

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

## LARKANA



### PARTS I—V

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

*COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY*

OF

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## 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 reports 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 a 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 districts. 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 shortage of time, the Zonal Census Officers wrote out the draft Reports in time.

The Part I—General Description—of these Reports is essentially a 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 districts 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 re-written.

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 the 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, subdivision 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 investigations 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 a gazetteer 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 some time 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 the 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, painstaking 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, and Mr. Qasim Ali, Deputy Controller of Printing and Stationery, Mr. Answarul-Haque, Assistant Controller of Printing and 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 Muhammad, Investigator, for careful and painstaking checking of the narrative portions of all the districts.

A. RASHID, C.S.P.,  
*Census Commissioner, Pakistan  
and Ex officio Joint Secretary.*



## INTRODUCTION

The District Census Report of Larkana 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 & 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 num-

ber 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 Headquarter Town. Besides, this Part also contains maps and pictures which have been provided 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 was 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% 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 his work was done in the Machine Sorting Centre at Karachi under the able direction of Mr. W.A. Abbasi, Assistant Director, Machine Sorting Centre. The data was checked by M/s A. Sattar, Statistical Officer and Habib Haider Zadi, Statistical Investigator's in the Census Commissioner's Office Karachi. My thanks are due to 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 Larkana the Census was taken by 1271 Enumerators, 130 Supervisors, 14 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 control of Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan, Assistant Director of Census, and Mr. A. Hamid Deputy Director of Census. Here the schedules were unstapled and sorted and re-sorted according 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 checked in the Census Commissioner's Office by M/s Siddiqui Rahman Statistical Officer and A. R. Khan Statistical Investigator. 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 acknowledge 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 Statics give for each village, the Hadbest 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 Officer, 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 Sorting Circle. The data about houses and house holds 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, Larkana and are based on revenue records. The Village Statistics were thoroughly scrutinised by the 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 Taluka and number of Tapedar Circles and Villages has been given at the beginning. Similar summaries by Supervisory Tapedar Circles within each Tehsil indicating separately figures of urban localities have also been added.

Part I—General Description was originally compiled by Mr Abdul Majid Khan, Joint Director of Census, Hyderabad and enlarged by Mr. Izhar-ul-Haq, C.S.P., then Deputy Commissioner, Larkana. In preparing this Part they made extensive use of the District Gazetteer of Larkana and various other published materials. Some portions of this part especially the description of places of historical interest were also compiled or enlarged by Mr Hasan Akhtar, Statistical Officer, of the Census Commissioner's Office, Karachi. 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. Abdul Majid Khan, Mr Izhar-ul Haq, Mr, Hasan Akhtar and Mr. Muhammad Hafiz Sheikh. 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. T. A. Jafarey, Senior Draftsman under the close supervision and guidance of Mr. Mohammad Hafiz Sheikh 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 Mr. S. M. Shujauddin, Proprietor of the Times Press, Karachi where this Report has been printed

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

I must express my gratitude to Mr. Izhar-ul-Haq, C.S.P., then Deputy Commissioner, Larkana, 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. Siddiqui Rahman Statistical Officer Mr. Din Mohammad Investigator and other staff in Census Commissioner's Office 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 formal, lay-out 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 Kham, C.S.P.*  
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# **DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT**

**LARKANA**

## **PART I**

### **General Description**

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JOINT DIRECTOR OF CENSUS  
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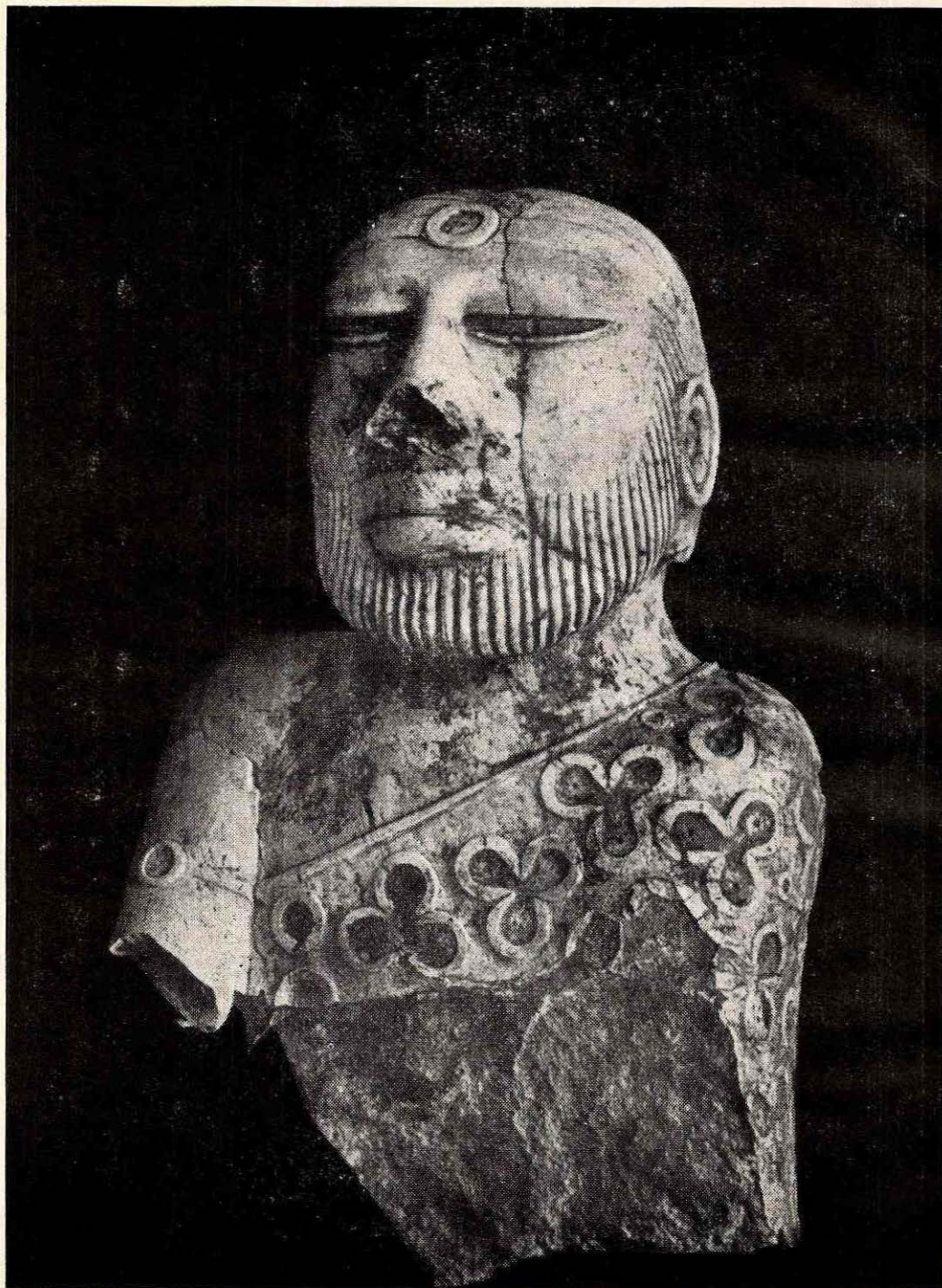
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*The King Priest, Moenjo-Daro.*



## LARKANA DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1.	Area	..	..	..	2,866 Sq. miles.
2.	Population	..	..	..	6,04,460 persons.
3.	Density (per sq. mile)	..	..	..	211 persons.
4.	Sex Ratio (Females to 100 males)	..	..	..	86
5.	Literacy (Population aged 5 and over)	..	..	..	14.2 percent.
6.	Climate	..	..	..	Hot in Summer, Moderate in Winter.
7.	Main Crops	..	..	..	Wheat, Gram, Oilseeds, Mattar, Jowar and Paddy.
8.	Main Languages spoken	..	..	..	Sindhi, Urdu, Baluchi, Brahui.
9.	Tribes	..	..	..	Baluch, Chandias, Bhuttos, etc.
10.	Economy	..	..	..	Mainly Agricultural and Semi-Industrial.
11.	<b>Colleges and Schools:</b>				
	(a) Colleges	..	..	..	2
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12.	<b>Communications —</b>				
	(a) Metalled Roads	..	..	..	77 Miles.
	(b) Un-Metalled Roads	..	..	..	374 Miles.
	(c) Railway	..	..	..	Railway Junction, Main line and one Branch line from Larkana connects Jacobabad via Silra Shadadkot.
	(d) Air Service	..	..	..	No regular service. An air-strip at Moenjo-Daro.
13.	<b>Industries:</b>				
	(a) Large Scale	..	..	..	Rice and Flour Mills.
	(b) Small Scale	..	..	..	Silk weaving and Handloom factories.
	(c) Cottage	..	..	..	Embroidery and wood work.
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## CHAPTER—1

### GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

#### 1.1 NAME

The district takes its name from its head-quarter town of Larkana. This town has grown up gradually on the right bank of old Ghar Canal, dug during the days of Mian Noor Mohammad Kalhoro, the great grand-son of Ghulam Shah Kalhoro. It is said that when Shahal Mohammad Kalhoro was busy in excavation of this canal, the town of Larkana was a small hamlet consisting of few huts belonging to 'Lariks' one of the indigenous tribes of Sind which, even at present, is scattered all over former Sind Province. The Lariks were devoted disciples of Shahal Mohammad Kalhoro, and when on their invitation he moved to their village, his other disciples of the neighbouring villages collected around him and settled there. This augmented the population of Larkana and consequent extension in its area with the result that it changed its old name 'Village of Lariks' to 'Larkana' or the House of Lariks. The town is nearly two hundred years old.

#### 1.2 LOCATION

The district lies in north latitudes 27°—33' and east longitudes 68°—16'. Its shape is roughly octagonal.

#### 1.3 BOUNDARIES

The district is bounded on the north by the former Baluchistan territory and Upper Sind Frontier district, on the east by Sukkur and Khairpur districts and part of Nawabshah district. The river Indus lies on its eastern border, some times passing through it and some times through the adjoining Khairpur and Nawabshah districts. To the south, it is bounded by Dadu district and

to the west by Kohistan area of Khirthar range across which is situated Kalat.

#### 1.4 AREA

The total area of the district is 2,866 square miles. Its position in respect of area is 42nd in Pakistan and 34th in West Pakistan.

#### 1.5 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The mighty Indus river touches the eastern borders of the district comprising Ratodero, Larkana and Dokri talukas. During the Abkalani season, some parts of these talukas beyond the flood protective bund are visited by the overflowing waters of the river.

The western portion of the district comprising western parts of Shahdadkot, Kambar and Warah talukas consist of Kohistan area. The district gradually rises from sandy ground of hilly area which goes on rising westwards in various ridges of mountains known as Khirthar range. It is a range of limestone hills and mountains referred to by the old writers as the "Hala" or "Halar", but now generally known as Khirthar range. They extend along the whole western boundary of the district with a breadth of 12 to 13 miles in a straight line going from north to south for about 30 to 40 miles till they cross over to the limits of the adjoining Dadu district situated on the south of this district. Khirthar range consists of an ascending series of ridges running generally north to south with broad, flat valleys in between. These ridges are locally distinguished by different names. For example, the first line of hills is spoken of as "Kakrio", i.e., broken; the next as "Kero" or black and "Zard", or yellow; the third as "Pinaro"



(saffron coloured), and so on. The highest ridge of the range at its northern extremity is about 5,000 feet above the sea level. Towards the south the high ridges decline. The most elevated peak known as "Kute-ji-Kabar" (dog's tomb) is 6,878 feet above sea-level. Fifteen hundred feet below this towards north is a plateau known as Daryawaro. Black, rugged and barren as these hills look, they afford pasturage for large flocks of sheep and goat. The vast tract, when there is a good rainfall, put up a very pleasant look. The valley between the mountain ridges is green with grass after rains, and people bring vast low lying areas under cultivation by raising bunds on the three sides, so that the incoming rain water may be accumulated and stored in the area so bounded for raising cultivation.

## 1.6 GEOLOGY

The district can be divided into three sectors as shown below:—

- (1) The Kohistan tract: The entire western side of the district consists of this tract. This tract is separated from the Central Canal-irrigated and fertile tract by long protective earth bund to protect the central area from hill torrents.
- (2) The Central canal irrigated tract: The central portion of the district is low lying vast flat land containing canal irrigated area. All the main barrage canals irrigate this tract through various distributories and minors.
- (3) The Eastern tract: This tract is again separated from the Central Canal irrigated tract by a flood protective bund to protect it from the rising waters of the Indus river, which swells during Abkalani season. The eastern parts of the Ratodero, Larkana and Dokri talukas comprise this tract. Most of this tract land is riverain kacha and is cultivated during the winter season.

Extensive coal deposits have been found in Dadu, which probably extend into Larkana. There are no mines in the district. The Kohistan area is being exploited for petrol but the efforts have not yet borne any fruit.

## 1.7 FLORA AND FAUNA

The chief natural forest trees are the *bahm* (*Populus euphratica*), *kandi* (*Prosopis specigera*), *siras* (*Mimosa sirissa*), *babul* (*Acacia Arabica*), *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*) *bhor* (*Ficus Indica*). Of the bush jungle in the district there are *kirur* (*Capparis aphylla*), *Kip* (*Leptadenia*), and the *ak* (*Calotropis Hamiltonii*).

The only wild animals found in the district upto now were hyena and wolf, which with the colonization of the area, have also diminished. Fox, Jackal and different kinds of deer are still much to be found. Among the birds are the eagle, hawk, kite, crow, parrot, pigeon, "tillur" (a kind of bustard), quail, partridge, several varieties of wild ducks and other water-fowl.

In the Kohistan tract, considerable quantity of game such as "Sarhs" and "Gads" and deer are found. Occasionally, leopards have also been found and shot in this area.

## 1.8 RIVERS, NALLAHS AND LAKES

The mighty Indus river touches the eastern borders of this district comprising Ratodero, Larkana and Dokri talukas.

The rains on the mountainous country result in the formation of "Nais" and lakes and small "Wahurs", which generally dry up after the rainy season. But there are many natural depressions known as Dhands (Lakes), which retain this water for a considerable period of the year after the rains are over. The important Nais are (1) the Mazarani Nai which flows in Hamel Lake in taluka Warah; (2) the Tuni Wari Nai which flows in Dhoro Pitaphi near Ghaibidero, taluka Kambar and, (3) the Khenji Wari Nai which is also located in Kambar taluka. During rains, water carried by this Nai are spread



over the entire area of Jagir No. 6 in the taluka and the water even reaches the flood protective bund which runs across three talukas of Shahdadt, Kambhar and Warah to protect canal irrigated areas from hill torrents.

Apart from Hamal lake in Warah taluka there are many other lakes, the important being the Drigh lake which is situated at about 8 miles distance from Kambhar town. It is renowned for shooting. It is connected with Kambhar town by a good motorable road, and there is also a rest house on the site.

## 1.9 CLIMATE

The district has the extremes of climate. It is hot in summer and cold in winter. The oppressive heat of the summer months is little mitigated by such breezes which visit Sukkur from off the river at night. The network of canals and general submersion of soil during summer months add moisture to the heat. The heat continues upto the end of September or even upto the middle of October, after which nights become cooler and the day temperature also begins to recede. At times when there is no wind, there is great closeness and suffocation during the months of September and part of October. The district being situated far away from the sea, is devoid of sea breeze. The southern wind during the summer nights is the only soothing element.

### (a) Temperature

The maximum and minimum mean of temperature during the various months of summer, winter and spring seasons is indicated below:—

	Maximum mean	Minimum mean	Average
--	-----------------	-----------------	---------

Summer	110	104	107
Winter	70	60	65
Spring	90	80	85

During the months of December and January, the cold is severe, when temperature sometimes goes down to 40°F. The maximum temperature in summer often goes up to 115° to 120° on some days.

### (b) Rainfall

There is poor rainfall in the district. The average is generally 4 to 5".

## 1.10 NATURAL PHENOMENA

### (a) Wind Storms

Dust storms are not uncommon and there are fierce hot winds locally called "Challih", which blow continuously for about forty days around the middle of May every year.

### (b) Floods

The district has been free from floods during the last ten years. The floods of 1942 and 1948 caused great devastation.

### (c) Locusts

The district is not free from locust invasions. During the year 1961, the flying menace damaged 3,336 acres of wheat crop to an extent of 25% in Shahdadt taluka and 400 acres of wheat and oilseed crops respectively to an extent of 25% and 40% in Dokri taluka. As such, the Government of West Pakistan had declared Khairpur Division as a calamity affected area.

## 1.11 HISTORY

### (a) Arab Period

The district occupies an important position in the history of West Pakistan. It is the seat of the oldest civilization of the world. Moenjo-Daro, the site of civilization as old as four thousand years, is located in this district.



Before the invasion of Sind by the Arabs in about 713 A.D., the country was under the rule of a Hindu dynasty whose capital was at Arore (or Alor), near the town of Rohri, which was then a large city on the banks of the Mehran or Indus. The boundaries of this Hindu kingdom extended upto Kashmir in the north and Mekran on the south and Kandhar on the West and it was divided into four divisions each under a Governor, Rai Siharas was the most well-known of the kings of this dynasty. During the reign of Saharas II the Persian army attacked Sind, as a result the Sind forces were defeated and Rai Saharas II was killed. His successor, Rai Sahasi was a good and wise ruler. He was succeeded in about 638 A.D. by Chach, a Brahman who was the son of the chamberlain to Rai Sahasi but not related to him. Chach ruled for 40 years and was succeeded by his brother Chandai who ruled only for 8 years and was succeeded by his nephew Dahir, the eldest son of Chach during whose reign the invasion of Muhammad-Bin-Qasim took place. The ostensible reason for this invasion was the alleged ill-treatment of some Arab merchants who came to Sind for trade. While returning they are said to have been attacked by the local robbers. This was the immediate cause for the expedition of Muhammad-Bin-Qasim in 711 A.D. Muhammad-Bin Qasim took the port of Debal which is identified by different authorities as the modern Manora or Thatta. After this Muhammad Bin Qasim proceeded to Nirankot (Hyderabad) and after subduing the local Governor proceeded to Sehwan which he also captured. Returning to Nirankot he crossed the Indus which at that time flowed to the east of Sukkur and engaged King Dahir in battle in which Dahir was slain. After taking Brahmanabad Muhammad Bin Qasim marched on to Alore which was then the capital of Upper Sind. After capturing Alore he marched right upto Multan which he also conquered. The end of Muhammad Bin Qasim is obscure and there are many different versions about this brave General's ultimate fate. After him, Habib was appointed to carry on the war in Sind where Jaisya, the son of Dahir had already recaptured the town of Brahmanabad and the neighbouring territory. On the extinction of the Umayyad

dynasty and the succession to power of the Abbasides, Sind continued to remain under Arab rule. By 908 A.D. the power of the Caliphs gradually declined and the Caliphate virtually renounced control of Sind. In about 871 A.D. two separate kingdoms of Multan and Mansoors were established. The latter extended from the sea upto Alore from where the kingdom of Multan commenced. Alore which was at the site of modern Rohri was said to have been nearly as large as Multan and was the centre of trade, commerce and flourishing city. Alore continued to retain its importance for some time even after the conquest of Sind by the Arabs. It was one of the ancient and important river ports of Sind and was considered to be the biggest commercial centre of ancient Sind. After the fall of Alore the next capital equally important sprung up on the island between the two branches of the river Indus. The people of Alore migrated from there and formed a new abode for themselves in a solitary island and named it "Firsta". With the lapse of time it came to be known as "Bukkar". It gradually gained prominence becoming the capital of Upper Sind for centuries under Muslim rule in Sind. Bukkar had its importance not only as flourishing commercial centre, but also an important fort. Its population increased considerably and it expanded on the left and right of the river.

#### (b) Sumra Dynasty

When Mahmood of Ghazni invaded the sub-continent (1019 A.D.), Sind was ruled by a Governor who was nominally under the authority of the Caliph. After taking Multan and Kach, Mahmood Ghazni sent his representative, Muhammad Abdul Razai to conquer Sind which he did in 1026, but the country did not long remain with the Ghaznavide family, as in 1032 A.D. Ibne Sumar, the ruler of Multan, laid the foundation of Sumra dynasty in Sind. The Sumras possibly recognised the sovereignty of the Ghaznavides but for all practical purposes were independent. Ibne Sumar was succeeded by a number of other princes of his line. Khafif, one of the Sumra Kings, made Thatta his capital and successfully resisted the incursions of the



Baluchs, the Sodhas and Jarejas. His rule was one of great vigour and his kingdom extended from Katch to Nasarpur. It was also during his time that the Sumra tribe came into prominence. After the death of Khrif the Sumra dynasty gradually waned in power until 1351 when the last Sumra ruler Urru Mehl was killed by the Sammas who placed Jam Umar on the throne in 1451.

#### (c) Samma Dynasty

The Sammas were probably Hindus, who had their capital city Samma Nagar on the site of modern Sehwan, but the princes of this dynasty lived mostly at Thatta or Samui on the Makli hills. Jam Umar reigned only 3 years and his domain did not extend to the whole of Sind as Bukkar and a large part of the country round it was held by the Hakims, Malik Feroze and Ali Shahpur. On the death of Jam Umar, Junuh who succeeded him took Bukkar while the Hakims retreated to Uch. In the reign of his successor Jam Tamachi (son of Jam Umar) not only was Bukkar taken by the army of the Tughlaq Sultan of Delhi, but the Jam and his family were also captured. Jam Tamachi was succeeded by his son Jam Babuniya, during whose rule Feroze Tughlaq invaded Sind and compelled its rulers to tender submission. A long line of Princes of the Samma dynasty continued to rule, but nothing remarkable is known about them, except that the Arghun dynasty which succeeded the Samma first came into power during the reign of Jam Nizamud Din (son of Jam Nindo). The Sammas were Rajputs of Yadav stock and were probably the same who were known as the Samus. Their descendants are known as Samejas and Jarejas.

#### (d) Arghun Dynasty

The Arghun dynasty which succeeded the Sammas derives its name from Argun Khan Tarkhan, grand-son of Halaku Khan grand-son of Changez Khan, and started its rule in 1521 A.D. There were only two rulers of this dynasty, namely, Shujah or Shah Beg and his son Mirza Shah Hussain after whom the family became extinct. Shah Beg Arghun son of Mir Zunun Arghun defeated the Samma army in 1521 A.D. and sacked

the city of Thatta capital of Jam Feroze the last of the Samma rulers. An arrangement was however, made between Shah Beg and the Jam by which the territory extending from Sukkur to Thatta was to remain under the rule of the Jam, while Shah Beg retained that part which was to the north of Lakki. But this arrangement soon terminated and Shah Beg Argun established his power over the whole of Sind and also captured the fort of Bukkar which was rebuilt by him. Shah Beg Arghun was not only a brave fighter, but was also a learned scholar. He was succeeded by his son Mirza Shah Hussain whose first step was to subdue Jam Feroze who though outwardly submissive was really preparing to resist Shah Hussain. Jam Feroze was decisively defeated and he fled to Gujrat where he died. Shah Hussain then marched on to Multan and Uch and Dilawar. It was during the reign of Shah Hussain that Emperor Humayun, defeated by Sher Shah Soori in 1540 A.D. attempted to take the fort of Bukkar but failed. The emperor then left for Jodhpur, but returned to Sind by way of Umerkot in 1542 making another unsuccessful attempt to conquer Sind and, thereafter, withdrew to Kandhar. Shah Hussain died in 1554 after 34 years rule, and being childless his kingdom was divided into two parts the southern zone with its headquarters at Thatta and northern at Bukkar under the Tarkhan dynasty (about 1591-92) which, however, did not last long. The defeat of Mirza Khan (1591-92) the ruler of Thatta by Akbar's forces put an end to the Tarkhan dynasty and Sind henceforth became a part of the Multan province of the Mughal empire, but Jani Beg was confirmed as nominal ruler of the country around Thatta.

#### (e) Daudpotras

From the death of Akbar in 1605 to the invasion of Nadir Shah (1759) there is little or no mention of Sind by contemporary historians. It was, however, during this interval that Shikarpur was founded by the Daudpotras. They were by profession both weavers and warriors and led a wild and wandering existence. The Daudpotras defeated the Muehars and founded the town of Shikarpur.



### (f) Kalhora Dynasty

The Kalhoras rose to power between the year 1658 to 1780. The Kalhora family established its power from 1558 under Nazir Muhammad Kalhora. In about 1701 year Muhammad Kalhora managed to take possession of Shikarpur which he made his headquarters and obtained from the Mughal Emperor's "Farman" conferring upon him the Subedari of the Dera districts. By 1711 Yar Muhammad had extended his dominion upto Sibi, but he died in 1719 and was succeeded by his son Nur Muhammad Kalhora, who conquered the Nahar district from the Daudpotras. His empire extended from the borders of Multan to Thatta and only Bukkar with its dependency held out till 1736. It was during his reign that the Talpur tribe first came into prominence in the person of Mir Mehran who was in the service of the Kalhoras. In 1739 Nadir Shah took Delhi and all the provinces west of the Indus were annexed to the Persian Empire including both Thatta and Shikarpur. Shortly after his return to Kabul, Nadir Shah again set out for Punjab and Sind to punish Nur Muhammad Kalhora who was proving troublesome. Nur Muhammad first fled to Umerkot, but later on surrendered and Shikarpur and Sibi were taken away from him and given to the Daudpotras and the Afghans. In 1746-47 Nur Muhammad extended his kingdom over southern Sind. On Nadir Shah's death the Kalhora Chief's territory became in 1748 a tributary to Ahmed Shah Durrani. In 1744 Ahmed Shah marched on to Sind on which Shah Nawaz Khan fled to Jaisalmer and was succeeded by Muradyab who was confirmed in his power by the Durrani king. He was, however, dethroned in 1757 when Ghulam Shah Kalhora was placed on the throne. In 1768 Ghulam Shah founded the city of Hyderabad (the ancient Nirankot) and lived there till his death in 1772 when he was succeeded by his son Sarfraz Khan. It was during the reign of Sarfraz Khan that Mir Behram Talpur who occupied a distinguished position to the Governor of Ghulam Shah became an object of distrust and he along with his son Mir Sobdar Khan were put to death. Sarfraz Khan discouraged the English factories at Thatta which

were established there in 1758 by the East India Company and were eventually withdrawn in 1775. Sarfraz Khan was deposed by the Baluchis and in 1777 Ghulam Nabi Khan, a brother of Ghulam Shah, was placed on the throne. During his rule Mir Bijar Talpur, a son of Sobdar rose against the Kalhora rule and Ghulam Nabi was killed in a battle. Abdul Nabi Khan succeeded his brother and by a compromise Abdul Nabi was acknowledged as sovereign of Sind with Mir Bijar as his Minister. In 1781 Sind was invaded by an army from Kandhar which was defeated by Mir Bijar, Mir of Shikarpur. Abdul Nabi fled to Kalat and sovereignty of Sind passed under Abdullah Khan Talpur son of Mir Bijar and Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur. The struggle for power between the Talpurs and the Kalhoras ended in the battle of Halani in which the Talpurs emerged victorious and Kalhora rule came to an end. With the defeat of Abdul Nabi Khan the Kalhora dynasty came to an end and Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur came to power in 1783.

### (g) Talpur Dynasty

In 1783 Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur established himself as ruler of the Sind. His nephew Mir Sohrab Khan settled at Rohri and his son Mir Tharo Khan moved to Shahbunder and each of them renounced the authority of Mir Fateh Ali Khan. The Talpur family was divided into three distinct branches. (1) The Hyderabad or Shahdadpur family ruling in Central Sind, (2) the Mirpur of Manikani family descendants of Mir Tharo ruling Mirpur and (3) the Khairpur or Sohrabani branch governing at Khairpur. Fateh Ali Khan as head of the Hyderabad Mirs associated himself with his three near brothers Ghulam Ali, Karam Ali and Murad Ali hence known as "Charyar". In 1802 Mir Fateh Ali died leaving his territory to his three brothers, of these the first Ghulam Ali died in 1811 and after him Karam Ali and Murad Ali were acknowledged as the two chiefs of Sind. Several members of the Talpur family lived at Khudabad north of Hyderabad where their tombs still exist, but the latter city became eventually the capital,



The Khairpur branch of the Talpurs ruling in Upper Sind consisted at that time of Mir Rustam and Ali Murad sons of Mir Suhrab. This branch always looked up to the Hyderabad branch for advice and guidance. Mir Rustam was succeeded by his brother Mir Mubarak who died in 1839. The first connection of the British with Sind took place in the time of Ghulam Shah but it was dissolved by his successor Sarfraz Khan in 1775. A commercial mission was opened in 1799 to establish trade relations with the Talpur Mirs, but the mission did not succeed and the British Agent was asked to quit by the Mirs. In 1809 a treaty of friendship was signed between the Mirs and the British Government followed by similar treaties in 1820. In 1824 the Mirs took possession of Shikarpur the last stronghold of Afghans. In 1832 another mission was sent and commercial treaties were entered into with the Mirs providing for a passage for traders and merchants by the rivers and roads of Sind. The Khairpur branch of the Talpurs agreed to abide by these arrangements. In 1838 the Mirs agreed to allow the passage of a British army through the Indus on its way to Kandhar. The Talpur continued to rule over Sind until the battle of Miani in 1848 when the forces of the Mirs were defeated and Sind passed under British rule. Upper Sind was given to his cousin Mir Sohrab Khan with Khairpur as the capital. Shah Shujah successfully recovered his lost territory and the Talpur ruler had to pay heavy indemnity to the Afghan king.

#### (h) The British Rule

During the British period, Lord Auckland, the Governor General concluded a tripartite treaty with Shah Shujah the Afghan prince and Raja Ranjit Singh in pursuance of which the Sind rulers were made to pay 25 lakhs of rupees to Shah Shujah, so that he could invade Kabul. The Mirs of Sind were also compelled to allow British troops to pass through their territory. The British took possession of Bukkar Fort and eventually the whole territory from the Talpur ruler. After the death of Mir Sohrab Talpur, Ruler of Khairpur in 1830, the Upper Sind was divided equally amongst his three sons out of whom Mir Rustam Khan exercis-

ed supreme power. He proposed a treaty of friendship with the British. As a result of the intrigues amongst the Mirs, the British Political Agent recommended requisition of Shikarpur and Sir Charles Napier, the British General, strongly supported the suggestion. A treaty was concluded under which Sukkur, Bukkar and Rohri, along with Karachi and Thatta were annexed by the British. In 1842 Col. Wallace marched through ceded District and Sir Charles Napier marched towards Khairpur. In 1847 the Talpurs ceded their territory to the British. After the battle of Miani the British took over entire control of Sind except a small area of Khairpur, which was left under the control of Mir Ali Murad Khan. Sir Charles Napier became the first Governor of Sind with full political, revenue and military powers. Sind enjoyed the status of a Province until 1927 when it was made part of Bombay Presidency, but in 1937 it was again constituted into a separate Province.

### 1.12 ADMINISTRATION

The district is under the general control and charge of a Deputy Commissioner, who combines the functions of District Magistrate as well as Collector. He is also responsible for the coordination of the functions of all nation-building departments in the district. On the judicial side he is assisted by an Additional District Magistrate and two Magistrates. The district consists of two Sub-divisions, viz., Larkana and Kambar. Each Sub-division is under the control of an Assistant/Deputy Collector. Larkana Sub-division comprises of three talukas, namely Larkana, Ratodero and Dokri and Kambar Sub-Division comprises of four talukas, viz., Kambar, Mirokhan, Warah and Shahdadt. Each taluka is under the administrative control of a Mukhtiarkar. There has been no change in the boundaries or area of the district after Independence.

The police administration is vested in the Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police for each of the two Sub-Divisions of the district, on the



executive side. For police administration the district is divided into 13 Police stations.

The judicial administration of the district is under the charge of a District and Sessions Judge, who is assisted by two 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 of Agriculture.
- (2) *Animal Husbandry*.—Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.
- (3) *Cooperative*.—Asstt. Registrar, Cooperative Societies.
- (4) *P.W.D. (B. & R.)*.—Executive Engineer (B. & R.).
- (5) *P.W.D. (Irrigation)*.—Superintending Engineer (Irrigation), Western Circle.
- (6) *Medical and Public Health*.—Civil Surgeon.
- (7) *Industries*.—Industrial Development Officer.
- (8) *Forests*.—Divisional Forest Officer.
- (9) *Education*.—District Inspector of Schools.
- (10) *Food*.—District Food Controller.
- (11) *Fisheries*.—Warden Fisheries.
- (12) *Basic Democracies*.—Asstt. Director, B.Ds.
- (13) *Excise & Taxation*.—Excise & Taxation Officer.
- (14) *Income-tax*.—Income Tax Officer.
- (15) *Central Excise & Customs*.—Dy. Supdt., Central Excise and Taxation at Sukkur.
- (16) *Postal*.—Post-Master.

### 1.13 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 problem 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	Number	Number of members	
		Elected	Appointed
1. District Councils ..	1	22	22
2. Tehsil Councils ..	7	39	15
3. Union Councils ..	49	534	256
4. Town Committees ..	5	29	14

The names and the number of Municipal Committees with their structure and composition is given below:—

Name of Municipal Committees	No. of Union Committees	Number of members	
		Elected	Appointed
1. Larkana ..	7	44	21
2. Kambar ..	4	17	8
3. Shahdadt ..	5	16	6

### 1.14 IRRIGATION

#### (a) Canals

The entire area of this district within the protective *bunds* (one on western side to prevent hill torrents in rainy season and the other on the eastern side of the district to protect the canal irrigated area from river floods) is irrigated by a network of barrage canals. These are the Rice Canal, Dadu Canal, Khirthar Canal and Warah Branch. Out of these only the Rice Canal is non-perennial while the others are permanent canals. The Rice Canal runs through the district for 47 miles, the Dadu canal for 50 miles, the Warah Branch for 52 miles and the Khirthar Canal for 37



miles. The area in acres irrigated by these canals during kharif and rabi is indicated below:—

	Mileage	Kharif	Rabi
1. Dadu Canal ..	50	30,000	51,700
2. Rice Canal ..	47	2,38,000	12,500 (Not including watered dubari)
3. Warah Branch ..	52	96,000	96,000
4. N.W.C. (Khirthar Canal) ..	37	1,40,000	1,40,000

The kacha area of Larkana, Ratodero and Dokri talukas within the river protective bunds is brought under cultivation during rabi season, which is termed as "Sailabi" cultivation. Similarly, on the other side of the protective bund towards the Kohistan tract, large area is brought under cultivation when there are good rains.

#### (b) Guddu Barrage Project

Some area is brought under cultivation through wells, but this is negligible.

The Guddu Barrage is located on the River Indus about 8 miles from the town of Kashmore (district Jacobabad), and has an overall length of 4,445 feet between abutment faces and consists of 64 spans of 60 feet each and one lock span of 50 feet. The width of ordinary pier is 8 feet while each of the four abutment piers are ten feet wide. The regulation of water level will be done by means of gates which are capable of holding up water 20 feet above crest and are without counter-balances and can be operated manually as well as electrically. This is the first time that such gates will be used on a Barrage in this country. A lock span 50 feet wide and 265 feet long has been provided for passing the boats. The Barrage is capable of

passing a flood discharge of 12 lakh cusecs. It will carry a 20 feet wide roadway with 4 feet wide footpaths on either side and will link Quetta with Karachi—Multan high-way and also reduce the distance between Quetta and Multan by one hundred miles. The estimated cost of the Barrage is Rs. 37.05 crores. The project is financially productive as it will yield a net return of 4.5% and 5.3% on the capital out-lay in the 20th and 30th year respectively after its construction.

Three non-perennial canals would take off upstream of Guddu Barrage Head-works, two on the right side and one on the left. Assured water supply was provided during 1962-63.

Excluding the new lands to be commanded by Pat Feeder from 1965 onwards the Guddu Barrage commands an area of 27,04,304 acres in Sukkur, Jacobabad and Larkana districts out of which 15,91,361 acres are proprietary and 1,12,943 acres are State land. On full development when Pat Feeder is completed the gross commanded area will be 32.69 lakh acres in Khairpur and Kalat Divisions. Master Plan for Guddu Barrage area provides for the construction of roads levelling and breaking up of land by Agricultural Machinery, advancing loans to cultivators, setting up new chaks on Government lands, establishment of mandi towns, opening of schools, hospitals, Veterinary dispensaries, fisheries, poultry farms, agricultural farms and cattle farms.

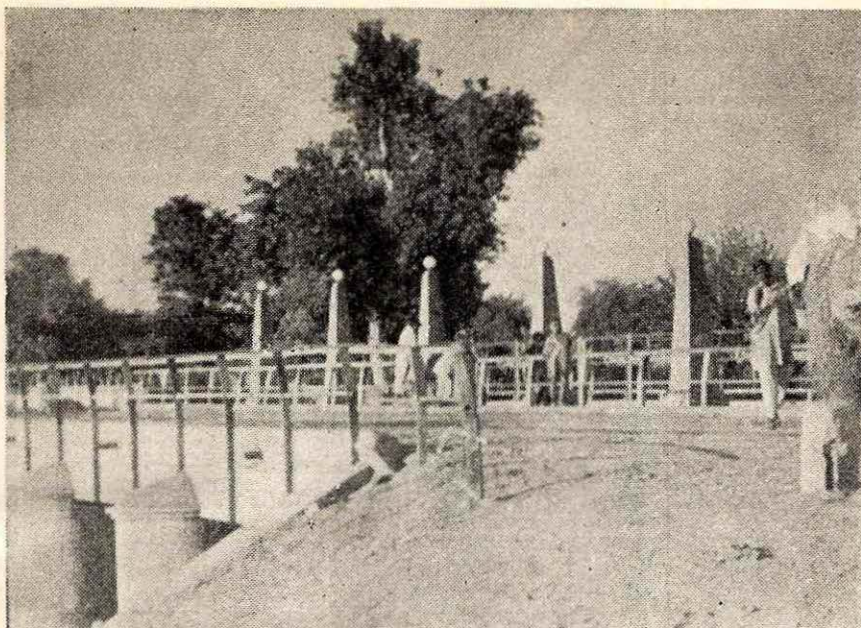
#### 1.15 AGRICULTURE

The total area of the district is 15,91,519 acres. The total culturable area in the district is 7,80,326 acres and 2,38,579 acres is unculturable area. The remaining area (5,73,014 acres) is hilly, which is also unculturable.

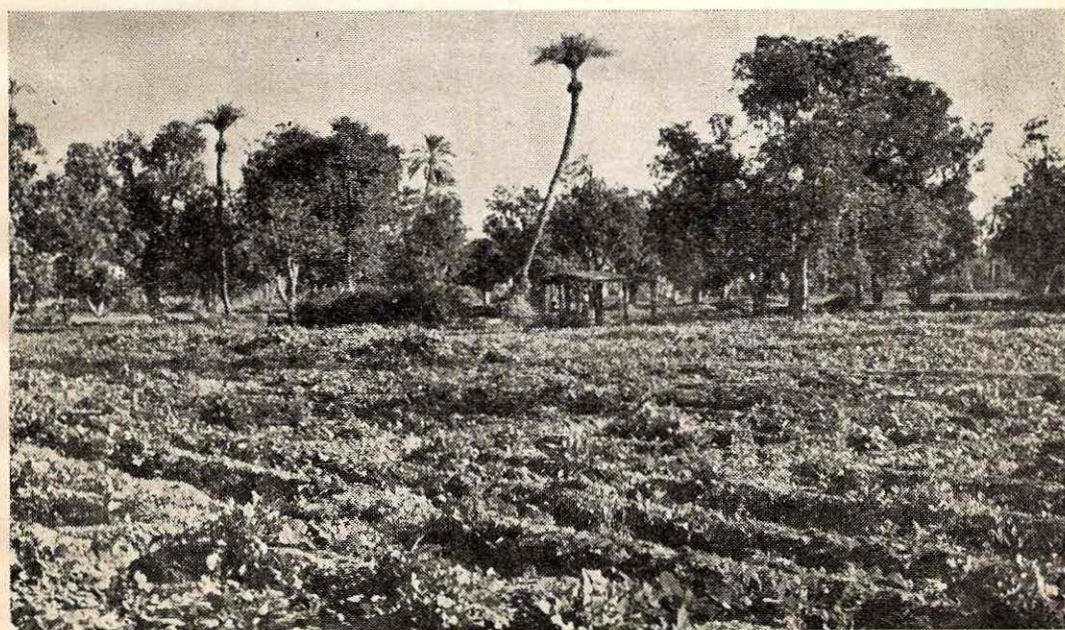
The principal crops of the district during rabi are wheat, madder, gram and oilseeds and in kharif paddy and jowar. In addition to these main crops, there are subsidiary crops known as "Zaid Rabi" and "Zaid Kharif" and "Dobari".

