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# CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1951

## VOLUME 6

# SIND & KHAIRPUR STATE

## REPORT & TABLES

BY

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# PREFACE

This Census Report for the province of Sind and Khairpur State is one of the series of volumes in which the results of the 1951 Census of Pakistan are recorded. Underlying all the work and effort by which these figures have been produced, was the over-whelming need for the rapid supply of information regarding the new nation. But this sense of urgency has had to contend with the great difficulty of organizing the enumeration and the subsequent abstraction of the results at a time when the administrative structure of the Government was itself in the formative stages. Most strenuous efforts by devoted officers, however, met the demand or data despite the slender resources, and the more essential figures were made available with remarkable speed by the issue of four Interim Bulletins, the first of which gave the provisional results of the Census within six weeks of the Enumeration. In addition a district village list has been published giving the name, population and many local details of every village.

This report now gathers together all the final results of the 1951 Census in Sind and Khairpur State and is arranged in two parts. Part I, besides, giving a brief description of the historical and geographical background of the province, explains the definitions and methods used in the collection and the compilation of the census data, provides certain comparisons with past figures, and gives some of the local details required in order to understand the differences between the figures for various parts of the province. Part II contains the statistical tables in which the detailed results of the Census are presented. It is strongly urged that before using or drawing conclusions from the data in Part II, the definitions, etc. in Part I should be taken into account. It is proposed to issue a further volume, which will be No. 7 in the series, in which certain of the economic tables for all provinces of West Pakistan will be presented in greater geographical and qualitative detail.

The change in the structure of the population of Sind as in the other provinces of Pakistan, which had arisen from the departure of most of the Hindus and Sikhs and the arrival of a large number of Muslim Muhajirs created many administrative problems for which information was urgently required. Moreover, the 1941 Census had not been fully tabulated owing to the War. This lack of statistical data made it imperative not to postpone the Census beyond its normal date in February 1951 despite the undesirability of organizing such an operation without long preparation.

The Provincial Superintendent of Census, nevertheless, feels that the figures in the 1951 Census are reasonably accurate as regards the total population of the various areas. Accuracy in a Census, however, is a relative matter and the same standard of accuracy cannot obviously apply to all the detailed statistics. One must allow for doubts and uncertainties in the minds of the public and this is particularly true in the case of illiterate persons in regard to age and the exact description of their occupations, etc. The sorting and tabulation work which was largely done by the traditional hand methods was most carefully checked, but here again the possibility of misclassification cannot be entirely ruled out. These considerations have

led to the decision to present the Age data in broad groups. In 1931 the age figures suffered from the same trouble but were arithmatically smoothed before being printed. This was considered undesirable. The enumerators themselves had recorded most of the ages to the nearest 5 years but analysis disclosed that even then there was obvious heaping in certain groups. Had the data been presented in this report in full detail, there would have been a danger of figures being used hurriedly to draw conclusions of administrative importance without giving due consideration to their relative reliability. In Sind the Age data contained fewer inconsistencies than in some other provinces, a fact which reflects credit on the enumeration and abstraction work and it has been possible to present most of the figures in 10-year age-groups but the groups between 10 and 29 have had to be amalgamated. On this basis the tables would appear to be reasonably reliable. The full tabulation in 5 year groups has, however, been preserved and copies can be made available to students and statisticians on application to the Government of Pakistan, but should only be used under expert advice and with caution.

The scope of the 1951 Census of Pakistan covered more or less the same ground as previous Censuses of India except that the detailed analysis by Castes and Race ceased to be necessary and tribes were not recorded except in special areas. The enquiries regarding language, literacy, education and Economic activities were carried into greater detail. A translation of the enumerators questionnaire and Instruction-sheet is inserted in the back-cover of this volume together with a copy of the Enumeration Slip on which the answers were recorded. Some of the new enquiries included in the questionnaire have proved unsuccessful and in particularly the data on Unemployment and Fertility. But these innovations were worth making and will probably result, provided the questions are re-designed in the light of our present experience, in the production of more reliable data on these subjects at the next Census. In this Census no question was asked regarding physical or mental handicaps as experience had shown the practical impossibility of applying definitions regarding the degree of infirmity. An enquiry into cattle resources and land utilization was originally suggested for inclusion in the population Census. There is a great deal to be said for collecting such information while the enumerators are recording the other data of the rural population, but in view of the short time for organisation and the complex nature of such an enquiry, which would necessitate far more elaborate instruction of enumerators, nothing of this kind could be done in 1931. An inquiry into Cottage Industries was, however, included as a part of the home-listing survey. It was not completed fully everywhere but the results may be useful as far as they go.

