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ISLAMABAD: Six police officials and a former station house officer (SHO) of Khanna police were booked on charges of abducting a man and later implicating him in 15 cases, sources told Dawn. The victim's brother succeeded in getting a case registered against the officials at Khanna police. According to the first information report (FIR), a team of six

officials raided a house in Madian Town on April 19 without any warrant and abducted Osama Saeed. Over the issue, Saeed's brother Omer Saeed informed Rescue 15 and also tried to lodge a complaint at Khanna police station. However, the then SHO refused to receive the complaint, the FIR stated, adding that later he approached the then

inspector general of police (Islamabad) and submitted the complaint against the police station. The Khanna police allegedly registered a fake case against Osama on April 21 on charge of recovery of an illegal weapon at Soan Garden, the FIR said, adding that later he was sent to Adiala jail on April 22 for identification parade in connection with a case for 14 days. Later, Omer Saeed, along with his friend met with then SHO Khanna and asked him to furnish the allegation and reason behind the arrest of Osama, but he would find out a way to reduce the cases to three. A spokesman for police said that Osama Saeed was arrested because he was identified by his two accomplices during police interrogation in custody. Police's mistake was that they arrested Dsama without a search warrant, the spokesman said. Published in Dawn, July 22nd, 2022 end of article This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Ludhiana district" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (October 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) District of Punjab in IndiaLudhiana district of PunjabLudhiana district Location in PunjabCoordinates: 30°53′N 75°51′E / 30.883°N 75.850°E / 30.883°N 75.850°E / 30.883°N 75.850°C / 30.883°N zoneUTC+5:30 (IST)Sex ratio1000/873 &/QLiteracy73.5%Lok Sabha constituency1Vidhan Sabha constitu the largest city in Punjab, is the district headquarters. The main industries are bicycle parts and hosiery. Ludhiana is the largest city in the state. The district is made up of seven tehsils, seven sub-tehsils and twelve development blocks.[3] Ludhiana district has the highest HDI in Punjab at 0.761 (2004 UNDP).[4] History Historical populationYearPop.±% p.a.1901685,038 - 1911527,575-2.58%1921579,161+0.94%1931687,387+1.73%1941839,622+2.02%1951858,487+0.22%19611,078,269+2.31%19711,384,957+2.53%19912,428,382+3.16%20013,032,831+2.25%20113,498,739+1.44%source:[5] Ludhiana gets its name from the Lodhi Dynasty, which is believed to have founded the city in 1480. During the reign of the Mughal emperor Akbar the area formed part of the Sarkar of Sirhind. Chakar, Talwandi Rai in 1478 AD, Raikot in 1648 AD were founded by the Raj family of Raikot. By the early eighteenth century, they had become semi-independent of the Mughals. The villages in Ludhiana district remained independent and under the rule of local powerful village Sikh chieftains, from 1707 to 1835. In 1747 Ahmad Shah, his subsequent invasions weakened the Mughals, which allowed the Rais to take control of Ludhiana town in 1760.[7] During the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Ludhiana became an important British decided to curb his advance eastward and sent troops to confront him. Ranjit Singh was forced to sign the treaty of 'perpetual friendship' with the British, which confined his activities to the right bank of the Sutlej. British troops were permanently stationed in Ludhiana and the Cis-Sutlej states came under British protection. According to the 1901 census, Hindus numbered 269,076, or 40% of the total; Muslims, 235,937, or 35%; and Sikhs, 164,919, or 24%.[8] In 1947 due to violence and strife between the communities, most of the Muslim population left for Pakistan.[9] Geography Ludhiana is a centrally located city of Punjab, which is on the Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Amritsar at latitude 30.55 North and longitude 75.54 East in Northern India. Ludhiana is the most centrally located district in the Malwa region of the state of Punjab. For administrative purposes, it has been placed in the Patiala Division. It lies between north latitude 30°-34' and 31°-01' and east longitude 75°-18' and 76°-20'. It is bounded on the north by the Satluj River, which separates it from Jalandhar district. The river forms its northern boundary with Hoshiarpur district. On other sides it shares common boundaries with Rupnagar district in the east, Moga district in the west, and Barnala, Sangrur and Patiala districts in the south and southeast, respectively.