Area under each principal crop during the year 1960-61 was:—1. Rice (2,69,867 acres),





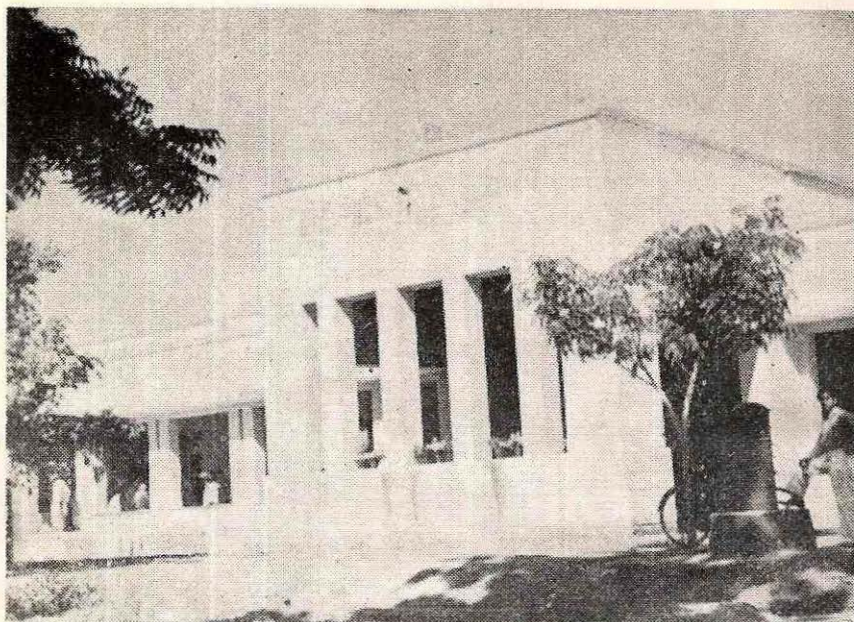
*Rice Canal*



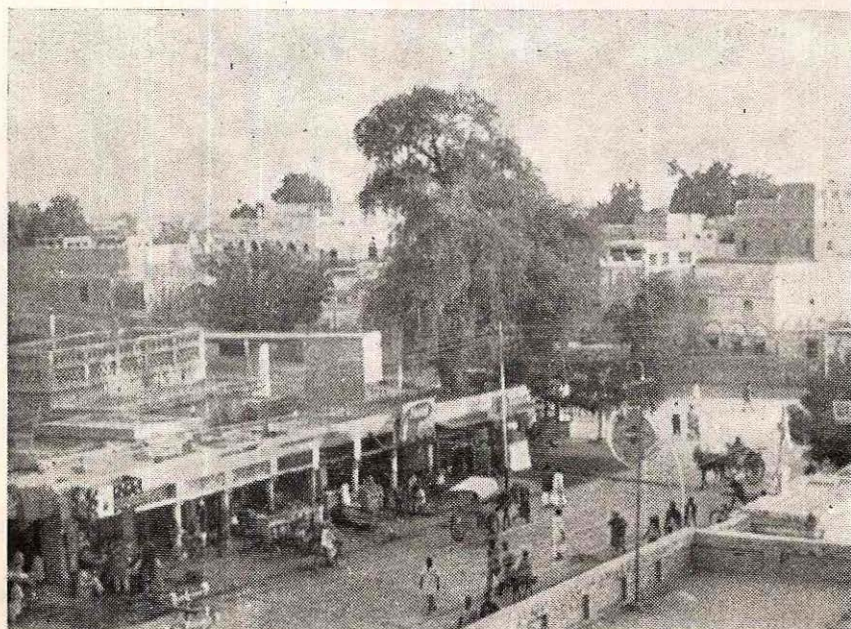
*Landscape*



## LARKANA TOWN



*Civil Hospital*



*Station Road*



2. Wheat (1,67,360 acres including dobari area), 3. Jowar (17,074 acres), 4. gram and pulses (65,000 acres including dobari area), 5. oilseeds (64,534 acres including dobari area). The average yield per acre in maunds of important crops is wheat (8), mattar (peas) (4) gram (4), oilseeds, (3) paddy (12) and Jowar (6).

Except one rice crop, the other crops are sown by drilling or broadcasting. The method is the same which was followed by the forefathers of the present farmers. In some places, some big zamindars have started mechanised ploughing and sowing. In case of rice crop, the seeds are first sown in the lands and when they are about two weeks old, they are transplanted in the fields prepared for the purpose.

### 1.16 LAND REFORMS

As many as 104 declarations were filed and the total resumed land in the district was 2,34,864 acres. In Kambar sub-division an area of about 1,64,000 acres of the resumed jagir land has been transferred to the Forest Department for developing it into Protected Forests.

### 1.17 HORTICULTURE

The area under gardens in the district is 2,600 acres. In Talukas Ratodero, Dokri and Larkana, good quality of mangoes and guavas are grown generally. In taluka Shahdadkot and Warah, water-melons are grown in abundance and they are of a very good quality.

Vegetables of all kinds are also grown in the district.

### 1.18 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND LIVE-STOCK

The district is not rich in cattle wealth. Some cattle, specially bullocks and cows, are imported from Bhagnari area of the adjoining Kalat territory. The buffalo, sheep and goat is of common Sindhi species. There is no cattle-breeding farm in the district.

## 1.19 FORESTRY

In Larkana Sub-Division, there is a continuous belt of forests in the eastern parts of all the three talukas. The total area under forests is 55,044 acres. In Kambar Sub-Division an area of about 1,64,000 acres of resumed jagir land has been transferred to Forest Department for developing the area into protected forests.

## 1.20 MEDICAL

There is a Civil Hospital at Larkana, with 126 beds, and six dispensaries located at taluka headquarters of the remaining six talukas. There are two Municipal dispensaries at Larkana, one for males and the other for females. Two maternity homes, one at Shahdadkot and the other at Kambar are being run by the Municipal Committees. One Maternity Home at Nasirabad and the other at Naudero are run by the District Council. A T.B. Clinic has been set up in Larkana town. There are two Family Planning Centres in the district—one at Larkana and the other at Naudero.

## 1.21 COMMUNICATIONS

### (a) Roads

The road communication in the district is excellent. There is a net-work of metalled and kacha roads all over the district. All the taluka headquarters are connected with the district head-quarter towns either by road or by rail. Warah, Mirokhan and Ratodero are connected by bus service. Apart from public roads, there are canal inspection roads on every canal and on some big branches and distributories.

### (b) Railway

The Pakistan Western Railway runs through the district from north to south. Larkana itself is a railway junction. It is connected by rail with Kambar, Dokri and Silra Shahdadkot, the taluka headquarter towns. A branch line from Larkana connects Jacobabad via Silra Shahdadkot. The



branch which connects Habib Kot with Kotri-passes through Larkana, Dokri and Dadu.

### (c) Ferry Service

The river Indus passes through Ratodero, Larkana and Dokri talukas of this district. Boat service is available for transportation of goods etc., to the other side of the river adjoining Khairpur and Nawabshah districts.

### (d) Air-Lines

There is no regular air service in the district. There is an airstrip at Moenjo-Daro in Taluka Dokri at a distance of 20 miles from Larkana town. This airstrip is meant for the landing of small aeroplanes and helicopters only.

## 1.22 INDUSTRIES

### (a) Large Scale

The large scale industries in the district are Rice and Flour Mills. This district has however

not kept pace with other parts of the province in respect of industrial development due to insufficiency of raw materials, skilled labour and suitable climate.

### (b) Small Scale

The small scale industries in the district are few. Mention may, however, be made of Silk-weaving and handloom factories. Besides, soap, perfumery, engineering and foundry works are also established.

### (c) Cottage

The main cottage industry in the district is the making of embroidered caps by women particularly in Shahdadtal taluka. These are worn usually by Baluch people. This handicraft has a good market in towns and villages and is flourishing. It is a source of income to the poor people of the area. There are several cottage industries at Larkana also where cloth of various types viz., Angoshas, Lungis and Sosis are prepared.



## CHAPTER—2

## PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

## 2.1 POPULATION

The total population enumerated in 1961 was 6,04,460 excluding Non-Pakistanis out of which 3,24,731 were males and 2,79,729 were females. The population enumerated in 1951 Census excluding Non-Pakistani was 5,01,538 out of which

2,72,814 were males and 2,28,724 were females. The percentage increase during the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 works out to 20.52. The percentage of increase amongst the males 19.03 and amongst the females 22.30. The sub-joined statement indicates the population growth in the district for the period 1901 to 1961:—

Total Population and Variation from 1901—1961

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Population	4,24,306	4,27,408	3,86,717	4,48,657	5,11,208	5,01,904	6,04,460
Increase/Decrease of population over preceding census ..	..	3,102	—40,691	61,940	62,551	—9,304	1,02,556
Percentage of increase/decrease over preceding census ..	..	0.7	—9.5	16.0	13.9	—1.8	20.43

Note.—Adjusted to apply to present boundaries wherever necessary.

1. 1961 data excludes Non-Pakistani

## 2.2 DENSITY

The average density of population per square mile in the district works out to 211 persons. The position of district in order of population is 45th in Pakistan and 29th in West Pakistan. In order of density the district stands 37th in Pakistan and 21st in West Pakistan.

## 2.3 URBAN/RURAL POPULATION

The urban/rural distribution of the population is shown below:—

	1961	1951 <sup>1</sup>	Percentage 1961
Total ..	6,04,460	5,01,904	100
Urban ..	97,644	57,874	16.15
Rural ..	5,06,816	4,44,030	83.85

<sup>1</sup> (Figures include Non-Pakistanis).

The areas classified as urban in the district in the 1961 Census were:—

Shahdadkot: Kambar: Larkana Municipalities: Ratodero: Dokri: Badah: Naudero Towns.

In respect of urbanisation the district has registered an increase of 68.72 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 Brahui. The percentage of people speaking these languages in the district is indicated in the table below:—

S.No.	Name of Language	Percentage
1.	Sindhi .. ..	87.36
2.	Baluchi .. ..	9.34
3.	Brahui .. ..	6.52
4.	Urdu .. ..	7.60

The number of literates (aged 5 and over) recorded in the 1961 Census is 71,507 out of which 62,277 are males and 9,230 females, which gives a percentage of 14.2 for the population aged 5 and over. Considering the literacy figures by sex, the percentage of literacy amongst males is 22.8 and females 4.0. The position of the district in respect of literacy in Pakistan is 36th and in West Pakistan 19th.

## 2.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

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

	Total	Male	Female
Post Graduates ..	190	186	4
Graduates ..	163	162	1
Under-graduates ..	559	535	24
Matric ..	1,978	1,885	93
Middle ..	5,260	4,947	313
Primary ..	18,985	17,183	1,802
Below Primary ..	39,793	34,063	5,730

The figures of persons holding professional or technical certificates, diplomas and degrees are as follows:—

	Total	Male	Female
Education ..	679	651	28
Medicine ..	84	77	7
Engineering ..	95	94	1
Agriculture ..	29	29	..

Commerce ..	8	8	..
Law ..	26	26	..
Other Professions	10	10	..

## 2.6 ETHNOGRAPHY

### (a) Races and Tribes

The following are the main tribes of the district. Most of these tribes are of Aryan race, except the new settlers who came from Arabia, such as Sayeds who belong to Semitic race. Some of the original pre-Arab period residents who were converted to Islam or who still profess their original religion, such as Bhills, belong to the pre-Aryan Dharavian race:—

(1) **Chandias:** They predominantly reside in Kambar sub-division and are of Baluchi origin.

(2) **Bhuttos:** This non-Baluchi tribe resides predominantly in Larkana sub-division, specially Ratodero and Larkana talukas. In Kambar sub-division they reside mostly in Mirokhan taluka.

(3) **Kuhawars:** This is also a non-Baluchi tribe, mostly residing in talukas Shahdadkot, Warah and Kambar. They claim to be originally 'Men from the mountain', i.e., "Khho" or "Koh".

(4) **Kuhros:** They are not large in number, and they mostly reside in Larkana taluka.

(5) **Hakros:** This is also one of the non-Baluchi tribes residing mostly in Kambar sub-division and Ratodero taluka of Larkana sub-division.

(6) Among other non-Baluchi tribes, there are Abros, Chhajras, Kalhoras, Bughias, Israns, Phuls, Wagans, Junejos and Naichs and others. There are some Shaikh families residing at Larkana, Shahdadkot, Nasirabad and near Kambar town.

(7) Besides the Chandias, the other Baluchi tribes living in this district are Rinds, Lisharis, Gopangs, Magsis and Mugheris. They are mostly agriculturists and Zamindars, and are scattered all over the district. Brahuys, who have migrated



## The People at Work



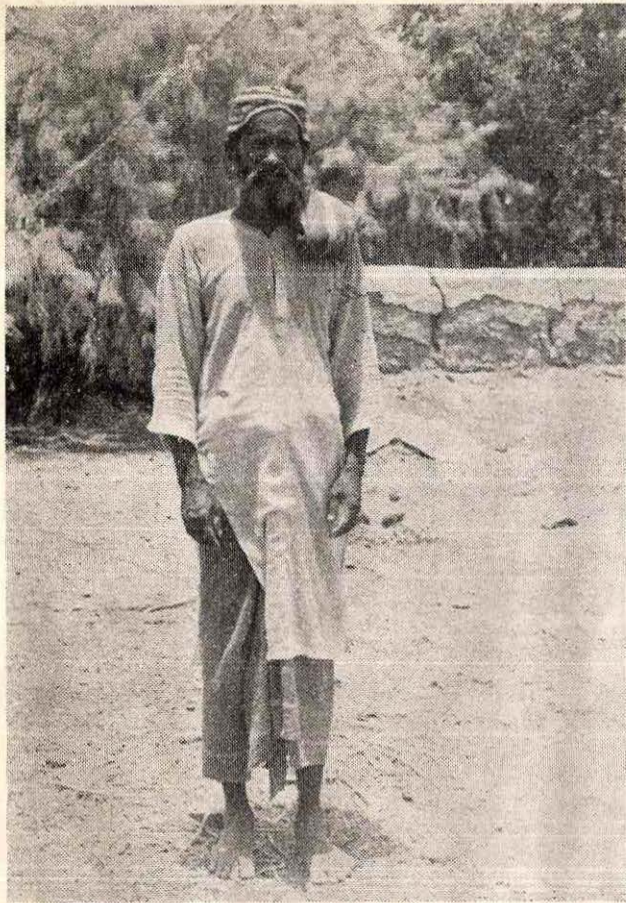
*Copper utensils making*



*Hand Painting the cloth.*



**The People and Their Dress**



*A Male*



*A Female*



from adjoining Kohistan area and Baluchistan, have taken up barrage lands, and settled themselves in Shahdadkot, Warah and Mirokhan talukas.

(8) **The New Settlers:** About 100,000 migrants from India are settled in this district in urban areas of Larkana, Ratodero, Dokri, Shahdadkot, Warah, Kambar, Nasirabad, Naudero and other towns. Some agriculturist migrant families are also settled in rural areas, where they cultivate lands. Most of them have now taken up business while some are still engaged in agriculture.

(9) **The Hindus:** A considerable number of caste hindus and scheduled caste live in the district. These Hindus did not migrate to India and preferred to stay on in Pakistan. The prominent caste amongst the Hindus is the Brahmans, the rest are called Vash and Khatries. These Hindus resemble with the Muslims in complexion, appearance and physical features.

The scheduled castes are Bagries, Bazigars and Bhangis (sweepers). They are mostly blackish in colour and of medium height.

The complexion of the people of original Sindhi stock is mostly tanned brown and that of Baluchis wheatish. The Sindhis are moderately good looking with oval shaped faces while Baluchis are tall and more sturdy with broad faces. They usually have big moustaches and long beards. They are usually stronger than the other tribes of S'nd. Generally the height of the people ranges from 5' to 5'-8". There are very few aboriginals such as Bhills in this District.

## 2.7 RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS

There are two main religions in this district viz., Islam and Hinduism. The Christians residing in the district are small in number.

The Muslims are engaged in cultivation, trade and service. They offer prayers five times a day and observe fast during the Holy month of Ramzan, which is followed by Id-ul-Fitr and Id ul-Azha.

Idd festivals are enjoyed by offering prayers in a congregation in Idd-Gahs. On this occasion, they wear fine rather new clothes, take rich food and distribute food amongst their relatives and friends. Alms, Sadqa, Zakat are distributed amongst the poor and the needy. The Muslims go to offer "Fateha" at the graveyards after the Idd prayers. This is also customary. The "Muharram" anniversary of martyrdom of Hazrat Imam Hussain (May Peace of God be upon him) is performed by taking out processions of Tazias, etc.

The Pirs are held in high esteem and confidence amongst the Muslims and in particular by the illiterate and ignorant masses of the rural areas. But the influence of "Pirs" and "Murshids" over the people is dwindling with the spread of education and enlightenment.

The Hindus are mostly engaged in trade and a large number of them are employed in service. They also hold great confidence in "Thakurs" and "Brahmans" as Muslims in "Pirs" and "Murshids". The Brahmans usually perform spiritual rites of Hindus on various occasions. The Hindus enjoy absolute freedom of performing their religious festivals like Holi, Diwali and Dusehra etc.

## 2.8 LANGUAGES

The languages mostly spoken in this district are Sindhi, Seraiki, Baluchi, Brahui and Urdu. The mother tongue of the original residents of this district is Sindhi. Baluchi is spoken by Baluch tribes. Seraiki is a dialect of Sindhi and is spoken by Gopangs, Mastoi, Jarwars, Lighari, Machhi and Khokhars. Urdu is spoken by the new comers viz., migrants, and it has spread all over the district amongst the original Sindhis as well. The official language is English and Sindhi.

## 2.9 DRESS AND ORNAMENTS

The dress of the Muslim males living in the urban areas irrespective of the tribes, is a Shirt, Loin cloth, Trouser, Coat, Turban and Cap, while the persons living in rural areas put on shirts, loin cloth, and turbans. The dress of the Hindus in rural as well as urban areas is a shirt, loin cloth (Dhoti) and turban or a cap of special type.



The males of Baluch tribes also wear a special type of cap (Top) which is mostly embroidered. They wear this 'top' under the Turbans and some-times even without a turban when they are at home or in their villages or even otherwise. The dress of a Muslim female is a shirt, trousers and dupatta. The Muslim families observe parda, and use a Burqa (veil). Veils of Sindhi and Irani type are being used by the Muslim females. There is, however, no custom of observing parda in Baluchis of rural areas and Hindus. They use pajamas in stead of Shalwars or trousers. The females of Baluch tribes wear Shalwars and big shirt upto their ankles which is called Ghagho in Sindhi. It is loose and not tight like shirts. There is embroidery work on this shirt on the portion in-front at the breast and at sleeves etc. It is mostly of red thick rough cloth. This dress is worn by the Baluch and other women-folk in summer as well as in winter. The new dress of the same pattern is used at the occasions of festivals. The dress of children varies according to the dress of their parents in different tribes. The children however are seen generally without a cap or turban. They take shelter from cold by wrapping sheets called Chadar or *Ijraks*. The females of well-to-do classes of Muslims and Hindus wear shoes of different kinds such as Sandles and chappals. The females of rural Sindhis generally use "*jutties*". The common male of Baluch tribes wear "*jutties*" made of leather, manufactured by cobblers by hand. The females wear jutties made of leather covered only at the toe-tips and opened from behind. These are sometimes embroidered and may have a small flower of wollen yarn in front. Some youths are fond of wearing Peshawari chappals. The females of well-to-do persons of Muslim families wear Necklaces, earrings, rings, nose rings (*Nath* or *Laung*), Bangles, Jhumars, *Tavies* of gold or silver according to their standard and financial position. The ornaments used by the females of Baluch tribes are mostly the same. Non-Baluch women comb and fasten their hair into *choties* like two horns of cow, but Baluchi women mostly avoid this fashion. The entire population of this district uses shoes, chappals, etc., of different kinds. There is no custom of wearing wooden shoes (*Kharaon*) in this district.

## 2.10 DWELLINGS

The houses of well-to-do persons in the towns are built with pacca bricks and covered with limestone plaster and in some cases with mud plaster. The persons of average position build their houses with kacha bricks and mud. These are built in straight lines and are mostly double storeyed. There are sufficient arrangements of drainage, ventilation and lighting. These are mostly built faced to southern side in order to enjoy soothing breeze during various seasons of the year. The houses of well-to-do persons are sufficiently wide with vast courtyards in-front of them. There are hand-pumps installed in a number of houses, and there are wells in many houses. These houses mostly consist of three to six-rooms, one hall, verandah, latrine, bathroom and kitchen etc. One room is also provided mostly to every house as an annexure which is used as Otak (Baithak). These houses are well decorated with crockery, furniture, sofa sets and radio sets. The houses built in villages are kacha kothas, built of kacha bricks and covered with timber and wood and then covered with reeds and surgrass. Their courtyards are surrounded by fence of thorny plants. These are built in a hap-hazard manner and not in compact blocks. The poor peasants and farmers live in huts made of reeds and covered with surgrass. There is no material available with the poor villagers for the decoration of their houses. They possess a few ordinary cots. The only room, kotha or the hut is used by the villagers as their sleeping room and kitchen. Cattle is generally tethered in separate huts built for the purpose. There are no arrangements of sanitation and drainage in rural areas. There are not even ordinary arrangements of lighting in villages in rural areas. Earthen lamps are used by them usually.

## 2.11 FOOD AND HEALTH

The staple food of the people is wheat and rice, butter, milk and curd. Grams and peas are used as pulses. Some persons also eat Jowar. At the occasions of festival people in urban areas take Pulao, Zarda and other delicious and rich



food. Green vegetables are also used like Tomatoes, Brinjals, Turnips, Quali-flowers, *Palak*, Lady-fingers, Potatoes, *Toorian*, etc. The people of this district are very fond of taking rice and fish. Meat is also taken. The Hindus also eat meat and fish. The people of towns drink water from water pump and wells while the people of rural areas drink water of kacha wells and canals and water courses during the period of *Abkalani*. The villagers dig kacha wells when the *abkalani* season is over and the canals and water courses are closed. Very little heed is paid to hygiene in rural areas as the people are illiterate and ignorant of hygienic laws. There are dispensaries at taluka headquarters and some big villages in the district. More attention is being paid now for opening of Health Centres and dispensaries by local bodies.

## 2.12 BETROTHALS AND MARRIAGES

In most of the marriages, betrothals precede the actual marriages. In some cases it is ignored altogether. Both the occasions are celebrated in good manner. Betrothals are also as important as marriages. At the time of celebration of betrothals women-folk of the bride-groom party arrange for feeding their relatives and friends. The women of the locality assemble in the house of the bride-groom and sing songs. At the time of marriage ceremony the party of bride-groom goes to the house of the bride with a number of people with them as the marriage party. They are received by the relatives of the bride and other elderly persons of the village. Nuptial ceremony is celebrated generally between the hours 5 to 6 P.M. The marriage party is served with dishes by the parents of the bride. The parents and other relatives of the bride give cash, ornaments and precious clothes to the bride and the bride-groom, as Dowry. There is also a custom of giving cattle in Dowry to the bride. Golden rings, watches, radio-sets, cycles, cars etc., are also given by the well-to-do persons to the brides and daughters.

## 2.13 BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Birth of a child in generally a festive occasion. It adds to their pleasure if a son is born and the occasion is considered to be very auspicious. Poor are fed and sweetmeats are distributed amongst relatives, friends and neighbours. Congratula-

tions are offered to the parents of new born male child by the relatives, friends and other persons of the village or town. After six days of the birth of child '*Chhati*' is celebrated when the name of the baby is selected in consultation with the very near relatives. The baby if born in Muslim family is usually circumcised on that date. *Akika* is celebrated in Muslim families, in which meat of a kid or a goat of tender age is distributed among the poor, relatives and friends of the parents of child and other persons of the village. The women of the neighbourhood assemble in the house of the child's parents and sing songs.

At the time of death of any person all the relatives, friends and other persons of the village or town gather and take the dead body to the graveyard, offer *Janaza* prayers and the dead body is laid to rest in the grave. Food is provided to them by their relatives for about three or four days. On the third day and first Friday and seventh Friday, *alms* is given by the relatives of the deceased. *Kurān Khuwani* is held at the residence of the deceased and the poor are fed. The relatives of the deceased come from far and near and gather for condolence. Some rich persons observe 40th day (*Chelum*) likewise. The Hindus cremate their dead bodies instead of burying.

## 2.14 CUSTOMS AND USAGES

Apart from the customs described in connection with the marriages, betrothals, births and deaths there is a custom of *Karo-Kari* amongst the Baluch tribes. When any person is suspected to be on illicit connections with somebody he or she is killed by their relatives. In the guise of this custom and tradition some innocent persons also lose their lives. The other custom amongst the Baluch tribes is that they must take the revenge from the whole-tribe and not from the particular person. For instance, if someone belonging to Mangsi tribe kills a person of Mari tribe, the Mari tribe will in return kill any person from amongst Mangsi tribe instead of killing the particular person who had committed the murder. These two customs are recoiling on the Baluchi tribes themselves and are responsible for considerable bloodshed. These customs are now diminishing and respect of law is gradually prevailing.



## 15 MAIN AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS

The main occupation of the people of this district is cultivation and trade. 75% of the population of this district lives on cultivation. 20% on trade of various kinds and the remaining on skilled labour viz., masons, carpenters, goldsmith, black-smith, drivers, water carriers etc., and government service. Mirbahars hunt the fish. There are lawyers and advocates. There is no seasonal migration for work from one place to another in this district. A few families of wandering tribe of Brahui, however, come down from the hill tracts during the winter season due to the extreme cold and put up in the interior of this district for earning their livelihood till the season is over. They work on lands and in factories. No hours for work and rest are fixed. Generally the cultivators go to their fields early in the morning and return late in evening especially when the transplantation and harvesting season is in progress. The traders and service men however get free mornings and evenings and take rest during the night. The women-folk of the cultivators in rural areas are at work with their male members side by side and do the work of transplantation, harvesting and thrashing of corn in the fields. They also attend to their house-hold affairs early in the morning and at odd hours. The children of the well-to-do persons living either in rural areas or urban areas are acquiring education. The children of the poor Maris in the rural areas either help their parents in the cultivation work or graze cattle in fields for the entire day.

## 2.16 CULTURAL PATTERN

The people of this district are generally poor and are content with whatever they get. They always seem happy. On happy occasions "Malakhtras" and "Kabaddi" matches are held.

Tablas, Dholaks, Sarangis and Mutes are the main musical instruments and are played on the occasions of marriages, betrothals, Eids and Melas. Songs of different kinds are sung by men as well as women on such occasions. Gharas (water pots) are also deftly used to make music. Both men and women dance on happy occasions and specially in

marriage ceremonies which is called "Jhumar" in the local language. Jhumar is a very popular dance in this area.

## 2.17 FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

'Uis' ceremonies of widely acknowledged Pirs and Saints are held at their shrines. Important of these are:—

(1) Mela at the shrine of Hakimshah near Bahram station on the Railway line from Larkana to Jacobabad, is held to commemorate the death anniversary of late Hakimshah in the month of Saffar for three days. People from far and near come to visit this holy shrine and pay homage to the saint.

(2) Mela at Shahal Mohd Turail near Dital Abro at a distance of about 5 miles from Kambar town is held in the month of Rajab. Wrestling and Kabaddi matches are also held there. The gathering continues for three days, viz., 7, 8 and 9th of Rajab every year.

(3) Pir Taki Shah-jo-melo is held at Badeh, taluka Dokri, on 14, 15 and 16 in the month of Jamadi-ul-Sani.

(4) Mela at Pir Sher Jilani on the 18, 19 and 20 of Zil-Hajj at a distance of 2 miles from Larkana town.

(5) Mela at Village Thanria, Taluka Kambar, at a distance of about 4 miles from Kambar town on the 27, 28 and 29 of Jamadi-ul-Awal to commemorate death anniversary of late sain Pir Hakim Shah.

(6) A Mela at Shahdadtal on 21, 22, 23 and 24 of Rajab every year to commemorate the anniversary of Pir Misri Shah Mast.

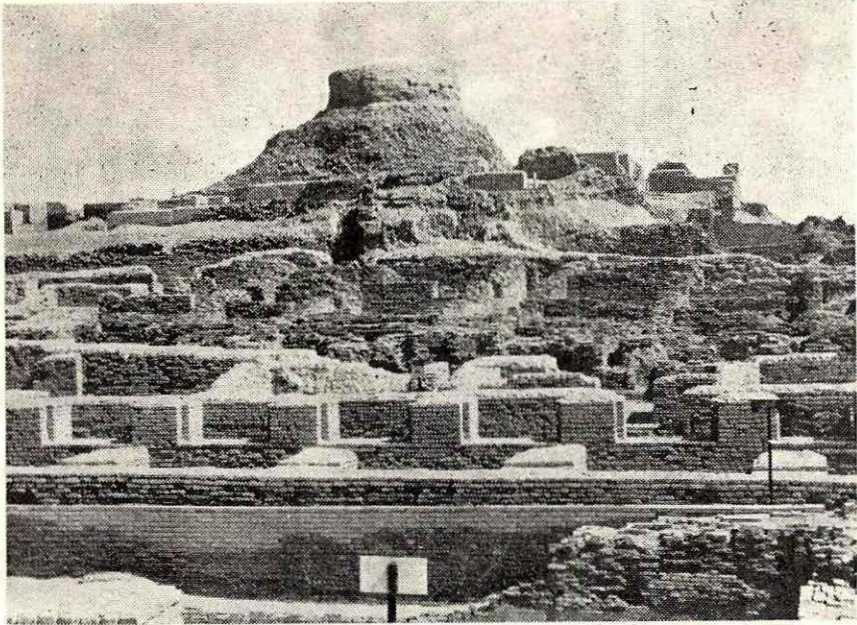
(7) Mela in taluka Larkana, village Masan, taluka Warah, and Ali Ashabu, taluka Warah on 21 to 23rd January, 5, 6 and 7th Shawal and 17 to 18 Rajab every year to celebrate the death anniversary of Mian Mahi, Abu Talib and Pir Ali Ashabu respectively.

(8) Mela near Kambar (at a distance of 2 miles) of Haji Shah Ismail on 8 and 9th of Zil-Hajj.

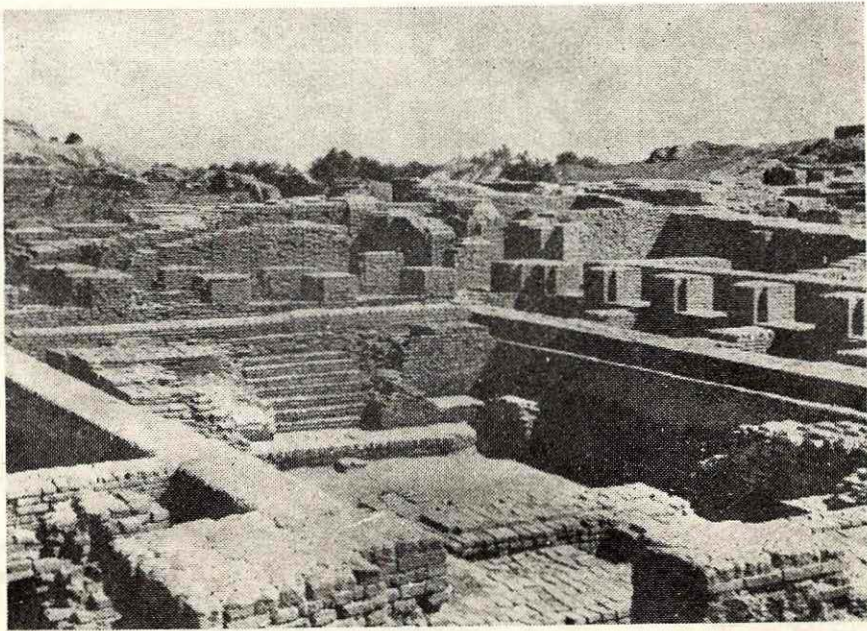


## MOENJO-DARO

*Cirea 2500—1800 B.C.*



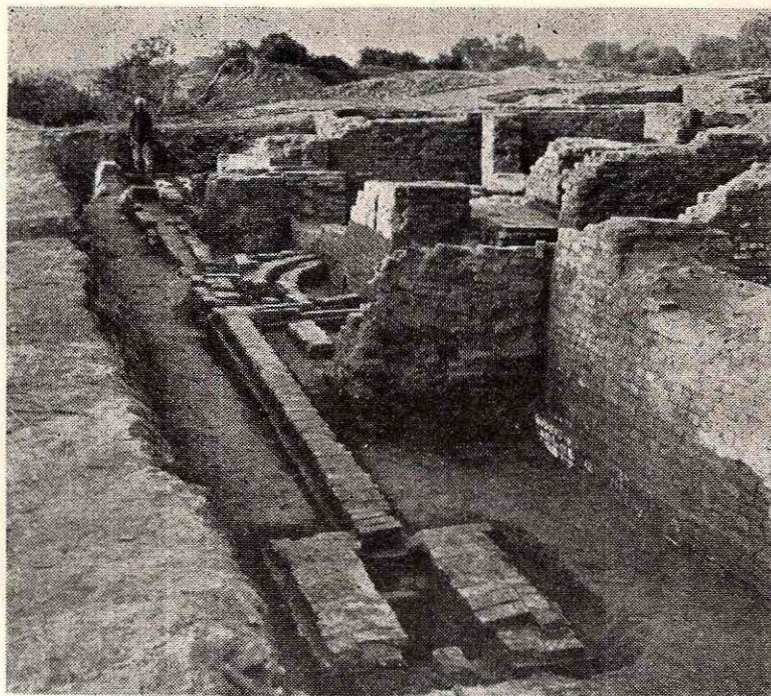
*General view of the ruins  
The main stupa is in the centre*



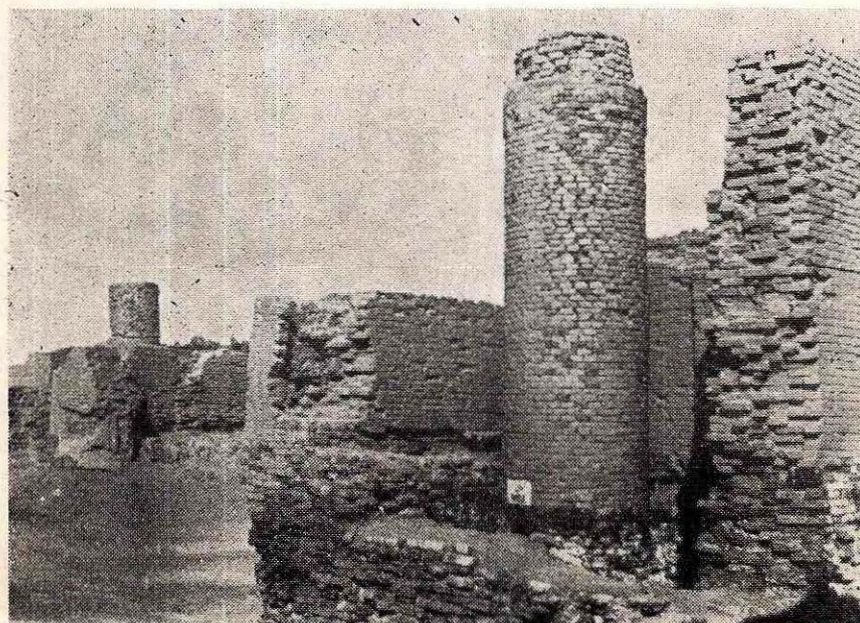
*The Great Bath*



## MOENJO-DARO



*The Drains*



*The Wells*



## CHAPTER—3

### IMPORTANT PLACES

#### 3.1 MOENJO-DARO

Moenjo-Daro (Mound of the Dead) is situated on the western bank of the river Indus, about six miles from Dokri Railway Station. It has been the cradle of a most remarkable and one of the earliest known civilisations of mankind. It has the pride of being the harbinger of a culture which is not less than 4,000 years old.

It was a civilization in the true sense, based upon highly organized and wealthy ancient cities of the world and was certainly a metropolis of the first order.

Moenjo-Daro was first excavated in 1922 and later on due to the efforts of Sir Mortimer Wheeler, an archaeologist of world renown in 1950, Moenjo-Daro emerged from the dark recesses of the past as a site of concrete archaeological significance.

The excavated remains of this buried city indicate that it was either the capital town or a metropolis of great importance with a large population, enjoying a well organized civic and economic life. The main streets, thirty feet broad and uncompromisingly straight, divided into blocks, each four hundred feet long, from two to three hundred feet in width. Each block was again divided by a series of lanes. The plan was austere, practical, the work of a master architect. No deviation was allowed, no individual idiosyncrasy. When the sun set the shadow of a tall citadel fell across unchanging rows of houses until one day something happened and the dust that was to cover it for three thousand years began to settle. This is Moenjo-Daro, the mound of the dead.

No one yet knows who these people were who lived in this clean cut city on the Indus plain

and how this great metropolis came to its tragic end, is yet another enigma. All that is discovered from the human skeletons excavated is that the inhabitants were one day ruthlessly murdered by some invading hordes. From the fragmentary evidence in the Hindu Scripture "Rigveda" wherein Indra, the Aryan War god, has been referred to as the fort destroyer, it is surmised that the city was invaded by Aryans from the north. The inhabitants were caught unawares in their homes, out in the streets and on the wells drawing water and were mercilessly slain. It is now generally accepted that the Indus cities were in fact those referred to in the Rigveda and that they were destroyed by Aryan invaders in or about the 15th century B.C. The bones found at Moenjo-Daro are of people massacred at the moment of flight. The cold, proud face of the aristocrat may have looked at the end and the little dancing girl have defied the invaders with her superb arrogance. The city fell and the dust obliterated its memory.

Today experts agree that this city was contemporary with the Mesopotamian civilization which dates between 2500 and 1500 B.C. and that it had certainly not been the home of any savage community. The baked brick buildings, elaborate drainage system, soak pits for disposal of sewerage, a large state granary, public bath and the college of priests clearly indicate that skilled artisans had created it. Figures of animals like rhinoceros, tigers and elephants on articles recovered from the site and the elaborate drainage system of the city bear testimony to the fact that during the hoary past, this region was within the range of monsoons, rainfall was plentiful and agricultural produce abundant. Wheat, barley, sesamum, field peas and cotton appear to have been the main crops. They gathered their crops of wheat and barley in the Granary, kept their workers



in barrack-like dwellings and hung themselves with ornaments of gold and lapis lazuli and jade. There is some evidence that they might have worshipped the bull, a symbol of fertility. The monsoons at some later period changed course and the area went arid. A brisk trade with foreign countries is indicated by the discovery of precious stones and other metallic objects not normally available in this region.

The men were of medium height with olive brown complexion, long head and face and black hair. A steatite figure of a nobleman dressed in embroidered robe recovered from amongst similar other relics throws some light on the dress in use. The trimmed bearded and shaven upper lip show that razors were in use at the time. The women wore skirts and jewellery which consisted of bead necklaces and girdles, gold armlets, nose studs and earrings. Their children probably played with toy carts made of clay and terracotta figures of cattle and monkeys with adjustable heads or tails which could be moved with the help of a string. Dice throwing appears to have been a popular indoor game.

A standard scale of weights and measures of different sizes recovered from the site show that the people had a strong government and the standardisation of weights and measures was strictly enforced. Iron was perhaps not known to the people as the articles found are made of copper, lead and silver and consists of vessels, dishes, daggers, knives and razors. A large number of scales bearing inscriptions in strange characters have been unearthed. These inscriptions are as yet a mystery for the cryptographers. The pottery discovered consists of a large variety of jars of different shapes and sizes, painted ring bases and tiny receptacles for holding toilet articles. Their drains were brick covered. Their baths perfectly constructed. The rubbish was deposited by chutes into brick soil tanks.

From skulls found on the site and from the bronze and stone figures it seems they were of a "Mediterranean" type, long headed and fine boned.

The excavated city lies in an irregular series of mounds and comprises of two parts, the lower towards the east with dwelling houses and shops and the upper towards the west with some important buildings including the Great Bath, the College of Priests, a Pillared Hall and the Buddhist Stupa. There are also remnants of an impressive fortified citadel which stood on a raised platform.

