15- 408	M.	278	4	-	-	6	5	17	49	49
440	F.	298	-	-	-	8	57	1	29	47
848	T.	576	4	-	-	14	62	18	78	96
16- 630	M.	469	3	8	-	13	1	21	63	52
688	F.	519	1	-	-	-	65	-	51	52
1318	T.	988	4	8	-	13	66	21	114	104
17- 729	M.	478	28	7	3	18	8	25	79	83
824	F.	572	5	-	-	24	61	3	24	135
1552	T.	1050	33	7	3	42	69	28	103	218
18- 824	M.	455	35	9	4	50	18	36	125	92
1016	F.	641	-	1	-	12	192	1	62	107
1840	T.	1096	35	10	4	62	210	37	187	199

Village No and Population	Sex	Occupation									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
19	3887	M	2718	71	40	16	138	32	73	318	481
	4014	F	1605	7	1	-	27	644	2	49	679
	7901	T	5323	78	41	16	165	676	75	367	1160
20	1663	M	1207	22	7	-	20	14	43	124	226
	1724	F	1290	-	-	-	-	145	-	60	229
	2387	T	2497	22	7	-	20	159	43	184	455
21	729	M	495	8	1	1	23	4	19	76	102
	856	F	623	-	-	-	13	78	1	38	103
	1585	T	1118	8	1	1	36	82	20	114	205
22	1229	M	844	17	4	15	52	5	50	90	152
	1275	F	797	-	-	-	10	200	-	51	217
	2504	T	1641	17	4	15	62	205	50	141	369
23	1043	M	743	10	3	-	16	8	23	70	170
	1043	F	734	-	-	-	12	81	1	49	165
	2085	T	1477	10	3	-	28	89	24	119	335
24	1991	M	1323	64	6	19	100	15	42	205	217
	2157	F	1376	-	-	-	48	372	1	82	278
	4148	T	2699	64	6	19	148	387	43	287	395
25	1105	M	744	39	3	2	41	10	38	117	111
	1241	F	808	1	-	-	23	172	4	94	139
	2346	T	1552	40	3	2	64	182	42	211	250
26	2693	M	1464	67	15	82	188	40	87	432	318
	2678	F	1536	6	-	1	37	459	1	233	405
	5371	T	3000	73	15	83	225	499	88	665	723
27	3690	M	2328	109	23	8	169	36	113	473	431
	4015	F	2653	17	-	-	63	584	2	195	501
	7705	T	4981	126	23	8	232	620	115	668	932
28	1639	M	1242	8	2	-	10	5	32	96	244
	1779	F	1364	2	-	-	11	87	-	3	312
	3418	T	2606	10	2	-	21	92	32	99	556
29	1226	M	863	16	4	-	19	10	31	120	163
	1343	F	958	1	-	-	16	125	1	22	220
	2569	T	1821	17	4	-	35	135	32	142	383
30	245	M	198	5	4	2	5	-	13	5	13
	279	F	195	21	-	-	1	26	1	-	25
	524	T	393	26	4	2	6	26	14	5	38
31	1224	M	896	13	1	-	10	4	36	103	161
	1361	F	1043	1	-	-	1	91	1	43	181
	2585	T	1939	14	1	-	11	95	37	146	342

