

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1961

# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

## D A D U



## PARTS I-V

GENERAL DESCRIPTION, GENERAL TABLES, HOUSING TABLES,  
POPULATION TABLES AND VILLAGE STATISTICS

*COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY*  
OF

**A. RASHID, C.S.P**  
CENSUS COMMISSIONER, PAKISTAN

AND

*EX-OFFICIO* JOINT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF HOME AND KASHMIR AFFAIRS.  
HOME AFFAIRS DIVISION

## CENSUS ORGANISATION, PAKISTAN

### OFFICE OF THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER, KARACHI

Mr. M. H. Sufi, C.S.P., Census Commissioner	...	...	... 15-6-59 to 22-10-59.
Mr R. D. Howe, M.B.E., S.Q.A., C.S.P., Census Commissioner	...	...	... 23-10-59 to 5-3-61.
Mr. A. Rashid, C.S.P., Census Commissioner and <i>Ex-officio</i> Joint Secretary	...	...	... 6-3-61 to 24-1-63

### CENSUS ADVISER

Col. E. H. Slade, M.B.E., M.C., F.I.S.	...	...	... 3-2-61 to 12-6-62
Mr. L. T. Galt	...	...	13-6-62 to .....

### DY. CENSUS COMMISSIONER

Mr. N. Shamsi	...	...	... 24-7-59 to 31-8-62.
---------------	-----	-----	-------------------------

### O.S.D. (CENSUS)

Mr. Mohammad Hafiz Sheikh	...	...	... 3-9-62 to .....
---------------------------	-----	-----	---------------------

### DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS, EAST PAKISTAN

Mr. A. Rashid, C.S.P., Provincial Director of Census	...	...	... 14-3-60 to 2-3-61.
Mr. H. H. Nomani, S.K., E.P.C.S. (Retd.), Provincial Director of Census	...	...	4-4-61 to 15-1-63
Mr. B. Ahmed, E.P.C.S., Joint Director of Census, Dacca Zone and H.Q.	...	...	3-11-59 to 31-1-63
Mr. P. A. Nazir, C.S.P., Joint Director of Census, Chittagong Zone	...	...	24-3-60 to 15-5-61.
Mr. M. B. Alam, E.P.C.S., Dy. Director of Census, Rajshahi Zone	...	...	5-4-60 to 31-5-61.
Mr. A. K. Choudhury, E.P.C.S. Dy., Director of Census, Jessore Zone	...	...	15-4-60 to 23-2-62.
Mr. Ruhul Ameen, E.P.C.S., Dy. Director, Machine Sorting Centre, Dacca	...	...	6-12-60 to 15-1-63
Mr. J. A. Chowdhury, E.P.C.S., Assistant Director of Census, Dacca.	...	...	24-2-62 to .....

### DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS, WEST PAKISTAN

Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan, C.S.P., Provincial Director of Census	...	...	... 2-11-59 to 15-1-63
Mr. S. M. Sharif, P.C.S. (Retd.), Dy. Director of Census, Headquarter	...	...	15-1-60 to .....
Mr. K. M. A. Samdani, C.S.P., Joint Director of Census, Peshawar Zone	...	...	6-4-60 to 31-5-61.
Mr. A. Majid, P.C.S., Joint Director of Census, Hyderabad Zone	...	...	29-2-60 to 30-6-61.
Mr. Ghulam Hussain, Dy. Director of Census, Quetta Zone	...	...	29-2-60 to 31-3-62.

### DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS, KARACHI

Mr. Agha Mustafa Qasim Qizilbash, Dy. Director of Census, Karachi	...	...	... 4-2-6-62.
---	-----	-----	---------------

### MACHINE SORTING CENTRE, KARACHI

Mr. W. A. Abbasi, Asstt. Director, Machine Sorting Centre, Karachi	...	...	15-9-60 to.....
--	-----	-----	-----------------



# CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD .. .. .	(i)
INTRODUCTION .. .. .	(vii)

## PART—I

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Dadu District At a Glance .. .. .		I— 2
CHAPTER 1	Geography, History and Administration .. .. .	1— 2
	1.1 Name and Location, 1.2 Boundaries, 1.3 Area, 1.4 Physical Features and Topography, 1.5 Geology, 1.6 Flora and Fauna, 1.7 Rivers and Nallahs, 1.8 Lakes and Marshes, 1.9 Mountains and Hills, 1.10 Climate, 1.11 Natural Phenomena, 1.12 History, 1.13 Administration, 1.14 Basic Democracies, 1.15 Irrigation, 1.16 Agriculture, 1.17 Horticulture, 1.18 Water-Logging and Salinity, 1.19 Animal Husbandry and Livestock, 1.20 Forestry, 1.21 Land Reforms, 1.22 Medical, 1.23 Communications, 1.24 Industries.	
CHAPTER 2	People and their Environment .. .. .	
	2.1 Population, 2.2 Density, 2.3 Urban/Rural Population, 2.4 Languages and Literacy, 2.5 Educational Level, 2.6 Ethnography, 2.7 Dress and Ornaments, 2.8 Dwellings, 2.9 Food and Health, 2.10 Betrothals and Marriages, 2.11 Births and Deaths, 2.12 Religion, 2.13 Occupations, 2.14 Cultural Pattern 2.15 Festivals and Melas.	
CHAPTER 3	Important Places .. .. .	
	3.1 Mehar, 3.2 Khairpur Nathan Shah, 3.3 Johi, 3.4 Sehwan, 3.5 Kotri, 3.6 Thano Bula Khan.	
CHAPTER 4	Dadu Town .. .. .	
	4.1 Name, 4.2 Population, 4.3 Communications, 4.4 Local Administration, 4.5 Education, 4.6 Water and Electricity, 4.7 Trade, Commerce and Industry, 4.8 Important Offices.	

## PART II

### GENERAL TABLES

TABLE 1 — Temperature and Rainfall .. .. .		II— 2
TABLE 2 — Area Under Crops .. .. .		II— 2
TABLE 3 — Forests .. .. .		II— 4



# CONTENTS

	Page
TABLE 4 — Canal Irrigation .. .. .	II— 4
TABLE 5 — Co-Operative Societies .. .. .	II— 5
TABLE 6 — Roads .. .. .	II— 5
TABLE 7 — Polymetrical Table of Distances .. .. .	II— 6
TABLE 8 — Rest Houses .. .. .	II— 8
TABLE 9 — Post Offices .. .. .	II—10
TABLE 10 — Recognised Educational Institutions .. .. .	II—12
TABLE 11 — List of Selected Factories .. .. .	II—13

## PART III

### HOUSING TABLES

TABLE 1 — Houses, Households, Persons in the Household by sex and average number of persons per household and house - 1960.	III— 2
TABLE 2 — Occupied and Unoccupied Houses - 1960.	III— 4
TABLE 3 — Households by number of persons and average number of persons per household and by tenure - 1960.	III— 6
TABLE 4 — Household by tenure of premises occupied showing number of rooms and average number of Looms per household - 1960.	III— 8
TABLE 5 — Households by tenure of premises occupied showing number of persons per room - 1960.	III—38
TABLE 6 — Occupied houses by tenure showing principal material used in walls and roof - 1960.	III—44
TABLE 7 — Occupied houses according to structural Type - 1960.	III—50
TABLE 8 — Families by size and type - 1960	III—52
TABLE 9 — Families by number of persons and average number of persons per family - 1960.	III—54

### APPENDIX III-A

Housing Census Register - 1960 .. .. .	III—(i)
--	---------



# CONTENTS

## PART IV

### POPULATION TABLES

	Page
TABLE 1 — Population by sex, area and persons per square mile - 1951, 1961.	IV— 2
TABLE 2 — Urban and rural population 1951, 1961.	IV— 2
TABLE 3 — Population and sex ration in towns 1951, 1961.	IV— 4
TABLE 4 — Decennial changes in population of towns- 1901 to 1961.	IV— 4
TABLE 5 — Population by marital status and sex - 1951, 1961.	IV— 6
TABLE 6 — Population by age in completed years by 5 years age groups, sex and marital status - 1961.	IV— 8
TABLE 7 — Population aged 60 years and over by ten years age groups in completed years and sex - 1961.	IV—10
TABLE 8 — Infant under one year by single months, children upto 9 years by single years and those in age groups 10-11 and 12 to 14 - 1961.	IV—12
TABLE 9 — Population by place of birth - 1961.	IV—14
TABLE 10 — Population by religious groups - 1951, 1961	IV—16
TABLE 11 — Population by religious groups and sex - 1961	IV—16
TABLE 12 — Population by mother tongues and sex - 1961.	IV—18
TABLE 13 — Persons who commonly speak one or more of the main languages of Pakistan - 1951, 1961.	IV—19
TABLE 14 — Disabled persons by sex, age groups nature of disability - 1961.	IV—19
TABLE 15 — Literate persons, by sex - 1961.	IV—20
TABLE 16 — Literate persons, by sex in town - 1961.	IV—20
TABLE 17 — Literate persons by religion and sex - 1961.	IV—20



	Page
TABLE 18 — Persons able to read and write, read only and illiterate, by age and sex - 1961.	IV—22
TABLE 19 — Languages of Literacy - 1951, 1961	IV—24
TABLE 20 — Students who at the time of Census were attending schools/colleges, showing educational age groups and sex - 1961.	IV—24
TABLE 21 — Students who were attending school etc., at the time of Census - 1961.	IV—26
TABLE 22 — Students who at the time of Census were attending school, college, technical educational institutions or Maktabas, showing educational age groups and sex - 1961.	IV—28
TABLE 23 — Educated persons by sex and age showing those still attending school/college and those whose formal education had ceased - 1951, 1961.	IV—30
TABLE 24 — Educated persons by sex and age showing those still attending school/college and those whose formal education had ceased - 1961.	IV—32
TABLE 25 — Educational levels - (Highest grade passed) - 1961.	IV—34
TABLE 26 — Holders of certificates, diplomas and professional degrees - 1961.	IV—36
TABLE 27 — Owners of agricultural land by age and sex - 1961.	IV—36
TABLE 28 — Population by economic activity - 1961.	IV—38
TABLE 29 — Population by Economic activity - 1961 Kalat District - Rural	IV—40
TABLE 30 — Population by economic status, age groups and sex - 1961.	IV—42
TABLE 31 — Occupation of the Agricultural Labour Force - 1961.	IV—42

## APPENDIX IV—A

Enumerator's Booklet	IV-(i)
----------------------	--------



# CONTENTS

## PART V

### VILLAGE STATISTICS

	Page
INTRODUCTION .. .. .	V— 1
SUMMARY TABLE BY TALUKAS .. .. .	V— 4
SUMMARY TABLE BY SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE/URBAN LOCALITIES .. .. .	V— 5
DADU TALUKA .. .. .	V— 7
Urban Localities .. .. .	V— 7
Dadu Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V— 7
JOHI TALUKA .. .. .	V—10
Urban Localities .. .. .	V—10
Johi Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—10
KAKAR TALUKA .. .. .	V—14
Urban Localities .. .. .	V—14
Khairpur Nathan Shah Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—14
MEHAR TALUKA .. .. .	V—17
Urban Localities .. .. .	V—17
Rajwah Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—17
Darya Bahar Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—18
Mangwani Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—19
SEHWAN TALUKA .. .. .	V—21
Urban Localities .. .. .	V—21
Sehwan Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—21
Bobak Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—22
Jhangra Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—23
KOTRI TALUKA .. .. .	V—24
Kotri Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—24
MAHAL KOHISTAN TALUKA .. .. .	V—27
Urban Localities .. .. .	V—27
Mahal Kohistan Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—27

## LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Facing Page

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. Ghulam Mohammad Barrage. Newly constructed on the Mighty Indus, the canals drawn from the Barrage command 15,00,000 acres of land .. .. . | I— 1 |
|--|------|

### Work in the field

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 2. Makhdoon Bilawal Masjid Sharif .. .. . | I— 4 |
| 3. A fish centre at Mancher Lake .. .. .  | I— 4 |

### The Means of Transport

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 4. A train near Sehwan .. .. .                | I— 5 |
| 5. A family rides on the bullock cart .. .. . | I— 5 |
| 6. A working man .. .. .                      | I—14 |
| 7. A village woman .. .. .                    | I—14 |
| 8. Picking Cotton .. .. .                     | I—15 |
| 9. Harvesting the crop .. .. .                | I—15 |



## FOREWORD

The "District" in Pakistan is the basic unit of administration and the focal point of all social, cultural, economic, administrative and developmental activities. This administrative reality was made the key-note of the publication programme of the 1960 Housing Census and 1961 Population Census. Accordingly, a separate report for each of the 62 Districts and 6 Agencies was included in that programme. The idea, originated in June 1960 with my predecessor in office Mr. R. D. Howe, MBE., SQA, CSP, ably supported by his Deputy Mr. N. Shamsi. As initially conceived the District Census Report was to have been in 8 parts, namely:—

Part I—Geography and Brief History of the Administrative District.

Part II—General Information.

Part III—Housing and Household Statistics.

Part IV—Vital Statistics.

Part V—Cottage Industries.

Part VI—Population Statistics.

Part VII—Village Lists.

Part VIII—Maps.

It was intended that the Village List should also include the complete location code number of every village and a fairly complete description of each block. Part VIII—Maps—was intended to include, besides the maps of the district, all urban area maps which have been collected and made up-to-date during the census operations. Recognizing that it was a very big task, Mr. Howe, while asking for the views of the Provincial Directors of Census, frankly said, "Admittedly it is an ambitious project,

but in my opinion the labour involved will not be out of all proportion to the tremendous value of the end product".

The first reaction of the Provincial Directors was not favourable. They thought that the Zonal Officers did not have the time and necessary background to do justice to Part I—'Geography and Brief History of the Administrative District'. Meanwhile, Mr. S. M. Ikram, C.S.P., Member, Board of Revenue, West Pakistan, got interested in the District Census Reports and he hoped that "in spite of obvious difficulties the District Census Reports should be enlarged and converted into handy and business-like District Decennial Gazetteers". Mr. Ikram's idea was pursued for some time but when it was found that the rewriting of Gazetteers involved far greater effort outlay and much longer time than Census could afford, the Census Organisation reverted to the original plan of a brief narrative for Part I.

It was planned that the Zonal Census Officers would write short notes on the history, geography and a few administrative activities of the district after the Big Count was over in 1961. The Zonal Census Officers were actually busy in the field collecting the preliminary report and consolidating them for inclusion in the provisional census results of Pakistan till the end of February, 1961. The work on the writing of the descriptive part was not, therefore, started until the middle of March, 1961. I took over from Mr. Howe in the beginning of March 1961 and, although, initially, like Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan, Provincial Director, Census, West Pakistan, I was myself hesitating from a sense of inadequacy to undertake such a big project, it did not take me long to be convinced about



the tremendous value of presenting the district in all its aspects in handy volume for the use of planners, administrators and the general public. After much consideration and consultation the scope of the Reports (except for the Agencies) was narrowed down to the following five parts only:—

- Part I—General Description
- Part II—General Tables
- Part III—Housing Tables
- Part IV—Population Tables
- Part V—Village Statistics.

For various administrative reasons the reports for Agencies will be much shorter without the Housing Tables and Village Statistics but they will contain information about different tribes and their social and economic life.

It was actually Part I, General Description, which called for the greatest amount of labour, research and co-ordination by the Census Officers at various levels. As stated earlier, there were some views that this part should have been more or less an up-to-date version of the encyclopaedic District Gazetteer. As against it, there were advocates in the Census Organization of cutting it to the bare bones and present only a short description of the geography, natural resources and the administrative system of the district. I found it necessary to strike a middle course between these two extreme views and after much consideration the "General Description" was planned to contain the following chapters:—

- Chapter I—History, Geography and Administration.
- Chapter II—People and Their Environments.
- Chapter III—Important Places.
- Chapter IV—District Headquarter Town.

I must admit that the inclusion of the last three

Chapters is my idea as I felt that this would constitute a special contribution of the Census Officers to the total information about the district. Population Census is admittedly the most comprehensive national stock-taking that a country embarks upon from time to time. The main object of census is no doubt, taking an accurate count of the people according to their various demographic and social characteristics. In the process of census taking, however, a mass of related and ancillary information is collected, directly or indirectly, by the census taker. The 'Census Officer', to use the generic term applied to all those who were appointed to take the census, travelled widely and observed closely all manner of men and lands, thereby gaining valuable knowledge of the physical features, agriculture, industry, public health, communications, housing and above all of the way of life and cultural pattern of the people. I had no doubt in my mind that these officers could pool their knowledge and write out a short account of the people and their environments, the important places they saw and the district headquarter town in which they worked with great deal of confidence and accuracy. Despite various limitations, particularly lack of reference material and shortages of time, the Zonal Census Officers wrote out the draft Reports in time.

The Part I—General Description—of these Reports is essentially compilation rather than a fully original writing. The very nature of the assignment left hardly any choice but to make the well-documented and authoritative District Gazetteers the main source of this compilation. The sections on Physical features, geography, geology, climate, river and mountain systems, flora, fauna, history are largely adaptations from the relevant District Gazetteers. These have, of course, been modified, revised and enlarged wherever necessary, to make the information up-to-date and factual. The Zonal Officers also toured



the district extensively and consulted Revenue and Executive Officers as well as well-informed local people about facts and statistics given in every section. The sections on Agriculture, Irrigation, Communication, Industry, Administration, Medical and Health, Education and Land Reforms are mostly original writings but do not fail to include relevant information from District Gazetteers not rendered obsolete by passage of time. The section on the Basic Democracies is an entirely new feature giving a brief pen-picture of the revolutionary concept of national and local administration as working in practice. The reports drafted by the Zonal Officers were sent to the respective Deputy Commissioners for scrutiny and comments. The object of routing the reports through the Deputy Commissioners was to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the facts and figures. The Deputy Commissioners, busy as they were with their multifarious co-ordinating and developmental activities, found time not only to check the drafts but in almost all cases also to add their personal contributions in several sections, thereby making definite improvements in the text.

The chapter on "The People and their Environments" is an attempt at a sociological and demographic study of the district. This was added in September, 1961 when the Zonal Officers had already left the scene. As no specific instruction was given to the Zonal Officers earlier in this regard, their treatment of the demographic features was casual and incidental. The Deputy Commissioners were, therefore, asked to rewrite the sections on races and tribes, dress, dwelling houses, food and health, betrothals and marriages, births and deaths, religion, customs and usages, main and subsidiary occupations and cultural pattern of the people. In these sections the District Gazetteers again played an important part but from their intimate knowledge of the district the Deputy

Commissioners and their Revenue Assistants threw new and interesting light on the life and activity of its people. In several districts these sections have been entirely rewritten.

The chapter on the District Head-quarter Town was added much later and the help of the Assistant Directors of Census in charge of Hand Sorting Centres was very much welcomed at that stage for writing a brief account of these towns. This chapter is, in fact, an original contribution of the Census Officers.

It was not found administratively feasible to include in these Reports all the maps that Census Organisation had collected during the census operations. I quite realise that the inclusion of urban area maps would have enriched these volumes but due to the overriding considerations of economy and time these had to be left out. Maps are, however, an integral part of any report that claims to present a comprehensive picture of the district and keeping this point in view two maps of the district have been included in these Reports. One of the maps is in colour showing the district by sub-divisions/Tehsils and such details as railways, roads, canals, rivers, hills and mountains, district, sub-division and Thana headquarters and important places. The other map is in black and white showing the industrial establishments and agricultural products of the district in symbols and letters. There is one feature in the District Census Reports which, to our knowledge, has not been included in any previous census or gazetteer publications. I refer to the photographs of the people and the land in which they live and work. Simultaneously with my request to the Deputy Commissioners for the report on the People and Their Environments, they were asked to take suitable photographs of the people, young and old, their activities in the field and at home, the typical landscapes and the places of historical importance and of scenic beauty.



The photographs thus collected are in themselves a storehouse of information and provide ample material for a general study of demographic and economic characteristics of the country. For lack of space, we have been able to reproduce only a part of the photographs but we hope they are fairly representative of the people and their surroundings.

All the officers engaged in the original drafting of the various sections and chapters of Part I "General Description" of these reports gave commendable performance. It is no reflection on the merit of their work that despite their sincere and whole hearted work these drafts had to be thoroughly edited at the level of the Provincial Directors and Census Commissioner. The Provincial Directors have, in their Introduction, related their experience in revising, enlarging or condensing, adjusting and checking the wealth of information already supplied in these draft reports. While doing so, they undertook extensive tours of the districts and brought their knowledge and experience to bear upon the final shape of the information given. I also felt it necessary to take extensive tours in the different sectors of our big and widely separated country and made demographic and economic investigation into representative facts. The District Census Reports of West Pakistan came under the thorough scrutiny of Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan, Provincial Director, Census, while I gave only general editorial guidance. So far as East Pakistan Reports are concerned, I am glad to take the responsibility of large scale editing of the various chapters and sections. I was emboldened to do so by the fact of my association with the district, and sub-divisional administration of that Province for nearly a quarter of a century and also by the knowledge I had acquired during my extensive tours of every single Census District of the Province in the year 1960 in connection with the organization of the census.

For a small census organisation consisting of barely half a dozen officers at the top publication of a District Census Report for each of the sixty-two districts and six agencies is undoubtedly a huge undertaking. We are painfully conscious of our shortcomings and limitations. None of my colleagues who produced the General Description of the Report claims to be a scholar "with a flair for penmanship"—a quality which Mr. Ikram desired in a writer of gazetteers—yet all of them took up the challenge cheerfully and did their very best to complete the job once undertaken. Ours is a modest effort which by no stretch of imagination can replace the excellent gazetteers. We were at one stage tempted to call Part I of the reports—a Brief Gazetteer—but we saw the peril in time and named it—General Description—which it really is. I would request the readers not to look for the details or merits of gazetteers in these volumes but I do hope that until gazetteers are extensively rewritten these will be found useful as up-to-date reference materials.

Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan shook off his initial hesitation and in spite of his full-time occupation as Secretary, Basic Democracies, West Pakistan, thoroughly revised the descriptive portions of the Reports. In particular, his intimate knowledge of the Frontier areas and the districts of Quetta and Peshawar Divisions has enriched the reports of these districts. Mr. H. H. Nomani, M.A., S.K., who has varied experience of the district administration of East Pakistan as District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner, has also taken pains to go through the reports closely and give his valuable suggestions for their improvement. Mr. Aslam Abdullah Khan and Mr. H. H. Nomani stood solidly by me at all times of stress and strain and I am deeply grateful to them for their valuable help. I must also place on record my deep appreciation of the energetic, intelligent and pains-



taking editing of all the District Census Reports of East Pakistan by Mr. Bahauddin Ahmed, Joint Director of Census, East Pakistan. He brought to bear on his writing and compilation a sharp insight and wide research into the history, geography and lives of the people of the districts. Mr. Shaikh Mohammed Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, Headquarter, West Pakistan, did an equally good job in the preliminary editing of these reports and in helping his Director by collecting reference material. I have also great pleasure in thanking Messrs. P. A. Nazir, CSP, K.M.A. Samdani, CSP, A. Majid, EPCS, B. Ahmed, EPCS, B. Alam, EPCS, Ghulam Husain and A. K. Chowdhury, EPCS, Zonal Census Officers who laid the foundation of this unpretentious but laborious work of census reporting. As Karachi did not form part of the West Pakistan Province until sometime after the conclusion of enumeration the descriptive part of the Karachi report was compiled independently by Mr. Agha Mustafa Qasim Qizilbash, Deputy Director of Census, Karachi. He undertook a very laborious research in order to collect accurate and up-to-date information about the various aspects of Karachi life. His task was rendered all the more difficult by the fact that no separate gazetteer for Karachi as such had been written ever before. He continued to display devoted enthusiasm and gave much material help for this report even after his reversion to his parent department. I must thank him for his deep devotion to duty and his unfailing co-operation. I also highly appreciate the services of Mr. Mohammed Hafiz Shaikh, Officer on Special Duty, Census, who gave me material support in recasting and editing this report.

Mr. Ruhul Amin, Deputy Director of Machine Sorting Centre, Dacca, and Mr. W. A. Abbasi, Assistant Director of Machine Sorting Centre, Karachi, showed a high

degree of technical skill and organizing ability in producing Housing Census Tables with such a mass of details. I highly value their contribution to the success of the District Census Reports and extend to them my heartiest thanks. Messrs. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi and Jalaluddin Ahmed Chowdhury, Assistant Directors of Compilation Centres, Lahore and Dacca, played a similarly important role in giving the final shape to the Population Tables. Part IV of this report bears ample testimony to their ability and hard work. The Statistical Officers Mr. Haq Nawaz Shaikh at Lahore and Mr. Riaz-ud-Din at Dacca also made substantial contribution to the accuracy of the Population Tables and Village Statistics by their steady, pains-taking and intelligent statistical work. The Assistant Directors of Hand Sorting Centres, who compiled the report for the district towns deserve my special thanks as they were asked to do something which was beyond the normal call of their duty and they did it without the slightest murmur. My special and grateful thanks are due to Colonel E. H. Slade, MBE, MC, FIS who had been with the Census Organisation as Census Adviser till May, 1962, for his ungrudging help in planning the final get-up of the District Census Reports. I feel at a loss to think what I would have done without his active guidance in the preparation of the coloured and black and white district maps as well as in selecting the proper symbols for the local details included in the Village Statistics. Besides being a distinguished statistician, he was also an artist cartographer. He drew out the master copies of the maps with his own hand and wrote out the instructions for their printing. He had to leave us before the Reports came out in print but I hope he will be satisfied with the result. We are immeasurably indebted to him for his wise counsel and help. I am also thankful to his successor, Mr. Lowell T. Galt, head of the United States Statistical Advisory Service to



Pakistan, for his keen personal interest in these Reports and his encouraging comments and suggestions.

I have no words to adequately thank the officers and staff of the Central and Provincial Governments, various Ministries and Departments, the districts and sub-divisional officers and a host of other public-spirited men and women of our country who gave unstinted support, help and encouragement in the planning, preparation and publication of these Reports. In particular, I gratefully acknowledge the substantial help that the Chief Secretaries of the two Provincial Governments gave us by agreeing to let us have the photographs of the districts through their official photographers free of cost and by letting the District Officers write out the chapter on the People and Their Environments. I am particularly happy to record that all the District Officers, in many cases assisted by their Revenue Assistants and Additional District Magistrates, enthusiastically took up this additional and unscheduled responsibility. The Secretaries, Information Departments and the Directors of Information of both the Provincial Governments rendered invaluable service in the matter of obtaining suitable photographs from far-flung corners of the districts. The Directors of Land Records and Surveys made our task easier by supplying up-to-date road and place maps of the

districts as well as area figures. The Surveyor General of Pakistan has been equally generous with the supply of topographical and administrative maps. I also acknowledge with great pleasure our indebtedness to various newspaper articles, learned societies journals, periodicals, university professors, social scientists, geographers and historians for the valuable information we collected from them for inclusion in the Reports. I would also like to thank Mr. N.H. Khandker, Controller of Printing and Stationery, Mr. Qasim Ali, Deputy Controller of Printing and Stationery, Mr. Anwar-ul-Haque Assistant Controller of Printing & Stationery and the various printing presses, particularly the Ilmi Press, Lahore, for their technical know-how, unhesitating advice and prompt service at all stages of the printing of these Reports. Lastly, I must thank the staff of the Census Organisations in the Centre and the Provinces who worked untiringly to edit, check and verify these Reports statistically and aesthetically. The Statistical Section of my Office did a fine job in this regard and were ably assisted by a very good team of Draftsmen who produced the cover plates and the maps inside. In particular, I am grateful to Messrs. Hasan Akhtar Statistical Officer and Din Mohammed, Investigator, for careful and painstaking checking of the narrative portions of all the districts.

A. RASHID, C.S.P.

Census Commissioner, Pakistan.

*Ex-Officio* Joint Secretary.



## INTRODUCTION

The District Census Report of Dadu District is one of the 51 similar reports being published separately for each District and Agency of West Pakistan.

In the last Census, the statistical results of the Census were published in various Provincial and Central Reports. Thus there were separate reports for the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and Bahawalpur; Sind and Khairpur and Baluchistan Provinces. These reports did not provide data in a handy volume separately for smaller geographical and administrative units, namely the districts, with the result that the district statistics which were collected at much labour and expense were lost in the statistical totals for larger areas for the Province as a whole.

The integration of the former Provinces and States into the unified Province of West Pakistan has further underlined the need for statistics on district basis, as the individual identity of districts tends to get lost in the statistical totals contained in the Provincial Statistical Report. Further, the growing importance of developmental activities undertaken by Government for smaller administrative and geographical areas has made it imperative that data in much greater detail for districts should be made available to the administrators, planners and experts for the purpose of planning and development. The Provincial and All-Pakistan Reports do not meet this requirement to the desired extent.

The "Village Lists" published for the first time in 1951 provided limited information for all villages in each district giving the total population, the number of houses and

other local details. These volumes proved very useful for the Government Departments and other non-official bodies and individual users.

The District Census Report now being brought out is a more ambitious project and attempts to present the statistical data for the district which is often dull and lifeless against the living background of its geography, history and its people. It is hoped that this volume will acquaint the reader with the district as a geographic, administrative and human entity, against which its statistics will acquire a new meaning and help present the district in all its aspects.

This report is in five parts, namely—Part I—General Description, Part II—General Tables, Part III—Housing Tables, Part IV—Population Tables compiled from the Population Census, 1961, and Part V—Village Statistics.

In Part I, an attempt has been made to give a general picture of the district on the lines of the old District Gazetteers, though within a much shorter compass incorporating the changes which have taken place since the time the Gazetteers were last published. The General Description includes brief paragraphs on Geography and Geology, Flora and Fauna, Climate, brief History, Administrative set-up, Health, Education, Communications, Basic Democracies, Agriculture and Industries, Land Reforms, the population and its composition, ethnological and demographical features, cultural pattern of the people, important places of interest, etc. It also contains a brief description of the District Headquarters Town. Besides, this Part also contains maps and pictures which have been pro-



vided to enable the reader to have a clearer perspective of the district and its people.

Part II includes tables giving general information provided by sources other than Census. Inclusion of this Part was considered necessary in order to bring within one volume some general statistical information which, like the Census data, is commonly required by planners and administrators. The general information tables include data on Rainfall, Temperature, Irrigation, Industries, Dak Bungalows, Educational Institutions, Hospitals, Roads, Basic Democracies, etc. These tables were collected from the Government Departments at the Provincial Headquarters and other Divisional and District offices of some Departments. The data supplied by the Departments has been checked only for purposes of editing. While efforts have been made to eliminate all errors, the Census Organization is not responsible for the accuracy of the data presented in these Tables. In some cases data in respect of particular Tables were either not supplied in time or not in the required form. Such tables perforce have had to be omitted from this volume. My thanks are due to the Heads of various Departments and Offices for their ungrudging and prompt response. All these tables were carefully scrutinized by Mr. Hasan Akhtar, Statistical Officer of Census Commissioner's Office, before they were incorporated in this Report.

The Housing Tables which form Part III of this Report were entirely processed in the Machine Sorting Centre, Karachi. They were compiled and tabulated by mechanical operation on cent per cent basis for all urban areas, and on a 10 per cent sample basis in the case of rural areas. The Housing Tables provide invaluable information about the housing conditions in both urban and rural areas, the number of occupied and unoccupied houses, congested houses, size and structural characteristics of

the housing units, size of family and the size of households, etc. All this work was done in the Machine Sorting Centre at Karachi under the able direction of Mr. W. A. Abbasi, Assistant Director, Machine Sorting Centre. These data have been checked by Messrs. Abdus Sattar, Statistical Officer and Habib Haider Zaidi, Statistical Investigator in the Census Commissioner's Office. My thanks are due to all of them for furnishing this part of the Report.

Part IV contains the Population Tables which are based on data collected during the Big Count in January, 1961. These Tables provide data about population for smaller administrative areas down to Tehsils by sex and religion, urban and rural population, the composition of the population by age, sex and marital status, literacy and by mother-tongue, birthplace and main economic activities. It may be noted that detailed cross-classification of the Non-Agricultural Labour Force by occupations and industry has been left to be done by machine-sorting and the results will be published separately in a set of tables especially designed for the purpose. The Population Tables have been extracted from the Provincial Tables pertaining to this District. They are based on the data collected on the Individual Census Schedules by a large army of Census field workers, viz., the Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, District Census Officers and Zonal Deputy/Assistant Directors. The names of some officers of each category are given elsewhere in this Report. In the District of Dadu the Census was taken by 995 Enumerators, 86 Supervisors, 13 Charge Superintendents and 2 District Census Officers. After the field work was over records were sent by the District Census Officers to the Hand Sorting Centre, Hyderabad, which worked under the able guidance and control of Mr. A. Hamid, Deputy Director of Census, Hyderabad. Here the schedules were unstapled and sorted and re-sorted accord-



ing to different characteristics, in accordance with Sorting and Compilation instructions, issued from the office of the Census Commissioner, Pakistan. A large number of Sorters, Supervisors, Inspectors and Compilers worked on this tedious and difficult job under the inspiring leadership of Mr. A. Hamid. After the sorting operations were over the Record Sheets which were prepared for each tabulating region separately, were transferred to the Central Compilation Office at Lahore, where the data was compiled by Mr. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi, Assistant Director of Census (Compilation), West Pakistan. These were later checked by Mr. Siddiqui Rehman, Statistical Officer and Mr. A. R. Khan, Statistical Investigator in the Census Commissioner's Office. Thus the data contained in Part IV represents the cumulative efforts of a large army of workers, both paid and unpaid, to whom the Census Organization acknowledges a debt of deep gratitude for, without their efforts, there would have been no Census. I wish I could name all of them individually but that would require a volume in itself.

In Part V, a complete list of the villages of the district has been arranged by Talukas, Supervisory Tapedar Circles and Tapedar Circles. The Village Statistics give for each village, the Hadbast Number, area, total population by sex, total literates, total number of houses and households. Besides the above, local details showing the location, Schools, Post and Telegraph Offices, Railway Stations, Police Stations, Union Council Offices, Dak Bungalows, Dispensaries and Hospitals, etc., have been shown by appropriate symbols. The Village Statistics were originally compiled in the Hand Sorting Centre, Hyderabad, from the summaries prepared by the Census Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. The figures of population were thoroughly checked after physical counting of the individual enumeration schedules at the Circle Sort. The data about

houses and households are based on the summaries prepared by the Charge Superintendents on the results of Housing Census conducted in September, 1960. These figures were checked and adjusted, where necessary, with reference to the results of the Machine tabulation done in Census Commissioner's Office, Karachi. The literacy figures have been taken from the summaries prepared by the Census Supervisors and Charge Superintendents after the "Big Count". The particulars of local details were obtained from the Deputy Commissioner. The area figures have been supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, Dadu and are based on revenue records. The Village Statistics were thoroughly scrutinised by Mr. Haq Nawaz Sheikh, Statistical Officer in my office and by Mr. Din Muhammad, Investigator, Census Commissioner's Office, Karachi, before incorporation in this Report.

The data presented have been arranged by Talukas and in each Taluka the Villages have been grouped by Supervisory Tapedar Circles and within each Supervisory Tapedar Circle by Tapedar Circles. A summary giving the total population of the district with its distribution by sexes to the nearest thousand by Talukas and number of Supervisory Tapedar Circles, Tapedar Circles and Villages has been given at the beginning. Similar summaries by Supervisory Tapedar Circles within each Taluka indicating separately figures of urban localities have also been added.

Part I—General Description—was compiled by Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, Joint Director of Census, Hyderabad from the data supplied by Mr. Muhammad Ismail A. H. Memon, Deputy Commissioner, Dadu. In preparing this Part he made extensive use of various published materials. The draft was seen by Mr. Mohammad Hafiz Sheikh, Officer on Special Duty (Census) who added several useful suggestions. The Census



Commissioner was kind enough to spare enough time to edit this part of the Report and I am grateful to him for his guidance, inspiration and help in giving a final shape to it. In its present form and content this part is the result of the cumulative efforts of Mr. Mohammad Hafiz Sheikh, O.S.D. (Census) and Mr. Hasan Akhtar, Statistical Officer. I am, therefore, grateful to them all for their efforts.

The maps appearing in this volume were drawn in the Statistical Section of Census Commissioner's Office by Mr. A. Z. Navaie, Senior Draftsman, under the close supervision and guidance of Mr. Hasan Akhtar, Statistical Officer and Mr. Mohammad Hafiz Shiekh, Officer on Special Duty (Census). I am grateful to them for the hard work they have put in for the preparation of these maps.

My thanks are also due to Sh. Niaz Ahmad of the Ilmi Press, Lahore where these maps have been printed from the "master copies" prepared in my office, through the photo-offset process and to Alhaj Mohammad Zaki of the Educational Press, Karachi, where this Report has been printed.

The photographs which appear in this volume have been obtained by the courtesy of the Director, Public Relations, West Pakistan and his staff and the Deputy Commissioner, Dadu, to whom we are highly indebted.

I must express my gratitude to Mr. Muhammad Ismail A. H. Memon, Deputy Commissioner, Dadu and all Heads of Departments of the Government of West Pakistan, the Revenue Assistant and all subordinate revenue staff, who have rendered invaluable services in the collection and

compilation of the Village Statistics and other data presented in this volume.

I must also record my appreciation for the hard work put in by Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, West Pakistan, Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, then Joint Director of Census, Hyderabad, Mr. A. Hamid, Deputy Director of Census, Hand Sorting Centre, Hyderabad and Mr. Siddiquir Rehman, Statistical Officer, Mr. Din Muhammad, Investigator and other staff in the office of the Census Commissioner who have given unremitting pains in completing this volume for publication. It is hoped that this volume will be of benefit to the various Departments of Government and will also be useful as a reference material.

My thanks are also due to Mr. Lowell T. Galt, Statistical Adviser to the Government of Pakistan and Dr. James Maslowski, Adviser, Planning and Development Department, Government of West Pakistan, who were kind enough to visit the Compilation Centre and offer valuable advice and guidance at the crucial stages in which the data took the shape of comprehensible tables.

The idea of publishing comprehensive statistics for districts collected in the 1961 Census had its beginnings in the Village List of 1951. The proposal was first made by Mr. R. D. Howe in 1961. The idea was doggedly pursued and developed by Mr. A. Rashid, his successor, and the format, layout and plan of the present volume is due entirely to his vision, planning and perseverance in getting this project translated from a mere idea into reality. I must confess that I faltered and hesitated at many stages in completing this assignment as being too ambitious for Census, but his unflagging interest and inspiration made the publication of this volume in its present shape possible.

*Aslam Abdullah Khan, C.S.P.,  
Director of Census,  
West Pakistan.*



# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

DADU

PART - I

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

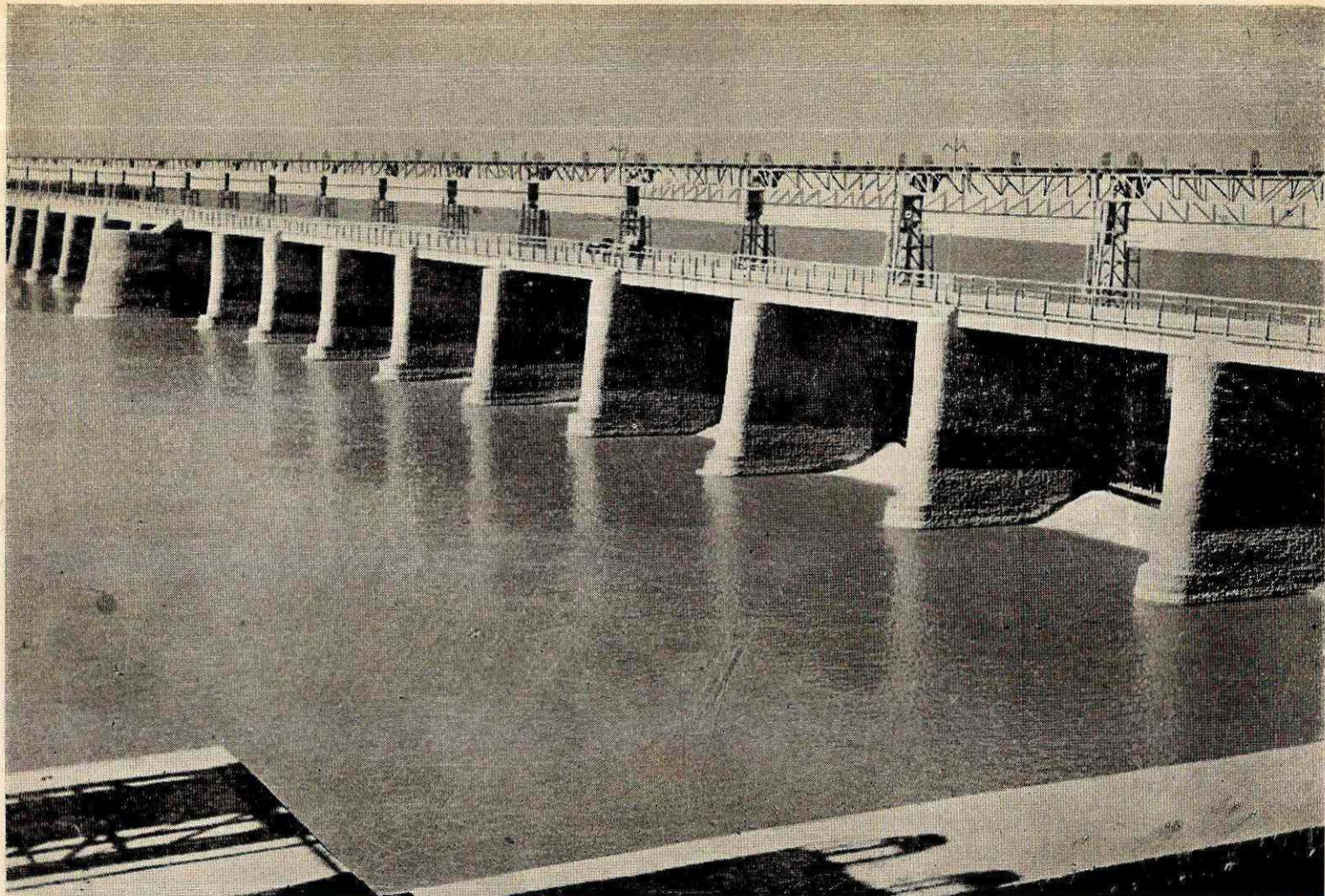
*COMPILED BY*

ABDUL MAJID KHAN  
Joint Director of Census  
HYDERABAD

*EDITED BY*

MOHAMMAD HAFIZ SHEIKH  
Officer on Special Duty ( Census )  
Ministry of Home and Kashmir Affairs,  
( Home Affairs Division )  
K A R A C H I





*Ghulam Mohammad Barrage.*

*Newly constructed on the mighty Indus, the canals drawn from the Barrage command 15,00,000 acres of land.*



## DADU DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1.	Area	..	..	..	7,342 Sq. miles
2.	Population	..	..	..	4,85,122 Persons
3.	Density (per sq. mile).	..	..	..	66 Persons
4.	Sex Ratio (Females to 100 males)	..	..	..	82
5.	Literacy (Population aged 5 and over)	..	..	..	15.5 Percent
6.	Climate	..	..	..	Hot in Summer, moderate in Winter
7.	Main Crops	..	..	..	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Rice, Sugarcane and Cotton.
8.	Main Languages spoken	..	..	..	Sindhi and Baluchi
9.	Tribes	..	..	..	Syed, Baluch, Samat, Memons, Sheikhs and Soomras.
10.	Economy	..	..	..	Mainly Agricultural
11.	<b>Colleges and Schools:</b>				
	(a) Colleges	..	..	..	2
	(b) High Schools	..	..	..	6
12.	<b>Communications:</b>				
	(a) Metalled Roads	..	..	..	112 miles
	(b) Un-Metalled Roads	..	..	..	154 miles
	(c) Railway	..	..	..	One line of Pakistan Western Railway.
	(d) Ferry Service	..	..	..	8
13.	<b>Industries:</b>				
	(a) Large-Scale	..	..	..	Nil
	(b) Small-Scale	..	..	..	Tanning and Rice Husking.
	(c) Cottage	..	..	..	Glazed Pottery, Carpets, Mats, Blankets.
14.	Important Places	..	..	..	Mehar, Khairpur Nathan Shah, Johi, Sehwan, Kotri and Thano Bula Khan.
15.	<b>Administrative Divisions:</b>				
	(a) Talukas	..	..	..	7
	(b) Supervisory Tapedar Circles	..	..	..	11
	(c) Union Councils	..	..	..	43
	(d) Municipal Committees	..	..	..	2
	(e) Town Committees	..	..	..	4
	(f) Villages	..	..	..	471



## CHAPTER—1

### GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

#### 1.1. NAME AND LOCATION

Dadu district is one of the five districts of Hyderabad Division. It is situated on the right bank of river Indus. It lies between  $25^{\circ}$  to  $27\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  North Latitudes and  $67$  to  $68^{\circ}$  East Longitudes.