The Provincial Superintendent of Census in his "Introduction" has described the work of abstracting the statistical data from the mass of nearly 5 million enumeration slips. This has been a long and exacting undertaking involving both the traditional Hand-sorting methods and punched-card machine procedures which were introduced for the first time to deal with the more complicated portions of the work. The use of punched-card machinery enabled the classifications to be checked in detail and provided cross tabulations which would have been quite impossible by hand. But the necessary coding and punching caused considerable delay and it is of course impossible even by most modern precision methods to make the data more exact than the original classifications given by the enumerators which were often extermely indefinite, especially in regard to occupations and economic groups.

## *PREFACE*

The Chapters of Part I of the report are the results of much thought and analytical work by Mr. Gul Hassan M. I. Abbasi, the Provincial Superintendent of Census and his deputy Mr. Mahboob Ali Khoja neither of whom claims to be a statistician. I have given editorial guidance but the work is mainly theirs and is a valuable appreciation of the contents and meaning of the data by men who can view the figures in the light of an intimate knowledge of the province. Part I of the Report, however, does not claim to be an exhaustive study of the Census information, it is hoped that the tables and explanations will provide a basis for much further, and more technical, research.

I take this opportunity of putting on record my thanks for the co-operation extended to the Census work by the public and the Government officials in Sind and Khairpur State. I visited the province during the pre-enumeration period and again shortly after the Census had been taken and found considerable keenness among the Census workers. The enumerators were entirely un-rewarded except for the satisfaction of giving an important service to their country. Nearly all of them were Government servants to whom the Census was an extra unpaid job in a busy life. The fact that it was done not merely as a matter of duty but with an obvious desire for its completeness and success is reflected in the results and a good deal of credit for the excellent spirit shown in the enumeration is due to the inspiration of Mr. Muhammad Hashim H. R. Abbasi. The gathering and presentation of the fruits of his work have been ensured by the perseverence of Mr. Gul Hassan M. I. Abbassi. I myself am very grateful for the patience and kindness which were extended to me by both of them on my visits to Sind and for the whole hearted co-operation of the census staff at Hyderabad.

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*CENSUS COMMISSIONER, PAKISTAN*

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## CHAPTER I

## THE PROVINCE AND ITS GEOGRAPHY

**1.1 Location of the Province:** This Report deals with the Province of Sind, and with the State of Khairpur which has been associated with the Province for census purposes. These territories lie between the latitudes of 23° and 29° North (just North of the Tropic Cancer) and between longitudes 67 and 71 East. The Province takes its name from the River Indus which passes through it. It is a part of the Western wing of Pakistan and its area almost coincides with the physiographic division known as the "Lower Indus Basin".

The length of the Province from North to South is about 360 miles and its breadth is 170 miles.

**1.2 Area and Population:** The Province of Sind occupies an area of 50,397 square miles with a total population of 46,08,514, an average of 91 persons per square mile. Sind has neither the vastness of Baluchistan, which has 37% of the total area and 1.5% of population of Pakistan, nor the density of East Bengal which has 15% of the area of Pakistan with 55% of the population. Sind including Khairpur State occupies 15.5% of Pakistan's area and has 6.5% of its population. For purposes of comparison the figures of some other Countries about the size of Sind are given in Statement 1-A.

Khairpur State which lies to the East of Sind Province occupies an area of 6,050 sq. miles and has population of 3,19,543.

### STATEMENT 1-A

(Reference Paragraph 1.2)

**Comparison of population and area of Sind with other countries.**

| Other countries | Area in sq. miles (Thousands) | Population (Lakhs) | Persons per sq. miles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Java and Madoora .. .. .. | 51 | 484 | 949 |
| England .. .. .. | 51 | 389 | 764 |
| Czechoslovakia .. .. .. | 49 | 140 | 284 |
| Greece .. .. .. | 50 | 78 | 155 |
| Sind .. .. .. | 50 | 46 | 91 |
| Malay States .. .. .. | 50 | 41 | 83 |
| Tunisia .. .. .. | 49 | 27 | 56 |

Source:—Gazetteer Index of the world.