Village No. and Population		Sex	Occupation								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32	780	M	555	6	-	-	18	9	6	76	113
	828	F	661	3	-	-	22	27	1	42	72
	1608	T	1216	9	-	-	40	33	7	118	185
33	757	M	455	16	2	-	24	3	26	161	70
	862	F	553	2	-	-	13	101	1	67	125
	1619	T	1008	18	2	-	37	104	27	228	195
34	1316	M	896	28	7	6	37	7	29	106	200
	1382	F	932	1	-	-	27	129	1	69	223
	2698	T	1828	29	7	6	64	136	30	175	423
35	1320	M	859	19	3	1	34	7	24	153	230
	1415	F	1008	3	-	-	13	103	1	40	247
	2735	T	1867	22	3	-	47	110	25	193	467
36	637	M	387	19	3	36	13	3	16	82	78
	650	F	347	1	-	-	6	168	-	77	51
	1287	T	734	20	3	36	19	171	16	159	129
37	724	M	476	9	1	2	24	4	17	95	96
	848	F	613	-	-	-	9	70	1	48	107
	1572	T	1089	9	1	2	33	74	18	143	203
38	531	M	375	11	3	-	14	2	13	48	65
	564	F	403	-	-	-	6	65	1	50	49
	1095	T	778	11	3	-	20	67	14	88	114
39	1116	M	687	25	1	-	31	7	29	170	166
	1186	F	828	1	-	-	9	125	-	47	176
	2302	T	1515	26	1	-	40	132	29	217	342
40	1017	M	601	20	16	-	32	12	66	201	69
	1145	F	814	1	-	-	5	159	1	77	88
	2162	T	1415	21	16	-	37	171	67	278	157
41	317	M	223	2	-	-	3	-	9	43	37
	299	F	206	-	-	-	-	27	-	33	33
	616	T	429	2	-	-	3	27	9	76	70
42	3573	M	2204	104	16	8	130	67	122	473	449
	3683	F	2404	11	-	-	23	461	6	207	571
	7256	T	4608	115	16	8	153	528	128	680	1020
43	4237	M	2698	149	26	18	192	54	115	389	596
	4612	F	2972	29	-	-	78	749	1	167	616
	8849	T	5670	178	26	18	270	803	116	556	1212
44	3314	M	2109	224	13	27	265	43	91	179	363
	3331	F	2152	18	-	-	96	690	2	13	360
	6645	T	4261	242	13	27	361	733	93	192	723

Village No. and Population		Sex	Occupation								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
45	351	M	260	2	-	-	7	2	11	34	35
	395	F	304	1	-	-	-	29	-	20	41
	746	T	564	3	-	-	7	31	11	54	76
46	1685	M	1093	27	2	1	82	15	40	175	250
	1714	F	1126	1	-	-	41	219	2	58	267
	3399	T	2219	28	2	1	123	234	42	233	517
47	767	M	551	16	3	-	10	7	22	63	95
	759	F	548	-	-	-	11	68	2	4	126
	1526	T	1099	16	3	-	21	75	24	67	221
48	1251	M	772	48	14	35	55	14	47	175	91
	1265	F	857	3	-	-	30	183	2	103	87
	2516	T	1629	51	14	35	85	197	49	278	178
49	860	M	665	5	3	-	19	10	23	59	76
	928	F	716	-	-	-	9	82	2	30	89
	1788	T	1381	5	3	-	28	92	25	89	165
50	671	M	528	3	2	-	10	6	10	50	62
	733	F	534	-	-	-	4	41	1	38	115
	1404	T	1062	3	2	-	14	47	11	88	177
51	1081	M	674	32	4	7	42	7	48	138	129
	1172	F	729	4	-	-	12	199	3	51	174
	2253	T	1403	36	4	7	54	206	51	189	303
52	1015	M	679	77	4	-	10	11	16	73	145
	1019	F	671	7	-	-	18	123	1	54	145
	2034	T	1350	84	4	-	28	134	17	127	290
53	1304	M	936	8	2	-	15	10	20	114	199
	1368	F	983	-	-	-	19	105	1	54	206
	2672	T	1919	8	2	-	34	115	21	168	405
54	3325	M	2225	234	29	9	127	25	53	210	413
	3254	F	2135	15	1	-	165	365	4	54	515
	6579	T	4360	249	30	9	292	390	57	264	928
55	1101	M	801	13	1	-	49	6	26	95	110
	1151	F	822	7	-	-	66	88	1	30	137
	2253	T	1623	20	1	-	115	94	27	125	247
56	2639	M	1888	72	10	5	67	30	85	226	256
	2732	F	1944	4	-	-	79	306	7	126	266
	5371	T	3832	76	10	5	146	336	92	352	522
57	7843	M	2637	867	81	182	1153	313	555	1005	1050
	8499	F	2420	55	-	2	197	3739	57	781	1248
	16342	T	5057	922	81	184	1350	4053	612	1786	2298
	88330	M	55007	3700	478	806	4003	1177	3130	9138	10891
	91582	F	57933	302	4	5	1527	14694	141	4210	12766
	179912	T	112940	4002	482	811	5530	15871	3271	13348	23657