#### 1.2 BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of the district are as follows:—

On the north	Larkana District
On the west	Range of Kirthar mountains
On the south	Thatta District
On the east	River Indus

#### 1.3 AREA

The total area of the district is 7,342 Sq. miles. Its position in respect of area both in Pakistan as well in West Pakistan is 11th.

#### 1.4 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY

Dadu district is a long strip of land, flanked on the west of mountain ranges and on the east river draws the boundary line. It is about 200 miles in length and about 60 miles in width. The Kirthar Range separates the district from Kalat Division and Karachi District.

The river Indus on the east runs along the boundary of the district for nearly 200 miles of its length. It has a Railway Bridge at Kotri and another at Jamshoro on Ghulam Muhammad Barrage 12 miles north of Kotri. Both these bridges connect the district with Hyderabad district.

#### 1.5 GEOLOGY

The outstanding feature of western parts of this district is a belt of hills running along the western boundary. These hills are interesting from the geological point of view. The hilly region of Western Sind consists almost entirely of rocks belonging to the Tertiary system of geological nomenclature. It is only along the Laki Range and in its neighbourhood that there are some exposures of rocks belonging to the next older system, the Cretaceous. With the exception of some volcanic beds associated with these Cretaceous strata, all the rock formations of Western Sind are of sedimentary origin. All the more important hillmasses consist of limestones. Besides these limestones, there are important accumulations of other rocks, such as shales and clays and especially sandstones, but they are never so compact or massive as the limestones, and being more easily degraded by erosion, do not exercise such a decided effect upon the topography in spite of their vast thickness.

The district is very rich in mineral resources. Gypsum, limestone, silica and fullers' earth are largely found in the Kohistan area. Recently the discovery of Lignite coal



has been made in this district. The coal reserves spread over 40 to 50 square miles and are estimated to be over 30 million tons. What the moisture, sulphur and ash contents and the relative calorific value of the lignite coal are will be known after the results of the scientific analysis. Government have granted prospecting and exploitation rights to the W.I.P.D.C. and five other parties.

Some oil companies have also made frantic search for oil in this district but with no specific results. It is still believed that the area contains vast reserves of petroleum.

## 1.6 FLORA AND FAUNA

The chief natural forest trees are the *Balm* (*Populus Euphratica*), *Kandi* (*Prosopis specigera*), *Siras* (*Mimosa sivea*), *Babul* (*Acacia Arabica*), *Pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *Bhor* (*Ficus Indica*). The natural shrubs are Kal, Dear, Thuher and Khore.

The wild animals found in the district are Pig, Wolf, Fox, Deer, Jackal, Stag, and Rabbit. Among the birds are the Eagle, Pigeon, Parrot, Owl, Dove, Crow, Ducks and Partridges.

## 1.7 RIVERS AND NALLAHS

The river Indus flows along the eastern boundary of the district, but owing to the varying course, it does not maintain the dividing lines between the Nawabshah & Dadu districts. Some portions of the district are shifted on either side of the river. There are no other rivers in the district, but there are numerous hill torrents and nallahs which drain the hills and are known as Nais. These are fierce torrents after rains but speedily dry up when the rain ceases if they are not dammed up for the purpose of cultivation. The most important of them is the Gaj Nai, which can be depended upon to supply the adjacent lands with water till February in a year of normal rainfall. There are other Nais worthy of notice.

### (a) Dilan Nai

The Dilan Nai is formed of three smaller Nais which debouch on the gorge of Shah Godro in Mehar Taluka. From here the flood water finds its way into the large Ganero Dhand near Garkan in Mehar Taluka. Water is to be found at certain places in the higher reaches of this Nai throughout the year. Nearly 5,000 acres of land can be cultivated from the flood water of the Nai in a year of heavy rainfall.

### (b) Salari Nai

The Salari Nai is a small Nai, and, as the hills at the point through which it emerges rise more abruptly from the plain, is capable of doing much damage when it comes down in floods. Its flood water flows into the Salari Dhand near Khairpur Nathanshah in Kakar Taluka of this district.

### (c) The Nali Nai

The Nali Nai is the most important Nai in Johi Taluka after the Nai Gaj. The other Nais only flow when there is heavy rain in the hills. The Nai Gaj and all other Nais in this Taluka flow into the Manchhar Lake. Crocodiles are found in some of the pools of the Nai Gaj and the Sehwan Nais.

### (d) Nai Naing and Nai Bandhi

Nai Naing and Nai Bandhi are the more important of Sehwan Nais. Except for a little wheat, no crops are grown from the water derived from them.

## 1.8 LAKES AND MARSHES

Manchhar Lake is situated at a distance of 20 miles from Dadu. It is the most important lake of the district. It is 19,000 acres wide at its minimum, but during the inundation it webs to about 63,000 acres. A jeepable road runs from Dadu and Sehwan up to the lake.



Hemmed in by hills at its southern end, it collects water from three sources, the Nara, the hill Nais and the Aral Canal.

The Manchhar lake has the shape of a long oval pointing north-west and south-east. The deep and permanent side of it is that abutting on the hills to the south-west, and its annual expansion is to the north and north-east. Its depth in the deepest part has been 16 feet in a good year. The lake is a picture with its forest of towering grasses, its meadows of floating lotus leaves, its myriads of water fowl of every kind and its human inhabitants in their floating habitations spearing its fishes and shooting its fowl with their blunt arrows.

The lake is the anglers' paradise. Since 1957, the Fisheries Department has taken the control of this lake and the fish products are exported to the other parts of the country, resulting in increase of revenue to the Government. Suitable areas have been located by the Fisheries Department to establish experimental fish farms for fish culture and control of weeds.

## 1.9 MOUNTAINS AND HILLS

The western portion of the district is all mountain and hills. The Kirthar Range consists of an ascending series of ridges running generally north and south with broad flat valleys in between. The ridges are locally distinguished by different names. For example the first line of hills is spoken of as Kakrio or Kukrio (*e.i.*, broken), the next as Kara (black) or Zarad (yellow), the third as Pinaro (Saffron-coloured), and so on. The name Kirthar, which has been given to the whole range, belongs properly to one part of it in the Karachi Kohistan. The highest ridge of the range forms the boundary between Sind and Baluchistan, its general height

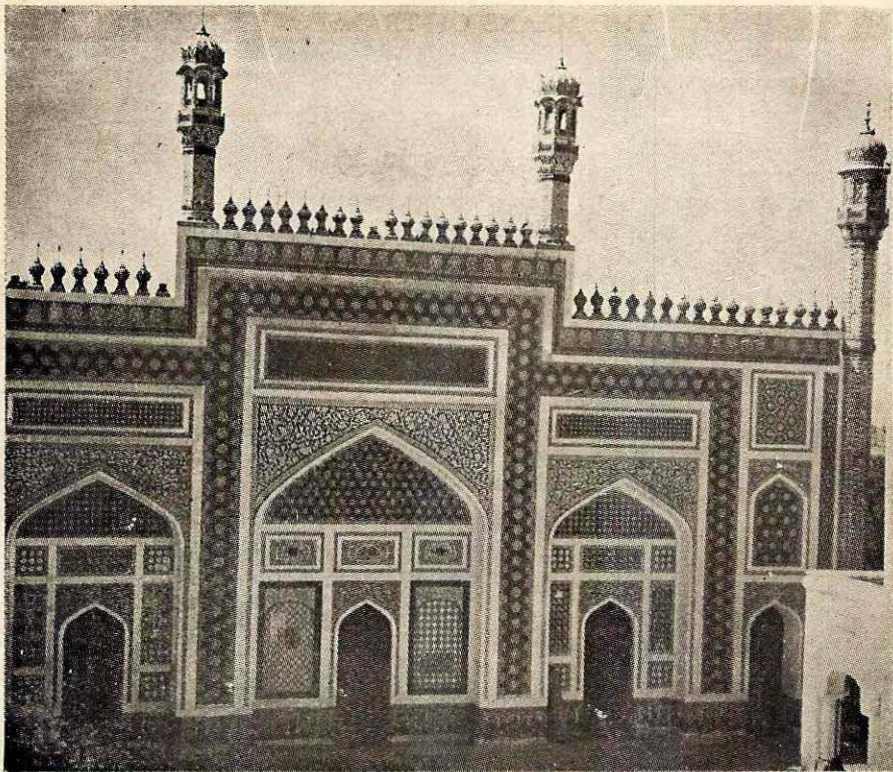
at its northern extremity being about 5,000 feet; towards the south the height declines. The most elevated peak, named Kute-ji-kabar (*i.e.*, the Dog's tomb) is 6,878 feet above sea level, and 1,500 feet immediately below it to the north is a plateau known as Dararo which can be a good size for a possible sanatorium. Bleak, rugged and barren as these hills look, they afford pasturage for large flocks of sheep and goats. The valleys are green with grass after rain and admit of cultivation up to a height of 4,000 feet. Regular terraces bounded by huge boulders and known locally as "Kafir Kot", bear witness to the existence of extensive cultivation at some remote period. In the tortuous rocky channels which drain the hills there are pools sufficiently permanent to secure the survival of several species of fish. In these spots ferns, wild flowers and even shady trees are to be found.

Near Laki Shah Saddar the mountain existing in its west is called "Bhago Toro". There are few hot and cold springs which are said to contain effects of phosphorus etc., being beneficial to the skin disease patients. People from Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions often come to these springs for the purpose. During the prepartition days a Mela was used to be organized by the Hindus and thousands used to attend it.

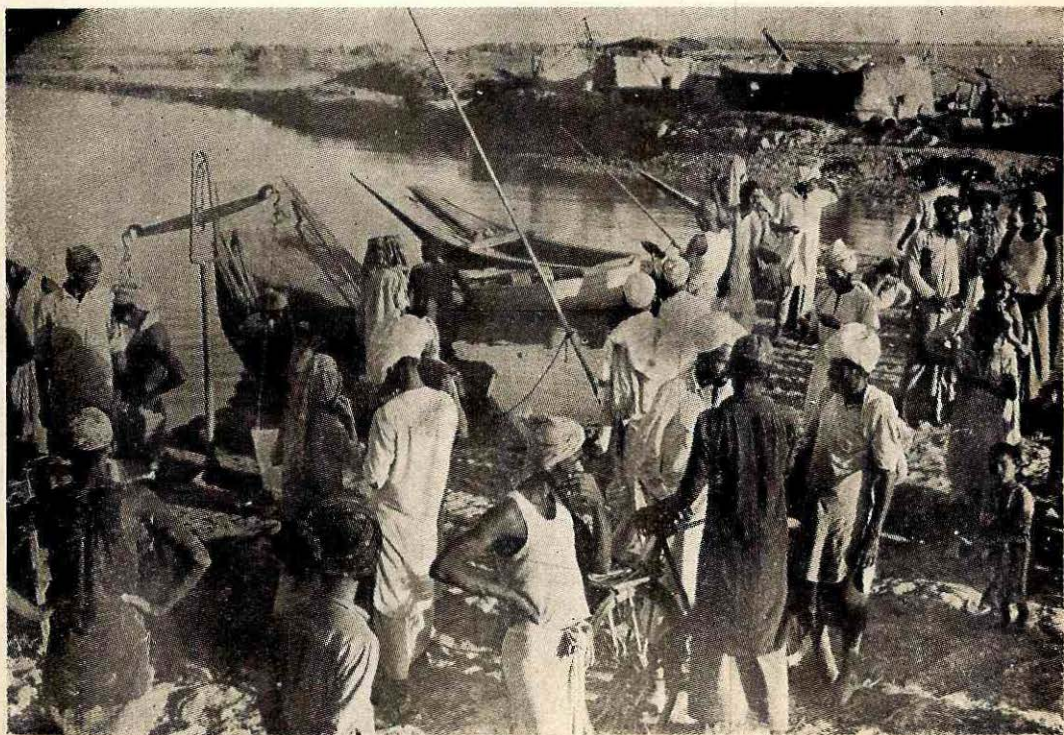
## 1.10 CLIMATE

The climate of the district differs considerably in the north and the south. The southern portion of this district *viz.* Mahal Kohistan and Kotri is pleasant as it is visited by sea breezes which blow with little intermission throughout the summer season and though they lose the coolness which distinguish them in Karachi, they lose much of their moisture also with the result the climate of Kotri and Thano Bula Khan is better than that of Karachi. This breeze gives great relief at night after the day's heat.





*Makhdoon Bilawal Masjid Sharif.*



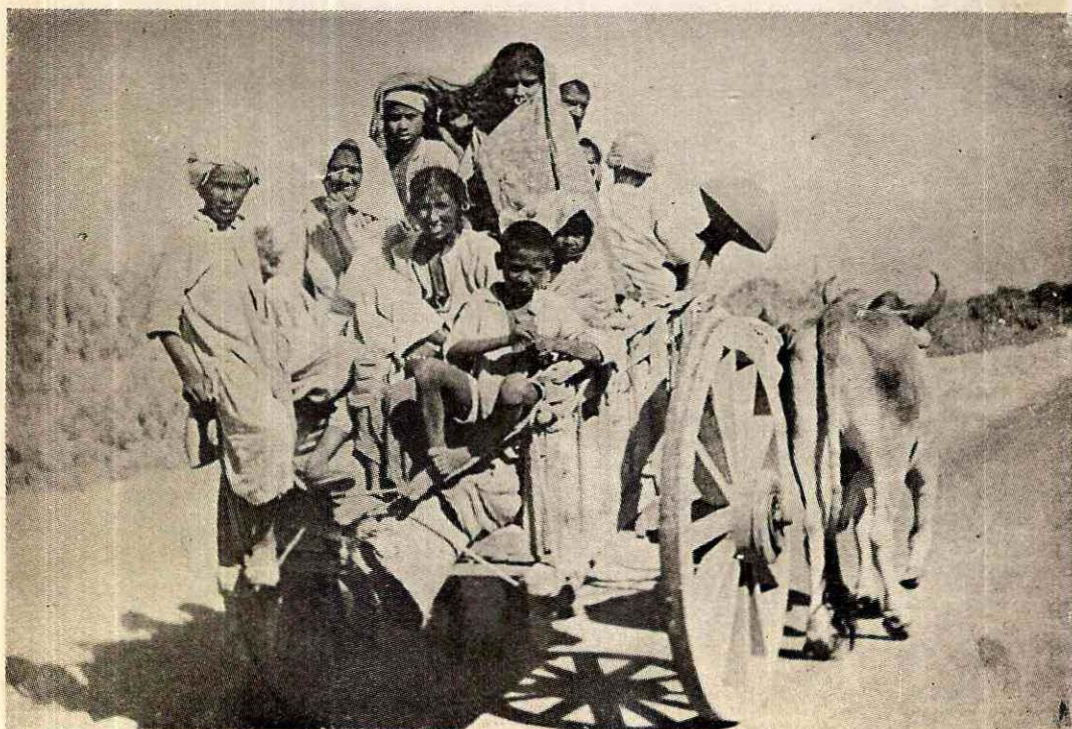
*A fish centre at Mancher Lake.*



## THE MEANS OF TRANSPORT



*A train near Sehwan.*



*A family rides on the bullock cart.*



The Northern portion which consists of Dadu, Mehar, Khairpur Nathan Shah, Johi and Sehwan Talukas forms an extreme hot-belt as the sea breeze which blows west to east cannot cross the Bhago-Thoro mountain near Laki Shah Sadar. Beyond this point there is no breeze and the climate becomes unbearable because of heat and mosquitoes. From the end of September the winds become variable and the temperature begins to fall, but the heat of the day does not abate until almost towards the end of November.

#### (a) Temperature

The maximum temperature in summer is 112 degrees and the minimum is 85 degrees. Hottest months are June, July and August. The maximum temperature during winter is 92 degrees and the minimum is 50 degrees.

#### (b) Rainfall

The average rainfall is 4 inches. The rainfall is unevenly distributed in the district. The mountainous tract gets much more rain than the plain area.

### 1.11 NATURAL PHENOMENA

#### (a) Floods

The district has always been subject to floods either by the hill torrents when there is abundant rain on the hills area when the river is in spate. The people of the district have suffered greatly because of floods. Practically the whole of the district was flooded in 1948 and 1955 ; hill torrent floods have always proved to be very harmful and damage to the standing crops, human life and cattle have been heavy. The over-flowing of the river banks does not cause much damage and is very beneficial for the Rabi crop. The river is now effectively restrained by a protective Bund and floods occur only when the water rises to an exceptional height. Nothing has been done to control the havoc of hill torrents.

#### (b) Earthquakes

No instance of earthquakes are being noted in this district.

#### (c) Cyclones

Very rarely cyclones enter in the district. However, if there is any, June to August are the proper months for their appearance. The cyclones usually damage the trees and the kacha dwellings.

#### (d) Wind Storms

Wind storms often blow in the summer season. Their directions are generally from West towards East. They too damage weak trees and huts.

### 1.12 HISTORY

The first important fact known in the history of this region is that nearly 5,000 years ago an orderly and well-established civilization existed in the Valley of the Indus. Our knowledge of this fact is based on archaeological explorations which were carried out by the Archaeological Department at Moenjo Daro during the year 1920—22.

These explorations have indeed brought to light a rich wealth of historical material which enables us to form a vivid picture of the standard of civilization attained by the people living in this region, during the third millennium before Christ.

Sehwan is one of the most ancient towns of Indus valley. Its history dates back to the second ancient belt of this valley after the ancient culture of Moenjo Daro. At the time of Maha Bharat when Brahmans were settled in this valley, they found many towns on the bank of Indus river. Sehwan occupies a first place in those old ancient towns. It is not



known what its original name was in those days but at the time of the invasion of Alexander the Great, this town occupied a cardinal place and Alexander encamped here on his return march homeward. In memory of his victory he built a fort the ruins of which are still in existence in the north of present town. At the time of invasion of Alexander the Great Sehwan was called "SEVESTAN" and ruled over by Raja Mati. During the decay of Empire of Raja Mati, it was ravaged by Raja Chhach. This part of country thus ruled by Raja Chhach and his followers until Raja Dahar who was defeated at the battle of Debal in 711 A.D. by Mohammad Bin Qasim. While Sind was subject to the Emperors at Delhi, Sehwan or Sevestan, as it was then called, appears to have been generally the seat of a Governor. When the Samas came into power, one of the first things which they did was to seize Sehwan, and when Shah Beg Arghun took the kingdom from the last of the Samas he had to fight, a second battle for possession of the town. Under his son Mirza Shah Hussain the fugitive Emperor Humayun made a determined attempt to get possession of Sehwan, but it was strongly fortified and defied him. Afterwards when Sind again lost its independence and Daudpotras, Kalhoras and Panhawar were fighting on the right bank of the Indus, Sehwan declined. The victorious Kalhoras made their capital at Khudaabad twenty miles to the north, but this capital in its turn, was superseded by Hyderabad.

At the time of British conquest, this part of the country was ruled by the Talpurs (Mirs). After the battle of Miani, Sir Charles Napier took possession of Sind and made Karachi as his Headquarters.

The present Talukas of Mehar, Kakar, Johi, Dadu and Sehwan were part of Shikarpur District upto 1901. Taluka Kotri and Mehar Kohistan remained under the administration of Karachi District upto 1931.

Administrative expediency demanded the reconstitution of the boundaries of the district in 1901 when Larkana district was created and the Talukas of Mehar, Kakar, Johi, Dadu and Sehwan were linked with it. The people of this part, with the passage of time and change in the circumstances, could not adjust themselves to the political and administrative environment of Larkana district and they demanded their severance from it. This resulted into creation of Dadu district in 1931 with its headquarters at Dadu. Dadu district is now one of the five districts of Hyderabad Division.

### 1.13 ADMINISTRATION

The district is under the general charge of a Deputy Commissioner who combines the functions of District Magistrate as well as Collector. He is also responsible for the co-ordination of the functions of all nation building departments in the district. On the judicial side he is assisted by Additional District Magistrate and two Sub-Divisional Magistrates. While on the Revenue side he is assisted by a Daftardar, two Deputy Collectors and a Mukhtiarkar and Taluka Head Munshi in each Taluka. The district is divided into six Talukas and one Mahal who have their taluka headquarters in their respective Talukas. There are two sub-divisions in this district viz., Dadu and Sehwan and an Assistant Commissioner/Deputy Collector is incharge of every Sub-division. The Talukas and Mahal existing in this district are Dadu, Mehar, Kakar, Johi, Sehwan, Kotri and Mahal Kohistan.

The Police administration is vested in the Superintendent of Police who is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police on the executive side. For police administration the district is divided into 13 police stations. Each police station is under the charge of a Sub-Inspector newly designated



as Station House Officer. The strength of Police force in the district in 1961 was 784. The average number of upper subordinates in a police station is two and lower subordinates eighteen.

The Judicial administration of the district is under the charge of the District and Sessions Judge who is assisted by 5 Civil judges.

The set-up of other departments in the district with their head of the department is as follows :—

- (1) Agriculture : Extra Assistant Director.
- (2) Animal Husbandry : Deputy Director, Hyderabad Region.
- (3) Co-operative : Assistant Registrar.
- (4) P.W.D. (B&R) : Executive Engineer.
- (5) P.W.D. (Irrigation) : Executive Engineer.
- (6) Medical and Public Health : Civil Surgeon.
- (7) Forests : Range Forest Officer.
- (8) Education : District Inspector of Schools.
- (9) Food : District Food Controller.
- (10) Fisheries : Warden Fisheries.
- (11) Basic Democracies : Assistant Director.
- (12) Excise and Taxation : Excise and Taxation Inspector.

(13) Central Excise and Customs : Central Excise and Customs Inspector.

(14) Postal: Post Master.

#### 1.14 BASIC DEMOCRACIES

One of the most far-reaching and momentous reforms of the Revolutionary Regime was the introduction of Basic Democracies. The elections to the Basic Democracies were held in early 1960. These institutions have created unprecedented social and political awakening among the masses who are now eager to come to grips with the problems of poverty, illiteracy and disease in the rural areas. One of the principal aims of the Basic Democracies is the association of the people with the administration at each level and making the functionaries of Government accountable to the elected representatives of the people. The tiers of the Basic Democracies with their structure and composition is indicated in the table below :—

Name of Council	No.	No. of members	
		Elected	Appointed
1. District Council	1	—	17
2. Tehsil Councils	6	—	22
3. Union Councils	43	467	226
4. Town Committees	4	20	8

The names and number of the Municipal Committees with their structure and composition is described in the following table.



Name of Municipal Committees	No. of Union Councils	No. of members	
		Elected	Appointed
1. Dadu	5	19	9
2. Kotri	5	22	10

The District Council consists of 34 members of whom 17 are appointed and 18 are official members. The representatives of all the departments in the district are members of the District Council. The income of the District Council is Rs. 9,46,477.

### 1.15 IRRIGATION

The major portion of this district is beyond the reach of canals. Out of seven Talukas only two talukas are fed by two canals *viz.*, Dadu and Rice Canal. Rice Canal only feeds major portions of 2 talukas of this district *i.e.*, Mehar and Kakar which is called Rice tract growing mostly paddy in kharif season. Dadu canal irrigates part of Kakar Taluka and entire Talukas of Dadu and Johi, 25 per cent of Sehwan Taluka *viz.*, 36,787 acres out of 1,49,865 acres as it ends near Manchhar Lake in Sehwan Taluka. Much of this part of Taluka is beyond the reach of canals and depends on rain water and river spill. Kotri is a Non-Barrage Taluka depending on rains and river spill. There are two Barani rivers called Nai. These Nais, however, irrigate some area of the Taluka and finally discharge in river Indus. The former Sind Government introduced pumping machine scheme in River Indus near village Sann in Kotri Taluka in 1954. The water here is drawn through the

pumping machine and discharged into an excavated canal namely Shah Aves. Mahal Kohistan is a sub-division of this district and is wholly hilly tract. It commands an area of 11,55,958 acres out of which 10,93,581 acres are uncultivable being rocky tract. The remaining area is cultivated on rain water.

The main sources of irrigation are determined on the following :—

- (a) Canals.
- (b) Tube-wells.
- (c) Spill of rivers.

There were no floods during 1960. However, there appears rain spill whereby about 25,000 acres of Mehar, Dadu, Sehwan and Kotri Talukas are brought under cultivation.

#### (d) Rodkhotri or Flood Irrigation

When there are heavy rains the hill torrents irrigate non-barrage tracts of Mehar, Kakar, Johi, Sehwan, Kotri and Mahal Kohistan. But this is an uncertain source of irrigation.

#### (e) Karezes or Springs

There are very few springs in Mahal Kohistan of this district but they too do not irrigate much area. However, an approximate acreage being irrigated by such springs will be 500 acres.

#### (f) Flow or Lift Irrigation

The flow irrigation categorized in this district is the same *viz.*, Canal Irrigation. There is, however, very rare instance of lift irrigation as in the Barrage zone of the district the water reaches the corners through water courses and, therefore, people do not like to bother for making lifting arrangements which indeed is needed in getting from high level lands.



## 1.16 AGRICULTURE

The main crops during Rabi are Wheat, Barley, Rape and Mustard, Gram and Mattar and in Kharif Rice, Sugarcane and Cotton. In addition to these two main crops, there is Dubar. The area under principal crops is as under :—

1. Rice	1,55,345 acres.
2. Jowar	1,36,973 „
3. Sugarcane	1,824 „
4. Cotton	4,973 „
5. Oilseeds	47,844 „
6. Mattar	75,538 „
7. Gram	11,777 „
8. Wheat	1,01,513 „

### (a) Cross Husbandry Practices

(i) Here the main Kharif crops are Rice and Jowar. Rice is cultivated by transplantation and Jowar by broadcasting. So the Rabi chief crop *viz.*, Wheat is also cultivated by broadcasting. At some places wheat seed is put in by drilling as it is more profitting type of wheat sowing.

(ii) Mostly old type of ploughs are being used by the cultivators here. However, with the constant instructions given by the Agricultural Department, few of the farmers have started taking advantage of the improved ploughs (Mould ploughs). For light ploughing Sarkar plough is preferred. Wooden Sarkar is also used for pressing and levelling operations. Very few enterprising Zamindars are using mechanized agricultural implements.

(iii) Only bullocks are used for ploughing and other draft purposes.

### (b) Use of Fertilizers

Cow dung manure is mostly used. Green manure is not much practiced. In inorganic nearly four types of fertilizers are available at the Agriculture Department *viz.*, Ammonia Sulphate, Cal. Ammonia Nitrate, Ca Phosphide or sugar phosphide and urea. Out of these four ammonia sulphate is being commonly used by the farmers as it has been very popular amongst them. Moreover, the rest kinds of the fertilizers have very recently been introduced in this district. There is no co-operative farming system prevailing in this district.

## 1.17 HORTICULTURE

The main fruits in the district are :—

Banana, Mango, Lemon, Grape fruit and Oranges. Total area under orchard in the district and their location is :—

Name of Taluka			Area under orchards
			<i>Acres</i>
Dadu	..	..	1,002
Mehar	..	..	183
Kakar	..	..	102
Johi	..	..	2,540
Sehwan	..	..	40

The principal vegetables grown in the district are Onions, Potatoes, Lady fingers, Tomatoes and Peas.



## 1.18 WATER-LOGGING AND SALINITY

Water-logging and Salinity exists mainly in Rice tract of this district, where water subsoil level increases. The rice cultivation, therefore, suffers considerably. The Government is contemplating measures to discourage rice cultivation as far as possible so that the water-logging menace is checked. The following areas in different Talukas of this district have been affected as under :—

Name of Taluka	Acreage affected
	<i>Acres</i>
1. Mehar Taluka ..	8,500
2. Kakar Taluka ..	12,956
3. Johi Taluka ..	2,086

## 1.19 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND LIVE-STOCK

There is only one Bhagnari Government Cattle Farm situated at a distance of 6 miles from Dadu. It is under the charge of a Superintendent. The function of this farm is to improve the cattle wealth and superior breeding. There are about 500 acres of land for providing fodder for the cattle. At present the number of cattle in the farm is 500. There is no production of Buffaloes or Horses at the farm. Cows and Bulls of Bhagnari breed are being maintained there.

## 1.20 FORESTRY

The district is rich in forest wealth. The timber wood and plants consist of Shisham, Kandi, Lai and Bahan. Shisham is used for furniture making while Kandi is used as a firewood. Lai is used in constructional purposes and in making agricultural implements.

## 1.21 LAND REFORMS

As many as 9 declarations were filed and the total resumed land area in the district was 39,772 acres.

## 1.22 MEDICAL

There is one Civil Hospital at Dadu having a class II Civil Surgeon in its charge. He has four Assistant Medical Officers of class III including the sub-charge. Number of dispensaries existing in the district is 8. Malaria is the common disease of the district throughout the year.

## 1.23 COMMUNICATIONS

## (a) Roads

The road communication in the district is excellent. There is a network of metalled/unmetalled and Katcha roads all over the district. All the taluka headquarters are connected with the district headquarter town by roads. The Indus Highway running from Karachi to Quetta passes through this district.

## (b) Railway

There is only one Pakistan Western Railway line which passes through this district from Bholari to Radhan station.

The principal Railway stations on this line are Kotri, Budhapur, Sann, Laki Shah Saddar, Sehwan, Bubak, Bhan, Dadu, Sita Road and Radhan.

## (c) Ferry Service

There are 8 ferries for crossing the river Indus where boats ply from the places opposite in Nawabshah and Hyderabad Districts. The receipts from them are divided between the District Councils of the concerned district.



## 1.24 INDUSTRIES

### (a) Large Scale

There is no Industry on large scale existing in the district.

### (b) Small Scale

A number of small Industries are, however, established but none is of very great consequences. Tanning, pottery and matting are the chief ones but modern commercial principles cannot be applied to them.

There are two Tanneries at Kotri, one Blanket and Carpet Industry at Bholari. Some Rice Husking factories also exist in the district.

### (c) Cottage

The glazed pottery of Sehwan is of great repute but the industry at present is at a standstill.

The yellow colour pottery of Johi is of fame. Mats (Touries) prepared from Dir and Pren grass at Bubak are also well known.



## CHAPTER—2

### PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

#### 2.1 POPULATION

The total population enumerated in 1961 was 4,85,122 excluding Non-Pakistanis, out of which 2,65,896 were males and 2,19,226 females. The population enumerated in 1951 Census was 4,16,673 out of which 2,30,346

were males and females were 1,86,327. The percentage increase during the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 works out to 16.43—the percentage of increase amongst the males 15.43 and among the females 17.66. The sub-joined table indicates the population growth in the district for the period 1901 to 1961:—

TOTAL POPULATION AND VARIATION FROM 1901 to 1961

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961*
Population	2,99,340	3,11,522	2,88,850	3,38,394	3,89,380	4,16,738	4,85,122
Increase/Decrease of Population over preceding Census	—	12,182	22,772	49,644	50,986	27,358	68,384
Percentage of increase/decrease over preceding Census	—	4.1	7.3	17.2	15.1	7.0	16.4

\*1961 figures exclude non-Pakistanis (wherever necessary)

#### 2.2 DENSITY

The average density of population per square mile in the district works out to 66 persons. The position of the district in order of population is 47th. in Pakistan and 31st. in West Pakistan. In order of density the dis-

trict stands 51st. in Pakistan and 34th. in West Pakistan.

#### 2.3 URBAN/RURAL POPULATION

The urban/rural distribution of the population is indicated as follows:—



	1961	1951	Percentage (1961)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,85,122</b>	<b>4,16,738</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Urban	54,810	32,697	11.30
Rural	4,30,312	3,84,041	88.70

The areas classified as urban in the district in the 1961 Census were Dadu Municipality, Johi Town, Khairpur Nathan Shah Town, Mehar Town, Sehwan Town, and Kotri Municipality.

In respect of urbanisation the district has registered an increase of 67.63 per cent over the 1951 urban population which shows the extent of mobility of the population. The principal reasons for mobility are industrialisation and greater educational and employment opportunities in urban localities.

## 2.4 LANGUAGES AND LITERACY

The principal mother tongue of the district is Sindhi. The other important languages spoken in the district are Baluchi, Urdu and Punjabi. The percentage of people speaking these languages in the district is indicated in the table below :—

S. No.	Name of language	Percentage
1.	Sindhi .. ..	88.27
2.	Baluchi .. ..	12.02
3.	Urdu .. ..	9.79
4.	Punjabi .. ..	3.34

The number of literates (aged 5 and over) recorded in the 1961 Census is 64,795 out of which 57,497 are males and 7,298 females,

which gives a percentage of 15.50 for the population aged 5 and over. Considering the literacy figures by sex, the percentage of literacy amongst males is 24.86 and females 3.90.

The position of the district in respect of literacy in Pakistan is 29th. and in West Pakistan 14th.

## 2.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

The educational levels of the literate sections of the population is further analysed below :—

	Total	Male	Female
Post Graduates	129	120	9
Graduates ..	231	219	12
Under Graduates	689	626	63
Matric ..	1,974	1,836	138
Middle ..	5,591	4,861	730
Primary ..	17,078	15,463	1,615
Below Primary	35,427	31,281	4,146

The figures of persons holding professional or technical Certificates, Diplomas and Degrees are as follows :—

	Total	Male	Female
Education ..	624	606	18
Medicine ..	143	135	8
Engineering ..	99	98	1
Agriculture ..	24	23	1
Commerce ..	4	4	—
Law ..	47	46	1
Other Professions	11	11	—



## 2.6 ETHNOGRAPHY

### (a) Races and Tribes

The bulk of the population is Muslim. The following races and tribes are inhabited in this district:—

1. *Syeds*
2. *Baluchs*
  - (i) Brahui, (ii) Brahamani, (iii) Rind, (iv) Chandio, (v) Jatois, (vi) Mangsi, (vii) Gabol, (viii), Khosas, (ix) Lund, (x) Shahani, (xi) Mari, (xii) Jamali, (xiii) Leghari, (xiv) Rodnani.
3. *Samats*
  - (i) Hamrani, (ii) Palari, (iii) Azlani, (iv) Lohani, (v) Sapiani, (vi) Khaskeli, (vii) Mirbahars.
4. Qureshis, 5. Kazis, 6. Memons, 7. Sheikhs, 8. Soomras, and 9. Hindus.

Syeds, Qureshis and Kazis mostly live in the towns and villages of the district. Syeds and Qureshis in their origin have their link with the Arab race which come in the Indus Valley as a result of Arab conquest. Qureshis and Siddiqis were Arab tie of blood and Syeds are the decendents of the Holy Prophet.

Baluch race originally hails from the barren hills and arid plains. This has been a ruling race in the past. Soomras which are said to have origin with the Arabs also belong to a ruling race. Memons are known as the civilized race of this tract who have established themselves as Zamindars and businessmen. The Baluch tribes depend more on livestock and few are known as zamindars. The Baluch race in its various features pass a nomadic life in Kech Sub-division and ply camels for hire etc. Broadly speaking the Baluch tribes are sturdy and capable of doing hard labour. They are strong and tall.

### *Samats*

In fact before the conquest of Arabs, the tribes inherited were known as Samats and their origin could be stretched over to those ancient tribes. They have been split up in various groups as shown above and all the races excepting Syeds, Baluchs, Qureshis, Siddiqis, Memons and Kazis come within the fold of Samat's race. This race which resides in Kohistan tracts depends on the livestock and their various groups residing in other parts of the district depend on cultivation, business and other occupations viz, Barbary, Carpentry and Smithy.

### *Sheikhs*

This race has taken root from Hindus and they are the new converts to Islam. They live in towns and villages and they are subdivided in many groups. They are generally business-men and are economically sound.

### *Hindus*

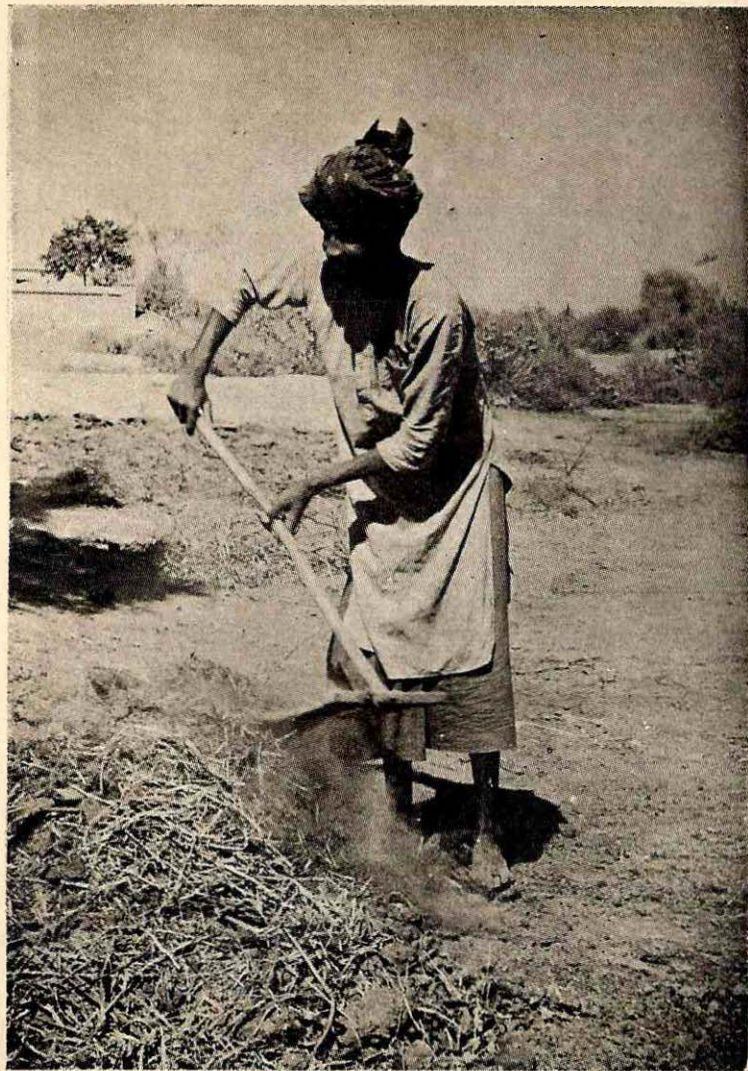
Hindu population is split up into two groups viz. Sanatis and Lohanas. This population is scanty now. They are businessmen. The majority of Hindus live in Kohistan tract where they live in harmony with Muslims and live on cultivation, livestock, etc.

### *The New Settlers*

The migrants who came after Independence owes its origin to various tribes and races. Some have come from Indian States and some from other Provinces. Many profess to be Syeds, Siddiqis, and Qureshis. Those who have come from provinces have evinced interest in business and service. They are civilized. Their present occupation is business and cultivation.

The complexion, appearances, physical features of all these races vary and they are conjured up in a nut-shell as follows :—





*A working man.*



*A village woman.*



WORK IN THE FIELD



*Picking Cotton.*



*Harvesting the crop.*



Sayeds and Qureshis, Memons, Sheikhs Baluchis are of fair complexion and of white colour. Baluchis have black eyes, long hairs and are physically sound. They are tall, bearded having broad chests.

Most of the people of other tribes are of wheat colour and some of them are of black colour specially Mirbahars and other tribes who are passing nomadic life are of blackish colour. Most of the Hindus are of wheat colour. Similarly the migrants, Samats, etc. are either of white or black colour. Some of them are well looking, some are moderate and some of poor complexion. No comparison can fairly be drawn out as all these races are distinguished in the way narrated above.

## 2.7 DRESS AND ORNAMENTS

The dress of a man and woman vary according to the season. The man wears thick or thin cotton clothes in summer and woollen clothes in winter season. Some of them wear cap, some turban. They also wear chester in winter. Women always wear loose shirts and shalwars in summer. The educated class of people of this tract wear clothes markably of different style and different colour. Males wear pants of cotton clothing in summer and woollen clothing in winter. Similarly, women also wear cotton shirts and Shalwar in summer and silken shirts and Shalwar in winter. The common dress in rural areas as well as in urban area is of simple nature as described above among the poor class of people. The Muslim female population in urban as well as in rural areas wear Burkas which is an essential part of a dress. The Burkas are worn occasionally when the women move outside. Generally Pardah does not exist in rural areas among Hari and labour classes. The people living in primitive conditions use Chadri (sheet of cloth) for covering the body of the women which serves

the purpose of Pardah. On festivals all the classes of people wear dress of superior cloth according to the requirement of the season and according to their standard of living and means.

Children's dress also vary according to circumstances. Commonly the boys wear trousers, shirts and caps and the girls also wear trousers, shirts and dopattas. They wear socks and chappals as well. The dress worn on ceremonies is more impressive and of better quality.

In all classes of people ladies are specially fond of dress and ornaments. Women of highly educated class wear Saris and Ghararas of Punjabi pattern. The women folk in the mufassil area wear Juti. The people do not use wooden shoes here.

The golden as well as silver ornaments are being used by women according to their ranks in societies. Women of poor class of people use silver ornaments whereas women of the rich families use golden ornaments. The following types of ornaments are generally used in this district:—

1. Necklace, 2. Bangles, 3. Earrings,
4. Tika, 5. Rings, 6. Wrangles, 7. Nose rings, 8. Pazebs, mostly of silver and 9. Jhumars.

The dress prevailing in Hindu society is used with slight variation, e.g. Hindu orthodox ladies wear Pare instead of trousers and long shirts with mirror work on them. In other Hindu classes, people wear the same dress as described in Muslim society.

About 80% of population wear shoes and chappals according to their status in society in urban as well as in rural areas.



## 2.8 DWELLINGS

The most of the area of this district is termed as a rural area where the big as well as small villages are existing. The houses in the mufassil are Kacha built and iron as well as wooden rafters are used. There are Chhans also which are made of straw patties and wooden beams with hedges around them. In the big villages there are pacca construction also wherein burnt bricks, girders, joints, tea irons are used. The compact blocks are used in certain cases.

The houses in the small villages are in scattered manner but there is a sensible way out for the different classes of people to go to their houses. In the mountaineous tract people have huts which are of very poor quality.

People of the poor and middle class do not furnish their houses with any nice and decent equipment. Of course, people of rich class have spacious buildings well furnished with sofa sets, beds and carpets, window curtains and flower-vases.

There is no separate arrangement for cattle and poultry. Generally the middle as well as upper class of people maintain their cows, buffaloes, goats, etc., within or adjacent to the premises of their houses. The poor class of people have no such separate arrangement.

The sanitation arrangements in the rural areas is rather neglected and is expected to improve after the advent of Basic Democracies in the mufassil areas. The sanitation arrangement in big towns is being looked after by the Municipal Committees and the Town Committees.

## 2.9 FOOD AND HEALTH

The bulk of the population belongs to poor class of people. Rice is the staple food of the labour classes as well as middle class. Wheat, Bajra, Jowar, Matar and Beef also

enter into the diet of 99% of the family budgets. The manner of cooking is simple and ordinary. The people of the mufassil areas eat butter, ghee and drink buffaloes milk. They relish Dall and Fish and on festivals they eat chicken and meats. The richer societies have more amenities of life and they live on Fish, Meat, Biriani, Mutton, Kabab, Pudding, Chicken, Roast and Potato chips. The middle class of people also depend on Rice, Wheat, Potato, Dalls, etc. and they drink milk. Generally the quality and nature of food differ according to the status and means of people.