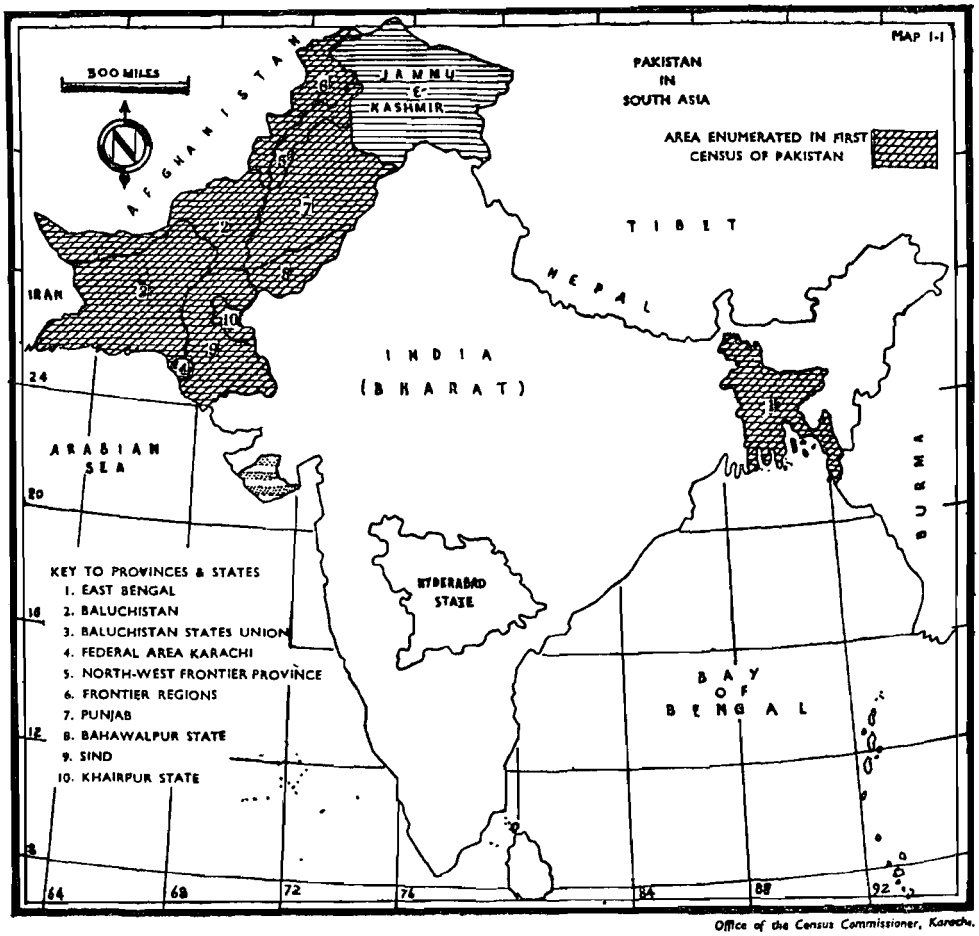
STATEMENT 1-B
(Reference Paragraph 1.2)
**Variations in the area since 1901**

| Province | Area in square miles | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 |
| Sind | (1) 46,254 | (1) 46,174 | (1) 45,694 | (1) 45,566 | (2) 47,324 | (3) 50,397 |
| | | −80 | −480 | −128 | +1,758 | +3,073 |

(1) Census Report of Bombay Presidency 1931 page 1; figures adjusted by excluding the area of 812 sq. miles now under Federal Capital.
(2) Census Report of Sind 1941 page 3; figures adjusted by excluding the area of 812 sq. miles now under Federal Capital.
(3) Surveyor General of Pakistan.

Statement 1-B shows variations since 1901 in the area of Sind. The difference in area from decade to decade is due to the action of the river Indus and to improvements in the Survey except that after partition in 1947, 3,070 sq. miles of the Rann of Kachh were added to Sind, and later 812 sq. miles now under the Federal Capital were separated from it.

**1.3 Boundaries with surrounding countries and Provinces:** Map 1.1 shows the position of Sind in the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent.



Office of the Census Commissioner, Karachi.