Distribution of Population in Markaz Ashmoun
according to Sex and Age

The following table shows the distribution of population in the different villages of the Markaz according to sex and age as given in the 1947 census :-

V.No.	Sex	Pop.	-5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-o.	
1	M	5188	559	504	538	714	466	214	693	589	378	327	8
	F	4028	576	528	467	367	379	322	535	413	255	278	8
	T	9216	1135	1032	1005	1081	745	734	1228	1002	633	605	16
2	M	1700	249	194	179	179	128	137	218	170	127	113	6
	F	1700	233	217	169	144	136	136	227	184	127	119	8
	T	3400	482	411	348	323	264	263	445	354	254	232	14
2b	M	829	112	91	90	104	62	60	119	80	60	61	-
	F	786	105	107	60	63	45	60	108	109	65	64	-
	T	1615	217	198	150	167	107	110	227	189	125	125	-
3	M	2738	402	378	337	241	165	184	388	286	179	174	4
	F	2736	398	320	290	231	225	217	416	277	170	187	5
	T	5474	800	698	727	472	390	401	801	563	349	361	9
4	M	1083	187	124	99	139	71	75	149	126	60	51	2
	F	1117	171	138	104	153	54	92	161	112	68	58	6
	T	2200	358	262	203	292	125	167	310	238	128	109	8
5	M	1122	156	125	121	163	77	76	142	113	85	64	-
	F	1090	143	131	122	113	60	97	140	123	84	74	3
	T	2212	299	256	243	276	137	173	282	236	169	138	3
6	M	1255	174	159	186	121	78	66	158	136	96	81	-
	F	1357	185	164	153	132	77	76	211	139	100	120	-
	T	2612	359	323	339	253	155	142	369	275	196	201	-
7	M	1204	160	149	188	131	72	66	154	151	75	58	-
	F	1154	137	127	135	103	52	77	179	143	88	113	-
	T	2358	297	276	323	234	124	143	333	394	163	171	-
8	M	667	50	64	70	121	54	63	95	78	40	31	1
	F	680	63	75	93	77	55	52	105	81	41	39	-
	T	1347	113	138	163	198	109	115	200	159	81	70	1
9	M	2737	346	315	371	267	169	198	390	327	162	188	4
	F	2870	376	321	349	236	169	222	416	340	201	226	14
	T	5607	722	636	720	503	338	420	806	667	363	414	18
10	M	871	125	117	100	105	71	49	112	97	57	38	-
	F	955	119	125	102	72	66	85	138	98	80	69	1
	T	1826	244	242	202	177	137	134	250	195	137	107	1
11	M	1253	200	144	152	149	75	87	162	118	91	74	1
	F	1280	185	151	148	127	103	81	185	145	77	78	-
	T	2533	385	295	300	276	178	168	347	263	168	152	1