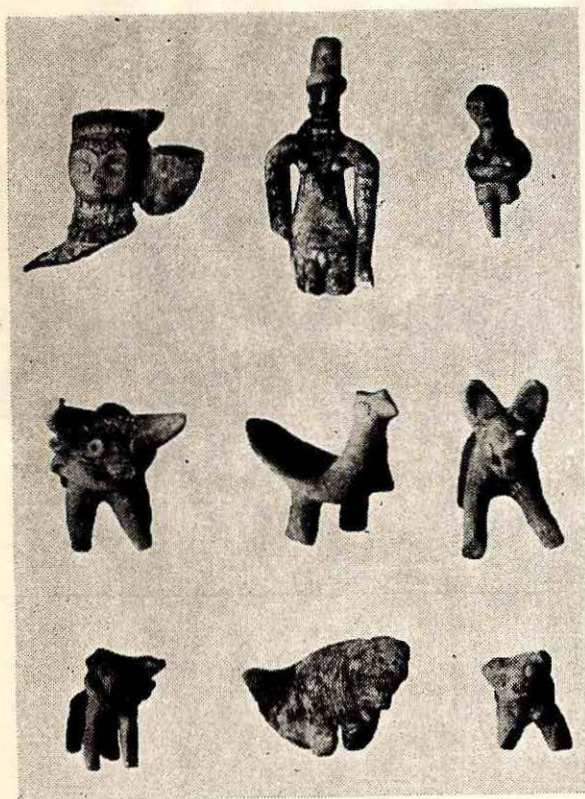
On seeing all these elaborate arrangements an eminent archaeologist has rightly remarked, "It is clear that the city is no chance growth. It is drilled and regimented by a civic authority whose will is law".

The prominent sites of interest are briefly described as under :—

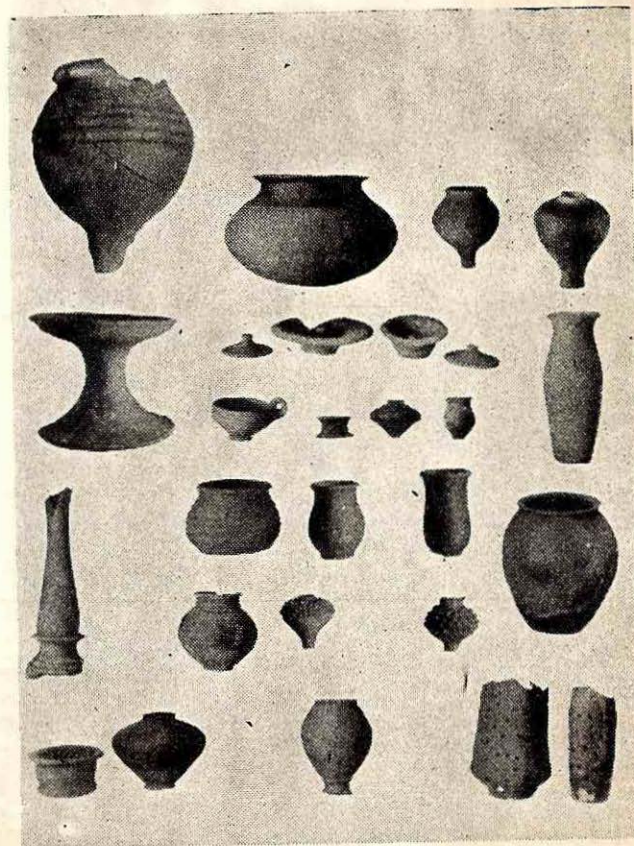
- (i) Stupa Mound: It is situated on the western outskirts of the city and are the remains of a Buddhist stupa and a monastery of the Kushan period, which rises to a height of 72 feet above the surrounding area. The stupa is built in the usual style with a spacious assembly hall and monastic cells all around it.
- (ii) College of Priests: Immediately to the west of the Stupa Mound across the main street called the "Divinity Street" lie the remains of an imposing structure with a spacious hall and complicated arrangement of apartments, which is surmised to have been the College of the Priests in a part of which the Chief Priest resided.
- (iii) Great Bath: It consists of an open quadrangle with verandahs on its four sides, galleries and rooms at the back, a group of halls on the north and a large bathing pool—39 feet long, 23 feet wide and nearly 8 feet deep in the centre. A flight of steps is provided at each end of the bathing pool for such persons who may find it too deep for bathing purposes. Great care has been taken to make its walls water-tight and a large covered drain is provided for discharging waste water.



# MOENJO-DARO



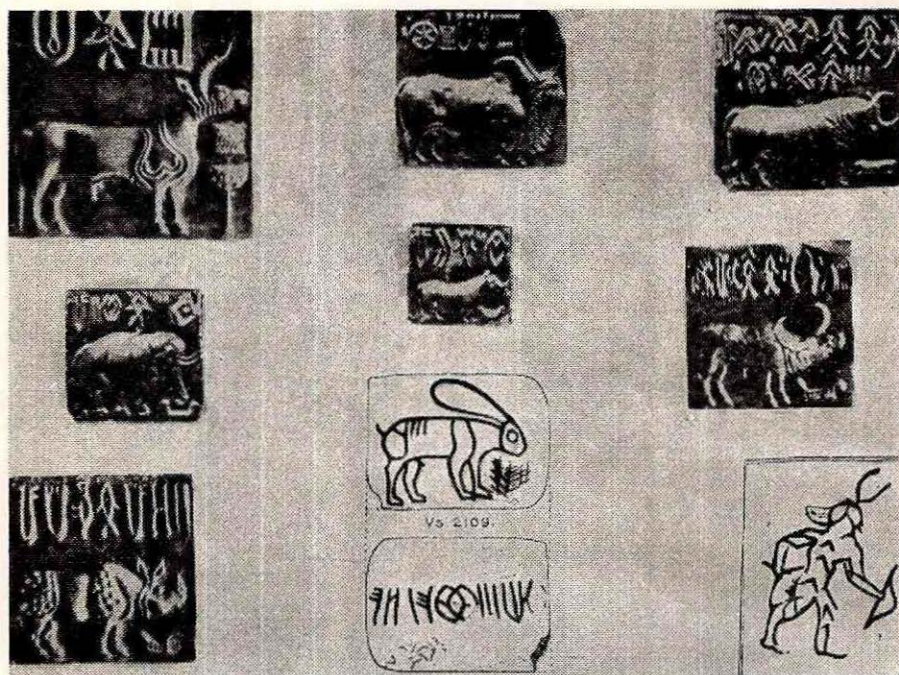
*Terra-cotta Toys*



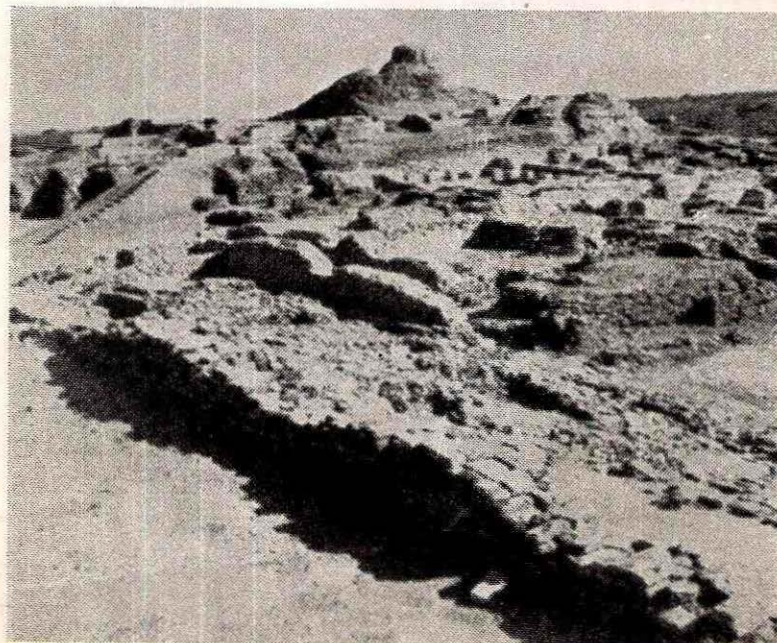
*The clay pottery  
Moenjo-Daro*



## MOENJO-DARO



*The Seals  
The script remains a mystery*



*General view of the ruins from bottom of the stairs*



A little away to its north are the remains of some rows of bath rooms.

- (iv) **Great Granary:** To the west of the swimming pool is the Great Granary situated on the citadel mound. The size of the granary suggests that it must have been a public building where tributes and taxes were brought in the form of grain and stored against times of famine. Thus it served both as a State Bank and Treasury to the ancient city of Moenjo Daro.
- (v) **Pillared Hall:** A spacious hall supported on 20 burnt brick pillars lies in the vicinity of the Great Bath. It was probably used as an assembly chamber for the monks.
- (vi) **The Palace:** The remains of a spacious building believed to have been a palace of a monarch lie in the southern part of this area. It is a massive structure with a thick outer wall, a nicely built guard room at the entrance to the northern side of the court and a series of guard rooms in the northern wing of the palace, a well built cesspit, a long thick walled passage 5 feet around the whole block from north to south, stalls for animals and spacious rooms.
- (vii) **The Museum:** The Museum is located close to the site of the city and houses interesting antiquities excavated from Moenjo Daro which include engraved seals, jewellery, personal ornaments, implements, weapons, domestic utensils, sculpture, terra-cotta figures, tops, painted and plain pottery etc.

Today the city still holds its secrets. Every year excavation becomes more difficult because of the rising water level and the snow white corruption of saltpetre which eats away at the old bricks. It is clear that further exploration will be required before we can definitely say that Moenjo Daro

was an unfortified "open" town whose inhabitants lived in a state of idyllic peacefulness unknown to the world today.

Moenjo Daro is accessible by road from Dokri railway station. Regular daily train services to Dokri from Karachi, Quetta and Sukkur are available. The local transport available are tongas (horse drawn vehicles) at Dokri railway station which can be hired for a trip to the sites. Taxis are also available at Larkana, the District Headquarter (24 miles).

The Archaeological Department has set up a Dak Bungalow for those tourists who may like to spend more time at the sites and the Museum. The Dak Bungalow is situated near the Museum where charges are quite nominal. The best season for visit to these historical monuments is from November to March.

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- Sources* :—1. Pamphlet published by Public Relations Directorate—West Pakistan—1960.
2. Moenjo Daro, a brochure published by Director, Tourism-Ministry of Commerce-1962.
3. Moenjo Daro, a brochure published by the Deptt. of Films and Publications.
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### 3.2 DOKRI

Dokri, a small town in north latitude 27°22' and east longitude 68°8', is the headquarter of the taluka of that name. It is situated on the right bank of the Western Nara Canal. The Civil administration is looked after by a Town Committee. It is at a distance of a mile and a half from Dokri station and is connected by a pacca road with the Railway Station. The roads leading to this town are shaded by magnificent avenues of trees. The town is also connected with Larkana by a pacca road via Bakrani. Besides, the town is



also linked with Moenjo-Daro, a historical place, by a pacca road at a distance of four miles. The general means of communication is a tonga. The area of the town is about 200 acres. Its population according to 1961 Census is 2,325 persons, 1,247 males and 1,078 females. There is a High School, a Primary boys school and a Primary girls school, in the town. The public of the town generally trade in food grains and fruits. The main food grains are wheat and paddy. There are three Rice mills in the town. There is one Agricultural Research Station at a distance of one mile measuring about 300 acres where research in agriculture is carried on. There is one Hospital and one Maternity Home.

### 3.3 KAMBAR

Kambar, the headquarter of the Taluka of that name, lies in 27°35' north latitude and 68°2' east longitude. It is situated in the centre of the thickly populated area of the taluka. It is at a distance of 13 miles from Larkana and is connected by a pacca road. It is a Railway station on Larkana-Jacobabad branch line. Its population in 1961 Census was 12,090 persons, 6,525 males and 5,565 females while in 1951 it was 9,101 which shows an increase of 33% during the last decade. Kambar is a Town Committee having 4 Union Committees. The town is profusely dotted with wells and hand pumps. The water of the town is saltish. Some of the citizens procure sweet water from village Mastoi. Electricity is supplied from Larkana town. Besides Shah Latif Oriental College affiliated with the Oriental College, Hyderabad, there is a Municipal High School and four Primary Schools. There is a Dispensary, a Veterinary Hospital and a Maternity Home. The town has got some good date-palm trees surrounding it. As the centre of a rich rice growing tract of the district, the town is wealthy and prosperous. The chief varieties of rice are Sugdasi, Kangni and Bidri. At a distance of six miles north-east from Kambar on the banks of the Ghar Canal near Fatehpur is the tomb of Shahal Muhammad Kalhora, who, it is said, have dug the Larkana (Ghar) Canal.

### 3.4 MIROKHAN

Mirokhan, headquarter station of the taluka of that name, lies in 27°46' north latitude and 68°8' east longitude. It is at a distance of 16 miles from Larkana, the district headquarter. It is bounded by Ratodero on East, Kambar on West, Shahdadt on North and Larkana on South. There is a partly pacca and partly brick-paved road leading from district headquarters to Mirokhan. There is also a broad-gauge railway line passing through western portion of the taluka. It is also connected with Shahdadt, Ratodero and Kambar by kacha roads. Its population in 1961 Census was 2,455 persons. The inhabitants of the taluka as a whole lead a rural life. There is no Municipal or Town Committee. There is a Union Council. Hand pumps, wells and canals are the source of water supply. There is one High School and one Middle School in the town.

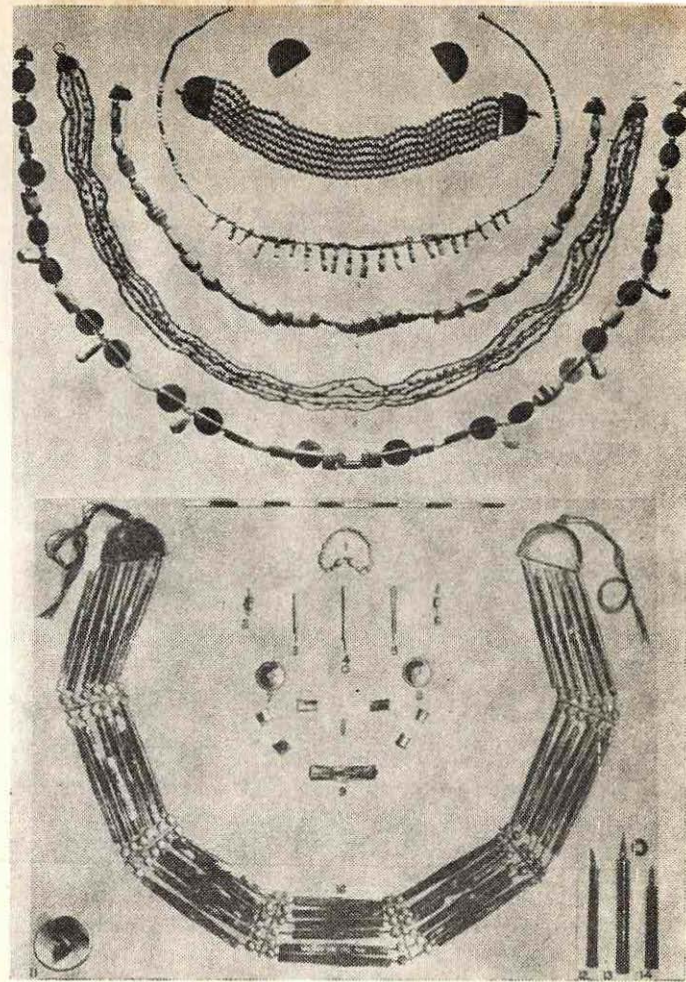
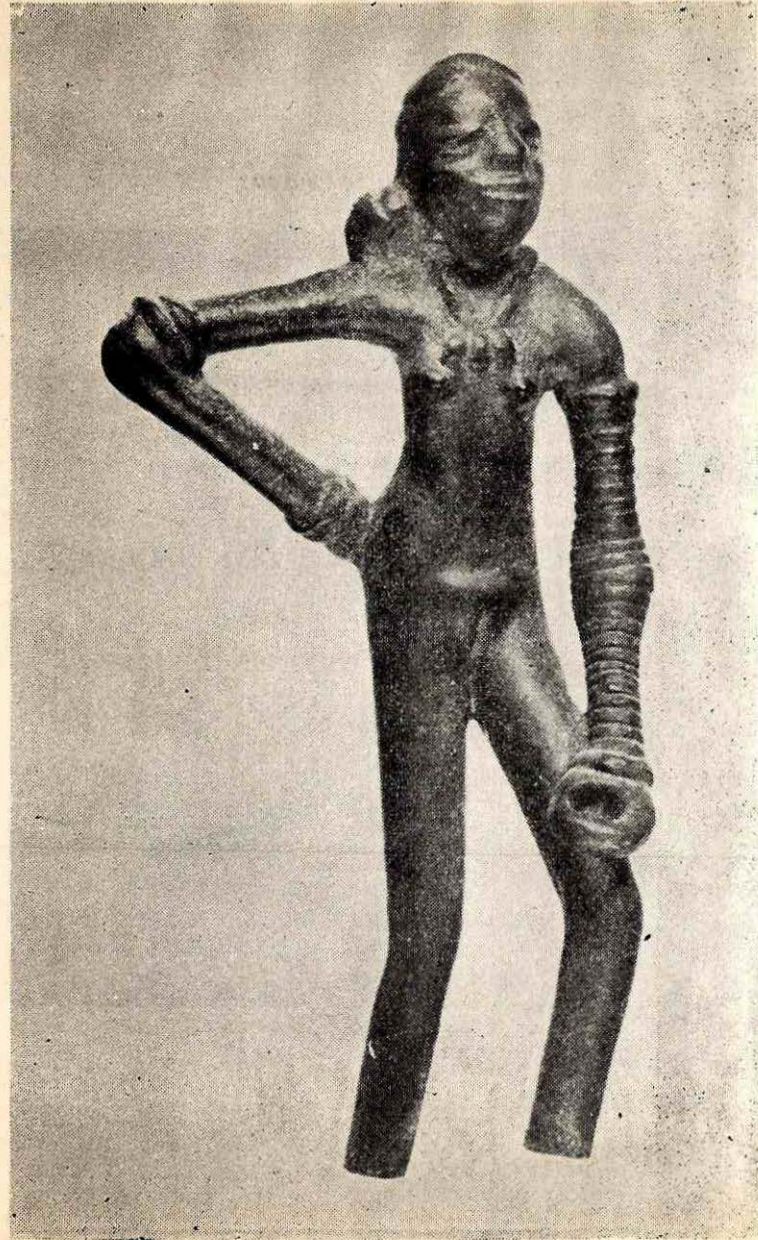
### 3.5 RATODERO

Ratodero, the headquarter of the Taluka of that name, lies at a distance of 18 miles from Larkana. Private buses run directly from Larkana to Ratodero. The nearest railway station is Naodero, ten miles distant. Its population in 1951 census was 6,365 which has risen to 7,201 persons in 1961 Census, thus showing an increase of 13 percent. There exists a Town Committee to look after the civil administration. There is an Electric Power House, under the control of the Town Committee. Now arrangement of electric supply is being made by the Water and Power Development Authority, West Pakistan. The water of wells, tanks and tube-wells is used by the inhabitants of the town. The Water Supply Corporation have since taken up water supply arrangements. There is a Government High School. The main business is of agricultural products particularly wheat, rice and oil seeds.

### 3.6 SHAHDADKOT.

Shahdadt, the headquarter of the Taluka of that name, is situated at a distance of 32 miles

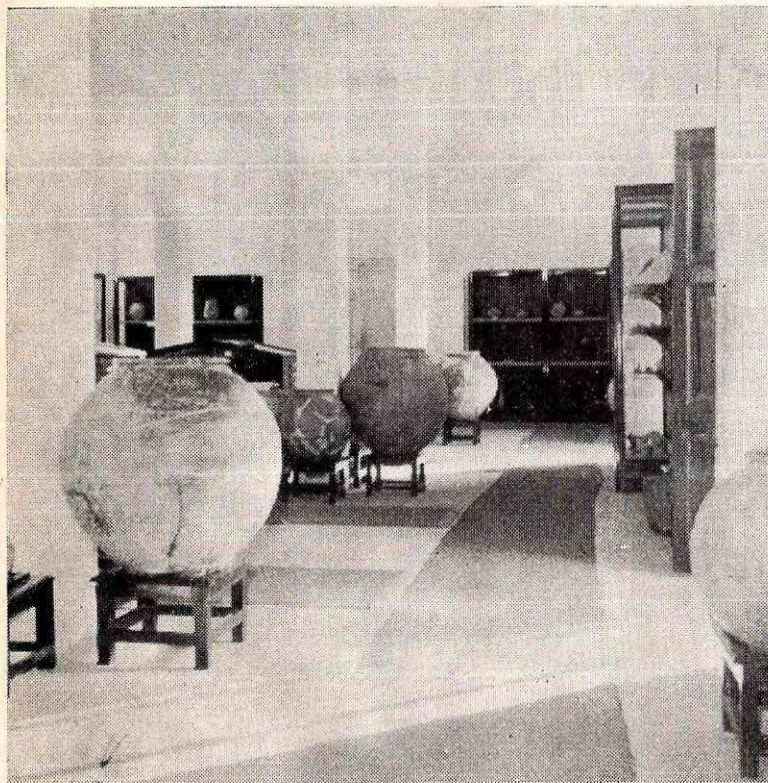




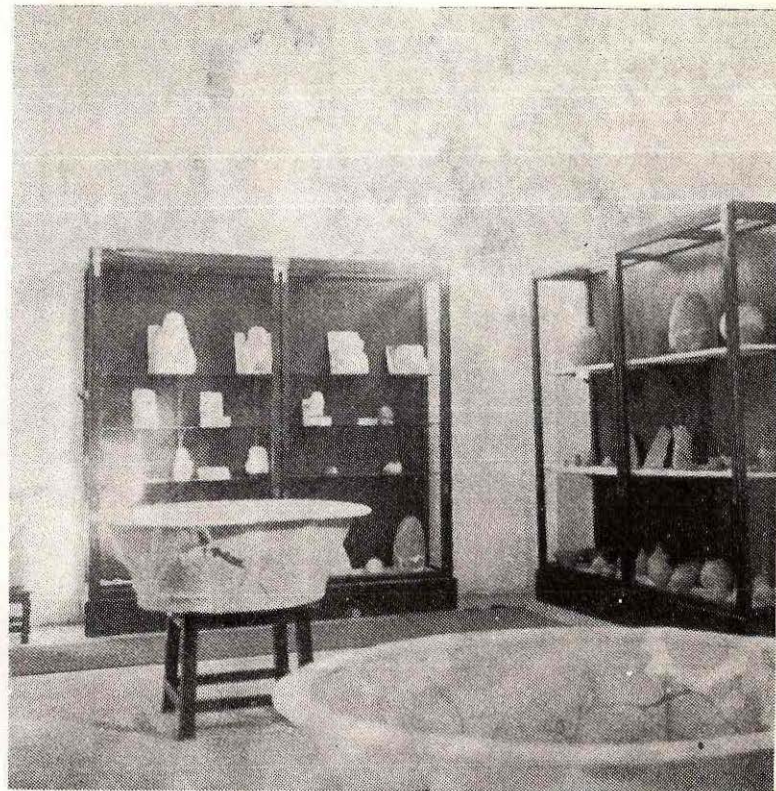
*The Jewellery*



## MOENJO-DARO MUSEUM



*The big jars*



*The statues and the pots*



from Larkana and is connected with it by road via Kambar. It is also connected with Larkana by rail. Its population was 15,043 persons in 1961 Census, while in 1951 it was 8,994 thus showing an increase of 67% during the last decade. The civil administration is looked after by the Municipal Committee. There are also six Union Councils. Electricity is supplied by the Water and Power Development Authority, West Pakistan. There is one High School. There is a big Grain Market here dealing in the sale of agricultural products. There are 35 Rice husking mills, 2 Flour mills and 2 Saw mills in Shahdadkot town.

### 3.7 WARAH

Warah, the headquarter of the taluka of same name lies in  $27^{\circ}27''$  north latitude and  $67^{\circ}51'$  east longitude. It is situated on the west of Larkana and on the south-west of Kambar town at a distance

of 19 miles. Warah is not a railway station. Buses are the only means of communication in this town. Its population in 1951 census was 2,220 and 2,762 persons in 1961 Census. For local administration there is a Union Council consisting of one Chairman and 10 members. The residents of this town use drinking water from the wells and hand-pumps. Warah is not yet electrified. There is one Government High School, one Primary School and one Girls Primary School. The agricultural products are paddy, wheat and vegetables. There are only 3 Rice husking mills.

### 3.8 TOURIST RESORTS

1. A lake known as Drigh Lake near Kambar, is a good shooting place for ducks and partridges.
2. Ghaibidero Jagir area is also renowned for deer shooting and is a pleasure spot for the tourists.



## CHAPTER-4

### LARKANA TOWN

#### 4.1 NAME & LOCATION

Larkana has derived its name from a tribe named Larik which was once settled in its neighbourhood. It is the headquarter town of the district since 1st August 1901. It lies in 27°33' North Latitude and 68°16' East Longitude. Prior to that, the district of Larkana was a part of Shikarpur district. It is situated on the southern bank of the Ghar Canal, which is here spanned by two bridges. Rice Canal is in the North and West, Indus River and Dadu Canal are in the East and Dokri taluka is in the south of the town.

#### 4.2 POPULATION

Its population according to 1961 Census was 48,008 persons, 25,883 males and 22,125 females. The population in 1951 Census was 33,414 persons. It has thus shown an increase of 44% during the last decade.

#### 4.3 COMMUNICATIONS

The town is connected with the neighbouring districts by Railway lines, roads, partly pacca and partly kacha. It has a Railway Junction. Buses run regularly from this place to the Headquarter towns and important villages of other talukas in the district. The roads are all broad and well-laid out and the banks of the canal are lined with gardens. On the east of the railway line lies the old town.

#### 4.4 LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Larkana has a Municipal Committee to control the local administration of the town. There are seven Union Committees.

#### 4.5 EDUCATION

The number of literates in the town is 13,754 which is 28.65% of the total population. There are two High Schools for boys and one for girls. Besides, there is a Government Arts and Science College. There is also a Commerce College having classes upto the Intermediate.

#### 4.6 WATER AND ELECTRICITY

The sources of water supply in the town are wells and tube-wells. There is an Electric Power House in the town under the control of WAPDA (Water and Power Development Authority), W. Pakistan

#### 4.7 TRADE, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

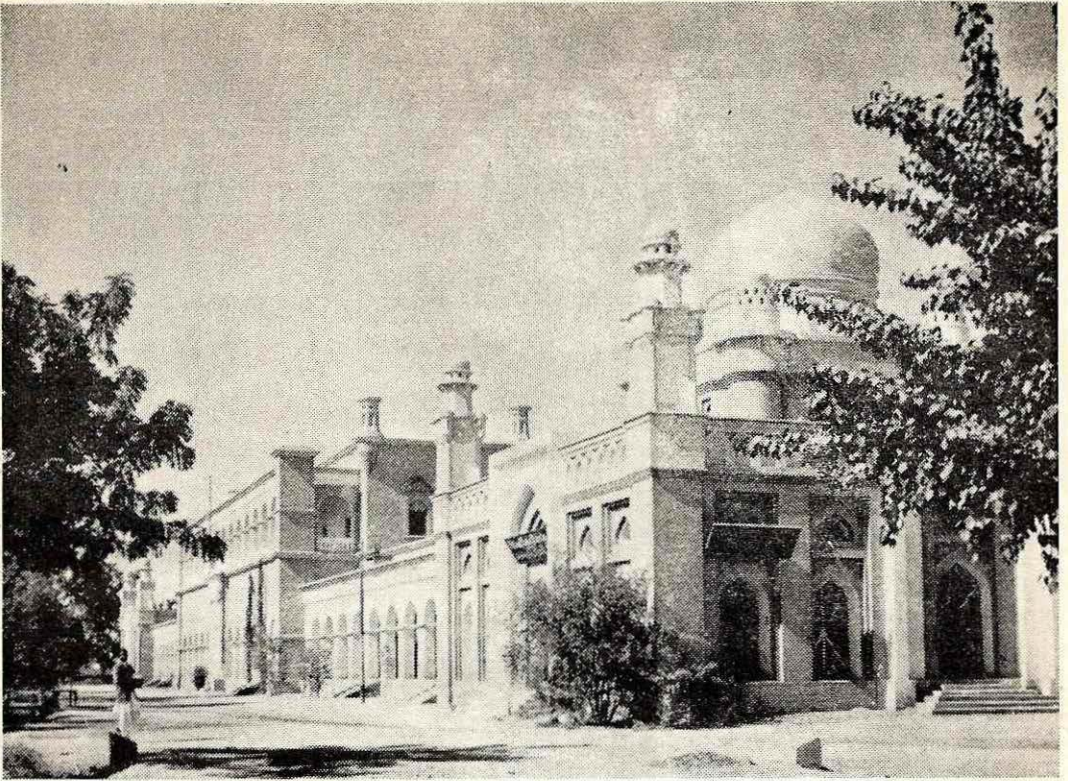
Larkana is a good market for agricultural products particularly dealing in the sale of wheat, rice and oil seeds, which are grown in the adjoining rural areas in appreciable quantities. There are a few Rice and Flour Mills. There is a Textile Mill known as Kausar Textile Mill in the town. Besides, there are many Hand-looms. The bazars are not cramped, but spacious and there are spacious markets on the edge of the old town.

#### 4.8 PLACES OF INTEREST

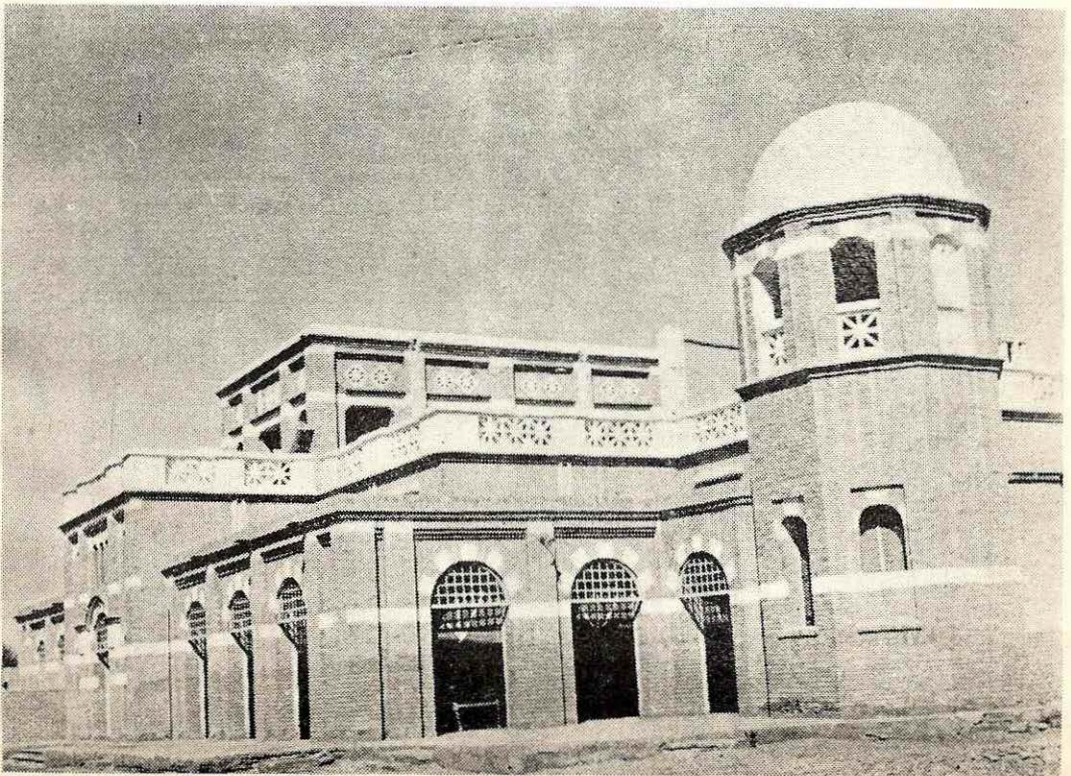
The antiquities of the town are only two, the old Fort and the tomb of Shah Bahara who was a Minister of Nur Muhammad Kalhora, once a ruler of this area. Little is left of the old fort which was built by the Kalhoras. The interesting



## LARKANA TOWN



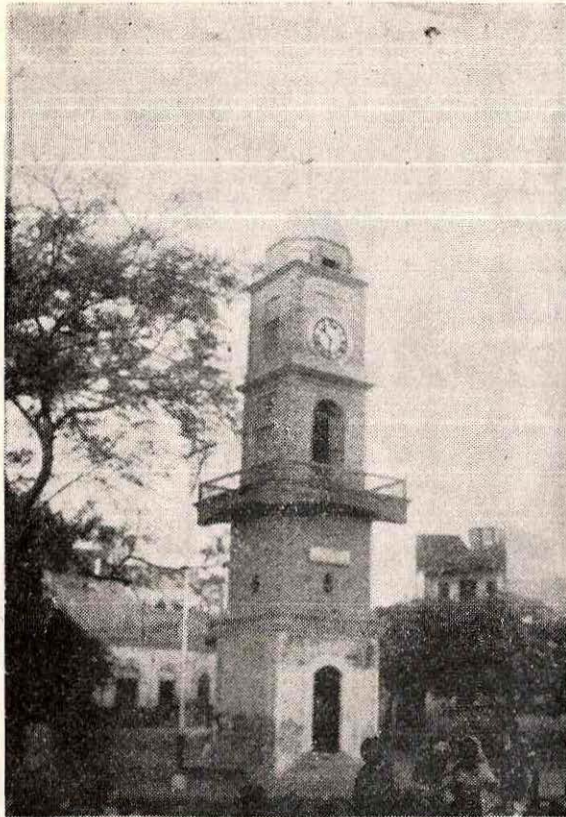
*The Collector's Office*



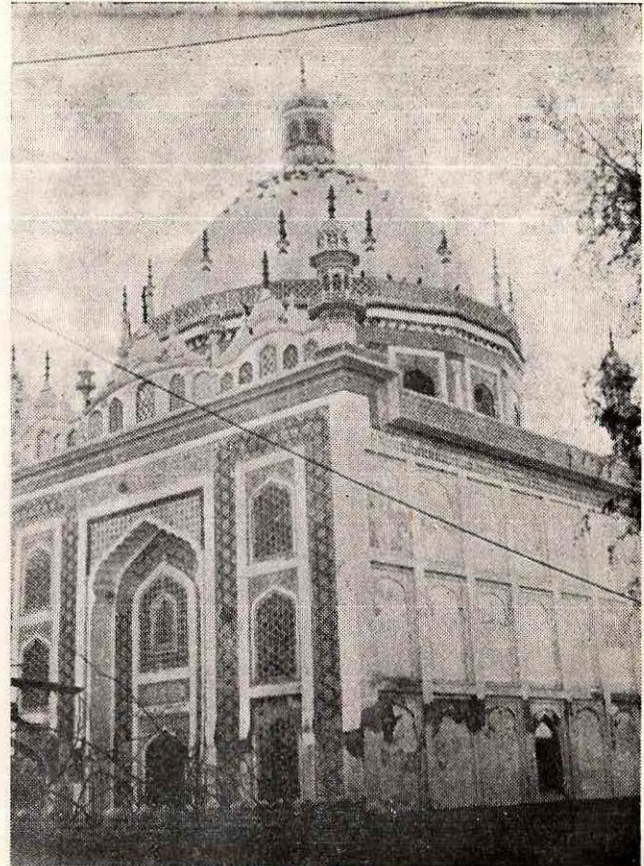
*A residential house*



## LARKANA TOWN



*Municipal clock Tower*



*A Saint's Tomb*



feature of the tomb is an octagonal lantern of coloured tiles, with perforated sides which surmounts the dome, an unusual thing in this area. There is also some fine carving on the door.

the other to perpetuate the memory of Pir Mian Jalal Shah.

#### 4.10 PRESS.

#### 4.9 FESTIVALS

Two religious festivals are held at Larkana, one in honour of Fakir Ghulam Muhammad and

Five weekly Journals namely Insaf, Inqilab, Al-Hakikat, Hilal-e-Pakistan and Murtaza are published from Larkana town.



# **DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT**

**LARKANA**

**PART I I**

**General Tables**

*COMPILED BY*

**HASAN AKHATAR**

STATISTICAL OFFICER

**MINISTRY OF HOME & KASHMIR AFFAIRS  
HOME AFFAIRS DIVISION**

**KARACHI**



TABLE I—TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

	Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	Mean Temperature in °F.	79.6	79.3	79.9	78.9	79.0	78.0	78.6	78.2	79.0	77.9
2	Rainfall (inches)	1.68	0.76	4.84	1.68	3.59	9.04	2.00	1.99	4.53	3.88

Source: Meteorological Department.

TABLE 2—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(1957—1960)

1957-1960

Particulars	Year	Credit			Supply and Sale.	Miscellaneous.	Total number of Societies		
		Central	Primary agri-cultural	Primary non-agri-cultural					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1 Number of Societies	..	1947	—	48	6	1	—	55	
2		1958	—	17	8	2	6	33	
3		1959							
3		1960	—	17	8	3	9	37	
4 Members	..	..	1947	—	3,911	1,615	12	—	5,538
5			1958	—	4,024	2,348	114	—	6,699
6			1959						
6			1960	—	4,002	2,582	149	309	7,042

Source: Registrar, Co-operative Societies.



TABLE 3—RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Recognised Institutions	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Total
<b>1 COLLEGE</b>					
<b>2 Males</b>					
3 Arts & Science	1	—	—	—	1
4 Commerce	—	—	—	1	1
<b>5 Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>6 SCHOOLS</b>					
7 High Schools	4	—	3	—	7
8 Middle Schools (English)	2	5	—	—	7
9 Primary Schools	425	—	—	100	525
10 Engineering	1	—	—	—	1
<b>11 Females</b>					
12 High Schools	1	—	—	1	2
13 Middle Schools (English)	1	—	—	—	1
14 Primary Schools	42	—	—	10	52
<b>15 Total</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>595</b>

TABLE 4—LIST OF SELECTED FACTORIES

<b>I—Rice and Flour Mills</b>		13. Noorani Rice & Flour Factory, Kambarali Khan, Larkana.
1. Assudomal Vishin Das Rice Factory, Badah, Larkana.		14. Pakistan National Rice Mills, Station Rd., Kambar, Larkana.
2. Darshanlal Ghanshamdas Rice Factory, Badah, Larkana.		15. Rehmanya Rice & Floor Mills, Bero Chandio, Larkana.
3. Farooq Rice & Flour Mills, Badah, Larkana.		16. Sind Pak Rice Factory, Badah, Larkana.
4. Ferozdin Rice & Flour Mills, Mohiota, Larkana.		17. Sind Rice Factory, Dokri, Larkana.
5. Friends Rice & Flour Mills, Badah, Larkana.		18. United Rice Mills, Badah, Larkana.
6. Islamia Rice Factory, Kambar, Larkana.		
7. Kalwala Rice & Flour Mills, Bero Chandio, Larkana.		<b>II—Others:-</b>
8. Mahboob Rice Factory, Kambar, Larkana.		1. Balooch Engineering & Foundry Works, Station Road, Larkana.
9. Maulvi Co., Rice Factory, Nasirabad, Larkana.		2. Nasreen Perfumery Works, P.B. No. 39, Bhat-ki-Kohi, Larkana.
10. Muhammad Sharif Rice Factory, Dokri, Larkana.		3. Saigal Soap Industry, Shahi Bazar, Larkana.
11. National Rice Mills, Badah, Larkana.		4. Tasnim Silk & Rayon Mills, Gajanpura, Near Ghar, Larkana.
12. Nisar Rice & Flour Mills, Badah, Larkana.		

Source : Central Statistical Office.



TABLE 5—AREA UNDER CROPS

Year			Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Gram		
1	1947-48	..	..	3,58,200	79,696	1,720	14,961	8	68,245	1
2	1948-49	..	..	3,51,144	1,03,415	263	13,150	2	45,920	2
3	1949-50	..	..	3,61,004	1,03,511	652	12,766	42	53,010	3
4	1950-51	..	..	3,65,756	73,834	932	10,336	34	58,895	4
5	1951-52	..	..	3,72,984	72,054	563	10,922	6	60,513	5
6	1952-53	..	..	3,84,578	78,892	397	5,382	2	73,213	6
7	1953-54	..	..	3,87,804	74,647	149	10,471	10	76,939	7
8	1954-55	..	..	3,93,404	83,872	100	8,582	Nil	1,06,209	8
9	1955-56	..	..	3,70,551	91,874	107	7,351	15	1,48,760	9
10	1956-57	..	..	3,29,154	1,17,626	10	18,657	89	89,360	10
11	1957-58	..	..	3,80,609	80,365	155	4,021	6	95,175	11
12	1958-59	..	..	3,87,664	1,07,351	171	4,363	5	73,545	12
13	1959-60	..	..	3,78,272	1,15,952	200	9,556	Nil	73,780	13
14	1960-61	..	..	2,93,610	1,12,392	210	14,500	Nil	60,399	41

TABLE 6—FORESTS

Forests						1956-57		1957-58	
						Under Forest Department (acres)	Under District Management (acres)	Under Forest Department (acres)	
1	Reserved	..	..	..	..	38,812	—	36,812	1
2	Protected	..	..	..	..	2,876	—	3,176	2
3	Total	..	..	..	..	41,688	—	41,788	3



TABLE 5—AREA UNDER CROPS

(In Acres)								
	Other cereals (maize)	Mung & Mash	Peas, Moth, etc.	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Cotton Indigo	Total area cropped	
1	Nil	16	91,561	55,420	269	172	6,28,241	1
2	Nil	Nil	80,339	1,32,475	239	24	5,48,122	2
3	15	"	92,626	59,050	154	66	6,41,959	3
4	2	"	1,06,252	68,875	237	8	6,90,833	4
5	2	"	98,727	83,090	165	229	7,09,342	5
6	2	"	8,0082	97,392	259	303	8,21,782	6
7	7	"	98,413	64,700	397	129	8,49,209	7
8	15	"	1,26,747	69,450	282	74	N.A.	8
9	35	"	96,951	75,504	347	75	"	9
10	9	"	90,041	91,424	380	Nil	7,82,372	10
11	15	"	94,198	90,240	403	"	N.A.	11
12	15	"	N.A.	N.A.	773	7	8,27,453	12
13	Nil	"	Nil	67,649	800	Nil	8,37,110	13
14	58	"	20	46,5000	1,100	400	—	14

Source: Agriculture Department, West Pakistan.