The people of mufassil areas descend from labour class whose general condition of health is in comparison with the people of urban areas looks more sound. Unfortunately the absence of medical aid and insanitary conditions have recoiled on them a sad prevalence of diseases. The children, the women folk and the feeble old persons have been the target for attack of diseases in the mufassil areas. Due to the physical strain in youth of mufassil, they are known as sturdy and strong but the great want is left for procurement of medical aid, sanitation and light arrangements. In urban areas the Town Committees and the Municipal Committees have provided better amenities for living and the principles of hygiene and sanitation are well observed.

There is a scanty source of water supply in the villages. The people in the mountainous and Kacho areas depend on the torrential waters which are collected in ponds, tanks and dams. They do not get pure water. It is only in urban areas and irrigated tracts where people get drinking water from canals, wells and tube wells.

## 2.10 BETROTHALS AND MARRIAGES

The customs of betrothals and marriages of the people of this district are peculiar. In the poor class of people the betrothals and marriages take place in caste fellow



persons. There is the custom of exchange of girls and some class of people give some amount in token of getting a girl for marriage. One cannot help this form of custom as people cannot afford either to pay dowry to their girls nor they afford to leave off such compensation. The ceremonies in case of poor class of people are very simple and not impressive. In the rich class of people the singing parties are invited alongwith jokers and mimics to please the marriage gatherings. The big parties are held where delicious dishes are served. There is also honeymoon custom in such rich societies.

People in all the classes were indiscriminate in holding betrothals and marriages. The age limit was not fixed. The marriages of immature complex were taken places but after the promulgation of the Family Law Ordinance this custom has ceased.

## 2.11 BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Generally the people of all the classes get delighted at the male issue and according to their financial capacity hold dinners and singing programmes and in certain cases unwise people run into debt to observe such festivals at the time of a new born.

Chhatty is celebrated almost in all Muslim societies and also in Hindus. It takes place at the sixth day after the birth of the boy child. It is celebrated by singing programmes, etc. and the name of the boy is announced at that time. No other ceremony is being held in case of a female issue.

In case of death, prayers and Fatehas are offered for the departed souls in the shape of charities and feeding the poor class of people. In Muslim society the dead bodies are consigned to the grave and in the Hindu society the dead body is burnt and reduced to ashes. These rites are simple in origin but they entail heavy expenses and have proved a drag on the poor men's purse.

## 2.12 RELIGION

The religion of the majority of the people of this area is Islam. There are two main groups viz Sunnis and Shias. The minority of people are Hindus, who are split up in Sanatis and Lohanas. A very few Hindus still believe in caste system and keep themselves specially aloof from every society but the general trend of mind of Hindus have accepted the impact of the civilised world.

The Pirs in Muslim society and Thakurs in Hindu society command wide influence with the public.

## 2.13 OCCUPATIONS

The main occupation of the population is agriculture. About 5% depend upon fishing and about 15% is engaged in employment or occupied in business and skilled labour. For instance there are carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, basket and mat makers, goldsmiths, silversmiths, potters, tailors and washermen. Women and children attend to their domestic work. In Hari class the womenfolk is made to work in the field. There is also a woman labour class which works during the day time to earn their livelihood. They work at factories and houses. In higher societies the womens' role is to supervise the up-keep of the house and the children.

## 2.14 CULTURAL PATTERN

Dadu district is rich in its heritage of prehistoric Arabian culture. According to historians about 20 centuries back when Alexander the Great landed on the soil of Sehwan in this district, he repaired the then existing fort. This fort is still intact even after the passage of so many centuries, although it is now in a precarious condition due to neglect.



When Muhammad Bin Qassim defeated the Hindu ruler Raja Daher at Debal, he advanced to Narunkot (Hyderabad) and from there he marched direct to Sehwan called "Sevestan" during those days. He was given a warm welcome at Sehwan and the people of this area embraced Islam. Many Arab soldiers married in Sind and made it their permanent abode. It was the dawn of Arabian civilization which later on dominated the existing culture of the area.

The people of Sind who came into contact with Islam preferred it and were converted to it with the result that their mode of life also changed. Idol worship was abandoned and mosques were erected to offer prayers which were led by Arab settlers. Quranic laws were introduced and social justice was imparted in accordance with the Shariat.

During this period scholars (Ulema) from Arab countries came and opened Madrasahs and taught the newly converted Muslims, the laws of Shariat and Fiqah.

This tract has been the cradle of mystics and saints. Sayed Usman Marwandi Qalandar Lal Shahbaz (Sehwan), Shah Sadar (Laki Mukhdoom Sayed Musani (Mehar), Makhdoom Bilawal (Dadu), Makhdoom Haji Hasanullah and Haji Fazlullah of Pat came from this part and preached the laws of God and gave the message of peace and amity between man and man. Therefore, the culture of this district bears the imprints of their beliefs, personalities, customs and history. Temperamentally, the people of this district are peace loving and their culture has remained above the influence of the warring rulers. It has offered no outlet for any exterior influence and its texture is traditional in its essence.

Sanskrit which was the state language during the early Hindu period had to undergo a change due to the influence of Arabic. From this contact a new language emerged which

contained Sanskrit, Hindi and Arabic words. But Arabic dominated and Sindhi adopted the Arabic script.

Indian music having its own Asian origin was acquainted with the African music and the music that was composed now contained a tinge of Arabian or African tunes. Similar was the effect of Arabian song on the local song which is found in the poems of Late Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai, the poet saint of Sind. This contained large number of Hindi and Sanskrit words alongwith the Arabic.

There is a difference in outlook between the rural and urban class of people. The urban class of people are more or less conservative. In the rural life where there is less activity the people play indigenous games just as Kabaddi, Kushti, Wanjhwati and Wrestling. In town Volleyball, Football, Cricket and Tennis are being played. The rural areas form the backbone of the cultural facade of this area. Their needs are few and wants are limited and hence they contribute more to culture. Their women sing Sahras and the children sing in melodious tones. During rainy season the Maldars in the Kacha and mountaineous tracts sing verses and couplets from Shah Jo Risalo. They use Tabla, Sarangi, Gharo, Yektaro, Lute, Harmonium and Sitar. There are no special types of dances in this area. In the Mufassil area the people indulge in a sort of dance like Hambochi.

## 2.15 FESTIVALS AND MELAS

The cultural shows and the festivals that are held in this district are Melas, Malakhras and Waiz (Religious lectures). Melas are held on the shrines and tombs of the saints. Famous among the Melas are Qalandar Lalshahbaz Mela (in Sehwan), Amirpir Mela (in Dadu), Nathushah Bukhari Mela (in Kotri), Shah Sadar Mela (in Laki). Besides, a festival is held on the Mazar of Makhdoom Bilawal near Dadu where a large number of people assemble.



Malakhra is a traditional folk game of this district, which is quite popular. It is generally held on Friday evenings for the entertainment of the people of the rural

areas. The purpose of Malakhras is to train the villagers in wrestling and prepare them to compete with other wrestlers of repute.



## CHAPTER—3

### IMPORTANT PLACES

#### 3.1 MEHAR

Mehar Town is the Taluka Headquarter. It is situated at a distance of 9 miles from Railway Station Radhan. It is connected with the Railway Station Radhan by a pacca road. It has a population of 5,150 persons out of which 2,955 are males and 2,195 females according to the 1961 Census.

The Taluka Mukhtiarkar who is a First Class Magistrate; Sub-Judge and First Class Magistrate; Sub-Divisional Officer (Irrigation) have got their offices in the Town. Station House Officer of Police, Agriculture Assistant and a qualified Medical Officer have also got their Headquarters here. The local administration of the town is looked after by a Town Committee having a Chairman and six members. The water supply arrangements are through pacca wells and hand pumps. There are no electric facilities at present, but the construction of Power House for electrification of the town is in progress under the control and supervision of the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority and is expected to be completed within a few months. At present the Town Committee has made arrangements of "Shamadans" for lighting the town.

There is a Government High School and a Primary School for boy and an other for the girls.

Mehar town is itself a foodgrain trade centre. This is the heart of Rice producing area and rice in abundance is exported to other cities of West Pakistan from Railway

Station Radhan which is a town of Mehar Taluka. It has many Rice Husking factories. This town is also famous for "Mehndi" products which are of superior quality.

#### 3.2 KHAIRPUR NATHAN SHAH

Khairpur Nathan Shah is the Headquarter town of Kakar Taluka. It is situated at a distance of about 10 miles from Railway Station Sita Road (a town of the Taluka). There are motorable roads from K.N. Shah to Railway Station Sita Road and a pacca road having a space of 8 miles to Mehar Town.

The population of the town enumerated in 1961 Census was 3,699 persons, out of which 1,970 were males and 1,729 females.

The offices of the Mukhtiarkar and First Class Magistrate are located here. Besides, the office of the Station House Officer of Police also exists in the town. It is surrounded by Rice producing areas and exports Rice in abundance to other areas of West Pakistan.

There is a Town Committee comprising of one Chairman and six members. There are no electric arrangements in the town but the Town Committee has made arrangements of "Shamadans" for lighting the town.

The source of water supply for the town is pacca wells and hand pumps.

There is a Government High School, one Primary School for boys, and one Primary School for girls.



The inhabitants of the town and neighbouring areas deal with foodgrain business. There are a few Rice Husking factories also.

### 3.3 JOHI

It is the Headquarter town of Johi Taluka. It is situated at a distance of 11 miles from the District Headquarter Town Dadu and is connected with a pacca road. It is not a Railway Station. Its nearest Railway Station is Dadu. Private buses and taxis ply between Johi-Dadu and Johi-Khairpur Nathan Shah. It is connected with Khairpur Nathan Shah and Mehar by a kacha road.

Its population as counted in 1961 Census is 2,388 persons, out of which 1,323 are males and 1,065 females.

There are three Government offices in the town viz., Mukhtiarkar and FCM Johi, S.D.O. (Irrigation) and Agriculture Assistant and Medical Officer. There also exists a Police Station under the charge of the Station House Officer.

The civic administration of the town is looked after by a Town Committee comprising of an elected Chairman and six members. It is not an electrified town but the Town Committee has made its own arrangements by means of installing 'Shamadans' at different places in the town for lighting the town. The source of water supply is pacca wells and hand pumps.

There is a Government High School which is run by the District Council. There is also one Primary School for boys and a Primary School for girls.

There is small trade in this small town which is famous for earthen pots only. Most of the neighbouring area on its west depends on rains. The main product of the town is Jowar and Bajrie.

### 3.4 SEHWAN

Sehwan is the Headquarter of the Taluka of that name. It is situated at a distance of about 29 miles south of Dadu, the district Headquarters. Sehwan town is connected by railway with other parts of Hyderabad Division. It has also an important Ferry Service where the licensed boats and a launch ply between Sehwan, Moro and Daulatpur ferries of Nawabshah district. The Sehwan-Kotri-Hyderabad Road is yet in the making.

The population enumerated in 1961 Census is 4,169 persons, out of which 2,367 are males and 1,802 females.

Sehwan is also the Sub-Divisional Headquarter. The Deputy Collector who is also the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the Division stays here. Apart from this, the Taluka Mukhtiarkar who is a First Class Magistrate, and Sub-Judge and First Class Magistrate have also got their offices in the town. The Station House Officer, Agriculture Assistant, Medical Officer and Sub-Divisional Officer Sehwan Sub-Division (Irrigation) have also got their Headquarters here.

There is a Town Committee having a Chairman and six other members. It was designated as a Municipal Committee before the promulgation of Basic Democracies Order of 1959.

The water is supplied through pacca wells and from a canal named "Aral" throughout the year.

There are no electric facilities available to the inhabitants of the town. The Town Committee's 'Shamadans' is the source of lighting the town. Efforts are afoot to electrify the town.

There is no College in the Town. There is a Government High School functioning since last few years. A Primary School for boys and another for girls exist in the town.



Very recently an English Middle School for girls has started functioning in the town under the control of the District Council, Dadu.

There is not a single trade centre at Sehwan. No industry exists in the town on large-scale basis. However, there are Cottage Industries of glazed pottery locally known "Kashi" and the pots and toys prepared fetch handsome price in the local market of the district.

### 3.5 KOTRI

Kotri is the Headquarter town of Kotri Taluka. It is situated on the right bank of River Indus. Hyderabad city is situated just opposite to it on the left bank of River Indus. Kotri is connected with the railway and metalled roads with Karachi, Hyderabad and other districts of Hyderabad and Khairpur Divisions. Kotri Railway Station is one of the main junctions of West Pakistan and generally all the main trains have their stoppage here. It is also connected by means of river Indus with Hyderabad and Thatta districts. There is an important bridge which connects Hyderabad City with Kotri town.

The population of Kotri consists of 20,262 persons, out of which 11,525 are males and 8,737 females. This was counted during the Population Census, 1961.

The town has various workshops, Leather Industries, T.B. Sanitorium and a Loco Shed. The town and its suburbs are within the Industrialization zone under the greater Hyderabad schemes. Due to the healthy climate it has much attraction for the outsiders, for hot weather sojourns.

It is also the Taluka Headquarter. The Sub-Judge and FCM; Mukhtiarkar and SCM; Station House Officer; D.S.P. and

Station House Officer, Railway Police and the Executive Engineer Jherruck Division have got their offices at Kotri.

The civic administration of the town is looked after by a Municipal Committee comprising of five Union Committees. The Chairman of this Committee is the Mukhtiarkar, Kotri. The Chairmen of five Union Committees are the members of Municipal Committee, Kotri.

The source of water supply for the town is river Indus. Bhisties fetch water on bullocks' back for the public.

Kotri town gets electric supply from Jamshoro Power House. Lighting charges for roads and streets are borne by the Municipal Committee. But still the lighting arrangement for the town is inadequate.

There is no college at Kotri. There is a High School running under the control of the Municipal Committee. Apart from it there are Primary Schools, one is in the town and the other at the Railway Station.

There are two leather factories at Kotri which produce well-polished leather for export to other parts of the country. Very recently an electric-Charkha has started functioning in the town but not on big scale.

The main trade of Kotri is Pala fish which has received a setback due to the construction of Ghulam Muhammad Barrage bridge but still the product suffices the local needs.

### 3.6 THANO BULA KHAN

It is the Headquarter of Mahal Kohistan Taluka. It is situated at a distance of about 37 miles from Kotri and 42 miles from Hyderabad. It is also connected with Karachi by road having a space of about 65 miles with



main road going to Karachi. It is surrounded with small hills and Buthis on all sides and forms a valley site. It lies within the Barani tract. It has a population of 2,939 persons only.

The people, however, earn their livelihood by doing local trade of wool. The Hindus who constitute 3/4th of the population are passing their life in their traditional clothes, ornaments and customs as freely as before the Partition.

The offices of Station House Officer of Police, and a Medical Officer are situated here. It is a Union Council having an elected Chairman. The water supply arrangements are

through pacca wells which are looked after by the Union Council. There is no electricity for the village. No 'Shamadans' are being used here as most of the houses are kacha and are surrounded by thorny hedges.

There is no College or High School here. One Middle School has recently been opened by the District Council. In addition, a Primary School for boys and one for girls meet the educational needs of Kohistan. A new spirit of learning has, however, been infused into the minds of the people through the endeavours of the present Revolutionary Regime. People are showing more interest for education and learning.



## CHAPTER—4

### DADU TOWN

#### 4.1 NAME

Dadu Town is the Headquarter of the district of that name. It is also the Sub-Divisional headquarter town. It is connected by rail and motorable road with other parts of Hyderabad division.

#### 4.2 POPULATION

The population of the town as counted in 1961 Census was 19,142 persons, out of which 10,582 were males and 8,560 females. The population enumerated in 1951 Census was 13,716 persons, 7,904 males and 5,812 females. It has thus shown an increase of 40 per cent during a decade.

#### 4.3 COMMUNICATIONS

The town is connected with the neighbouring districts by Railway lines, roads partly Pucca and partly Kacha. It has a Railway Junction. Buses run regularly from this place to the Headquarter towns and important places of other talukas in the district.

#### 4.4 LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Dadu has a Municipal Committee to control the local administration of the town. It has a Chairman and nineteen other members. The Daftardar to the Deputy Commissioner, Dadu is the Ex-Officio Chairman of the Municipal Committee.

#### 4.5 EDUCATION

There is one Intermediate and one Law College in the town. Besides, there are two High Schools for boys viz., Government High School and Talibul Moula High School. There is also a Primary Main School for the boys. In addition, there is a Government Girls' High School and a Girls' Industrial School.

#### 4.6 WATER AND ELECTRICITY

The sources of water supply in the town are pacca wells and hand pumps throughout the year. Electricity is also provided to the inhabitants of the town.

#### 4.7 TRADE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Dadu is not a trade centre. But there are a few Rice Husking factories in the town. There are two Petrol Pumps and one Ice factory at Dadu.

#### 4.8 IMPORTANT OFFICES

The headquarters of the Deputy Commissioner, Sessions Judge; Civil Surgeon; Executive Engineer (B & R); Deputy Collector; Superintendent/Deputy Superintendent of Police; Mukhtiarkar; Resident Magistrate; Extra Assistant Director, Agriculture; Assistant Director, Basic Democracies and District Food Controller are situated in Dadu town.



# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

DADU

## PART-II

### GENERAL TABLES

*COMPILED BY*  
HASAN AKHTAR  
Statistical Officer  
Ministry of Home & Kashmir Affairs,  
Home Affairs Division,  
KARACHI







TABLE 1—TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

	Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	
1	Mean Temperature in 0°F	77.8	77.4	77.6	79.2	1
2	Rainfall (Inches)	1.24	1.18	3.32	2.06	2

TABLE 2—AREA UNDER CROPS

	Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	
1	1947-48	1,52,513	94,715	1,634	30,050	1,158	1
2	1948-49	1,05,580	1,32,340	2,530	61,106	3,512	2
3	1949-50	1,47,000	1,00,625	1,591	72,484	4,469	3
4	1950-51	1,51,617	90,499	3,131	84,019	4,049	4
5	1951-52	1,31,324	71,448	3,695	5,0390	256	5
6	1952-53	1,28,256	83,323	3,420	58,182	996	6
7	1953-54	1,40,158	73,265	3,720	99,325	1,991	7
8	1954-55	1,45,732	93,755	3,713	44,192	3,250	8
9	1955-56	1,49,846	1,15,702	3,658	90,932	413	9
10	1956-57	80,000	1,27,970	1,537	1,54,302	10	10
11	1957-58	1,40,287	93,333	2,321	29,896	72	11
12	1958-59	1,43,370	1,33,384	1,765	56,355	57	12
13	1959-60	1,51,569	1,35,946	2,400	84,920	3,075	13
14	1960-61	1,44,825	1,27,474	1,816	47,700	600	14



TABLE 1—TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
1	78.7	78.6	78.4	79.4	80.4	80.1	1
2	9.33	13.83	2.54	4.58	10.61	3.88	2

Source : Meteorological Department.

TABLE 2—AREA UNDER CROPS

(In acres)

	Gram	Maize	Mung and Mash	Peas, Moth and other Pulses	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Cotton	Total area cropped	
1	11,158	—	—	60,549	15,452	69	5,305	4,45,329	1
2	10,895	—	—	62,804	18,815	115	3,482	4,64,419	2
3	9,175	22	281	65,049	18,650	347	13,180	5,21,559	3
4	9,642	30	140	84,143	54,414	224	3,091	5,01,909	4
5	7,114	52	10	73,277	22,880	558	2,241	4,19,283	5
6	5,850	49	152	78,892	24,794	797	4,749	4,69,464	6
7	8,276	38	30	74,707	22,159	1,388	3,345	5,33,451	7
8	13,094	68	25	43,740	22,555	1,768	2,930	4,79,514	8
9	13,966	25	50	59,904	34,667	2,167	3,446	—	9
10	12,600	20	220	61,739	56,365	2,182	3,657	9,50,955	10
11	16,360	88	—	66,239	23,560	1,780	2,521	—	11
12	12,620	95	—	—	—	3,714	2,056	—	12
13	20,775	90	—	2,041	44,332	2,600	2,600	6,67,524	13
14	17,742	156	—	1,570	35,600	2,900	2,800	—	14

Source : Dept. of Agriculture, Govt. of West Pakistan.



TABLE 3—FORESTS

Type of Forest	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
	Under Forest Deptt. (Acres)	Under Distt. Management. (Acres)	Under Forest Deptt. (Acres)	Under Distt. Management. (Acres)	Under Forest Deptt. (Acres)	Under Distt. Management. (Acres)	Under Forest Deptt. (Acres)	Under Distt. Management. (Acres)	Under Forest Deptt. (Acres)	Under Distt. Management. (Acres)
1 Reserved	17,689	—	17,689	—	17,689	—	17,689	—	17,689	—
2 Protected	93,733	—	32,138	—	1,236	—	1,236	—	1,236	—
3 Total	1,11,422	—	49,827	—	18,925	—	18,925	—	18,925	—

Source : Forest Department.

TABLE 4—CANAL IRRIGATION

Name of Canal	Type of Canal	Length of Canal	Area Irrigated (Acres)	
			Kharif	Rabi
1 Dadu, canal	Perennial.	48 miles	84,792	1,35,363
2 Rice, canal	Non-Perennial.	29 miles.	1,02,707	9,002



TABLE 5—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Particulars	Year	CREDIT			Supply & Sale	Miscel- laneous	Total No. of Societies
		Central	Primary Agricultural	Primary non- Agricultural			
Number of Societies.							
1	1947	—	23	7	1	—	31
2	1958	}	8	5	1	1	15
3	1959						
4	1960						
Members.							
5	1947	—	1,398	1,041	169	—	2,608
6	1958	}	2,854	1,080	82	25	4,041
7	1959						
8	1960						

Source: Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

TABLE 6—ROADS

Type of Road	Name	Length of Road (Miles)	
1 Metalled.	1. Bholhari to Manjhand	52	1
	2. Sann to Amri.	10	
	3. Khanpur to Dhamrao Bridge demarcating line between Dadu and Larkana Districts.	30	
	4. Dadu to Johi.	11	
	5. Mehar to Radhen Station.	9	
2 Un-Metalled.	1. Mehar to Dadu.	23	2
	2. Mehar to Faridabad Village.	14	
	3. Khairpur Nathan Shah to Sita Road.	9	
	4. Khanpur to Dadu.	17	
	5. Khairpur Nathan Shah to Mado.	9	
	6. Dadu to Nai Gaj.	14	
	7. Dadu to Sehwan.	25	
	8. Sehwan to Sann.	20	
	9. Sehwan to Jhangara.	18	
	10. Sehwan to Bubak.	5	



TABLE 7—POLYMETRICAL TABLE OF DISTANCES

Place	Distance										
Sehwan	Sehwan										
Chana	3	Chana									
Arazi	5	2	Arazi.								
Talti	6	5	4	Talti							
Bubak	8	7	6	5	Bubak						
Bhan	14	13	12	11	10	Bhan					
Aktar	10	9	8	7	6	5	Aktar				
Arbi	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	Arbi			
Jhangara	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	Jhangara		
Bajaro	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	2	Bajaro	
Tihni	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	Tihni.
Mehar	Mehar										
Theriri Mohbat	7	Theriri Mohbat									
Radhan	9	3	Radhan								
Kazi Arif	4	11	13	Kazi Arif							
Faridabad	15	22	24	11	Faridabad						
Balishah	7	8	6	18	22	Balishah					
Dadu	Dadu										
Sita Village	24	Sita Village									
Pat	8	6	Pat								
Bahawalpur	8	17	12	Bahawalpur							
Phakka	8	30	24	15	Phakka						
Puranodero	10	12	7	7	16	Puranodero.					
K. N. Shah	28	Khairpur									
Kakar	20	8	Kakar								
Khanpur	22	6	2	Khanpur							
Sita Road	23	8	9	9	Sita Road						
Gozo	34	6	14	12	14	Gozo					
Butra	36	8	16	14	8	14	Butra				
Mian Nasir Mohd.	42	14	14	16	23	20	22	Mian Nasir Mohd.			



TABLE 7—POLYMETRICAL TABLE OF DISTANCES (Contd.)

Place	Distance																	
Thanu Bula Khan																		
Karchat	32		Karchat															
Thanu Arab Khan	22		16		T. A. Khan													
Thanu Ali Mohd. Khan	5		37		22		T. A. M. Khan											
Sari	22		54		44		27		Sari									
Kalo Khuhar	16		48		38		21		16		Kalo Khuhar							
Mole	40		70		62		35		62		56	Mole.						
Johi		Dadu	Johi															
Bahawalpur	8	12	Bahawalpur															
T. R. Khan	29	18	30		T. R. Khan													
Drigh Bala	23	12	12		10		Drigh Bala											
Chhini	23	12	24		6		10		Chhini									
Haji Khan	19	8	11		10		4		8		Haji Khan							
Pir Gaji Shah	29	18	30		4		14		6		14	Pir Gaji Shah						
Shah Hassan	29	18	30		6		15		6		18	5	Shah Hassan					
Phulji Village	12	14	4		32		8		28		10	32	32	Phulji Village				
Theriri Jado Shahid	16	18	8		36		12		32		14	36	36	4	Theriri Jado Shahid			
Nain Gaj	29	18	12		12		15		16		8	14	20	13	12	Nain Gaj		
Hur Camp	10	4	8		22		14		16		8	22	22	8	12	24	Hur Camp.	
Laki Station	76		miles		Telegraph W/Shop													
Amri	67		2		Ghulam Mohd. Barrage													
Sann	54				12		T. B. Sanatorium											
Khuman	47				4		Bolari											
Khanot	30						7		Petaro									
Budhapur	25								13		Unerpur							
Unerpur	20										20		Budhapur					
Petaro	13												25		Khanot			
Bolari	7														30		Manjhand	
University	5																43	Khuman
T. B. Sanatorium	4																47	Sann
G. M. Barrage	12																54	Amri
Telegraph W/Shop	2																67	Laki
																	76	

Source : P.W.D. and Dy. Commissioner's Office.



TABLE 8—REST HOUSES

	Name of Place	Department to which the Rest House belongs	Accommodation	
1	Mando	P.W.D.	2 Rooms.	1
2	Begodero	"	2 Rooms.	2
3	Kakar	"	2 Rooms.	3
4	K. N. Shah	"	2 Rooms.	4
5	K. N. Shah	District Council	4 Rooms.	5
6	Sita Road	P.W.D.	3 Rooms.	6
7	Laki	"	2 Suites.	7
8	Kotri	District Council	4 Suites.	8
9	Kotri	P.W.D.	2 Suites.	9
10	Budhapur	"	2 Suites.	10
11	Jamshoro	"	2 Suites.	11
12	Jamshoro	"	1 Suite.	12
13	Thanu Bula Khan	"	2 Suites.	13
14	Thanu Bula Khan	District Council	2 Suites.	14
15	Thanu Bula Khan	District Council—Musafir Ki ana	3 Rooms.	15
16	Sehwan	P.W.D.	2 Suites.	16
17	Sehwan	"	2 Suites.	17
18	Sehwan	District Council	3 Suites.	18
19	Bubak	P.W.D.	2 Suites.	19
20	Bhan	P.W.D.	2 Suites.	20
21	Bhan	District Council	2 Suites.	21
22	Bhambha	P.W.D.	2 Suites.	22



TABLE 2—REST HOUSES (Contd.)

	Name of Place	Department to which the Rest house belongs	Accommodation	
23	Mehar	P.W.D.	2 Suites.	23
24	Radhan	P.W.D.	2 Suites.	24
25	Faridabad	P.W.D.	1 Suite.	25
26	Radhan	Railway	1 Suite.	26
27	Prichard	P.W.D.	—	27
28	Sita Village	P.W.D.	1 Suite.	28
29	Pat	P.W.D.	1 Suite.	29
30	Dadu	P.W.D.	2 Suites	30
31	Phakka	P.W.D.	2 Suites.	31
32	Puranodero	P.W.D.	2 Suites.	32
33	Puranodero	P.W.D.	2 Suites.	33
34	Johi	P.W.D.	2 Suites.	34
35	Johi	District Council	1 Suite.	35
36	Phulji Village	P.W.D.	2 Suites.	36
37	Chhini	P.W.D.	2 Suites.	37
38	Shah Hassan	District Council	2 Suites.	38
39	Nain Ganj	P.W.D.	2 Suites.	39

Source : P.W.D. and Deputy Commissioner's Office.



TABLE 9—POST OFFICES

	Head Office	Sub-Office	Branch Office	
1	Hyderabad	1. Jamshoro	—	1
		2. Kotri	1. Amri R.S. 2. Bholari R.S. 3. Budhapur. 4. Khanot R.S. 5. Laki. 6. Lakha. 7. Manzarabad. 8. Manjhand. 9. Manjhu. 10. Petaro R.S. 11. Sann. 12. Unerpur.	
		3. Liaquat Medical College, Jamshoro	—	
		4. Thana Bulla Khan	—	
		5. Telegraph Workshop Colony, Kotri.	—	
		6. University New Campus, Jamshoro.	—	
2	Larkana	7. Bubak	1. Arazi. 2. Bubak Road. 3. Talti.	2
		8. Dadu	1. Bhan. 2. Ibrahim Kachi. 3. Khudabad R.S. 4. Makhdoom Bilawal.	



TABLE 9—POST OFFICES (Contd.)

Head Office	Sub-Office	Branch Office	
		5. Pat. 6. Phuka. 7. Phulji R.S. 8. Purano Dero. 9. Rukan. 10. Rasulpur. 11. Suchiaro Village.	
3	9. Johi	1. Chhini. 2. Shah Hasan. 3. Tando Rahim Khan.	3
4	10. Khairpur Nathan Shah	1. Boriri. 2. Dera. 3. Gozo. 4. Kakar. 5. Mado. 6. Thari Jado Shahid.	4
5	11. Mehar	1. Faridabad. 2. Kazi Mohd. Arif.	5
6	12. Radhan	1. Bali Shah. 2. But Serai. 3. Butra Sindhi. 4. Siyar R.S. 5. Shah Panjo. 6. Thari Mohabbat.	6
7	13. Sehwan	1. Bajara. 2. Chana. 3. Jhangara.	7
8	14. Sita	—	8

Source : Superintendent, Post Offices.



TABLE 10—RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	Recognised Institutions	Government	District Board	Aided	Total	
	<b>Colleges :</b>					
	<i>Males :</i>					
1	Arts and Science	1	—	—	1	1
2	Law	—	—	1	1	2
3	Total	1	—	1	2	3
	<b>Schools :</b>					
	<i>Males :</i>					
4	High Schools	5	—	3	8	4
5	Middle Schools (English)	2	5	3	10	5
6	Primary Schools	417	—	76	493	6
	<i>Females :</i>					
7	High Schools	1	—	1	2	7
8	Middle Schools	1	—	—	1	8
9	Primary Schools	38	—	11	49	9
10	Total	464	5	94	563	10

Source : Education Department



TABLE 11—LIST OF SELECTED FACTORIES

---

**I. Tannery :**

1. Capital Tanning Co.,  
Main Road,  
Kotri.
2. Haji Tannery Co.,  
Main Road,  
Dadu.
3. Indus Tannery Co.,  
Karachi Main Road,  
Kotri.
4. Pak. Tanning Corporation,  
Main Road,  
Kotri.

**II. Rice :**

1. Haji Ismail Ali Muhammad,  
Rice Factory,  
Khairpur Nathan Shah.
2. Haroon Ginning and Rice Factory,  
Dadu.

**III. Textile :**

1. BhodarenTextile Manufactures,  
Bholari Camp,  
Dadu.
2. Model Textile Mills,  
Bholari Camp Area,  
Dadu.

**IV. Others :**

1. Asian Matches,  
Karachi Main Road,  
Kotri.
- 

*Source* : Central Statistical Office,



# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

DADU

## PART - III

### HOUSING TABLES

*COMPILED BY*

W. A. A B B A S I

Assistant Director of Census, Machine Sorting Centre,  
Ministry of Home & Kashmir Affairs, Home Affairs Division ,  
KARACHI



### NOTES

1. The figures included here represent the total count of houses and structures in Urban areas and estimates prepared on the basis of a 10% sample of total count for rural areas.
2. For the above reason, the number of houses and households appearing in these tables may not agree with those in Village Statistics, Part V.
3. Population figures given in Part III were collected in September-October, 1960, on household basis as part of the Housing Census and may be treated as estimates only. These figures are not necessarily comparable with the population figures given in Part IV of this report which were obtained from actual enumeration of each individual in January, 1961.



**TABLE 1.—HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS, PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD BY SEX AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSE—1960.**

Locality		Houses			
		Total	Residential*	Non-** residential but inhabited	
ALL AREAS					
1	Dadu District	87,334	87,218	116	1
2	Dadu Taluka	15,809	15,789	20	2
3	Johi Taluka	13,326	13,315	11	3
4	Kakar Taluka	12,480	12,460	20	4
5	Mehar Taluka	15,820	15,816	4	5
6	Sehwan Taluka	9,739	9,710	29	6
7	Kotri Taluka	13,507	13,475	32	7
8	Kohistan Mahal Taluka	6,653	6,653	—	8
URBAN LOCALITIES					
9	Dadu District	11,121	11,065	56	9
10	Dadu Municipality	3,641	3,621	20	10
11	Kotri Municipality	4,216	4,194	22	11
12	Johi Town	609	608	1	12
13	Khairpur Nathan Shah Town	682	682	—	13
14	Mehar Town	905	901	4	14
15	Sehwan Town	1,068	1,059	9	15

\*Residential Houses include vacant fully constructed and vacant under construction houses also.

\*\*Represents the number, *only* of the cases so reported. It is likely that such cases are also included under residential houses.



TABLE 1.—HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS, PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD BY SEX AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSE—1960.

Households	Persons in the Households†			Persons per household	Persons per house	
	Total	Male	Female			
ALL AREAS						
1	77,397	4,66,531	2,53,324	2,13,207	6.0	5.3
2	14,308	85,939	47,257	38,682	6.0	5.4
3	11,655	71,632	38,520	33,112	6.1	5.4
4	11,091	72,589	39,168	33,421	6.5	5.8
5	14,334	93,589	50,107	43,482	6.5	5.9
6	8,410	49,059	26,907	22,152	6.8	5.0
7	11,425	60,117	33,513	26,604	5.3	4.5
8	6,174	33,606	17,852	15,754	5.4	5.1
URBAN LOCALITIES						
9	9,576	52,855	28,859	23,996	5.5	4.8
10	3,189	18,896	10,344	8,552	5.9	5.2
11	3,863	19,628	10,766	8,862	5.1	4.8
12	446	2,251	1,257	994	5.0	3.7
13	542	3,628	1,945	1,683	6.7	5.3
14	788	4,738	2,535	2,203	6.0	5.3
15	748	3,714	2,012	1,702	5.0	3.5

†Normal residents.



TABLE 2.—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

Locality	Population	Residential					
		Total	Occupied static Private	Occupied Institutional	Occupied Mobile		
ALL AREAS							
1	Dadu District	4,66,531	87,218	75,812	81	305	1
2	Dadu Taluka	85,939	15,789	13,885	26	15	2
3	Johi Taluka	71,632	13,315	11,299	—	130	3
4	Kakar Taluka	72,589	12,460	10,997	—	—	4
5	Mehar Taluka	93,589	15,816	14,163	9	—	5
6	Sehwan Taluka	49,059	9,710	8,207	6	100	6
7	Kotri Taluka	60,117	13,475	11,117	40	40	7
8	Kohistan Mahal Taluka	33,606	6,653	6,144	—	20	8
URBAN LOCALITIES							
9	Dadu District	52,855	11,065	9,237	51	5	9
10	Dadu Municipality	18,896	3,621	2,986	26	5	10
11	Kotri Municipality	19,628	4,194	3,804	10	—	11
12	Johi Town	2,251	608	430	—	—	12
13	Khairpur Nathan Shah Town	3,628	682	537	—	—	13
14	Mehar Town	4,738	901	756	9	—	14
15	Sehwan Town	3,714	1,059	724	6	—	15



TABLE 2.—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960.

Houses.		Non-Residential structures including offices, warehouses, shops, schools, etc.		Persons in				Non-residential but inhabited structures other than Mobile
Vacant fully constructed.	Vacant under construction.			Occupied static Private Houses	Occupied institutional Houses	Occupied Mobile Houses		
		Inhabited	Un-Inhabited					
ALL AREAS								
1	10,653	367	116	14,746	4,63,635	467	2,038	391
2	1,785	78	20	2,989	85,447	291	150	51
3	1,863	23	11	1,990	70,711	—	889	32
4	1,451	12	20	2,275	72,559	—	—	30
5	1,620	24	4	2,693	93,555	20	—	14
6	1,390	7	29	2,071	48,335	17	509	198
7	2,055	223	32	2,278	59,782	139	130	66
8	489	—	—	450	33,246	—	360	—
URBAN LOCALITIES								
9	1,635	137	56	3,577	52,317	377	30	131
10	556	48	20	1,231	18,524	291	30	51
11	307	73	22	779	19,533	49	—	46
12	175	3	1	332	2,249	—	—	2
13	143	2	—	367	3,628	—	—	—
14	132	4	4	485	4,704	20	—	14
15	322	7	9	383	3,679	17	—	18



TABLE 3.—HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND BY TENURE—1960.

Locality and Tenure		House- holds	Households by number of persons.					
			1	2	3	4	5	
ALL AREAS								
1	Dadu District	77,397	3,393	6,246	8,122	10,482	10,975	1
2	Dadu Taluka	14,308	652	1,302	1,536	1,727	2,041	2
3	Johi Taluka	11,655	332	855	1,233	1,461	1,723	3
4	Kakar Taluka	11,091	312	751	799	1,192	1,652	4
5	Mehar Taluka	14,334	367	848	1,534	1,974	1,906	5
6	Sehwan Taluka	8,410	453	621	889	1,448	1,111	6
7	Kotri Taluka	11,425	1,047	1,200	1,332	1,721	1,563	7
8	Kohistan Mahal Taluka	6,174	230	669	799	959	979	8
URBAN LOCALITIES								
9	Dadu District	9,576	1,034	953	979	1,200	1,187	9
10	Dadu Municipality	3,189	252	323	287	388	393	10
11	Kotri Municipality	3,863	508	391	453	532	484	11
12	Johi Town	446	52	56	54	62	55	12
13	Khairpur Nathan Shah Town	542	32	32	40	53	74	13
14	Mehar Town	788	67	69	75	76	99	14
15	Sehwan Town	748	123	82	70	89	82	15



TABLE 3.—HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND BY TENURE—1960.