b

V.No.	Sex	Pop.	-5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-o	
12	M	896	116	128	124	94	55	68	112	81	61	56	1
	F	946	127	115	106	88	55	96	133	94	70	62	-
	T	1842	243	243	230	182	110	164	245	175	131	118	1
13	M	394	56	46	55	39	30	30	42	43	25	28	-
	F	471	55	65	52	44	31	37	74	46	37	29	1
	T	865	111	111	107	83	61	67	116	89	62	57	1
14	M	743	104	97	100	75	49	65	99	72	48	34	-
	F	772	105	99	87	58	59	87	85	84	73	34	1
	T	1515	309	196	187	133	108	152	184	156	121	68	1
15	M	480	72	64	68	40	27	80	59	54	38	28	-
	F	509	69	52	53	42	37	43	81	50	31	41	-
	T	989	141	116	121	82	64	73	140	114	69	69	-
16	M	726	96	90	79	79	49	66	115	76	39	37	-
	F	794	106	98	92	71	65	69	131	71	46	45	-
	T	1520	202	188	171	150	114	135	346	147	85	82	-
17	M	854	125	124	73	97	56	53	121	94	59	51	1
	F	969	145	105	70	81	57	53	156	101	85	106	10
	T	1823	270	229	143	178	113	106	277	195	144	157	11
18	M	663	91	107	70	62	43	44	107	90	30	18	1
	F	801	103	96	74	60	48	68	160	76	42	72	2
	T	1464	194	203	144	122	91	112	267	166	72	90	3
18b	M	306	54	57	26	26	18	17	42	29	18	19	-
	F	364	46	54	45	29	30	24	44	36	30	29	-
	T	670	100	111	71	55	48	41	83	65	48	48	-
19	M	4501	614	608	581	474	288	321	562	455	312	280	6
	F	4628	614	649	499	323	330	398	621	500	334	340	20
	T	9129	1228	1257	1080	797	681	719	1183	955	646	620	26
20	M	1902	239	241	195	216	109	167	235	241	147	112	-
	F	1955	234	266	196	173	134	162	249	270	156	118	-
	T	3857	470	507	391	389	243	329	484	511	303	230	-
21	M	834	118	127	82	78	56	27	119	77	91	58	1
	F	968	128	117	102	111	58	50	129	105	69	98	1
	T	1802	246	244	184	189	114	77	248	182	160	156	2
22	M	1431	202	178	160	166	66	88	170	183	105	111	2
	F	1482	207	204	79	189	72	78	215	187	106	142	3
	T	2913	409	382	239	355	138	166	385	370	211	253	5
23	M	1197	154	162	141	159	72	98	165	104	70	82	-
	F	1216	174	142	115	105	81	116	151	104	99	129	-
	T	2413	328	304	256	254	153	214	316	208	169	211	-
24	M	2312	321	296	275	249	126	143	291	277	201	160	-
	F	2494	337	258	251	234	180	201	372	303	222	136	-
	T	4806	658	527	526	483	306	344	663	580	423	296	-

V.No.	Sex	Pop.	-5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-o.	
25	M	1293	188	145	120	125	87	110	167	133	123	95	-
	F	1414	173	165	133	131	113	112	185	179	107	115	1
	T	2707	361	310	253	253	256	200	222	352	312	210	1
26	M	3127	434	435	377	302	181	208	386	301	250	250	3
	F	3133	455	459	337	251	194	268	416	353	231	156	13
	T	6260	889	894	714	553	375	476	802	654	481	406	16
27	M	4320	617	591	502	471	252	272	531	556	323	303	2
	F	4666	635	538	488	405	315	358	646	540	393	341	7
	T	8986	1252	1129	990	876	567	630	1177	996	716	644	9
28	Villages belong to Ashmoun Town are included with the Town in 57												
29	M	1417	183	167	188	153	77	95	163	214	108	63	6
	F	1533	188	205	180	135	89	104	246	199	93	91	3
	T	2950	371	372	368	288	166	199	409	413	201	154	9
30	M	285	40	33	41	21	18	23	46	28	17	18	-
	F	314	35	39	32	21	30	28	45	31	25	28	-
	T	599	75	72	73	42	48	51	91	59	42	46	-
31	M	1387	182	194	145	131	95	106	193	144	86	111	-
	F	1539	204	195	160	117	107	116	236	161	105	140	1
	T	2925	383	389	305	248	202	222	429	305	191	251	1
32	M	901	121	166	87	115	52	69	113	64	50	64	-
	F	961	133	118	71	84	78	79	138	108	69	83	-
	T	1862	254	284	158	199	130	148	251	172	119	147	-
33	M	864	107	104	102	123	53	57	122	72	49	74	1
	F	981	119	127	103	92	56	85	151	77	102	61	8
	T	1845	226	231	205	215	109	142	273	149	151	135	9
34	M	1533	217	235	188	168	103	110	175	140	93	103	1
	F	1635	253	222	164	144	122	156	188	181	103	101	1
	T	3168	470	457	352	312	225	266	363	321	196	204	2
35	M	1514	194	206	192	158	59	93	213	203	95	98	3
	F	1621	206	194	170	196	85	128	236	222	77	107	1
	T	3135	400	400	362	354	143	221	449	425	172	205	4
36	M	720	108	98	82	72	34	45	98	85	47	51	-
	F	707	84	73	82	66	40	57	103	99	54	49	-
	T	1427	192	171	164	138	74	102	201	184	101	100	-
37	M	835	111	114	95	98	52	51	103	94	61	55	1
	F	976	128	116	101	102	53	74	125	120	69	86	2
	T	1811	239	230	196	200	105	125	228	214	130	141	3
38	M	602	71	73	60	68	36	55	92	75	31	41	-
	F	652	88	60	51	65	56	65	91	95	45	55	1
	T	1254	159	133	111	133	72	120	183	170	76	96	1
39	M	1280	164	186	119	140	71	78	121	150	118	121	12
	F	1335	149	150	149	112	66	77	140	191	133	152	16
	T	2615	313	336	268	252	137	155	261	341	251	273	28