TABLE 6—FORESTS

	1957-58	195-59		1959-60		1960-61		
	Under District Management (acres)	Under Forest Department (acres)	Under District Management (acres)	Under Forest Department (acres)	Under District Management (acres)	Under Forest Department (acres)	Under District Management (acres)	
1	—	28,812	—	38,915	—	38,915	—	1
2	—	5,108	—	5,108	—	5,108	—	2
3	—	43,920	—	44,023	—	44,023	—	3

Source: Forest Department,



TABLE 7—ROADS.

Type of Road.	Name.	Length of Road (Miles)	Type of Road,	Name	Length of Road (Miles)
<b>Metalled Roads</b>					
1.	Larkana to Wagan, Nasirabad, and Dadu-Highway.	—	10.	Shahdadt to Sijawal.	12
2.	Larkana to Kamber, Wagan & Drigh Lake-Highway	—	11.	Shahdadt to Ratodero	24
3.	Larkana to Chousul.	11	12.	Shahdadt to Kamber.	18
4.	Larkana to Ratodero and beyond	18	13.	Mirokhan to Sijawal	6
5.	Larkana to Birochanio and onwards	7	14.	Mirokhan to Arzi Bhutto	6
6.	Larkana to Bakrani.	7	15.	Mirokhan to Ranwti.	6
7.	Larkana to Ratokot	8	16.	Mirokhan to Kamber via Ranwti.	14
8.	Dokri station to Moen-jo-daro	6	17.	Warah to Hamal	20
9.	Ratodero to Naodero station.	10	18.	Warah to Nasirabad	9
10.	Larkana to Chhuto Mahasar upto Mirokhan	8	19.	Warah to Lalu Ranwak.	6
11.	Larkana to Bridge on Dadu Canal.	2	20.	Warah to Gajikuhawar.	6
<b>Kacha Roads.—</b>			21.	Warah to Gul Buriro	5
1.	Larkana to Naodero	13	22.	Warah to Wagan	10
2.	Bakrani to Dokri and then to Badeh.	14	23.	Warah to Mirpur Junani.	18
3.	Larkana to Badeh.	18	24.	Nasirabad to Badeh	11
4.	Larkana to Phull village	3	25.	Kambar to Gaibidero	20
5.	Larkana to Arijo village.	6	26.	Kambar to Dostali	12
6.	Larkana to Nahar Wada.	6	27.	Kambar to Hunny	6
7.	Dokri to Hassan Wahan	6	28.	Kambar to Bahram	6
8.	Bakrani station to Bakrani village	4	29.	Larkana to Shahdadt via Mirokhan	35
9.	Shahdadt to Oubo Said Khan	4	30.	Larkana to Mirokhan via Arija, Mahimakot, Meno, Ranwti.	20
			31.	Larkana to Kamber, via Arija, Mahimakot and Arija	20



TABLE 8—REST HOUSES DAKBUNGALOWS

Name of Taluk	Name of the Rest House/Dak Bungalow and place where situated	Department to which the Rest House belongs	Accommodation available	Type of accommodation.
1	2	3	4	5
Ratodero ..	1. Inspection Bungalow, Ratodero .. 2. Inspection Bungalow, Salar Shakh .. 3. Inspection Bungalow, Naodero .. 4. Inspection Bungalow, Bahman. ..	.. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D.	.. Two suites .. .. One suite .. .. Two suites .. .. One suite ..	.. 1st class. .. 2nd class. .. 1st class. .. 2nd class.
Dokri ..	1. Inspection Bungalow, Dokri .. 2. District Bungalow, Dokri .. 3. Inspection Bungalow, Bakrani Station .. 4. Inspection Bungalow, Bakrani village .. 5. Inspection Bungalow, Gajidero. .. 6. Inspection Bungalow, Almani. .. 7. Inspection Bungalow, Dhamraha .. 8. Inspection Bungalow, Seri .. 9. Inspection Bungalow, Tatri. ..	.. P.W.D. .. Revenue .. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D.	.. Two suites .. .. Two suites .. .. Two suites .. .. One suite .. .. One suite .. .. Two suites .. .. Two suites .. .. Two suites .. .. One suite ..	.. 1st class. .. — .. 1st class. .. 2nd class. .. 2nd class. .. 1st class. .. 1st class. .. 1st class. .. 1st class.
Larkana ..	1. Circuit House, Larkana .. 2. Inspection Bungalow, Larkana .. 3. Inspection Bungalow, Dhamraha ..	.. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D.	.. Six suites .. .. Four suites .. .. One suite ..	.. .. .. — .. —
Warah ..	1. Inspection Bungalow, Junani .. 2. Inspection Bungalow, Khadabri .. 3. Inspection Bungalow, Nasirabad .. 4. District Bungalow, Warah ..	.. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. Revenue	.. One suite .. .. One suite .. .. One suite .. .. One suite ..	.. — .. — .. — .. —
Mirokhan ..	1. District Bungalow, Mirokhan .. 2. Inspection Bungalow, Sijawal .. 3. Inspection Bungalow, Shahpur .. 4. Inspection Bungalow, Ghousul .. 5. Inspection Bungalow, Philri .. 6. Inspection Bungalow, Arzi Bhutto .. 7. Inspection Bungalow, Bahram .. 8. Inspection Bungalow, Khabar ..	.. Revenue .. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D.	.. Two suites .. .. One suite .. .. Two suites .. .. Two suites .. .. Two suites .. .. One suite .. .. One suite .. .. One suite ..	.. — .. — .. 1st class. .. 1st class. .. 1st class. .. 2nd class. .. 2nd class. .. 2nd class.
Shahdadkot ..	1. Inspection Bungalow, Shahdadkot .. 2. Inspection Bungalow, Qubo Said Khan .. 3. Inspection Bungalow, Sarjar Bhatti .. 4. Inspection Bungalow, Bagodaro .. 5. District Bungalow, Shahdadkot ..	.. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. Revenue	.. Two suites .. .. Two suites .. .. One suite .. .. Two suites .. .. Two suites ..	.. — .. — .. — .. — .. —
Kambar ..	1. Inspection Bungalow, Pakho .. 2. Inspection Bungalow, Dostali .. 3. Inspection Bungalow, Ranwti .. 4. Inspection Bungalow, Garhi Khair Mohd. .. 5. Inspection Bungalow, Kambar .. 6. District Bungalow, Kambar ..	.. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. P.W.D. .. Revenue	.. Two suites .. .. Two suites .. .. Two suites .. .. Two suites .. .. Two suites .. .. Two suites ..	.. — .. — .. — .. — .. — .. —

Source: Public Works Department  
and Deputy Commissioner's Office.



TABLE 9—POST OFFICES.

Head Office.		Sub-Offices.			Branch Offices.	
1.	Larkana .. ..				1. Arija. 2. Bero Chandio. 3. Bux Jatol. 4. Dhamrah. 5. Garelo. 6. Kehar. 7. Madbahu. 8. Mahota. 9. Rashid Wagan. 10. Zakrio Mahser.	
2.		Badah.	..	..	1. Warah. 2. Vihar.	
3.		Dokri.	..	..	1. Bagri. 2. Khair Mohd. Arija. 3. Bakrani. 4. Bakrani Road. 5. Unerabad 6. Mohanjo Daro. 7. Pathan.	
4.		Kambar.	..	..	1. Bahram. 2. Ber. 3. Gathar. 4. Ghogharo. 5. Khairpur Jasoo. 6. Lalu Reank. 7. Wagon. 8. Thari Hashim.	
5.		Miro Khan.	..	..	1. Sijawal.	
6.		Nasirabad.	..	..	1. Ghaji Kuhuwar. 2. Munder Lakha.	
7.		Shahdadkot.	..	..	1. Bhurgari. 2. Kubo Said Khan.	

Source: Superintendents Post Offices



# **DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT**

## **LARKANA**

### **PART-III**

**HOUSING TABLES—1960**

*COMPILED BY*

**W. A ABBASI**

**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF MACHINE SORTING CENTRE**

**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 estimate 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.

4. Warah town given in the Housing Census Tables—1960 is not classed as an urban locality in the population Census—1961.

5. Figures of Badah and Naudero towns have been included in Dokri taluka-Rural.



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

Locality					Houses			
					Total	Residential*	Non-resi- dential but inhabited	
ALL AREAS								
1	Larkana District	...	...	...	98,773	98,529	244	1
2	Larkana Taluka	...	...	...	19,503	19,421	82	2
3	Shahdad Kot Taluka	...	...	...	11,745	11,699	46	3
4	Mirokhan Taluka	...	...	...	10,450	10,450	—	4
5	Kambar Taluka	...	...	...	15,142	15,126	16	5
6	Warah Taluka	...	...	...	12,195	12,143	52	6
7	Ratodero Taluka	...	...	...	12,083	12,063	20	7
8	Dekri Taluka	...	...	...	17,655	17,627	28	8
URBAN LOCALITIES								
9	Larkana District	...	...	...	1,7484	1,7330	154	9
10	Larkana Municipality	..	...	...	7,735	7,653	82	10
11	Dokri Town	...	...	...	2,600	2,592	8	11
12	Shahdad Kot Municipality	...	...	...	2,554	2,508	46	12
13	Kambar Municipality	...	...	...	2,365	2,349	16	13
14	Ratodero Town	...	...	...	1,593	1,593	...	14
15	Warah Town	...	...	...	637	635	2	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	89,333	5,51,154	2,93,302	2,57,852	6.2	5.6
2	18,749	1,11,325	58,901	52,424	5.9	5.7
3	10,429	64,892	33,775	31,117	6.2	5.5
4	8,991	55,744	29,500	26,244	6.2	5.3
5	13,839	84,135	45,031	39,104	6.1	5.6
6	11,361	72,442	39,306	33,136	6.4	5.9
7	11,057	69,092	36,544	32,548	6.2	5.7
8	14,907	93,524	50,245	43,279	6.3	5.3
URBAN LOCALITIES						
9	16,327	96,409	50,815	45,594	5.9	5.5
10	7,890	45,101	24,086	21,015	5.7	5.8
11	2,350	15,142	8,087	7,055	6.4	5.8
12	2,387	15,132	7,401	7,731	6.3	5.9
13	1,981	11,148	5,960	5,188	5.6	4.7
14	1,187	6,545	3,547	2,998	5.5	4.1
15	532	3,341	1,734	1,607	6.3	5.2

†Normal residents.



TABLE 2—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

Locality				Population	Residential houses				
					Total	Occupied static private	Occupied Insti- tutional	Occupied mobile	
ALL AREAS									
1	Larkana District	...	...	5,51,154	98,529	85,823	67	71	1
2	Larkana Taluka	...	...	1,11,325	19,421	17,329	47	11	2
3	Shahdad Kot Taluka	...	...	64,892	11,699	10,163	13	...	3
4	Miro Khan Taluka	...	...	55,744	10,450	8,801	...	...	4
5	Kambar Taluka	...	...	84,135	15,126	13,528	6	...	5
6	Warah Taluka ...	...	...	72,442	12,143	11,029	...	...	6
7	Ratodero Taluka	...	...	69,092	12,063	10,461	...	...	7
8	Dokri Taluka ...	...	...	93,524	17,627	14,512	1	60	8
URBAN LOCALITIES									
9	Larkana District	...	...*	96,409	17,330	14,747	67	11	9
10	Larkana Municipality	...	...	45,101	7,653	6,700	47	11	10
11	Dokri Town ...	...	...	15,142	2,592	2,315	1	...	11
12	Shahdad Kot Municipality	...	...	15,132	2,508	2,221	13	...	12
13	Kambar Municipality	...	...	11,148	2,349	1,850	6	...	13
14	Ratodero Town	...	...	6,545	1,593	1,141	...	...	14
15	Warah Town ...	...	...	3,341	635	520	...	...	15



TABLE 2—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

Persons in								
Residential houses		Non-residential structures including offices, warehouses, shops, schools, etc.		Persons in Residential houses			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	Uninhabited					
ALL AREAS								
1	12,292	276	244	19,187	5,49,318	582	339	915
2	1,998	36	82	4,949	1,10,627	402	69	227
3	1,463	60	46	2,252	64,621	64	...	207
4	1,619	30	...	1,679	55,744	...	...	...
5	1,588	4	16	2,626	83,989	116	...	30
6	1,079	35	52	2,246	72,206	...	...	236
7	1,551	51	20	2,470	68,982	...	...	110
8	2,994	60	28	2,965	93,149	...	270	105
URBAN LOCALITIES								
9	2,449	56	154	6,809	95,193	582	69	565
10	859	36	82	3,221	44,403	402	69	227
11	276	...	8	647	15,057	...	...	85
12	264	10	46	1,013	14,861	64	...	207
13	489	4	16	848	11,002	116	...	30
14	451	1	...	762	6,545	...	...	...
15	110	5	2	318	3,325	...	...	16



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

Locality	Households	Households by number of persons							
		1	2	3	4	5			
ALL AREAS									
1	Larkana District	...	89,333	2,841	6,321	8,588	11,386	13,156	1
2	Larkana Taluka	...	18,749	793	1,447	1,820	2,454	2,769	2
3	Shahdad Kot Taluka	...	10,429	304	707	1,083	1,397	1,632	3
4	Miro Khan Taluka	...	8,991	180	659	879	1,149	1,349	4
5	Kambar Taluka	...	13,839	387	970	1,328	1,850	2,047	5
6	Warah Taluka	...	11,361	348	735	1,050	1,263	1,780	6
7	Ratodero Taluka	...	11,057	333	690	1,078	1,500	1,532	7
8	Dokri Taluka	...	14,907	496	1,113	1,350	1,773	2,047	8
URBAN LOCALITIES									
9	Larkana District	...	16,327	1,081	1,477	1,615	2,065	2,257	9
10	Larkana Municipality	...	7,890	593	738	771	965	1,071	10
11	Dokri Town	...	2,350	86	164	211	255	339	11
12	Shahdad Kot Municipality		2,387	124	237	264	338	353	12
13	Kambar Municipality	...	1,981	157	191	189	262	269	13
14	Ratodero Town	...	1,187	93	101	129	171	173	14
15	Warah Town	...	532	28	46	51	74	52	15



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

Households by number of persons					Average number of persons per household	Households by tenure			
6	7	8	9	10+		Owned	Rented	Free	
ALL AREAS									
1	12,239	9,839	7,459	5,295	12,209	6.2	73,060	5,826	10,447
2	2,477	2,075	1,521	978	2,415	5.9	12,577	3,377	2,795
3	1,437	1,071	930	607	1,261	6.2	8,072	330	2,027
4	1,189	1,009	759	609	1,209	6.2	8,272	80	639
5	1,866	1,730	1,066	871	1,724	6.1	12,164	356	1,319
6	1,571	1,195	945	700	1,774	6.4	10,728	173	460
7	1,574	1,206	912	645	1,587	6.2	8,772	957	1,328
8	2,125	1,553	1,326	885	2,239	6.3	12,475	553	1,879
URBAN LOCALITIES									
9	2,069	1,656	1,286	822	1,999	5.9	7,156	5,226	3,945
10	979	846	622	369	936	5.7	2,987	3,297	1,606
11	327	234	207	146	381	6.4	1,456	503	391
12	298	212	171	128	262	6.3	949	290	1,148
13	258	201	147	102	205	5.6	1,055	326	600
14	145	107	83	46	139	5.5	341	707	139
15	62	56	56	31	76	6.3	368	103	61



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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	4
<b>Larkana District</b>	<b>ALL AREAS</b>					
<b>Total.</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>89,333</b>	<b>56,822</b>	<b>19,096</b>	<b>7,526</b>	<b>2,953</b>
1 person		2841	1,962	576	150	53
2 persons		6,321	4,781	1,007	282	111
3 "		8,588	6,298	1,544	438	140
4 "		11,386	8,150	1,979	826	183
5 "		13,156	9,160	2,551	830	240
6 "		12,239	7,835	2,691	973	374
7-9 "		22,593	13,631	5,187	2,143	899
10 & over persons		12,209	5,005	3,561	1,884	953
<b>Owned</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>73,060</b>	<b>48,595</b>	<b>14,884</b>	<b>5,526</b>	<b>2,109</b>
1 person		1,600	1,277	209	52	7
2 persons		4,966	3,952	648	185	88
3 "		6,731	5,216	1,061	251	101
4 "		9,288	7,010	1,462	574	90
5 "		10,883	7,919	2,004	596	145
6 "		10,137	6,881	2,080	672	255
7-9 "		18,807	11,825	4,221	1,606	650
10 & over persons		10,648	4,515	3,199	1,590	773
<b>Rented</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>426</b>
1 person		511	293	136	39	22
2 persons		527	265	171	52	15
3 "		621	274	213	90	20
4 "		789	341	219	131	57
5 "		727	281	216	121	52
6 "		749	227	258	146	68
7-9 "		1,276	382	441	235	110
10 & over persons		626	121	163	133	82
<b>Free</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>10,447</b>	<b>6,043</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>418</b>
1 person		730	392	231	59	24
2 persons		828	564	188	45	8
3 "		1,236	808	270	97	19
4 "		1,309	799	298	121	36
5 "		1,546	960	331	113	43
6 "		1,353	727	353	155	51
7-9 "		2,510	1,424	525	302	139
10 & over persons		935	369	199	161	98



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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	
5	6	7	8	9	10+			
ALL AREAS								
1	1028	463	192	120	58	142	933	1.6
2	10	28	6	3	1	21	31	1.5
3	16	7	4	2	...	5	106	1.3
4	25	15	1	3	3	...	121	1.4
5	45	29	17	4	10	4	139	1.4
6	136	28	7	15	5	2	182	1.4
7	112	26	29	17	3	3	176	1.5
8	349	127	31	30	11	29	156	1.7
9	335	203	97	46	25	78	22	2.2
10	685	300	98	65	26	100	672	1.5
11	2	12	2	1	...	21	17	1.4
12	6	1	3	1	...	2	80	1.3
13	8	7	...	1	1	...	85	1.3
14	27	14	12	1	...	3	95	1.3
15	67	20	3	13	1	1	114	1.4
16	79	9	4	4	1	1	151	1.4
17	258	80	13	18	3	13	120	1.6
18	238	157	61	26	20	59	10	2.1
19	159	83	43	30	8	27	102	2.2
20	6	3	1	1	1	...	9	1.6
21	4	5	1	...	...	1	13	1.7
22	6	5	1	1	2	...	9	1.8
23	14	11	2	1	...	1	12	2.0
24	26	6	3	2	...	1	19	2.1
25	15	3	13	2	...	1	16	2.2
26	37	30	10	7	2	6	16	2.3
27	51	20	12	16	3	17	8	3.1
28	184	80	51	25	24	15	159	1.7
29	2	13	3	1	...	...	5	1.7
30	6	1	...	1	...	2	13	1.4
31	11	3	...	1	...	...	27	1.5
32	4	4	3	2	10	...	32	1.6
33	43	2	1	...	4	...	49	1.6
34	18	14	12	11	2	1	9	1.8
35	54	17	8	5	6	10	20	1.8
36	46	26	24	4	2	2	4	2.4



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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	4
<b>Larkana Taluka</b>	<b>ALL AREAS</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>18,749</b>	<b>9,762</b>	<b>4,719</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1,043</b>
1 person	793	473	210	47	13	
2 persons	1,447	919	328	107	53	
3 "	1,820	1,136	407	152	46	
4 "	2,454	1,517	505	262	80	
5 "	2,769	1,635	646	271	86	
6 "	2,477	1,227	715	298	134	
7-9 "	4,574	2,034	1,222	651	386	
10 & over persons	2,415	821	686	412	245	
<b>Owned</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>12,577</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>677</b>
1 person	277	168	61	17	5	
2 persons	835	575	152	54	39	
3 "	1,173	792	241	80	28	
4 "	1,652	1,128	320	147	36	
5 "	1,889	1,214	427	161	41	
6 "	1,676	929	450	173	82	
7-9 "	3,181	1,542	792	420	263	
10 & over persons	1,894	690	549	313	183	
<b>Rented</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>3,377</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>223</b>
1 person	331	209	73	27	7	
2 persons	340	176	111	23	10	
3 "	365	181	113	43	9	
4 "	450	187	131	71	29	
5 "	436	187	136	66	26	
6 "	412	116	145	84	34	
7-9 "	736	212	256	128	64	
10 & over persons	307	55	89	63	44	
<b>Free</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>2795</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>143</b>
1 person	185	96	76	3	1	
2 persons	272	168	65	30	4	
3 "	282	163	53	29	9	
4 "	352	202	54	44	15	
5 "	444	254	83	44	19	
6 "	389	182	120	41	18	
7-9 "	657	280	174	103	59	
10 & over persons	214	76	48	36	18	



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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 Number of rooms per house hold	
	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
	ALL AREAS								
1	399	187	67	33	40	30	269	1.8	1
2	7	12	2	1	1	...	27	1.5	2
3	10	4	2	...	...	2	22	1.5	3
4	8	12	...	3	3	...	53	1.5	4
5	28	11	5	1	10	4	31	1.6	5
6	40	15	6	2	4	1	63	1.6	6
7	54	13	6	3	2	1	24	1.8	7
8	135	54	22	13	11	8	38	2.1	8
9	117	66	24	10	9	14	11	2.4	9
10	239	117	31	17	11	15	75	1.8	10
11	2	10	1	...	...	...	13	1.6	11
12	4	1	2	...	...	1	7	1.5	12
13	5	5	...	1	1	...	20	1.4	13
14	14	3	1	...	...	3	...	1.5	14
15	16	8	3	2	1	1	15	1.5	15
16	32	7	2	1	...	...	...	1.7	16
17	94	30	9	6	3	2	20	2.0	17
18	72	53	13	7	6	8	...	2.3	18
19	94	51	22	8	7	13	97	2.1	19
20	3	2	...	...	1	...	9	1.5	21
21	3	3	...	...	...	1	13	1.6	20
22	2	5	...	1	2	...	9	1.7	22
23	11	7	2	...	...	1	11	2.0	23
24	16	5	2	...	...	...	18	2.0	24
25	11	2	2	1	...	1	16	2.2	25
26	24	19	7	4	2	6	14	2.4	26
27	24	8	9	2	2	4	7	2.9	27
28	66	19	14	8	22	2	97	1.8	28
29	2	...	1	1	...	...	5	1.5	29
30	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.5	30
31	1	2	...	1	...	...	24	1.5	31
32	3	1	2	1	10	...	20	1.8	32
33	8	2	1	...	3	...	30	1.6	33
34	11	4	2	1	2	...	8	1.9	34
35	17	5	6	3	6	...	4	2.1	35
36	21	5	2	1	1	2	4	2.5	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLDS 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	4
Shahdad Kot Taluka		ALL AREAS					
1	Total	All sizes	10,429	7,928	1,698	502	130
2		1 Person.	304	261	32	8	...
3		2 Persons	707	620	60	13	2
4		3 "	1,083	915	99	42	5
5		4 "	1,397	1,163	150	62	7
6		5 "	1,632	1,340	203	42	29
7		6 "	1,437	1,154	218	50	10
8		7-9 "	2,608	1,828	549	148	39
9		10 & over persons	1,261	647	387	137	38
10	Owned	All sizes	8,072	6,199	1,280	386	93
11		1 person	142	126	12	2	...
12		2 persons	481	433	38	7	1
13		3 "	781	675	58	23	3
14		4 "	1,091	921	115	50	4
15		5 "	1,259	1,075	136	27	16
16		6 "	1,173	975	152	35	7
17		7-9 "	2,094	1,464	444	114	31
18		10 & over persons	1,051	530	325	128	31
19	Rented	All sizes	330	155	134	29	8
20		1 person	48	28	18	2	—
21		2 persons	26	16	9	1	—
22		3 "	32	20	10	2	—
23		4 "	42	24	12	4	1
24		5 "	31	15	12	3	—
25		6 "	48	13	26	6	3
26		7-9 "	77	34	31	8	3
27		10 and over persons	26	5	16	3	1
28	Free	All sizes	2,027	1,574	284	87	29
29		1 person	114	107	2	4	—
30		2 persons	200	171	13	5	1
31		3 "	270	220	31	17	2
32		4 "	264	218	23	8	2
33		5 "	342	250	55	12	13
34		6 "	216	166	40	9	—
35		7-9 "	437	330	74	26	5
36		10 and over persons	184	112	46	6	6



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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	
	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
	ALL AREAS								
1	39	20	19	5	5	10	73	1.3	1
2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1.2	2
3	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	1.1	3
4	1	1	...	...	...	...	20	1.2	4
5	...	2	2	...	...	...	11	1.2	5
6	7	1	...	...	...	1	9	1.2	6
7	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1.3	7
8	16	6	1	...	...	...	21	1.4	8
9	13	8	15	4	4	7	1	1.9	9
10	32	16	8	4	5	9	40	1.3	10
11	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1.2	11
12	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1.1	12
13	1	1	...	...	...	...	20	1.1	13
14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1.2	14
15	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	15
16	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1.2	16
17	15	5	1	...	...	...	20	1.4	17
18	10	8	5	3	4	7	...	1.9	18
19	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1.7	19
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	20
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	22
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.5	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1.9	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	25
26	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	26
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.9	27
28	7	3	11	1	...	...	31	1.3	28
29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	29
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1.1	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	31
32	...	2	1	...	...	...	10	1.2	32
33	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	1.4	33
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.3	34
35	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.3	35
36	3	...	10	1	...	...	...	1.8	36



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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	4
Miro Khan Taluka		ALL AREAS					
1	Total	All sizes	8,991	7,251	980	340	180
2		1 person	180	160	10	10	...
3		2 persons	659	649	10	...	...
4		3 "	879	749	80	10	10
5		4 "	1,149	969	90	30	10
6		5 "	1,349	1,139	130	30	...
7		6 "	1,189	939	110	40	30
8		7-9 "	2,377	1,927	270	140	40
9		10 andover persons	1,209	719	280	80	90
10	Owned	All sizes	8,272	6,722	900	280	140
11		1 person	160	150	...	10	...
12		2 persons	609	599	10	...	...
13		3 "	819	699	70	10	10
14		4 "	1,059	919	70	20	...
15		5 "	1,229	1,039	120	20	...
16		6 "	1,059	859	90	20	20
17		7-9 "	2,208	1,788	260	120	40
18		10 andoverpersons	1,129	669	280	80	70
19	Rented	All sizes	80	40	10	10	10
20		1 person	...	...	...	...	...
21		2 persons	...	...	...	...	...
22		3 "	...	...	...	...	...
23		4 "	10	...	...	...	10
24		5 "	10	10	...	...	...
25		6 "	20	10	10	...	...
26		7-9 "	30	20	...	10	...
27		10 & over persons	10	...	...	...	...
28	Free	All sizes	639	489	70	50	30
29		1 person	20	10	10	...	...
30		2 persons	50	50	...	...	...
31		3 "	60	50	10	...	...
32		4 "	80	50	20	10	...
33		5 "	110	90	10	10	...
34		6 "	110	70	10	20	10
35		7-9 "	139	119	10	10	...
36		10 & over persons	70	50	...	...	20







TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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	4	
<b>Kambar Taluka</b>	<b>ALL AREAS</b>						
1 <b>Total</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>13,839</b>	<b>8,953</b>	<b>2,803</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>424</b>	1
2	1 person	387	288	56	28	5	2
3	2 persons	970	684	137	61	27	3
4	3 "	1,328	956	229	116	17	4
5	4 "	1,850	1,337	343	115	27	5
6	5 "	2,047	1,453	365	91	48	6
7	6 "	1,866	1,166	448	104	74	7
8	7-9 "	3,667	2,327	743	309	135	8
9	10 & over persons	1,724	742	482	290	91	9
10 <b>Owned</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>12,164</b>	<b>8,119</b>	<b>2,384</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>333</b>	10
11	1 person	200	173	13	7	...	11
12	2 persons	866	649	92	47	23	12
13	3 "	1,128	833	208	67	14	13
14	4 "	1,655	1,225	281	102	21	14
15	5 "	1,793	1,300	323	66	39	15
16	6 "	1,673	1,070	395	82	59	16
17	7-9 "	3,290	2,194	626	241	102	17
18	10 & over persons	1,559	675	446	250	75	18
19 <b>Rented</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>26</b>	19
20	1 person	39	16	17	4	2	20
21	2 persons	37	12	15	7	3	21
22	3 "	46	15	9	19	2	22
23	4 "	56	44	10	2	...	23
24	5 "	43	15	15	9	1	24
25	6 "	35	13	7	8	5	25
26	7-9 "	58	14	20	10	6	26
27	10 & over persons	42	5	8	20	7	27
28 <b>Free</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>65</b>	28
29	1 person	148	99	26	17	3	29
30	2 persons	67	23	30	7	1	30
31	3 "	154	108	12	30	1	31
32	4 "	139	68	52	11	6	32
33	5 "	211	138	27	16	8	33
34	6 "	158	83	46	14	10	34
35	7-9 "	319	119	97	58	27	35
36	10 & over persons	123	62	28	20	9	36



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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 Number of rooms per household	
	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
	ALL AREAS								
1	169	34	11	10	1	43	277	1.5	1
2	...	3	2	1	...	...	4	1.4	2
3	4	1	1	1	...	...	54	1.3	3
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	1.4	4
5	1	1	...	...	...	...	26	1.3	5
6	39	1	...	1	...	...	49	1.4	6
7	10	2	1	...	...	...	61	1.5	7
8	39	15	1	2	...	21	75	1.6	8
9	74	11	6	5	1	22	...	2.1	9
10	125	26	9	7	...	33	266	1.5	10
11	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	1.2	11
12	1	...	1	...	...	...	53	1.2	12
13	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1.3	13
14	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	1.3	14
15	15	1	...	...	...	...	49	1.3	15
16	4	1	1	...	...	...	61	1.4	16
17	31	13	1	2	...	11	69	1.5	17
18	72	10	5	4	...	22	...	2.1	18
19	10	3	...	1	...	...	2	2.1	19
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	20
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	21
22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	22
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	23
24	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2.2	24
25	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	25
26	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	2.4	26
27	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	27
28	34	5	2	2	1	10	9	1.9	28
29	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1.6	29
30	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	2.0	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1.5	31
32	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1.7	32
33	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	33
34	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	34
35	3	1	...	...	...	10	4	2.3	35
36	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2.0	36



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

Locality and Tenure		Households		House holds by number of rooms				
		Size	Number	1	2	3	4	
Warah Taluka.		ALL AREAS						
1	Total	All sizes	11,361	8,491	1,878	593	204	1
2		1 Person	348	245	34	22	25	2
3		2 Persons	735	624	94	15	1	3
4		3 "	1,050	877	124	13	26	4
5		4 "	1,263	10,48	174	38	2	5
6		5 "	1,780	14,85	210	54	11	6
7		6 "	1,571	1,257	254	55	4	7
8		7-9 "	2,840	2,100	483	188	41	8
9		10 & over persons	17,74	855	505	208	94	9
10	Owned	All sizes	10,728	8,160	1,742	518	145	10
11		1 person	271	228	21	11	1	11
12		2 Persons	691	588	90	12	1	12
13		3 "	982	829	111	11	21	13
14		4 "	1,211	1,020	165	26	...	14
15		5 "	1,707	1,439	186	52	10	15
16		6 "	1,513	12,21	236	52	3	16
17		7-9 "	2,645	2,002	444	159	27	17
18		10 & over persons	1,708	833	489	195	82	18
19	Rented	All sizes	173	64	62	20	20	19
20		1 person	13	5	1	1	4	20
21		2 persons	9	2	3	3	...	21
22		3 "	29	13	13	1	2	22
23		4 "	12	2	7	2	1	23
24		5 "	7	3	2	2	...	24
25		6 "	18	11	5	2	...	25
26		7-9 "	52	7	25	7	11	26
27		10 & over persons	33	21	6	2	2	27
28	Free	All sizes	460	267	74	55	39	28
29		1 persons	64	12	12	10	20	29
30		2 persons	35	34	1	...	...	30
31		3 "	39	35	...	1	3	31
32		4 "	40	26	2	10	1	32
33		5 "	66	43	22	...	1	33
34		6 "	40	25	13	1	1	34
35		7-9 "	143	91	14	22	3	35
36		10 & over persons	33	1	10	11	10	36



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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 number of rooms per house hold		
5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL AREAS									
1	67	48	3	13	10	22	32	1.4	1
2	...	10	1	1	...	10	...	1.9	2
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1.2	4
5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1.2	5
6	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	1.2	6
7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1.3	7
8	21	3	1	1	...	...	2	1.4	8
9	35	35	1	10	10	11	10	2.0	9
10	54	35	1	10	10	22	31	1.4	10
11	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1.5	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	12
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1.2	33
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	14
15	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	1.2	15
16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1.3	16
17	11	1	...	...	...	...	1	1.3	17
18	33	34	1	10	10	11	10	2.0	18
19	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	2.1	19
20	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3.2	20
21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	22
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	25
26	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	26
27	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	27
28	11	10	1	2	...	...	1	1.9	28
29	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	29
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	31
32	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1.8	32
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	33
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	34
35	10	...	1	1	...	...	1	1.8	35
36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	36



TABLE 4—HO USEHOLDS 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	4	
<b>Ratodero Taluka</b>	<b>ALL AREAS</b>						
1 <b>Total</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>11,057</b>	<b>6,436</b>	<b>2,417</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>525</b>	1
2	1 person	333	177	122	19	10	2
3	2 persons	690	541	117	23	6	3
4	3 "	1,078	779	222	44	20	4
5	4 "	1,500	906	327	187	39	5
6	5 "	1,532	962	342	139	46	6
7	6 "	1,574	885	319	213	70	7
8	7-9 "	2,763	1,581	548	321	163	8
9	10 & over persons	1,587	605	420	276	171	9
10 <b>Owned</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>8,772</b>	<b>5,497</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>352</b>	10
11	1 person	167	126	38	2	1	11
12	2 persons	516	440	66	8	2	12
13	3 "	866	674	157	22	13	13
14	4 "	1,132	745	214	117	24	14
15	5 "	1,275	851	272	104	26	15
16	6 "	1,239	777	239	144	37	16
17	7-9 "	2,246	1,329	472	220	122	17
18	10 & over persons	1,331	555	385	215	127	18
19 <b>Rented</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>114</b>	19
20	1 person	65	26	21	5	9	20
21	2 persons	80	37	23	15	2	21
22	3 "	89	19	40	22	5	22
23	4 "	160	58	33	47	14	23
24	5 "	124	35	27	33	19	24
25	6 "	133	27	28	40	23	25
26	7-9 "	191	55	50	49	20	26
27	10 & over persons	115	17	12	29	22	27
28 <b>Free</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>59</b>	28
29	1 person	101	25	63	12	...	29
30	2 persons	94	64	28	...	2	30
31	3 "	123	86	25	...	2	31
32	4 "	208	103	80	23	1	32
33	5 "	133	76	43	2	1	33
34	6 "	202	81	52	29	10	34
35	7-9 "	326	197	26	52	21	35
36	10 & over persons	141	33	23	32	22	36



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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 Number of rooms per household	
	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
	ALL AREAS								
1	224	94	64	40	2	2	31	1.8	1
2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1.6	2
3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1.3	3
4	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	1.4	4
5	14	15	10	1	...	...	1	1.7	5
6	19	11	1	11	1	...	...	1.6	6
7	24	11	21	11	...	...	20	1.8	7
8	88	36	3	13	...	...	10	1.8	8
9	64	18	26	4	1	2	...	2.3	9
10	141	43	24	20	...	...	20	1.6	10
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	12
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	13
14	11	11	10	...	...	...	...	1.6	14
15	2	10	...	10	...	...	...	1.5	15
16	21	1	...	10	...	...	20	1.6	16
17	72	20	1	10	...	...	...	1.8	17
18	35	1	13	...	...	...	...	2.1	18
19	43	20	19	10	1	2	...	2.6	19
20	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	20
21	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1.9	21
22	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2.3	22
23	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	2.3	23
24	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	2.6	24
25	3	...	11	1	...	...	...	3.0	25
26	6	6	2	3	...	...	...	2.5	26
27	19	6	3	4	1	2	...	3.7	27
28	40	31	24	10	1	...	11	2.0	28
29	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1.9	29
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	30
31	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	31
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.6	32
33	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	1.7	33
34	...	10	10	10	...	...	...	2.6	34
35	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	1.8	35
36	10	11	10	...	...	...	...	3.2	36



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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	4	
<b>Dokri Taluka</b>	<b>ALL AREAS</b>						
1 <b>Total</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>14,907</b>	<b>8,001</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>447</b>	1
2	1 person	496	358	112	16	...	2
3	2 persons	1,113	744	261	63	22	3
4	3 "	1,350	886	383	61	16	4
5	4 "	1,773	1,210	390	132	18	5
6	5 "	2,047	1,146	655	203	20	6
7	6 "	2,125	1,207	627	213	52	7
8	7-9 "	3,764	1,834	13,72	386	95	8
9	10 & over persons	2,239	616	801	481	224	9
10 <b>Owned</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>12,475</b>	<b>6,860</b>	<b>3,743</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>369</b>	10
11	1 person	383	306	64	3	...	11
12	2 persons	968	668	200	57	22	12
13	3 "	982	714	216	38	12	13
14	4 "	1,488	1,052	297	112	5	14
15	5 "	1,731	1,001	540	166	13	15
16	6 "	1,804	1,050	518	166	47	16
17	7-9 "	3,143	1,506	1,183	332	65	17
18	10 & over persons	1,976	563	725	409	205	18
19 <b>Rented</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>25</b>	19
20	1 person	15	9	6	...	...	20
21	2 persons	35	22	10	3	...	21
22	3 "	60	26	28	3	2	22
23	4 "	59	26	26	5	2	23
24	5 "	76	36	24	8	6	24
25	6 "	83	37	37	6	3	25
26	7-9 "	132	40	59	23	6	26
27	10 & over persons	93	18	32	16	6	27
28 <b>Free</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>53</b>	28
29	1 person	98	43	42	13	...	29
30	2 persons	110	54	51	3	...	30
31	3 "	308	146	139	20	2	31
32	4 "	226	132	67	15	11	32
33	5 "	240	109	91	29	1	33
34	6 "	238	120	72	41	2	34
35	7-9 "	489	288	130	31	24	35
36	10 & over persons	170	35	44	56	13	36



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

	Housholds by number of rooms						Households having no room	Average Number of rooms per household	
	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
	ALL AREAS								
1	110	60	18	9	...	35	71	1.7	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1.5	2
3	...	...	...	1	...	2	20	1.4	3
4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	4
5	2	...	...	1	...	...	20	1.4	5
6	11	...	...	1	...	...	11	1.5	6
7	13	...	...	2	...	1	10	1.6	7
8	50	13	3	1	...	...	10	1.7	8
9	32	45	15	3	...	22	...	2.4	9
10	74	43	15	7	...	21	60	1.7	10
11	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1.7	11
12	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	1.4	12
13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	13
14	1	...	...	1	...	...	20	1.4	14
15	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	1.6	15
16	11	...	...	2	...	...	10	1.6	16
17	35	11	1	...	...	...	10	1.7	17
18	16	31	14	2	...	11	...	2.3	18
19	10	5	1	...	...	11	1	2.1	19
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	20
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	21
22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	22
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	23
24	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.8	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	25
26	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2.1	26
27	6	4	...	...	...	11	...	3.4	27
28	26	12	2	2	...	3	10	1.8	28
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	29
30	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1.7	30
31	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	31
32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	32
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1.6	33
34	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1.7	34
35	13	1	1	1	...	...	...	1.7	35
36	10	10	1	1	...	...	...	2.8	36