Households by number of persens.					Average number of persons per house- hold	Households by Tenure.				
6	7	8	9	10 +		Owned	Rented	Free		
ALL AREAS										
1	9,940	7,691	6,129	4,161	10,258	6.0	66,894	4,719	5,784	1
2	1,893	1,309	1,175	820	1,853	6.0	12,058	1,288	962	2
3	1,612	1,233	965	750	1,491	6.1	11,242	147	266	3
4	1,378	1,441	1,159	653	1,754	6.5	9,783	3	1,305	4
5	1,808	1,411	1,212	796	2,478	6.5	12,878	271	1,185	5
6	1,023	830	580	417	1,038	6.8	7,700	159	551	6
7	1,377	918	728	465	1,074	5.3	7,159	2,771	1,495	7
8	849	549	310	260	570	5.4	6,074	80	20	8
URBAN LOCALITIES										
9	1,130	829	684	455	1,125	5.5	4,409	3,560	1,607	9
10	385	290	256	181	434	5.9	1,419	1,238	532	10
11	448	319	248	155	325	5.1	1,545	1,962	356	11
12	44	34	26	21	42	5.0	223	117	106	12
13	79	53	50	24	105	6.7	353	3	186	13
14	100	72	63	47	120	6.0	391	161	236	14
15	74	61	41	27	99	5.0	478	79	191	15



**TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1950.**

Locality and Tenure		Households		Household's by number of rooms.			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
ALL AREAS							
1	Dadu District Total	All sizes	77,397	60,111	12,325	3,021	1
2		1 Person	3,393	2,858	383	87	2
3		2 Persons	6,246	5,445	585	144	3
4		3 "	8,122	7,062	890	103	4
5		4 "	10,482	8,806	1,388	159	5
6		5 "	10,975	9,192	1,369	255	6
7		6 "	9,940	7,966	1,477	309	7
8		7—9 "	17,981	13,467	3,281	784	8
9		10 & over persons	10,258	5,315	2,952	1,180	9
10	Owned	All sizes	66,894	53,528	9,721	2,316	10
11		1 Person	2,012	1,799	149	31	11
12		2 Persons	4,977	4,578	297	77	12
13		3 "	6,933	6,237	613	59	13
14		4 "	8,984	7,858	988	97	14
15		5 "	9,592	8,320	1,017	161	15
16		6 "	8,792	7,255	1,214	208	16
17		7—9 "	16,179	12,496	2,719	634	17
18		10 & over persons	9,425	4,985	2,724	1,049	18
19	Rented	All sizes	4,719	2,750	1,450	302	19
20		1 Person	754	543	161	37	20
21		2 Persons	646	407	196	24	21
22		3 "	490	301	157	16	22
23		4 "	634	395	191	26	23
24		5 "	505	297	167	21	24
25		6 "	518	311	141	50	25
26		7—9 "	837	400	320	62	26
27		10 & over persons	335	96	117	66	27
28	Free	All sizes	5,784	3,833	1,154	403	28
29		1 Person	627	516	73	19	29
30		2 Persons	623	460	92	43	30
31		3 "	699	524	120	28	31
32		4 "	864	553	209	36	32
33		5 "	878	575	185	73	33
34		6 "	630	400	122	51	34
35		7—9 "	965	571	242	88	35
36		10 & over persons	498	234	111	65	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Households by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 +				
ALL AREAS										
1	1,071	451	112	55	44	25	64	118	1.3	1
2	26	15	2	3	1	1	—	17	1.2	2
3	33	18	4	1	—	1	6	9	1.2	3
4	37	15	—	2	—	—	2	11	1.2	4
5	58	63	2	1	—	1	1	3	1.2	5
6	96	32	3	2	—	2	2	22	1.2	6
7	108	43	15	—	—	3	2	17	1.3	7
8	257	105	15	21	1	3	23	24	1.4	8
9	456	160	71	25	42	14	28	15	1.8	9
10	802	295	69	38	17	18	41	49	1.3	10
11	6	13	—	—	—	1	—	13	1.1	11
12	6	13	2	—	—	—	—	4	1.1	12
13	18	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	1.1	13
14	34	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1.1	14
15	73	17	2	—	—	—	1	1	1.2	15
16	80	15	13	—	—	2	1	4	1.2	16
17	189	92	6	16	—	1	13	13	1.3	17
18	396	138	46	20	17	13	24	13	1.8	18
19	114	48	26	10	4	3	6	6	1.6	19
20	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1.4	20
21	10	3	2	—	—	—	2	2	1.5	21
22	5	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.5	22
23	7	13	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.5	23
24	12	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	1.6	24
25	11	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.6	25
26	34	9	5	5	—	1	1	—	1.8	26
27	26	6	14	3	4	—	2	1	2.4	27
28	155	108	17	7	23	4	17	63	1.6	28
29	11	2	—	3	1	—	—	2	1.3	29
30	17	2	—	1	—	1	4	3	1.5	30
31	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	1.3	31
32	17	46	1	1	—	—	—	1	1.6	32
33	11	11	—	—	—	1	1	21	1.5	33
34	17	25	1	—	—	—	1	13	1.6	34
35	34	4	4	—	1	1	9	11	1.7	35
36	34	16	11	2	21	1	2	1	2.3	36



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Locality and Tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
<b>Dadu Taluka</b>	<b>ALL AREAS</b>					
1 <b>Total</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>14,308</b>	<b>11,177</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>512</b>	1
2 1 Person		652	551	83	7	2
3 2 Persons		1,302	1,101	173	10	3
4 3 "		1,536	1,418	102	10	4
5 4 "		1,727	1,409	274	31	5
6 5 "		2,041	1,734	216	38	6
7 6 "		1,893	1,462	307	69	7
8 7—9 "		3,304	2,509	552	160	8
9 10 & over persons		1,853	993	518	187	9
10 <b>Owned</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>12,058</b>	<b>9,752</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>373</b>	10
11 1 Person		380	327	51	—	11
12 2 Persons		1,035	930	95	5	12
13 3 "		1,269	1,220	42	3	13
14 4 "		1,431	1,212	194	21	14
15 5 "		1,734	1,526	146	22	15
16 6 "		1,688	1,353	242	51	16
17 7—9 "		2,886	2,271	430	131	17
18 10 & over persons		1,635	913	464	140	18
19 <b>Rented</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>91</b>	19
20 1 Person		178	140	26	4	20
21 2 Persons		173	96	67	4	21
22 3 "		141	83	50	7	22
23 4 "		172	103	56	7	23
24 5 "		137	82	38	8	24
25 6 "		139	70	47	13	25
26 7—9 "		243	110	86	22	26
27 10 & over persons		105	30	28	26	27
28 <b>Free</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>48</b>	28
29 1 Person		94	84	6	3	29
30 2 Persons		94	75	11	1	30
31 3 "		126	115	10	—	31
32 4 "		124	94	24	3	32
33 5 "		170	126	32	8	33
34 6 "		66	39	18	5	34
35 7—9 "		175	128	36	7	35
36 10 & over persons		113	50	26	21	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Households bs by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL AREAS										
1	231	100	18	7	14	6	11	7	1.3	1
2	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	2
3	7	4	—	—	—	—	4	3	1.2	3
4	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1.1	4
5	8	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1.2	5
6	33	16	—	—	—	2	2	—	1.2	6
7	38	13	1	—	—	1	—	2	1.3	7
8	49	20	7	4	—	1	2	—	1.1	8
9	86	42	9	1	14	2	1	—	1.8	9
10	161	83	11	5	4	1	3	1	1.3	10
11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	11
12	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	12
13	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.1	13
14	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.2	14
15	25	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.4	15
16	31	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	16
17	30	18	2	3	—	—	1	—	1.3	17
18	67	37	8	1	4	1	—	—	1.7	18
19	56	13	7	1	—	3	4	1	1.7	19
20	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	20
21	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1.6	21
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.5	22
23	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	23
24	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.6	24
25	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.8	25
26	15	2	5	1	—	1	1	—	2.0	26
27	16	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	27
28	14	4	—	1	10	2	4	5	1.5	28
29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	29
30	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	1.4	30
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	31
32	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	32
33	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1.4	33
34	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.5	34
35	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	35
36	3	1	—	—	10	1	1	—	2.5	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Locality and Tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms.			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
<b>Johi Taluka</b>			<b>ALL AREAS</b>			
1 <b>Total</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>11,655</b>	<b>9,381</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>423</b>	1
2	1 Person	332	284	31	16	2
3	2 Persons	855	779	53	8	3
4	3 "	1,233	1,088	128	14	4
5	4 "	1,461	1,210	239	8	5
6	5 "	1,723	1,503	151	44	6
7	6 "	1,612	1,436	134	27	7
8	7—9 "	2,948	2,295	468	119	8
9	10 & over persons	1,491	786	427	187	9
10 <b>Owned</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>11,242</b>	<b>9,157</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>377</b>	10
11	1 Person	278	250	15	13	11
12	2 Persons	812	753	45	3	12
13	3 "	1,184	1,053	117	14	13
14	4 "	1,402	1,184	215	2	14
15	5 "	1,674	1,478	138	37	15
16	6 "	1,589	1,423	129	24	16
17	7—9 "	2,856	2,263	433	99	17
18	10 & over persons	1,447	753	422	185	18
19 <b>Rented</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>19</b>	19
20	1 Person	10	3	6	—	20
21	2 Persons	27	18	4	3	21
22	3 "	18	8	8	—	22
23	4 "	23	13	5	5	23
24	5 "	16	3	6	3	24
25	6 "	9	2	3	3	25
26	7—9 "	25	9	9	3	26
27	10 & over persons	19	12	2	2	27
28 <b>Free</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>27</b>	28
29	1 Person	44	31	10	3	29
30	2 Persons	16	8	4	2	30
31	3 "	31	27	3	—	31
32	4 "	36	13	19	1	32
33	5 "	33	22	7	4	33
34	6 "	14	11	2	—	34
35	7—9 "	67	23	26	17	35
36	10 & over persons	25	21	3	—	36







TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Locality and Tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms.			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
Kakar Taluka		ALL AREAS					
1	Total	All sizes	11,091	8,612	1,775	475	1
2		1 Person	312	243	45	1	2
3		2 Persons	751	679	57	13	3
4		3 "	799	717	68	12	4
5		4 "	1,192	1,012	157	18	5
6		5 "	1,652	1,369	236	30	6
7		6 "	1,378	1,057	203	91	7
8		7—9 "	3,253	2,528	557	95	8
9		10 & over persons	1,754	1,007	452	215	9
10	Owned	All sizes	9,783	7,707	1,529	407	10
11		1 Person	254	189	41	1	11
12		2 Persons	659	612	33	13	12
13		3 "	646	585	50	11	13
14		4 "	1,034	881	132	17	14
15		5 "	1,473	1,252	193	25	15
16		6 "	1,148	916	165	64	16
17		7—9 "	2,968	2,351	478	87	17
18		10 & over persons	1,601	921	437	189	18
19	Rented	All sizes	3	1	1	—	19
20		1 Person	—	—	—	—	20
21		2 Persons	—	—	—	—	21
22		3 "	—	—	—	—	22
23		4 "	—	—	—	—	23
24		5 "	1	1	—	—	24
25		6 "	1	—	1	—	25
26		7—9 "	1	—	—	—	26
27		10 & over persons	—	—	—	—	27
28	Free	All sizes	1,305	904	245	68	28
29		1 Person	58	54	4	—	29
30		2 Persons	92	67	24	—	30
31		3 "	153	132	18	1	31
32		4 "	158	131	25	1	32
33		5 "	178	116	43	5	33
34		6 "	229	141	37	27	34
35		7—9 "	284	177	79	8	35
36		10 & over persons	153	86	15	26	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Households by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 +				
ALL AREAS										
1	113	59	10	5	2	2	3	35	1.3	1
2	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	1.3	2
3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.1	3
4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	4
5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	5
6	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	1.2	6
7	12	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.3	7
8	40	14	4	—	1	1	1	12	1.3	8
9	50	18	4	5	1	1	—	1	1.7	9
10	68	34	7	3	1	1	2	24	1.3	10
11	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	1.3	11
12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	12
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	13
14	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	14
15	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	15
16	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.3	16
17	24	13	2	—	—	—	1	12	1.3	17
18	38	7	4	3	1	1	—	—	1.6	18
19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	19
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	24
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	25
26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	26
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
28	44	25	3	2	1	1	1	11	1.4	28
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	29
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.4	30
31	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	31
32	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	32
33	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.3	33
34	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	34
35	15	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	1.6	35
36	12	11	—	2	—	—	—	1	2.0	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Locality and Tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms.		
	Size	Number	1	2	3
<b>Mehar Taluka</b>		<b>ALL AREAS</b>			
1 <b>Total</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>14,334</b>	<b>10,913</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>607</b>
2 1 Person		367	334	21	6
3 2 Persons		848	766	41	34
4 3 "		1,534	1,244	254	21
5 4 "		1,974	1,751	178	27
6 5 "		1,906	1,671	183	41
7 6 "		1,808	1,435	306	27
8 7—9 "		3,419	2,546	662	113
9 10 & over persons		2,478	1,166	801	338
10 <b>Owned</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>12,878</b>	<b>9,958</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>458</b>
11 1 Person		280	264	11	2
12 2 Persons		731	673	24	32
13 3 "		1,377	1,135	233	5
14 4 "		1,738	1,591	121	22
15 5 "		1,658	1,468	170	20
16 6 "		1,630	1,319	278	7
17 7—9 "		3,154	2,407	596	71
18 10 & over persons		2,310	1,101	753	299
19 <b>Rented</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>56</b>
20 1 Person		36	31	3	1
21 2 Persons		26	18	5	1
22 3 "		24	21	3	—
23 4 "		29	21	5	3
24 5 "		22	19	3	—
25 6 "		31	17	7	7
26 7—9 "		58	19	18	16
27 10 & over persons		45	10	4	28
28 <b>Free</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>93</b>
29 1 Person		51	39	7	3
30 2 Persons		91	75	12	1
31 3 "		133	88	18	16
32 4 "		207	139	52	2
33 5 "		226	184	10	21
34 6 "		147	99	21	13
35 7—9 "		207	120	48	26
36 10 & over persons		123	55	44	11



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Households by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL AREAS										
1	177	90	7	14	10	2	15	53	1.3	1
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.1	2
3	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1.2	3
4	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	10	1.2	4
5	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	5
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1.1	6
7	25	2	1	—	—	1	—	11	1.2	7
8	34	39	—	12	—	1	—	12	1.4	8
9	108	32	5	2	10	—	13	3	1.9	9
10	164	71	6	13	—	2	14	6	1.3	10
11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.1	11
12	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	12
13	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.2	13
14	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	14
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	15
16	23	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.2	16
17	32	35	—	11	—	1	—	1	1.3	17
18	103	32	4	2	—	—	13	3	1.8	18
19	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	2.4	19
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	20
21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	21
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	22
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	23
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	24
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	25
26	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2.2	26
27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	27
28	8	16	1	—	10	—	1	45	1.4	28
29	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	29
30	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.3	30
31	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.3	31
32	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	32
33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1.2	33
34	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	1.3	34
35	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	1.5	35
36	2	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	2.2	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Locality and Tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms.			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
<b>Sehwan Taluka</b>			<b>ALL AREAS</b>			
1 <b>Total</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>8,410</b>	<b>6,431</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>309</b>	1
2	1 Person	453	405	33	5	2
3	2 Persons	621	493	95	25	3
4	3 "	889	768	86	20	4
5	4 "	1,448	1,212	178	23	5
6	5 "	1,111	882	166	44	6
7	6 "	1,023	803	181	20	7
8	7—9 "	1,827	1,318	360	93	8
9	10 & over persons	1,038	550	266	79	9
10 <b>Owned</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>6,055</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>239</b>	10
11	1 Person	366	349	10	3	11
12	2 Persons	538	456	67	11	12
13	3 "	812	719	66	13	13
14	4 "	1,379	1,178	170	17	14
15	5 "	953	815	114	19	15
16	6 "	949	758	162	15	16
17	7—9 "	1,711	1,242	351	86	17
18	10 & over persons	992	538	259	75	18
19 <b>Rented</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>9</b>	19
20	1 Person	16	9	6	1	20
21	2 Persons	32	18	12	1	21
22	3 "	13	6	5	2	22
23	4 "	7	3	3	1	23
24	5 "	18	14	3	1	24
25	6 "	8	2	4	1	25
26	7—9 "	58	51	6	1	26
27	10 & over persons	7	—	2	1	27
28 <b>Free</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>61</b>	28
29	1 Person	71	47	17	1	29
30	2 Persons	51	19	16	13	30
31	3 "	64	43	15	5	31
32	4 "	62	31	5	5	32
33	5 "	140	53	49	24	33
34	6 "	66	43	15	4	34
35	7—9 "	58	25	3	6	35
36	10 & over persons	39	12	5	3	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Households by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL AREAS										
1	141	51	22	16	14	13	34	14	1.4	1
2	3	2	—	3	1	—	—	1	1.2	2
3	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	1.3	3
4	13	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	4
5	12	22	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.2	5
6	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	6
7	13	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	1.3	7
8	31	4	2	—	—	—	19	—	1.5	8
9	60	9	15	11	13	11	14	10	2.0	9
10	120	10	8	12	11	12	21	13	1.3	10
11	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11
12	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2.7	12
13	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	13
14	12	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.2	14
15	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	15
16	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	16
17	18	3	1	—	—	—	10	—	1.4	17
18	57	4	5	11	11	11	11	10	1.9	18
19	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	1.6	19
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	20
21	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	21
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	22
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	23
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	24
25	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	25
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	26
27	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	5.7	27
28	21	40	12	4	2	1	11	1	2.2	28
29	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	1.7	29
30	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2.2	30
31	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	31
32	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	32
33	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	33
34	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1.7	34
35	13	1	1	—	—	—	9	—	3.5	35
36	3	4	10	—	1	—	1	—	3.6	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Locality and Tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms.			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
Kotri Taluka		ALL AREAS					
1	Total	All sizes	11,425	7,973	2,563	565	1
2		1 Person	1,047	871	120	42	2
3		2 Persons	1,200	978	146	54	3
4		3 "	1,332	1,078	212	16	4
5		4 "	1,721	1,273	352	52	5
6		5 "	1,563	1,114	377	48	6
7		6 "	1,377	984	316	45	7
8		7—9 "	2,111	1,292	612	144	8
9		10 & over persons	1,074	383	428	164	9
10	Owned	All sizes	7,159	5,295	1,379	342	10
11		1 Person	264	250	11	2	11
12		2 Persons	563	525	23	13	12
13		3 "	846	776	65	3	13
14		4 "	1,041	873	146	18	14
15		5 "	1,121	862	216	28	15
16		6 "	949	697	208	27	16
17		7—9 "	1,495	983	371	100	17
18		10 & over persons	880	329	339	151	18
19	Rented	All sizes	2,771	1,688	869	117	19
20		1 Person	484	360	90	31	20
21		2 Persons	358	237	98	15	21
22		3 "	294	183	91	7	22
23		4 "	403	255	122	10	23
24		5 "	311	178	117	9	24
25		6 "	320	220	79	16	25
26		7—9 "	452	211	201	20	26
27		10 & over persons	149	44	71	9	27
28	Free	All sizes	1,495	990	315	106	28
29		1 Person	299	261	19	9	29
30		2 Persons	279	216	25	26	30
31		3 "	192	119	56	6	31
32		4 "	277	145	84	24	32
33		5 "	131	74	44	11	33
34		6 "	108	67	29	2	34
35		7—9 "	164	98	40	24	35
36		10 & over persons	45	10	18	4	36







TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Locality and Tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms.		
	Size	Number	1	2	3
Kohistan Mahal Taluka		ALL AREAS			
1 Total	All sizes	6,174	5,624	320	130
2 1 Person		230	170	50	10
3 2 Persons		669	649	20	—
4 3 "		799	749	40	10
5 4 "		959	939	10	—
6 5 "		979	919	40	10
7 6 "		849	789	30	30
8 7—9 "		1,119	979	70	60
9 10 & over persons		570	430	60	10
10 Owned	All sizes	6,074	5,604	250	120
11 1 Person		190	170	10	10
12 2 Persons		639	629	10	—
13 3 "		799	749	40	10
14 4 "		959	939	10	—
15 5 "		979	919	40	10
16 6 "		839	789	30	20
17 7—9 "		1,109	979	60	60
18 10 & over persons		560	430	50	10
19 Rented	All sizes	80	20	50	10
20 1 Person		30	—	30	—
21 2 Persons		30	20	10	—
22 3 "		—	—	—	—
23 4 "		—	—	—	—
24 5 "		—	—	—	—
25 6 "		10	—	—	10
26 7—9 "		—	—	—	—
27 10 & over persons		10	—	10	—
28 Free	All sizes	20	—	20	—
29 1 Person		10	—	10	—
30 2 Persons		—	—	—	—
31 3 "		—	—	—	—
32 4 "		—	—	—	—
33 5 "		—	—	—	—
34 6 "		—	—	—	—
35 7—9 "		10	—	10	—
36 10 & over persons		—	—	—	—







TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Locality and Tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms.			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
Dadu District		URBAN LOCALITIES					
1	Total	All sizes	9,576	5,285	2,680	901	1
2		1 Person	1,034	769	183	47	2
3		2 Persons	953	622	235	44	3
4		3 "	979	629	270	53	4
5		4 "	1,200	734	338	79	5
6		5 "	1,187	704	319	105	6
7		6 "	1,130	616	337	109	7
8		7—9 "	1,968	910	635	234	8
9		10 & over persons	1,125	301	363	230	9
10	Owned	All sizes	4,409	2,388	1,166	476	10
11		1 Person	262	189	49	11	11
12		2 Persons	353	264	57	17	12
13		3 "	400	274	93	19	13
14		4 "	532	336	138	37	14
15		5 "	553	351	127	51	15
16		6 "	562	315	164	48	16
17		7—9 "	1,015	478	303	134	17
18		10 & over persons	732	181	235	159	18
19	Rented	All sizes	3,560	2,041	1,100	232	19
20		1 Person	545	424	91	17	20
21		2 Persons	416	247	136	14	21
22		3 "	400	241	137	16	22
23		4 "	494	305	151	26	23
24		5 "	415	247	127	21	24
25		6 "	398	221	121	40	25
26		7—9 "	637	280	250	52	26
27		10 & over persons	255	76	87	46	27
28	Free	All sizes	1,607	856	414	193	28
29		1 Person	227	156	43	19	29
30		2 Persons	184	111	42	13	30
31		3 "	179	114	40	18	31
32		4 "	174	93	49	16	32
33		5 "	219	106	65	33	33
34		6 "	170	80	52	21	34
35		7—9 "	316	152	82	48	35
36		10 & over persons	138	44	41	25	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Households by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 +			
URBAN LOCALITIES									
1	381	131	62	35	14	15	34	38	1.7
2	16	5	2	3	1	1	—	7	1.4
3	23	8	4	1	—	1	6	9	1.5
4	17	5	—	2	—	—	2	1	1.5
5	28	13	2	1	—	1	1	3	1.6
6	36	12	3	2	—	2	2	2	1.6
7	38	13	5	—	—	3	2	7	1.7
8	107	35	15	11	1	3	13	4	1.9
9	116	40	31	15	12	4	8	5	2.6
10	202	75	39	18	7	8	11	19	1.8
11	6	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	1.4
12	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	4	1.4
13	8	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	1.5
14	14	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1.5
15	13	7	2	—	—	—	1	1	1.6
16	20	5	3	—	—	2	1	4	1.7
17	59	22	6	6	—	1	3	3	1.9
18	76	28	26	10	7	3	4	3	2.6
19	114	28	16	10	4	3	6	6	1.6
20	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1.3
21	10	3	2	—	—	—	2	2	1.6
22	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.5
23	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.5
24	12	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	1.6
25	11	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.7
26	34	9	5	5	—	1	1	—	1.9
27	26	6	4	3	4	—	2	1	2.4
28	65	28	7	7	3	4	17	13	1.9
29	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	2	1.5
30	7	2	—	1	—	1	4	3	1.8
31	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.5
32	7	6	1	1	—	—	—	1	1.8
33	11	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1.8
34	7	5	1	—	—	—	1	3	1.9
35	14	4	4	—	1	1	9	1	2.1
36	14	6	1	2	1	1	2	1	2.5



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Locality and Tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms.			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
Dadu Municipality		URBAN LOCALITIES					
1	Total	All sizes	3,189	1,767	906	282	1
2		1 Person	252	191	43	7	2
3		2 Persons	323	202	93	10	3
4		3 "	287	189	82	10	4
5		4 "	388	240	114	21	5
6		5 "	393	246	96	28	6
7		6 "	385	204	117	39	7
8		7—9 "	727	361	223	80	8
9		10 & over persons	434	134	138	87	9
10	Owned	All sizes	1,419	772	375	153	10
11		1 Person	40	27	11	—	11
12		2 Persons	96	71	15	5	12
13		3 "	100	71	22	3	13
14		4 "	172	113	44	11	14
15		5 "	176	118	36	12	15
16		6 "	190	105	52	21	16
17		7—9 "	369	183	101	51	17
18		10 & over persons	276	84	94	50	18
19	Rented	All sizes	1,238	664	398	91	19
20		1 Person	168	130	26	4	20
21		2 Persons	173	96	67	4	21
22		3 "	131	73	50	7	22
23		4 "	162	93	56	7	23
24		5 "	127	72	38	8	24
25		6 "	129	60	47	13	25
26		7—9 "	243	110	86	22	26
27		10 & over persons	105	30	28	26	27
28	Free	All sizes	532	331	133	38	28
29		1 Person	44	34	6	3	29
30		2 Persons	54	35	11	1	30
31		3 "	56	45	10	—	31
32		4 "	54	34	14	3	32
33		5 "	90	56	22	8	33
34		6 "	66	39	18	5	34
35		7—9 "	115	68	36	7	35
36		10 & over persons	53	20	16	11	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Households by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
URBAN LOCALITIES										
1	141	40	18	7	4	6	11	7	3.1	1
2	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	2
3	7	4	—	—	—	—	4	3	1.6	3
4	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1.4	4
5	8	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1.5	5
6	13	6	—	—	—	2	2	—	1.6	6
7	18	3	1	—	—	1	—	2	1.7	7
8	39	10	7	4	—	1	2	—	1.9	8
9	46	12	9	1	4	2	1	—	2.4	9
10	71	23	11	5	4	1	3	1	1.8	10
11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	11
12	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	12
13	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	13
14	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.5	14
15	5	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.6	15
16	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	16
17	20	8	2	3	—	—	1	—	1.7	17
18	27	7	8	1	4	1	—	—	2.4	18
19	56	13	7	1	—	3	4	1	1.7	19
20	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	20
21	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1.6	21
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.6	22
23	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	23
24	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.7	24
25	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.8	25
26	15	2	5	1	—	1	1	—	1.8	26
27	16	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	27
28	14	4	—	1	—	2	4	5	1.6	28
29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	29
30	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	1.7	30
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	31
32	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.6	32
33	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1.7	33
34	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.5	34
35	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	35
36	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2.3	36



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Locality and Tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
Kotri Municipality		URBAN LOCALITIES					
1	Total	All sizes	3,863	2,501	983	225	1
2		1 Person	508	412	70	22	2
3		2 Persons	391	289	76	14	3
4		3 "	453	329	102	16	4
5		4 "	532	374	122	22	5
6		5 "	484	325	127	18	6
7		6 "	448	305	106	25	7
8		7—9 "	722	373	252	54	8
9		10 & over persons	325	94	128	54	9
10	Owned	All sizes	1,545	1,031	339	102	10
11		1 Person	104	90	11	2	11
12		2 persons	143	125	13	3	12
13		3 "	177	147	25	3	13
14		4 "	192	144	36	8	14
15		5 "	202	143	46	8	15
16		6 "	190	138	38	7	16
17		7—9 "	346	194	101	30	17
18		10 & over persons	191	50	69	41	18
19	Rented	All sizes	1,962	1,219	589	87	19
20		1 Person	325	261	50	11	20
21		2 persons	198	127	58	5	21
22		3 "	224	143	71	7	22
23		4 "	293	195	82	10	23
24		5 "	251	158	77	9	24
25		6 "	230	150	59	16	25
26		7—9 "	332	151	141	20	26
27		10 & over persons	109	34	51	9	27
28	Free	All sizes	356	251	55	36	28
29		1 Person	79	61	9	9	29
30		2 Persons	50	37	5	6	30
31		3 "	52	39	6	6	31
32		4 "	47	35	4	4	32
33		5 "	31	24	4	1	33
34		6 "	28	17	9	2	34
35		7—9 "	44	28	10	4	35
36		10 & over persons	25	10	8	4	36







TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Locality and Tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms.			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
<b>Johi Town</b>			<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>			
1 <b>Total</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>73</b>	1
2 1 Person		52	24	21	6	2
3 2 Persons		56	30	13	8	3
4 3 "		54	29	18	4	4
5 4 "		62	21	29	8	5
6 5 "		55	15	21	14	6
7 6 "		44	8	24	7	7
8 7-9 "		81	27	29	19	8
9 10 & over persons		42	7	17	7	9
10 <b>Owned</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>37</b>	10
11 1 Person		18	10	5	3	11
12 2 Persons		23	14	5	3	12
13 3 "		25	14	7	4	13
14 4 "		33	15	15	2	14
15 5 "		26	10	8	7	15
16 6 "		31	5	19	4	16
17 7-9 "		39	15	14	9	17
18 10 & over persons		28	4	12	5	18
19 <b>Rented</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>19</b>	19
20 1 Person		10	3	6	—	20
21 2 Persons		17	8	4	3	21
22 3 "		18	8	8	—	22
23 4 "		13	3	5	5	23
24 5 "		16	3	6	3	24
25 6 "		9	2	3	3	25
26 7-9 "		25	9	9	3	26
27 10 & over persons		9	2	2	2	27
28 <b>Free</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17</b>	28
29 1 Person		24	11	10	3	29
30 2 Persons		16	8	4	2	30
31 3 "		11	7	3	—	31
32 4 "		16	3	9	1	32
33 5 "		13	2	7	4	33
34 6 "		4	1	2	—	34
35 7-9 "		17	3	6	7	35
36 10 & over persons		5	1	3	—	36







TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Locality and Tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms.				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
Khairpur Nathan Shah Town							
URBAN LOCALITIES							
1	Total	All sizes	542	212	156	95	1
2		1 Person	32	13	15	1	2
3		2 Persons	32	20	7	3	3
4		3 "	40	18	18	2	4
5		4 "	53	23	17	8	5
6		5 "	74	41	16	10	6
7		6 "	79	38	23	11	7
8		7—9 "	127	41	38	25	8
9		10 & over persons	105	18	22	35	9
10	Owned	All sizes	353	136	100	67	10
11		1 Person	24	9	11	1	11
12		2 Persons	20	13	3	3	12
13		3 "	17	6	10	1	13
14		4 "	35	12	12	7	14
15		5 "	45	34	3	5	15
16		6 "	49	27	15	4	16
17		7—9 "	81	23	29	17	17
18		10 & over persons	82	12	17	29	18
19	Rented	All sizes	3	1	1	—	19
20		1 Person	—	—	—	—	20
21		2 Persons	—	—	—	—	21
22		3 "	—	—	—	—	22
23		4 "	—	—	—	—	23
24		5 "	1	1	—	—	24
25		6 "	1	—	1	—	25
26		7—9 "	1	—	—	—	26
27		10 & over persons	—	—	—	—	27
28	Free	All sizes	186	75	55	28	28
29		1 Person	8	4	4	—	29
30		2 Persons	12	7	4	—	30
31		3 "	23	12	8	1	31
32		4 "	18	11	5	1	32
33		5 "	28	6	13	5	33
34		6 "	29	11	7	7	34
35		7—9 "	45	18	9	8	35
36		10 & over persons	23	6	5	6	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Households by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 +				
URBAN LOCALITIES										
1	33	19	10	5	2	2	3	5	2.2	1
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.7	2
3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.8	3
4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	4
5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	5
6	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	6
7	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.9	7
8	10	4	4	—	1	1	1	2	2.4	8
9	10	8	4	5	1	1	—	1	3.1	9
10	18	14	7	3	1	1	2	4	2.2	10
11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.8	11
12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	12
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	13
14	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	14
15	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	15
16	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.7	16
17	4	3	2	—	—	—	1	2	2.3	17
18	8	7	4	3	1	1	—	—	3.2	18
19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	19
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	24
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	25
26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	26
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
28	14	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	2.2	28
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	29
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.1	30
31	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	31
32	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	32
33	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	33
34	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	34
35	5	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	2.5	35
36	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	2.7	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Locality and Tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms.			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
Mehar Town		URBAN LOCALITIES					
1	Total	All sizes	788	325	238	127	1
2		1 Person	67	44	11	6	2
3		2 Persons	69	37	21	4	3
4		3 "	75	35	24	11	4
5		4 "	76	33	28	7	5
6		5 "	99	44	33	21	6
7		6 "	100	37	36	17	7
8		7—9 "	182	68	53	33	8
9		10 & over persons	120	27	32	28	9
10	Owned	All sizes	391	149	118	58	10
11		1 Person	20	14	1	2	11
12		2 Persons	22	14	4	2	12
13		3 "	38	16	13	5	13
14		4 "	30	13	11	2	14
15		5 "	50	20	20	10	15
16		6 "	52	21	18	7	16
17		7—9 "	97	39	27	11	17
18		10 & over persons	82	12	24	19	18
19	Rented	All sizes	161	86	38	26	19
20		1 Person	26	21	3	1	20
21		2 Persons	16	8	5	1	21
22		3 "	14	11	3	—	22
23		4 "	19	11	5	3	23
24		5 "	12	9	3	—	24
25		6 "	21	7	7	7	25
26		7—9 "	28	9	8	6	26
27		10 & over persons	25	10	4	8	27
28	Free	All sizes	236	90	82	43	28
29		1 Person	21	9	7	3	29
30		2 Persons	31	15	12	1	30
31		3 "	23	8	8	6	31
32		4 "	27	9	12	2	32
33		5 "	37	15	10	11	33
34		6 "	27	9	11	3	34
35		7—9 "	57	20	18	16	35
36		10 & over persons	13	5	4	1	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Households by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
URBAN LOCALITIES										
1	47	20	7	4	—	2	5	13	2.0	1
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.4	2
3	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1.7	3
4	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.9	4
5	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	5
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.7	6
7	5	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	2.1	7
8	14	9	—	2	—	1	—	2	2.2	8
9	18	2	5	2	—	—	3	3	2.8	9
10	34	11	6	3	—	2	4	6	2.2	10
11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.3	11
12	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	12
13	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.1	13
14	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	14
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	15
16	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2.1	16
17	12	5	—	1	—	1	—	1	2.2	17
18	13	2	4	2	—	—	3	3	3.0	18
19	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	1.8	19
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	20
21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.6	21
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	22
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	23
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	24
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	25
26	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	26
27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	27
28	8	6	1	—	—	—	1	5	2.0	28
29	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.8	29
30	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.8	30
31	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	31
32	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	32
33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.8	33
34	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.0	34
35	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.0	35
36	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Locality and Tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms.			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
Sehwan Town		URBAN LOCALITIES					
1	Total	All sizes	748	319	225	99	1
2		1 Person	123	85	23	5	2
3		2 Persons	82	44	25	5	3
4		3 "	70	29	26	10	4
5		4 "	89	43	28	13	5
6		5 "	82	33	26	14	6
7		6 "	74	24	31	10	7
8		7—9 "	129	40	40	23	8
9		10 & over persons	99	21	26	19	9
10	Owned	All sizes	478	213	149	59	10
11		1 Person	56	39	10	3	11
12		2 Persons	49	27	17	1	12
13		3 "	43	20	16	3	13
14		4 "	70	39	20	7	14
15		5 "	54	26	14	9	15
16		6 "	50	19	22	5	16
17		7—9 "	83	24	31	16	17
18		10 & over persons	73	19	19	15	18
19	Rented	All sizes	79	33	31	9	19
20		1 Person	16	9	6	1	20
21		2 Persons	12	8	2	1	21
22		3 "	13	6	5	2	22
23		4 "	7	3	3	1	23
24		5 "	8	4	3	1	24
25		6 "	8	2	4	1	25
26		7—9 "	8	1	6	1	26
27		10 & over persons	7	—	2	1	27
28	Free	All sizes	191	73	45	31	28
29		1 Person	51	37	7	1	29
30		2 Persons	21	9	6	3	30
31		3 "	14	3	5	5	31
32		4 "	12	1	5	5	32
33		5 "	20	3	9	4	33
34		6 "	16	3	5	4	34
35		7—9 "	38	15	3	6	35
36		10 & over persons	19	2	5	3	36



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLD BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF ROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD—1960.

Households by number of rooms.							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
URBAN LOCALITIES										
1	41	21	12	6	4	3	14	4	2.2	1
2	3	2	—	3	1	—	—	1	1.6	2
3	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	1.8	3
4	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.9	4
5	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.9	5
6	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.0	6
7	3	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	2.2	7
8	11	4	2	—	—	—	9	—	2.8	8
9	10	9	5	1	3	1	4	—	3.3	9
10	30	10	8	2	1	2	1	3	2.0	10
11	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	11
12	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.6	12
13	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.9	13
14	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.7	14
15	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.8	15
16	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.8	16
17	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	17
18	7	4	5	1	1	1	1	—	2.9	18
19	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	2.1	19
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	20
21	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	21
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	22
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	23
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	24
25	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	25
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	26
27	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	5.7	27
28	11	10	2	4	2	1	11	1	2.7	28
29	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	1.7	29
30	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2.4	30
31	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	31
32	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	32
33	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	33
34	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3.1	34
35	3	1	1	—	—	—	9	—	1.9	35
36	3	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	3.7	36



TABLE 5.—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM—1960.

Locality and Tenure		Households	Total Persons	Number of	
				Under 1	1
ALL AREAS					
Dadu District					
1	Total	77,397	4,66,531	1,569	14,358
2	Owned	66,894	4,14,802	618	9,536
3	Rented	4,719	22,410	436	2,072
4	Free	5,784	29,319	515	2,750
Dadu Taluka					
5	Total	14,308	85,939	234	2,493
6	Owned	12,058	74,333	104	1,705
7	Rented	1,288	6,402	94	437
8	Free	962	5,204	36	351
Johi Taluka					
9	Total	11,655	71,632	118	1,505
10	Owned	11,242	69,474	67	1,292
11	Rented	147	777	23	124
12	Free	266	1,381	28	89
Kakar Taluka					
13	Total	11,091	72,589	135	1,480
14	Owned	9,783	64,824	105	987
15	Rented	3	19	—	—
16	Free	1,305	7,746	30	493
Mehar Taluka					
17	Total	14,334	93,589	184	2,580
18	Owned	12,878	85,394	104	2,025
19	Rented	271	1,576	8	100
20	Free	1,185	6,619	72	455
Sehwan Taluka					
21	Total	8,410	49,059	324	2,378
22	Owned	7,700	45,623	165	1,701
23	Rented	159	816	11	99
24	Free	551	2,620	148	578



TABLE 5.—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM—1960.

persons per room.					Persons having no room	Average No. of persons per room	
2	3	4	5 +				
ALL AREAS							
1	38,140	57,163	51,810	3,02,827	664	4.5	1
2	30,176	49,325	45,090	2,79,734	323	4.8	2
3	3,647	3,710	3,414	9,108	23	2.9	3
4	4,317	4,128	3,306	13,985	318	3.2	4
5	7,577	10,426	8,885	56,302	22	4.5	5
6	5,908	8,297	7,253	51,064	2	4.8	6
7	1,103	1,271	1,069	2,427	1	2.9	7
8	566	858	563	2,811	19	3.7	8
9	5,277	8,182	7,323	49,223	4	4.8	9
10	4,853	7,963	6,987	48,312	—	4.9	10
11	168	87	100	275	—	2.1	11
12	256	132	236	636	4	3.3	12
13	5,186	8,392	6,259	50,962	175	5.0	13
14	4,219	7,056	5,507	46,838	112	5.2	14
15	14	—	—	5	—	2.7	15
16	953	1,336	752	4,119	63	4.0	16
17	6,071	11,615	10,729	62,130	280	4.9	17
18	5,120	10,296	9,864	57,939	46	5.0	18
19	269	577	109	510	3	3.4	19
20	682	742	756	3,681	231	3.9	20
21	3,984	6,036	6,492	29,701	144	4.2	21
22	3,385	5,630	6,274	28,325	143	4.5	22
23	79	82	36	509	—	3.2	23
24	520	324	182	867	1	2.1	24



TABLE 5.—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM—1960.

Locality and Tenure		Households	Total Persons	Number of		
				Under 1	1	
ALL AREAS						
Kotri Taluka						
25	Total	11,425	60,117	514	3,233	25
26	Owned	7,159	41,907	53	1,157	26
27	Rented	2,771	12,541	270	1,292	27
28	Free	1,495	5,669	191	784	28
Kohistan Mahal Taluka						
29	Total	6,174	33,606	60	689	29
30	Owned	6,074	33,247	20	669	30
31	Rented	80	279	30	20	31
32	Free	20	80	10	—	32
URBAN LOCALITIES						
Dadu District						
33	Total	9,576	52,855	709	5,067	33
34	Owned	4,409	27,559	248	2,373	34
35	Rented	3,560	17,177	256	1,653	35
36	Free	1,607	8,119	205	1,041	36
Dadu Municipality						
37	Total	3,189	18,896	194	1,304	37
38	Owned	1,419	9,718	64	676	38
39	Rented	1,238	6,212	94	427	39
40	Free	532	2,966	36	201	40
Kotri Municipality						
41	Total	3,863	19,628	194	1,586	41
42	Owned	1,545	8,980	33	488	42
43	Rented	1,962	91,45	120	933	43
44	Free	356	1,503	41	165	44
Johi Town						
45	Total	446	2,251	78	336	45
46	Owned	223	1,232	27	143	46
47	Rented	117	587	23	124	47
48	Free	106	432	28	69	48



TABLE 5.—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM—1960

persons per room.					Persons having no room	Average No. of persons per room.	
2	3	4	5+				
ALL AREAS							
25	7,507	9,085	8,286	31,453	39	3.7	25
26	4,253	6,726	5,369	24,329	20	4.3	26
27	1,914	1,693	2,100	5,253	19	3.0	27
28	1,340	666	817	1,871	—	2.5	28
29	2,538	3,427	3,836	23,056	—	4.7	29
30	2,438	3,357	3,836	22,927	—	4.8	30
31	100	—	—	129	—	1.9	31
32	—	70	—	—	—	2.0	32
URBAN LOCALITIES							
33	8,549	9,411	6,386	22,549	184	5.0	33
34	4,322	5,059	2,882	12,572	103	3.5	34
35	2,828	3,011	2,625	6,781	23	3.0	35
36	1,399	1,341	879	3,196	58	2.7	36
37	2,902	3,384	2,331	8,759	22	3.4	37
38	1,433	1,624	979	4,940	2	3.8	38
39	1,103	1,241	1,029	2,317	1	2.9	39
40	366	519	323	1,502	19	3.5	40
41	2,782	3,150	2,722	9,155	39	3.4	41
42	1,256	1,531	1,083	4,569	20	3.8	42
43	1,335	1,383	1,431	3,924	19	3.1	43
44	191	236	208	662	—	2.8	44
45	541	430	240	622	4	2.5	45
46	257	271	144	390	—	2.8	46
47	148	87	60	145	—	2.3	47
48	136	72	36	87	4	2.1	48



TABLE 5.—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM—1960

Locality and Tenure	Households	Total Persons	Number			
			Under 1	1		
URBAN LOCALITIES						
Khairpur Nathan Shah Town						
49	Total	542	3,628	75	481	49
50	Owned	353	2,466	45	298	50
51	Rented	3	19	—	—	51
52	Free	186	1,143	30	183	52
Mehar Town						
53	Total	788	4,738	74	641	53
54	Owned	391	2,637	34	366	54
55	Rented	161	887	8	90	55
56	Free	236	1,214	32	185	56
Sehwan Town						
57	Total	748	3,714	94	719	57
58	Owned	478	2,526	45	402	58
59	Rented	79	327	11	79	59
60	Free	191	861	38	238	60



TABLE 5.—HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE OF PREMISES OCCUPIED SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM—1960

of persons per room.					Persons having no room	Average No. of persons per room.	
2	3	4	5+				
URBAN LOCALITIES							
49	661	819	285	1,272	35	3.0	49
50	413	622	182	884	22	3.2	50
51	14	—	—	5	—	2.7	51
52	234	197	103	383	13	2.8	52
53	956	887	410	1,700	70	2.9	53
54	525	496	194	976	46	3.0	54
55	169	218	69	330	3	3.1	55
56	262	173	147	394	21	2.6	56
57	707	741	398	1,041	14	2.3	57
58	438	515	300	813	13	2.6	58
59	59	82	36	60	—	2.0	59
60	210	144	62	168	1	1.6	60



TABLE 6.—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOF—1960.

Locality and Tenure		House-holds	Houses and structures	Principal material used in				
				Concrete/ Baked bricks/ stone and Cement	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./ Asbestos	Wood
Dadu District				ALL AREAS				
1	Total	77,397	76,314	5,810	1,175	49,743	587	10,606
2	Owned	66,894	66,102	1,768	783	45,313	169	10,429
3	Rened	4,719	4,641	2,937	193	1,397	22	28
4	Free	5,784	5,571	1,105	199	3,03	396	149
Dadu Taluka								
5	Total	14,308	13,946	1,042	21	11,060	1	826
6	Owned	12,058	11,878	364	4	9,816	—	819
7	Rented	1,288	1,228	537	9	658	1	4
8	Free	962	840	141	8	586	—	3
Johi Taluka								
9	Total	11,655	11,440	159	164	9,114	51	1,521
10	Owned	11,242	11,033	74	160	8,840	51	1,488
11	Rented	147	145	34	2	108	—	—
12	Free	266	262	51	2	166	—	33
Kakar Taluka								
13	Total	11,091	11,017	362	20	8,598	150	661
14	Owned	9,783	9,710	201	20	7,916	20	611
15	Rented	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
16	Free	1,305	1,304	161	—	679	130	50
Mehar Taluka								
17	Total	14,334	14,176	539	114	9,310	46	1,364
18	Owned	12,878	12,763	278	83	8,482	42	1,320
19	Rented	271	271	86	28	149	—	1
20	Free	1,185	1,142	175	3	679	4	43
Sehwan Taluka								
21	Total	8,410	8,342	245	40	6,294	291	352
22	Owned	7,700	7,657	120	10	6,060	30	350
23	Rented	159	156	28	10	108	—	—
24	Free	551	529	97	20	126	261	2



TABLE 6.—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOF—1960.

house wall.			Material used in Roof.									
Bam- boo	Thatch- ed	Others	Concrete/ Baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbes- tos	Wood	Bam- boo thatch	Mud thatch	Others	Mo- bile		
ALL AREAS												
1	121	6,048	1,919	4,799	943	689	25,563	9,623	31,070	3,322	305	1
2	96	5,462	1,801	1,691	315	508	22,339	8,942	28,858	3,168	281	2
3	5	34	5	2,254	406	53	1,423	203	265	17	20	3
4	20	552	113	854	222	128	1,801	478	1,947	137	4	4
5	20	890	71	1,230	82	29	3,253	2,101	7,044	192	15	5
6	20	785	59	611	25	13	2,311	2,008	6,721	178	11	6
7	—	19	—	433	43	8	647	29	67	1	—	7
8	—	86	12	186	14	8	295	64	256	13	4	8
9	10	71	220	62	102	10	4,127	1,177	5,521	311	130	9
10	10	60	220	50	36	—	3,925	1,147	5,435	310	130	10
11	—	1	—	1	29	—	104	10	—	1	—	11
12	—	10	—	11	37	10	98	20	86	—	—	12
13	40	1,001	185	356	30	—	4,314	814	5,238	265	—	13
14	40	767	135	215	10	—	3,760	783	4,739	203	—	14
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	15
16	—	234	50	141	20	—	551	31	499	62	—	16
17	10	2,500	293	427	272	67	4,591	2,140	6,196	483	—	17
18	10	2,286	262	253	117	42	4,128	1,998	5,773	452	—	18
19	—	7	—	21	68	10	122	41	9	—	—	19
20	—	207	31	153	87	15	341	101	414	31	—	20
21	22	858	140	154	78	131	3,596	829	3,114	340	100	21
22	2	855	140	117	44	57	3,250	829	2,930	340	90	22
23	—	—	—	23	12	10	91	—	10	—	10	23
24	20	3	—	14	22	64	255	—	174	—	—	24



TABLE 6.—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOF—1960.