a

V.No.	Sex	Pop.	-5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	
40	M	1174	157	157	136	98	82	77	172	117	99	79	-
	F	1326	181	148	144	120	66	102	174	154	141	86	-
	T	2500	238	305	280	217	148	179	346	271	240	175	-
41	M	355	38	46	48	32	22	24	46	41	31	27	-
	F	340	41	44	31	11	16	31	46	60	33	27	-
	T	695	79	90	79	43	38	55	92	101	64	54	-
42	M	4202	610	565	454	372	252	265	538	477	350	316	3
	F	4368	662	590	420	295	258	308	649	496	394	287	9
	T	8570	1272	1155	874	667	510	573	1187	973	744	603	12
43	M	4975	754	704	562	471	295	316	643	495	361	372	2
	F	5309	711	698	547	431	334	434	762	606	383	400	3
	T	10284	1465	1402	1109	902	629	750	1405	1101	744	772	5
44	M	3792	486	472	452	461	224	281	512	402	277	225	-
	F	3813	484	445	350	335	291	305	548	468	316	268	2
	T	7605	970	917	802	796	515	586	1061	870	593	493	2
45	M	402	51	55	38	35	29	31	73	46	27	17	-
	F	454	59	59	46	43	26	64	61	48	25	23	-
	T	856	110	114	84	78	55	95	134	94	52	40	-
46	M	2001	316	294	236	208	179	94	206	248	141	118	1
	F	1998	284	242	190	171	115	102	298	293	129	163	11
	T	3999	600	536	426	379	254	196	504	541	270	281	12
47	M	890	123	133	83	104	34	58	118	106	79	52	-
	F	875	116	115	67	73	53	55	134	114	83	65	-
	T	1765	239	248	150	177	87	113	252	220	162	117	-
48	M	1439	188	190	144	156	88	104	197	175	95	101	1
	F	1484	219	164	154	105	106	90	224	184	113	123	2
	T	2923	407	354	298	261	194	194	421	359	208	224	3
49	M	991	131	119	105	101	67	64	128	122	76	78	-
	F	1049	121	125	91	74	72	76	179	115	88	108	-
	T	2040	252	244	196	175	139	140	307	237	164	186	-
50	M	782	111	80	77	92	58	70	108	76	57	53	-
	F	856	123	91	100	81	50	69	132	94	64	52	-
	T	1638	234	171	177	173	108	139	240	170	121	105	-
51	M	1451	211	197	129	161	80	76	152	176	114	123	32
	F	1483	219	190	81	126	63	81	208	172	138	154	51
	T	2934	430	387	210	287	143	157	360	348	252	277	83
52	M	1199	184	167	139	126	58	74	157	137	74	83	-
	F	1176	157	145	104	105	73	109	169	129	74	107	4
	T	2375	341	312	243	231	131	183	326	266	148	190	4
53	M	1820	229	255	263	200	86	148	214	205	112	102	5
	F	1944	256	246	243	184	132	138	266	224	112	138	5
	T	3764	485	501	506	384	218	286	480	429	224	241	10
54	M	3527	489	434	370	442	262	249	484	353	207	234	3
	F	3453	519	361	358	341	241	251	479	348	246	301	8
	T	6980	1008	795	728	783	503	500	963	701	453	535	11