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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	4	
Larkana District		URBAN LOCALITIES						
1	Total	All sizes	16,327	6,004	5,268	2,536	1,213	1
2		1 person	1,081	572	326	90	33	2
3		2 persons	1,477	747	467	152	41	3
4		3 "	1,615	795	474	198	70	4
5		4 "	2,065	928	620	286	113	5
6		5 "	2,257	929	713	330	130	6
7		6 "	2,069	683	753	343	154	7
8		7-9 "	3,764	1,008	1,351	673	389	8
9		10 & over persons	1,999	342	564	464	283	9
10	Owned	All sizes	7,156	2,229	2,456	1,226	619	10
11		1 person	280	137	79	32	7	11
12		2 persons	522	258	158	65	18	12
13		3 "	638	293	201	81	31	13
14		4 "	826	357	283	114	40	14
15		5 "	964	358	336	146	55	15
16		6 "	886	248	362	142	75	16
17		7-9 "	1,852	406	705	346	220	17
18		10 & over persons	1,188	172	332	300	173	18
19	Rented	All sizes	5,226	1,864	1,717	847	386	19
20		1 person	451	253	116	39	22	20
21		2 persons	507	245	171	52	15	21
22		3 "	551	244	183	80	20	22
23		4 "	719	301	219	111	47	23
24		5 "	697	261	216	111	52	24
25		6 "	639	187	228	126	58	25
26		7-9 "	1,136	292	421	215	100	26
27		10 & over persons	526	81	163	113	72	27
28	Free	All sizes	3,945	1,911	1,095	463	208	28
29		1 person	350	182	131	19	4	29
30		2 persons	448	244	138	35	8	30
31		3 "	426	258	90	37	19	31
32		4 "	520	270	118	61	26	32
33		5 "	596	310	161	73	23	33
34		6 "	544	248	163	75	21	34
35		7-9 "	776	310	225	112	69	35
36		10 & over persons	285	89	69	51	38	36



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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 Number of rooms per household	
5	6	7	8	9	10+				
URBAN LOCALITIES									
1	478	253	112	70	38	52	303	2.2	1
2	10	8	6	3	1	1	31	1.7	2
3	16	7	4	2	...	5	36	1.7	3
4	15	15	1	3	3	...	41	1.8	4
5	35	19	7	4	...	4	49	1.9	5
6	66	18	7	5	5	2	52	2.0	6
7	62	16	9	7	3	3	36	2.1	7
8	139	87	31	20	11	9	46	2.4	8
9	135	83	47	26	15	28	12	3.1	9
10	245	140	58	35	16	30	102	2.3	10
11	2	2	2	1	...	1	17	1.7	11
12	6	1	3	1	...	2	10	1.8	12
13	8	7	...	1	1	...	15	1.8	13
14	17	4	2	1	...	3	5	1.9	14
15	27	10	3	3	1	1	24	2.0	15
16	29	9	4	4	1	1	11	2.2	16
17	78	50	13	8	3	3	20	2.5	17
18	78	57	31	16	10	19	...	3.2	18
19	149	83	33	20	8	17	102	2.2	19
20	6	3	1	1	1	...	9	1.7	20
21	4	5	1	...	...	1	13	1.7	21
22	6	5	1	1	2	...	9	1.9	22
23	14	11	2	1	...	1	12	2.0	23
24	26	6	3	2	...	1	19	2.1	24
25	15	3	3	2	...	1	16	2.2	25
26	37	30	10	7	2	6	16	2.4	26
27	41	20	12	6	3	7	8	3.0	27
28	84	30	21	15	14	5	99	1.9	28
29	2	3	3	1	...	...	5	1.6	29
30	6	1	...	1	...	2	13	1.6	30
31	1	3	...	1	...	...	17	1.5	31
32	4	4	3	2	...	...	32	1.7	32
33	13	2	1	...	4	...	9	1.8	33
34	18	4	2	1	2	1	9	1.9	34
35	24	7	8	5	6	...	10	2.2	35
36	16	6	4	4	2	2	4	2.6	36



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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	4
<b>Larkana Municipality</b>						
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>7,890</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>673</b>
1 person	593	313	180	47	13	
2 persons	738	350	258	67	23	
3 "	771	347	227	102	36	
4 "	965	368	305	152	60	
5 "	1,071	386	337	181	66	
6 "	979	278	346	178	84	
7-9 "	1,837	396	633	351	226	
10 & over persons	936	122	236	222	165	
<b>Owned</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>347</b>
1 person	127	48	41	17	5	
2 persons	206	76	82	24	9	
3 "	274	103	91	40	18	
4 "	323	109	130	47	16	
5 "	411	115	138	81	31	
6 "	348	80	131	63	42	
7-9 "	793	103	283	170	123	
10 & over persons	505	41	119	133	103	
<b>Rented</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>3,297</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>223</b>
1 person	301	189	63	27	7	
2 persons	340	176	111	23	10	
3 "	335	161	103	43	9	
4 "	450	187	131	71	29	
5 "	436	167	136	66	26	
6 "	412	116	145	84	34	
7-9 "	716	192	256	128	64	
10 & over persons	307	55	89	63	44	
<b>Free</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>103</b>
1 person	165	76	76	3	1	
2 persons	192	98	65	20	4	
3 "	162	83	33	19	9	
4 "	192	72	44	34	15	
5 "	224	104	63	34	9	
6 "	219	82	70	31	8	
7-9 "	328	101	94	53	39	
10 & over persons	124	26	28	26	18	



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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	
	5	6	7	8	9	10+			
	URBAN LOCALITIES								
1	309	157	67	33	30	30	209	2.3	1
2	7	2	2	1	1	...	27	1.6	2
3	10	4	2	...	...	2	22	1.7	3
4	8	12	...	3	3	...	33	1.8	4
5	28	11	5	1	...	4	31	2.0	5
6	40	15	6	2	4	1	33	2.1	6
7	44	13	6	3	2	1	24	2.3	7
8	95	54	22	13	11	8	28	2.6	8
9	77	46	24	10	9	14	11	3.3	9
10	159	87	31	17	11	15	55	2.6	10
11	2	...	1	...	...	...	13	1.7	11
12	4	1	2	...	...	1	7	1.9	12
13	5	5	...	1	1	...	10	2.0	13
14	14	3	1	...	...	3	...	2.2	14
15	16	8	3	2	1	1	15	2.3	15
16	22	7	2	1	...	...	...	2.5	16
17	54	30	9	6	3	2	10	2.9	17
18	42	33	13	7	6	8	...	3.5	18
19	94	51	22	8	7	13	97	2.1	19
20	3	2	...	...	1	...	9	1.5	20
21	3	3	...	...	...	1	13	1.6	21
22	2	5	...	1	2	...	9	1.8	22
23	11	7	2	...	...	1	11	2.0	23
24	16	5	2	...	...	...	18	2.0	24
25	11	2	2	1	...	1	16	2.2	25
26	24	19	7	4	2	6	14	2.4	26
27	24	8	9	2	2	4	7	2.9	27
28	56	19	14	8	12	2	57	2.1	28
29	2	...	1	1	...	...	5	1.6	29
30	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.7	30
31	1	2	...	1	...	...	14	1.6	31
32	3	1	2	1	...	...	20	1.9	32
33	8	2	1	...	3	...	...	2.0	33
34	11	4	2	1	2	...	8	2.1	34
35	17	5	6	3	6	...	4	2.6	35
36	11	5	2	1	1	2	4	3.0	36



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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	4	
<b>Dorki Town</b>	<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>						
1 <b>Total</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>97</b>	1
2	1 person	86	48	32	6	...	2
3	2 persons	164	95	51	13	2	3
4	3 "	211	117	73	11	6	4
5	4 "	255	132	90	22	8	5
6	5 "	339	177	116	33	10	6
7	6 "	327	148	118	43	12	7
8	7-9 "	587	206	253	86	25	8
9	10 & over persons	381	87	132	101	34	9
10 <b>Owned</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>59</b>	10
11	1 person	33	26	4	3	...	11
12	2 persons	89	59	20	7	2	12
13	3 "	113	75	26	8	2	13
14	4 "	159	93	47	12	5	14
15	5 "	203	112	71	16	3	15
16	6 "	206	101	69	26	7	16
17	7-9 "	385	147	164	52	15	17
18	10 & over persons	268	64	86	79	25	18
19 <b>Rented</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>25</b>	19
20	1 persn	15	9	6	...	...	20
21	2 persons	35	22	10	3	...	21
22	3 "	60	26	28	3	2	22
23	4 "	59	26	26	5	2	23
24	5 "	76	36	24	8	6	24
25	6 "	63	27	27	6	3	25
26	7-9 "	122	30	59	23	6	26
27	10 & over persons	73	8	32	16	6	27
28 <b>Free</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>13</b>	28
29	1 person	38	13	22	3	...	29
30	2 persons	40	14	21	3	...	30
31	3 "	38	16	19	...	2	31
32	4 "	37	13	17	5	1	32
33	5 "	60	29	21	9	1	33
34	6 "	58	20	22	11	2	34
35	7-9 "	80	29	30	11	4	35
36	10 & over persons	40	15	14	6	3	36



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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	
5	6	7	8	9	10+			
URBAN LOCALITIES								
1	30	10	8	9	...	5	1	1.9
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5
3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1.7
4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1.6
5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1.7
6	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1.7
7	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	1.8
8	10	3	3	1	...	—	...	2.0
9	12	5	5	3	...	2	...	2.5
10	14	3	5	7	...	1	...	1.8
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3
12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1.5
13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.5
14	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1.6
15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1.6
16	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1.8
17	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1.9
18	6	1	4	2	...	1	...	2.5
19	10	5	1	...	...	1	1	2.0
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5
22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
24	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.8
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
26	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2.2
27	6	4	...	...	...	1	...	2.8
28	6	2	2	2	...	3	...	2.0
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
30	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2.1
31	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7
34	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2.2
35	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	2.2
36	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2.2



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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	4
Shahdad Kot Municipality							
URBAN LOCALITIES							
1	Total	All sizes	2,387	1,326	658	222	70
2		1 person	124	91	22	8	...
3		2 persons	237	170	40	13	2
4		3 "	264	186	49	22	5
5		4 "	338	224	70	22	7
6		5 "	353	201	93	32	9
7		6 "	298	155	98	30	10
8		7-9 "	511	231	189	58	19
9		10 & over persons	262	68	97	37	18
10	Owned	All Size	949	366	350	126	43
11		1 person	42	26	12	2	...
12		2 persons	81	53	18	7	1
13		3 "	82	46	18	13	3
14		4 "	102	52	35	10	4
15		5 "	130	56	46	17	6
16		6 "	114	36	52	15	7
17		7-9 "	226	66	104	34	11
18		10 & over Persons	172	31	65	28	11
19	Rented	All sizes	290	135	114	29	8
20		1 person	28	18	8	2	...
21		2 persons	26	16	9	1	...
22		3 "	32	20	10	2	...
23		4 "	42	24	12	4	1
24		5 "	31	15	12	3	...
25		6 "	38	13	16	6	3
26		7-9 "	67	24	31	8	3
27		10 & over persons	26	5	16	3	1
28	Free	All sizes	1,148	825	194	67	19
29		1 person	54	47	2	4	...
30		2 persons	130	101	13	5	1
31		3 "	150	120	21	7	2
32		4 "	194	148	23	8	2
33		5 "	192	130	35	12	3
34		6 "	146	106	30	9	...
35		7-9 "	218	141	54	16	5
36		10 & over persons	64	32	16	6	6



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLDS 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		
5	6	7	8	9	10+				
URBAN LOCALITIES									
1	29	20	9	5	5	10	33	1.7	1
2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1.5	2
3	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	1.3	3
4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	4
5	...	2	2	...	...	...	11	1.4	5
6	7	1	...	...	...	1	9	1.6	6
7	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1.7	7
8	6	6	1	...	...	...	1	1.8	8
9	13	8	5	4	4	7	1	2.8	9
10	22	16	8	4	5	9	...	...	10
11	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1.7	11
12	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1.6	12
13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	13
14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1.7	14
15	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	15
16	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1.1	16
17	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	2.1	17
18	10	8	5	3	4	7	...	3.2	18
19	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1.7	19
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	20
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	22
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.5	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1.9	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	25
26	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	26
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.9	27
28	7	3	1	1	...	...	31	1.3	28
29	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	29
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1.1	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	31
32	...	2	1	...	...	...	10	1.3	32
33	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	1.4	33
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.3	34
35	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.5	35
36	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2.0	36



TABLE 4.—HOUSEHOLDS 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 number of rooms per household	
5	6	7	8	9	10+			
URBAN LOCALITIES								
1	59	24	11	10	1	3	57	2.2
2	...	3	2	1	...	...	4	1.8
3	4	1	1	1	...	...	4	1.9
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	1.8
5	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	1.8
6	9	1	...	1	...	...	9	2.0
7	10	2	1	...	...	...	11	2.3
8	19	5	1	2	...	1	15	2.5
9	14	11	6	5	1	2	...	3.3
10	35	16	9	7	...	3	46	2.3
11	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	1.8
12	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1.8
13	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1.8
14	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1.9
15	5	1	...	...	...	...	9	2.0
16	4	1	1	...	...	...	11	2.4
17	11	3	1	2	...	1	9	2.6
18	12	10	5	4	...	2	...	3.6
19	10	3	...	1	...	...	2	2.1
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3
24	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1.2
25	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2.3
26	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	2.4
27	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2.8
28	14	5	2	2	1	...	9	2.1
29	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1.9
30	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	2.0
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1.6
32	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2.0
33	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
34	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2
35	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	2.3
36	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2.9



TABLE 4—HOUSEHOLDS 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	4	
Ratodero Town		URBAN LOCALITIES						
1	Total	All sizes	1,187	274	419	242	145	1
2		1 person	93	27	42	9	10	2
3		2 persons	101	32	37	23	6	3
4		3 "	129	40	52	24	10	4
5		4 "	171	47	57	37	19	5
6		5 "	173	43	62	29	26	6
7		6 "	145	26	59	33	20	7
8		7-9 "	236	43	79	51	33	8
9		10 and over persons	139	16	31	36	21	9
10	Owned	All sizes	341	84	135	52	42	10
11		1 person	17	6	8	2	1	11
12		2 persons	27	11	6	8	2	12
13		3 "	37	15	17	2	3	13
14		4 "	43	16	14	7	4	14
15		5 "	46	12	22	4	6	15
16		6 "	40	8	19	4	7	16
17		7-9 "	78	10	33	10	12	17
18		10 and over persons	53	6	16	15	7	18
19	Rented	All sizes	707	154	214	170	94	19
20		1 person	55	16	21	5	9	20
21		2 persons	60	17	23	15	2	21
22		3 "	79	19	30	22	5	22
23		4 "	110	28	33	27	14	23
24		5 "	104	25	27	23	19	24
25		6 "	83	17	28	20	13	25
26		7-9 "	141	25	40	39	20	26
27		10 and over persons	75	7	12	19	12	27
28	Free	All sizes	139	36	70	20	9	28
29		1 person	21	5	13	2	...	29
30		2 persons	14	4	8	...	2	30
31		3 "	13	6	5	...	2	31
32		4 "	18	3	10	3	1	32
33		5 "	23	6	13	2	1	33
34		6 "	22	1	12	9	...	34
35		7-9 "	17	8	6	2	1	35
36		10 and over persons	11	3	3	2	2	36



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

Households by number of rooms						Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
5	6	7	8	9	10+				
URBAN LOCALITIES									
1	44	34	14	10	2	2	1	2.6	1
2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	2.2	2
3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2.2	3
4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2.1	4
5	4	5	...	1	...	...	1	2.4	5
6	9	1	1	1	1	...	...	2.5	6
7	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	2.5	7
8	8	16	3	3	...	...	...	2.8	8
9	14	8	6	4	1	2	...	3.5	9
10	11	13	4	...	...	...	...	2.5	10
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	12
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	13
14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2.1	14
15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	15
16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	16
17	2	10	1	...	...	...	...	3.0	17
18	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	3.1	18
19	33	20	9	10	1	2	...	2.7	19
20	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	20
21	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2.3	21
22	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2.3	22
23	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	2.5	23
24	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	2.7	24
25	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	2.6	25
26	6	6	2	3	...	...	...	2.9	26
27	9	6	3	4	1	2	...	4.0	27
28	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	2.1	28
29	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1.1	29
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	31
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.0	32
33	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2.2	33
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	34
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	35
36	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	36



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

Locality and Tenure		Households		House holds by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	4
Warah Town		URBAN LOCALITIES					
1	Total	All sizes	532	211	189	73	34
2		1 person.	28	15	4	2	5
3		2 persons	46	25	14	5	1
4		3 "	51	28	14	3	6
5		4 "	74	39	24	8	2
6		5 "	52	27	20	4	1
7		6 "	62	28	24	5	4
8		7-9 "	143	33	63	28	11
9		10 & over persons	76	16	26	18	4
10	Owned	All sizes	368	159	133	48	15
11		1 person	11	8	1	1	1
12		2 persons	32	19	10	2	1
13		3 "	33	20	11	1	1
14		4 "	52	31	15	6	...
15		5 "	39	21	16	2	...
16		6 "	44	22	16	2	3
17		7-9 "	97	24	44	19	7
18		10 & over persons	60	14	20	15	2
19	Rented	All sizes	103	24	42	20	10
20		1 person	13	5	1	1	4
21		2 persons	9	2	3	3	...
22		3 "	9	3	3	1	2
23		4 "	12	2	7	2	1
24		5 "	7	3	2	2	...
25		6 "	8	1	5	2	...
26		7-9 "	32	7	15	7	1
27		10 & over persons	13	1	6	2	2
28	Free	All sizes	61	28	14	5	9
29		1 person	4	2	2	...	...
30		2 persons	5	4	1	...	...
31		3 "	9	5	...	1	3
32		4 "	10	6	2	...	1
33		5 "	6	3	2	...	1
34		6 "	10	5	3	1	1
35		7-9 "	14	2	4	2	3
36		10 & over persons	3	1	...	1	...



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

Households by number of rooms.						Households having no room.	Average No. of rooms per household.		
5	6	7	8	9	10+				
URBAN LOCALITIES									
1		8	3	3	...	2	2	2.1	1
2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2.3	2
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	3
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	4
5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1.7	5
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	6
7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1.9	7
8	1	3	1	1	...	...	2	2.3	8
9	5	5	1	...	...	1	...	2.8	9
10	4	5	1	...	...	2	1	1.9	10
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	12
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	13
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	14
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	15
16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1.9	16
17	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2.1	17
18	3	4	1	...	...	1	...	2.7	18
19	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	2.4	19
20	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3.2	20
21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	22
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	24
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1	25
26	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	26
27	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	27
28	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	2.2	28
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	29
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	31
32	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2.2	32
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	33
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	34
35	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3.1	35
36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	36



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

Locality and Tenure						Households	Total persons	Number of persons per room		
								Under 1	1	
ALL AREAS										
Larkana District										
1	Total	...	...	...	...	89,333	5,51,154	3,769	35,585	1
2	Owned	...	...	...	...	73,060	4,60,188	1,995	24,083	2
3	Rented	...	...	...	...	5,826	32,466	811	5,584	3
4	Free	...	...	...	...	10,447	58,500	963	5,918	4
Larkana Taluka.										
5	Total	...	...	...	...	18,749	1,11,325	1,452	11,940	5
6	Owned	...	...	...	...	12,577	78,154	633	7,086	6
7	Rented	...	...	...	...	3,377	18,011	452	3,054	7
8	Free	...	...	...	...	2,795	15,160	367	1,800	8
Shahdad Kot Taluka.										
9	Total	...	...	...	...	10,429	64,892	142	2,408	9
10	Owned	...	...	...	...	8,072	51,515	78	1,650	10
11	Rented	...	...	...	...	330	1,885	27	142	11
12	Free	...	...	...	...	2,027	11,492	37	616	12
Miro Khan Taluka.										
13	Total	...	...	...	...	8,991	55,744	50	1,599	13
14	Owned	...	...	...	...	8,272	51,398	40	1,249	14
15	Rented	...	...	...	...	80	570	—	160	15
15	Free	...	...	...	...	639	3,776	10	190	16
Kambar Taluka.										
17	Total	...	...	...	...	13,839	84,135	523	5,102	17
18	Owned	...	...	...	...	12,164	74,960	314	3,925	18
19	Rented	...	...	...	...	356	1,877	57	314	19
20	Free	...	...	...	...	1,319	7,298	152	863	20
Warah Taluka										
21	Total	...	...	...	...	11,361	72,442	322	2,621	21
22	Owned	...	...	...	...	10,728	68,806	228	2,252	22
23	Rented	...	...	...	...	173	1,145	22	96	23
24	Free	...	...	...	...	460	2,491	72	273	24
Ratodero Taluka.										
25	Total	...	...	...	...	11,057	69,092	871	5,702	25
26	Owned	...	...	...	...	8,772	56,045	398	3,507	26
27	Rented	...	...	...	...	957	5,394	232	1,340	27
28	Free	...	...	...	...	1,328	7,653	241	855	28
Dokri Taluka.										
29	Total	...	...	...	...	14,907	93,524	409	6,213	29
30	Owned	...	...	...	...	12,475	79,310	304	4,414	30
31	Rented	...	...	...	...	553	3,584	21	478	31
32	Free	...	...	...	...	1,879	10,630	84	1,321	32



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

Number of persons per room					Persons having no room	Average No. of persons per room
2	3	4	5+			
ALL AREAS						
1	66,269	75,423	62,629	3,02,921	4,558	4.0
2	50,706	60,380	53,569	2,66,157	3,298	4.1
3	6,860	5,904	3,425	9,352	530	2.6
4	8,703	9,139	5,635	27,412	730	3.3
5	16,872	16,147	15,046	48,641	1,227	3.2
6	10,567	10,188	11,578	37,790	312	3.5
7	3,921	3,277	1,906	4,921	480	2.6
8	2,384	2,682	1,562	5,930	435	2.9
9	5,128	7,427	7,817	41,609	361	4.6
10	3,811	5,857	6,161	33,738	220	4.8
11	273	350	275	795	23	3.4
12	1,044	1,220	1,381	7,076	118	4.3
13	4,515	5,225	5,065	38,441	849	4.9
14	3,776	4,955	4,785	35,744	849	5.0
15	70	60	...	280	...	2.7
16	669	210	280	2,417	...	4.2
17	9,421	11,662	9,272	46,769	1,386	4.0
18	8,003	9,999	8,272	43,118	1,329	4.2
19	376	438	249	429	14	2.5
20	1,042	1,225	751	3,222	43	3.0
21	6,196	8,011	7,016	48,050	226	4.6
22	5,539	7,401	6,802	46,366	218	4.7
23	256	201	93	469	8	3.1
24	401	409	121	1,215	...	2.9
25	10,773	10,150	6,393	34,999	204	3.5
26	7,849	7,905	5,458	30,808	120	3.9
27	1,361	831	524	1,106	...	2.2
28	1,563	1,414	411	3,085	84	2.9
29	13,364	16,801	12,020	44,412	305	3.7
30	11,161	14,075	10,513	38,593	250	3.8
31	603	747	378	1,352	5	3.1
32	1,600	1,979	1,129	4,467	50	3.2



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

Locality and Tenure					Households	Total persons	Number of persons per room		
							Under 1	1	
URBAN LOCALITIES									
Larkana District									
33	Total	...	...	...	16,327	96,409	1,999	15,134	33
34	Owned	...	...	...	7,156	46,903	765	7,440	34
35	Rented	...	...	...	5,226	28,728	721	4,954	35
36	Free	...	...	...	3,945	20,778	513	2,740	36
Larkana Municipality									
37	Total	...	...	...	7,890	45,101	1,202	8,333	37
38	Owned	...	...	...	2,987	19,093	453	3,909	38
39	Rented	...	...	...	3,297	17,721	442	3,004	39
40	Free	...	...	...	1,606	8,287	307	1,420	40
Dokri Town									
41	Total	...	...	...	2,350	15,142	139	1,218	41
42	Owned	...	...	...	1,456	9,849	64	578	42
43	Rented	...	...	...	503	3,134	21	358	43
44	Free	...	...	...	391	2,159	54	282	44
Shahdad Kot Municipality									
45	Total	...	...	...	2,387	15,132	132	1,479	45
46	Owned	...	...	...	949	7,140	78	1,021	46
47	Rented	...	...	...	290	1,735	17	132	47
48	Free	...	...	...	1,148	6,257	37	326	48
Kambar Municipality									
49	Total	...	...	...	1,981	11,148	223	2,125	49
50	Owned	...	...	...	1,055	6,369	104	1,268	50
51	Rented	...	...	...	326	1,687	57	284	51
52	Free	...	...	...	600	3,092	62	573	52
Ratodero Municipality									
53	Total	...	...	...	1,187	6,545	241	1,626	53
54	Owned	...	...	...	341	2,049	48	430	54
55	Rented	...	...	...	707	3,836	162	1,110	55
56	Free	...	...	...	139	660	31	86	56
Warah Town									
57	Total	...	...	...	532	3,341	62	353	57
58	Owned	...	...	...	368	2,403	18	234	58
59	Rented	...	...	...	103	615	22	66	59
60	Free	...	...	...	61	323	22	53	60



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

Number of persons per room					Persons having no room	Average No. of persons per room	
2	3	4	5+				
URBAN LOCALITIES							
33	20,566	18,440	10,151	28,719	1,400	2.7	33
34	10,427	9,701	4,847	13,273	450	2.8	34
35	6,221	5,334	3,185	7,783	530	2.6	35
36	3,918	3,405	2,119	7,663	420	2.8	36
37	10,819	8,524	4,287	10,989	947	2.5	37
38	5,133	3,914	1,668	3,804	212	2.5	38
39	3,921	3,217	1,906	4,751	480	2.6	39
40	1,765	1,393	713	2,434	255	2.5	40
41	2,555	3,295	1,780	6,150	5	3.4	41
42	1,561	2,197	1,242	4,207	—	3.7	42
43	603	687	378	1,082	5	3.1	43
44	391	411	160	861	—	2.8	44
45	2,231	2,432	1,962	6,755	141	3.7	45
46	1,154	1,371	746	2,770	—	3.5	46
47	273	290	275	725	23	3.5	47
48	804	771	941	3,260	118	4.0	48
49	2,777	2,242	1,021	2,473	287	2.5	49
50	1,709	1,318	560	1,180	230	2.6	50
51	376	318	209	429	14	2.5	51
52	692	606	252	864	43	2.5	52
53	1,552	1,279	599	1,244	4	2.1	53
54	466	403	263	439	—	2.4	54
55	882	721	324	637	—	2.0	55
56	204	155	12	168	4	2.2	56
57	632	668	502	1,108	16	3.1	57
58	404	498	368	873	8	3.4	58
59	166	101	93	159	8	2.5	59
60	62	69	41	76	—	2.4	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 house wall								
			Concrete/Baked bricks/Stone & Cement	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo			
ALL AREAS											
Larkana District											
1	Total	...	89,333	86,205	4,055	229	53,485	81	7,265	210	1
2	Owned	...	73,060	71,153	1,704	114	44,620	36	6,524	174	2
3	Rented	...	5826	5,321	992	42	3,651	30	155	23	3
4	Free	...	10,447	9,731	1,359	73	52,14	15	586	13	4
Larkana Taluka											
5	Total	...	18,749	17,469	1947	13	11,877	62	1,291	59	5
6	Owned	...	12,577	12,046	780	3	8,670	32	1,121	36	6
7	Rented	...	33,77	2,975	600	8	1,969	30	10	22	7
8	Free	...	2,795	2,448	567	2	1,238	...	160	1	8
Shahdad Kot Taluka											
9	Total	...	10,429	10,222	489	61	5,067	12	732	20	9
10	Owned	...	8,072	7,925	235	19	3,980	...	639	8	10
11	Rented	...	330	321	78	6	227	...	1	1	11
12	Free	...	2,027	1976	176	36	860	12	92	11	12
MiroKhan Taluka											
13	Total	...	8,991	8,801	110	...	4,745	...	400	...	13
14	Owned	...	8,272	8,111	40	...	4,435	...	360	...	14
15	Rented	...	80	70	40	...	30	...	...	...	15
16	Free	...	639	620	30	...	280	...	40	...	16
Kambar Taluka											
17	Total	...	13,839	13,550	338	11	7,667	7	1,631	1	17
18	Owned	...	12,164	11,949	172	9	6,556	4	1,511	...	18
19	Rented	...	356	344	56	1	254	...	2	...	19
20	Free	...	1,319	1,257	110	1	857	3	118	1	20
Warah Taluka											
21	Total	...	11,361	11,081	319	44	7,130	...	615	50	21
22	Owned	...	10,728	10,462	194	19	6,730	...	614	50	22
23	Rented	...	173	171	26	25	113	...	...	...	23
24	Free	...	460	448	99	...	287	...	1	...	24
Ratodero Taluka											
25	Total	...	11,057	10,481	314	1	7,226	...	650	30	25
26	Owned	...	8,772	8,361	80	...	5,768	...	599	30	26
27	Rented	...	957	918	133	1	735	...	21	...	27
28	Free	...	1,328	1,202	101	...	723	...	30	...	28
Dokri Taluka											
29	Total	...	14,907	14,601	538	99	9,773	...	1,946	50	29
30	Owned	...	12,475	12,299	203	64	8,481	...	1,680	50	30
31	Rented	...	553	522	59	1	323	...	121	...	31
32	Free	...	1,879	1,780	276	34	969	...	145	...	32



TABLE 6—OCCUPIED HOUSES BY TENURE SHOWING PRINCIPAL MATERIAL USED IN WALLS AND ROOF—1969

Material used in Roof.										
Thatched	Others	Concrete Baked bricks/ Stone	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud thatch	Others	Mobile	
ALL AREAS										
1	12,530	8,279	2,212	446	295	23,056	10,499	37,013	12,613	71
2	10,472	7,440	757	245	202	18,712	8,805	31,094	11,269	69
3	355	73	527	76	14	1,664	510	2,407	123	—
4	1,703	766	928	125	79	2,680	1,184	3,512	1,221	2
5	1,485	724	978	123	58	4,392	1,663	8,659	1,585	11
6	838	557	282	60	48	3,339	1,155	5,899	1,254	9
7	309	27	331	24	6	595	228	1,720	71	—
8	338	140	365	39	4	458	280	1,040	260	2
9	2,967	874	218	59	77	1,739	3,705	3,576	848	—
10	2,318	726	113	12	2	1,103	3,132	2,815	748	—
11	4	4	24	15	6	195	34	43	4	—
12	645	144	81	32	69	441	539	718	96	—
13	3,297	249	80	40	30	1,828	1,439	4,805	579	—
14	3,047	229	20	40	30	1,668	1,339	4,605	409	—
15	—	—	30	—	—	10	10	20	—	—
16	250	20	30	—	—	150	90	180	170	—
17	907	2,988	134	38	31	7,868	543	2,324	2,612	—
18	815	2,882	59	30	26	6,805	495	2,038	2,496	—
19	16	15	17	4	—	212	14	91	6	—
20	76	91	58	4	5	851	34	195	110	—
21	1,900	1,023	176	39	90	1,745	1,072	5,529	2,430	—
22	1,849	1,006	93	15	90	1,593	935	5,347	2,389	—
23	—	7	21	—	—	34	75	40	1	—
24	51	10	62	24	—	118	62	142	40	—
25	796	1,464	177	1	—	1,818	1,147	4,949	2,389	—
26	656	1,228	30	—	—	1,042	1,045	4,205	2,039	—
27	8	20	50	1	—	497	2	348	20	—
28	132	216	97	—	—	279	100	396	330	—
29	1,178	957	449	146	9	3,666	930	7,171	2,170	60
30	949	812	160	88	6	3,162	704	6,185	1,934	60
31	18	—	54	32	2	121	147	145	21	—
32	211	145	235	26	1	383	79	841	215	—



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 house wall						
				Concrete/ Baked bricks/ Stone & Cement	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	Gl./ Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo	
URBAN LOCALITIES										
Larkana District										
1	Total ..	16,327	14,979	2,825	129	9,998	41	212	70	1
2	Owned ..	7,156	6,653	994	54	4,999	6	71	44	2
3	Rented ..	5,226	4,761	892	42	3,271	30	115	23	3
4	Free ..	3,945	3,565	939	33	1,728	5	26	3	4
Larkana Municipality										
5	Total ...	7,890	6,840	1,757	13	4,455	32	12	29	5
6	Owned ...	2,987	2,626	640	3	1,917	2	2	6	6
7	Rented ...	3,297	2,895	590	8	1,909	30	10	22	7
8	Free ...	1,606	1,319	527	2	629	...	..	1	8
Dokri Town										
9	Total ...	2,350	2,324	218	9	1,621	...	118	30	9
10	Owned ...	1,456	1,451	63	4	1,108	...	12	30	10
11	Rented ...	503	482	49	1	313	...	101	...	11
12	Free ...	391	391	106	4	200	...	5	...	12
Shahdad Kot Municipality										
13	Total ...	2,387	2,280	389	51	1,270	2	3	10	13
14	Owned ...	949	893	175	19	633	...	..	8	14
15	Rented ...	290	281	58	6	207	...	1	1	15
16	Free ...	1,148	1,106	156	26	430	2	2	1	16
Kambar Municipality										
17	Total ...	1,981	1,872	228	11	1,404	7	42	1	17
18	Owned ...	1,055	1,000	72	9	792	4	22	...	18
19	Rented ...	326	314	56	1	234	...	2	...	19
20	Free ...	600	558	100	1	378	3	18	1	20
Ratodero Town										
21	Total ...	1,187	1,141	194	1	872	...	1	...	21
22	Owned ...	341	320	20	..	273	...	...	...	22
23	Rented ...	707	688	133	1	545	...	1	...	23
24	Free ...	139	133	41	...	54	...	...	..	24
Warah Town										
25	Total ...	532	522	39	44	376	...	36	...	25
26	Owned ...	368	363	24	19	276	...	35	...	26
27	Rented ...	103	101	6	25	63	...	...	...	27
28	Free ...	61	58	9	...	37	...	1	...	28



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

Material used in Roof.										
Thatched	Others	Concrete/ Baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo thatch.	Mud thatch.	Others	Mobile	
URBAN LOCALITIES										
1	1,521	172	1,552	306	125	4,823	1,446	6,345	371	11
2	373	103	477	145	42	2,298	642	2,803	237	9
3	345	43	467	66	14	1,524	480	2,127	83	..
4	803	26	608	95	69	1,001	324	1,415	51	2
5	496	35	948	123	38	1,355	284	3,964	117	11
6	39	8	272	60	28	542	26	1,663	26	9
7	299	27	321	24	6	575	218	1,680	71	...
8	158	...	355	39	4	238	40	621	20	2
9	269	59	219	96	9	399	510	938	153	...
10	180	54	70	48	6	255	324	601	147	...
11	18	...	54	32	2	101	147	145	1	...
12	71	5	95	16	1	43	39	192	5	...
13	509	46	178	49	67	1,089	258	589	50	...
14	30	28	93	12	2	563	75	118	30	...
15	4	4	24	5	6	175	34	33	4	...
16	475	14	61	32	59	351	149	438	16	...
17	168	11	104	18	11	1,045	123	546	25	...
18	96	5	29	10	6	551	75	320	9	...
19	16	5	17	4	...	182	14	91	6	...
20	56	1	58	4	5	312	34	135	10	...
21	67	6	97	1	...	689	38	294	22	...
22	27	...	10	...	...	183	6	99	22	...
23	8	...	50	1	...	457	2	178	...	...
24	32	6	37	...	...	49	30	17	...	...
25	12	15	6	19	...	246	233	14	4	...
26	1	8	3	15	...	204	136	2	3	...
27	...	7	1	...	...	34	65	...	1	...
28	11	...	2	4	...	8	32	12	...	...



TABLE 7—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960

(Number of Household Sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figure.)

Locality					Houses and structures	Number of Houses according to type*			
						1	2	3	
ALL AREAS									
1	Larkana District	...	...	...	85,205	2,110	1,054	210	1
2	Sharing	...	...	...	3,128	165	123	4	2
3	Larkana Taluka	...	...	...	17,469	1,000	474	9	3
4	Sharing	...	...	...	1,280	125	89	...	4
5	Shahdad Kot Taluka	...	...	...	10,222	224	225	43	5
6	Sharing	...	...	...	207	5	10	3	6
7	Mirskhan Taluka	...	...	...	8,801	80	10	...	7
8	Sharing	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	8
9	Kambar Taluka	...	...	...	13,550	135	163	5	9
10	Sharing	...	...	...	289	4	11	1	10
11	Warah Taluka	...	...	...	11,081	168	33	41	11
12	Sharing	...	...	...	280	20	...	...	12
13	Ratodero Taluka	...	...	...	10,481	146	93	43	13
14	Sharing	...	...	...	576	1	13	...	14
15	Dokri Taluka	...	...	...	14,601	357	56	69	15
16	Sharing	...	...	...	306	10	...	—	16
URBAN LOCALITIES									
17	Larkana District	...	...	...	14,979	1,541	764	140	17
18	Sharing	...	...	...	1,348	135	103	4	18
19	Larkana Municipality	...	...	...	6,840	970	354	9	19
20	Sharing	...	...	...	1,050	125	79	...	20
21	Dokri Town	...	...	...	2,324	187	26	9	21
22	Sharing	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	22
23	Shahdad Kot Municipality	...	...	...	2,280	175	195	33	23
24	Sharing	...	...	...	107	5	10	3	24
25	Kambar Municipality	...	...	...	1,872	105	83	5	25
26	Sharing	...	...	...	109	4	11	1	26
27	Ratodero Town	...	...	...	1,141	86	93	43	27
28	Sharing	...	...	...	46	1	3	...	28
29	Warah Town	...	...	...	522	18	13	41	29
30	Sharing	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	30

\*Type 1:—Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones/Wood, Bamboo Thatched and Others. Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stone and Baked tiles.

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

Type 3:—Wall of Earth/Katcha Bricks. Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stones, Baked tiles, G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.

Type 4:—Wall of G. I. Asbestos sheets, Wood, Bamboo, Thatched and others. Roof of Baked tiles, G. I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.



TABLE 7—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960

(Number of Household Sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figure.)