Except for a narrow coastal strip of about 150 miles in the South-West along the Arabian Sea, the Province is surrounded by land in all directions. In the south it borders on the Rann of Kachh and the Kachh State of India. The Eastern boundary extends towards Rajasthan (India). In the North East the Province touches Bahawalpur State. The Punjab and Baluchistan lie to its North and West.

**1.4 Districts and Divisions:** Map 1.2 shows Sind as a single division divided into 8 districts and 17 sub-divisions as under:—

| District | Sub-Division | Talukas included |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Dadu | Dadu | Dadu, Johi, Kakar, Mehar. |
| | Sehwan | Sehwan, Kotri, Mahal Kohistan. |
| 2. Hyderabad | Hala | Hyderabad, Hala, Tando Allahyar. |
| | Tando | Guni, Badin, Matli, Tando Bago. |
| 3. Larkana | Larkana | Larkana, Dokri, Ratodero. |
| | Kambar | Kambar, Mirokhan, Warah, Shahdadkot. |
| 4. Nawabshah | Nawabshah | Nawabshah, Shahdadpur, Sinjhore. |
| | Naushahro | Naushahro Feroze, Kandiaro, Moro, Sakrand. |
| 5. Sukkur | Rohri | Rohri, Ghotki, Mirpur Mathelo, Pano Akil, Ubauro. |
| | Shikarpur | Sukkur, Shikarpur, Garhiyasin. |
| 6. Thar Parkar | Mirpurkhas | Mirpurkhas, Digri, Jamesabad. |
| | Nara Valley | Khipro, Samaro, Sanghar, Umerkot. |
| | Desert | Chhachhro, Diplo, Mithi, Nagar Parkar. |
| 7. Tatta | Tatta | Tatta, Ghorabari, Mirpur Sakro, Mahal Keti Bunder. |
| | Shah Bunder | Shah Bunder, Jati, Mirpur Bathoro, Sujawal. |
| 8. Upper Sind Frontier | Jacobabad | Jacobabad, Garhi Khairo. |
| | Kandhkot | Kandhkot, Thul, Kashmore. |

The political boundaries between the riverine Districts lack permanency on account of the changing course of the Indus.

Khairpur State, ruled by the Mir of Khairpur is a separate political entity. A relic of the old Talpur Rule, it vies with some of the progressive districts of Sind in economic potentialities, and is now well on its way in the introduction of a democratic type of Government.