V.No.	Sex	Pop.	-5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-o.
55	M	1265	164	147	177	161	69	81	153	144	79	90 -
	F	1291	160	149	137	129	75	94	191	171	95	108 2
	T	2556	304	296	314	290	144	175	344	315	174	198 2
56	M	3112	473	432	338	322	189	221	426	344	209	158 -
	F	3226	494	397	294	246	205	249	527	396	195	222 1
	T	6338	967	829	632	568	394	470	953	740	404	380 1
57	Ashmound the Town and villages belonging to it :											
	M	11101	1603	1501	1433	1138	753	727	1437	1211	685	605 8
	F	11978	1686	1624	1398	1051	880	963	1683	1279	761	634 9
	T	23079	3289	3125	2831	2189	1633	1690	3120	2490	1446	1239 2
	M	10244	14137	13357	11942	11103	6489	7012	13306	11181	7178	6615 122
	F	106012	14457	13217	10989	9268	6997	8227	15096	12108	7752	7647 24
	T	208454	28594	26574	22931	20271	13486	15239	28402	23289	14930	14262 376

APPENDIX 12

Irrigation Channels in Markaz
Ashmoun.

The following table shows the different irrigation channels in Ashmoun and the areas they serve.

Channel	Length Km	Area Feddan	Channel	Length Km	Area Feddan
Riah - Menoufi	22.00	3000	Waslet Ashmound	1.675	1785
Naggar	28.20	4050	Gaun. El-Naggar	10.55	1500
Sabbal Kibli	1.20	6000	Shisha	4.40	1250
Sabbal Bahri	2.60	1000	Rommana	5.45	920
Masruf No.	6.68	3000	EL-Kor	4.70	1000
Masruf Ro.	5.47	1400	EL-Ansari	3.00	5434
El-Hallabi	5.10	1200	Ashmoun	17.135	3914
El-Ninaia	22.96	6200	EL-Nokra Gharbi	9.50	1100
Gann Sam	50.00	11200	Abu-Awali	5.50	2850
Gann Meg	6.26	1500	Gann Shatanouf	8.57	500
Gann El-Ina	6.60	1200	Om-Saida	3.00	565
El-Shansh	17.00	6600	Im-Shatanouf	3.40	4145
Fazzar El-Gibli	1.70	600	Gann EL-Hia K	12.99	7800
Fazzar El-Shark	9.02	3200	Gann El-Amria	11.08	2400
K. Mahmoud	1.10	1400	Gann El-Hin.B.	9.40	1400
Darawa & R	20.80	7800	Gann.El-Migas	5.58	1500
El-Nagg	10.00	2391	Fazzar El-Kibli	6.20	1500
			El-Nokra	6.80	2570

Primary Schools in Markaz Ashmoun

a. Primary schools for boys.

Name of School	No. of classes	No. of students
1. Shama	5	228
2. Tahaway	4	189
3. Abu Ali in Manial Arous	10	346
4. Samilai	6	207
5. Sentries	6	244
6. Sentries El-Gadida	10	315
7. Talya	7	254
8. Ashmoun El-Gadida	1	201
9. El-Wadi in Ashmoun	8	312
10. El-Nil in Ashmoun	8	312
11. El-Nahda El-Gadida in Ashmoun	8	308
12. El-Ahd El-Gadid in Samadoun	10	447
13. Samadoun	8	327
14. Darawa	6	258
15. Shatanouf	5	158
16. El-Khattabiya in Sobk El-Ahad	5	191
17. El Emry in Sobk El-Ahad	5	184
18. El-Arab in Shanshour	10	398
19. Shanshour	8	371

b. Primary Schools for girls:

Name of School	No. of classes	No. of students
1. Ashmoun	5	197 males 9
2. Salah El-Din in Ashmoun	7	261 37
3. El-Shaffi in Ashmoun	11	427
4. Sentries Establishment	9	308
5. Shama	6	141 34
6. Tahawah	5	153
7. El-Kawadi	6	172 15
8. Semla	6	207
9. Talya	5	204
10. Samadoun	6	192
11. Shatanouf	5	171
12. Sobk El-Ahad	7	208
13. Shanshouf	8	301

This besides two private schools under Governmental supervision

1. Gireis El-Hurra: 5 classes 171 boys. 2. Sobk El-Ahad El-Hurra: 3 classes 24b. 28g.

c. Mixed Primary Schools:

Name of School	No. of classes	No. of students	
		M.	F.
1 El-Ingib	6	151	49
2 Collective Unit in Tahaway	10	253	123
3 Dalhuma	6	135	53
4 Ramlet El-Ingib	6	125	124
5 Ramlet El-Ingib, R.W. station	2	65	4
6 Saqiet El-Munqadi	5	99	49
7 Kafr El-Tarraniya	7	158	57
8 El-Barraniya	9	310	75
9 El-Hadayeq	11	316	165
10 El-Helwasi	5	111	65
11 El-Gannamiya	6	128	100
12 El-Qanatin	7	167	90
13 El-Neinaiya	6	171	52
14 Collective U. Saqiet Abu Shara	10	195	105
15 Collective Unit in Talya	8	153	128
16 Saqiet Abu Shara	4	115	36
17 Shi'sha	7	192	79
18 Shanaway	7	174	94
19 Shoushay	6	221	41
20 Sarawa	6	194	64
21 Ezbet El-Ahali	6	109	79
22 Kafr Abu-Mahmoud	6	152	57
23 Kafr El-Hima	6	117	59
24 Kafr Sarawa	6	166	66
25 Kafr Qoras	7	176	62
26 Kafr Mansour	6	162	114
27 Manial Arous	6	70	123
28 Abu Awali	5	114	54
29 Collective Unit in Greis	9	219	102
30 Collective Unit in Shatanouf	8	213	86
31 C.U. in Shok El-ahad	11	235	166
32 Gereis	5	131	74
33 Darawa	6	136	106
34 El-Khour	6	143	61
35 Shatanouf	5	129	41
36 Buhet Shatanouf	7	217	97
37 Migera	9	319	73
38 Minshat Gireis	4	93	71
39 Mo'nesa	6	128	38
40 Mahallet Sobk	9	228	75
41 Abu Rakaba	5	118	71
42 El-Faraouniya	7	223	55
43 Kafr El-Faraouniya	6	211	45
44 Barashim	7	189	53
45 Libesha	7	144	71
46 Manial Duweib	7	170	65
47 Qoras	6	146	75

Land Utilization in Shatanouf

The following table shows the areas of the different 'hod' - block - divisions in Shatanouf and the areas occupied by buildings or public services constructions (1946) :

Name of the 'hod'	No. of 'hod'	Cultivated area in fed.	Area under other items	Notes
El-Sambuk West	1	98.80	0.08	
El-Sambuk East	2	88.68	-	
El-Qabbalah El-Bahriya	3	113.60	15.60	
El-Qabbalah 1st. division	4	96.52	-	
El-Qabbalah 2nd. division	4	54.00	14.88	
El-Sambuk Qibli	5	58.32	2.08	
El-Sambuk Bahari	6	79.80	10.60	
El-Hamed 1st division	7	21.92	0.20	
El-Hamed 2nd division	7	67.36	0.20	
El-Melk El-Qibli	8	83.04	2.80	
El-Genneya and El-Melk	9	66.24	0.98	
Dayer El-Nahya and El-Milk	10	22.04	3.36	
			19.20	Built-up area West (1)
			3.52	Threshing area 'gorn'
El-Gakban	11	29.12	0.60	
			14.52	Built-up area East
			1.30	Threshing area 'gorn'
El-Sant	12	99.30	15.08	
El-Ziyarah El-Bahariya	13	87.84	19.32	
El-Ziyarah El-Qibliya	14	65.80	10.80	
Ziyadet El-Qasab	15	47.12	6.88	
El-Hagganiya El-Bahariya	16	67.56	4.15	
El-Nezeily	17	81.04	18.44	
			0.08	School and a house
El-Hagganiya El-Qibliya	18	110.88	20.56	
El-Nagayel El-Barhariya	19	49.68	23.32	
El-Nagayel El-Qibliya	20	87.04	2.12	
El-Touta El-Bahariya Gz	21	70.72	7.00	
El-Touta El-Qibliya Gz	22	82.08	4.28	
El-Gazira - section 2	23	91.84	2.32	
			11.60	State land
Total		1830.34	245.08	

At present the built up area is about 28 f. in west; about 17 f. in East.