Number of Houses according to type*						
	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>ALL AREAS</b>						
1	1,8287	17,611	32,045	936	71	13,881
2	801	285	1,415	104	2	229
3	3,366	2,302	8,064	508	11	1,735
4	318	65	544	73	2	64
5	1,383	3,578	3,620	50	...	1,099
6	108	35	31	1	...	14
7	1,668	3,397	3,047	20	...	579
8	60	50	80	...	...	...
9	5,944	2,509	1,481	40	...	3,273
10	192	35	46	...	...	...
11	1,511	2,206	4,521	118	...	2,483
12	40	30	129	...	...	61
13	1,570	1,085	5,042	75	...	2,427
14	43	40	409	10	...	60
15	2,845	2,534	6,270	125	60	2,285
16	40	30	176	20	...	30
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>						
17	4,021	1,607	5,781	536	11	578
18	381	75	515	74	2	59
19	1,038	484	3,319	448	11	207
20	228	55	434	73	2	54
21	438	346	1,105	5	...	208
22	...	...	26	...	...	...
23	943	481	363	20	...	70
24	58	15	11	1	...	4
25	909	202	492	40	...	36
26	62	5	26	...	...	...
27	541	46	277	15	...	40
28	33	...	9	...	...	...
29	152	48	225	8	...	17
30	...	...	9	...	...	1

Type 5:- Wall of Wood, Bamboo, Thatched and others. Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type 6:- Wall of Earth Katcha bricks and G. I. Asbestos sheets. Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type 7:- Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones and Wood. 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	Larkana District	...	...	...	89,128	4,28,458	4.8	1
2	Larkana Taluka	...	...	...	18,671	87,548	4.7	2
3	Shahdad Kot Taluka	...	...	...	10,373	50,931	4.9	3
4	Miro Khan Taluka	...	...	...	8,991	43,166	4.8	4
5	Kambar Taluka	...	...	...	13,825	66,165	4.8	5
6	Warah Taluka	...	...	...	11,331	57,121	5.0	6
7	Ratodero Taluka	...	...	...	11,047	52,610	4.8	7
8	Dokri Taluka	...	...	...	14,890	70,917	4.8	8
URBAN LOCALITIES								
9	Larkana District	...	...	...	16,182	74,131	4.6	9
10	Larkana Municipality	...	...	...	7,822	35,511	4.5	10
11	Dokri Town	...	...	...	2,343	11,553	4.9	11
12	Shahdad Kot Municipality	...	...	...	2,331	10,491	4.5	12
13	Kambar Municipality	...	...	...	1,967	8,889	4.5	13
14	Ratodero Town	...	...	...	1,187	5,065	4.3	14
15	Warah Town	...	...	...	532	2,622	4.9	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 and/or daughters but having parents and/or daughter-in-law	Other Relatives	Non-relatives	
ALL AREAS						
1	4,783	6,219	29,355	48,771	37,192	2,905
2	1,342	1,402	6,192	9,735	7,625	785
3	490	719	3,771	5,393	3,578	394
4	340	539	2,877	5,235	3,836	250
5	668	925	4,407	7,825	5,725	638
6	513	770	3,648	6,400	4,561	373
7	547	778	3,783	5,939	5,010	140
8	883	1,086	4,677	8,244	6,857	325
URBAN LOCALITIES						
9	1,647	1,276	5,558	7,701	5,954	716
10	902	613	2,736	3,571	2,840	415
11	164	167	811	1,201	993	65
12	190	220	814	1,107	781	94
13	219	136	640	972	690	59
14	138	99	396	554	465	40
15	34	41	161	296	185	43



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

Locality					Number of Families	Families by number of persons per family			
						1	2	3	
ALL AREAS									
1	Larkana District	...	...	...	89,128	4,783	10,437	11,884	1
2	Larkana Taluka	...	...	...	18,671	1,342	2,190	2,520	2
3	Shahdad Kot Taluka	...	...	...	10,373	490	1,105	1,360	3
4	Miro Khan Taluka	...	...	...	8,991	340	1,079	1,189	4
5	Kambar Taluka	...	...	...	13,825	668	1,628	1,876	5
6	Warah Taluka	...	...	...	11,331	513	1,219	1,452	6
7	Ratodero Taluka	...	...	...	11,047	547	1,396	1,457	7
8	Dokri Taluka	...	...	...	14,890	883	1,820	2,030	8
URBAN LOCALITIES									
9	Larkana District			...	16,182	1,647	2,005	2,094	9
10	Larkana Municipality...	...	...	...	7,822	902	981	972	10
11	Dokri Town	...	...	...	2,343	164	242	302	11
12	Shahdad Kot Municipality	...	...	...	2,331	190	316	331	12
13	Kambar Municipality	...	...	...	1,967	219	239	258	13
14	Ratodero Town	...	...	...	1,187	138	167	158	14
15	Warah Town	...	...	...	532	34	60	73	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

Families by number of persons per family							Average number of persons per family	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 +		
ALL AREAS								
1	14,466	15,481	12,355	8,651	5,393	2,731	2,947	4.8
2	3,013	3,158	2,593	1,670	1,084	506	595	4.7
3	1,720	1,796	1,462	1,121	627	264	428	4.9
4	1,648	1,538	1,299	829	589	290	190	4.8
5	2,414	2,398	1,898	1,264	828	403	448	4.8
6	1,579	2,028	1,634	1,132	827	456	491	5.0
7	1,804	2,069	1,381	1,124	573	359	337	4.8
8	2,288	2,494	2,088	1,511	865	453	458	4.8
URBAN LOCALITIES								
9	2,489	2,425	2,076	1,498	910	491	547	4.6
10	1,165	1,120	1,005	741	435	236	265	4.5
11	330	376	330	242	186	73	98	4.9
12	401	378	273	192	118	64	68	4.5
13	306	300	250	165	99	63	68	4.5
14	206	181	142	105	34	29	27	4.3
15	81	70	76	53	38	26	21	4.9



(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
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## Instructions to the Enumerators.

- Study again the summarized House Numbering Procedure which you received with the list of your duties for the first phase of the Census.
- Read these instructions repeatedly until you are completely familiar with them.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Ensure that every Building in your Block has been numbered.
- 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.
- 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.
- Be ready at all times for a visit of inspection by your Circle Supervisor.
- 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. Concrete or Baked Bricks/Stone in Cement. 2. Stone in mud. 3. Earth/Kucha Bricks. 4. G.I./Asbestos sheets. 5. Wood. 6. Bamboo. 7. Thatch. 8. Others.	1. Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks. 2. Baked tiles. 3. G. I./Asbestos sheets. 4. Wood. 5. Bamboo Thatch 6. Mud Thatch. 7. Others.			1. Owned or 2. Rented or 3. Free house.	1. For all occupied residential houses write the name of the head of the household. 2. For institution, hotel, etc. enter its name. 3. For any structure not meant or not occupied for residential purposes write shop, mosque, office, warehouse, "Vacant shop, etc." "under construction shop etc." "Vacant Residential" or under construction Residential" as the case may be.
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Page  
Total

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



Number of usual inhabitant in the household.								Total		Rooms occupied by the household	During the last 12 months.						Line No.
Wife	Son	Daughter	Daughter-in-law	Father	Mother	Other relatives	Others (non-relatives, servants, etc.)	Male	Female		Born Alive		Infants below one year died		Total deaths including infant deaths showing in Cols. 22&23		
											Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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No. of Household (      )

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### 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

*LARKANA*

## PART IV

### General Tables

*COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF*

THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

West Pakistan

LAHORE



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	Larkana District ... ..	2,866	6,04,460	3,24,731	2,79,729	861	1	
2	Larkana Taluka ... ..	212	1,20,788	64,645	56,143	868	2	
3	Shahdadkot Taluka ... ..	564	66,437	36,025	30,412	844	3	
4	Mirokhan Taluk ... ..	290	59,593	32,025	27,568	861	4	
5	Kambar Taluka ... ..	873	91,612	43,695	42,917	881	5	
6	Warah Taluka ... ..	378	81,617	43,933	37,684	858	6	
7	Ratodero Taluka ... ..	217	66,963	35,648	31,315	878	7	
8	Dokri Taluka ... ..	323	1,17,450	63,760	53,690	842	8	

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	Persons
1	Larkana District	97,644	52,816	44,828	57,874	39,770	68.7
2	Larkana Taluka	48,008	25,883	22,125	33,414	14,594	43.7
3	Shahdadtal Taluka	15,043	8,323	6,720	8,994	6,049	67.3
4	Mirokhan Taluka	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Kamber Taluka	12,090	6,525	5,565	9,101	2,989	32.8
6	Warah Taluka	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Ratodero Taluka	7,201	3,849	3,352	6,365	836	13.1
8	Dokri Taluka	15,302	8,236	7,066	—	15,302	—



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						
Both Sexes	Male	Female		Number	Percent	1961	1951		
1 5,01,538	2,72,814	2,28,724	838	1,02,922	20.52	211	175	1	
2 1,00,865	55,478	45,337	818	19,923	19.75	570	476	2	
3 53,342	32,052	27,290	851	7,095	11.96	118	105		
4 51,078	27,926	23,152	829	8,515	16.67	205	176	4	
5 81,813	44,819	36,994	825	9,799	11.98	105	94	5	
6 66,094	35,595	30,499	857	15,523	23.49	211	171	6	
7 60,049	31,992	28,057	877	6,914	11.51	309	277	7	
8 82,297	44,952	37,345	831	35,153	42.71	364	255	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	Percent
1	5,06,816	2,71,915	2,34,901	4,44,030	62,786 14.1
2	72,780	38,762	34,018	67,638	5,142 7.6
3	51,394	27,702	23,692	50,375	1,019 2.0
4	59,593	32,025	27,568	51,131	8,462 16.6
5	79,522	42,170	37,352	72,717	6,805 9.4
6	81,617	43,933	37,684	66,146	15,471 23.4
7	59,762	31,799	27,963	5,3651	6,071 11.3
8	1,02,148	55,524	46,624	82,332	19,816 24.1



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

LARKANA DISTRICT					Number of persons			
Locality					Population 1961			
					Both sexes	Male	Female	
1	Larkana Municipality	..	..	..	48,008	25,883	22,125	1
2	Shahdadtown Municipality	..	..	..	15,043	8,323	6,720	2
3	Kambar Municipality	..	..	..	12,090	6,525	5,565	3
4	Badah Town	..	..	..	8,916	4,835	4,081	4
5	Ratodero Town	..	..	..	7,201	3,849	3,352	5
6	Naudero Town	..	..	..	4,061	2,154	1,907	5
7	Dokri Town	..	..	..	2,32	1,247	1,078	7

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		
					Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
1	Larkana District	..	4,24,366	4,27,408	3,162	0.7	3,86,717	40,691	-2.5	1
2	Larkana Municipality	..	14,543	16,097	1,554	10.7	17,723	1,626	10.1	2
3	Shahdadtown Municipality	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	Kambar Municipality	..	4,607	6,286	479	30.8	7,126	840	13.4	4
5	Ratodero Town	..	4,281	5,411	1,130	26.4	5,565	154	2.8	5
6	Dokri Town	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	Badah Town	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	Naudero Town	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8



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

LARKANA DISTRICT						Number of persons.	
Population 1951			Increase/Decrease. 1951—1961		Female per 1,000 males		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Number	Percent	1961	1951	
1	33,414	18,913	14,501	44	855	767	
2	8,994	4,984	4,010	67	807	805	
	9,101	5,105	3,996	33	953	783	
4	—	—	—	—	844	—	
5	6,365	3,481	2,884	13	871	828	
6	—	—	—	—	885	—	
7	—	—	—	—	864	—	

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		
	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
4,48,657	61,940	16.0	5,11,208	62,551	13.9	5,01,904	—2,304	—1.8	6,04,460	10,2556	20.43	
24,698	6,975	39.4	28,085	3,387	13.7	33,414	5,329	19.0	43,008	14,594	43.68	
—	—	—	—	—	—	8,994	—	—	15,043	6,049	67.26	
9,315	2,189	30.7	11,681	2,366	25.4	9,101	2,580	22.1	12,090	2,989	32.84	
7,285	1,720	30.9	9,925	2,640	36.2	6,365	3,560	35.9	7,201	836	13.14	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,325	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,916	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,061	—	—	



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

LARKANA DISTRICT.

Number of Persons

					1961				
Age Group					Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	
BOTH SEXES									
1	All Ages	..	..	..	6,04,460	2,92,817	2,75,598	35,623	1
MALE									
2	All Ages	..	..	..	3,24,731	1,74,492	1,37,326	12,724	2
3	0 — 9	..	..	..	1,04,074	1,04,074	—	—	3
4	10 — 19	..	..	..	54,603	42,988	11,466	125	4
5	20 — 39	..	..	..	88,386	22,509	63,231	2,563	5
6	40 — 59	..	..	..	55,318	3,982	46,140	5,133	6
7	60 & Over	..	..	..	22,350	939	16,489	4,903	7
FEMALE									
8	All Ages	..	..	..	2,79,729	1,18,325	1,138,272	22,899	8
9	0 — 9	..	..	..	91,528	91,528	—	—	9
10	10 — 19	..	..	..	42,272	21,873	20,185	185	10
11	20 — 39	..	..	..	81,506	4,041	74,789	2,577	11
12	40 — 59	..	..	..	44,866	739	34,863	9,189	12
13	60 & Over	..	..	..	19,557	144	8,435	10,948	13



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

Number of Persons						
1951						
Divorced	Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>						
1	422	5,01,538	2,42,874	3,20,596	37,825	243
<b>MALE</b>						
2	189	2,72 814	1,47,327	1,11,582	13,798	107
3	—	72,626	72,519	103	4	—
4	24	52,939	46,099	6,588	246	6
5	83	80,899	26,036	50,936	3,865	62
6	63	48,696	2,273	40,706	5,683	34
7	19	17,654	400	13,249	4,000	5
<b>FEMALE</b>						
8	233	2,28,724	95,547	1,09,014	24,027	136
9	—	66,786	66,393	385	8	—
10	29	41,854	25,366	16,223	248	17
11	99	70,899	3,409	63,874	3,541	75
12	75	34,864	260	24,106	10,465	33
13	30	14,321	119	4,426	9,765	11



**TABLE 6—POPULATION BY AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS,  
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS —1931.**

**All areas, Urban and Rural**

LARKANA DISTRICT								Number of Persons	
Marital Status	Sex	All Ages	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19		
<b>ALL AREAS</b>									
<b>All Persons</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>6,04,460</b>	<b>16,911</b>	<b>83,575</b>	<b>95,116</b>	<b>46,982</b>	<b>49,893</b>		
	<b>M</b>	<b>3,24,731</b>	<b>8,559</b>	<b>42,707</b>	<b>52,808</b>	<b>27,795</b>	<b>26,808</b>		
	<b>F</b>	<b>2,79,729</b>	<b>8,352</b>	<b>40,868</b>	<b>42,308</b>	<b>19,187</b>	<b>23,085</b>		
Never Married	T	2,92,817	16,911	83,575	95,116	37,841	27,020		
	M	1,74,422	8,559	42,707	52,808	23,536	19,452		
	F	1,18,325	8,352	40,868	42,308	14,305	7,568		
Married	T	2,75,598	—	—	—	9,040	22,611		
	M	1,37,326	—	—	—	4,210	7,256		
	F	1,38,272	—	—	—	4,830	15,355		
Widowed	T	35,623	—	—	—	88	222		
	M	12,724	—	—	—	42	83		
	F	22,899	—	—	—	46	139		
Divorced	T	422	—	—	—	13	40		
	M	189	—	—	—	7	17		
	F	233	—	—	—	6	23		
<b>URBAN AREAS</b>									
<b>All Persons</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>97,644</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>13,042</b>	<b>14,691</b>	<b>8,945</b>	<b>9,189</b>		
	<b>M</b>	<b>52,816</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>6,601</b>	<b>7,552</b>	<b>5,266</b>	<b>5,029</b>		
	<b>F</b>	<b>44,828</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>6,441</b>	<b>7,139</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>4,160</b>		
Never Married	T	48,246	4,180	13,042	14,691	6,450	4,710		
	M	28,225	2,055	6,601	7,552	3,871	3,587		
	F	20,021	2,125	6,441	7,139	2,579	1,123		
Married	T	43,558	—	—	—	2,486	4,435		
	M	22,307	—	—	—	1,392	1,420		
	F	21,251	—	—	—	1,094	3,015		
Widowed	T	5,742	—	—	—	8	35		
	M	2,250	—	—	—	3	20		
	F	3,492	—	—	—	5	15		
Divorced	T	98	—	—	—	1	9		
	M	34	—	—	—	—	2		
	F	64	—	—	—	1	7		



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

All Areas, Urban and Rural.

LARKANA DISTRICT.										Number of persons	
	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 & Over		
<b>ALL AREAS</b>											
1	46,404	48,620	41,821	33,047	33,688	29,112	23,383	14,001	41,907	1	
2	23,840	24,908	21,959	17,679	18,372	15,406	13,958	7,582	22,350	2	
3	22,564	23,712	19,862	15,368	15,316	13,706	9,425	6,419	19,557	3	
4	11,690	8,283	4,022	2,555	2,103	1,476	789	353	1,083	4	
5	10,251	6,899	3,364	1,995	1,795	1,246	655	286	939	5	
6	1,439	1,384	658	560	308	230	134	67	144	6	
7	33,844	39,097	36,337	28,742	27,848	24,183	18,389	10,583	24,924	7	
8	13,179	17,390	17,794	14,868	15,151	12,940	11,818	6,231	16,489	8	
9	20,665	21,707	18,543	13,874	12,697	11,243	6,571	4,352	8,435	9	
10	831	1,193	1,410	1,706	3,697	3,404	4,178	3,043	15,851	10	
11	397	591	774	801	1,410	1,193	1,471	1,059	4,903	11	
12	434	602	636	905	2,287	2,211	2,707	1,984	10,948	12	
13	39	47	52	44	40	49	27	22	49	13	
14	13	28	27	15	16	27	14	6	19	14	
15	26	19	25	29	24	22	13	16	30	15	
<b>URBAN AREAS</b>											
16	7,556	7,663	6,399	5,195	5,569	4,571	3,623	2,000	5,021	16	
17	3,929	4,040	3,454	2,932	3,121	2,716	2,169	1,148	2,804	17	
18	3,627	3,623	2,945	2,263	2,448	1,855	1,454	852	2,217	18	
19	1,939	1,153	585	319	372	320	131	47	307	19	
20	1,714	999	546	267	324	274	110	41	284	20	
21	225	154	39	52	48	46	21	6	23	21	
22	5,468	6,346	5,553	4,496	4,536	3,571	2,679	1,375	2,613	22	
23	2,145	2,956	2,767	2,516	2,486	2,171	1,774	923	1,757	23	
24	3,323	3,390	2,786	1,980	2,050	1,400	905	452	856	24	
25	138	155	248	369	654	667	804	571	2,093	25	
26	67	80	134	146	308	266	282	184	760	26	
27	71	75	114	223	346	401	522	387	1,333	27	
28	11	9	13	11	7	13	9	7	8	28	
29	3	5	7	3	3	5	3		3	29	
30	8	4	6	8	4	8	6	7	5	30	



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

All areas, Urban and Rural

		LARKANA DISTRICT					Number of Persons	
Marital Status	Sex	All Ages	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	
<b>RURAL AREAS</b>								
1 All Persons ..	T	5,06,816	12,731	70,533	80,425	38,037	40,704	1
2	M	2,71,915	6,504	36,106	45,256	22,529	21,779	2
3	F	2,34,901	6,227	34,427	35,169	15,508	18,925	3
4 Never Married	T	2,44,571	12,731	70,533	80,425	31,391	22,310	4
5	M	1,46,267	6,504	36,106	45,256	19,665	15,865	5
6	F	98,304	6,227	34,427	35,169	11,726	6,445	6
7 Married ..	T	2,32,040	—	—	—	6,554	18,176	7
8	M	1,15,019	—	—	—	2,818	5,836	8
9	F	1,17,021	—	—	—	3,736	12,340	9
10 Widowed	T	29,881	—	—	—	80	187	10
11	M	10,474	—	—	—	39	63	11
12	F	19,407	—	—	—	41	12 4	12
13 Divorced	T	324	—	—	—	12	31	13
14	M	155	—	—	—	7	15	14
15	F	169	—	—	—	5	16	15

**TABLE 7—POPULATION AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER BY TEN YEAR AGE GROUPS IN COMPLETED YEARS AND SEX—1961**

All Areas, Urban and Rural

Locality	Sex	Aged 60 years & Over	60—69	
1 Larkana District ..	.. T	41,907	24,253	1
2	M	22,350	13,259	2
3	F	19,557	10,994	3
4 Urban Areas ..	.. T	5,021	3,123	4
5	M	2,804	1,814	5
6	F	2,217	1,309	6
7 Rural Areas ..	.. T	36,886	21,130	7
8	M	19,546	11,445	8
9	F	17,340	9,685	9



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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

LARKANA DISTRICT									Number of persons	
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 & Over	
<b>RURAL AREAS</b>										
1	38,848	40,957	35,422	27,852	28,119	24,541	19,760	12,001	36,886	1
2	19,911	20,868	18,505	14,747	15,251	12,690	11,789	6,434	19,546	2
3	18,937	20,089	16,917	13,105	12,868	11,851	7,971	5,567	17,340	3
4	9,751	7,130	3,437	2,236	1,731	1,156	658	306	776	4
5	8,537	5,900	2,818	1,728	1,471	972	545	245	655	5
6	1,214	1,230	619	508	260	184	113	61	121	6
7	28,376	32,751	30,784	24,246	23,312	20,612	15,710	9,208	22,311	7
8	11,034	14,434	15,027	12,352	12,665	10,769	10,044	5,308	14,732	8
9	17,342	18,317	15,757	11,894	10,647	9,843	5,666	3,900	7,579	9
10	693	1,038	1,162	1,337	3,043	2,737	3,374	2,472	13,758	10
11	330	551	640	655	1,102	927	1,189	875	4,143	11
12	363	527	522	682	1,941	1,810	2,185	1,597	9,615	12
13	28	38	39	33	33	36	18	15	41	13
14	10	23	20	12	13	22	11	6	16	14
15	18	15	19	21	21	14	7	9	25	15

**TABLE 7—POPULATION AGED 60 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	10,564	4,734	2,142	214	1
2	5,154	2,540	1,265	132	2
3	5,410	2,194	877	82	3
4	1,136	450	268	44	4
5	625	225	119	21	5
6	511	225	149	23	6
7	9,428	4,284	1,874	170	7
8	4,529	2,315	1,146	111	8
9	4,899	1,969	728	59	9



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

All Areas, Urban and Rural.

LARKANA DISTRICT.					Number of persons.			
Age group					All Areas			
					Both Seses	Male	Female	
1	All Ages	0 — 9	...	...	1,95,602	1,04,074	91,528	
2	Infants under 1 Year	...	...	...	16,911	8,559	8,352	2
3	Under 1 month	...	...	...	890	490	400	3
4	1 month(s)	...	...	...	2,077	1,026	1,051	4
5	2 "	...	...	...	1,790	905	885	5
6	3 "	...	...	...	1,722	859	863	6
7	4 "	...	...	...	1,441	759	682	7
8	5 "	...	...	...	1,213	607	606	8
9	6 "	...	...	...	2,379	1,080	1,299	9
10	7 "	...	...	...	720	385	335	10
11	8 "	...	...	...	2,541	1,373	1,168	11
12	9 "	...	...	...	871	427	444	12
13	10 "	...	...	...	807	423	384	13
14	11 "	...	...	...	460	225	235	14
15	Children	1 — 4 years	...	...	83,575	42,707	40,868	15
16	1 year(s)	...	...	...	17,799	9,034	8,765	16
17	2 "	...	...	...	21,570	10,860	10,710	17
18	3 "	...	...	...	23,980	12,262	11,718	18
19	4 "	...	...	...	20,226	10,551	9,675	19
20	Children	5 — 9 years	...	...	95,116	52,808	42,308	20
21	5 Years	...	...	...	21,550	11,539	10,011	21
22	6 "	...	...	...	19,596	10,882	8,714	22
23	7 "	...	...	...	17,836	9,634	8,202	23
24	8 "	...	...	...	17,300	9,758	7,542	
25	9 "	...	...	...	18,834	10,995	7,839	
26	Children	10 — 14	...	...	46,982	27,795	19,187	26
27	10 — 11	...	...	...	17,167	9,588	7,579	27
28	12 — 14	...	...	...	29,815	18,207	11,608	28



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

**All Areas, Urban and Rural.**

Number of persons.						
Urban Areas			Rural Areas			
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	31,913	16,208	15,705	1,63,689	87,866	75,823
2	4,180	2,055	2,125	12,731	6,504	6,227
3	206	104	102	684	386	298
4	357	142	215	1,720	884	836
5	291	113	178	1,499	792	707
6	364	178	186	1,358	681	677
7	266	136	130	1,175	623	552
8	241	101	140	972	506	466
9	366	129	237	2,013	951	1,062
10	128	61	67	592	324	268
11	1,520	845	675	1,021	528	493
12	162	88	74	709	339	370
13	201	115	86	606	308	298
14	78	43	35	382	182	200
15	13,042	6,601	6,441	70,533	36,106	34,427
16	2,863	1,455	1,408	14,936	7,579	7,357
17	3,363	1,756	1,607	18,207	9,104	9,103
18	3,734	1,866	1,868	20,246	10,396	9,850
19	3,082	1,524	1,558	17,144	9,027	8,117
20	14,691	7,552	7,139	80,425	45,256	35,169
21	2,128	1,655	1,473	18,422	9,884	8,538
22	3,245	1,606	1,639	16,351	9,276	7,075
23	2,957	1,455	1,502	14,879	8,179	6,700
24	2,821	1,475	1,346	14,479	8,283	6,196
25	2,540	1,361	1,179	16,294	9,634	6,660
26	8,945	5,266	3,679	38,037	22,529	15,508
27	3,790	2,177	1,613	13,377	7,411	5,966
28	5,155	3,089	2,066	24,660	15,118	9,542



TABLE 9—POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH—1961

				LARKANA DISTRICT		Number of persons	
Place of Birth				Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	All Persons	..	..	6,04,460	3,24,731	2,79,729	1
2	East Pakistan	..	..	20	11	9	2
3	Rajshahi Division	..	..	—	—	—	3
4	Khulna Division	..	..	—	—	—	4
5	Dacca Division	..	..	20	11	9	5
6	Chittagong Division	..	..	—	—	—	6
7	West Pakistan	..	..	5,86,654	3,15,336	2,71,318	7
8	Hazara District	..	..	123	73	50	8
9	Mardan District	..	..	97	58	39	9
10	Peshawar District	..	..	283	159	124	10
11	Kohat District	..	..	4,437	2,434	2,003	11
12	Dera Ismail Khan District	..	..	17	13	4	12
13	Bannu District	..	..	18	7	11	13
14	Campbellpur District	..	..	68	37	31	14
15	Rawalpindi District	..	..	148	81	67	15
16	Jhelum District	..	..	284	164	120	16
17	Gujrat District	..	..	228	131	97	17
18	Sargodha District	..	..	277	170	107	18
19	Mianwali District	..	..	39	30	9	19
20	Lyallpur District	..	..	255	122	133	20
21	Jhang District	..	..	272	162	110	21
22	Lahore District	..	..	2,209	1,216	993	22
23	Gujranwala District	..	..	78	48	30	23
24	Sheikhupura District	..	..	106	58	48	24
25	Sialkot District	..	..	185	123	62	25
26	Dera Ghazi Khan District	..	..	32	17	15	26
27	Muzaffargarh District	..	..	4	2	2	27
28	Multan District	..	..	220	128	92	28
29	Montgomery District	..	..	450	227	223	29
30	Bahawalpur District	..	..	3,972	2,161	1,811	30
31	Bahawalnagar District	..	..	385	211	174	31
32	Rahimyarkhan District	..	..	92	58	34	32
33	Jacobabad District	..	..	1,930	1,055	875	33
34	Sukkur District	..	..	2,998	1,552	1,446	34
35	Larkana District	..	..	5,58,852	3,00,253	2,58,599	35
36	Nawabshah District	..	..	1,250	651	599	36
37	Khairpur District	..	..	791	432	359	37



TABLE 9—POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH—1961—(Contd)

LARKANA DISTRICT					Number of persons		
Place of Birth					Both Sexes	Male	Female
West Pakistan (contd.)							
38	Hyderabad District .. ..	330	165	165	38		
39	Dadu District .. ..	1,875	929	946	39		
40	Tharparkar District .. ..	236	131	105	40		
41	Sanghar District .. ..	3	2	1	41		
42	Thatta District .. ..	39	23	16	42		
43	Quetta/Pishin District .. ..	2,654	1,530	1,124	43		
44	Sibi District .. ..	230	125	105	44		
45	Loralai District .. ..	—	—	—	45		
46	Zhob District .. ..	—	—	—	46		
47	Chagai District .. ..	—	—	—	47		
48	Kalat District .. ..	31	22	9	48		
49	Mekran District .. ..	16	6	10	49		
50	Kharan District .. ..	418	211	207	50		
51	Karachi District .. ..	699	346	353	51		
52	Lasbela District .. ..	—	—	—	52		
53	Frontier Regions .. ..	23	13	10	53		
54	Kashmir .. ..	60	38	22	54		
55	Other Parts of Pak/India Sub-continent	17,572	9,267	8,305	55		
56	Other Muslim Countries in Asia ..	96	69	27	56		
57	Afghanistan .. ..	82	63	19	57		
58	Arabian Peninsula .. ..	2	1	1	58		
59	Indonesia .. ..	—	—	—	59		
60	Iran .. ..	9	2	7	60		
61	Iraq .. ..	3	3	—	61		
62	Others .. ..	—	—	—	62		
63	Other Countries in Asia .. ..	58	10	48	63		
64	Burma .. ..	2	1	1	64		
65	Ceylon .. ..	—	—	—	65		
66	China .. ..	—	—	—	66		
67	Tibet .. ..	52	9	43	67		
68	Others .. ..	4	—	4	68		
69	Other Muslim Countries .. ..	—	—	—	69		
70	Other Countries .. ..	—	—	—	70		



TABLE 10—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS, 1951, 1961

Number of persons

Locality				All Religions		Muslims		
				1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	Larkana District	..	..	6,04,460	5,01,538	5,96,820	4,93,153	1
2	Larkana Taluka	..	..	1,20,788	1,00,685	1,17,817	97,086	2
3	MiroKhan Taluka	..	..	59,593	51,078	59,548	51,059	3
4	Kambar Taluka	..	..	91,612	81,813	90,996	80,964	4
5	Warah Taluka	..	..	81,617	66,094	81,428	65,653	5
6	ShahdadKot Taluka	..	..	66,437	59,342	65,141	58,199	6
7	Ratodero Taluka	..	..	66,963	600,49	65,825	58,618	7
8	Dokri Taluka	..	..	1,17,450	82,297	1,16,065	81,574	8

TABLE 11—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS &amp; SEX—1961

Number of persons

Locality	All Religions		Muslims	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Larkana District .. ..	3,24,731	2,79,729	3,20,661	2,76,159



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	5,788	6,786	1,542	1,589	150	9	159	...	1	1	...
2	2,054	2,782	756	988	148	—	...	...	...	...	...
3	13	15	32	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	423	701	46	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	188	432	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1,200	1,116	96	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	732	1,202	404	229	2	—	...	...	...	...	...
8	1,178	538	207	185	—	—	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 11—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS &amp; 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
3,101	2,687	821	721	79	71	68	91	1	—	—	—



TABLE 12—POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUES AND SEX—SEX 1961

				LARKANA DISTRICT			Number of persons			
				Number			Percentage			
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	Total	..	..	6 04,460	3,24,731	2,79,729	100	100	100	1
	<b>Dravidian Family</b>									
2	Brahui	..	..	36,338	19,433	16,905	6.01	5.98	6.04	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	..	..	38	18	20	0.01	0.01	0.01	8
	<b>Indo Aryan Branch</b>									
9	Bengali	..	..	9	8	1	—	0.00	0.00	9
10	Gujrati	..	..	882	471	411	0.15	0.15	0.15	10
11	Hindi	..	..	13	7	6	—	0.00	0.00	11
12	Marathi	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	Punjabi	..	..	8,237	4,426	3,811	1.36	1.36	1.36	13
14	Rajasthani	..	..	894	505	389	0.15	0.16	0.14	14
15	Sindhi	..	..	4,83,176	2,60,306	2,22,870	79.93	80.16	79.67	15
16	Urdu	..	..	6,656	13,832	12,824	4.41	4.26	4.58	16
	<b>Iranian Branch</b>									
17	Baluchi	..	..	47,338	25,177	22,161	7.83	7.75	7.92	17
18	Persian	..	..	11	4	7	—	0.00	0.00	18
19	Pushtu	..	..	866	542	324	0.14	0.17	0.12	19
	<b>Semitic Branch</b>									
20	Arabic	..	..	2	2	—	—	0.00	—	20
21	Other Languages and Languages not stated.	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	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.

		LARKANA DISTRICT				Number of persons			
Languages		1961		1951		Percentage			
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951		
1	Population .. ..	3,24,731	2,79,729	6,04,460	5,011,538	100	100		1
2	Bengali .. ..	119	54	173	112	0.03	0.02		2
3	Punjabi .. ..	5,252	4,280	9,532	3,875	1.58	0.77		3
4	Pushtu .. ..	810	356	1,166	877	0.19	0.17		4
5	Sindhi .. ..	2,86,348	2,41,720	5,28,068	4,21,783	87.36	84.10		5
6	Urdu .. ..	26,959	18,982	45,941	31,877	7.60	6.36		6
7	Baluchi .. ..	31,497	24,989	56,486	77,775	9.34	15.51		7
8	Brahui .. ..	21,626	17,799	39,425	—	6.52	—		8
9	Persian .. ..	618	289	907	1,227	0.15	0.24		9
10	Arabic .. ..	1,690	1,368	3,058	78	0.51	0.02		10
11	English .. ..	3,423	1,327	4,750	3,419	0.79	0.68		11
12	Rajsthani .. ..	505	389	894	—	0.15	—		12
13	Gujrati .. ..	471	411	882	—	0.15	—		13

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

		LARKANA DISTRICT				Number of persons			
Age Group		Totally Blind		Deaf and Dumb		Crippled			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	All Ages .. ..	308	283	236	138	227	138		1
2	0 — 9 .. ..	40	34	53	31	49	25		2
3	10 — 19 .. ..	39	21	43	24	39	26		3
4	20 — 39 .. ..	50	44	72	36	58	22		4
5	40 & Over .. ..	179	184	68	47	81	65		5



TABLE 15—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX—1961

Definition of Literacy in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding"

	Locality	Population 1961			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	Larkana District .. .. .	6,04,460	3,24,731	2,79,729	1
2	Larkana Taluka .. .. .	1,20,788	64,645	56,143	2
3	Mirokhan Taluka .. .. .	59,593	32,025	27,568	3
4	Kambar Taluka .. .. .	91,612	48,695	42,917	4
5	Warah Taluka .. .. .	81,617	43,933	37,684	5
6	Shahdadkot Taluka .. .. .	66,437	36,025	30,412	6
7	Ratodero Taluka .. .. .	66,963	36,648	31,315	7
8	Dokri Taluka .. .. .	1,17,450	63,760	53,690	8

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

Definition of Literacy in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding"

	Locality	Population 1961			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	Larkana Municipality .. .. .	48,008	25,883	22,125	1
2	Shahdadkot Municipality .. .. .	15,043	8,323	6,720	2
3	Kambar Municipality .. .. .	12,090	6,525	5,565	3
4	Badah Town .. .. .	8,916	4,835	4,081	4
5	Ratodero Town .. .. .	7,201	3,849	3,352	5
6	Naudero Town .. .. .	4,061	2,154	1,907	6
7	Dokri Town .. .. .	2,325	1,247	1,078	7



**TABLE 15—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX—1961**

Definition of Literacy in 1961 Census is "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 71,507	62,277	9,230	11.83	19.18	3.30
2 21,762	17,846	3,916	18.02	27.61	6.98
3 6,717	6,277	440	11.27	19.60	1.60
4 7,894	6,832	1,062	8.62	14.03	2.47
5 6,458	5,458	1,000	7.91	12.42	2.65
6 6,272	5,548	724	9.44	15.40	2.38
7 8,249	7,347	902	12.32	20.61	2.88
8 14,155	12,969	1,186	12.05	20.34	2.21

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

Definition of Literacy in 1961 Census is "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
13,754	10,459	3,295	28.65	40.41	14.89
2,975	2,465	510	19.78	29.62	7.59
2,579	2,061	518	21.33	31.59	9.31
1,744	1,538	206	19.56	31.81	5.05
1,424	1,185	239	19.78	30.79	7.13
877	776	101	21.60	36.03	5.30
619	499	120	26.62	40.02	11.13



TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961.

Locality.	Number of Persons					
	All Literate			Muslims		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Larkana District ..	71,507	62,277	9,230	69,782	60,931	8,851

TABLE 18—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 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 those persons who can read only the Holy Quran without understanding.

		Number of Person							
Locality & Age Group				Sex	All Persons				
					All Areas	Urban Area	Rural Areas		
Larkana District									
1	All Ages	..	..	..	T	6,04,460	97,644	5,06,816	1
2					M	3,24,731	52,816	2,71,915	2
3					F	2,79,729	44,628	2,34,901	3
4	0 — 4	..	..	..	T	1,00,486	17,222	83,264	4
5					M	51,266	8,656	42,610	5
6					F	49,220	8,566	40,654	6
7	5 — 9	..	..	..	T	95,116	14,691	80,425	7
8					M	52,808	7,552	45,256	8
9					F	42,308	7,139	35,169	9
10	10 — 14	..	..	..	T	46,982	8,945	38,037	10
11					M	27,795	5,266	22,529	11
12					F	19,187	3,679	15,508	12
13	15 — 19	..	..	..	T	49,893	9,189	40,704	13
14					M	6,808	5,029	21,779	14
15					F	23,085	4,160	18,925	15
16	20 — 24	..	..	..	T	46,404	7,556	38,848	16
17					M	23,840	3,929	19,911	17
18					F	22,564	3,627	18,937	18
19	25 & over	..	..	..	T	2,65,579	40,041	2,25,538	19
20					M	1,42,214	22,384	1,19,830	20
21					F	1,23,365	17,657	1,05,708	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
1,102	309	221	46	23	23	—	1

TABLE 18—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 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 those persons who can read only the Holy Quran without understanding.