Locality and Tenure		House-holds	Houses and structures	Principal material					
				Concrete/ Baked bricks/ stone and Cement	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./ Asbestos	Wood	
ALL AREAS									
Kotri Taluka									
25	Total	11,425	11,229	3,323	616	4,658	38	1,576	25
26	Owned	7,159	6,997	611	356	3,520	16	1,535	26
27	Rented	2,771	2,758	2,252	94	341	21	23	27
28	Free	1,495	1,474	460	166	797	1	18	28
Kohistan Mahal Taluka									
29	Total	6,174	6,164	140	200	709	10	4,306	29
30	Owned	6,074	6,064	120	150	679	10	4,306	30
31	Rented	80	80	—	50	30	—	—	31
32	Free	20	20	20	—	—	—	—	32
URBAN LOCALITIES									
Dadu District									
33	Total	9,576	9,349	3,491	345	4,730	127	266	33
34	Owned	4,409	4,293	798	153	2,827	9	229	34
35	Rented	3,560	3,492	2,158	113	1,167	2	18	35
36	Free	1,607	1,564	535	79	736	116	19	36
Dadu Municipality									
37	Total	3,189	3,037	882	21	2,049	1	7	37
38	Owned	1,419	1,349	234	4	1,095	—	—	38
39	Rented	1,238	1,188	537	9	628	1	4	39
40	Free	532	500	111	8	326	—	3	40
Kotri Municipality									
41	Total	3,863	3,836	2,014	296	1,072	8	217	41
42	Owned	1,545	1,532	321	136	663	6	196	42
43	Rented	1,962	1,949	1,533	94	291	1	13	43
44	Free	356	355	160	66	118	1	8	44
Johi Town									
45	Total	446	431	99	4	323	1	3	45
46	Owned	223	214	24	—	189	1	—	46
47	Rented	117	115	34	2	78	—	—	47
48	Free	106	102	41	2	56	—	3	48



TABLE 6.—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOF—1960.

used in house wall.			Material used in Roof									
Bam- boo	That- ched	Others	Conc- rete/ Baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbes- tos	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud thatch	Others	Mobile		
ALL AREAS												
25	19	528	431	2,500	369	92	1,626	1,823	3,627	1,152	40	25
26	14	509	406	395	73	36	969	1,448	2,940	1,106	30	26
27	5	7	5	1,776	254	25	396	113	169	15	10	27
28	—	12	20	329	42	31	261	262	518	31	—	28
29	—	200	579	70	10	360	4,056	739	330	579	20	29
30	—	200	579	50	10	360	3,996	729	320	579	20	30
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	10	10	—	—	31
32	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
URBAN LOCALITIES												
33	21	333	31	2,660	613	159	3,924	852	1,032	104	5	33
34	16	237	23	611	165	48	2,050	691	647	80	1	34
35	5	24	5	1,745	316	43	1,103	93	185	7	—	35
36	—	72	3	304	132	68	771	68	200	17	4	36
37	—	61	11	860	62	19	1,665	253	161	12	5	37
38	—	6	9	301	5	3	783	240	8	8	1	38
39	—	9	—	433	43	8	647	9	47	1	—	39
40	—	46	2	126	14	8	235	4	106	3	4	40
41	19	198	12	1,541	289	52	587	544	740	83	—	41
42	14	189	7	185	53	26	240	409	552	67	—	42
43	5	7	5	1,297	204	25	206	83	129	5	—	43
44	—	2	—	59	32	1	141	52	59	11	—	44
45	—	1	—	2	82	—	311	18	17	1	—	45
46	—	—	—	—	16	—	169	18	11	—	—	46
47	—	1	—	1	29	—	84	—	—	1	—	47
48	—	—	—	1	37	—	58	—	6	—	—	48



TABLE 6.—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED  
IN WALLS AND ROOF—1960.

Locality and Tenure		House- holds	Houses and struc- tures	Principal material					
				Concrete/ Baked bricks/ stone and Cement	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./ Asbestos	Wood	
URBAN LOCALITIES									
Khairpur Nathan Shah Town									
49	Total	542	537	172	—	237	110	1	49
50	Owned	353	349	101	—	234	—	1	50
51	Rented	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	51
52	Free	186	185	71	—	—	110	—	52
Mehar Town									
53	Total	788	769	239	24	439	6	6	53
54	Owned	391	375	98	13	230	2	2	54
55	Rented	161	161	46	8	99	—	1	55
56	Free	236	233	95	3	110	4	3	56
Sehwan Town									
57	Total	748	739	85	—	610	1	32	57
58	Owned	478	474	20	—	416	—	30	58
59	Rented	79	76	8	—	68	—	—	59
60	Free	191	189	57	—	126	1	2	60



TABLE 6.—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOF—1960.

used in house wall.			Material used in Roof									
Bam- boo	That- ched	Others	Corc- rete/ Baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbes- tos	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud thatch	Others	Mobile		
URBAN LOCALITIES												
49	—	12	5	136	—	—	357	15	24	5	—	49
50	—	8	5	75	—	—	243	14	14	3	—	50
51	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	51
52	—	4	—	61	—	—	111	1	10	2	—	52
53	—	52	3	107	172	7	415	22	43	3	—	53
54	—	28	2	43	87	2	212	10	19	2	—	54
55	—	7	—	11	38	—	102	1	9	—	—	55
56	—	17	1	53	47	5	101	11	15	1	—	56
57	2	9	—	14	8	81	589	—	47	—	—	57
58	2	6	—	7	4	17	403	—	43	—	—	58
59	—	—	—	3	2	10	61	—	—	—	—	59
60	—	3	—	4	2	54	125	—	4	—	—	60



TABLE 7.—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960.

(No. of Households sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figure).

	Locality	Houses and structure.	Number of			
			1	2	3	
			ALL AREAS			
1	Dadu District	76,314	4,298	1,114	627	1
2	Sharing	1,083	73	12	3	2
3	Dadu Taluka	13,946	835	205	20	3
4	Sharing	362	40	7	—	4
5	Johi Taluka	11,440	117	42	104	5
6	Sharing	215	—	2	1	6
7	Kakar Taluka	11,017	222	140	10	7
8	Sharing	74	2	—	—	8
9	Mehar Taluka	14,176	412	113	63	9
10	Sharing	158	14	—	1	10
11	Sehwan Taluka	8,342	114	121	40	11
12	Sharing	68	—	—	—	12
13	Kotri Taluka	11,229	2,538	443	290	13
14	Sharing	196	17	3	1	14
15	Kohistan Mahal Taluka	6,164	60	50	100	15
16	Sharing	10	—	—	—	16
			URBAN LOCALITIES			
17	Dadu District	9,349	2,739	614	207	17
18	Sharing	227	43	12	3	18
19	Dadu Municipality	3,037	675	205	20	19
20	Sharing	152	30	7	—	20
21	Kotri Municipality	3,836	1,659	213	160	21
22	Sharing	27	7	3	1	22
23	Johi Town	431	67	32	4	23
24	Sharing	15	—	2	1	24
25	Khair Pur Nathan Shah Town	537	122	60	—	25
26	Sharing	5	2	—	—	26
27	Mehar Town	769	202	33	23	27
28	Sharing	19	4	—	1	28
29	Sehwan Town	739	14	71	—	29
30	Sharing	9	—	—	—	30

Type 1.—Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones and Cement, Wood, G. I. Asbestos Sheets, Bamboo and Thatched. Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stone and Baked tiles.

Type 2.—Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones and Cement. Roof of G.I. Asbestos Sheets and Wood.

Type 3.—Wall of Stone and Mud. Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stones, Baked tiles G.I. Asbestos Sheets and Wood.

Type 4.—Wall of Earth Katcha Bricks, G.I. Asbestos Sheets, Wood, Bamboo and Thatched. Roof of Baked tiles, G.I. Asbestos Sheets and Wood.



TABLE 7 OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960.

(No. of Households sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figure).

Houses according to type*							
	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ALL AREAS							
1	18,784	16,091	29,979	480	305	4,636	1
2	439	139	365	2	—	50	2
3	3,085	1,676	7,430	2	15	678	3
4	91	61	128	—	—	35	4
5	2,848	1,561	6,215	21	130	402	5
6	79	20	102	—	—	11	6
7	4,042	1,611	4,450	39	—	503	7
8	62	—	10	—	—	—	8
9	3,941	3,784	5,211	35	—	617	9
10	59	30	51	—	—	3	10
11	3,540	1,232	2,728	20	100	447	11
12	56	2	10	—	—	—	12
13	759	1,721	3,705	333	40	1,400	13
14	92	16	64	2	—	1	14
15	569	4,506	240	30	20	589	15
16	—	10	—	—	—	—	16
URBAN LOCALITIES							
17	3,401	567	1,237	150	5	429	17
18	123	9	15	2	—	20	18
19	1,477	68	347	2	5	238	19
20	91	1	8	—	—	15	20
21	330	382	818	133	—	141	21
22	3	6	4	2	—	1	22
23	291	3	31	1	—	2	23
24	9	—	2	—	—	1	24
25	296	13	14	9	—	23	25
26	3	—	—	—	—	—	26
27	414	58	16	5	—	18	27
28	10	—	1	—	—	3	28
29	593	43	11	—	—	7	29
30	7	2	—	—	—	—	30

Type 5.—Wall of Wood, Bamboo and Thatched. Roof of Wood, Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type 6.—Wall of Earth Katcha Bricks, Stone and Mud. Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type 7.—Wall of G.I. Asbestos Sheets, Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones. Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type 8.—Mobile.

Type 9.—Other and unclassified.



TABLE 8.—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960.

Locality		Number* of families	Persons in families	Average number of persons per family	
ALL AREAS					
1	Dadu District	77,252	3,59,602	4.7	1
2	Dadu Taluka	14,266	65,111	4.6	2
3	Johi Taluka	11,654	55,517	4.8	3
4	Kakar Taluka	11,072	54,736	4.9	4
5	Mehar Taluka	14,323	69,915	4.9	5
6	Sehwan Taluka	8,379	37,659	4.5	6
7	Kotri Taluka	11,384	47,261	4.2	7
8	Kohistan Mahal Taluka	6,174	28,603	4.6	8
URBAN LOCALITIES					
9	Dadu District	9,480	40,820	4.3	9
10	Dadu Municipality	3,147	14,179	4.5	10
11	Kotri Municipality	3,842	15,853	4.1	11
12	Johi Town	445	1,688	3.8	12
13	Khairpur Nathan Shah Town	542	2,666	4.9	13
14	Mehar Town	777	3,553	4.6	14
15	Sehwan Town	727	2,881	4.0	15

\*A Census family includes husband and/or wife, with or without own sons and/or daughters and/or parents and/or daughters-in-law.



TABLE 8.—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960.

Families by type					Families with	
One person only	Husband and wife without sons or daughters	Husband and/or wife with own sons and/or daughters only	Husband and/or wife with or without own sons &/or daughters but having parents and/or daughter-in-law	Other relatives	Non-relatives	
ALL AREAS						
1	5,650	6,156	29,148	36,298	31,605	2,305
2	1,132	1,085	4,990	7,059	5,837	530
3	645	855	6,276	3,878	4,903	245
4	448	830	3,393	6,401	5,163	265
5	683	977	4,672	7,991	6,587	600
6	720	780	2,819	4,060	3,375	190
7	1,712	1,010	3,931	4,731	4,221	405
8	310	619	3,067	2,178	1,519	70
URBAN LOCALITIES						
9	1,565	713	3,073	4,129	3,273	586
10	453	236	984	1,474	1,232	289
11	703	301	1,384	1,454	1,194	145
12	86	46	122	191	178	25
13	48	31	136	327	228	25
14	114	48	236	379	413	61
15	161	51	211	304	28	50



TABLE 9.—FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY—1960.

	Locality	Families*	Families by			
			1	2	3	
ALL AREAS						
1	Dadu District	77,252	5,650	9,183	10,865	1
2	Dadu Taluka	14,266	1,132	1,685	2,037	2
3	Johi Taluka	11,654	645	1,369	1,646	3
4	Kakar Taluka	11,072	448	1,190	1,365	4
5	Mehar Taluka	14,323	683	1,476	2,013	5
6	Sehwan Taluka	8,379	720	1,049	1,260	6
7	Kotri Taluka	11,384	1,712	1,515	1,605	7
8	Kohistan Mahal Taluka	6,174	310	899	939	8
URBAN LOCALITIES						
9	Dadu District	9,480	1,565	1,170	1,184	9
10	Dadu Municipality	3,147	453	376	359	10
11	Kotri Municipality	3,842	703	486	536	11
12	Johi Town	445	86	70	57	12
13	Khairpur Nathan Shah Town	542	48	51	66	13
14	Mehar Town	777	114	87	75	14
15	Sehwan Town	727	161	100	91	15

\*A Census family includes husband and/or wife, with or without own sons and/or daughters and/or parents and/or daughters-in-law.



**TABLE 9.—FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF PERSONS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY—1960.**

number of persons per family.								Average number of persons per family	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
ALL AREAS									
1	13,227	12,261	10,074	6,697	4,582	2,331	2,382	4.7	1
2	2,439	2,240	1,830	1,141	873	499	390	4.6	2
3	1,794	2,019	1,644	1,178	703	369	287	4.8	3
4	1,970	1,834	1,615	1,146	808	373	323	4.9	4
5	2,674	2,316	1,833	1,297	984	454	593	4.9	5
6	1,480	1,256	1,029	763	327	220	275	4.5	6
7	1,851	1,657	1,214	723	557	286	264	4.2	7
8	1,019	939	909	449	330	130	250	4.6	8
URBAN LOCALITIES									
9	1,351	1,262	1,044	784	496	311	313	4.3	9
10	471	412	351	302	184	129	110	4.5	10
11	543	488	395	284	177	116	114	4.1	11
12	76	61	36	29	14	9	7	3.8	12
13	72	96	77	47	39	13	33	4.9	13
14	97	118	115	68	55	24	24	4.6	14
15	92	87	70	54	27	20	25	4.0	15



(To be handed over to the Supervisor after Housing Census and then to be secured back and retained by Enumerator until after 3-2-1961).



# HOUSING CENSUS REGISTER, 1960

Admn. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block
--------------	---------------	--------	--------	-------

## Instructions to the Enumerators.

1. Study again the summarized House Numbering Procedure which you received with the list of your duties for the first phase of the Census.
2. Read these instructions repeatedly until you are completely familiar with them.
3. Study the Dummy interview sheet carefully and see if there are any particular types of houses/households in your block which are not included therein, or if there is any aspect of it which you do not understand, so that you may get your difficulties resolved in the Training Classes.
4. Always carry your letter of appointment and introduce yourself by means of it, explaining to each Householder briefly the objects of the Census and the fact that all true information gained in the Census is strictly confidential in respect of all persons and can never be used in any manner against their interests.
5. Remember that the "Household" is the smallest unit in the Housing Census and enter the necessary information about each and every Household on a separate line in the Housing Census Schedule.
6. Ensure that every Building in your Block has been numbered.
7. Carry out completely the Housing Census and Cottage Industry Enquiry. The Housing Census Schedule to be completed in duplicate and only one copy of the Cottage Industry Enquiry Form.
8. The entries are required to be made of the total number of each sex regardless of age, who are "normal residents". At this stage no effort will be made to include figures of floating population like visitors to households, homeless folks, etc., Hotels, Serais, Boarding Houses and Hostels will, however, report the average number of their total occupants (staff, permanent guests and temporary visitors) as their normal inhabitants. Persons living regularly in Boats, Tents, etc., will be included where they are found.
9. Be ready at all times for a visit of inspection by your Circle Supervisor.
10. **DEFINITIONS**—(a) Household is a collection of persons living and eating in one mess with their dependents, relations, servants and lodgers who normally reside together.  
(b) Normal Resident or Usual Inhabitant is a person to whom the house is his or her permanent home or regular lodging place. Floating Population means homeless folks or regular itinerants, visitors to households, etc.  
(c) Room is broadly a compartment of House large enough to be slept in.  
(d) Cottage Industry: For purposes of this enquiry, a "Cottage Industry" is one which is carried on wholly or mainly with the help of the members of a household working whole-time or part-time on a handicraft or in manufacturing articles of utility, decorative or artistic value for sale mainly outside the village or Mohalla where they are manufactured. This will exclude repair and maintenance services, and will normally exclude village artisans, such as the Lohar, Tarkhan, Kumhar, etc., unless they do special work so as to fall within the above definition.

**DO NOT DETACH ANY PAPER FROM THIS REGISTER. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 150 HOUSEHOLDS IN YOUR BLOCK STITCH IN EXTRA SHEETS, WHICH WILL BE SUPPLIED BY YOUR SUPERVISOR, IN THE MIDDLE OF THE REGISTER AFTER PAGE EIGHT. KEEP THIS REGISTER NEAT & CLEAN.**

I have made the entries of all households in my block.

I have checked 5% of the entries in this register.

I have checked \_\_\_\_\_ entries in this register.

Signature of Enumerator  
and Date

Signature of Supervisor  
and Date

Signature of Charge Superintendent and Date



## HOUSING

Line No.	Building House No.	TYPE OF STRUCTURE			Household No.	Does the household live in—	Name of Head of Household
		Material of wall	Material of roof	Mobile:— Boat Tent Others 1. 2. 3.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							

Page  
Total

No. of occupied (Residential) Houses (     ), No. of unoccupied Structures (     )







### METHOD OF RECORDING PARTICULARS IN THE ENUMERATOR'S REGISTER FOR THE HOUSING CENSUS

1. You have been given two copies of this Register, one of which (Copy No. 1) contains Cottage Industry Schedule which is also to be completed while taking the Housing Census. Even if there is no Cottage Industry in your Block the Cottage Industry Form should still be returned with the word "BLANK" written across it.

2. Your "Location Code" should be completed on each copy of the Housing Census Schedule and on the Cottage Industry Form at home before going out in your Block to fill up the Schedule & Form. This copy of the Housing Census Schedule and the Cottage Industry Form (Copy No. 1) should be completed while out in the Block carrying out the actual Housing Census. The second copy (Copy No. 2) of Housing Census Schedule may be filled up at home by copying out neatly in ink on it each evening the entries you have made on the original (Copy No. 1), during the day.

**Column (2) of Housing Census Schedule :** The "Census House Number" given to the building or house should be recorded in this column. In a building there can be many houses. In such a case the building number should be recorded first, underneath the No. of the building, the No. of the house therein should be recorded separately. It should be remembered that in case more than one households are living in the same house, the particulars of each of the households will be recorded on a different line by writing "Do" in this Column.

**Column (3) :** Enter the number of one of the eight types of material used in walls and in case where more than one material has been used in different portions of the house, enter the number of the principal material used in outer walls of the major portion of the house.

**Column (4) :** Enter the relevant number as in column 3.

**Column (5) :** If a household is living in a boat or in tent, etc., then put the relevant No. (1, 2 or 3) in this column. Columns (3) & (4) will then be blank.

**Column (6) :** Give serial number to the households residing in the same house whose particulars are to be recorded on different lines. If there is only one household in the house, put (i).

**Column (7) :** If the household is living in "owned", "rented" or "free" house enter the relevant No. (1, 2 or 3) in this column. In the case of servant quarters, etc., allowed free of rent, write the No. of Free (i.e. 3).

**Column (8) :** Name of the head, of the household has to be entered for all occupied houses. For institution, hotel, etc., enter its name. For any unoccupied dwelling write "Vacant Residential" or "Under Construction Residential", etc. For non-residential buildings write Mosque, Primary School, Office, Warehouse, Shop, "Vacant Shop", etc., "Under Construction Shop", etc., as the case may be.

**Column (9) to (16) :** Write the number in the appropriate column.

**Column (17) to (18) :** For making entries in columns to 17 and 18 the head of the household should be specifically asked to state separately the total number of males and females included in the household. This will serve as a check on any possible discrepancy due to the under-reporting of females which must be continually guarded against.

**Column (19) :** Write the number of rooms occupied by the household (See instruction 10 (c) ante for definition of "room").

**Column (20) to (25) :** Write the number in the appropriate column.



# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

DADU

PART-IV

POPULATION TABLES

*COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF*  
THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS  
West Pakistan  
L A H O R E



## PART IV



TABLE 1—POPULATION BY SEX, AREA AND PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE—1951, 1961

Number of persons.

Locality	Land Area (Sq. Miles) 1961	1961				Females per 1,000 Males
		Population				
		Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1 Dadu District	7,342	4,85,122	2,65,896	2,19,226	824	
2 Dadu Taluka	306	89,789	48,645	41,144	846	
3 Johi Taluka	1,355	70,178	38,148	32,030	840	
4 Kakar Taluka	997	76,627	41,529	35,098	845	
5 Mehar Taluka	358	1,04,300	57,379	46,921	818	
6 Schwan Taluka	906	51,965	28,513	23,452	823	
7 Kotri Taluka	1,411	63,118	35,925	27,193	757	
8 Kohistan Mahal Taluka	2,009	29,145	15,757	13,388	850	

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951, 1961

Number of persons.

Locality	Urban Population					
	1961			1951	Variation 1951—1961	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent
1 Dadu District	54,810	30,722	24,088	32,697	22,113	67.63
2 Dadu Taluka	19,142	10,582	8,560	13,716	5,426	39.56
3 Johi Taluka	2,388	1,323	1,065	—	2,388	—
4 Kakar Taluka	3,699	1,970	1,729	—	3,699	—
5 Mehar Taluka	5,150	2,955	2,195	—	5,150	—
6 Schwan Taluka	4,169	2,367	1,802	3,827	342	8.94
7 Kotri Taluka	20,262	11,525	8,737	15,154	5,108	33.71
8 Kohistan Mahal Taluka	—	—	—	—	—	—



TABLE 1—POPULATION BY SEX, AREA AND PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE—1951, 1961

Number of persons.								
1951				Increase/decrease in population 1951—61		Persons per Square mile		
Population			Females per 1,000 Males	Number	Per cent	1961	1951	
Both Sexes	Male	Female						
1 4,16,673	2,30,346	1,86,327	809	68,449	16.40	66	57	1
2 75,558	41,958	33,600	801	14,231	18.83	293	247	2
3 74,632	41,218	33,414	811	-4,454	-5.97	52	55	3
4 63,228	34,697	28,531	822	13,399	21.19	77	63	4
5 79,694	44,004	35,690	811	24,606	30.88	291	223	5
6 46,587	25,542	21,045	824	5,378	11.54	57	51	6
7 49,109	27,413	21,696	791	14,009	28.53	45	35	7
8 27,865	15,514	12,351	796	1,280	4.59	15	14	8

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951, 1961

Number of persons.						
Rural Population						
1961			1951	Variation 1951—61		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent	
1 4,30,312	2,35,174	1,95,138	3,84,041	46,271	12.05	1
2 70,647	38,063	32,584	61,846	8,801	14.23	2
3 67,790	36,825	30,965	74,632	-6,842	-9.17	3
4 72,928	39,559	33,369	63,231	9,697	15.34	4
5 99,150	54,424	44,726	79,701	19,449	24.40	5
6 47,796	26,146	21,650	42,811	4,985	11.64	6
7 42,856	24,400	18,456	33,955	8,901	26.21	7
8 29,145	15,757	13,388	27,865	1,280	4.59	8



TABLE 3—POPULATION AND SEX RATIO IN TOWNS—1951, 1961

Number of persons.

	Locality	Population 1961			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	Dadu Municipality	19,142	10,582	8,560	1
2	Kotri Municipality	20,262	11,525	8,737	2
3	Mehar Town	5,150	2,955	2,195	3
4	Sehwan Town	4,169	2,367	1,802	4
5	Khairpur Nathan Shah Town	3,699	1,970	1,729	5
6	Johi Town	2,388	1,323	1,065	6

TABLE 4—DECENNIAL CHANGES IN POPULATION OF TOWNS—1901 TO 1961

Number of persons.

Locality		1901	1911		1921				
		Popu- lation	Popu- lation	Variation		Popu- lation	Variation		
				Num- ber	Per- cent		Num- ber	Per- cent	
1	Dadu District	2,99,340	3,11,522	12,182	4.1	2,88,750	—22,772	—7.3	1
2	Dadu Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	Johi Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	Khairpur Nathan Shah Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Mehar Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6	Schwan Town	5,244	4,749	—495	—9.4	4,423	—326	—6.9	6
7	Kotri Municipality	7,617	7,256	—361	—4.7	7,748	492	6.8	7



TABLE 3—POPULATION AND SEX RATIO IN TOWNS—1951, 1961

Number of persons.

	Population 1951			Increase/Decrease 1951—61		Females per 1,000 males		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	13,716	7,904	5,812	5,426	40	809	735	1
2	15,154	8,484	6,670	5,108	34	758	786	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	743	—	3
4	3,827	2,227	1,600	342	9	761	718	4
5	—	—	—	—	—	878	—	5
6	—	—	—	—	—	805	—	6

TABLE 4—DECENNIAL CHANGES IN POPULATION OF TOWNS—1901 TO 1961

Number of persons.

	1931			1941			1951			1961			
	Popu- lation	Variation		Popu- lation	Variation		Popu- lation	Variation		Popu- lation	Variation		
		Num- ber	Per- cent		Num- ber	Per- cent		Num- ber	Per- cent		Num- ber	Per- cent	
1	3,38,394	49,644	17.2	3,89,380	50,986	15.1	4,16,738	27,358	7.0	4,85,122	68,384	16.41	1
2	7,328	—	—	10,896	3,568	48.7	13,716	2,820	25.9	19,142	5,426	39.56	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,388	—	—	3
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,699	—	—	4
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,150	—	—	5
6	4,107	—316	—7.1	4,364	257	6.3	3,827	—537	—12.3	4,169	342	8.94	6
7	9,908	2,160	27.9	9,979	71	0.7	15,154	5,175	51.9	20,262	5,108	33.71	7



TABLE 5—POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX—1951, 1961

		DADU DISTRICT				Number of persons.
		1961				
Age Group		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	
Both Sexes						
1	All Ages	4,85,122	2,32,786	2,16,946	33,894	1
Male						
2	All Ages	2,65,896	1,37,843	1,11,186	16,562	2
3	0—9	72,091	72,091	—	—	3
4	10—19	51,195	37,877	12,962	337	4
5	20—29	71,991	20,829	47,445	3,575	5
6	40—59	47,565	5,779	35,066	6,623	6
7	60 & Over	23,054	1,267	15,713	6,027	7
Female						
8	All Ages	2,19,226	94,943	1,05,760	17,332	8
9	0—9	62,092	62,092	—	—	9
10	10—19	39,904	21,998	17,677	127	10
11	20—39	61,162	7,072	51,176	2,563	11
12	40—59	37,004	2,997	27,042	6,534	12
13	60 & Over	19,064	784	9,865	8,108	13



TABLE 5—POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX—1951, 1961

## DADU DISTRICT

Number of persons.

		1951						
		Divorced	Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
Both Sexes								
1		1,496	4,16,673	2,00,260	1,87,425	28,682	306	1
Male								
2		305	2,30,346	1,24,256	94,129	11,838	123	2
3		—	59,877	59,713	155	9	—	3
4		19	49,015	42,446	6,375	188	6	4
5		142	65,725	18,478	43,885	3,285	77	5
6		97	41,588	2,763	33,981	4,809	35	6
7		47	14,141	856	9,733	3,547	5	7
Female								
8		1,191	1,86,327	76,004	93,296	16,844	183	8
9		—	56,494	56,236	240	18	—	9
10		102	31,220	17,772	13,199	227	22	10
11		351	59,085	1,510	54,917	2,542	116	11
12		431	28,593	277	21,184	7,094	38	12
13		307	10,935	209	3,756	6,963	7	13



TABLE 6—POPULATION BY AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS BY 5 YEARS AGE GROUPS, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS—1961

All areas, Urban and Rural

## DADU DISTRICT

Number of persons.

Marital Status		Sex	All Ages	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—9	
All Areas									
1	All Persons	T	4,85,122	11,629	55,347	67,207	45,921	45,178	1
2		M	2,65,896	5,848	28,797	37,446	25,249	25,946	2
3		F	2,19,226	5,781	26,550	29,761	20,672	19,232	3
4	Never Married	T	2,32,786	11,629	55,347	67,207	35,558	24,317	4
5		M	1,37,843	5,848	28,797	37,446	20,365	17,512	5
6		F	94,943	5,781	26,550	29,761	15,193	6,805	6
7	Married	T	2,16,946	—	—	—	10,171	20,468	7
8		M	1,11,186	—	—	—	4,747	8,215	8
9		F	1,05,760	—	—	—	5,424	12,253	9
10	Widowed	T	33,894	—	—	—	164	300	10
11		M	16,562	—	—	—	134	203	11
12		F	17,332	—	—	—	30	97	12
13	Divorced	T	1,496	—	—	—	28	93	13
14		M	305	—	—	—	3	16	14
15		F	1,191	—	—	—	25	77	15
Urban Areas									
16	All Persons	T	54,810	1,462	5,283	6,704	7,892	5,787	16
17		M	30,722	766	2,851	3,622	4,010	3,327	17
18		F	24,088	696	2,432	3,082	3,882	2,460	18
19	Never Married	T	27,094	1,462	5,283	6,704	5,172	3,161	19
20		M	15,853	766	2,851	3,622	2,717	2,118	20
21		F	11,241	696	2,432	3,082	2,455	1,043	21
22	Married	T	22,099	—	—	—	2,646	2,548	22
23		M	12,007	—	—	—	1,234	1,137	23
24		F	10,092	—	—	—	1,412	1,411	24
25	Widowed	T	5,076	—	—	—	61	73	25
26		M	2,758	—	—	—	59	71	26
27		F	2,318	—	—	—	2	2	27
28	Divorced	T	541	—	—	—	13	5	28
29		M	104	—	—	—	—	1	29
30		F	437	—	—	—	13	4	30



TABLE 6—POPULATION BY AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS BY 5 YEARS AGE GROUPS, SEX  
AND MARITAL STATUS—1961

All areas, Urban and Rural.

DADU DISTRICT

Number of Persons.

	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & Over	
All Areas										
1	36,389	37,821	31,325	27,618	27,445	24,248	20,389	12,487	42,118	1
2	19,205	20,062	17,290	15,434	15,320	13,854	11,546	6,845	23,054	2
3	17,184	17,759	14,035	12,184	12,125	10,394	8,843	5,642	19,064	3
4	11,718	8,775	4,399	3,009	2,897	2,291	2,450	1,138	2,051	4
5	9,222	6,470	3,195	1,942	1,941	1,568	1,615	655	1,267	5
6	2,496	2,305	1,204	1,067	956	723	835	483	784	6
7	23,457	27,339	25,267	22,558	20,966	18,418	13,917	8,807	25,578	7
8	9,248	12,627	13,132	12,438	11,294	10,434	8,231	5,107	15,713	8
9	14,209	14,712	12,135	10,120	9,672	7,984	5,686	3,700	9,865	9
10	1,104	1,564	1,545	1,925	3,406	3,377	3,925	2,449	14,135	10
11	667	942	935	1,031	2,061	1,816	1,679	1,067	6,027	11
12	437	622	610	894	1,345	1,561	2,246	1,382	8,108	12
13	110	143	114	126	176	162	97	93	354	13
14	68	23	28	23	24	36	21	16	47	14
15	42	120	86	103	152	126	76	77	307	15
Urban Areas										
16	4,920	4,540	3,683	2,964	3,071	2,396	1,858	(1,089	3,161	16
17	2,907	2,855	2,202	1,709	1,772	1,445	1,099	618	1,539	17
18	2,013	1,685	1,481	1,255	1,299	951	759	471	1,622	18
19	1,731	1,279	727	401	425	334	176	108	131	19
20	1,307	988	47	189	304	237	144	91	72	20
21	424	291	280	212	121	97	32	17	59	21
22	2,704	2,749	2,628	2,217	2,006	1,453	1,068	636	1,444	22
23	1,276	1,580	1,559	1,317	1,162	883	653	363	843	23
24	1,428	1,169	1,069	900	844	570	415	273	601	24
25	428	456	292	320	556	539	572	308	1,471	25
26	270	284	190	200	301	312	296	161	614	26
27	158	172	102	120	255	227	276	147	857	27
28	57	56	35	26	84	70	42	37	115	28
29	54	3	6	3	5	13	6	3	10	29
30	3	53	30	23	79	57	36	34	105	30



**TABLE 6—POPULATION BY AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS BY 5 YEARS AGE GROUPS, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS—1961—(contd)**

All areas, Urban and Rural

**DADU DISTRICT**

Number of persons.

Marital Status		Sex	All Ages	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	
Rural Areas									
31	All Persons	T	4,30,312	10,167	50,064	60,503	38,029	39,391	31
32		M	2,35,174	5,082	25,946	33,824	21,239	22,619	32
33		F	1,95,138	5,085	24,118	26,679	16,790	16,772	33
34	Never Married	T	2,05,692	10,167	50,064	60,503	30,386	21,156	34
35		M	1,21,990	5,082	25,946	33,824	17,648	15,394	35
36		F	83,702	5,085	24,118	26,679	12,738	5,762	36
37	Married	T	1,94,847	—	—	—	7,525	17,920	37
38		M	99,179	—	—	—	3,513	7,078	38
39		F	95,668	—	—	—	4,012	10,842	39
40	Widowed	T	28,818	—	—	—	103	227	40
41		M	13,804	—	—	—	75	132	41
42		F	15,014	—	—	—	28	95	42
43	Divorced	T	955	—	—	—	15	88	43
44		M	201	—	—	—	3	15	44
45		F	754	—	—	—	12	73	45

**TABLE 7—POPULATION AGED 50 YEARS AND OVER BY TEN YEAR AGE GROUPS IN COMPLETED YEARS AND SEX—1961**

All Areas, Urban and Rural

Number of persons.

Locality		Sex	Aged 60 years and Over	90—99	
1	Dadu District	T	42,118	24,553	1
2		M	23,054	13,632	2
3		F	19,064	10,921	3
4	Urban Areas	T	3,161	1,981	4
5		M	1,539	984	5
6		F	1,622	997	6
7	Rural Areas	T	38,957	22,572	7
8		M	21,515	12,648	8
9		F	17,442	9,924	9



TABLE 6—POPULATION BY AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS BY 5 YEARS AGE GROUPS, SEX  
AND MARITAL STATUS—1961—(contd.)

All areas, Urban and Rural

DADU DISTRICT

Number of Persons.

	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & Over	
	Rural Areas									
31	31,469	33,281	27,642	24,654	24,374	21,852	18,531	11,398	38,957	31
32	16,298	17,207	15,088	13,725	13,548	12,409	10,447	6,227	21,515	32
33	15,171	16,074	12,554	10,929	10,826	9,443	8,084	5,171	17,442	33
34	9,587	7,496	3,672	2,608	2,472	1,957	2,274	1,030	1,920	34
35	7,915	5,482	2,748	1,753	1,637	1,331	1,471	564	1,195	35
36	2,072	2,014	924	855	835	626	803	466	725	36
37	20,753	24,590	22,639	20,341	18,960	16,965	12,849	8,171	24,134	37
38	7,972	11,047	11,573	11,121	10,132	9,551	7,578	4,744	14,870	38
39	12,781	13,543	11,066	9,220	8,828	7,414	5,271	3,427	9,264	39
40	676	1,108	1,253	1,605	2,850	2,838	3,353	2,141	12,664	40
41	397	658	745	831	1,760	1,504	1,383	906	5,413	41
42	279	450	508	774	1,090	1,334	1,970	1,235	7,251	42
43	53	87	78	100	92	92	55	56	239	43
44	14	20	22	20	19	23	15	13	37	44
45	39	67	56	80	73	69	40	43	202	45

TABLE 7—POPULATION AGED 50 YEARS AND OVER BY TEN YEAR AGE GROUPS IN  
COMPLETED YEARS AND SEX—1961

All Areas, Urban and Rural

Number of persons.

	70—79	80—89	90—99	100 & over	
1	10,410	5,122	1,707	326	1
2	6,012	2,597	680	133	2
3	4,398	2,525	1,027	193	3
4	697	318	148	17	4
5	320	158	65	12	5
6	377	160	83	5	6
7	9,713	4,804	1,559	309	7
8	5,692	2,437	615	121	8
9	4,021	2,365	944	188	9



**TABLE 8—INFANT UNDER ONE YEAR BY SINGLE MONTHS, CHILDREN UPTO 9 YEARS  
BY SINGLE YEARS AND THOSE IN AGE GROUPS 10-11 AND 12-14—1961**

**All Areas, Urban and Rural**

**DADU DISTRICT**

Number of persons

	Age group	All Areas			
		Both Sexes	Male	Females	
1	All Ages 0—9	1,34,183	72,091	62,092	1
2	Infants under 1 year	11,629	5,848	5,781	2
3	Under 1 month	672	389	283	3
4	1 month(s)	1,630	793	837	4
5	2 "	1,468	759	709	5
6	3 "	1,208	604	604	6
7	4 "	1,132	561	571	7
8	5 "	788	418	370	8
9	6 "	1,715	834	881	9
10	7 "	612	283	329	10
11	8 "	1,013	483	530	11
12	9 "	587	317	270	12
13	10 "	519	261	258	13
14	11 "	285	146	139	14
15	Children 1—4 years	55,347	28,797	26,550	15
16	1 year(s)	11,783	5,882	5,901	16
17	2 "	13,863	7,074	6,789	17
18	3 "	15,665	8,362	7,303	18
19	4 "	14,036	7,479	6,557	19
20	Children 5—9 years	67,207	37,446	29,761	20
21	5 years	14,902	8,241	6,661	21
22	6 "	14,383	7,992	6,391	22
23	7 "	11,762	6,346	5,416	23
24	8 "	12,958	7,354	5,604	24
25	9 "	13,202	7,513	5,689	25
26	Children 10—14 years	45,921	25,249	20,672	26
27	10—11 years	16,741	9,194	7,547	27
28	12—14 "	29,180	16,055	13,125	28



**TABLE 8—INFANT UNDER ONE YEAR BY SINGLE MONTHS, CHILDREN UPTO 9 YEARS  
BY SINGLE YEARS AND THOSE IN AGE GROUPS 10-11 AND 12-14—1961**

All Areas, Urban and Rural

**DADU DISTRICT**

Number of persons.

	Urban Areas			Rural Areas			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	13,449	7,239	6,210	1,20,734	64,852	55,882	1
2	1,462	766	696	10,167	5,082	5,035	2
3	110	71	39	562	318	244	3
4	205	102	103	1,425	691	734	4
5	202	110	92	1,266	649	617	5
6	143	67	76	1,065	537	528	6
7	166	96	70	966	465	501	7
8	98	46	52	690	372	318	8
9	210	108	102	1,505	726	779	9
10	85	46	39	527	237	290	10
11	91	42	49	922	441	481	11
12	51	33	18	536	284	252	12
13	58	27	31	461	234	227	13
14	43	18	25	242	128	114	14
15	5,283	2,851	2,432	50,064	25,946	24,118	15
16	1,070	573	497	10,713	5,309	5,404	16
17	315	695	620	12,548	6,379	6,169	17
18	1,555	862	693	14,110	7,500	6,610	18
19	1,343	721	622	12,693	6,758	5,935	19
20	6,704	3,622	3,082	60,503	33,824	26,679	20
21	1,444	733	711	13,458	7,508	5,950	21
22	1,449	792	657	12,934	7,200	5,734	22
23	1,199	623	576	10,563	5,723	4,840	23
24	1,365	762	603	11,593	6,592	5,001	24
25	1,247	712	535	11,955	6,801	5,154	25
26	7,892	4,010	3,882	38,029	21,239	16,790	26
27	3,544	1,735	1,809	13,197	7,459	5,738	27
28	4,348	2,275	2,073	24,832	13,780	11,052	28



TABLE 9—POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH—1961

## DADU DISTRICT

Number of persons.

Place of Birth		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	All Places	4,85,122	2,65,896	2,19,286	1
2	East Pakistan	236	150	86	2
3	Rajshahi Division	8	3	5	3
4	Khulna Division	3	2	1	4
5	Dacca Division	194	126	68	5
6	Chittagong Division	31	19	12	6
7	West Pakistan	4,66,085	2,54,940	2,11,145	7
8	Hazara District	760	511	249	8
9	Mardan District	419	266	153	9
10	Peshawar District	625	442	183	10
11	Kohat District	431	268	163	11
12	Dera Ismail Khan District	111	86	25	12
13	Bannu District	11	11	—	13
14	Campbellpur District	464	264	200	14
15	Rawalpindi District	631	431	200	15
16	Jhelum District	325	223	102	16
17	Gujrat District	185	148	37	17
18	Sargodha District	96	57	39	18
19	Mianwali District	57	42	15	19
20	Lyallpur District	1,382	786	596	20
21	Jhang District	53	31	22	21
22	Lahore District	753	471	282	22
23	Gujranwala District	290	174	116	23
24	Sheikhupura District	262	150	112	24
25	S'alkot District	451	281	170	25
26	Dera Ghazi Khan District	49	28	21	26
27	Muzaffargarh District	18	15	3	27
28	Multan District	651	372	279	28
29	Montgomery District	316	178	138	29
30	Bahawalpur District	261	144	117	30
31	Bahawalnagar District	38	15	23	31
32	Rahimyar Khan District	250	124	126	32
33	Jacobabad District	230	136	94	33
34	Sukkur District	684	438	246	34
35	Larkana District	2,042	1,141	901	35
36	Nawabshah District	2,062	1,138	924	36
37	Khairpur District	579	333	246	37



TABLE 9—POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH—1961 (contd.)

DADU DISTRICT				Number of persons.
	Place of Birth	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	West Pakistan (contd.)			
38	Hyderabad District	1,253	706	547
39	Dadu District	4,42,854	2,41,353	2,01,501
40	Tharparkar District	337	188	149
41	Sanghar District	64	36	28
42	Thatta District	243	137	106
43	Quetta/Pishin District	3,546	1,969	1,577
44	Sibi District	—	—	—
45	Loralai District	2	—	2
46	Zhob District	—	—	—
47	Chagai District	11	11	—
48	Kalat District	2,113	1,218	895
49	Mekran District	30	17	13
50	Kharan District	2	2	—
51	Karachi District	861	422	439
52	Lasbela District	26	17	9
53	Frontier Regions	257	160	97
54	Kashmir	231	176	55
55	Other Parts of Pak./India Sub-continent	18,490	10,571	7,919
56	Other Muslim Countries in Asia	58	48	10
57	Afghanistan	40	35	5
58	Arabian Peninsula	9	6	3
59	Indonesia	—	—	—
60	Iran	7	6	1
61	Iraq	1	—	1
62	Others	1	1	—
63	Other Countries in Asia	7	5	2
64	Burma	5	3	2
65	Ceylon	—	—	—
66	China	2	2	—
67	Tibet	—	—	—
68	Others	—	—	—
69	Other Muslim Countries	—	—	—
70	Other Countries	15	6	9



TABLE 10—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS—1951, 1961

Number of persons.

Locality		All Religions		Muslims		
		1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	Dadu District	4,85,122	4,16,673	4,76,738	4,11,730	1
2	Da'cu Taluka	89,789	75,558	89,081	75,073	2
3	Johi Taluka	70,178	74,632	70,032	74,619	3
4	Kakar Taluka	76,627	63,228	75,909	63,108	4
5	Mehar Taluka	1,04,300	79,694	1,03,011	78,932	5
6	Sehwan Taluka	51,965	46,587	51,718	46,425	6
7	Kotri Taluka	63,118	49,109	61,478	48,339	7
8	Kohistan Mahal Taluka	29,145	27,865	25,509	25,234	8

TABLE 11—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX—1961

Number of persons.

Locality	All Religions		Muslims	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Dadu District	2,65,896	2,19,226	2,61,294	2,15,444



TABLE 10—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS—1951, 1961

Number of persons.

	Caste Hindus		Scheduled Caste		Christians		Buddhists		Parsis		Others		
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	5,968	4,120	2,198	743	217	80	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	497	315	188	155	23	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	110	13	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	407	105	311	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	1,081	713	208	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6	187	162	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	261	206	1,279	499	99	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	3,425	2,606	116	25	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8

TABLE 11—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX—1961

Number of persons.