[3] Topography of the district is a typical representative of an alluvial plain. It owes its origin to the aggravation work of the Satluj River. The alluvium deposited by the river has been worked over by the wind, which gave rise to a number of small dunes and sand mounds. Most of these dunes have been leveled by farmers. The district can be divided into the flood plain of the Satluj and the upland plain. Climate Ludhiana features a semi-arid climate under the Köppen climate classification, with three defined seasons; summer, monsoon, and winter. This climate is characterized by dryness except for a brief spell of monsoon season, a very hot summer, and a bracing winter. The cold season is from mid-November to the early part of March. The succeeding period until the end of June is the hot season. July, August and half of September constitute the southwest monsoon or transitional period. June is generally the hottest month. Hot and scorching dust-laden winds blow during the summer season. December and January are the coldest months. Ludhiana on average sees roughly 809.3 millimetres (31.86 in) of precipitation annually. The official weather records here data back to 1 August 1868. vteClimate data for Ludhiana Airport (1981-2010 normals, extremes 1868-present) Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °C (°F) 29.0(84.2) 30.4(86.7) 41.1(106.0) 48.3(118.9) 47.9(118.2) 47.8(118.9) 48.3(118.9) 48.3(118.9) 47.9(107.1) 40.0(104.0) 35.8(96.4) 29.4(84.9) 48.3(118.9) 47.9(118.2) 47.8(118.9) 47.9(107.1) 40.0(104.0) 35.8(96.4) 29.4(84.9) 48.3(118.9) 47.9(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2) 47.8(118.2 35.6(96.1) 34.7(94.5) 30.7(87.3) 25.1(77.2) 44.8(112.6) Average high °C (°F) 18.6(65.5) 22.2(72.0) 27.3(81.1) 21.6(70.9) 30.1(86.2) Average low °C (°F) 5.6(42.1) 8.2(46.8) 12.3(54.1) 17.7(63.9) 22.9(73.2) 25.3(77.5) 25.8(78.4) 25.1(77.2) 22.8(73.0) 16.5(61.7) $10.7(51.3)\ 6.5(43.7)\ 16.6(61.9)\ \text{Mean minimum}\ ^{\circ}\text{C}\ (^{\circ}\text{F})\ 1.2(34.2)\ 3.4(38.1)\ 7.3(45.1)\ 12.0(53.6)\ 17.6(63.7)\ 20.5(68.9)\ 22.0(71.6)\ 21.7(71.1)\ 18.8(65.8)\ 12.6(54.7)\ 6.0(42.8)\ 2.5(36.5)\ 0.8(33.4)\ \text{Record low}\ ^{\circ}\text{C}\ (^{\circ}\text{F})\ -2.2(28.0)\ -1.1(30.0)\ 1.4(34.5)\ 7.1(44.8)\ 11.7(53.1)\ 18.0(64.4)\ 17.4(63.3)\ 18.0(64.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4)\ 17.4(63.4$ Average rainfall mm (inches) 28.3(1.11) 37.0(1.46) 29.9(1.18) 17.3(0.68) 22.3(0.88) 69.2(2.72) 215.0(8.46) 205.2(8.08) 146.0(5.75) 19.8(0.78) 4.3(0.17) 15.1(0.59) 809.3(31.86) Average relative humidity (%) (at 17:30 IST) 63 54 46 25 23 41 67 73 65 49 49 63 51 Average dew point °C (°F) 8(46) 12(54) 15(59) 16(61) 19(66) 23(73) 26(79) 26(79) 26(79) 26(79) 26(79) 26(79) 26(79) 26(79) 19(66) 13(55) 10(50) 18(64) Average ultraviolet index 4 5 7 8 9 9 8 7 7 6 5 4 7 Source 1: India Meteorological Department 10 [11] Time and Date (dewpoints, 2005-2015)[12] Source 2: Weather Atlas [13] Rainfall The rainfall in the district increases from the southwest toward the northeast. About 70% of the rainfall is received during the period of July through September. The rainfall is received in the other months. Pollution Ludhiana has one of the worst air pollution problems in India, with particulate matter being over six times the World Health Organization recommended standard, making it the 13th most polluted city in the world in the year 2014.[14][15] Industrial water pollution is also of significant concern in portions of Ludhiana, notably along the Budha Dariya.[16] Rivers and drains The Sutlej and its tributary, the Buddha Nala, constitute the chief hydrographic features of the district. A brief description of these is as follows. Sutlej River originates from Lake Manasarovar in Tibet. After flowing through Himachal Pradesh, it debouches from the Shivaliks. Just about Rupnagar, 32 km east of the boundary of Samrala Tehsil, it flows due west along the top of the district for 96 km and turns, as it leaves Jagraon Tehsil, slightly north toward its junction with the Beas at Harike. It maintains an east-west direction. It can be devastating during floods. The Sutlej has experienced a westward drift during recent times. Old towns and villages, such as Bahlulpur, Machhiwara, and Kum Kalan, were built on its banks. The river has since been dammed at Bhakhra, which has considerably checked its flooding menace in the district. Buddha Nala It runs parallel to the Satluj on its south for a fairly large section of its course in the district. It floods during the rainy season, but in the dry season, it can be crossed on foot at certain points. Ludhiana and Machhiwara are to the south of the Buddha Nala. The water of the stream is polluted after it enters Ludhiana (First Languages of Ludhiana district has a population of 3,498,739[1] roughly equal to the nation of Panama[19] or the US state of Connecticut. [20] Ludhiana district has a total of 2,560,225 literates which constitutes 73.5% of the population, of which male literacy is 76.5% and female literacy is 77.9%. The sex ratio of 873 females for every 1,000 males.[1] The total Scheduled Caste population is 923,358. There were 716826 households in the district in 2011.[1] The number of workers in the district is 1285,000, which means a work participation rate of 36.7%. Out of the total workforce of the district, 18.7% are engaged in the agriculture sector, 5.6% are working in the household industry, and the rest are employed in other sectors/industries.