Number of Person								
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 23,701	271	9,422	64,250	45,666	1,869	32,995	426,286	1
2 18,853	130	2,040	31,793	41,962	1,332	14,904	213,717	2
3 4,848	141	7,382	32,457	3,704	537	18,091	2,12,569	3
4 —	—	—	17,222	—	—	—	83,264	4
5 —	—	—	8,565	—	—	—	42,610	5
6 —	—	—	8,566	—	—	—	40,654	6
7 2,293	58	839	11,501	5,520	383	2,735	71,787	7
8 1,510	38	148	5,856	4,912	321	1,117	38,906	8
9 783	20	691	5,645	608	62	1,618	32,881	9
10 4,861	34	1,167	2,883	9,627	199	3,408	24,803	10
11 3,598	15	178	1,475	8,853	142	1,260	12,274	11
12 1,263	19	989	1,408	774	57	2,148	12,529	
13 3,679	36	1,189	4,285	7,595	196	3,527	29,386	13
14 2,838	12	149	2,030	7,110	125	1,254	13,290	14
15 841	24	1,040	2,255	485	71	2,273	16,096	15
16 2,727	28	1,011	3,790	5,738	181	3,330	29,599	16
17 2,163	11	120	1,635	5,203	107	1,116	13,485	17
18 564	17	891	2,155	535	74	2,214	16,114	18
19 10,141	115	5,216	24,569	17,186	910	19,995	1,87,447	19
20 8,744	54	1,445	12,141	15,884	637	10,157	93,152	20
21 1,397	61	3,771	12,428	1,302	273	9,838	94,295	21



TABLE 19—LANGUAGE 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

Locality	Bengali		Punjabi		Pushto		Sindhi	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
Larkana District ..	192	30	101	55	52	12	60,411	44,621
	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1,147</i>	<i>4,381</i>

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

LARKANA DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Enrollment Statistics										Number of Persons	
Age group				Population	Male	Female	All Students attending				
							Both Sexes		Male		
							Number	Percentage of Population in Age/Sex group.	Number	Percentage of Population in Age/Sex group.	
1	All Ages (5 years and over)			6,04,460	3,24,731	2,79,729	23,889	3.95	20,454	6.30	1
2	5 — 9	..	..	95,116	52,808	42,308	11,820	12.43	9,739	18.44	2
3	10 — 14	..	..	46,982	27,795	19,187	9,594	20.42	8,388	30.18	3
4	15 — 19	..	..	49,893	26,808	23,085	2,305	4.62	2,163	8.07	4



**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 on 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
17,862	7,344	105	—	1,608	695	1,006	95	6,327	3,208	124	—
462	1,834	3	—	22	213	1,869	11	421	441	5	

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

LARKANA DISTRICT.								Number of Persons	
School/College		Students attending School /College General (Education)							
Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female			
Number	Percent of population in Age/Sex group.	Number	Percent of population in Age/Sex group.	Number	Percent of Population in Age/Sex group.	Number	Percent of Population in age Sex group.		
1 3,435	1.23	21 844	3.61	18,782	5.78	3,062	1.09		1
2 2,081	4.92	10,976	11.54	9,109	17.25	1,867	4.41		2
3 1,206	6.29	8,779	18.69	7,697	27.69	1,082	5.64		3
4 142	0.62	1,960	3.93	1,853	6.91	107	0.46		4



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

LARKANA DISTRICT										Number of Persons
Age Group	Sex	All Grades	Primary Grades Passed							
			0—4	0—(x)	1	2	3	4		
ALL AREAS										
1	All Ages	.. T	23,889	18,441	5,781	1,081	4,711	4,085	2,783	1
2	(5 years & Over)	.. M	20,454	15,367	4,572	956	3,854	3,559	2,426	2
3		F	3,435	3,074	1,209	125	857	526	357	3
RURAL AREAS										
4	All Ages	.. T	15,745	12,791	4,181	884	3,084	2,812	1,830	4
5	(5 years & Over)	.. M	14,381	11,545	3,701	813	2,728	2,593	1,710	5
6		F	1,364	1,246	480	71	356	219	120	6
7	5 — 9	.. T	8,479	8,334	3,791	714	2,074	1,309	446	7
8		M	7,548	7,404	3,355	661	1,805	1,185	398	8
9		F	931	930	436	53	269	124	48	9
10	10 — 14	.. T	,088	4,457	390	170	1,010	103	1,384	10
11		M	5,694	4,141	346	152	923	1,408	1,312	11
12		F	394	316	44	18	87	95	72	12
13	15 — 19	.. T	1,108	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
14		M	1,070	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
15		F	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
16	20 — 24	.. T	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
17		M	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
18		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
19	25 & Ove	.. T	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
20		M	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
21		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21







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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

LARKANA DISTRICT										Number of persons.		
Age group										All Students.		
										Both Sex	Male	Female
All Areas												
All Ages (5 years and over)										23,889	20,454	3,435
5 — 9										11,820	9,739	2,081
10 — 14										9,594	8,388	1,206
15 — 19										2,305	2,163	142
20 — 24										105	99	6
25 & Over										65	65	—
Urban Areas												
All Ages (5 years and over)										8,144	6,073	2,071
5 — 9										3,341	2,191	1,150
10 — 14										3,506	2,694	812
15 — 19										1,197	1,093	104
20 — 24										65	60	5
25 & Over										35	35	—
Rural Areas												
All Ages (5 years and Over)										15,745	14,381	1,364
5 — 9										8,479	7,548	931
10 — 14										6,088	5,694	394
15 — 19										1,108	1,070	38
20 — 24										40	39	1
25 & Over										30	30	—



**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.**

**All Areas, Urban and Rural**

LARKANA DISTRICT									Number of Persons.	
Type of Educational Institution at which attending.										
School or College (General).			Technical Institutions.			Mak tabs				
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
<b>All Areas</b>										
21,844	18,782	3,052	78	77	1	1,967	1,595	372		
18,976	9,109	1,867	4	3	1	840	627	213		
8,779	7,697	1,082	15	15	—	800	676	124		
1,960	1,853	107	18	18	—	327	292	35		
84	78	6	21	31	—	—	—	—		
45	45	—	20	20	—	—	—	—		
<b>Urban Areas</b>										
7,576	5,660	1,916	38	37	1	530	376	154	1	
3,078	2,029	1,049	3	2	1	260	160	100	2	
3,305	2,539	766	—	—	—	201	155	46	3	
1,120	1,024	96	8	8	—	69	61	8	4	
53	48	5	12	12	—	—	—	—	5	
20	20	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	6	
<b>Rural Areas</b>										
14,268	13,122	1,146	40	40	—	1,437	1,219	218	7	
7,898	7,080	818	1	1	—	580	467	113	8	
5,474	5,158	316	15	15	—	599	521	78	9	
840	829	11	10	10	—	258	231	27	10	
31	30	1	9	9	—	—	—	—	11	
25	25	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	12	



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

## LARKANA 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	5,03,974	18,208	48,770	66,978	1
2		M	2,73,465	15,912	43,099	59,011	2
3		F	2,30,509	2,296	5,671	7,967	3
4	5— 9 .. ..	T	95,116	6,722	1,126	7,848	5
5		M	52,808	5,626	820	6,446	5
6		F	42,308	1,096	306	1,402	6
7	10 .. ..	T	4,08,858	11,486	47,644	59,130	7
8		M	2,20,657	10,286	42,279	52,565	8
9		F	1,88,201	1,200	5,365	6,565	9
10	10 — 14 .. ..	T	46,982	9,011	5,170	14,181	10
11		M	27,795	7,959	4,261	12,220	11
12		F	19,187	1,052	909	1,961	12
13	15 — 19 .. ..	T	49,893	2,305	8,621	10,926	13
14		M	26,808	2,163	7,535	9,698	14
15		F	23,085	142	1,086	1,228	15
16	20 — 24 .. ..	T	46,404	105	8,023	8,128	16
17		M	23,840	99	7,030	7,129	17
18		F	22,564	6	993	999	18
19	25 & Over .. ..	T	2,65,579	65	25,830	25,895	19
20		M	1,42,214	65	23,453	23,518	20
21		F	1,23,365	—	2,377	2,377	21

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

Age Group	T	M	F
5—9	5,098	4,113	985
10—14	583	429	154



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

LARKANA DISTRICT										Number of Persons	
Number of Persons—1951				Percentage of 1961			Total Population of Groups 1951				
Total Population	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons		
1 4,33,198	23,866	17,732	41,598	3.61	9.68	13,29	5.51	4.09	9.60	1	
2 2,37,911	21,200	25,144	36,344	5.82	15.76	21,58	8.91	6.37	15.28	2	
3 1,95,287	2,666	2,588	5,254	1.00	2.46	3.46	1.37	1.33	2.70	3	
4 71,072	8,228	178	8,406	7.07	1.18	8,25	11.58	0.25	11.83	4	
5 37,723	7,193	27	7,220	10.65	1.55	12.21	0.07	9.07	19.14	5	
6 33,349	1,035	151	1,186	2.59	0.72	3.31	3.10	0.45	3.56	6	
7 3,62,126	15,638	17,554	33,192	2.81	11.65	14.46	4.32	4.85	9.17	7	
8 2,00,188	14,007	15,117	29,124	4.66	19.16	23.82	7.00	7.65	14.55	8	
9 1,61,938	1,631	2,437	4,068	0.65	2.85	3.49	1.01	1.50	2.51	9	
10 —	—	—	—	19.18	11.00	20.18	—	—	—	10	
11 —	—	—	—	28.63	15.33	43.96	—	—	—	11	
12 —	—	—	—	5.48	4.74	10.22	—	—	—	12	
13 —	—	—	—	4.62	17.28	21.90	—	—	—	13	
14 —	—	—	—	8.07	28.11	36.18	—	—	—	14	
15 —	—	—	—	0.62	4.70	5.32	—	—	—	15	
16 —	—	—	—	0.23	17.29	17.51	—	—	—	16	
17 —	—	—	—	0.42	29.49	29.90	—	—	—	17	
18 —	—	—	—	0.03	4.40	4.42	—	—	—	18	
19 —	—	—	—	0.02	9.73	9.75	—	—	—	19	
20 —	—	—	—	0.05	16.49	16.54	—	—	—	20	
21 —	—	—	—	0.00	1.93	1.93	—	—	—	21	



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

## LARKANA DISTRICT—URBAN

Number of Persons

Age Group		Sex	Number of Persons—1961								
			Total Popula- tion	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons.	Attending Schol/ Colege	Left School/ College		Total Educated Persons	
1	All Ages (5 years & Over)	..	T	80,422	6,615	16,113	22,728	8.23	20.64	28.27	1
2		M	44,160	5,203	13,068	18,271	11.78	29.59	41.37	2	
3		F	36,262	1,412	3,045	4,457	3.89	8.40	12.29	3	
4	5 — 9	..	T	14,691	2,027	249	2,276	13.80	1.70	15.50	4
5		M	7,552	1,426	78	1,504	18.88	1.03	19.91	5	
6		F	7,139	601	171	772	8.42	2.40	10.82	6	
7	10 — 14	..	T	8,945	3,291	1,434	4,725	36.79	16.03	52.82	7
8		M	5,266	2,589	913	3,502	49.16	17.34	66.50	8	
9		F	3,679	702	521	1,223	19.08	14.16	33.24	9	
10	15 — 19	..	T	9,189	1,197	2,313	3,510	13.03	25.17	38.20	10
11		M	5,029	1,093	1,669	2,762	21.73	33.19	54.92	11	
12		F	4,160	104	644	748	2.50	15.48	17.98	12	
13	20 — 24	..	T	7,556	65	2,507	2,572	0.86	33.18	34.04	13
14		M	3,929	60	1,991	2,051	1.53	50.67	52.20	14	
15		F	3,627	5	516	521	0.14	14.23	14.37	15	
16	25 & Over	..	T	40,041	35	9,610	9,645	0.09	24.00	24.09	16
17		M	22,384	35	8,417	8,452	0.16	37.60	37.76	17	
18		F	17,657	—	1,913	1,193	—	6.76	6.76	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	T	M	F
5 — 9	1,314	765	549
10 — 14	215	105	110



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

## LARKANA 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	4,23,552	11,593	32,657	44,250	2.74	7.71	10.45	1
2	2,29,305	10,709	30,031	40,740	4.67	13.10	17.77	2
3	1,94,247	884	2,626	3,510	0.46	1.35	1.81	3
4	80,425	4,695	877	5,572	5.84	1.09	6.93	4
5	45,256	4,200	742	4,942	9.28	1.64	10.92	5
6	35,169	495	135	630	1.41	0.38	1.79	6
7	38,037	5,720	3,736	9,456	15.04	9.82	24.86	7
8	22,529	5,370	3,348	8,718	23.84	14.86	38.70	8
9	15,508	350	388	738	2.26	2.50	4.76	9
10	40,704	1,108	6,308	7,416	2.72	15.50	18.22	10
11	21,779	1,070	5,866	6,936	4.91	26.93	31.85	11
12	18,925	38	442	480	0.20	2.34	2.54	12
13	38,848	40	5,516	5,556	0.10	14.20	14.30	13
14	19,911	39	5,039	5,078	0.20	25.31	25.50	14
15	18,937	1	477	478	0.01	2.52	2.52	15
16	2,25,538	30	16,220	16,250	0.01	7.19	7.20	16
17	1,19,830	30	15,036	15,066	0.03	12.55	12.57	17
18	1,05,708	—	1,184	1,184	0.00	1.12	1.12	18

Excludes the following number of children under 14 reported as attending School in Table but not claiming to be literate.

Age Groups	T	M	F
5 — 9	3,784	3,348	436
10 — 14	368	324	44



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

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

LARKANA DISTRICT										Number of Persons.	
Age group		Sex	Population	Illiterates	Literates		Highest Grade				
					Without formal Education	Educated	0 & 1	2	3		
1	All Ages (5 years & Over)	.. T	5,03,974	4,32,467	4,529	66,978	1,856	9,138	12,721	1	
2		.. M	2,73,465	2,11,188	3,266	59,011	1,551	7,465	10,974	2	
3		.. F	2,30,509	2,21,279	1,263	7,967	305	1,673	1,747	3	
4	5 — 9	.. T	95,116	86,862	406	7,848	1,045	3,413	2,168	4	
5		.. M	52,808	46,027	335	6,446	881	2,743	1,798	5	
6		.. F	42,308	40,835	71	1,402	164	670	370	6	
7	10 — 14	.. T	46,982	32,261	540	14,181	309	1,984	3,464	7	
8		.. M	27,795	15,187	388	12,220	243	1,615	2,928	8	
9		.. F	19,187	17,074	152	1,961	66	369	536	9	
10	15 — 19	.. T	49,893	38,387	580	10,926	186	754	1,681	10	
11		.. M	26,808	16,723	387	9,698	165	615	1,398	11	
12		.. F	23,085	21,664	193	1,228	21	139	283	12	
13	20 — 24	.. T	46,404	37,730	546	8,128	34	473	1,129	13	
14		.. M	23,840	16,356	355	7,129	20	332	901	14	
15		.. F	22,564	21,374	191	999	14	141	228	15	
16	25 & Over	.. T	2,65,579	2,37,227	2,457	25,895	282	2,514	4,279	16	
17		.. M	1,42,214	1,16,895	1,801	23,518	212	2,160	3,949	17	
18		.. F	1,23,365	1,20,332	656	2,377	40	354	330	18	



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

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

LARKANA DISTRICT											Number of Persons	
Passed in general or Professional Education											Percentage educated in Age Sex group	
4	5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Inter-mediate	Degree	Higher Degree	Oriental		
1	16,078	7,859	6,131	4,995	3,314	1,946	1,978	559	163	190	50	13.29
2	14,073	7,014	5,570	4,599	3,120	1,827	1,885	535	162	186	50	21.58
3	2,005	845	561	396	194	119	93	24	1	4	—	3.46
4	887	335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8-25
4	737	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.21
6	150	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.31
7	4,061	2,044	1,263	598	251	126	81	—	—	—	—	30.18
8	3,585	1,818	1,107	533	215	100	76	—	—	—	—	43.96
9	476	226	156	65	36	26	5	—	—	—	—	19.22
10	3,003	1,354	1,315	1,047	599	591	347	38	5	6	—	21.90
11	2,685	1,205	1,210	971	545	538	318	37	5	6	—	36.18
12	318	149	105	76	54	53	29	1	—	—	—	5.32
13	2,102	936	876	743	730	342	542	162	29	24	6	17.52
14	1,817	819	820	692	687	324	512	148	28	23	6	29.90
15	285	117	56	51	43	18	30	14	1	1	—	4.43
16	6,025	3,190	2,677	2,607	1,754	887	1,008	359	129	160	44	9.75
17	5,249	2,885	2,433	2,403	1,673	865	979	350	129	157	44	16.54
18	776	305	244	204	61	22	29	9	—	3	—	1.93



**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 Degrees in one of the special fields.

Locality				Holders of Certificates in the fields of:				
				Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	
1	Larkana District	...	...	T	607	64	16	20
2				M	583	59	15	20
3				F	24	5	1	—

**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—29	40—59
1	Larkana District	T	28,356	28,008	5	2,496	10,512	10,135
2		M	25,867	25,560	5	2,187	9,624	9,446
3		F	2,489	2,448	—	309	888	689



**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.

Holders of Diplomas and Professional Degrees in the field of :						
Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	Commerce	Law	Other Professions
1 72	20	79	9	8	26	10
2 68	18	79	9	8	26	10
3 4	2	—	—	—	—	—

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

Non-Muslims by Age Groups							Number of persons.
60 & Over	All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—29	40—59	60 & Over	
1 4,860	348	7	15	83	175	68	1
2 4,298	307	5	11	71	160	60	2
3 562	41	2	4	12	15	8	3



TABLE 28—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961.

						Number of Persons
Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force 10 years and over.			
			Total	Working	Not Working but looking for work.	
1 Larkhana District	.. T	6,04,460	2,31,113	2,30,355	758	1
2	M	3,24,731	1,80,455	1,79,710	745	2
3	F	2,79,729	50,658	50,645	13	3
4 Larkana Taluka	.. T	1,20,788	41,062	40,881	181	4
5	M	64,645	34,168	33,998	170	5
6	F	56,143	6,894	6,883	11	6
7 Mirokhan Taluka	.. T	59,593	25,312	25,277	35	7
8	M	32,025	18,879	18,846	33	8
9	F	27,568	6,433	6,431		9
10 Kambar Taluka	.. T	91,612	31,940	31,644	296	10
11	M	48,695	26,731	26,435	296	11
12	F	2,917	5,209	5,209	—	12
13 Warah Taluka ..	.. T	81,617	34,197	34,138	59	13
14	M	43,933	25,206	25,147	59	14
15	F	37,684	8,991	8,991	—	15
16 Shahdad Kot Taluka	.. T	66,437	28,726	28,638	88	16
17	M	36,025	20,729	20,641	88	17
18	F	30,412	7,997	7,997	—	18
19 Rotodero Taluka	.. T	66,963	26,623	26,571	52	19
20	M	35,648	19,270	19,218	52	20
21	F	31,315	7,353	7,353	—	21
22 Dokri Taluka ..	.. T	1,17,450	43,253	43,206	47	22
23	M	63,760	35,472	35,425	47	23
24	F	59,690	7,781	7,781	—	24



TABLE 28—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961.

Not in Civilian Labour Force 10 years and over				Number of persons.	
Total		Women doing household work only.	Dependents and others	Dependents below 10 years	
1	1,77,745	1,20,212	57,533	1,95,602	1
2	40,202	—	40,202	1,04,074	2
3	1,37,543	1,20,212	17,331	91,528	3
4	38,731	25,610	13,121	40,995	4
5	9,203	—	9,230	21,274	5
6	29,528	25,610	3,918	19,721	6
7	15,608	10,657	4,951	18,673	7
8	2,931	—	2,931	10,215	8
9	12,677	10,657	2,020	8,458	9
10	29,369	19,794	9,575	30,303	10
11	5,983	—	5,983	15,981	11
12	23,386	19,794	3,592	14,322	12
13	19,276	13,875	5,401	28,144	13
14	3,716	—	3,716	15,011	14
15	15,560	13,875	1,685	13,133	15
16	15,451	10,750	4,701	22,260	16
17	3,666	—	3,666	11,630	17
18	11,785	10,750	1,035	10,630	18
19	18,543	11,368	7,175	21,797	19
20	4,490	—	4,490	11,888	20
21	14,053	11,368	2,685	9,909	21
22	40,767	28,158	12,609	33,430	22
23	10,213	—	10,213	18,075	23
24	30,554	28,158	2,396	15,335	24



TABLE 29.—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

		RURAL		Number of persons			
Locality		Sex	Total Population	Civil Labour Force 10 years and over			
				Total	Working	Not working but looking for work	
1	Larkana District.	T	5,06,816	2,02,144	2,01,585	559	1
2		M	2,71,915	1,52,990	1,52,433	557	2
3		F	2,34,901	49,154	49,152	2	3
4	Larkana Taluka ...	T	72,780	27,331	27,252	79	4
5		M	38,762	21,062	20,983	79	5
6		F	34,018	6,269	6,269	—	6
7	Mirokhan Taluka	T	59,593	25,312	25,277	35	7
8		M	32,025	18,879	18,846	33	8
9		F	27,568	6,433	6,431	2	9
10	Kamber Taluka ...	T	79,522	28,324	28,058	226	10
11		M	42,170	23,197	22,931	266	11
12		F	37,352	5,127	5,127	—	12
13	Warah Taluka ...	T	81,617	34,197	34,138	59	13
14		M	43,933	25,206	25,147	59	14
15		F	37,684	8,991	8,991	—	15
16	Shahudadkot Taluka	T	51,394	23,838	23,811	27	16
17		M	27,702	16,045	16,018	27	17
18		F	23,692	7,793	7,793	—	18
19	Ratodero Taluka	T	59,762	24,773	24,721	52	19
20		M	31,799	17,473	17,421	52	20
21		F	27,963	7,300	7,300	—	21
22	Dokri Taluka ...	T	10,2,148	38,369	38,328	41	22
23		M	55,524	31,128	31,087	41	23
24		F	46,624	7,241	7,241	—	24



TABLE 29.—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY — 1961

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 1,40,983	96,018	44,965	1,63,689	1
2 31,059	—	96,018	31,059	2
3 1,09,924	96,018	13,906	75,823	3
4 19,669	14,413	5,256	25,780	4
5 3,962	—	3,962	13,738	5
6 15,707	14,413	1,294	12,042	6
7 15,608	10,657	4,951	18,673	7
8 2,931	—	2,931	10,215	8
9 12,677	10,657	2,020	8,458	9
10 24,892	16,611	8,281	26,306	10
11 5,066	—	5,066	13,907	11
12 19,826	16,611	3,215	12,399	12
13 19,276	13,875	5,401	28,144	13
14 3,716	—	3,716	15,011	14
15 15,560	13,875	1,685	13,133	15
16 9,551	6,556	2,995	18,005	16
17 1,994	—	1,994	9,663	17
18 7,557	6,556	1,001	8,342	18
19 15,522	9,222	6,300	19,467	19
20 3,615	—	3,615	10,711	20
21 11,907	9,222	2,685	8,756	21
22 36,465	24,684	11,781	27,314	22
23 9,775	—	9,775	14,621	23
24 26,690	24,684	2,006	12,693	24



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

Number of persons.

Locality & Economic Status		All Ages		Age in completed years								
				0—9		10—11		12—14		15—19		
		Male	Female	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	
1	<b>Larkana District ...</b>	<b>3,24,731</b>	<b>2,79,729</b>	<b>1,04,074</b>	<b>91,528</b>	<b>9,588</b>	<b>7,579</b>	<b>18,207</b>	<b>11,608</b>	<b>26,808</b>	<b>23,085</b>	1
2	<b>Self Supporting persons in Civilian Labour Force ...</b>	<b>1,80,455</b>	<b>50,658</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>9,620</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>19,892</b>	<b>5,310</b>	2
3	<b>Cultivators ...</b>	<b>1,32,356</b>	<b>47,074</b>			<b>2,139</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>7,134</b>	<b>20,029</b>	<b>14,621</b>	<b>4,967</b>	3
4	<b>Other Agriculturists ...</b>	<b>4,977</b>	<b>449</b>			<b>427</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>37</b>	4
5	<b>Non-Agriculturists ...</b>	<b>43,122</b>	<b>3,135</b>			<b>403</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>4,412</b>	<b>306</b>	5
6	<b>Other Self supporting persons and Dependents.</b>	<b>1,44,276</b>	<b>2,29,071</b>	<b>1,04,074</b>	<b>91,528</b>	<b>6,619</b>	<b>6,801</b>	<b>8,587</b>	<b>9,394</b>	<b>6,916</b>	<b>7,775</b>	6

TABLE 31.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE— 1961.

Number of Persons

				Persons aged 10 years and over.					
Locality.				Sex	Total Agricultural Labour Force	Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers	Orchard and Nursery Workers	Mails	Market Gardener
1	Larkana District	...	...	T	1,84,856	1,79,430	68	325	291
2				M	1,37,333	1,32,356	67	273	265
3				F	47,523	47,074	1	52	26



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

Number of persons.

Ages in completed year												Number of persons.	
20—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—59		60 & Over			
Male	Fe-male	male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male		
1	23,840	22,564	46,686	43,574	36,051	30,684	29,364	23,131	7,582	6,419	22,351	19,557	
2	19,943	7,070	43,584	14,336	34,134	9,846	26,614	6,764	6,816	1,417	16,883	2,923	2
3	14,017	6,639	31,567	13,417	24,574	9,139	19,513	6,265	5,210	1,271	13,581	2,614	3
4	455	50	707	124	538	66	553	59	122	15	371	43	4
5	5,471	381	11,310	795	9,022	641	6,548	440	1,484	131	2,931	266	5
6	3,897	15,494	3,283	29,238	1,917	20,838	2,750	16,367	766	5,002	5,467	16,634	6

TABLE 31.—OCCUPATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961.

Number of Persons.

Prersons aged 10 years and over.								
Tea Garden Labourers	Dairy Farmers & Poultry Keepers	Hardsmen & Animal Breeders	Bee-Keeper	Silk worm keepers	Other Breeders	Drivers of Farm Tractors & Machines	Hunters & Trapers	Other Agriculturists
1	—	24	4,682	—	—	—	28	—
2	—	21	4,334	—	—	9	8	—
3	—	3	348	—	—	19	—	—



# 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 Government. YOU are the keyman 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 respondents 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*.

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 made 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.

REGULAR residence or lodging place?

(b) Will you be BACK in your normal Residence before 31st JANUARY 1961?

enumeration in full. I "NO" ask question (b).

I "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 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.

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?	I "No" ask question (a).
(a) Is this your present	I "YES" carry out



#### IV—(iii)

Relationship to  
HEAD OF  
HOUSEHOLD ? | 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 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 “Occupied Kashmir” the word “Azad Kashmir” 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.*—Birth place 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  
PAKISTANI ?

If yes, ring round  
“PAK”.

If a Powindah; ask  
are you and Afghan  
Powindah ?

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

If a Kashmiri :

Are you a national of  
“Azad Kashmir”  
or “Occupied Kash-  
mir”?

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 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 appropriate 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 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 LAN-  
GUAGES YOU  
CAN EASILY

Ring round the appropriate number under languages.



#### IV—(v)

*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 *read and write* a simple letter ? If so, in what languages ?

Ring round the number under appropriate languages against "Write and Read".

(ii) Are you able to *read with understanding*, 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 *without understanding*?

If yes, put a mark (✓) under Arabic in box I 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.

#### Q. 13. EDUCATION ?

(This applies both to those who are now 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.	Agri.	Com.	Law	Others
1	3	2	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*, if any have you passed ?

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

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 Diplomaed 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.



## ALL INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

## FOR PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE ONLY

		Admin. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block											
1&2	Name	House No.			House- hold No.	Male											
	Relationship					Female											
3&4	AGE	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced												
	Years	1	2	3	4												
	Month																
5&6	Born in	PAK															
7&8	Mus.	Caste	Sch. C.	Budh	Chr.	Parsi	Blind	Deaf & Dumb	Crip-pled								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3								
9	Mother Tongue	Bengali	Punjabi	Pashto	Sindhi	Urdu	Baluchi	Brauhi	Persian	Arabic	English						
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	15	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. Med. Engin. Agri. Com. Law Other													
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7							
14	Own Agricultural land in Pakistan,	Yes.													No.		

Turn over for persons 10 years of age and over.

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



*Explanation.*—(1) Agricultural land 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 become owners after Land Reforms).

(3) Owner excludes those who are mortgagees without possession and adult sons of landowners 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  
UNEMPLOYED  
AND INACTIVE.

Are you **WORKING FOR PROFIT** or to **EARN WAGES** or **SALARY** or do you **HELP ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY ON THE FARM, ETC. ?**

If not working at present, are you **LOOKING FOR WORK** for salary or wages or profit, etc.

If "Yes", ring round (1).

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 house wives 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 ?

(What kind of work do you do) ?

If a **TILLER OF THE SOIL**, ring round "T" and move on to Q. 18. Otherwise write the **OCCUPATION**.

*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, time-keeper, 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 INDUS- TRY, BUSINESS OR SERVICE ?	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, hairdressing, 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 ring "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) TENANT— 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".           |
| (ii) or Are you an EMPLOYEE ?                      | If yes, ring round "2" under "Employee".           |
| (iii) or An INDEPENDENT worker ?                   | If yes, ring round "3" under "Independent worker". |
| (iv) or 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



#### IV—(xi)

another member but receives no separate payment in cash or kind.

Q. 20. HAVE YOU  
ANY SUBSIDIARY  
MEANS OF LIVE-  
LIHOOD ? 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 IN-  
MATE OF MEN-  
TAL 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 CHILD-  
REN have been  
born ALIVE  
altogether ?

Write under “Children  
born” total number of  
children born alive  
to her.

(ii) During your whole  
life :

HOW MANY years  
you REMAINED  
MARRIED  
altogether ?

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 five 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  $5 \times 10 = 15$  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. Do not 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 visit to all the houses in your Block should be completed during the first two weeks. Then during the next three days carry out a second round and enumerate the Households that might have been left out during the first 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 over 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 pages,

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.

### SUPERVISOR'S RECEIPT

Mr. (name).....  
the Enumerator of Census Block No.....  
has today (3rd February 1961 or earlier) handed  
me.....pads of individual  
Census Schedules properly completed to cover  
.....(No.) persons.  
Date.....

Signature of Circle Super-  
visor.

### ENUMERATOR'S REPORT FORM

I....., hereby certify that I  
have taken the Census in the whole of Block No.  
.....in accordance (write the Code  
No) with the official instructions.

Herewith are handed over.....(No.) pads  
of completed Enumeration Slips containing  
records concerning.....males and.....fema-  
les, viz.,.....(total) persons of whom.....  
are literates.

Date.....

Signature of Enumerator.



# **DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT**

## **LARKANA**

### **PART-V**

**VILLAGE STATISTICS AREA, POPULATION,  
LITERACY, HOUSES, AND  
HOUSEHOLDS.**

*COMPILED BY*

**A. HAMID**

**DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENSUS**

**HYDERABAD**



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## INTRODUCTION

The Village is the basic unit of revenue administration and the need for basic statistics for village 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 redeemed, 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 Blockwise 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 Hadbast 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 percent 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 and Tube-wells, 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 sex to the nearest thousand has been given in the beginning. Similar summaries by talukas and by Supervisory Tapedar Circles 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 out-side the building or from a common half-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 اسکول	..	
(3) Middle School	..	مڈل اسکول	..	
(4) High School	..	ہائی اسکول	..	
(5) Post Office	..	ڈاک خانہ	..	
(6) Telegraph Office	..	تار گھر	..	
(7) Dispensary	..	دوا خانہ	..	
(8) Hospital	..	ہسپتال	..	
(9) Dak/Inspection Bungalow or Circuit House	..	ڈاک بنگلہ	..	
(10) Union Council or Committee	..	یونین کونسل/کمیٹی	..	
(11) Police out-post or Thana	..	تھانہ یا پولیس چوکی	..	
(12) Railway Station	..	ریلوے اسٹیشن	..	
(13) Historical Monuments or site	..	تاریخی/تفریحی مقامات	..	
(14) Tube Well	..	ٹیوب ویل	..	
(15) Electricity	..	بجلی	..	
(16) Steamer Ghat	..	اسٹیمر گھاٹ	..	



**VILLAGE STATISTICS—LARKANA DISTRICT**

## Summary Table by TALUKAS

TALUKA	Population 1961 (000's)			Number of		Page
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Supervisory Tapedar Circles	Tapedar Circles Villages	
LARKANA DISTRICT.	605	325	280	25	107	445 —
Larkana Taluka	121	65	56	4	16	59 8
Shahdad Kot	66	36	30	4	16	75 11
Miro Khan	60	32	28	3	14	65 15
Kambar	92	49	43	4	19	66 19
Warah	82	44	38	3	13	61 22
Ratodero	67	36	31	3	13	58 25
Dokri	117	63	54	4	16	61 28

*Note.*—Totals may slightly disagree with their components due to rounding off.



# VILLAGE STATISTICS—LARKANA 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	
<b>LARKANA TALUKA</b>	121	65	56	16	59	8
<b>Urban Localities</b>	48	26	22	—	—	8
Larkana	20	11	9	4	15	8
Bero Chandio	18	10	8	4	15	9
Kanga	21	11	10	4	14	9
Akil	14	7	7	4	15	10
<b>SHAHADAD KOT TALUKA</b>	66	36	30	16	75	11
<b>Urban Localities</b>	15	8	7	—	—	11
Shahdad Kot	12	6	6	4	17	11
Sanjar	11	6	5	4	20	12
Kubo	14	8	6	4	19	12
Bago Dero	14	8	6	4	19	13
<b>MIRO KHAN TALUKA</b>	60	32	28	14	65	15
<b>Urban Localities</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miro Khan	19	10	9	4	17	15
Sujawal	22	12	10	5	24	16
Bahraeer	19	10	9	5	24	17
<b>KAMBAR TALUKA</b>	92	49	43	19	66	19



# VILLAGE STATISTICS—LARKANA 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	
<b>Urban Localities</b>	12	6	6	—	—	19
Kambar	22	12	10	5	19	19
Ramnawati	26	14	12	5	21	20
Dost Ali	19	10	9	5	16	20
Ghabidero Jagir	13	7	6	4	10	21
<b>WARAH TALUKA</b>	82	44	38	13	61	22
<b>Urban Localities</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warah	42	22	20	6	28	22
Nasir Abad	22	12	10	4	16	23
Gajikhawar	18	10	8	3	17	23
<b>RATODERO TALUKA</b>	67	36	31	13	58	25
<b>Urban Localities</b>	7	4	3	—	—	25
Ratodero	20	11	9	4	19	25
Bangundero	19	10	9	4	16	26
Nao Dero	21	11	10	5	23	26
<b>DOKRI TALUKA</b>	117	63	54	16	61	28
<b>Urban Localities</b>	15	8	7	—	—	28
Dokri	25	14	11	4	13	28



# VILLAGE STATISTICS—LARKANA DISTRICT

## Summary Table by Supervisory Tapedar Circles and Urban Localities

Supervisory Tapedar Circles and Urban Localities	Population 1961 (000's)			Number of		Page
	Bo.h Sexes	Males	Females	Tapedar Circles	Villages	
Gerelo	28	15	13	4	11	29
Abad	24	13	11	4	17	29
Gaji Dero	25	13	12	4	20	30

*Note.*—Totals may slightly disagree with their components due to rounding off.



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—LARKANA TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1	Larkana Taluka لاڑکانہ تعلقہ	120797	64549	56148	—	—	—
"	" (Rural) لاڑکانہ تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	72780	38762	34018	—	—	—
"	" (Urban) لاڑکانہ تعلقہ (شہری)	48017	25887	22130	14356	6700	7890
1.	Larkana Municipal Committee. لاڑکانہ میونسپل کمیٹی	48017	25887	22130	14356	6700	7890

## LARKANA SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE لاڑکانہ سپروائیزری 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	Larkana (Rural) لاڑکانہ (دیہاتی)	2211	617	372	245	29	117	120
2	Bago Vigamal باگو ویگمال	350	333	190	143	80	45	51
3	Soomar Sangi سومر سانگی	1000	230	117	113	4	35	46
4	Dandino ڈنڈینو	1591	1770	943	827	265	300	352
5	Baqapur بقا پور	2040	2420	1304	1116	207	260	293
6	Wahnabi Bux وہی نبی بخش	2819	3396	1814	1582	294	499	521
7	Dadhara ڈاڈھرا	2581	828	435	393	92	135	161
Abra ابرا								
8	Shahnawaz شاہ نواز	4041	2521	1327	1194	258	500	591
9	Talbani تلبانی	4185	1362	715	647	211	203	273
10	Nazar Thariri نذر تھریری	2511	1733	907	826	206	166	219
11	Lahari لاہاری	655	256	131	125	10	153	192
12	Dodan ڈوڈن	3367	1515	792	723	206	267	319














## VILLAGE STATISTICS—LARKANA 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	Nasimullah نسیم اللہ	2452	1226	616	610	215	216	297
14	Vaid وید	1375	1235	665	570	175	212	269
15	Khedhan کھیدن	1594	867	461	406	115	150	201
BEROCHANDIO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE بیروچانڈیو سپروائیزری تپیدار سرکل								
16	Longi لانگی	3232	950	510	440	193	246	304
17	Lund لنڈ	1447	939	545	394	144	161	211
18	Mianinihal میانانی نہال	3241	2645	1442	1203	356	260	304
19	Berochandio بیروچانڈیو	2340	2539	1399	1140	477	399	461
20	Chakar Ali چکر علی	1206	1104	588	516	127	151	189
21	Mitho Dero مٹھو ڈیزو	1526	1154	615	539	150	153	204
22	Bugtibaloch بگٹی بلوچ	2421	1637	871	766	171	231	291
23	Ratokot راتوکوت	2986	1345	727	618	127	170	221
24	Ratokot Rayati راتوکوت ریاتی	383	211	121	90	27	35	47
25	Nindhero نندھیرو	2667	848	453	395	11	132	198
26	Khatori Budu کھٹوری بدو	1904	1325	703	622	152	196	218
27	Fateh Bilwal فتح بلوال	1889	266	140	126	7	41	61
28	Lungh لنگھ	1975	640	356	284	59	102	133
29	Rashid Wagan رشیدواگن	1756	983	502	481	193	156	201
30	Jamarani جمعرانی	4291	1533	834	699	191	214	270
KANGA SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE کنگا سپروائیزری تپیدار سرکل								
31	Kothi کوٹھی	1996	1366	713	653	138	159	191
32	Zakrio Mahesar ذکر یو مہسیار	3897	2225	1205	1020	325	310	391
33	Sachadinokalhoru ساچو دپنوکھارو	1907	586	347	239	29	73	109



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—LARKANA 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
34	Vikiasangi  وکیاسانگی	2654	1157	600	557	321	206	266
35	Ahmad Pathan  احمد پٹھان	2720	850	493	357	101	116	156
36	Nagarsangi  نگرسانگی	2360	790	424	366	98	102	152
37	Chhokmahessar  چھوک مہسسر	2688	1711	897	814	252	247	297
38	Dameohs  ڈیم اوہس	2485	2162	1134	1028	356	299	351
39	Sultanabro  سلطان آبرو	2596	1126	607	519	130	151	201
40	Daragad  ڈارگاڈ	3552	2340	1092	1248	259	304	381
41	Kanga  کنگا	1303	1041	572	469	142	168	209
42	Chhuhaipir  چھوہار پیر	2525	2450	1322	1128	891	374	391
43	Fatehpur  فتح پور	2504	1754	921	833	95	260	291
44	Katahar  کٹہار	1944	802	424	378	118	115	148

## AKIL SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE عاقل سپروائیزری ٹپیدار سرکل





45	Akil  عاقل	684	474	272	202	33	93	119
46	Masuhab  ماسوہب	1123	1164	546	618	290	155	195
47	Baidasangi  بیدسانگی	1280	474	301	173	66	125	157
48	Gangro  گانگرو	1511	1905	988	917	286	299	321
49	Khalid  خالد	346	354	191	173	44	69	101
50	Maharwada  مہروڈا	2337	825	437	388	71	103	126
51	Mirkhanabro  میرخان آبرو	1992	1037	565	472	49	179	209
52	Jatoichachar  جتوئی چاچڑ	2828	968	502	466	58	101	105
53	Sanhri  سنہڑی	1280	555	343	212	4	70	95
54	Phul  پھل	1550	1484	742	742	230	244	296
55	Jiandjatoi  جیانڈ جتوئی	2258	952	496	456	106	143	194
56	Agani  آگانی	2633	2115	1125	990	425	339	367
57	Nauabad  نوآباد	959	576	326	250	89	53	75
58	Lahnosamshan  لہنوسامشن	1610	823	436	387	127	135	191
59	Bindi  بندئی	1280	276	146	130	15	29	41



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—SHAHDAD KOT TALUKA



Serial No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Shahdad Kot Taluka</b>	66439	36027	30412	—	—	—
	شہداد کوٹ تعلقہ						
	((Rural))	51396	27704	23692	—	—	—
	شہداد کوٹ تعلقہ دیہاتی						
	(Urban)	15043	8323	6720	3081	2211	2387
	شہداد کوٹ تعلقہ (شہری)						
1.	Shahdad Kot Municipal Committee.	15043	8323	6720	3081	2211	2387
	شہداد کوٹ میونسپل کمیٹی						
							

## SHAHDAD KOT SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE شہداد کوٹ سپروائزری تپیدار 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	Shahdad Kot شہداد کوٹ	2908	1037	544	493	51	132	132
								
2	Noorpur. نور پور	3803	969	532	437	55	136	136
3	Kot Karira. کوٹ کاریرا	2970	437	229	208	72	64	64
4	Selra. سیرا	2761	2366	1230	1136	251	385	385
5	Hazar Wah. ہزار واہ	2642	934	509	425	60	131	131
								
6	Sadiq. صادق	3089	164	90	74	10	25	25
7	Fhali. فہالی	4472	757	397	360	18	114	114
8	Shah Wasayo. شاہ وسایو	3272	262	141	121	16	34	34
9	Sando. سانڈو	2712	457	257	200	31	71	71
10	Hasi. ہاسی	1186	66	35	31	—	12	12
11	Ghanwar. گھنوار	1918	118	64	54	3	9	9
12	Mangi. مانگی	2606	256	132	124	17	49	49
13	Kario Asad Khan. کاریو اسد خان	3288	652	360	292	22	89	89
								
14	Pathan. پٹھان	2448	377	196	181	28	57	57
15	Kario Subedar. کاریو صوبیدار	2441	1574	835	739	257	271	271
								























## VILLAGE STATISTICS—SHAHADAD KOT 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
16	Chandia.  چانڈیہ	3416	1211	639	572	206	173	173
17	Kot Nabi Bux.  کوٹ نبی بخش	5220	564	294	270	47	77	77









## SANJAR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE

سنجار سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

18	Junija.  جونيجا	3828	802	440	362	40	54	54
19	Bhangari.  بھنگری	2780	864	459	405	110	144	144
20	Sanjar Bhathi.  سنجر بھٹی	2817	544	296	248	28	162	162
21	Mena.  مینا	2367	320	176	144	31	46	46
22	Iden Jarwar.  آدن جروار	1906	591	307	284	169	87	87
23	Markund.  مارکنڈ	2352	668	361	307	103	113	113
24	Khorkarhi.  کھورکھی	2321	351	196	155	35	37	37
25	Kalhora.  کلہورا	2924	450	246	204	35	79	79
26	Gargej.  گارجیج	2424	410	224	186	61	65	65
27	Sukkur Jarwari  سکھر جرواری	1889	363	191	172	64	50	50
28	Lighari.  لغاری	1280	372	200	172	35	65	65
29	Khosa.  کھوسہ	1664	345	186	159	48	64	64
30	Mirokhan  میرو خان	2101	743	401	342	79	101	101
31	Kalar.  کلر	4099	585	310	275	46	90	90
32	Dhang.  ڈھنگ	3077	1135	630	505	208	184	184
33	Sial.  سیال	3234	708	375	333	63	98	98
34	Dikhan.  ڈکھن	2986	825	459	366	46	127	127
35	Jatoi.  جتوئی	1769	564	299	265	41	96	96
36	Gopang.  گوپانگ	3575	242	134	108	36	57	57
37	Jhirmri.  جھرمری	868	321	169	152	20	56	56

## KUBO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE

کبو سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

38	Kubo      کبو	4046	1603	922	681	116	269	269
39	Ishaq.  اسحاق	3153	764	435	329	65	115	115
40	Bhori.  بھوری	3879	2004	941	1063	30	275	275
41	Samander.  سمندر	3153	603	316	287	78	82	82



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—SHAHDAD KOT TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961			Number of		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Houses holds
42	Sarhad. سرحد	4612	41	29	12	2	6	6
43	Katria. کتريا	1906	731	404	327	35	110	110
44	Belathi. بيلاتھي	4814	458	250	208	44	69	69
45	Vadhial. وڈھيال	1191	293	143	150	21	39	39
46	Jarri. جاري	1900	401	209	192	21	41	41
47	Shahu. شاھو	2580	263	127	136	28	43	43
48	Kot Shah Beg. کوٹ شاھ بيگ	4221	1190	608	582	57	191	191
49	Kamil. کامل	4936	688	397	291	18	94	94
50	Khawar. کھوار	4849	1019	550	469	57	63	63
51	Pir Bux. پير بخش	3283	967	531	436	37	155	155
52	Jamali. جمالي	2457	573	340	233	49	52	52
53	Seer Settlement. سير سٹيلمنٹ	1640	383	228	155	17	46	46
54	Bhutta. بھٹہ	2567	644	343	301	46	97	97
55	Imam Bux. امام بخش	2158	753	386	367	117	110	110
56	Choddha. چودھا	2567	305	176	129	3	40	40