	Caste Hindus		Scheduled Caste		Christians		Buddhists		Parsis		Others		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	3,297	2,671	1,181	1,017	123	94	1	—	—	—	—	—	1



TABLE 12—POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUES AND SEX—1961

		DADU DISTRICT			Number of persons.			
	Mother Tongue	Number			Percentage			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,85,122</b>	<b>2,65,896</b>	<b>2,19,226</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	1
	<b>Davidian Family</b>							
2	Brahui	9,676	5,332	4,338	1.99	2.01	1.98	2
3	South Indian languages:	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	<b>Indo-European Family</b>							
	<b>Dardic Branch</b>							
4	Kafir Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Kashmiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6	Kohwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	Kohistani	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	<b>European Branch</b>							
8	English	83	41	42	0.02	.02	.02	8
	<b>Indo Aryan Branch</b>							
9	Bengali	76	56	20	0.02	.02	.01	9
10	Gujrati	1,792	1,005	787	0.37	.38	.36	10
11	Hindi	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	Marathi	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	Punjabi	13,653	8,263	5,390	2.81	3.11	2.46	13
14	Rajasthani	2,875	1,476	1,399	0.59	.55	.64	14
15	Sindhi	3,80,221	2,07,987	1,72,234	78.38	78.22	78.56	15
16	Urdu	22,136	12,155	9,981	4.56	4.57	4.55	16
	<b>Iranian Branch</b>							
17	Baluchi	52,131	27,938	24,193	10.75	10.50	11.04	17
18	Persian	107	76	31	0.02	.03	.01	18
19	Pushtu	2,372	1,561	811	0.49	.59	.37	19
	<b>Semitic Branch</b>							
20	Arabic	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
21	<b>Other Languages and Languages not stated</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	21



**TABLE 13—PERSONS WHO COMMONLY SPEAK ONE OR MORE OF THE MAIN LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN—1951, 1961**

*Includes both the persons who claimed the languages as their mother Tongue (See Table 12) and those who reported it as an additional language commonly spoken. Since many people can speak more than one language, the totals do not agree with the total population.*

DADU DISTRICT					Number of persons.			
Languages		1961			1951	Percentage		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951	
1	Population	2,65,896	2,19,226	4,85,122	4,16,673	100	100	1
2	Bengali	398	270	668	41	0.14	0.01	2
3	Punjabi	9,720	6,482	16,202	9,624	3.34	2.30	3
4	Pushto	1,986	998	2,984	1,172	0.62	0.28	4
5	Sindhi	2,36,653	1,91,554	4,28,207	3,41,979	88.27	82.00	5
6	Urdu	30,999	16,502	47,501	37,467	9.79	9.00	6
7	Baluchi	32,127	26,172	58,299	79,888	12.02	19.00	7
8	Brahuī	8,030	5,719	13,749	—	2.83	—	8
9	Persian	1,046	99	1,145	1,775	0.24	0.43	9
10	Arabic	2,394	1,701	4,095	36	0.84	0.01	10
11	English	4,186	1,051	5,237	5,982	1.08	1.40	11

**TABLE 14—DISABLED PERSONS BY SEX, AGE GROUPS AND NATURE OF DISABILITY—1961**

DADU DISTRICT							Number of persons.	
Age group		Totally Blind		Deaf and Dumb		Crippled		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	All Ages	330	341	234	141	241	134	1
2	0— 9	37	15	40	27	26	14	2
3	10—19	37	41	60	36	49	29	3
4	20—39	54	50	69	37	57	24	4
5	40 & over	202	235	65	41	109	67	5



TABLE 15—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX—1961

*Definition of Literate in 1961 Census was " Able to read with understanding "*

Locality	Population, 1961			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1 Dadu District	4,85,122	2,65,896	2,19,226	1
2 Dadu Taluka	89,789	48,645	41,144	2
3 Johi Taluka	70,178	38,148	32,030	3
4 Kakar Taluka	76,627	41,529	35,098	4
5 Mehar Taluka	1,04,300	57,379	46,921	5
6 Sehwan Taluka	51,965	28,513	23,452	6
7 Kotri Taluka	63,118	35,925	27,193	7
8 Kohistan Mahal Taluka	29,145	15,757	13,388	8

TABLE 16—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX IN TOWN—1961

## DADU DISTRICT

Locality	Population 1961			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1 Dadu Municipality	19,142	10,582	8,560	1
2 Mehar Town	5,150	2,955	2,195	2
3 Sehwan Town	4,169	2,367	1,802	3
4 Khairpur Nathan Shah Town	3,699	1,970	1,729	4
5 Johi Town	2,388	1,323	1,065	5
6 Kotri Municipality	20,262	11,525	8,737	6

TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961

Number of persons.

Locality	All Literates			Muslims			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1 Dadu District	64,795	57,497	7,298	63,445	56,265	7,180	1



TABLE 15—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX—1961

*Definition of Literate in 1961 Census was "Able to read with understanding"*

Number of Literate Persons, 1961			Literate Persons as percent of total population in Sex/Age groups		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1 64,795	57,497	7,298	13.36	21.62	3.33
2 16,681	14,489	2,192	18.57	29.78	5.33
3 7,490	7,249	241	10.67	19.00	0.75
4 9,884	9,050	834	12.90	21.79	2.38
5 11,935	10,731	1,204	11.44	18.70	2.57
6 6,480	5,717	763	12.47	20.05	3.25
7 10,579	8,727	1,852	16.76	24.29	6.81
8 1,746	1,534	212	5.99	9.74	1.58

TABLE 16—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX IN TOWN—1961

## DADU DISTRICT

Number of literate Persons, 1961			Literate Persons as percent of total population in Sex/Age groups		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1 5,725	4,270	1,455	29.91	40.35	16.99
2 1,212	1,008	204	23.53	34.11	9.29
3 937	704	233	22.48	29.74	12.93
4 760	664	96	20.55	33.71	5.55
5 554	483	71	23.20	36.51	6.67
6 4,772	3,793	979	23.55	32.91	11.21

TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961

Number of persons.

Caste Hindus		Scheduled Caste		Christians		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1,138	98	72	9	22	11	—	—



**TABLE 18—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE, BY AGE AND SEX—1961**

*"Able to write" includes all persons who can read and write. "Able to read" includes those who cannot write but read with understanding. "Able to read Holy Quran" includes only those persons who can read only the Holy Quran but without understanding.*

**All Area, Urban and Rural**

**DADU DISTRICT**

Number of Persons

	Locality		All Persons			
			All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	
1	All Ages.	T	4,85,122	54,810	43,0,312	1
2		M	2,65,896	30,722	2,35,174	2
3		F	2,19,226	24,088	1,95,138	3
4	0—4	T	66,976	6,745	60,231	4
5		M	34,645	3,617	31,028	5
6		F	32,331	3,128	29,203	6
7	5—9	T	67,207	6,704	60,503	7
8		M	37,446	3,622	33,824	8
9		F	29,761	3,082	26,679	9
10	10—14	T	45,921	7,892	38,029	10
11		M	25,249	4,010	21,239	11
12		F	20,672	3,882	16,790	12
13	15—19	T	45,178	5,787	39,391	13
14		M	25,946	3,327	22,619	14
15		F	19,232	2,460	16,772	15
16	20—24	T	36,389	4,920	31,469	16
17		M	19,205	2,907	16,298	17
18		F	17,184	2,013	15,171	18
19	25 & Over	T	2,23,451	22,762	2,00,689	19
20		M	1,23,405	13,239	1,10,166	20
21		F	1,00,046	9,523	90,523	21



**TABLE 18—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE- BY AGE AND SEX—1961**

*“Able to write” includes all persons who can read and write. “Able to read” includes those who cannot write but read with understanding. “Able to read Holy Quran” includes only those persons who can read only the Holy Quran but without understanding.*

**All Areas, Urban and Rural**

**DADU DISTRICT**

Number of persons

	Urban Areas				Rural Areas				
	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	
1	13,844	116	4,147	36,703	50,146	689	25,196	3,54,231	1
2	10,851	71	1,105	18,695	46,946	529	9,826	1,78,778	2
3	2,993	45	3,042	18,008	4,100	160	15,370	1,75,508	3
4	—	—	—	6,745	—	—	—	60,231	4
5	—	—	—	3,617	—	—	—	31,026	5
6	—	—	—	3,128	—	—	—	29,203	6
7	1,163	21	287	5,233	4,214	85	1,770	54,434	7
8	786	11	63	2,762	3,854	76	507	29,387	8
9	377	10	244	2,471	360	9	1,263	25,047	9
10	2,730	26	705	4,341	10,808	117	2,497	24,612	10
11	1,975	15	117	1,903	9,923	96	568	10,652	11
12	755	11	588	2,528	880	21	1,929	13,960	12
13	2,063	9	568	3,147	8,973	84	2,722	27,612	13
14	1,527	6	93	1,701	8,222	65	712	13,620	14
15	536	3	475	1,446	751	19	2,010	13,992	15
16	1,763	5	416	2,736	6,646	87	2,629	22,107	16
17	1,428	3	85	1,391	6,095	60	757	9,386	17
18	335	2	331	1,345	551	27	1,872	12,721	18
19	6,125	55	2,171	14,411	19,510	316	15,578	1,65,285	19
20	5,135	36	747	7,321	17,592	232	7,282	84,700	20
21	990	19	1,424	7,090	1,558	84	8,296	80,585	21



TABLE 19.—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY—1951, 1961.

- (i) Number of persons able to read and write is shown in ordinary types those able to read with understanding but not write are in italics
- (ii) Definition of literacy for 1951 Census was "Able to read in clear print" and therefore included persons able to read the Holy Quran only and that possibly without understanding. In 1961 Census, the definition was "Able to read with understanding".

Number of persons.

	Locality	Bengali		Punjabi		Pushto		Sindhi		
		1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	Dadu District	272	19	155	30	39	31	55,867	37,837	1
2		<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>5,815</i>	2

TABLE 20—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE GROUPS AND SEX—1961

## DADU DISTRICT

Number of persons.

Age group	Popula- tion	Male	Female	All Students attending			
				Both Sexes		Male	
				Number	Per cent of Popula- tion in Age group	Number	Per cent of popula- tion in Age/Sex group
1 All Ages (5 years and over)	4,85,122	2,65,896	2,19,226	19,737	4.07	17,843	6.71
2 5— 9	67,207	37,446	29,761	9,267	13.79	8,221	21.95
3 10—14	45,921	25,249	20,672	8,001	17.42	7,281	28.84
4 15—19	45,178	25,946	19,232	2,042	4.52	1,944	7.49



TABLE 19—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY—1951, 1961

- (i) Number of persons able to read and write is shown in ordinary types, those able to read with understanding but not write are in italics.
- (ii) Definition of literacy for 1951 Census was "Able to read in clear print" and therefore included persons able to read the Holy Quran only and that possibly without understanding. In the 1961 Census, the definition was "Able to read with understanding".

Number of persons

Urdu		Baluchi		Persian		Arabic		English		Brahui	
1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
13,524	8,194	104	—	868	1,173	617	113	5,401	2,981	18	—
<i>111</i>	<i>625</i>	<i>8</i>	—	<i>17</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>154</i>	—	—

TABLE 20—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE GROUPS AND SEX—1961

## DADU DISTRICT

Number of persons.

School/College.		Students attending		School /College (General Education)			
Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female	
Number	Per cent of Population in Age/Sex group	Number	Per cent of Population in Age group	Number	Per cent of Population in Age/Sex group	Number	Per cent of Population in Age/Sex group
1,894	0.86	18,355	3.78	16,610	6.25	1,745	0.80
1,046	3.51	8,838	13.15	7,849	20.96	989	3.32
720	3.48	7,468	16.26	6,808	26.94	665	3.22
98	0.51	1,840	4.07	1,759	6.38	81	0.42



TABLE 21—STUDENTS WHO WERE ATTENDING SCHOOL, ETC., AT THE TIME OF CENSUS—1961

DADU DISTRICT										Number of persons	
Age Group			All Grades	Primary Grades Passed							
				0—4	0—(X)	1	2	3	4		
ALL AREAS											
1	All Ages	T	19,737	14,529	5,010	443	3,401	3,266	2,401	1	
2	(5 years and over)	M	17,843	13,003	4,524	395	3,001	2,901	2,182	2	
3		F	1,894	1,526	486	53	403	365	219	3	
RURAL AREAS											
4	All Ages	T	15,469	12,167	4,541	367	2,579	2,714	1,966	4	
5		M	14,345	12,240	4,188	334	2,356	2,513	1,849	5	
6		F	1,124	927	353	33	223	201	117	6	
7	5—9	T	7,849	7,716	4,222	258	1,625	1,140	471	7	
8		M	7,206	7,080	3,905	231	1,461	1,044	439	8	
9		F	643	636	317	27	164	96	32	9	
10	10—14	T	6,186	4,451	319	109	954	1,574	1,495	10	
11		M	5,790	4,160	283	103	895	1,469	1,410	11	
12		F	396	291	36	6	59	105	85	12	
13	15—19	T	1,071	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
14		M	1,013	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	
15		F	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
16	20—24	T	203	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
17		M	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
18		F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
19	25 & over	T	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	
20		M	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
21		F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	



TABLE 21—STUDENTS WHO WERE ATTENDING SCHOOL, ETC., AT THE TIME OF CENSUS—1961

DADU DISTRICT											Number of persons	
Middle School Grades Passed					Grade 9 or Matric Passed	College Degrees,etc., Passed						
5—8	5	6	7	8		All Deg- rees and Inter- mediate	Inter- mediate	Degrees	Higher Degrees	Others including Oriental		
ALL AREAS												
1	4,163	1,562	1,324	827	450	552	493	409	53	29	2	1
2	3,881	1,440	1,251	773	417	506	453	375	50	26	2	2
3	282	122	73	54	33	46	40	34	3	3	—	3
RURAL AREAS												
4	2,562	1,113	697	516	236	326	414	374	28	11	1	4
5	2,426	1,049	654	497	226	302	377	340	27	9	1	5
6	136	64	43	19	10	24	37	34	1	2	—	6
7	133	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	126	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
9	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
10	1,680	788	493	287	122	55	—	—	—	—	—	10
11	1,582	737	466	276	103	48	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	98	51	27	11	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	749	192	204	229	124	271	51	51	—	—	—	13
14	718	186	188	221	123	254	41	41	—	—	—	14
15	31	6	16	8	1	17	10	10	—	—	—	15
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	185	13	4	1	16
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	167	12	4	1	17
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	18	1	—	—	18
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	138	15	7	—	19
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	152	132	15	5	—	20
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	2	—	21



TABLE 22—STUDENTS WHO, AT THE TIME OF CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOL,  
COLLEGE TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR MAKTABS, SHOWING  
EDUCATIONAL AGEGROUPS AND SEX—1961

Urban and Rural Areas					
DADU DISTRICT				Number of persons	
Age Group	All Students				
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
ALL AREAS					
1	All Ages (5 years and over)	19,373	17,843	1,894	1
2	5—9	9,267	8,221	1,046	2
3	10—14	8,001	7,281	720	3
4	15—19	2,042	1,944	98	4
5	20—24	222	200	22	5
6	25 & over	205	197	8	6
URBAN AREAS					
7	All Ages (5 years and over)	4,268	3,498	770	7
8	5—9	1,418	1,015	403	8
9	10—14	1,815	1,491	324	9
10	15—19	971	931	40	10
11	20—24	19	16	3	11
12	25 & over	45	45	—	12
RURAL AREAS					
13	All Ages (5 years and Over)	15,469	14,345	1,124	13
14	5—9	7,649	7,206	643	14
15	10—14	6,186	5,790	396	15
16	15—19	1,071	1,013	58	16
17	20—24	203	184	19	17
18	25 & Over	160	152	8	18



TABLE 22—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOL,  
COLLEGE TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR MAK TABS, SHOWING  
EDUCATIONAL AGE GROUPS AND SEX—1961

## Urban and Rural Areas

## DADU DISTRICT

Number of persons

Type of Educational Institution at which attending									
School or College (General)			Technical Institutions			Maktabs			
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
ALL AREAS									
1	18,355	16,610	1,745	313	259	54	1,069	974	95
2	8,838	7,849	989	6	—	6	423	372	51
3	7,468	6,803	665	25	5	20	508	473	35
4	1,840	1,759	81	64	56	8	138	129	9
5	39	34	5	183	166	17	—	—	—
6	170	165	5	35	32	3	—	—	—
URBAN AREAS									
7	3,790	3,083	707	9	9	—	469	406	63
8	1,180	816	264	—	—	—	238	199	39
9	1,626	1,324	302	—	—	—	189	167	22
10	924	886	38	5	5	—	42	40	2
11	16	13	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
12	44	44	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
RURAL AREAS									
13	14,565	13,527	1,038	304	250	54	600	568	32
14	7,658	7,033	625	6	—	6	185	173	12
15	5,842	5,479	363	25	5	20	319	306	13
16	916	873	43	59	51	8	96	89	7
17	23	21	2	180	163	17	—	—	—
18	126	121	5	34	31	3	—	—	—



TABLE 23—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED—1951, 1961

DADU DISTRICT						Number of persons	
Age group		Sex	Number of Persons—1961				
			Total Population	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	
1	All Ages (5 years and over)	T	4,18,146	14,733	46,489	61,222	1
2		M	2,31,251	13,323	41,186	54,509	2
3		F	1,86,895	1,410	5,303	6,713	3
4	5—9	T	67,207	4,620	820	5,440	4
5		M	37,446	4,017	687	4,704	5
6		F	29,761	603	133	736	6
7	10 & over	T	3,50,939	10,113	45,669	55,782	7
8		M	1,93,805	9,306	40,499	49,805	8
9		F	1,57,134	807	5,170	5,977	9
10	10—14	T	45,921	7,644	5,673	13,317	10
11		M	25,249	6,965	4,772	11,737	11
12		F	20,672	679	901	1,580	12
13	15—19	T	45,178	2,042	8,731	10,773	13
14		M	25,946	1,944	7,605	9,599	14
15		F	19,232	98	1,126	1,224	15
16	20—24	T	36,389	222	7,883	8,105	16
17		M	19,205	200	7,051	7,251	17
18		F	17,184	22	832	854	18
19	25 & over	T	2,23,451	205	23,382	23,587	19
20		M	1,23,405	197	21,071	21,268	20
21		F	1,00,046	8	2,311	2,319	21

Excludes following number of children under 14 reported as attending school in Table No. 22 but not claiming to be literate.

Age group	Both sexes	Male	Female
5—9	4,647	4,204	443
10—11	357	316	41



TABLE 23—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED—1951, 1961

## DADU DISTRICT

Number of persons.

	Number of Persons, 1951				Percentage of Total			Population of Groups			
	Total Popula- tion	Attend- ing School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	1961			1951			
					Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	
1	3,58,065	26,155	18,756	44,911	3.52	11.12	14.64	7.30	5.24	12.54	1
2	2,00,674	23,696	14,854	38,550	5.76	17.81	23.57	11.81	7.40	19.21	2
3	1,57,391	2,459	3,902	6,361	0.75	2.84	3.59	1.56	2.48	4.04	3
4	57,763	9,260	139	9,399	6.87	1.22	8.09	16.03	0.24	16.27	4
5	30,205	8,215	104	8,319	10.73	1.83	12.56	27.20	0.34	27.54	5
6	27,558	1,045	35	1,080	2.03	0.45	2.47	3.79	0.13	3.92	6
7	3,00,302	16,895	18,617	35,512	2.88	13.01	15.90	5.63	6.20	11.83	7
8	1,70,469	15,481	14,750	30,231	4.80	20.90	25.70	9.08	8.65	17.73	8
9	1,29,833	1,414	3,867	5,281	0.51	3.29	3.80	1.09	2.98	4.07	9
10	—	—	—	—	16.65	12.35	29.00	—	—	—	10
11	—	—	—	—	27.59	18.90	46.49	—	—	—	11
12	—	—	—	—	3.28	4.36	7.64	—	—	—	12
13	—	—	—	—	4.52	19.33	23.85	—	—	—	13
14	—	—	—	—	7.49	29.31	36.80	—	—	—	14
15	—	—	—	—	0.51	5.85	6.36	—	—	—	15
16	—	—	—	—	0.61	21.66	22.27	—	—	—	16
17	—	—	—	—	1.04	36.71	37.76	—	—	—	17
18	—	—	—	—	0.13	4.84	4.97	—	—	—	18
19	—	—	—	—	0.09	10.46	10.56	—	—	—	19
20	—	—	—	—	0.16	17.07	17.23	—	—	—	20
21	—	—	—	—	0.01	2.31	2.32	—	—	—	21



TABLE 24—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED—1961

## DADU DISTRICT—RURAL

Number of persons.

Number of Persons, 1961				Percentage of Total Population of Groups, 1961			
Total Population	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	
1 3,70,081	10,931	36,729	47,660	2.95	9.92	12.87	1
2 2,04,146	10,160	33,638	43,798	4.98	16.47	21.45	2
3 1,65,935	771	3,091	3,862	0.46	1.86	2.32	3
4 60,503	3,627	647	4,274	5.99	1.07	7.06	4
5 33,824	3,301	612	3,913	9.76	1.81	11.57	5
6 26,679	326	35	361	1.22	0.13	1.35	6
7 38,029	5,870	4,758	10,628	15.44	12.51	27.95	7
8 21,239	5,510	4,252	9,762	25.94	2.02	45.96	8
9 16,790	360	506	866	2.14	3.10	5.15	9
10 39,391	1,071	7,691	8,762	2.72	19.52	22.24	10
11 22,619	1,013	7,083	8,036	4.48	31.05	35.53	11
12 16,772	58	668	726	0.34	3.99	4.33	12
13 31,469	203	6,182	6,385	0.65	19.64	20.29	13
14 16,298	184	5,663	5,847	1.13	34.75	35.88	14
15 15,171	19	519	538	0.13	3.42	3.55	15
16 2,00,689	160	17,451	17,611	0.08	8.70	8.78	16
17 1,10,166	152	16,088	16,240	0.14	14.60	14.74	17
18 90,523	8	1,363	1,371	0.01	1.50	1.51	18

Excludes the following number of children under 14 reported as attending School in Table No. 22 but not claiming to be literate.

Age group	Both sexes	Male	Female
5—9	4,222	3,905	317
10—14	316	280	36



TABLE 25—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)—1961

*Includes Students attending Educational Institution at the time of the Census as well as persons who have left School/College.*

## DADU DISTRICT

Number of persons.

	Age group	Sex	Popula- tion	Illiterates	Literates		Highest Grade			
					With- out formal Edu- cation	Edu- cated	0 & 1	2	3	
1	All Ages (5 years and over)	T	4,18,146	3,53,351	3,573	61,222	1,124	7,931	9,805	1
2		M	2,31,251	1,73,754	2,988	54,509	1,001	6,932	8,438	2
3		F	1,86,895	1,79,597	585	6,713	123	999	1,367	3
4	5—9	T	67,207	61,724	43	5,440	329	2,379	1,607	4
5		M	37,446	32,719	23	4,704	284	2,035	1,378	5
6		F	29,761	29,005	20	736	45	344	229	6
7	10—14	T	45,921	32,245	359	13,317	183	1,699	2,705	7
8		M	25,249	13,240	272	11,737	158	1,464	2,333	8
9		F	20,672	19,005	87	1,580	25	235	372	9
10	15—19	T	45,178	34,049	356	10,773	75	1,082	1,148	10
11		M	25,946	16,126	271	9,549	61	924	923	11
12		F	19,232	17,923	85	1,224	14	158	225	12
13	20—24	T	36,389	27,888	396	8,105	66	350	902	13
14		M	19,205	11,619	335	7,251	63	276	729	14
15		F	17,184	16,269	61	854	3	74	173	15
16	25 & over	T	2,23,451	1,97,445	2,419	23,587	471	2,421	3,443	16
17		M	1,23,405	1,00,050	2,087	21,268	435	2,233	3,075	17
18		F	1,00,046	97,395	332	2,319	36	188	368	18



TABLE 25—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)—1961

*Includes Students attending Educational Institution at the time of the Census as well as persons who have left School/College.*

## DADU DISTRICT

Number of persons.

Passed in General or Professional Education.												Per-centage educa- ted in Age/ Sex group	
4	5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Inter- mediate	Degree	Higher Deg- ree	Ori- ental			
1	16,567	7,229	5,261	4,588	3,712	1,879	1,974	689	231	129	103	14.64	1
2	14,910	6,462	4,795	4,206	3,176	1,685	1,836	626	219	120	103	23.57	2
3	1,657	767	466	382	536	194	138	63	12	9	—	3.59	3
4	750	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.09	4
5	660	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.56	5
6	90	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.47	6
7	4,841	1,693	1,039	663	294	115	85	—	—	—	—	29.00	7
8	4,386	1,478	904	578	263	96	77	—	—	—	—	46.49	8
9	455	215	135	85	31	19	8	—	—	—	—	7.64	9
10	3,561	1,252	1,151	1,052	560	498	309	71	12	1	1	23.85	10
11	3,232	1,099	1,043	983	488	448	274	60	12	1	1	36.80	11
12	329	153	108	69	72	50	35	11	—	—	—	6.36	12
13	2,291	762	1,046	829	735	390	432	253	30	14	5	22.27	13
14	2,098	651	961	776	695	345	392	222	27	11	5	37.76	14
15	193	111	85	53	40	45	40	31	3	3	—	4.97	15
16	5,124	3,147	2,025	2,044	2,123	876	1,148	365	189	114	97	10.56	16
17	4,534	2,887	1,887	1,869	1,730	796	1,093	344	180	108	97	17.23	17
18	590	260	138	175	393	80	55	21	9	6	—	2.23	18



TABLE 26—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES—1961

- (i) *Certificates include only those awarded by recognized educational Institutions to persons who have passed "middle" or 8th class and after at least 6 months full-time instruction in one of the special fields.*
- (ii) *Diplomas and professional Degrees include only recognized professional Diplomas or Professional Bachelor's or Master's Degrees in one of the special fields.*

Number of persons.

	Locality	Sex	Holders of Certificates in the field of				
			Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	
1	Dadu District	T	550	75	17	10	1
2		M	538	73	17	9	2
3		F	12	2	—	1	3

TABLE 27—OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY AGE AND SEX—1961

Number of persons.

	Locality	Sex	All Owners	Muslims by Age groups					
				All Ages	0 - 9	10—19	20—39	40—59	
1	Dadu District	T	29,002	26,210	59	1,330	8,875	10,255	1
2		M	27,727	25,229	59	1,260	8,580	9,933	2
3		F	1,275	981	—	70	295	322	3



TABLE 26—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES—1961

- (i) *Certificates include only those awarded by recognized educational Institutions to persons who have passed "middle" or 8th class and after at least 6 months full-time instruction in one of the special fields.*
- (ii) *Diplomas and professional degrees include only recognized professional Diplomas or Professional Bachelor's or Master's Degrees in one of the special fields.*

Number of persons.

Holders of Diplomas and Professional Degrees in the field of							
Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	Commerce	Law	Other Professions	
1	74	68	82	14	4	47	11
2	68	62	81	14	4	46	11
3	6	6	1	—	—	1	—

TABLE 27—OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY AGE AND SEX—1961

Number of persons.

		Non-Muslims by Age-groups					
60 and over		All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	40—59	60 and over
1	5,691	2,792	3	148	981	868	792
2	5,397	2,498	3	146	858	786	705
3	294	294	—	2	123	82	87



TABLE 28—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

## DADU DISTRICT

Number of persons.

	Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force 10 years and over			
				Total	Working	Not working but looking for work	
1	Dadu District	T	4,85,122	1,64,449	1,63,466	983	1
2		M	2,65,896	1,52,844	1,51,873	971	2
3		F	2,19,226	11,605	11,593	12	3
4	Dadu Taluka	T	89,789	27,167	27,073	94	4
5		M	48,645	26,293	26,199	94	5
6		F	41,144	874	874	—	6
7	Johi Taluka	T	70,173	22,892	22,820	72	7
8		M	38,148	21,216	21,145	71	8
9		F	32,030	1,676	1,675	1	9
10	Kakar Taluka	T	76,627	27,488	27,444	44	10
11		M	41,529	24,735	24,691	44	11
12		F	35,098	2,753	2,753	—	12
13	Mehar Taluka	T	1,04,300	36,222	35,022	200	13
14		M	57,379	31,867	31,668	199	14
15		F	46,921	4,355	4,354	1	15
16	Sehwan Taluka	T	51,965	17,735	17,549	186	16
17		M	28,513	17,035	16,849	186	17
18		F	23,452	700	700	—	18
19	Kotri Taluka	T	63,118	23,453	23,081	372	19
20		M	35,925	22,335	21,972	363	20
21		F	27,193	1,118	1,109	9	21
22	Kohistan Mahal Taluka	T	29,145	9,492	9,477	15	22
23		M	15,757	9,363	9,349	14	23
24		F	13,388	129	128	1	24



TABLE 28—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

## DADU DISTRICT

Number of persons.

Not in Civilian Labour Force 10 years and over.				Dependents below 10 years	
Total	Women doing household work only	Dependents and others			
1 1,86,490	1,04,741	81,749	1,34,183	1	
2 40,961	—	40,961	72,091	2	
3 1,45,529	1,04,741	40,788	62,092	3	
4 38,712	18,460	20,252	32,910	4	
5 9,456	—	9,456	12,896	5	
6 29,256	18,460	10,796	11,014	6	
7 27,842	17,360	10,482	19,444	7	
8 7,693	—	7,693	9,239	8	
9 20,149	17,360	2,789	10,205	9	
10 23,730	11,828	11,902	25,409	10	
11 2,854	—	2,854	13,940	11	
12 20,876	11,828	9,048	11,469	12	
13 42,345	22,205	20,140	25,733	13	
14 11,389	—	11,389	14,123	14	
15 30,956	22,205	8,751	11,610	15	
16 17,880	11,495	6,385	16,350	16	
17 2,644	—	2,644	8,834	17	
18 15,236	11,495	3,741	7,516	18	
19 26,293	16,301	9,992	13,372	19	
20 5,776	—	5,776	7,814	20	
21 20,517	16,301	4,216	5,558	21	
22 9,688	7,092	2,596	9,965	22	
23 1,149	—	1,149	5,245	23	
24 8,539	7,092	1,447	4,720	24	



TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

## DADU DISTRICT—RURAL

Number of persons.

	Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force 10 years and over			
				Total	Working	Not working but looking for work	
1	Dadu District	T	4,30,312	1,46,936	1,46,263	673	1
2		M	2,35,174	1,36,300	1,35,638	662	2
3		F	1,95,138	10,636	10,625	11	3
4	Dadu Taluka	T	70,647	21,446	21,428	18	4
5		M	38,063	20,631	20,613	18	5
6		F	32,584	815	815	—	6
7	Johi Taluka	T	67,790	22,105	22,041	64	7
8		M	36,825	20,451	20,388	63	8
9		F	30,965	1,654	1,653	1	9
10	Kakar Taluka	T	72,928	26,300	26,266	34	10
11		M	39,559	23,604	23,570	34	11
12		F	33,369	2,696	2,696	—	12
13	Mehar Taluka	T	99,150	34,127	33,957	170	13
14		M	54,424	30,434	30,265	169	14
15		F	44,726	3,693	3,692	1	15
16	Sehwan Taluka	T	47,796	16,416	16,230	186	16
17		M	26,146	15,743	15,557	186	17
18		F	21,650	673	673	—	18
19	Kotri Taluka	T	42,856	17,050	16,864	186	19
20		M	24,400	16,074	15,896	178	20
21		F	18,456	976	968	8	21
22	Kohistan Mahal Taluka	T	29,145	9,492	9,477	15	22
23		M	15,757	9,363	9,349	14	23
24		F	13,388	129	128	1	24



TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

## DADU DISTRICT—RURAL

Number of persons.

Not in Civilian Labour Force 10 years and over				Dependents below 10 years	
Total	Women doing household work only	Dependents and others			
1	1,62,642	92,136	70,506	1,20,734	1
2	34,022	—	34,022	64,852	2
3	1,28,620	92,136	36,484	55,882	3
4	30,342	13,068	17,274	18,859	4
5	7,327	—	7,327	10,105	5
6	23,015	13,068	9,977	8,754	6
7	27,000	16,738	10,262	18,685	7
8	7,518	—	7,518	8,856	8
9	19,482	16,738	2,744	9,829	9
10	21,906	10,912	10,994	24,722	10
11	2,412	—	2,412	13,543	11
12	19,494	10,912	8,582	11,179	12
13	40,946	21,636	19,310	24,077	13
14	10,757	—	10,757	13,233	14
15	30,189	21,636	8,553	10,844	15
16	16,229	10,451	5,778	15,151	16
17	2,179	—	2,179	8,224	17
18	14,050	10,451	3,599	6,927	18
19	16,531	12,239	4,292	9,275	19
20	2,680	—	2,680	5,646	20
21	13,851	12,239	1,612	3,629	21
22	9,688	7,092	2,596	9,965	22
23	1,149	—	1,149	5,245	23
24	8,539	7,092	1,447	4,720	24



TABLE 30—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS, AGE GROUPS AND SEX—1961

## DADU DISTRICT

Number of persons.

Locality and Economic Status	All Ages		Age in completed years								
			0—9		10—11		12—14		15—19		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1 Dadu District	2,65,896	2,19,226	72,091	62,092	9,194	7,547	16,055	13,125	25,946	19,232	1
2 Self Supporting persons in Civilian La- bour Force	1,52,844	11,605	—	—	2,986	377	8,167	880	15,156	940	2
3 Cultivators	1,02,899	8,579	—	—	1,969	329	5,726	764	11,209	638	3
4 Other Agri- culturists	5,699	167	—	—	375	4	842	3	1,145	13	4
5 Non-Agricul- turists	44,246	2,859	—	—	642	44	1,599	113	4,802	289	5
6 Other Self-sup- porting per- sons and De- pendents	1,13,052	2,07,621	72,091	62,092	6,208	7,170	7,888	12,245	8,790	18,292	6

TABLE 31—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

Number of persons.

Locality	Sex	Persons 10 years and over					
		Total Agricultural Labour Force	Cultivators and Agricul- tural Labourers	Orchard and Nursery Workers	Malis	Market Gardener	
1 Dadu District	T	1,17,344	1,11,478	2	49	14	1
2	M	1,08,598	1,02,899	2	46	14	2
3	F	8,746	8,579	—	3	—	3



TABLE 30—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS, AGE GROUPS AND SEX—1961

## DADU DISTRICT

Number of persons.

Age in completed years												
20—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—59		60 and over		
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	19,205	17,184	37,352	31,794	30,754	24,309	25,400	19,237	6,845	5,642	23,054	19,064
2	16,491	1,153	35,139	2,612	28,152	2,352	22,130	1,662	5,956	586	16,067	1,043
3	10,225	817	22,931	1,888	19,462	1,778	15,304	1,212	4,130	468	11,943	685
4	734	29	907	52	641	20	526	28	133	7	396	11
5	5,532	307	11,301	672	8,649	554	6,300	422	1,693	111	3,728	347
6	2,714	16,031	2,213	29,182	2,002	21,957	3,270	17,575	889	5,056	6,987	18,021

TABLE 31—OCCUPATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

Number of persons.

Persons 10 years and over										
	Tea Garden Labourers	Dairy Farmers and Poultry Keepers	Herdsmen and Animal Breeder	Bee Keepers	Silk worm Keepers	Other Breeder	Dirvers of Farm Tractors and Machines	Hunters and Trapers	Other Agricul- turists	
1	—	7	5,774	—	—	—	4	16	—	1
2	—	6	5,611	—	—	—	4	16	—	2
3	—	1	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	3



# CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

## ENUMERATOR'S BOOKLET

This CENSUS or NATIONAL STOCK-TAKING is being conducted to secure information of the highest value to the general public, the business community and the Government. YOU are the key man in it.

We count on you to give evidence of your good citizenship by doing this job efficiently, so as to ensure a Census of the highest quality.

### POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

#### *Pocket Instructions for Enumerators*

#### General:

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

2. Fill in the Location Code at the top of each schedule at home before you start Enumeration. The following is an example of how these 5 boxes should be filled up by an imaginary Enumerator whose Block Location Code number is 334060312.

Admin Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block
33	4	06	03	12

3. The remainder of each schedule is to be completed in the field at the actual time of enumeration. Please write clearly and definitely, using your presentation Ball-point pen.

4. Be sure to include all persons enumerated in Cols. 8 to 16 of the Housing Census Schedule who are still present. Also satisfy yourself that all *INFANTS* and all additions made in the household until the time of Enumeration are properly reported. People usually forget to get all the *female members*

enumerated, so take special care to see that *every female* in the household is enumerated.

5. Always introduce yourself by showing your letter of Appointment which you should carry with you.

6. Should any person object to answering any Census question you should explain that the information collected is **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**, that it will not be communicated to any person whatsoever, and that no use will be made of it, which can in any way injure the respondent's interests.

7. Spoiled Schedules should not be removed from the pad, but should be clearly cancelled with a cross on both sides. If a wrong entry is made by mistake under any question, it may be neatly cancelled by a cross (X) and the right entry made.

#### Whom to Count:

8. The object is to *include in the Census* all persons who are normally residents of Pakistan and all visitors to Pakistan during the Enumeration Period. The Census is to be complete and the motto should be "catch every person", but *no one should be counted more than once*.



#### IV-(ii)

9. Therefore visit each and every house during the Enumeration Period, missing no place in your Block. Write a schedule for every person you find there who is a Normal Resident, and also for visitors, travellers and wanderers in accordance with these instructions.

10. *A Normal Resident* in a house is a person who has his or her present regular residence or lodging place there. If you have any doubt as to whether a person is truly a normal resident, you should fill in a schedule for him or her and make a note to consult your Supervisor.

11. *Absent members of the household.*—The object of the *Preliminary Questions* is to ensure that persons who are temporarily away from their present normal residence for part of the Enumeration Period, are enumerated in the locality in which they normally reside. This will be part of your job.

Persons who are absent from their Normal Residence during the *whole* Enumeration Period will be counted at the place where they have gone and you need not worry about them.

12. *Temporary visitors* who have not already been enumerated should be enumerated where they are found no matter where they come from, unless they will be back at their normal place of residence in Pakistan at some later time during the Enumeration Period. If you enumerate them you must warn them not to allow themselves to be enumerated again. But if you do *not* enumerate them you should ask them to get themselves enumerated at their normal place of residence when they return there before 31st January, 1961.

#### Post-Enumeration Check :

13. In addition to normal Supervision and Checking during the Enumeration Period, a percentage of the Enumeration Schedules will be completely checked soon after the "BIG COUNT" in order to assess the accuracy of the Census. Every Census Officer should try to ensure that no defect is discovered in his work at that stage.

Questions.	How to write answers.
------------	-----------------------

#### PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS:

House No.	Write in the box.
Household No. (within the house).	Write in the box. (This will nearly always be "1" save in cities).
Have you been enumerated already?	If "NO" ask question (a).
(a) Is this your present REGULAR residence or lodging place?	If "YES" carry out enumeration in full. If "No" ask question (b).
(b) Will you be BACK in your normal residence before 31st JANUARY, 1961?	If "NO or doubtful, carry out enumeration.
	If "YES" do not fill in this form, but carefully warn the person that it is his/her duty to see that a form is made out at his/her normal residence.
Q 1. NAME?	Write it out.
	If a tribesman, put name of tribe, clan.



## INDIVIDUAL POPULATION CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1961

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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

Turn over for persons 10 years of age and over;



# INDIVIDUAL POPULATION CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1961

FOR PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE ONLY

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



and section of tribe after the person's name in the Quetta and Kalat Divisions and in the area between the Durand Line and the settled Districts in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, put name of Tribe.

*Explanation:*—Statistically names have no significance and the record of names will be later destroyed. The reason for the recording of the name is to assist you in obtaining correct information and in preventing double counting. If a child has not been named enter "Son of———" "Daughter of———". If any person is hesitant to let you know the names of female members of his household, do not insist upon knowing the name but write down "Wife of———", "Daughter of———" and so on. Similarly if the respondent is a woman, do not insist upon knowing the name of her husband or any such person whose name she is reluctant to give in view of any prevailing custom.

Relationship to HEAD OF HOUSE- HOLD?	Write it out.
---	---------------

*Explanation:*—For Head, write "Head". For wife or husband, son or daughter of Head, enter "Wife", "Husband", "Son", "Daughter", as the case may be.

For non-relatives enter "Servant", "Guest", "Friend" and so on, as the case may be.

---

Q. 2. SEX?

Ring round "male" or "female".

*Explanation.*—Every person will be classed either as male or female. Eunuchs will be recorded as males.

---

Q. 3. AGE?

Write the number of *years completed* on the 31st January, 1961.

For infants under one year.

Write number of *completed months* in box "Under one year", i.e., 0 to 11.

*Explanation.*—Enter age in *completed years*, except for children less than 12 months old, e.g., a person who will be 20 years 10 months on 31st January, 1961, should be entered as 20 years and not 21 years. For a child less than 12 months old, enter number of *completed months*. Enter "0" months when under 1 month. If age is not known, try to ascertain the age as accurately as possible by reference to any past event which may be remembered. The estimation of age is of great importance and calls for intelligence and diligence on the part of the Enumerator. It will generally help in the estimation of ages to enumerate the children in a household starting from the youngest child.

---

Q. 4. MARITAL STATUS?

Single.

Ring round "1" under "Single".

Married.

Ring round "2" under "Married".

Widowed.

Ring round "3" under "Widowed".



Divorced.

Ring round "4"  
under 'Divorced'.

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

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

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

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

Q. 5. WERE YOU  
BORN IN THIS  
DISTRICT ?

If yes, ring round  
"born in".

If not, WHERE ?

For other places in  
Pakistan write name  
of the District.

If born in "Azad  
Kashmir" or Occu-  
pied Kashmir" the  
word "Azad Kash-  
mir" or "Occupied  
Kashmir" should  
be written along  
with the name of  
District.

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

Elsewhere write name  
of COUNTRY  
ONLY.

*Explanation.*—Birthplace means the country or district in which the person was born according to present political boundaries which may differ from those existing at the time of birth.

Q. 6. Are you a If yes, ring round  
PAKISTANI? "Pak".

If a Powindah; ask,  
are you an Af-  
ghan Powindah?

If yes, write "AF-  
GHAN" and put  
"Powindah" after  
it.

If a Kashmiri:

Are you a national of  
"Azad Kashmir"  
or "Occupied  
Kashmir"?

Write one of them.

If not, what is your  
NATIONALITY?

Write it out.

*Explanation.*—Write down exactly what the respondent says. People know quite well whether they regard themselves as Pakistanis or not and it is their opinion that has to be recorded.

For non-Pakistanis record the name of of the country of which they claim to be Nationals.

*Afghan Powindahs.*—If an Afghan does not know whether he is a Powindah, ask him how long he is staying in Pakistan. If he is only here for the winter, treat him as a Powindah.

Q. 7. RELIGION?

Ring round the ap-  
propriate number.

*Explanation.*—Accept respondent's own classification. The last blank box is intended for persons who claim a religion other than those recorded on the schedule, when the religion claimed should be written in the blank box. If a person claims no religion, write "None" in the blank box.



## Q. 8. DISABLED?

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

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

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

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

IF NOT DISABLED, PUT A CROSS IN THIS BOX

## Q. 9. MOTHER-TONGUE ?

Ring round the appropriate number under languages.

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

## Q. 10. OTHER LANGUAGES YOU CAN EASILY SPEAK?

Ring round the appropriate number under languages.

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

## Q. 11. LITERACY?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) Are you able to <i>read and write</i> a simple letter? If so, in what languages?           | Ring round the number under appropriate languages against "Write and Read". |
| (ii) Are you able to <i>read with understanding</i> , but not write? If so, in what languages? | Ring round the number under appropriate languages against "Read only".      |
| (iii) Are you able to read the Holy Quran <i>without understanding</i> ?                       | If yes, put a ✓mark under Arabic in box 9 against "Read only".              |

IF CANNOT READ OR WRITE AT ALL, DRAW A CROSS RIGHT THROUGH THESE BOXES.

*Explanation*—A ring round 9 under Arabic against "Read only" will mean that the respondent can read Arabic and the Holy Quran *with* understanding. A ✓in this box will clearly mean ability only to read the Holy Quran *without* understanding. Languages already ringed for "Write and Read" should *not* be ringed again for "Read only".



## Q. 12. SCHOOL OR COLLEGE ATTENDANCE?

Are you *NOW* ATTENDING A SCHOOL OR COLLEGE OR AN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION?

If attending a school or college of General or Professional Education, ring round "G".

If attending an Institution of Technical Education, ring round "T".

If attending a Maktab, ring round "M".

IF A PERSON IS NOT AT PRESENT ATTENDING ANY SCHOOL OR COLLEGE, PUT A CROSS IN THE BOX "NOW GOING TO SCHOOL OR COLLEGE".

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of Census a person is regarded as regularly attending school or college, or a technical institution regardless of any temporary break in attendance due to sickness or holiday, etc. The terms "School" and "College" cover institutions imparting General or Professional Education below and above matriculation standard respectively without regard to the names of the institutions.

Technical Institutions include Polytechnics, Technical High Schools, etc.