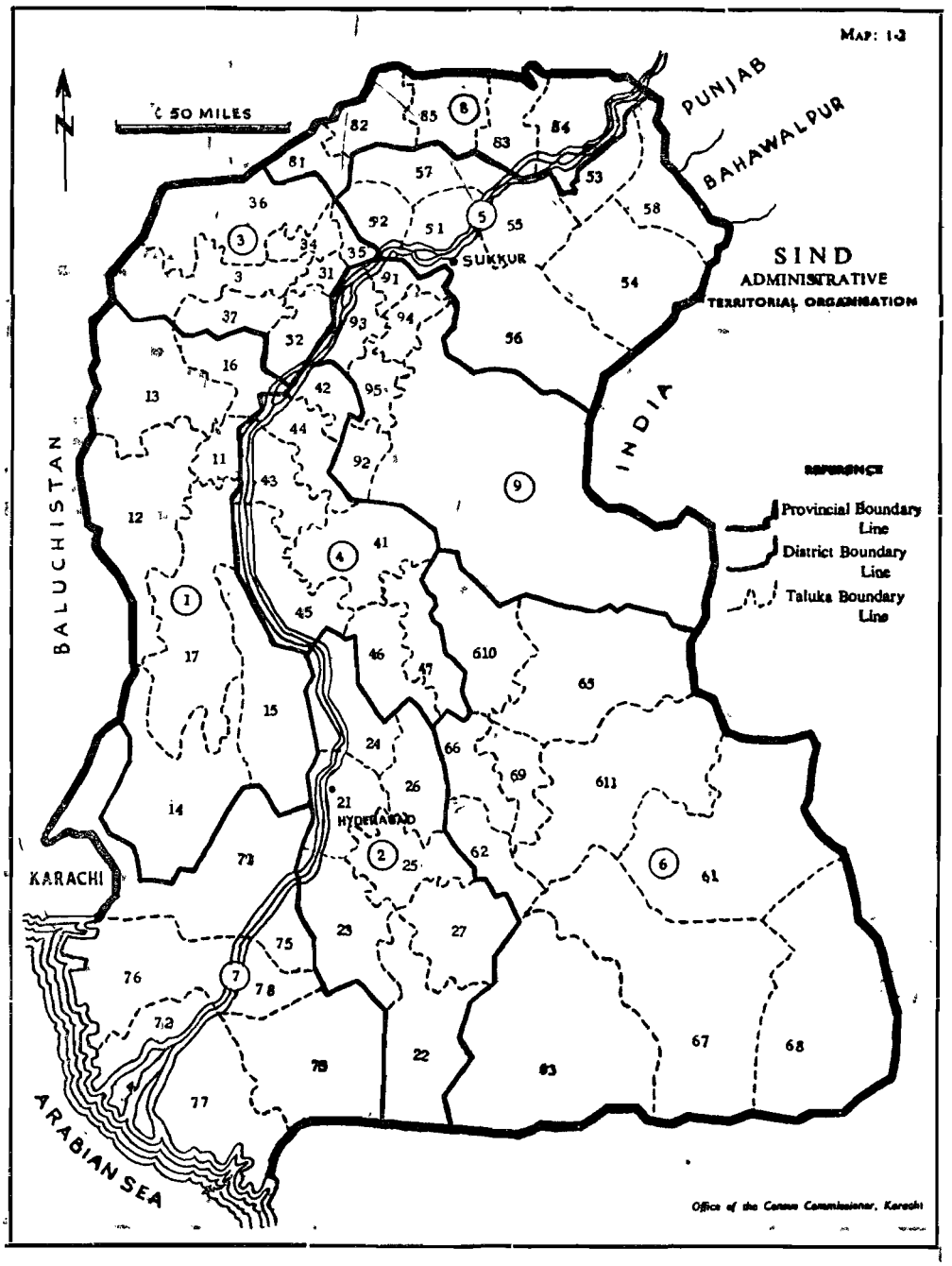
**1.5 The System of smaller Administrative areas:** The 8 districts in Sind are divided into 17 Sub-Divisions which are again divided into "Talukas" or "Mahals" (small talukas). Every Taluka is split up into several "Tapas" each consisting of about 6 "Dehs" (village areas) which are the smallest territorial units. Statement 1.C and Map 1.2 show the administrative organisation of the Province. Every Sub-Division is under the executive control of an Assistant or Deputy Collector and every taluka under a Mukhtiarkar. For every Tapa there is a Tapedar.

**1.6 Topographical features:** In the extreme West of Sind is the mountainous region consisting of the Kohistan Section of the barren Khirthar Mountains. To the East is the sand belt stretching from the borders of the Bahawalpur State to the Rann of Kachh. Between these tracts lies the Indus Valley terminating in the deltaic area in the South-West. The Northern portion of this Valley is called the "Siro" (Upper), the Southern the "Lar" (Lower) and between them is the "Vicholo" (Central). These areas have rich alluvial soil and the central portion has a perennial water supply from the Sukkur Barrage which provides the Province with enormous agricultural and kindred potentialities. Map 1.3 depicts these features.