## BAGODERO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE باگو ڈيرو سپروائيزري تپيدار سرکل

57	Bagodero. باگو ڈيرو	3432	492	269	223	35	71	71
58	Zarandmachhi. زرنند ماچھي	5045	249	137	112	19	47	47
59	Khokhar. کھوکھر	4877	690	382	308	35	94	94
60	Gadda. گڈا	4194	376	213	163	—	59	59
61	Sirchandia. سرچانديا	4934	570	312	258	18	151	151
62	Tingira. ٹنگي را	4919	1460	803	657	84	324	324
63	Mohd. Khan Lighari. محمد خان لغاري	4374	1245	683	562	15	266	266
64	Salali. سلالی	4247	390	199	191	13	87	87
65	Seernangsi. سير ننگي	4931	439	220	219	3	174	174
66	Dur Mohd. در محمد	4161	1615	963	652	193	141	141
67	Pat No. 1. پٹ ۱	3536	76	42	34	—	13	13
68	Pat No. 2. پٹ ۲	2226	691	394	297	47	105	105
69	Sirjamali. سرجمالي	5156	1651	869	782	128	230	230



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—SHAHDAD KOT TALKUKA













Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
70	Jagir. جاگیر	13385	676	356	320	12	120	120
71	Kohistan. کوهستان	111523	158	85	73	8	18	18
72	Hakra. ہکرا پ	4574	1165	660	505	143	168	168
73	Patuja. پٹوچا پ	4545	170	86	84	7	27	27
74	Mohd. Hussain محمد حسین پ	4538	440	226	214	11	61	61
75	Seer Dakhan سیر دکھان پ	4732	1756	927	829	200	277	277



## VILLAGE STATISTICS— MIROKHAN TALUKA

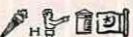
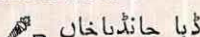
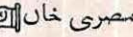
Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Mirokhan Taluka.</b> میرو خان تعلقہ	59593	32025	27568	—	—	—
	Miro Khan Taluka (Rural.) میرو خان تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	59593	32025	27568	—	—	—
	Miro Khan Taluka (Urban) میرو خان تعلقہ (شہری)	—	—	—	—	—	—

## MIRO KHAN SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE میروخان سپروائیزری تپیدارسرکل


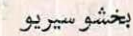
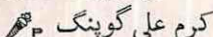

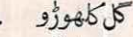

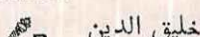
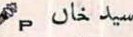

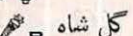
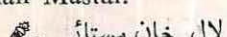
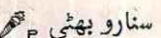

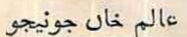
Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1	<b>Hydro Chandio.</b>  حیدرو چانڈیو	2604	1357	727	630	358	232	251
2	Delharo.  ڈیلہارو	2500	934	507	427	250	135	140
3	Fathohal Chandyo.  فتوح الچانڈیو	2284	848	445	403	128	90	90
4	Korai.  کورائی	1528	684	364	320	160	97	99
5	Ghulam Mohd. Laghari.  غلام محمد لغاری	1151	549	276	273	50	84	87
6	<b>Tharowadho.</b>  تھارو واڈھو	1280	1749	931	818	442	257	257
7	Chutto Joya.  چٹو جویا	1258	250	139	111	44	44	44
8	Dhori Mubarak.  ڈھوری مبارک	1754	924	517	407	177	157	157
9	Dhori Pir Bux.  ڈھوری پیر بخش	2293	771	402	369	119	121	121
10	Allah Bux Wadho.  اللہ بخش واڈھو	1280	914	490	424	101	140	140
11	Mohd. Gujrani.  محمد گجرانی	4480	1551	822	729	295	260	260
12	Lashkar Khan Chandio.  لشکر خان چانڈیو	3200	1122	589	533	186	174	174



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—MIROKHAN TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	House	House-holds
13	Jalil Kalhoro. جليل کھوڑو	3640	1357	746	611	343	234	235
14	Miro Khan.  ميرو خان	4480	2455	1313	1142	789	370	402
15	Dibachandia Khan.  ڈبا چانڈيا خان	1761	1046	549	497	182	157	168
16	Misri Khan.  مصرى خان	2169	1405	742	663	239	213	213
17	Ali Sher Gopang. على شير گوپنگ	2138	861	448	413	215	137	137

## SUJAWAL SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE سجاوال سپروائيزرى تهيدار سرڪل

18	Arazi Bhutto.  ارضى بهٹو	3112	1709	940	769	281	227	323
19	Buxo Saryo.  بخشو ساريو	1290	612	342	270	108	98	115
20	Karam Ali Gopang.  کرم على گوپنگ	1275	545	300	245	91	90	90
21	Chango.  چنگو	1199	517	274	243	164	94	115
22	Gul Kalhoro.  گل کھوڑو	1235	603	328	275	46	95	95
23	Jaind Lak.  جيند لاک	1145	1215	662	553	479	161	161
24	Khaliq uddin.  خلیق الدین	1275	912	498	414	24	132	140
25	Syed Khan.  سيد خان	3840	1415	718	697	35	195	195
26	Sujawal.  سجاوال	3986	1445	790	655	211	227	227
27	Gul Shah.  گل شاه	3054	978	533	445	115	160	160
28	Lalkhan Mastai.  لال خان مستائی	2991	656	365	291	90	114	114
29	Soonharo Bhathi.  سنارو بهٹی	4975	1294	701	593	170	194	194
30	Dhingano Mahesar.  ڈھينجانو مہيسر	4426	1517	840	677	143	224	240
31	Alam Khan Junijo.  عالم خان جونیجو	1514	415	213	202	11	65	69











## VILLAGE STATISTICS—MIROKHAN 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
32	Hayat Gopang. حیات گوپنگ	2217	925	488	437	23	225	230
33	Mohdi Tanwri. موہڈی تنوری	2157	1347	955	392	22	100	111
34	Fethkhan Jungo. فتح خاں جنگو	2262	1233	703	530	32	184	184
35	Mastoi. مستوئی	2426	469	262	207	97	66	66
36	Sher Khan. شیرخان	3829	1449	779	670	190	225	243
37	Kur Sohaib. کور سوهائب	3288	530	286	244	71	106	106
38	Hyder Detho حیدر ڈیٹھو	5334	596	337	259	116	80	85
39	Karior Ohao. کرئیراواہاؤ	3887	80	423	378	78	78	78
40	Chakr Sultan. چکر سلطان	2810	690	379	311	68	89	89
41	Kandi. کنڈی	4099	487	263	224	54	60	62
BAHRAEER SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE بہرائیر سپروائیزری تپیدار سرکل								
42	Bathi. بہٹی	3613	1510	801	709	193	247	250
43	Behram Hethium. بہرام حاتم	2951	1325	716	609	180	168	168
44	Karrior Jam. کرئیر جام	2592	825	435	390	53	120	126
45	Mehmoon. میہمون	2107	259	164	95	23	38	38
46	Lakhoru Mukam. لکھورو مقام	2756	620	349	271	48	87	87
47	Jalal. جلال	1578	690	381	309	72	94	94
48	Cheilo. چیلو	2657	1153	624	529	104	180	201
49	Karaki Khan. کراکی خان	2972	546	279	267	93	75	80
50	Vai Allahabad. وائی اللہ آباد	2718	787	424	373	68	115	115
51	Rap. راپ	2560	537	330	207	52	85	98
52	Bahramatiun. Chhachhari. بہراما تھون چاچاری	3102	561	295	266	107	96	96










## VILLAGE STATISTICS—MIROKHAN 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
53	Phaloro.  P پهلورو	1290	633	335	298	138	130	131
54	Korlbrahim.  P کورل براہیم	2560	579	306	273	46	65	65
55	Kalhora.  P کلھورا	1290	1106	591	515	230	161	161
56	Kormohabbat.  P کورموہبت	5120	1385	465	920	196	255	266
57	Korismail.  P کوری اسماعیل	3840	1555	826	729	161	261	261
58	Qaim Gopang.  P قائم گوپنگ	3112	1334	701	633	134	198	198
59	Karera.  P کریرا	2112	782	403	379	88	125	125
60	Gulo Khanwar. گلو خانور	2444	188	110	78	2	25	25
61	Chhari. چاڑی	3818	481	255	226	13	77	79
62	Bharmi. بھرمی	1906	381	211	170	63	40	41
63	Thal. تھل	2688	239	137	102	7	30	37
64	Allah Rukhio.  P اللہ رکھیو	2986	437	231	206	51	60	63
65	Thariri Dhap. تھیری ڈھپ	2913	543	280	263	7	95	95



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—KAMBAR TALUKA



































Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Kambar Taluka.</b> کمبر تعلقہ	91613	48696	42917	—	—	—
	" " (Rural) کمبر تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	79523	42171	37352	—	—	—
	" " (Urban) کمبر تعلقہ (شہری)	12090	6525	5565	2575	1840	1981
1	Kambar Municipal. کمبر میونسپل کمیٹی	12090	6525	5565	2575	1840	1981
	Committee میونسپل کمیٹی						
	      						

## KAMBAR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE. کمبر سپر وائیزری 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>Kambar.</b> کمبر	2913	770	404	366	39	134	134
2	Bhada. بھادا	1038	125	76	49	2	40	40
3	Bagodero.  باگو ڈیرو	1050	351	192	159	23	126	126
4	Faiz Mohd. Sayyal. فیض محمد سیال	3200	776	411	365	30	132	132
5	<b>Ber.</b>  بیر	913	1624	884	740	264	251	251
6	Hani.  ہانی	2110	899	455	444	71	182	182
7	Ghadhar.   غدر	2061	1642	873	769	297	305	305
8	Dera.  ڈیرا	2604	1595	884	711	41	276	276
9	<b>Buhar.</b>  بوہر	1572	805	420	385	139	486	486
10	Dibh Mitho.  دب مٹھو	3121	1327	684	643	206	305	305
11	Pana. پنا	1321	480	258	222	42	36	36
12	Kanwar.  کانوار	3563	908	470	438	23	183	183
13	<b>Jeean Abro.</b>   جین ابرو	2314	1728	903	825	179	376	376
14	Esso.  ایسو	1742	760	402	358	39	103	103
15	Aheer. اہیر	1996	1405	744	661	91	236	236
16	Nagar Hakro.  نگار ہاکرو	2092	1014	548	466	48	106	106
	<b>Mail.</b> میل							
17	Bhola Kalhora.  بھولا کالھورا	3198	1739	945	794	110	388	388
18	Pakho.   پکھو	2434	1839	980	859	132	358	358
















## VILLAGE STATISTICS—KAMBAR 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	Ghogharo.   غوغارو	2452	1910	1053	857	126	367	367
RAMNAWATI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE رام نواتی سپروائیزری تپیدار سرکل								
20	Ramnawati.   رام نواتی	1579	724	382	342	13	202	202
21	Meno.  مینو	2783	1179	695	484	143	317	317
22	Huliya.   هولیا	1455	1444	771	673	76	179	179
23	Hasul.  ہاسل	2293	1144	641	503	53	221	221
24	Mahyoon.   مہیون	1673	1408	742	666	149	298	298
25	Bharmi.  بہارمی	1289	955	514	441	57	284	284
26	Peroz Bhati.  پیروز بھٹی	1697	762	400	362	21	160	160
27	Lashkari Chandi.  لشکری چاندی	4337	2373	1258	1115	166	50	50
28	Khairpur Josen.   خیر پور جوسن	2538	1360	657	703	159	261	261
29	Nathar.  ناتھار	1280	719	414	305	86	11	11
30	Rato Kot.  ریٹو کوٹ	712	295	154	141	12	91	91
31	Sharifani.  شریفانی	1054	709	377	332	52	108	108
32	Abri.  ابڑی	2403	1919	1020	899	132	510	510
33	Daubo.  ڈابو	1734	1003	538	465	105	147	147
34	Khan Berr ro.  خان بیررو	2267	1812	969	843	110	303	303
35	Elchi.  ایلچی	1750	1475	792	683	158	219	219
36	Potho Ibrahim.  پوٹھو ابراہیم	1721	1046	547	499	118	202	202
37	Lakha.   لکھا	2527	1795	938	857	195	399	399
38	Chhajra.   چھاجرا	2534	1814	960	854	290	379	379
39	Kamal Khan.   کمال خان	1773	1048	529	519	28	195	195
40	Wadha.  واڈھا	1338	918	480	438	38	130	130
DOST ALI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE دوست علی سپروائیزری تپیدار سرکل								
41	Dost Ali.   دوست علی	3159	1053	571	482	39	497	497
42	Chacha.  چھاجھا	2328	849	465	384	155	230	230
43	Junija.  جونی جا	1945	1843	980	863	240	565	565



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—KAMBAR 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	Kalar.  کلا	6805	3713	1998	1715	223	776	776
45	Lakhtiaya.  لکھاتیہ	2539	871	471	400	14	186	186
46	Changro.  چینگ رو	2225	92	45	47	4	12	12
47	Panhwaro.  پنوارو	4755	1168	635	533	75	287	287
48	Khai Mihoon.  کھائی مہون	3875	1644	837	807	373	270	270
49	Bhangar Acha.  بھانجہر اچا	2408	421	221	200	31	59	59
50	Kor Suleman.  کور سلیمان	2340	911	492	419	118	159	159
51	Kor Hussain.  کور حسین	2559	454	251	203	51	59	59
52	Kor Kamal.  کور کیمل	2855	950	514	436	93	280	280
53	Kori Muradali.  کوری مراد علی	2882	933	497	436	85	253	253
54	Phatoohall Wah.  فٹوہال واہ	2975	1416	753	663	73	212	212
55	Acha.  اچاہ	3779	1467	810	657	96	284	284
56	Mohabat Khan.  محبت خان	3700	928	524	404	36	170	170

GHABI DERO JAGIR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE غیبی ڈیرو جاگیر سپروائیزری تپیدار سرکل




















57	Ghabi Dero Jagir.  غیبی ڈیرو جاگیر	431303	2504	1045	1459	44	525	525
58	Kohistan.  کوہستان	12287	1381	771	610	4	314	314
59	Karohar.  کارواہار	6587	1215	645	570	39	540	540
60	Jagir No. 4.  جاگیر نمبر ۴	2452	656	363	293	17	16	16
61	Jagir No. 5.  جاگیر نمبر ۵	4483	494	266	228	9	254	254
62	Bagh.  باغ	5162	2364	1298	1066	88	380	380
63	Nau Zaman.  نئو زمان	5229	1036	468	568	1	177	177
64	Wakro.  واکرو	3234	245	135	110	—	15	15
65	Waryaso.  وریاسو	4534	1626	853	773	13	117	117
66	Dhiro Jagir.  دیرو جاگیر	4437	1690	899	791	31	125	125



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—WARAH TALUKA










Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
<b>Warah Taluka.</b>	واره تعلقہ	81617	43933	37684	—	—	—
" "	(Rural)	81617	43933	37684	—	—	—
	واره تعلقہ (دیہاتی)						
" "	(Urban)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	واره تعلقہ (شہری)						

WARAH SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE      واړه سه روائيزري تپيدار 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	Warah.  واره	4006	2762	1532	1230	449	410	430
2	Nawab Kalhoro.  نواب کالھوڑا	2988	1384	766	618	150	252	262
3	Thurdri Jaloon.  ٹھڈری جالون	3798	1131	618	513	187	161	161
4	Safartunio.  صفر ٹنؤ	1769	428	227	201	35	73	73
5	Thano.  تھانو	2645	1358	720	638	119	400	405
6	Kalar.  کلر	5543	978	501	477	110	98	98
7	Jakhar.  جکھڑ	5923	1919	1031	888	184	275	302
8	Potho.  پوتھو	4622	950	530	420	44	173	211
9	Khundo.  خنڈو	3472	1403	697	706	187	142	142
10	Halo Raink.  ہلورینک	2171	2850	1562	1288	266	348	399
11	Pechuha.  پیچوہا	2500	1869	1026	843	204	252	252
12	Maklani.  مکلانی	2765	1725	919	806	93	274	274
13	Bukejani.  بکیجانی	3314	1747	916	831	121	270	270
14	Abad.  آباد	3942	1296	696	600	94	182	182
15	Bandjani.  بند جانی	2131	1469	818	651	159	192	203
16	Mangneba.  منگنہبا	3449	1345	723	622	105	195	195
17	Ali Imaba.  علی امامبا	1972	751	406	345	58	110	116
18	Wahuja.  واھوجا	1172	1203	635	568	123	167	179
19	Wagan.  وگن	3317	3678	1978	1700	425	365	400



















## VILLAGE STATISTICS—WARAH 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	Tharriri Hashim.  توریری هاشم	2429	2350	1268	1082	143	319	326
21	Yaroo Dero.  یارو ڈیرو	2383	1509	794	715	183	254	254
22	Hassan Hoori.  حسن هوری	2027	261	143	118	28	50	50
23	Ubedzni.  ابدجنی	1114	460	233	227	83	91	106
24	Lakha.  لا کھا	3113	1657	889	768	259	201	222
25	Mangiun.  منگوین	3169	1334	684	650	49	119	119
26	Ali Jo.  علی جا	1885	832	440	392	46	97	97
27	Jalbani.  جلبانی	270	2116	1150	966	49	182	182
28	Takarto.  ٹکرتو	2236	1241	634	577	127	145	149

## NASIRABAD SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE

نصیر آباد سپروائیری تپیدار سرکل

29	Nasirabad.  نصیر آباد	2930	728	387	341	23	726	757
30	Muradi.  مرادی	3166	2127	1144	983	299	274	278
31	Kathiabazar.  کاتھیا بازار	3151	1238	688	550	44	180	180
32	Gul Sangho.  گل سانگھو	2331	864	462	402	9	76	76
33	Dera.  ڈیرہ	4367	1652	852	800	152	214	214
34	Jeo Dero.  جیو ڈارو	2221	1495	794	701	211	178	210
35	Laiqpur.  لائق پور	2950	832	445	387	8	119	120
36	Buthdero.  بھٹدیرو	2426	1110	618	492	47	150	162
37	Dhamraho.  ڈھمراؤ	5667	1698	908	790	43	184	289
38	Wasokalhor.  واسو کلہورو	2273	2053	1072	981	187	196	241
39	Buth.  بٹہ	4873	1304	707	597	88	184	184
40	Gao.  گاؤ	3596	696	364	332	63	80	83
41	Khandhari.  کنڈھاری	4134	1950	1073	877	216	255	255
42	Adi Lishari.  آدی لشاری	3010	886	482	404	60	167	167
43	Adi Dhamraho.  آدی دھمراہو	3122	2366	1238	1128	178	219	227
44	Chunbni.  چنبنی	2728	568	306	262	23	74	74






## VILLAGE STATISTICS—WARAH 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
گجی خاور سپروائیزری تپیدار سرکل GAJI KHAWAR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE								
45	Gaji Khawar. گجی خاور	928	1990	1100	890	250	268	268
46	Ahun. آھون	5727	2063	1152	911	114	340	352
47	Basharat Khawar. بشارت خاور	3864	893	454	439	152	105	115
48	Garhi Baro. گدھی بارو	7525	693	391	302	63	98	98
49	Joshani. جوشانی	5061	1200	658	542	68	165	186
50	Mirpur. میرپور	4588	1232	671	561	59	162	162
51	Jogi. جوگی	5155	1838	998	840	108	214	295
52	Chak Abad. چک آباد	2634	1676	911	765	164	223	226
53	Main Sanhari. مین سنہری	1883	1334	699	635	45	163	163
54	Hamal. ہمل	6580	655	361	294	16	110	111
55	Miraza pur jagir. مرزا پور جاگیر	25616	764	391	373	12	127	140
56	Garhi Jagir. گڑھی جاگیر	3553	807	416	391	38	92	92
57	Bisharat Kapri. بشارت کپری	799	435	216	219	87	60	60
58	Chak Faridabad. چک فریدآباد	4571	414	236	178	57	59	59
59	Hamind Wah. حامند واہ	4301	942	525	417	14	133	133
60	Chundin Jagir. چندن جاگیر	2797	303	164	139	2	92	92
61	Gul Buriro. گل بریرو	4161	935	514	421	67	121	121



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—RATO DERO TALUKA































Sl. No.	Name of the Urban locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Ratodero Taluka.</b>	66979	35662	31317	—	—	—
	راتو ڈيرو تعلقہ						
	<b>Rato Dero Taluka (Rural)</b>	59778	31813	27965	—	—	—
	راتو ڈيرو تعلقہ (دیہاتی)						
	<b>Ratodero Taluka (Urban)</b>	7201	3849	3352	1907	1141	1187
	راتو ڈيرو تعلقہ (شہری)						
1.	Rato Dero Town Committee.	7201	3849	3352	1907	1141	1187
	راتو ڈيرو ٹاؤن کمیٹی						
	  						

## RATO DERO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE راتو ڈيرو سپروائيزری تپیدار 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>Rato Dero.</b> راتو ڈيرو	3360	364	190	174	50	208	208
2	Taib. طیب 	1664	1376	730	646	241	285	285
3	Masudero. مسوڈيرو 	5280	1652	893	759	227	467	476
4	Bhando. بھاندو 	1308	732	392	340	136	232	232
5	Waris Dino Machi. وارث ڈینو ماچی 	4000	1509	776	733	203	415	430
6	Fatehpur. فتح پور 	2010	751	430	321	59	227	235
7	Wasayo Bhutto. وسایو بھٹو 	4115	1922	1028	894	276	425	425
8	Busan. بوسن 	2716	1113	596	517	113	195	195
9	Pawro. پاورو	2373	955	514	441	120	165	165
10	Kodnani. کودنانی 	1678	989	512	477	173	265	265
11	Gachal. گچل	1920	711	370	341	52	80	80
12	Jumo Agham. جمو اغام 	1678	1262	671	591	124	288	290
13	Ghulam Hussain Hakro. غلام حسین ہاکرو 	2636	902	491	411	28	138	160
14	Kalar Sarkari. کلار سرکاری	2636	580	322	258	30	60	60
15	Mohla Khan Jalhbani. محلہ خان جلبانی 	2841	728	393	335	50	80	80




















## VILLAGE STATISTICS—RATODERO 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
16	Ghangro.  جانجرو	1540	1501	830	671	228	228	230
17	Meno Ghangro.  مینو جانجرو	1646	738	378	360	78	165	170
18	Saraho Ghangro.  سراھو جانجرو	1444	1079	573	506	98	197	200
19	Kohri.  کوھری	1752	1362	691	671	139	225	225
BANGUNDERO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE بیگنڈیرو سپروائیزی تپیدار سرکل								
20	Bangunder.    بیگنڈر	1380	2703	1336	1367	711	480	490
21	Drabhi.  درابھی	1694	396	215	181	51	125	134
22	Unar.  اُنر	2139	1071	560	511	153	123	128
23	Sanjar.  سنجر	984	315	170	145	26	48	52
24	Khairo Dero.   خیرو ڈیرو	1669	1370	746	624	223	225	245
25	Mamunjanejo.   میمن جینیجو	1062	1078	575	503	28	198	200
26	Akil Hakro.   عاقل ھا کرو	1352	1043	567	476	135	195	195
27	Mani Nurmallah.  مانی نورملا	3450	1435	777	658	120	310	325
28	Khanwah.  خان واھ	1150	1709	897	812	363	280	290
29	Wasand Jeho.  واسنڈ جیوھ	1209	957	518	439	187	166	168
30	Pir Bux Bhutto.  پیر بخش بھٹو	3017	2829	1474	1355	358	510	515
31	Panjo Kinaro.  پنجو کینارو	989	716	371	345	145	153	160
32	Zangeja.  زنگیجا	983	703	380	323	141	160	175
33	Validad Visar.  ولی دادوسار	1784	1048	576	472	179	195	205
34	Panju Lorir.  پنجو لوری	1354	1030	536	494	123	180	195
35	Chajra.  چاجرا	69	301	156	145	32	45	55
NAODERO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE ناؤڈیرو سپروائیزی تپیدار سرکل								
36	Naodero.  ناؤڈیرو	1714	996	536	460	89	275	280
37	Shadi Agham.   شادی اغام	1904	1886	995	891	306	285	295
38	Panju Abro  پنجو ابرو	2185	2249	1239	1010	269	340	340
39	Patro.  پاٹرو	864	1165	634	531	153	140	140



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—RATO DERO TAULKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban locality and local details	Area in Area	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds.
40	Kubro.  کبرو	1308	778	426	352	122	159	159
41	Mulankalhoru  ملان کھورو	642	722	363	359	315	112	112
42	Yaro Pitafi.  یارو تپا فی	777	1044	578	466	177	168	170
43	Khuda Bux Bhutto.  خدا بخش بھٹو	1094	356	200	156	18	95	100
44	Dodo Khan Bhutto.  دودو خان بھٹو	1522	694	353	341	112	100	100
45	Bahman.  بہمن	947	689	390	299	144	88	90
46	Salar Janwari.  سالار جنوری	832	789	424	365	58	95	110
47	Shadiabro.  شادی آبرو	2185	1563	843	720	281	285	298
48	Nazardiho.  نظر دیہو	662	252	135	117	14	28	30
49	Daranpur.  دارن پور	805	390	206	184	57	30	30
50	Rahuja.  راھوجا	1812	752	407	345	68	105	115
51	Saidudero.  سیدیڈرو	1725	2060	1086	974	194	489	493
52	Morio Fakir.  موربوقیر	1467	1393	740	653	280	232	238
53	Rajodero.  راجو ڈیرو	4255	389	183	206	28	93	97
54	Phulpota.  پھل پوٹا	1007	1239	653	586	144	165	185
55	Dasy Daro.  دسی وریرو	5924	1001	542	459	75	105	115
56	Nurpur.  نوپور	2557	378	207	171	50	59	60
57	Izat Khan. عزت خان	1439	63	39	24	2	27	27
58	Sharifpur. شریف پور	3512	Uninhabited		لے چراغ			—



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—DOKRI TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Dokri Taluka</b> ڈوکری تعلقہ	117465	63775	53690	—	—	—
	” ” (Rural)	102163	55539	46624	—	—	—
	ڈوکری تعلقہ (دیہاتی)						
	” ” (Urban)	15302	8236	7066	3388	2324	2350
	ڈوکری تعلقہ (شہری)						
1.	Dokari Town Committee. ڈوکری ٹاؤن کمیٹی	2325	1447	1078	730	2324	2350
2.	Naudero Town Committee. نو ڈیرو ٹاؤن کمیٹی	4061	2154	1907	970		
3.	Badah Town Committee. بادہ ٹاؤن کمیٹی	8916	4835	4081	1688		

## DOKRI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE ڈوکری سپروائیزری تپیدار 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>Dokri</b> ڈوکری	3019	2875	1648	1227	273	700	720
2	Ghujhar. گوجر	1406	928	506	422	114	270	286
3	Babori. بابولی	2079	928	511	417	245	296	380
4	<b>Badah.</b> بادہ	5633	4822	2620	2202	799	940	990
5	Mirzai. مرزائی	3941	743	398	345	59	290	305
6	Khairwah. خیرواہ	4128	955	514	441	113	280	297
7	Changharioko. چنگھاری کو	3657	1152	609	543	152	300	304
8	<b>Baggi.</b> بگی	5878	4278	2331	1947	860	500	512
9	Vakro وکرو	3285	2159	1198	961	568	276	302
10	<b>Karira</b> کاری را	4250	2776	1522	1254	317	500	571
11	Mahrabpur محراب پور	2104	1950	1021	929	345	450	432
12	Soonhari Jagir سون ہری جاگیر	541	1382	748	634	314	300	314



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—DOKRI TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
13	Soonhari Rawati سون هری رواتی	1735	1070	566	504	230	290	321

## GERELO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE گریلو سپروائیزی ٹیپدار سرکل






14	Gerelo. گریلو	35840	5769	3114	2655	646	580	595
15	Darodoko ڈاروڈکو	2665	1012	549	263	43	425	430
16	Mato. ماثو	4122	3549	2012	1537	346	450	460
17	Bhangi Kolhara بھانجی کولہورہ	3375	3328	1796	1532	310	600	640
18	Thallah. ٹالھہ	2475	1828	961	867	242	450	500
19	Sheikh Fojo. شیخ فوجو	2426	1883	1004	879	393	600	620
20	Kania. کانہہ	2115	2270	1259	1011	177	450	470
21	Tuba Kalhora تہہ کالہورہ	2982	3077	1940	1428	463	450	475
22	Yako Sandelo. یاکو سنڈیلو	2440	1331	708	623	234	300	332
23	Nasirabad Jagir. نصیرآباد جاگیر	414	685	360	325	108	148	158
24	Nasirabad Rayatiq نصیرآباد رعیتی	2159	1855	1037	818	88	295	298

## ABAD SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE. آباد سپروائیزی ٹیپدار سرکل





















25	Arija. آری جا	3006	3901	2126	1775	486	600	620
26	Samno. سامنو	3630	1128	624	504	180	285	320
27	Bakrani. باکرانی	2276	2742	1477	1265	345	520	521
28	Madbaho. مادباہو	3719	3006	1612	1394	461	430	455
29	Faridabad. فریدآباد	3711	4286	2334	1952	529	535	538
30	Abad. آباد	1448	1300	720	580	1	270	285
31	Salhani. سالہانی	1858	151	91	60	11	50	51
32	Darya Khan. ڈیرہ خان	313	151	79	72	2	30	35
33	Panju Khokhar. پنجو کھوکھار	2351	904	507	397	139	150	170
34	Behlam. بہلام	857	101	60	41	1	70	80
35	Noorpur. نور پور	889	183	100	83	—	20	25
36	Manwari. مانواری	1153	833	477	356	62	275	302



## VILLAGE STATISTICS—DOKRI 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	Amrot.  امروت	4741	715	396	319	86	290	301
38	Kot Chandkot.  کوٹ چاند کوٹ	4466	784	420	364	73	298	317
39	Shah Beg.  شاہ بیگ	4027	1881	993	888	183	280	302
40	Hassan Wahan.  حسن واہان	1339	1605	888	717	102	240	251
41	Gad.  گاڈ	1297	331	172	159	21	150	159

## GAJI DERO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE گجی ڈیرو سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

42	Gajidero.  گج ڈیرو	2959	675	379	296	78	150	155
43	Beli Gaji.  بلی گجی	4486	734	385	349	24	50	60
44	Dubli Wichlo.  دہلی وچ الو	4480	158	81	77	3	30	35
45	Chhakro.  چھا کرو	4204	1471	823	648	33	150	160
46	Fatehpur.  فتح پور	1731	691	353	338	110	70	80
47	Karai.  کرائی	3798	2319	1260	1059	396	450	462
48	Tatri.  ٹاٹری	3091	1425	767	658	237	300	309
49	Bandero.  بندیرو	2505	1232	680	552	196	300	329
50	Koch Naurang.  کوچ نورنگ	3006	483	268	215	28	150	151
51	Satiar.  ستیار	2628	741	407	334	126	300	315
52	Khairo Tahyal.  خیرو تھ یال	2653	2437	1348	1089	128	250	257
53	Vihar.  ویہار	4572	486	255	231	68	150	167
54	Khancharpur.  خان چار پور	2218	532	250	282	96	150	159
55	Tagar.  ٹیگار	1302	163	88	75	24	50	52
56	Sui.  سوئی	8851	2418	1342	1076	116	125	132
57	Nari Lishari.  ناری لشاری	8967	650	338	312	69	150	155
58	Yado Lakir.  یادو لاکر	2947	2067	1110	957	353	450	451
59	Qubulo.  قبولو	4076	1156	615	541	159	300	321
60	Jadam Kalhoro.  جاڈام کا لہورو	3984	1633	869	764	230	440	453
61	Seehar.  سیہار	4026	4085	2204	1881	344	450	472



# CENSUS ORGANISATION, WEST PAKISTAN

## A—Enumeration Period

### DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
<b>Hazara</b>	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.
<b>Mardan</b>		(ii) Mr. Masud Zaman Khan, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.
	191	Mr. Muhammad Usman Hashmi, Assistant Commissioner, Swabi.
	192	Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.
	201	Captain Ashraf Hussain, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Charasadda.
	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.
Malakand Agency		Mr. Muhammad Masud Zaman, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
	621	(i) Mr. Nasrum Minallah, C.S.P., Additional Political Agent, Chitral.
		(ii) Captain 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.
		Mr. Sarfraz Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, Mohmand.
Mohmand Agency	641	Mr. Farid Ullah Shah, P.C.S., Political Agent Khyber.
Khyber Agency	651	Mr. Wali Muhammad Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, Kurram.
Kurram Agency	661	Mr. Abdul Razaq Khan Abbasi, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Tank.
Dera Ismail Khan	241	Pir Muti Ullah Shah, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.
	242	Khan Fakru-uz-Zaman Khan, P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.
		Mr. Nisar Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bannu.
Bannu	231	(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 Number	Name and Designation
North Waziristan	671	(i) Captain 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 Tufail, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pind Dadan Khan
	272	S. Sardar Ali Gardezi, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Chakwal.
	273	Rai Ghulam Mehdi, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Jhelum.
Rawalpindi	281	Mr. A. R. Siddiqui, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Murree.
	282	Sh. Hamid Ullah Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Rawalpindi.
	283	(i) Khan Sher Bahadur Khan, Administrator, Rawalpindi Municipality. (ii) Sh. Altaf Hussain, Chief Officer, Rawalpindi Municipality.
	284	Mr. Z. K. Mahmud, Executive Officer, Rawalpindi Cantonment.
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.



District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
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.
Lahore	351	S. Ejaz Hussain Shah, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Lahore.
	332	(i) Hakim Muhammad Husain, 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.
Montgomery	334	Syed Shahid Hussain, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur.
	341	Hafiz Muhammad Ishaq, P.C.S., Colony Assistant, Montgomery.
	342	Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Khan, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pakpattan.



District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
<b>Montgomery—Contd.</b>	343	Khan Iftikhar Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Montgomery.
	344	Malik Muhammad Yar Bundial, P.C.S., Chairman, Municipal Committee, Montgomery.
<b>Multan</b>	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.
	375	(i) Lieut.-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, D. G. Khan.
	413	Mr. Amir Hussain, Sub-Divisional Officer, Rajanpur.



District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
<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, Ahm adpur East
		(ii) Mr. M. Y. Bajwa, P.C.S., Assistant Commissioner (General), Bahawalpur.
	395	Ch. Khurshid Ahmad, Cholistan Development Officer, Bahaw- Pur.
<b>Rahimyar Khan</b>	421	Agha Hassan Raza, P.C.S., Assistant Colonization Officer, Lia quatpur.
	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 n
<b>Sukkur</b>	431	Mr. Muhammad Hasham M. Qazi, P.C.S Deputy Collector, Assistant Commis sioner, Rohri,



(viii)

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
<b>PukkurW Contd.</b>	432	Qzi Muhammad Zakir Hussain, Administrator Municipal Committee,
	432	Qazi Muhammad Zakir Hussain, Administrator, Municipal Committee, Sukkur.
	433	Mr. Muhammad Rahim, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commis- sioner, Shikarpur.
<b>Jacobabad</b>	441	Mir Shahdad Khan Talpur, P.C.S. Deputy Collector/Assistant Commis- sioner, Kandkot (Kashmore).
	442	Mr. Baihal Shah A. Syed, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commis- sioner-Jacobabad.
	531	Mr. Yousuf Ali Khan, C.S.P., Assistant Political Agent, Nisarabad.
<b>Larkana</b>	451	Mr. Abdul Rahim Juanjo, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commis- sioner, Kambar.
	452	Mr. Muhammad Bux M. Shaikh, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commis- sioner, Larkana.
<b>Khairpur</b>	461	Mr. Karam Ullah Memon, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commis- sioner, Khairpur.
	462	Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Dawach, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commis-
<b>Nawabshah</b>	471	(i) Mr. Aziz Hussain Ansari, P.C.S. (i) Mr. Arshad Ali Shah, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commis- sioner, Naushahro.
	472	Mr. K. M. Z. Hussain C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commis- sioner, Nawabshah,



District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
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 Vallay 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) 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 Yusuf Ali Khan, C.S.P., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Thatta.



(x)

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
Dadu	521	Mr. Anwar Hussain Siddiqui, Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Sehwan.
	522	Mr. Ghaus Bux Menon, P.C.S., Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner, Dadu.
Sibi	532	Sh. Ahmad Hussain, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Marribugti.
	533	Shahzida Sultan Hamid, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Shahrig.
Loralai	541	Mr. 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. G. I. 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.



District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
<b>Quetta—Contd.</b>	563	Mr. Abdul Karim Khan, Executive Officer, M. C., Quetta.
	564	Mr. A. A. Sadiq, Executive Officer, Quetta Cantt.
<b>Chagai</b>	591	Mr. Saleh Muhammad, P.C.S., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chagai
<b>Kalat</b>	571	Mr. Atta Muhammad Khan, Nazim Dhadar.
	572	Haji Rasul Bux, Nazim Bagh.
	573	Mr. Farid Muhammad Baluch, Nazim Sarawan at Mastung.
	574	Mr. Muhammad Shafi, Nazim, Jhalawan at Khuzdar.
<b>Kharan</b>	601	Nawabzada Jahangir Shah, Deputy Commissioner, Kharan.
<b>Mekran</b>	611	Mirza Nusrat Ullah Khan, Nazim Katch, Mekran.
	612	Mr. Muhammad Rafiq Khan, Sub-Divisional Officer, Gwadur.
<b>Lasbela</b>	581	Mr. Khuda Jan Muhammad, Nazim, Lasbela.
<b>Karachi</b>	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 Can



## B—POST-ENUMERATION PERIOD

### HAND SORTING CENTRES

				Name and designation
1. Peshawar	..	..	..	Mr. A. U. Saleem, Assistant Director of Census.
2. Rawalpindi	..	..	..	Mr. Bashir Ahmed Khan, Assistant Director of Census.
3. Lahore	..	..	..	Mr. Kazi Akhlaq Hussain, Assistant Director of Census.
4. Lyallpur	..	..	..	Mr. Sardar Mohammad, Assistant Director of Census.
5. Multan	..	..	..	Mr. A. Hamid, Deputy Director of Census.
6. Bahawalpur	..	..	..	Agha Ahmed Shah, Assistant Director of Census.
7. Hyderabad	..	..	..	(i) Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan, Assistant Director of Census.
				(ii) Mr. A. Hamid, Deputy Director of Census.
8. Quetta ..	..	..	..	Hakim Ghulam Hussain, Deputy Director of Census.
9. Karachi	..	..	..	Mr. A.Q.M. Qizilbash, Deputy Director of Census.



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*In Press (To be out in June, 1963)*

### EAST PAKISTAN

(1) Dinajpur	(2) Bogra	(3) Jessore
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### WEST PAKISTAN

(1) Kharan	(2) Kalat	(3) Lasbela	(4) Dadu
(5) Sanghar	(6) Rahimyar Khan	(7) Bahawalnagar	(8) Mardan
(9) Muzaffargarh	(10) Nawabshah	(11) Sheikhpura	

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1. Bulletin No. 6.—Cottage Industry.	July, 1963
2. District Census Report of remaining 17 districts and Agencies.	August, 1963
3. Reports:	
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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
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Ferozesons, 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 & Industry, Wood Street.

Mansoor Stationery Mart, Hassan Ali Effendi Road.

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

## **KARACHI—(contd.)**

Pakistan Law House, Pakistan Chowk, Katchery 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 & Industry.

#### SAHEB BAZAR

Friends Stores, P.O. Ghoramara, District Rajshahi.

#### SARDAH:

Master Library, P.O. Sardah, District Rajshahi.

#### CHAUDANGA:

Naya Jamana Library, P.O. Chaudanga, 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, Katchery Road.

All Pakistan Legal Decisions, 35, Nabha Road.

A. M. John & Co., Post Box No. 297, Katchery Road.

Book Centre, 49, The Mall.

Mansoor Book House, 2, Katchery Road.

Mirza Book Agency, 9-A, Shah Alam Market.

Nawa-i-Waqt Publications Ltd.

Premier Book House, 4/5, Katchery, Road.

#### LAHORE—contd.

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, Edwardes Road.

#### HYDERABAD.

Educational Book Depot, School Road.

The New Allies Stores, Jail Road, Near Tower.

#### MULTAN CITY.

Raja Traders, Delhi Gate.

#### QUETTA.

Aligarh Book Stall, Mission Rd.

#### 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.