Maktab or Madrasa includes places where the Holy Quran and often elementary Urdu or other local languages are taught by an Imam, Maulvi or other teacher.

attending School/College, and to those who have completed education.)

Highest Grade Passed in Gen. or Prof. Education

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 M. Int. D. HD. O. Cert. Dip.

## FIELD

Educ. Med. Engin. Agr. Com. Law Others

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(i) WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU HAVE PASSED IN SCHOOL OR COLLEGE?

(a) *For below Matriculation:*

Ring round the appropriate number from 1 to 9 for the highest class completed at School.

(b) *For Matriculation and above:*

Ring "M" for Matriculate.

Ring "Int" for Intermediate Passed.

Ring "D" for Degree Holder.

Ring "HD." for Higher Degree, such as Master's or Doctor's Degree, and Ring "O" for others including Oriental Degrees.

(ii) In which *FIELD* OF PROFESSIONAL (INCLUDING TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Ring round "1" under "Educ" for Education.

Q. 13. EDUCATION? (This applies both to those who are now



if any, have you passed ?	Ring round "2" under "Med" for Medicine.
	Ring round "3" under "Engin" for Engineering.
	Ring round "4" under "Agri" for Agriculture.
	Ring round "5" under "Com" for Commerce.
	Ring round "6" for Law.
	Ring round "7" for Others.

*Cert.*—If passed "middle" or the 8th class in School or higher and hold a Certificate awarded by a recognised Educational Institution after at least 6 months full time attendance in the field of Educ., Med., Engin. or Agri.. ring "Cert" and the number of the appropriate Professional (including Technical) field, as well as the highest grade in general education, e.g., a certificated Nurse who has passed "middle" or the 8th class would have 3 rings round "8" "Cert" and "2" under "Med." field. Certificates will not be recorded if general education has not passed "middle" or the 8th class.

*Dip.*—If passed Matriculation or higher and hold a recognised Diploma, ring "Dip" and the number of the Professional (including Technical) Field, as well as the highest grade in general education e.g., a Diploma Teacher who has passed Matric will have 3 rings round "M", "D" and "1" under Education Field. No Diploma will be recorded unless the holder has passed Matric or higher in general education.

*Field.*—The Professional (including Technical) Field should only be ringed in the case of those who hold a recognised Professional (or Technical) Certificate or Diploma, or a Professional Bachelor's, Master's or Doctor's Degree.

IF A PERSON HAS NOT PASSED ANY  
GRADE AT ALL PUT A CROSS  
IN THE BOX

---

#### Q. 14. OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND.

DO YOU OWN AGRICULTURAL LAND IN PAKISTAN?	Ring round "Yes" or "No" as appropriate.
--	---

*Explanation.*—(1) Agricultural and *includes* land producing crops and also banjar. It *excludes* building sites and land reserved for residential purposes such as 'Abadi deh'.

(2) Owner of Agricultural land *includes* one shown as such in the Revenue records (khewat or khata). But it also *includes* Lease purchasers, Mortgagees with possession, Refugees and other persons who have been given provisional or permanent allotment of Agricultural land and Grantees of land in Colonies on instalment payment or other bases (including those who became owners after Land Reforms).

(3) Owner *excludes* those who are mortgagees *without* possession and adult sons of land-owners who work their parents' land, with or without their own ploughs. It *excludes* also all occupancy and other tenants and share croppers.



---

REMAINING QUESTIONS ARE TO BE  
ASKED ONLY OF PERSONS TEN (10)  
YEARS OLD AND ABOVE.

---

Q. 15. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE,  
UN-EMPLOYED AND INACTIVE.

Are you <i>WORKING FOR PROFIT</i> or to <i>EARN WAGES</i> or <i>SALARY</i> , or do you <i>HELP ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY ON THE FARM</i> , etc.?	If "Yes", ring round (1).
--	---------------------------

If not working at present, are you <i>LOOKING FOR WORK</i> for salary or wages or profit, etc.	If "Yes", ring round (2).  If "No", ring round (3).
--	---

*Explanation.*—(1) If the respondent is not a tiller of the soil, this question should be put with specific reference to "WORKING" or "NOT WORKING BUT LOOKING FOR WORK" *during the last week*, i.e., a non-agricultural worker who has not been working but looking for work during the last week will be ringed "2", but if he has done any work for profit, etc., during the week, he will be ringed "1".

(2) "Inactive" is a person who is not working to earn his livelihood nor is he in search of any work. Students and Housewives doing *only household duties* are to be treated as "Inactive". But persons who are helping any member of their family in his

profession or trade, even if they are not paid for such work in cash or kind are to be classed as "Working". Persons not working and living on rent or pension *only* are also to be treated as inactives. Beggars and Prostitutes are also to be classed as inactives, because, although they do earn, they are not helping in the production of economic goods.

(3) In the case of "Inactives" questions 16 to 20 will *not* be asked but the details of their categories will be ascertained from Question No. 21 and recorded accordingly.

---

Questions 16 to 20 to be asked only of persons who are "WORKING" OR "LOOKING FOR WORK", i.e., who are ringed (1) or (2) in Q. No. 15.

---

Q. 16. WHAT IS YOUR MAIN OCCUPATION?	If a <i>TILLER OF THE SOIL</i> , ring round "T" and move on to Q. 18. Otherwise write the <i>OCCUPATION</i> .
--------------------------------------	---

(What kind of work do you do)?

*Explanation.*—A tiller of the soil is one who himself works on the land or gets it cultivated under his direct personal supervision. Information regarding "Main Occupation" is required only if the person is "WORKING" or, if not working is "LOOKING FOR WORK". It is essential that a person's occupation be recorded in such a way that it may provide an adequate description of the work he is doing, or is looking for. In the case of a person looking for work for the first time, enter "NONE YET".

For your guidance a list of descriptions of occupations which are not acceptable without qualification is given below. This list is



not comprehensive but gives an idea of the precision required.

*Administrative Officer.*—State whether Government Administrative, City Council Administrative Officer, etc.

*Clerk.*—State whether accounts clerk, correspondence clerk, stores clerk, solicitor's clerk, tally clerk, timekeeper, etc.

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

*Conductor.*—State whether bus conductor, band conductor, railway conductor, etc.

*Engineer.*—State whether civil engineer, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, mining engineer, motor engineer, etc.

*Factory Worker.*—State the exact nature of work done and the kind of factory.

*Inspector.*—State whether fire inspector, health inspector, labour inspector, police inspector, traffic inspector, ticket inspector, railway inspector, vehicle inspector, etc.

*Labourer.*—State whether dock labourer, earth-moving labourer, godown labourer, transport labourer, etc.

*Manager.*—State whether finance manager, personnel manager, general sales manager, textile retail manager, owner or partner (stating nature of business), etc.

*Mechanic.*—State whether motor mechanic, radio mechanic, lift mechanic, etc.

*Owner Proprietor.*—State nature of business owned.

*Salesman.*—State whether retail shop salesman, insurance salesman, ticket salesman, newsboy, street vendor, wholesale commodities salesman, broker, auctioneer, etc.

The description should be appropriate to the actual work done irrespective of educational, professional, or technical qualifications achieved by a person. Vague, incomplete and ambiguous descriptions like "Service", "Labourer", "Mulazmat" should be avoided.

For PERSONS NOT RINGED "T" IN  
QUESTION No. 16.

Q. 17. NAME AND TYPE OF IN- DUSTRY, BUSI- NESS OR SER- VICE?	Write it out.
--	---------------

*Explanation.*—Enter the name of the Industry, Business or Service in which the person is working.

The entry has to be made *only* if the person is working, or, if not working, has been previously working and is at present looking for work. In the case of a person who is looking for work for the first time, enter "×" against this question.

Industry refers to the activity of the firm, establishment or department in which the person is employed or to the kind of business the person operates. The following are examples of Industry/Business descriptions:—

Stock-raising, forestry and logging, fishery, biscuit making, clothes making, furniture making, brick manufacturing, pineapple canning, cotton ginning, cotton textiles, jute textiles, woollen textiles, tannery, leather products, blacksmithy, motor repairing, road making, fish retailing, boot and shoe retailing, banking, insurance,



architecture, advertising, cinema, restaurants, hotels, laundries, hair-dressing, etc.

Railway transport, motor-taxi service, motor-cycle rickshaw service, air transport, postal services, primary school, technical school, university, Governmental medical services, private medical services, social welfare services, legal services, domestic services, armed services, etc.

The list is not comprehensive but it should indicate the variety of descriptions and the degree of precision required.

---

**Q. 18. AGRICULTURAL STATUS?** *Only for persons ringed "T" in Question No. 16.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) Do you OWN ALL OR PART OF THE LAND you till?                                       | If yes, ring round "1" under "owner cultivator".    |
| (ii) T E N A N T—Do you pay rent in cash or kind for ALL OR PART OF the land you till? | If yes, ring round "2" under "Tenant".              |
| (iii) Are you UNPAID FAMILY HELP?  | If yes, ring round "3" under "Family help".         |
| (iv) Are you an AGRICULTURAL LABOURER working for others for wages in cash or kind?    | If yes, ring round "4" under "Agricultural Labour". |

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

---

**Q. 19 STATUS IN BUSINESS, TRADE, INDUSTRY OR SERVICE?** *For persons not ringed "T" in Question 16.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (i) In your main occupation do you EMPLOY OTHERS? | If yes, ring round "1" under "Employer"            |
| or  |  |
| (ii) Are you an EMPLOYEE?                         | If yes, ring round "2" under "Employee".           |
| or  |  |
| (iii) An INDEPENDENT worker?                      | If yes, ring round "3" under "Independent worker". |
| or  |  |
| (iv) UNPAID FAMILY HELP?                          | If yes, ring round "4" under "Unpaid family help". |

*Explanation.*—Every non-agriculturist who is economically active must be classified under one and *only one* of the above categories.

Note that the whole question concerns the main occupation given in Question No. 16. Persons who employ others in their profession or business will be classed as "Employer". No one will be classed as "Employer" merely because he employs domestic servants. For example, a cook is classed as an employee in his occupation, but if he is cooking for, let us say, a civil servant, the latter will *not* be shown as an employer on that account. Similarly a Company Director, for instance,



although he may have power to appoint and discharge Company staff, will not be classed as "Employer", because he himself is an employee of the Company. An independent worker is his own master in his trade or business who does not employ others. An unpaid family help is a member of the family who assists directly in the trade or business of another member but receives no separate payment in cash or kind.

Q. 20. HAVE YOU ANY SUBSIDIARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD? IF SO, WHAT? Write it out.

IF A PERSON HAS NO SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION, PUT A CROSS IN THE BOX.

*Explanation.*—Enter the name of Subsidiary Occupation in full, or, at least, in sufficient detail, to ensure identification from the Main Occupation.

In order to claim "Subsidiary Occupation", a person must be following two occupations, the second being pursued in addition to or alternatively to the "Main Occupation".

This may be either a secondary source of income pursued throughout the whole year or an alternative means of livelihood adopted at times when the main occupation cannot be followed. This distinction, however, need not be recorded, and it is only necessary for the Enumerator to say what, if any, is the secondary or alternative means of livelihood of the respondent.

In rural areas the Subsidiary Occupation (if any) of cultivators will generally be one of the agricultural occupations, such as poultry, bee keeping, etc., or a cottage industry.

Service on roads or in the militia may be a normal subsidiary occupation in some areas. When Cottage Industries are given as subsidiary occupation, they should be described as "Home weaving", "Home pottery making", "Home mat making", etc.

Q. 21. DETAILS OF INACTIVES? *Only those persons who are ringed as "3" in Question No. 15 should be asked :*

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| (i) Do you work as HOUSEWIFE, i.e. perform household duties only?                             | Ring round number "1". |
| (ii) Do you receive any kind of RENT, PENSION, etc.?  | Ring round number "2". |
| (iii) Are you an INMATE OF MENTAL ASYLUM, JAIL or other such institution or are you a beggar? | Ring round number "3". |
| (iv) DEPENDENT and others.  | Ring round number "4". |

*Explanation.*—More than one of the numbers in this Question may have to be ringed.

Q. 22. ONLY FOR WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED ?

- (i) *During your whole married life :*

How many CHILDREN have been born ALIVE altogether ?	Write under "Children born" total number of children born alive to her.
---	---



#### IV-(xiv)

##### (ii) *During your whole life:*

How many years you REMAIN- ED MAR- RIED altoge- ther ?	Write under "Years Wed" total number of years.
--	--

*Explanation.*—Include any infant born alive who may have died since.

If a woman has been married more than once, the two questions should cover the whole period she remained married from the date of her first marriage. For example, a woman married for the first time and after 5 years was divorced. Some years later she remarried and her (new) husband died 10 years later, since when she has remained a widow. In this case "Total years remained wed" is  $5 + 10 = 15$  years.

---

After filling up a Schedule for each member of the household, you should check again that no one in the household (particularly daughters-in-law) has been overlooked. Also that no one normally resident in the household is temporarily absent and expected back before the 31st of January, 1961.

#### **Progress Reports:**

Carry out the enumeration of your area progressively every day. Don't leave the work to be done towards the end of the Enumeration Period. In order to ensure this, report regularly to your Supervisor in the prescribed forms regarding the percentage of the work completed on the dates shown in the Calendar. The first round of your visits to all the houses in your Block should be completed during the 1st two weeks. Then during the next three

days carry out a 2nd round and enumerate the Households that might have been left out during the 1st round, and also those normal residents who were temporarily absent, but have since returned and have not been enumerated elsewhere. Two days before the last date (*i.e.* 29th January 1961) make an announcement in your Block that persons left out may kindly report to you at an agreed place and get themselves enumerated. Continue the checking for omissions during the last two days and then on the actual Census Night (Night of the 31st January) you must make a rapid and thorough examination of the whole Block. All new arrivals, travellers, wanderers, homeless folk and others, who are found then anywhere, within your area, must be questioned and, if they have not been enumerated before, a slip must be prepared for each of them.

#### **The End of the Work:**

When you are sure that you have properly enumerated every person in your Block, and your last check-up has been completed as above, you should recount all your valid schedules in each Pad and check the totals which you will have recorded on the back covers thereof, showing males, females and literate persons separately. These totals on the back covers should then be added up and the grand totals recorded in your Report Sheet reproduced as a detachable form at the end of this Booklet. This Report Sheet should then be removed and handed over to your Supervisor along with the used and partially used pads of Schedules and the Supervisor's Receipt should be obtained in the form given in the beginning of next page.

Copy No. 1 of the Housing Census Register should also be handed over to the Supervisor at this time which should be before 3rd February, 1961.



# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

DADU

PART-V

VILLAGE STATISTICS

AREA, POPULATION, LITERACY,  
HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS,

COMPILED BY  
A. HAMID  
Deputy Director of Census  
HYDERABAD



# CONTENTS

## PART V

### VILLAGE STATISTICS

	Page
Introduction .. .. .	V— 1
Summary Table by Talukas .. .. .	V— 4
Summary Table by Supervisory Tapedar Circles/Urban Localities .. .. .	V— 5
DADU TALUKA .. .. .	V— 7
Urban Localities .. .. .	V— 7
Dadu Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V— 7
JOHI TALUKA .. .. .	V—10
Urban Localities .. .. .	V—10
Johi Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—10
KAKAR TALUKA .. .. .	V—14
Urban Localities .. .. .	V—14
Khairpur Nathan Shah Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—14
MEHAR TALUKA .. .. .	V—17
Urban Localities .. .. .	V—17
Rajwah Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—17
Darya Bahar Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—18
Mungwani Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—19
SEHWAN TALUKA .. .. .	V—21
Urban Localities .. .. .	V—21
Sehwan Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—21
Bobak Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—22
Jhangra Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—23
KOTRI TALUKA .. .. .	V—24
Kotri Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—24
MAHAL KOHISTAN TALUKA .. .. .	V—27
Urban Localities .. .. .	V—27
Mahal Kohistan Supervisory Tapedar Circle .. .. .	V—27



## INTRODUCTION

The village is the basic unit of revenue administration and the need for basic statistics for villages is quite obvious as all planning depends on such statistics. They are also indispensable for carrying out sample surveys over limited areas and form the basis of continuous collection of statistics on different aspects of rural life and economy. The village was taken as the basic unit of enumeration if its population was 600 or it was a continuous collection of about 150 houses on an average. Where the village approximated to this size, it was constituted into a Block. A large number of villages had to be split up into a number of Blocks, but the boundaries of Census Block did not go beyond the limits of a revenue estate. All statistics pertaining to a village concerning land administration are given by "Mauza" or revenue estate and the importance of this territorial unit in our administrative set-up is unique. A Mauza may be defined as a parcel or parcels of land having a separate name in the revenue records and known limits. The unit of revenue administration is the revenue estate or "Deh" which is usually identical with the village or "Mauza". A revenue estate is a unit of area—

- (a) for which a separate record-of-rights has been made, or
- (b) which has been separately assessed to land revenue or would have been so assessed, if the land revenue had not been leased, compounded for, or
- (c) which the Local Government may by general rule or special order declare it to be an estate.

The Village Statistics contained in this part have been compiled from Block-wise figures contained in the Summaries prepared by the Census Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. Except for data on houses and households they are based on the results of the "Circle Sort" which was carried out in the Hand Sorting Centres after the physical counting of the individual enumeration schedules. The literacy figures, however, have been lifted from the Summaries prepared by the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents.

The plan of presentation is that for each village, the Serial number, its name in English and Urdu and area in acres, the total population by males and females, and the number of literates in each village has been recorded.

The last two columns pertain to number of houses and households. This information is based on the Housing Census which was carried out in September, 1960. The data was collected in the first instance from the Summaries prepared after the Housing Census by the Charge Superintendents. These figures have been checked with the results of the Machine tabulation in the case of urban localities, but since only 10 per cent sample was taken for the villages, the data of villages has been extracted directly from the Household Summaries. The number of houses refers only to the "occupied" houses, while the number of households refers to the Commensal unit, the members of which live together and eat from a common kitchen. The definitions of "houses" and "households" are given in the Explanatory Note.



The "Hadbast" numbers are the numbers assigned to a revenue estate at the time of the settlement operations. They are allotted serially within the Taluka at the time of settlement. Hence the arrangement of villages in each Taluka does not follow the serial order of Hadbast numbers, but within each Tapedar Circle they have been arranged serially. Where no survey and settlement operations have been carried out, this column is arranged serially. The area figures have been supplied by the Deputy Commissioners and are based on revenue records. Local details regarding Schools, Colleges, Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, Railway Stations, Police Stations, Rest Houses, Union Council Offices, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Electricity, Tubewells, etc., have been indicated by appropriate symbols against each village. A list of these symbols is appended. These details have been obtained from Deputy Commissioners and from the concerned Departments. The data has been presented by Talukas within each district. In each Taluka, the villages have been grouped by Supervisory Tapedar Circles and within each Supervisory

Tapedar Circle by Tapedar Circles. The name of the Supervisory Tapedar Circle has been separated from the text by double lines and the village in which the Tapedar's headquarter is located is shown in bold print.

The Village Statistics for this district were compiled in the Hand Sorting Centre, Hyderabad, under the supervision of Mr. A. Hamid, Deputy Director of Census, Incharge of Hand Sorting Centre, Hyderabad. After compilation, the lists were sent by the Officer-in-Charge, Hand Sorting Centre, to the Deputy Commissioner concerned for verification and completion of figures relating to "Hadbast" numbers, area and local details. After this verification, the Village Statistics were sent to my office, where they were further checked, adjusted and consolidated before publication.

A summary giving the total population of the district and distribution by sexes to the nearest thousand has been given in the beginning. Similar summaries by Talukas and by Supervisory Tapedar Circle within each Taluka have also been added.

ASLAM ABDULLAH KHAN, C.S.P.,  
*Director of Census,*  
*West Pakistan.*



## EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. Population in the Village Statistics includes persons who claimed nationality other than Pakistani.

2. Taluka figures include those of urban areas within its jurisdiction.

3. Figures for Municipal and Town Committees as well as other Urban localities are given separately under respective Talukas within which they are located.

4. Household is a collection of persons living and eating in one mess with their dependents, relatives, servants and lodgers who normally reside together.

5. House is a structurally separate set of living premises, with an entrance from outside the building or from a common way or courtyard or staircase.

6. Number of literate figures have been taken from Charge Superintendents Abstracts (Provisional results of Census published in February 1961). These may not tally with the final figures published in Part IV of District Census Report.

7. Urban Localities are grouped separately at the top of the Village Statistics of each Taluka. The areas of Urban Localities and their Hadbast numbers, being not available, have not been shown separately.

The symbols to denote local details are :—

(1) College or University	..	کالج یا یونیورسٹی	..	
(2) Primary School	..	پرائمری سکول	..	
(3) Middle School	..	مڈل سکول	..	
(4) High School	..	ہائی سکول	..	
(5) Post Office	..	ڈاکخانہ	..	
(6) Telegraph Office	..	تار گھر	..	
(7) Dispensary	..	ڈسپنسری	..	
(8) Hospital	..	ہسپتال	..	
(9) Dak/Inspection Bungalow or Circuit House	..	ڈاک بنگلہ	..	
(10) Union Council or Committee	..	یونین کونسل یا کمیٹی	..	
(11) Police Out-post or Thana	..	پولیس چوکی یا تھانہ	..	
(12) Railway Station	..	ریلوے اسٹیشن	..	
(13) Historical Monuments or Site	..	آثار قدیمہ	..	
(14) Tubewell	..	ٹیوب ویل	..	
(15) Electricity	..	بجلی	..	



## VILLAGE STATISTICS — DADU DISTRICT

## Summary Table by Talukas

TALUKA	Population 1961 (000's)			Number of			Page
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Supervi- sory Tapedar Circles	Tapedar Circles	Villages	
DADU DISTRICT	485	266	219	11	67	471	—
Dadu Taluka	90	49	41	1	12	57	7
Johi Taluka	70	38	32	1	11	100	10
Kakar Taluka	77	42	35	1	11	74	14
Mehar Taluka	104	57	47	3	10	69	17
Sehwan Taluka	52	28	24	3	9	65	21
Kotri Taluka	63	36	27	1	9	78	24
Mahal Kohistan Taluka	29	16	13	1	5	28	27



## VILLAGE STATISTICS — DADU DISTRICT

Summary Table by Supervisory Tapedar Circles / Urban Localities.

Supervisory Tapedar Circles and Urban Localities	Population 1961 (000's)			Number of		Page
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Tapedar Circles	Villages	
DADU TALUKA	90	49	41	12	57	7
Urban Localities	19	11	8	—	—	7
Dadu	71	38	33	12	57	7
JOHI TALUKA	70	38	32	11	100	10
Urban Localities	2	1	1	—	—	10
Johi	68	37	31	11	100	10
KAKAR TALUKA	77	42	35	11	74	14
Urban Localities	4	2	2	—	—	14
Khairpur Nathan Shah	73	40	33	11	74	14
MEHAR TALUKA	104	57	47	10	69	17
Urban Localities	5	3	2	—	—	17
Rajwah	26	14	12	3	20	17
Darya Bahar	44	24	20	4	22	18
Mangwani	29	16	13	3	27	19
SEHWAN TALUKA	52	28	24	9	65	21
Urban Localities	4	2	2	—	—	21
Sehwan	18	10	8	3	21	21
Bobak	17	9	8	4	23	22
Jhangra	13	7	6	2	21	23



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—DADU DISTRICT

## Summary Table by Supervisory Tapedar Circles / Urban Localities

Supervisory Tapedar Circles and Urban Localities	Population 1961 (000's)			Number of		Page
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Tapedar Circles	Villages	
KOTRI TALUKA	63	36	27	9	78	24
Urban Localities	20	11	9	—	—	24
Kotri	43	25	18	9	78	24
MAHAL KOHISTAN TALUKA	29	16	13	5	28	27
Urban Localities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahal Kohistan	29	16	13	5	28	27



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—DADU TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population, 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Dadu Taluka دادو تعلقہ	89,847	48,703	41,144	—	—	—
	Dadu Taluka (Rural) دادو تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	70,705	38,121	32,584	—	—	—
	Dadu Taluka (Urban) دادو تعلقہ (شہری)	19,142	10,582	8,560	6,265	2,986	3,189
1	Dadu Municipal Committee دادو میونسپل کمیٹی	19,142	10,582	8,560	6,265	2,986	3,189

## DADU SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE

دادو سپروائزری ٹپیدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1.	Dadu دادو	4,125	2,074	1,165	909	294	354	384
2.	Sial. سیال	5,161	2,586	1,376	1,210	369	371	371
3.	Chhoi. چھوئی	4,741	720	410	310	104	47	48
4.	Sidh. سیدھ	3,982	555	306	249	48	73	73
5.	Khudabad. خدا باد	3,601	1,252	665	587	183	74	120
6.	Buth Malho. بٹھ ملھو	2,683	884	465	419	121	217	217
7.	Bhand. بھنڈ	3,729	1,058	591	467	70	178	178
8.	Kalhora. کلھوڑہ	2,095	1,463	761	702	220	301	301
9.	Kurpur. کر پور	3,183	1,082	535	547	125	186	186
10.	Bawni. باونی	3,407	1,320	730	590	109	59	59
11.	Phaka. پھاکا	2,512	1,376	705	671	214	223	223
12.	Pirpanjan. پیر پنجن	2,577	595	323	272	31	72	72
13.	Buthi. بٹھی	3,699	1,142	657	485	86	174	208



























## VILLAGE STATISTICS—DADU TALUKA.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
14.	Bakhrani. بکھراڻي	4,496	2,109	1,061	1,048	307	305	307
15.	Pipri. ڀڀري	3,228	1,953	1,080	883	364	306	306
16.	Duabo. ڊواڀو	2,641	1,091	570	521	227	132	132
17.	Sunhiyun سنهيون	1,902	1,845	1,039	806	186	280	280
18.	Wariaso. وارياسو	1,619	415	227	188	102	97	97
19.	Mondar. مونڊار	5,381	1,768	980	788	349	262	305
20.	Kaushk. ڪوشڪ	5,732	754	412	342	94	131	131
21.	Kacho Shahani. ڪچوشاهاني	3,570	687	362	325	88	93	95
22.	Dawach. داوچ	2,847	833	444	389	190	136	136
23.	Makhdumsahib. مخدوم صاحب	1,920	831	431	400	83	144	144
24.	Markhpur. مارڪھ پور	4,299	1,348	707	641	196	233	236
25.	Pirguno. پير گونو	3,456	1,627	837	790	168	307	307
26.	Khasa Chandia. خاصا چانڊيا	5,671	2,508	1,388	1,120	362	352	354
27.	Baghban. باغبان	4,163	1,940	997	943	315	252	263
28.	Kandi. ڪنڌي	4,518	2,361	1,303	1,058	441	338	343
29.	June. جون	1,200	944	508	436	162	180	181
30.	Rap. راپ	4,877	1,494	793	701	308	234	243
31.	Kachorap. ڪچورپ	2,414	266	140	126	31	34	34
32.	Taga. ٽاگا	3,893	1,492	801	691	116	218	218
33.	Palha. پلها	4,531	1,364	707	657	225	215	225
34.	Kacho Samin. ڪچو سامين	1,441	167	80	87	26	27	27
35.	Nasrani. نصراني	4,795	199	120	79	10	29	29
36.	Juberji. جوبرجي	3,519	2,087	1,100	987	357	354	354
37.	Kinjhar. ڪنجهر	3,169	1,276	717	559	215	194	203
38.	Kheiro. ڪهيرو	2,219	648	339	309	98	98	98
39.	Jakhapari. جڪهاپاري	1,802	540	296	244	65	89	89
40.	Sutaro. ستارو	3,287	881	541	340	120	103	103



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—DADU TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
41.	Nurja.  نرجا	3,093	957	551	446	158	136	136
42.	Chanrath.  چنرث	4,970	1,564	869	695	284	206	206
43.	Malkani.  مالکانی	1,280	278	160	118	28	37	37
44.	Dubi.  دوی	2,865	1,023	518	505	140	196	203
45.	Aminani.  امینانی	3,918	822	470	352	141	111	111
46.	Naolakho.  نولا کھو	2,837	1,441	776	665	271	233	234
47.	Puranodero.     پراڻو ڏيرو	4,830	2,438	1,295	1,143	446	341	361
48.	Pirtarho.  پيرترھو	4,721	2,110	1,166	944	403	334	353
49.	Kacho Puranodero.  کچو پراڻو ڏيرو	1,604	324	178	146	45	45	45
50.	Kacho Khariro.  کچو کھاريرو	1,350	155	85	70	4	19	19
51.	Khariro.  کھاريرو	3,990	2,282	1,216	1,066	317	359	378
52.	Marvi.  ماروی	2,135	255	134	121	30	45	45
53.	Pat.      پت	3,956	2,756	1,466	1,290	469	509	509
54.	Dhero Damero.  ڏھرو ڏمرو	2,444	638	350	288	74	104	104
55.	Pakositan.  پکوسيتان	3,418	3,359	1,852	1,507	469	381	381
56.	Pambi.  پامبی	4,429	283	154	129	17	143	143
57.	Kachosita.  کچو سڌيتا	6,233	475	252	223	11	571	571



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—JOHI TALUKA.

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population, 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Johi Taluka</b> جوہی تعلقہ	70,217	38,187	32,030	—	—	—
	Johi Taluka (Rural) جوہی تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	67,804	36,839	30,965	—	—	—
	Johi Taluka (Urban) جوہی تعلقہ (شہری)	2,413	1,348	1,065	537	430	446
1.	Johi Town. جوہی ٹاؤن	2,413	1,348	1,065	537	430	446

## JOHI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE. جوہی سپروائزری ٹپدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1.	<b>Johi.</b> جوہی	5,618	2,312	1,244	1,068	202	369	379
2.	Vagiji. واگجی	3,042	1,407	755	652	174	250	256
3.	Nunari. نوناری	1,880	638	341	297	56	80	82
4.	Buti. بوتی	5,758	749	409	340	82	121	121
5.	Kurjamik. کرجامک	5,675	916	498	418	61	135	149
6.	Jampur. جام پور	4,285	866	470	396	52	115	115
7.	Saranjri. سرانجری	4,060	1,577	895	682	168	247	248
8.	Kubo Kalandar کبوتر قلندر							
	" " No. 2.	7,249	80	44	36	—	30	54
9.	<b>Sakro.</b> ساکرو	4,765	1,438	768	670	71	173	173
10.	Kharichh. کھارچھ	5,699	1,836	982	854	147	164	164
11.	Galicharo. گاہی چارو	3,780	249	131	118	—	52	52
12.	Aruni. ارونی	1,492	354	187	167	11	52	55
13.	Gorandi. گورانڈی	3,382	31	15	16	—	5	5
14.	Shah Hassan. شاہ حسن	2,614	1,211	679	532	151	191	199
15.	Kanwah. کانواہ	2,404	628	343	285	106	227	227
16.	Lohri. لوہری	2,310	215	120	95	15	35	40
17.	Dhabhari. دھابھری	2,755	415	217	198	44	56	59
18.	Makhanbelo. مکھن بیلو	2,515	28	12	16	—	10	12
19.	Dhorikinri. دھوریکنری	1,670	Uninhabited		بے چراغ			



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—JOHI TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
20.	Haji Khan. حاجی خان	6,751	1,074	595	479	171	148	151
21.	Hassanini. حسنینی	3,738	60	29	31	2	10	10
22.	Noshero. نوشہرو	5,531	457	251	206	110	95	95
23.	Allahyarero. اللہ یارہرو	3,710	376	208	168	25	54	54
24.	Naitaki. نائی تائی	5,059	Uninhabited.				بے چراغ	
25.	Gajikhan. گاجی خان	4,230	36	19	17	—	10	12
26.	Patsuleman No. 1.	15,132	1,139	635	504	148	139	139
	پٹ سلیمان نمبر ۱							
	" No. 2. to 4		Uninhabited				بے چراغ	
	پٹ سلیمان نمبر ۲ تا ۴							
27.	Wahipandhi. واہی پانڈھی	4,891	1,081	575	506	231	298	310
28.	Shadman. شادمان	3,038	Uninhabited.				بے چراغ	
29.	Tokkasim. ٹوکاسم	8,635	198	112	86	27	92	92
30.	Potho. پوتھو	4,137	701	391	310	27	79	84
31.	Halejo. ہالے جو	3,322	838	429	409	128	139	142
32.	Halejo. ہالے جو	2,251	27	14	13	15	31	31
33.	Nali. نالی	5,478	979	533	446	—	143	150
34.	Shori. شوری	4,852	530	280	250	27	61	61
35.	Shul. شل	8,859	601	318	283	171	174	174
36.	Kakrani. ککرائی	6,097	Uninhabited.				بے چراغ	
37.	Khummano. کھمانو	6,288	440	221	219	48	110	110
38.	Sakhalejo. سکھ ہلیجو	2,251	443	232	211	15	38	38
39.	Tharipijadoshabid. تھری پیجا دوشہید	2,531	1,177	639	538	235	111	111
40.	Phulji. پھلجی	5,984	2,202	1,201	1,001	361	416	421
41.	Suknai. سکنائی	4,107	72	36	36	4	16	16
42.	Duabo. دو ابو	3,485	100	53	47	23	37	37
43.	Nuro. نورو	6,185	257	143	114	22	18	18
44.	Jhalke. جھلکو	3,233	Uninhabited.				بے چراغ	
45.	Kotbajo. کوٹ باجو	2,173	773	412	361	138	95	95
46.	Malhar Barani. ملہر برانی	5,484	Uninhabited.				بے چراغ	
47.	Kurojo. کروجی	2,323	742	401	341	129	79	79
48.	Kathiabarani. کتھی ابرانی	2,714	139	68	71	28	37	37
49.	Tori Mohtin. ٹوری موہتن	6,340	Uninhabited.				بے چراغ	



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—JOHI TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
50.	<b>Putgul Mohd.</b> پٹ گل محمد	3,387	926	494	432	165	149	155
51.	<b>Dinpanah.</b> دین پناہ	7,818	572	305	267	85	73	73
52.	<b>Hadhadero.</b> ہڈھا ڈہرو	2,329	134	77	57	9	17	17
53.	<b>Tori.</b> ٹوری	4,650	564	354	210	90	90	98
54.	<b>Kassbo.</b> کسبو	2,422	516	297	219	43	91	91
55.	<b>Rajodero.</b> راجو ڈیرو	8,708	521	273	248	69	89	89
56.	<b>Malko.</b> ملکو	2,998	1,137	579	558	128	193	193
57.	<b>Pir Bughio.</b> پیر بگھیو	4,025	48	27	21	—	11	11
58.	<b>Lalhar.</b> لالہر	5,534	1,146	630	516	139	158	158
59.	<b>Hariokhan.</b> ہریو خان	5,652	1,143	615	528	92	179	179
60.	<b>Pai.</b> پائی	3,172	132	73	59	12	25	25
61.	<b>Pherudero.</b> پھرو ڈیرو	3,677	568	310	258	9	87	87
62.	<b>Chakerkot.</b> چکر کوٹ	5,012	863	482	381	124	145	148
63.	<b>Drighballa.</b> ڈرگھ بالا	7,684	2,615	1,402	1,213	327	430	430
64.	<b>Mirwah.</b> میرواہ	3,926	31	18	13	2	10	10
65.	<b>Masudero.</b> مسو ڈیرو	4,481	894	487	407	136	158	170
66.	<b>Keti.</b> کیتی	2,162	127	70	57	4	25	25
67.	<b>Muridero.</b> مڑی ڈیرو	3,591	881	470	411	100	169	174
68.	<b>Naichik.</b> ناٹی چک	4,962	284	157	127	56	37	41
<b>Tandorahimkhan.</b> ٹنڈو رحیم خان								
69.	<b>Chhini.</b> چھینی	4,110	1,483	806	677	183	212	212
70.	<b>Sawiro.</b> ساویرو	4,834	712	376	336	41	125	133
71.	<b>Machko.</b> ماچکو	4,403	213	110	103	4	31	31
72.	<b>Pirgajishah.</b> پیر گاجی شاہ	1,282	412	226	186	47	103	108
73.	<b>Phadak.</b> پھاڈک	8,294	222	122	100	24	55	55
74.	<b>Dhownk.</b> ڈھونک	4,372	151	87	64	17	60	60
75.	<b>Tori.</b> ٹوری	6,339	678	380	298	72	182	182
76.	<b>Basha Faqir.</b> باشا فقیر	5,529	1,108	635	473	128	223	223
77.	<b>Khandhani.</b> کھندھانی	9,723	500	265	235	19	171	171
78.	<b>Bahlilshah.</b> باہلیل شاہ	3,542	742	422	320	64	100	100
79.	<b>Angai.</b> انگائی	7,664	1,354	741	613	136	251	251



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—JOHI TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
80.	Chana. چنا	2,738	907	477	430	18	147	147
81.	Daramal Rachli. دارا مل رچلی	5,092	1,700	942	758	139	260	260
82.	Abad. آباد	2,562	1,308	731	577	94	241	241
83.	Gaha. گاھا	1,694	598	331	267	95	100	100
84.	Pirduwari. پیر دوارى	3,871	685	385	300	31	71	71
85.	Kurkalan. کرکان	6,088	553	281	272	83	76	76
86.	Pathkanhiri. پتھ کنہیری	4,943	781	451	330	26	68	68
87.	Thul. تھل	6,027	1,632	883	749	136	273	287
88.	Miranmachhi. میرن ماچھی	5,994	195	118	77	14	10	10
89.	Araro. ارارو	3,536	170	95	75	7	36	36
90.	Bakhar Shahid. بکھر شہید	3,996		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
91.	Jampur Liki. جام پور لیکى	4,405	13	7	6	1	5	5
92.	Pahore. پاهور	7,278	247	129	118	41	34	34
93.	Bhaghiari. بھاگھیاری	2,839	432	223	206	63	75	78
94.	Drigh Hethin. ڈرگھ ہیتھن	4,286	1,426	737	689	182	247	263
95.	Bahawalpur. بھاؤلپور	2,963	1,395	775	620	183	237	237
96.	Shahmorio. شاہ موریو	2,316	765	426	339	100	114	114
97.	Mianajikandi. میاناجی کنڈی	2,935	1,190	665	525	204	105	189
98.	Mothri. موٹھری	5,482	1,274	656	618	96	176	176
99.	Khat. کھاٹ	2,770	455	244	211	94	82	91
100.	Patoro No. 3, پٹورو نمبر ۳							
	" No. 2, " "							
	" No. 1, " "	9,859	1,183	652	531	190	149	95



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—KAKAR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population, 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Kakar Taluka ککر تعلقہ	76,649	41,541	35,108	—	—	—
	Kakar Taluka (Rural) ککر تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	72,950	39,571	33,379	—	—	—
	Kakar Taluka (Urban) ککر تعلقہ (شہری)	3,699	1,970	1,729	765	537	542
	1. Khairpur Nathan Shah خیر پور نٹھن شاہ ٹاؤن	3,699	1,970	1,729	765	537	542
	Town. خیر پور نٹھن شاہ ٹاؤن						
































## KHAIR PUR NATHAN SHAH SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE.

خیر پور نٹھن شاہ سپروائزری ٹپیدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1.	Khairpur. خیر پور	5,120	1,238	651	587	186	168	168
2.	Fathehpur. فتح پور	1,954	2,225	1,168	1,057	416	331	334
3.	Betidera. بیٹی ڈیرا	1,322	1,086	597	489	193	174	184
4.	Toni. ٹونی	3,200	994	532	462	63	103	103
5.	Jakhro. جکھرو	2,239	1,844	1,077	767	237	248	248
6.	Kandeatowkhi. کنڈی اٹوکھی	2,468	426	226	200	67	66	66
7.	Shihnwerao. شہنوی راؤ	2,625	1,174	626	548	257	208	208
8.	Khadeher. کھڈھر	2,225	1,362	723	639	214	164	164
9.	Kathri. کاتھری	2,067	1,045	577	468	155	129	129
10.	Vasai. وسائی	2,737	1,448	790	658	136	156	171
11.	Thalho. تھلمو	2,342	1,222	647	575	140	207	207
12.	Sukhpur. سکھ پور	1,824	342	184	158	32	318	318



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—KAKAR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
13.	<b>Buthra.</b>  بٹھرا	1,215	1,168	650	518	251	204	204
14.	<b>Ladhodero.</b>  لادھوڈیرو	1,834	1,033	579	454	142	182	182
15.	<b>Mirokalthoro.</b>  میروکاٹھورو	2,248	1,913	1,023	890	323	272	272
16.	<b>Issomachhi.</b>  عیسو ماچی	5,760	1,086	567	519	138	145	146
17.	<b>Mari.</b>  ماری	958	370	212	158	101	64	64
18.	<b>Sirabad.</b>  سرآباد	1,026	1,134	588	546	259	147	147
19.	<b>Dangar.</b>  ڈانگر	3,941	1,285	740	545	129	150	156
20.	<b>Rapkenchi.</b>  رپ کینچی	3,019	393	205	188	30	60	69
21.	<b>Doger.</b>  ڈوگر	5,330	2,983	1,633	1,350	288	275	375
22.	<b>Bhagna.</b>  بھاگنا	4,459	1,020	464	556	44	170	180
23.	<b>Rahuja.</b>  راھوجا	2,748	310	169	141	5	39	39
24.	<b>Khanpur.</b>  خان پور	1,382	1,038	550	488	190	123	123
25.	<b>Phulratho.</b>  پھل راتھو	7,040	1,283	719	564	137	421	421
26.	<b>Qomicharo.</b>  قومی چارو	2,636	749	410	339	61	99	99
27.	<b>Maha.</b>  ماھا	10,880	1,508	842	666	163	241	241
28.	<b>Beji.</b>  بیجی	15,360	2,490	1,150	1,340	217	338	338
29.	<b>Boriri.</b>  بوریری	4,000	1,754	964	790	263	237	251
30.	<b>Gaberji.</b>  گابرجی	2,523	1,654	895	759	223	273	276
31.	<b>Chaukhandi.</b>  چوکھانڈی	3,472	1,587	854	733	237	222	222
32.	<b>Khakar.</b>  کھا کر	2,647	1,305	721	584	191	178	184
33.	<b>Katlakhar.</b>  کٹلا کھڑ	3,271	1,243	646	597	146	158	158
34.	<b>Durmohammad.</b>  در محمد	2,306	879	478	401	157	120	129
35.	<b>Dibtulan.</b>  دبتولان	1,520	28	14	14	1	10	13
36.	<b>Chijapur.</b>  چیجا پور	2,597	755	419	336	83	64	64
37.	<b>Gadehi.</b>  گادیھی	2,516	1,574	863	711	166	224	232
38.	<b>Bagodero.</b>  باگوڈیرو	1,202	1,232	633	599	174	188	190
39.	<b>Gilpur.</b>  گل پور	2,597	345	192	153	47	103	103
40.	<b>Abad Jagir.</b>  آباد جاگیر	1,850	1,357	695	662	99	226	226
41.	<b>Gozo.</b>  گوزو	1,478	116	60	56	141	105	105
42.	<b>Bahadar Pur.</b>  بہادر پور	1,721	1,509	809	700	169	185	185
43.	<b>Rap.</b>  رپ	1,702	768	407	361	155	115	115