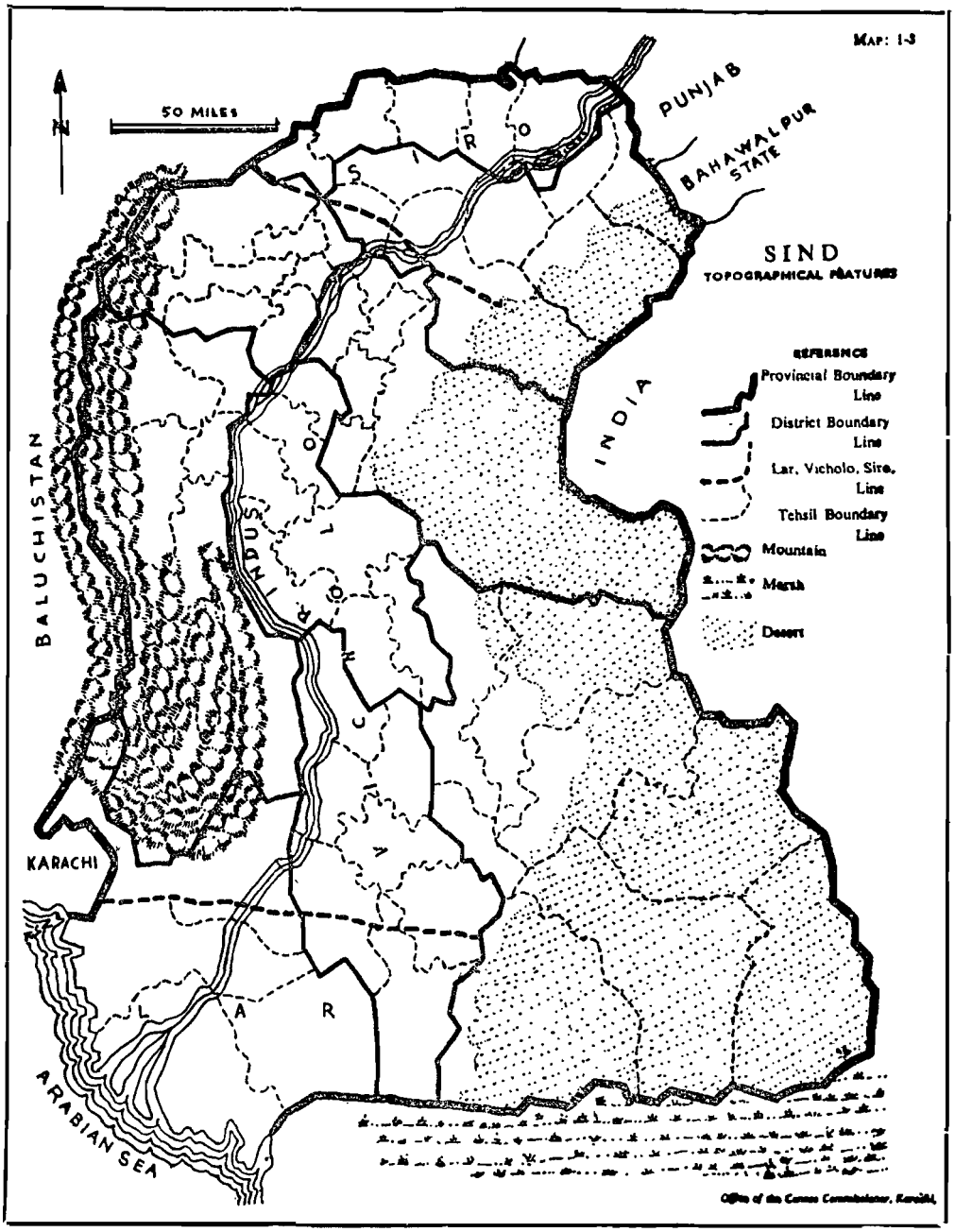
Except for a small hilly tract in the South East corner of the Thar Parkar District (Nagar Parkar), Western Sind is the only region which is mountainous. This region is known as Kohistan. The mountains here are however, not high enough to attract rain clouds during the Monsoon Season with the result that the rainfall in Sind is generally precarious.