[21] Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion in Ludhiana District [a] Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 42.94% Islam 2.22% Christianity 0.47% Others 1.11% Religion Percent Sikhism 53.26% Hinduism 53.26 Percentage (2011) Sikhism 341,175 41.68% 1,863,408 53.26% Islam 302,482 36.95% 77,713 2.22% Hinduism 171,715 20.98% 1,502,403 42.94% Christianity 1,632 0.2% 16,517 0.47% Others [b] 1,611 0.2% 38,698 1.11% Total Population 818,615 100% 3,498,739 100% Government and politics Politics The district is a part of the Ludhiana Lok Sabha constituency. Ravneet Singh Bittu from Congress is the MP since 2019. Following is a list of the assembly constituency S. No. Name Reserved for (SC/ST/None) District Total Electors MLA Party 60 Ludhiana East None Ludhiana 1,97,740 Daljit Singh Grewal AAP 61 Ludhiana South None Ludhiana 1,67,388 Rajinder Pal Kaur Chhina AAP 62 Atam Nagar None Ludhiana 1,53,025 Ashok Prashar Pappi AAP 64 Ludhiana West None Ludhiana 1,82,976 Gurpreet Gogi AAP 65 Ludhiana North None Ludhiana North None Ludhiana 1,92,714 Madan Lal Bagga AAP 66 Gill SC Ludhiana 2,58,699 Jiwan Singh Sangowal AAP 68 Dakha None Ludhiana 1,85,086 Manpreet Singh Ayali SAD 70 Jagraon SC Ludhiana 1,80,382 Saravjit Kaur Manuke AAP Total Electors (as on 29-April-2019) 16,83,325 MLAs No. Constituency Name of MLA Party Bench 57 Khanna Tarunpreet Singh Sond Aam Aadmi Party Government 58 Samrala Jagtar Singh Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 62 Atam Nagar Kulwant Singh Sidhu Aam Aadmi Party Government 61 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 62 Atam Nagar Kulwant Singh Sidhu Aam Aadmi Party Government 63 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 64 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 65 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 65 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 66 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 67 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 68 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 68 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 69 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 69 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 69 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 69 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 69 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Government 60 Ludhiana East Daljit Singh Grewal Aam Aadmi Party Gover Government 63 Ludhiana Central Ashok Prashar Pappi Aam Aadmi Party Government 64 Ludhiana West Gurpreet Gogi Aam Aadmi Party Government 65 Ludhiana North Madan Lal Bagga Aam Aadmi Party Government 66 Gill (SC) Jiwan Singh Sangowal Aam Aadmi Party Government 67 Payal (SC) Manwinder Singh Gyaspura Aam Aadmi Party Government 68 Dakha Manpreet Singh Ayali Shiromani Akali Dal Opposition 69 Raikot (SC) Hakam Singh Thekedar Aam Aadmi Party Government 70 Jagraon (SC) Saravjit Kaur Manuke Aam Aadmi Party Go Ludhiana (East) Ludhiana (West) Payal Raikot Samrala Ludhiana West Tehsil is a tehsil in Ludhiana East Tehsil is a tehsil in Ludhiana district. It has 181 villages. Main article: Villages in Ludhiana East Tehsil Also, there are seven sub-tehsils in Ludhiana district. Dehlon Koom Kalan Ludhiana Central Machhiwara Maloud Mullanpur Dakha Sidhwan Bet Places of interest Alamgir Chupki Chhapar Jaipura Katana Sahib Kila Raipur Killa Hans Nanaksar Pandher Kheri Serai Lashkari Khan Sidhwanbet Sudhar Sarabha References ^ a b c d "Census of India: Ludhiana district". www.censusindia.gov.in. Retrieved 10 October 2019. ^ "United Nations HDI report - Punjab". ^ a b "Administrative Set-Up". District official website. Retrieved 10 October 2019. ^ "Punjab". UNDP in India. Retrieved 10 October 2019. ^ "Punjab". Chiefs of Punjab 1890, 1909 & 1940 ^ "Imperial Gazetteer 2 of India, Retrieved 10 October 2019. ^ "Punjab". Chiefs of Punjab 1890, 1909 & 1940 ^ "Imperial Gazetteer 2 of India, Retrieved 10 October 2019. ^ "Punjab". October 2019. 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Retrieved 21 July 2022. ^ Historic district borders may not be an exact match in the present-day due to various bifurcations to district borders — which since created new districts — throughout the historic Punjab Province region during the post-independence era that have taken into account population increases. ^ Including Jainism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Ad-Dharmis, or not stated External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Ludhiana district. Official website Retrieved from "ISLAMABAD: Six police officials and a former station house officer (SHO) of Khanna police were booked on charges of abducting a man and later implicating him in 15 cases, sources told Dawn. The ... 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It is located on the banks of the Sutlej River on the India-Pakistan border. The nearby Firozpur Cantonment of the country.. British rule was first established in 1835, when, on the failure of ...

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