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—KAKAR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
44.	Kurkit. کُرکٹ	1,485	578	320	258	86	75	75
45.	Mado. مڈو	3,547	1,236	662	574	184	131	131
46.	Pechaho. پچاھو	1,903	617	350	267	87	62	62
47.	Chachal. چچال	4,611	583	334	249	64	90	90
48.	Akharnari. اکھرنری	4,420	66	40	26	13	20	20
49.	Burira. بریرا	4,779	1,451	997	454	362	231	231
50.	Kurhussainkhan. کُرھسین خان	3,724	850	393	457	143	100	100
51.	Kamber. کمبر	3,565	162	80	82	11	52	52
52.	Kansar Jagir. کینسر جاگیر	1,361	163	84	79	20	28	28
53.	Rodhi. Naseer Mohd. رودھی نصیر محمد	1,491	403	200	203	60	68	68
54.	Dengano Malum No. 1 ڈنگانو معلوم نمبر ۱	9,621	79	46	33	1	20	20
55.	Malum No. 2. معلوم نمبر ۲	9,605	77	43	34	—	20	20
56.	Salari. سالاری	1,344	1,051	587	464	39	199	199
57.	Chainuni. چینونی	9,600	330	230	100	18	80	80
58.	Ghado. گھاڈو	1,239	631	352	279	100	102	102
59.	Bedi. بیڈی	1,450	913	490	423	68	144	144
60.	Kurkit. کُرکٹ	2,537	756	423	333	167	92	92
61.	Khairokhaiaro. خیرو کھیارو	2,730	1,245	698	547	246	188	193
62.	Kabannkar. کبئنکر	953	536	292	244	67	100	100
63.	Issonarejo. عیسونا ریجو	2,738	763	421	342	108	216	216
64.	Kurmirmohd. کرمیر محمد	5,120	347	196	151	31	32	32
65.	Mirmohd. میر محمد	4,835	1,125	620	505	117	152	152
66.	Chandan. چندن	5,716	1,369	738	631	317	175	175
67.	Koor Budho. کور بدھو	2,881	768	444	324	69	102	102
68.	Puia. پویا	3,226	707	388	319	168	115	115
Sitaroads سیتا روڈس								
69.	Tapkendhi. ٹپ کینڈھی	9,600	565	311	254	37	158	158
70.	Dangar. ڈنگر	12,800	805	441	364	68	319	326
71.	Dogar. دوگر	16,640	1,511	841	670	251	741	741
72.	Bhagna. بھاگنا	14,080	1,722	896	826	209	385	385
73.	Rahuja. راجوچا	8,320	569	319	250	86	143	143
74.	Pai. پائی	5,760	697	386	311	68	97	97



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—MEHAR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population, 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Mehar Taluka</b> مہر تعلقہ	1,04,313	57,388	46,925	—	—	—
	Mehar Taluka (Rural) مہر تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	99,163	54,433	44,730	—	—	—
	Mehar Taluka (Urban) مہر تعلقہ (شہری)	5,150	2,955	2,195	1,252	756	788
	1. Mehar Town. مہر ٹاؤن ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍	5,150	2,955	2,195	2,252	756	788

## RAJWAH SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE.

راجواہ سپروائزری ٹپیدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1.	<b>Gahi Mahesar.</b> گاہی ماہیسر ✍ ✍	1,553	1,675	946	729	414	210	219
2.	<b>Kinarokakole.</b> کنارو کا کول ✍	2,454	835	434	401	61	127	127
3.	<b>Tracho.</b> تراچو ✍	2,987	1,579	853	726	147	138	238
4.	<b>Kasico.</b> کاسیو ✍	1,974	865	472	393	136	127	127
5.	<b>Pipri.</b> پیری ✍	2,855	1,830	989	841	111	235	235
6.	<b>Rojhan.</b> روجھن ✍	2,182	642	336	306	67	96	96
7.	<b>Ganjathora.</b> گنجاتھورا ✍	3,027	1,659	888	771	251	182	192
8.	<b>Beto.</b> بیٹو ✍ ✍	2,378	1,790	933	857	158	212	212
9.	<b>Kolachi.</b> کولاچی ✍ ✍	1,175	905	480	425	140	193	193
10.	<b>Ambor.</b> امبر ✍	2,126	1,313	705	608	164	208	208
11.	<b>Ialughari.</b> لالو گڑھی ✍	1,343	1,048	576	472	207	114	114
12.	<b>Umeddero.</b> امید ڈیرو ✍	1,978	607	327	230	106	84	84



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—MEHAR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
13.	Gungo. گنگو	3,246	1,499	843	656	134	234	234
14.	Durho. درھو	2,092	572	308	264	40	142	142
15.	Bundgahi. بندگاہی	1,085	494	258	236	43	66	66
16.	Beledai. بیلے ڈائی	4,679	2,674	1,478	1,196	273	232	232
17.	Waryaso. وارہاسو	6,942	1,650	866	784	132	201	201
18.	Wahgali. واہ گلی	3,660	2,300	1,276	1,024	205	399	399
19.	Kanwaghro. کنواگھرو	2,924	1,281	817	464	83	181	181
20.	Kuden. کودن	2,150	63	30	33	—	10	10

## DARYA BAHAR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE. دریا بہار سپروائزری ڈیپدار سرکل

21.	Pateji. پتہجی	3,232	1,258	672	586	142	203	203
22.	Kario Kasimashah. کاریو کاسما شاہ	3,200	692	370	322	31	43	43
23.	Bali Shah. بالی شاہ	4,480	1,836	969	867	226	208	217
24.	Kothikhokhar. کوٹھی کھوکھر	4,725	1,525	885	640	187	208	208
25.	Nari. ناری	4,489	2,041	1,105	936	364	237	284
26.	Murid Lakhia. مرید لکھیر	2,393	2,086	1,122	964	290	292	296
27.	Naogoth. نوگوت	7,399	2,699	1,554	1,145	577	315	328
28.	Shah Pajosultan. شاہ پجوسلطان	2,931	2,779	1,503	1,276	705	361	373
29.	Nirah. نراہ	3,237	1,788	961	827	265	360	360
30.	Peroz Shah. پیروز شاہ	2,408	1,688	905	783	568	267	267
31.	Mangsi. مانگسی	6,374	1,722	944	778	398	331	352
32.	Tharirimohbat. تھریمری محبت	2,804	4,226	2,293	1,933	131	591	596
33.	Radhan. رادھن	2,494	2,333	1,293	1,040	382	185	186
34.	Butserai. بٹ سیرائی	1,903	1,321	720	601	396	183	183
35.	Radhan Station. رادھن اسٹیشن	2,494	3,426	1,850	1,576	815	686	698
36.	Botharo. بوٹھارو	4,051	2,960	1,613	1,347	613	322	322



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—MEHAR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
37.	Keeriro کیرپرو	3,217	2,731	1,587	1,144	566	344	368
38.	Nasoi نسوئی	3,147	2,943	1,599	1,344	568	255	261
29.	Patkandi پٹکنڈی	3,605	2,088	1,198	890	216	273	273
40.	Seri سیری	1,737	558	322	236	93	80	80
41.	Kamal Pur کمال پور	3,600	791	434	357	86	114	114
42.	Kandhara کندھارا	2,290	1,055	571	484	187	104	105










## MANGWANI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE

منگوانی سپروائزری پیپدار سرکل

43.	Kothi Sodhari کوٹھی سودھری	1,951	1,394	770	624	90	52	52
44.	Dakahani داکاہانی	1,624	359	188	171	1	37	37
45.	Dhadher دھادھر	2,096	926	509	417	47	135	135
46.	Khondi کھونڈی	3,379	2,279	1,204	1,075	255	300	300
47.	Rooni روئی	3,203	1,457	744	713	110	106	106
48.	Langhano لانگھانو	3,900	1,128	604	524	93	254	254
49.	Kamagar کاماگر	1,617	640	357	283	45	96	96
50.	Litan لیٹان	3,895	2,361	1,268	1,093	114	268	268
51.	Manan مانان	1,973	1,160	631	529	100	185	185
52.	Mangwani منگوانی	2,116	1,967	1,042	925	216	258	258
53.	Chhalo چھالو	2,393	1,528	836	692	141	183	188
54.	Balko بالکو	1,520	800	429	371	90	50	50
55.	Bachi Jagir باچی جاگیر	1,160	1,573	864	709	110	238	238
56.	Nath ناٹھ	2,252	436	235	201	87	63	63
57.	Faridabad فرید آباد	5,244	573	364	209	52	91	91
58.	Gul Mohd. Shah گل محمد شاہ	2,375	1,166	610	556	88	158	158
59.	Gunhero گنہرو	2,590	845	569	276	58	79	79
60.	Saidpur سید پور	3,702	1,244	699	545	101	140	140



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—MEHAR TALUKA

Sr No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House- holds
61.	Hambar  همبر	2,015	1,298	731	567	30	256	322
62.	Ustelo  استیلو	2,321	465	267	198	42	287	288
63.	Ghari Jagir  گھری جاگیر	881	687	363	324	56	102	102
64.	Garkan  گارکن	1,455	569	346	223	65	72	72
65.	Bishart Kachheri  بشارت کچھیری	1,840	621	337	284	101	87	87
66.	Charo  چارو	4,410	880	542	338	109	95	95
67.	Sadriliwah  سدرالی وا	4,213	389	198	191	27	70	70
68.	Dhadi  ڈھاڈی	9,157						
69.	Faridabad Barani  فرید آباد برانی	11,622	2,591	1,441	1,150	504	357	357



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—SEHWAN TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population, 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Sehwan Taluka</b> سہوان تعلقہ	51,965	28,513	23,452	—	—	—
	<b>Sehwan Taluka (Rural)</b> (سہوان تعلقہ دیہاتی)	47,796	26,146	21,650	—	—	—
	<b>Sehwan Taluka (Urban)</b> (شہری) سہوان تعلقہ	4,169	2,367	1,802	1,268	724	748
1.	Sehwan Town سہوان ٹاؤن	4,169	2,367	1,802	1,268	724	748

## SEHWAN SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE سہوان سپروائزری ڈیپنڈنری سرکل

1.	Sehwan	سہوان	5,098	626	361	265	39	137	137
2.	Chhach	چھاچ	5,836	247	195	102	1	48	48
3.	Bagh Yousaf	باغ یوسف	3,885	868	465	403	167	84	84
4.	Bhuttara	بھٹرا	2,453	505	236	249	62	66	66
5.	Thari	تھری	7,847	425	245	180	19	132	136
6.	Akri	اکری	3,468	150	84	66	5	18	18
7.	Channa	چنا	4,001	1,269	716	553	246	207	207
8.	Dhand Karampur	دھنڈ کرم پور	4,210	911	509	402	64	150	150
9.	Shahgarh	شاہ گڑھ	1,886	302	167	135	7	38	38
10.	Karampur	کرم پور	5,817	1,264	701	563	218	228	228
11.	Talti	تلتی	4,004	1,677	944	733	243	204	204
12.	Bilawalpur	بلاول پور	2,672	626	342	284	113	118	118
13.	Bambha	بنبھا	3,720	910	492	418	105	159	159
14.	Lashari	لشاری	2,080	1,181	655	526	175	208	208
15.	Jatoi	جٹوئی	4,921	302	166	136	16	41	41
16.	Arazi	اراضی	2,369	1,872	1,035	837	435	312	320
17.	Bukhtiarpur	بختیار پور	3,045	1,060	564	496	303	182	194
18.	Sultanpur	سلطان پور	1,425	799	447	352	235	62	62



## VAILLAGE STATISTICS—SEHWAN TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House holds-
19.	Tando Shakhazi ٹنڈو شخازی	3,528	1,330	712	618	150	199	199
20.	Jaffarabad جعفر آباد	2,494	989	563	426	33	164	164
21.	Gahar گہر	3,013	234	124	119	21	42	42

## BOBAK SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE

بوہک سپر وائزری ٹپیدار سہ کل

22.	Bobak بوہک	1,349	2,256	1,192	1,064	720	301	318
23.	Dal دل	2,336	420	202	218	82	178	178
24.	Yaqubbani یعقوب بانی	5,097	32	17	15	—	4	4
25.	Jehijab جامی جب	3,517	700	400	300	112	163	192
26.	Khahrot کھاروت	4,722	548	300	248	77	83	96
27.	Bilhan بلمہان	2,147	597	315	282	134	39	48
28.	Mahiji ماہی جی	5,107	660	344	316	35	79	81
29.	Abad آباد	982	588	307	231	31	33	33
30.	Fazlani فاضلانی	3,221	726	355	371	90	122	122
31.	Bajara باجارہ	2,703	1,267	683	584	201	233	247
32.	Bhan بھان	3,434	3,885	2,006	1,879	688	605	710
33.	Saeedabad سعید آباد	1,834	290	167	123	29	42	42
34.	Shaikh شیخ	1,989	554	283	271	132	82	82
35.	Abbi ابی	3,628	1,242	666	576	255	163	163
36.	Bed بد	2,812	980	547	433	89	168	168
37.	Akatar اکاتر	2,466	448	238	210	80	83	83
38.	Super سوپر	3,390	666	371	295	57	148	148
39.	Wahar واہر	3,643	766	418	348	128	129	129
40.	Karyani کاریانی	3,709	1,282	803	479	188	165	165



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—SEHWAN TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
41.	Jhandiani جھنڈیانی	4,347	1,400	758	642	276	263	296
42.	Durridoro دوراندیرو	5,940	1,735	963	772	248	203	203
43.	Kharodero کھارو ڈیرو	876	499	274	225	122	100	100
44.	Kalbhorī کلبھڑی	3,132	963	514	449	208	145	145

## JHANGRA SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE جھنگڑا سپروائزری ٹپیدار سرکل

45.	Jhangra جھنگڑا	3,564	1,945	1,054	891	298	322	322
46.	Kot Baroch کوٹ بروچ	6,318	476	248	228	14	95	95
47.	Pir Hussain پیر حسین	4,924	423	234	189	51	75	75
48.	Narpirar نرپیرار	7,805	190	113	77	28	24	24
49.	Kachhi کچھی	4,850	440	250	190	83	64	64
50.	Wancecha وانچھا	2,854	280	151	129	17	39	39
51.	Robri روبری	4,367	278	169	109	9	38	38
52.	Tahni ٹہنی	6,421	480	254	226	72	54	56
53.	Gumroch گمروچ	4,614	84	54	30	1	17	17
54.	Radhak رادھک	33,183	200	108	92	—	26	26
55.	Malarari ملاراری	58,240	137	84	53	—	28	28
56.	Delhi ڈالھی	12,880	217	129	88	8	43	43
57.	Bandhri بندھڑی	5,591	465	343	222	18	56	56
58.	Chorlo چورلو	1,51,810	522	321	201	—	100	100
59.	Kandhi کنڈھی	22,088	274	147	127	—	49	49
60.	Mahmukhari مہمو کھاری	5,992	15	8	7	—	3	3
61.	Bodo Jahal بدو جھل	2,81,862	275	172	103	1	65	65
62.	Kai کائی	10,321	230	151	79	7	41	41
63.	Barki برکی	4,876	98	58	40	3	9	9
64.	Maig میگ	4,430	555	293	262	30	98	98
65.	Naghawal نگہاول	6,966	161	89	72	—	21	21



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—KOTRI TALUKA


































Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population, 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
Kotri Taluka	کوٹری تعلقہ	63,134	35,940	27,194	—	—	—
Kotri Taluka (Rural)	کوٹری تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	42,872	24,415	18,457	—	—	—
Kotri Taluka (Urban)	کوٹری تعلقہ (شہری)	20,262	11,525	8,737	5,831	3,804	3,863
1. Kotri Municipal Committee	کوٹری میونسپل کمیٹی	20,262	11,525	8,737	5,831	3,804	3,863

## KOTRI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE کوٹری سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1. Unerpur	انر پور	2,690	503	325	178	20	54	57
2. Manjhu	منجھو	4,120	807	428	379	54	150	150
3. Petaro No. 1	پٹارو نمبر 1	10,842	1,116	744	372	297	214	215
	Petaro No. 2		801	465	396	95	116	123
4. Badarayti	بڈاریتی	6,047	811	451	360	61	114	115
5. Bada Jagir	بڈا جاگیر	1,074		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
6. Jetharo	جیتھارو	2,215	95	52	43	—	20	20
7. Gotunerpur	گوٹ انر پور	12,192	727	392	335	248	94	112
8. Muls	ملس	1,101	118	73	45	1	20	20
9. Beloghogh	بیلو گھوگھ	1,314		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
10. Undhijikasi	اندھی جی کاسی	1,090	1,102	616	486	35	185	185
11. Sann	سان	6,960	1,728	992	736	417	353	356
12. Noor Pur	نور پور	3,969	1,392	713	679	51	182	182
13. Bhandan	بھنڈن	5,262	122	68	54	—	8	8
14. Kubi	کھوبی	15,739	678	369	309	43	126	126



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—KOTRI TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
15.	Khuman 	3,873	1,018	513	505	91	176	179
16.	Ochho 	35,480	556	324	232	—	108	108
17.	Bug 	56,099	82	47	35	—	30	30
18.	Kun 	2,918	245	134	111	6	54	54
19.	Kachhi 	3,885	609	341	268	40	88	88
20.	Tangiani 	4,586	1,761	883	878	212	249	251
21.	Korejani 	4,046	688	370	318	54	111	137
22.	Badar 	52,632	34	29	5	3	3	3
23.	Lakha 	4,275	108	62	46	11	19	19
24.	Manhand 	8,670	378	211	167	6	78	78
25.	Khuman 	3,873	1,212	653	559	347	199	212
26.	Lakhri 	18,774	1,641	928	713	43	361	365
27.	Khasai 	2,165	738	373	365	3	70	70
28.	Bhudapur 	6,248	2,069	1,184	885	56	226	226
29.	Bhian 	7,463	1,300	737	583	69	193	199
30.	Vachhero 	3,939	1,177	707	470	102	220	222
31.	Belounerpur 	10,611	235	123	112	—	25	30
32.	Rajri 	2,661	350	178	172	1	52	52
33.	Laki 	14,712	637	367	270	114	153	153
34.	Railo 	2,971	525	296	229	19	56	58
35.	Thati 	6,168	336	194	142	8	53	59
36.	Abad 	4,961	582	319	263	30	104	104
37.	Amri 	32,166	753	435	318	83	152	153
38.	Thebat 	2,427	537	297	240	20	74	74
39.	Bhacha 	2,407	87	56	31	—	19	19
40.	Gaicha 	6,787	658	379	279	41	90	99
41.	Garvari 	19,242	489	234	255	4	74	74
42.	Bhambhara 	16,000	297	162	135	28	57	57
43.	Sanu 	6,961	36	22	14	—	6	7
44.	Chhachhar 	10,031	624	353	271	52	162	164
45.	Sonvalhar 	99,999	1,274	726	548	222	234	236
46.	Goh 	1,001	555	298	257	8	122	122
47.	Ukrikus 	1,676	108	64	44	15	22	22



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—KOTRI TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
48.	Vee وی	2,142	105	58	47	10	31	31
49.	Tango ٹانگو	4,396	103	64	39	7	21	21
50.	Kandhvingo کنڈھ ونگو	3,379	65	38	27	—	17	17
51.	Waganvari واگن واری	4,249	433	251	182	4	26	26
52.	Chhib چھب	3,336	69	39	30	4	16	41
53.	Salio سالیو	3,214	63	37	26	15	17	17
54.	<b>Meting</b> میٹنگ	6,188	362	207	155	—	87	91
55.	Dabi دابی	5,294	Uninhabited					
56.	Lilan لین	5,680	42	25	17	2	12	12
57.	Kandir کنڈیر	3,840	61	40	21	1	20	20
58.	Jhalo جھالو	5,435	Uninhabited					
59.	Bhurawah بهراوا	2,316	32	17	15	2	3	3
60.	Dabheri دابھیری	1,57,055	1,281	779	502	235	244	257
61.	Kastor کاستور	7,424	22	10	12	—	7	7
62.	Murhojabal مرھو جابال	14,022	1,621	1,080	541	733	189	189
63.	<b>Kotri Jagir</b> کوٹری جاگیر	6,879	436	257	179	57	114	114
44.	Marokhaho مارو کھاهو	2,779	433	228	205	14	33	33
65.	Khahpur کھاپور	1,480	1,005	555	450	34	118	118
66.	Dabhoon دابھون	2,844	333	181	152	12	61	61
67.	Jamshoro جام شورو	2,401	4,242	2,631	1,611	1,222	897	918
<b>Bundverah</b> بندویراہ								
68.	Elchi الچی	2,763	48	26	22	—	7	7
69.	Karhi کرھی	3,317	16	8	8	1	1	2
70.	Dumb ڈمب	2,745	18	11	7	—	4	4
71.	Khakoro کھاکورو	3,893	20	12	8	3	3	3
72.	Rahar راہر	3,659	32	18	14	—	8	8
73.	Gorhanor گورھانور	4,357	26	16	10	—	4	4
74.	Shorke شورکی	4,129	45	27	18	—	7	7
75.	Kherji کھرچی	12,875	64	35	29	—	12	12
76.	Tarband تربند	3,787	66	39	27	1	6	6
77.	Lundi لنڈی	4,462	52	28	24	—	11	11
78.	Vadi Bahni وادی بھانی	4,659	18	11	7	—	3	3



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—MAHAL KOHISTAN TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population, 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Mahal Kohistan Taluka</b> محال کوہستان تعلقہ	29,145	15,757	13,388	—	—	—
	<b>Mahal Kohistan Taluka (Rural)</b> محال کوہستان تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	29,145	15,757	13,386	—	—	—
	<b>Mahal Kohistan Taluka (Urban)</b> محال کوہستان تعلقہ (شہری)	—	—	—	—	—	—

## MAHAL KOHISTAN SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE محال کوہستان سپروائزری ٹپیدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1.	<b>Ranikot</b> رانی کوٹ	72,186	350	198	152	8	102	102
2.	<b>Pokhan</b> پوکھان	72,718	783	580	203	10	223	223
3.	<b>Batharo Karchat</b> ہتھارو کرچٹ	38,648	228	122	106	1	69	69
4.	<b>Khajoori</b> کھجوری	9,592	241	141	100	2	78	78
5.	<b>Toung</b> ڈونگ	72,611	828	447	381	12	235	235
6.	<b>Koh Tarash</b> کوہ تراش	12,051	144	83	61	1	39	39
7.	<b>Pat Karchat</b> پٹ کرچٹ	17,529	672	353	319	49	153	153
8.	<b>Beli Thap</b> بیلی تھاپ	61,192	604	344	260	7	131	131
9.	<b>Tiko Baran</b> ٹیکو بارن	62,993	1,430	772	658	17	436	436
10.	<b>Thano Arabkhan</b> تھانو عرب خان	31,456	442	229	213	40	80	80
11.	<b>Bhal</b> بھل	84,893	1,245	708	537	21	227	227
12.	<b>Wahi Arab Khan</b> واہی عرب خان	17,789	278	104	174	2	55	59
13.	<b>Bachani</b> بچانی	11,625	231	129	102	3	51	64



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—MAHAL KOHISTAN TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population, 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
14.	Kande Terai کنڈے ترائی	17,519	309	200	109	—	100	100
15.	Gangiaro گنگیارو	23,115	1,974	994	980	350	470	470
16.	Malik Sardar Khan							
	Loyach	24,776	811	473	338	8	217	217
17.	Desvi دسوی	48,358	5,626	2,928	2,698	774	877	877
18.	Loyach Malik Doda Khan	26,898	66	37	29	2	23	23
19.	Kapat کپات	17,006	509	266	243	2	112	112
20.	Dhamach ڈھمچ	14,739	840	433	407	45	165	165
21.	Mole مول	2,25,824	4,428	2,350	2,078	100	829	829
22.	Bake باک	54,809	770	402	368	3	139	146
23.	Sari ساری	10,194	2,003	1,109	894	233	408	408
24.	Kalo Khohar کالو کھوہر	23,263	2,062	1,147	915	54	459	459
25.	Babar Bhand بابر بھنڈ	34,989	335	170	165	27	398	398
26.	Uth Plan اٹھ پلان	25,003	1,028	544	484	38	49	49
27.	Hathiar Buth ہتھیار بٹھ	17,784	540	296	244	11	172	172
28.	Tuk ٹک	6,398	368	198	170	—	109	109



# CENSUS ORGANISATION, WEST PAKISTAN

## A—Enumeration Period

### DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Hazara	181	Mr. Saleem Abbas Gillani, Assistant Commissioner, Mansehra.
	182	Mr. Muhammad Usman, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Batagram.
	183	Sardar Khurshid Alam Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Abbottabad.
	184	Mr. Muhammad Yunus Khan Sethi, Assistant Commissioner, Haripur.
	(i)	Syed Munir Hussain, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.
	(ii)	Mr. Masud Zaman Khan, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.
Mardan	191	Mr. Muhammad Usman Hashmi, Assistant Commissioner, Swabi.
	192	Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.
Peshawar	201	Captain Ashraf Hussain, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda.
	202	Sardar Hizbullah Khan, P.C.S., City Magistrate, Peshawar.
	203	Mr. A. U. Saleem, Chief Officer, Municipal, Committee, Peshawar.
	204	Mr. Abdul Jalil Khan, Executive Officer, Peshawar Cantonment.
	205	Mr. Muhammad Hamayun, Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera.
	(i)	Sh. Muhammad Hussain, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.
	(ii)	Mr. Masood Nabi Noor, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.



(II)

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Kohat	221	(i) Mr. Sher Zaman Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.
		(ii) Mr. Ishfaq Ahmad, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.
	222	Captain Muhammad Asad, C.S.P., Assistant Commissioner, Hangu.
		Mr. Muhammad Masud Zaman, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
Malakand Agency	621	(i) Mr. Nasrum Minallah, C.S.P., Additional Political Agent, Chitral.
		(ii) Capt. Ashraf Hussain, P.C.S., Additional Political Agent, Chitral.
		(iii) Mr. Qumar Idris, C.S.P., Additional Political Agent, Chitral.
	631	Mr. Wajihuddin Ahmed, C.S.P., Political Agent, Malakand Agency.
Mohmand Agency	641	Mr. Sarfraz Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, Mohmand.
Khyber Agency	651	Mr. Farid Ullah Shah, P.C.S., Political Agent, Khyber.
Kurram Agency	661	Mr. Wali Muhammad Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, Kurram.
Dera Ismail Khan	241	Mr. Abdul Razaq Khan Abbasi, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Tank.
	242	Pir Muti Ullah Shah, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.
		Khan Fakhr-uz-Zaman Khan, P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.
Bannu	231	Mr. Nisar Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bannu.
		(i) Arbab Nur Mohd. Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.
		(ii) Mr. Mohd. Humayun Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.
		(iii) Raja Habib-ur-Rehman Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.



District/Agency	Code No.	Name and Designation
North Waziristan	671	(i) Capt. Sibghat Ullah Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, North Waziristan.
		(ii) Khan Saad Ullah Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, North Waziristan.
		(iii) Khan Zaffar Ali Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, North Waziristan.
South Waziristan	681	Mr. Izzat Bakhsh Awan, P.C.S., Political Agent, South Waziristan.
Campbellpur	211	(i) Mr. Muhammad Yunus Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Campbellpur.
		(ii) Khan Tariq Ismail Khan, P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Campbellpur.
	212	Mr. K. Z. Durrani, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pindigheb.
Jhelum	271	Sh. Muhammad Tuffail, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer Pind Dadan Khan.
	272	S. Sardar Ali Gardezi, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Chakwal.
	273	Raj Ghulam Mehdi, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Jhelum.
Rawalpindi	281	Mr. A. R. Siddiqui, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Murree.
	282	Shah Hamid Ullah Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Rawalpindi.
	283	(i) Khan Sher Bahadur Khan, Administrator, Rawalpindi Municipa- lity.
		(ii) Sh. Altaf Hussain, Chief Officer, Rawalpindi Municipality.
	284	Mr. Z. K. Mahmud, Executive Officer, Rawalpindi Canton- ment.
Gujrat	291	Sardar Zaka-ullah Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Gujrat.
Sargodha	261	Mr. Saeed Ahmad, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Khushab.
	262	Ch. Ashfaq Ali Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Sargodha.



(iv)

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Sargodha—Contd.	263	Rana Aftab Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Administrator, M.C., Sargodha.
	264	Malik Muhammad Saddiq, Executive Officer, Sargodha Cantt.
Lyallpur	351	Mr. Muhammad Anwar Zahid, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Toba Tek Singh.
	352	Malik Amir Bux, P.C.S., Colony Assistant, Lyallpur.
	353	Malik Alam Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Lyallpur.
	354	(i) Major Muhammad Ashraf, Administrator, M.C., Lyallpur.
		(ii) S. A. Majid, P.C.S., Chief Officer, M.C., Lyallpur.
		(iii) Mr. Sardar Muhammad, Chief Census Officer, M.C., Lyallpur.
Jhang	361	Ch. Muhammad Hassan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Jhang.
Mianwali	251	Mr. Rafiq Abdullah Akhund, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Bhakkar.
	252	Raja Muhammad Mumtaz, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Mianwali.
Sialkot	301	Mr. S. Altaf Hussain, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Sialkot.
	302	Mr. Abdul Halim, Chief Officer, Municipal Committee, Sialkot.
	303	Malik Muhammad Latif, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Narowal.
Gujranwala	311	Sh. Bashir Ahmad, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Gujranwala.
	312	Ch. Muhammad Jalil Khan, P.C.S., City Magistrate, Gujranwala.
Sheikhupura	321	Sh. Abdul Aziz, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Sheikhupura.



District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Lahore	331	S. Ejaz Hussain Shah, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Lahore.
	332	(i) Hakim Muhammad Hussain, Chief Census Officer, Lahore Corporation.
		(ii) Mr. M. A. Saleem, Social Welfare Officer, Lahore Corporation.
		(iii) Mian Manzoor Ahmad, Junior Assistant Secretary, Lahore Corporation.
		(iv) Moulvi Ghulam Nabi, Tax Supdt., Lahore Corporation.
		(v) Mr. Mahboob Ali, Assessor, Lahore Corporation.
		(vi) Mr. M. A. Rashid, Junior Assistant Secretary, I, Lahore Corporation.
	333	Mr. A. M. Khan, Executive Officer, Lahore Cantt.
	334	Syed Shahid Hussain, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur.
Montgomery	341	Hafiz Muhammad Ishaq, P.C.S., Colony Assistant, Montgomery.
	342	Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Khan, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pakpattan.
	343	Khan Iftikhar Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant Montgomery.
	344	Malik Muhammad Yar Bundial, P.C.S., Chairman, Municipal Committee, Montgomery.
Multan	371	Ch. Muhammad Rafiq, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Khanewal.
	372	Malik Mahboob Khan, P.C.S., Colony Assistant, Multan.
	373	Malik Sikandar Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, II, Multan.
	374	Khan Abdul Rauf Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, I, Multan.



District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
<b>Multan—Contd.</b>	375	(i) Lt.-Colonel Aziz-ullah Khan, Administrator, M.C., Multan.
		(ii) Mr. Muhammad Saddiq, Chief Census Officer, M.C., Multan.
<b>Muzaffargarh</b>	401	Mr. Shafiq Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Alipur.
	402	Ch. Muhammad Amjad Ali, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Muzaffargarh.
	403	Mr. K. M. Cheema, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Leiah.
<b>Dera Ghazi Khan</b>	411	Agha Ali Hassan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, D. G. Khan.
	412	Mr. Anis-ud-Din Ahmad, C.S.P., Political Assistant, G.D. Khan.
	413	Mr. Amir Hussain, Sub-Divisional Officer, Rajanpur.
<b>Bahawalnagar</b>	381	Sh. Abdul Rashid, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Bahawalnagar.
	382	Mr. Atta Muhammad Chishti, P.C.S. Assistant Commissioner, Chishtian.
<b>Bahawalpur</b>	391	Sardar Asghar Ali, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Hasilpur.
	392	Mr. M. Y. Bajwa, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Bahawalpur.
	393	Captain M. H. Khan, Chairman, Municipal Committee, Bahawalpur.
	394	(i) Sh. Abdul Qadir, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Ahmadpur East.
		(ii) Mr. M. Y. Bajwa, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner (General), Bahawalpur.
	395	Ch. Khurshid Ahmad, Cholistan Development Officer, Bahawal- pur.
<b>Rahimyar Khan</b>	421	Agha Hassan Raza, P.C.S., Assistant Colonization Officer, Liaquat- pur.



District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
<b>Rahimyar Khan—Contd.</b>	422	Mr. Muhammad Amir Ansari, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Rahimyar Khan.
	423	(i) Sh. Atta Ullah Qureshi, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Sadiqabad.
		(ii) Mr. Muhammad Amir Ansari, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Rahimyar Khan.
<b>Sukkur</b>	431	Mr. Muhammad Hasham M. Qazi, P.C.S., Deputy Collector, Assistant Commissioner, Rohri.
	432	Qazi Muhammad Zakir Hussain, Administrator, Municipal Committee, Sukkur.
	433	Mr. Muhammad Rahim, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Shikarpur.
<b>Jacobabad</b>	441	Mir Shahdad Khan Talpur, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Kandkot (Kashmore).
	442	Mr. Baihal Shah A. Syed, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Jacobabad.
	531	Mr. Yousaf Ali Khan, C.S.P., Assistant Political Agent, Nisarabad.
<b>Larkana</b>	451	Mr. Abdul Rahim Juanjo, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Kambar.
	452	Mr. Muhammad Bux M. Shaikh, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Larkana.
<b>Khairpur</b>	461	Mr. Karam Ullah Memon, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Khairpur.
	462	Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Dawach, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Mirwah.
<b>Nawabshah</b>	471	(i) Mr. Aziz Hussain Ansari, P.C.S., (ii) Mr. Arshad Ali Shah, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Naushahro.



District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Nawabshah - Contd.	472	Mr. K. M. Z. Hussain, C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Nawabshah.
Sanghar	481	Mr. S. A. W. Maini, C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Shahdadpur.
	482	Agha Nur-ullah, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Sanghar.
Tharparkar	491	Mr. Shahjahan S. Karim, C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Mirpur Khas.
	492	Mr. Imdad Ali Shah Bukhari, Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Nara Valley at Mirpur Khas.
	493	Mir Murid Abbas Talpur, Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Desert Sub-Division at Mithi.
Hyderabad	501	Qazi Muhammad Qassim, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Hala.
	502	(i) Mr. M. Q. H. Khan, Administrator, M. C., Hyderabad. (ii) Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan, Chief Census Officer, M.C., Hyderabad.
	503	Mr. Muhammad Ali Alvi, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Tando Muhammad Khan.
Thatta	511	Mr. Gohar Ali Baluch, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Shahbunder.
	512	Amir Yusaf Ali Khan, C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Thatta.
Dadu	521	Mr. Anwar Hussain Siddiqui, Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Sehwan.
	522	Mr. Ghaus Bux Menon, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Dadu.



District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Sibi	532	Shah Ahmad Hussain, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Marri- bugti.
	533	Shahzada Sultan Hamid, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Shahrig.
Loralai	541	Mir Taj Muhammad Khan, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki Sinjawi.
	542	Mr. Jahandar Shah, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan.
	543	Mr. Abdur Rahman, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Bori/Musakhel.
Zhob	551	Mr. Sultan Ali, P.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.
	552	Mr. Gul Muhammad Khan, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fort Sandeman.
	553	Mr. Abdul Hafeez Khan, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob at Hindu Bagh.
Quetta	561	Arbab Muhammad Ali Khan, P.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.
	562	Malik Manzoor Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
	563	Mr. Abdul Karim Khan, Executive Officer, M.C., Quetta.
	564	Mr. A. A. Sadiq, Executive Officer, Quetta Cantt.
Chagai	591	Mr. Saleh Muhammad, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chagai.
Kalat	571	Mr. Atta Muhammad Khan, Nazim, Dhadar.
	572	Haji Rasul Bux, Nazim, Bagh.
	573	Mr. Faqir Muhammad Baluch, Nazim, Sarawan at Mastung.
	574	Mr. Muhammad Shafi, Nazim Jhalawan at Khuzdar.



(x)

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Kharan	601	Nawabzada Jahangir Shah, Deputy Commissioner, Kharan.
Mekran	611	Mirza Nusrat Ullah Khan, Nazim, Katch, Mekran.
	612	Mr. Muhammad Rafiq Khan, Sub-Divisional Officer, Gwadur.
Lasbela	581	Mr. Khuda Jan Muhammad, Nazim, Lasbela.
Karachi	691	Mr. Muhammad Amin Zubedi, Deputy Collector, Karachi.
	692	Mr. Mohd. Sharif, Land Manager, Karachi Municipal Corporation.
	693	Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, Chief Assessor & Collector, Karachi.
	694	Mr. Muhammad Aslam, District Census Officer.
	695	Mr. Mohd. Salim Bahadur Khan, Executive Officer, Drigh & Malir Cantts.



## B. Post-Enumeration Period

### OFFICERS-IN-CHARGE, HAND SORTING CENTRES

- |               |        |   |
|---------------|--------|---|
| 1. PESHAWAR   | ..     | Mr. A. U. Saleem,<br>Assistant Director of Census.              |
| 2. RAWALPINDI | ..     | Mr. Bashir Ahmad Khan,<br>Assistant Director of Census.         |
| 3. LYALLPUR   | ..     | Mr. Sardar Muhammad,<br>Assistant Director of Census.           |
| 4. LAHORE     | ..     | Mr. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi,<br>Assistant Director of Census.      |
| 5. MULTAN     | ..     | Mr. A. Hamid,<br>Deputy Director of Census.                     |
| 6. BAHAWALPUR | ..     | Agha Ahmad Shah,<br>Assistant Director of Census.               |
| 7. HYDERABAD  | ..(i)  | Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan,<br>Assistant Director of Census.           |
|               | ..(ii) | Mr. A. Hamid,<br>Deputy Director of Census.                     |
| 8. QUETTA     | ..     | Hakim Ghulam Hussain,<br>Deputy Director of Census.             |
| 9. KARACHI    | ..     | Mr. Agha Mustafa Qasim Qizilbash,<br>Deputy Director of Census. |



## 1961 CENSUS OF PAKISTAN PUBLICATIONS

		Price (Rs.)
<b>1. BULLETINS.</b>		
No. 1.	Provisional Tables of Population by sex and literacy— unoccupied structure, occupied residential houses and households .. .. . (pp. 15)	0.25
No. 2.	Final Tables of Population by sex, urban-rural religion and non-Pakistanis .. .. . (pp. 210)	1.00
No. 3.	Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status .. (pp. 442)	5.00
No. 4.	Population by sex, literacy and education .. (pp. 331)	4.00
No. 5.	Economic Characteristics .. .. . (pp. 156)	1.50 (Paper bound) 2.00 (Hard board)
No. 6.	Bulletin No. 6.—Cottage Industry .. .. .	Rs.
<b>2. REPORTS.</b>		
Volume 8—	Housing Census Reports and Tables for Pakistan .. .. .	Rs.
Volume 9—	" " " " " East Pakistan .. .. .	Rs.
Volume 10—	" " " " " West Pakistan .. .. .	Rs.

### DISTRICT CENSUS REPORTS

#### EAST PAKISTAN

(1) Dacca Rs. 7.50 (2) Chittagong Rs. 4.50 (3) Sylhet Rs. 9.00 (4) Rajshahi Rs. 7.50 (5) Khulna Rs. 5.50 (6) Rangpur Rs. 6.00 (7) Mymensingh Rs. 10.50 (8) Comilla Rs. 7.50 (9) Bakerganj Rs. 6.50 (10) Noakhali Rs. 4.00.

#### WEST PAKISTAN

(1) Karachi Rs. 5.00 (2) Lahore Rs. 4.00 (3) Gujranwala Rs. 3.50 (4) Rawalpindi Rs. 3.50 (5) Lyallpur Rs. 4.00 (6) Multan Rs. 4.50 (7) Quetta Rs. 3.00 (8) Peshawar Rs. 3.50 (9) Hyderabad Rs. 4.00 (10) Sukkur Rs. 4.00 (11) Bahawalpur Rs. 3.50 (12) Hazara Rs. 3.50 (13) Sialkot Rs. 4.50 (14) Sargodha Rs. 4.00 (15) Mianwali Rs. 3.50 (16) Jhang Rs. 3.50 (17) Loralai Rs. 3.00 (18) Sibi Rs. 3.00 (19) Jacobabad Rs. 3.00 (20) Campbellpur Rs. 3.00 (21) Gujrat Rs. 3.50 (22) Bannu Rs. 2.50 (23) Jhelum Rs. 3.00 (24) Tharparker Rs. 3.00 (25) Larkana Rs. 3.00 (26) Thatta Rs. 3.00 (27) Mekran Rs. 2.50 (28) Dadu Rs. 2.50 (29) Kalat Rs. 3.50 (30) Lasbella Rs. 2.00 (31) Kharan Rs. 2.00

IN PRESS (To be out in June 1963)

#### EAST PAKISTAN

(1) Bogra (2) Dinajpur (3) Jessore.

#### WEST PAKISTAN

(1) Rahimyarkhan (2) Bahawalnagar (3) Sheikhpura (4) Sanghar (5) Muzaffargarh (6) Mardan.

### CENSUS PUBLICATIONS UNDER PREPARATION

		Due Date
District Census Report of remaining districts and Agencies		August 1963
Volume 1—	Population Census Report and Tables for Pakistan .. .. .	November 1963
Volume 2—	" " " " " East Pakistan .. .. .	October 1963
Volume 3—	" " " " " West Pakistan .. .. .	October 1963
Volume 4—	Economic Characteristics Tables for Pakistan .. .. .	June 1964
Volume 5—	" " " " " East Pakistan .. .. .	May 1964
Volume 6—	" " " " " West Pakistan .. .. .	May 1964
Volume 7—	Administrative Report in three parts, one for Pakistan, the two for the two Provinces .. .. .	June 1964

### CENSUS PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE

from

The Manager of Publications, Block No. 44, Shahrah-e-Iraq, Karachi, and his agents all over Pakistan and from  
Pakistan Diplomatic Missions abroad.



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

## **I. INLAND**

### **1 Provincial Government Book Depots:—**

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

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

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

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

### **3. East Pakistan:—**

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

### **4. Private Booksellers:—**

#### *KARACHI:*

Aero Stores, 170-Napier Road.

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

Burhani Paper Mart, Campbell Street.

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

Dacca Book Stall, Victoria Road, Saddar.

Ferozsons, Bunder Road.

Firdaus Stationers, 85-Liaquat Market, Bunder Road.

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

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

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Wood Street.

Mansoor Stationery Mart, Hassan Ali Effendi Road.

Noomani Stationers, Kothari Building, Opp. Central Bank of India Ltd., Napier Road.

Pakistan Law House, Pakistan Chowk, Kutchery Road.

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

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

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

Taher Book Depot, Tram Junction, Saddar.

Windsor Book Stall, Elphinstone Street.

### **EAST PAKISTAN:—**

#### *DACCA:*

Burhani Paper Mart, 11-Bangla Bazar.

Book Syndicate, 157, Government New Market.

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

Dacca Law Report, Shanti Nagar, Ramna.

Farco's Publications, 146, Nawabpur Road.

Knowledge Home, 146, Government New Market.

Mohiuddin & Sons, 143, New Market, Azimpur.

Millat Book Agency, Motijheel.

Rehman Publishing Co., 8-Jinnah Avenue Ramna.

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



### *CHITTAGONG:*

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

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

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

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

Screen and Culture, Court Road.

### *MYMENSINGH:*

Osmani and Co., Station Road.

### *KHULNA:*

Abdul Qadir & Brothers, Old Jessore Road.

Court Book Stall, Jessore Road.

Khulna Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

### *SAHEB BAZAR:*

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

### *SARDAH:*

Master Library, P.O. Sardah, District Rajshahi

### *CHUADANGA:*

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

### *KUSHTIA:*

The News Agency.

### *PATUAKHALI:*

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

## **WEST PAKISTAN:—**

### *LAHORE:*

Ahsanul-Haq Qureshi and Sons, Kutchery Road.

All Pakistan Legal Decisions, 35, Nabha Road.

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

Book Centre, 49, The Mall.

Mansoor Book House, 2, Kutchery Road.

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

Nawa-e-Waqt Publications Ltd.

Premier Book House, 4/5, Kutchery Road.

Technical and Commercial Book Co., Chowk Dalgaran.

The Publishers United Ltd., 176, Anarkali.

The Punjab Religious Book Society, Anarkali

### *RAWALPINDI:*

The London Book Company.

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

Victory Book Stores, Edward Road.

### *HYDERABAD:*

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

### *MULTAN CITY:*

Raja Traders, Delhi Gate.

### *QUETTA:*

Aligarh Book Stall, Mission Road.

### *LYALLPUR:*

Danishmand & Co., Karkhana Bazar.

International Agency, Gujar Basti.

Jilani Sons, Katchery Bazar.

### *SIALKOT CITY:*

Malik & Sons, Railway Road.

### *SUKKUR:*

The Ajaib Stores, Frere Road.

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

### *LARKANA:*

Mujahid Stationery Mart and Book Sellers, Bunder Road.

## **II. FOREIGN:**

All Pakistan Missions Abroad.