**STATEMENT 1.C**
(Reference Paragraph 1.5)
**Administrative Organisation of the Province.**

| District | | Taluka | | No. of | No. of |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Name | Number | Name | Tapas | Dhes |
| 1. | Dadu | 11 | Dadu | 12 | 54 |
| | | 12 | Johi | 17 | 103 |
| | | 13 | Kakar | 14 | 76 |
| | | 14 | Kohistan Mahal | 4 | 28 |
| | | 15 | Kotri | 9 | 69 |
| | | 16 | Mehar | 16 | 73 |
| | | 17 | Sehwan | 11 | 68 |
| 2. | Hyderabad | 21 | Hyderabad | 13 | 81 |
| | | 22 | Badin | 18 | 172 |
| | | 23 | Guni | 21 | 203 |
| | | 24 | Hala | 16 | 120 |
| | | 25 | Matli | 16 | 120 |
| | | 26 | Tando Allahyar | 15 | 92 |
| | | 27 | Tando Bago | 15 | 140 |
| 3. | Larkana | 31 | Larkana | 15 | 62 |
| | | 32 | Dokri | 16 | 66 |
| | | 33 | Kambar | 15 | 69 |
| | | 34 | Mirokhan | 14 | 71 |
| | | 35 | Ratodero | 13 | 59 |
| | | 36 | Shahdadkot | 16 | 77 |
| | | 37 | Warah | 13 | 64 |
| 4. | Nawabshah | 41 | Nawabshah | 17 | 184 |
| | | 42 | Kandiaro | 17 | 84 |
| | | 43 | Moro | 14 | 81 |
| | | 44 | Naushahro | 17 | 92 |
| | | 45 | Sakrand | 11 | 82 |
| | | 46 | Shahdadpur | 19 | 94 |
| | | 47 | Sinjhore | 19 | 131 |
| 5. | Sukkur | 51 | Sukkur | 12 | 63 |
| | | 52 | Garhi Yasin | 17 | 99 |
| | | 53 | Ghotki | 13 | 87 |
| | | 54 | Mirpur Mathelo | 12 | 89 |
| | | 55 | Pano Akil | 12 | 89 |
| | | 56 | Rohri | 11 | 99 |
| | | 57 | Shikarpur | 16 | 92 |
| | | 58 | Ubauro | 9 | 76 |
| 6. | Tharparkar | 61 | Chhachhro | 16 | 40 |
| | | 62 | Digri | 15 | 131 |
| | | 63 | Diplo | 7 | 42 |
| | | 64 | Jamesabad | 12 | 119 |
| | | 65 | Khipro | 21 | 123 |
| | | 66 | Mirpurkhas | 16 | 122 |
| | | 67 | Mithi | 10 | 46 |
| | | 68 | Nagarparkar | 10 | 38 |
| | | 69 | Samaro | 15 | 115 |
| | | 610 | Sanghar | 9 | 67 |
| | | 611 | Umerkot | 15 | 112 |
| 7. | Tatta | 71 | Tatta | 12 | 96 |
| | | 72 | Ghorabari | 5 | 61 |
| | | 73 | Jati | 11 | 136 |
| | | 74 | Keti Bunder Mahal | 2 | 42 |
| | | 75 | Mirpur Bathoro | 11 | 61 |
| | | 76 | Mirpur Sakro | 10 | 84 |
| | | 77 | Shah Bunder | 12 | 136 |
| | | 78 | Sujawal | 10 | 69 |
| 8. | Upper Sind Frontier | 81 | Garhi Khairo | 9 | 60 |
| | | 82 | Jacobabad | 8 | 58 |
| | | 83 | Khandkot | 13 | 88 |
| | | 84 | Kahsmore | 12 | 62 |
| | | 85 | Thul | 14 | 96 |
| 9. | Khairpur State | 91 | Khairpur | 16 | 74 |
| | | 92 | Faiz Ganj | 10 | 58 |
| | | 93 | Gambat | 16 | 81 |
| | | 94 | Kotdiji | 10 | 51 |
| | | 95 | Mirwah | 10 | 55 |
| | | 96 | Nara | 3 | 56 |




The Indus is the only river serving the Province which it traverses from North to South for about 400 miles. The Railway Line crosses it by 3 bridges including the "Landsdown Bridge" at Rohri, which is considered to be one of the finest in the world. But for the river Indus, Sind would be nothing but desert and the Province is therefore rightly called "The Gift of the Indus".




In the Eastern desert belt of the Province parallel ridges of sand hills occur with more or less fertile valleys of varying width lying between them.

**1.7 Rainfall:** Rainfall in Sind is scanty. The annual rainfall is about 7 inches in Lower Sind and about 3 inches in Upper Sind. The average for the Province as a whole is hardly 5 inches per year. Except one or two light showers towards the end of December or in January the major portion of the

**STATEMENT 1-D**

(Reference Paragraph 1.7)

**District-wise figures of Annual Rainfall.**

| Name of District | Total Annual Rainfall—Inches | | | | | | | | | | Average inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | |
| Dadu .. | 4.32 | 4.11 | 1.96 | 11.68 | 3.52 | 3.49 | 6.29 | 6.37 | 2.12 | 2.42 | 4.62 |
| Hyderabad .. | 6.07 | 7.22 | 5.58 | 12.65 | 5.23 | 5.31 | 6.55 | 5.77 | 5.89 | 5.41 | 6.46 |
| Larkana .. | .57 | 2.03 | 2.41 | 8.01 | 1.41 | .71 | 1.42 | 5.15 | 7.66 | 2.15 | 4.1 |
| Nawabshah .. | 2.92 | 2.66 | 2.28 | 4.81 | 2.20 | 3.01 | 2.32 | 2.83 | 6.67 | 3.07 | 3.27 |
| Sukkur .. | 2.19 | 3.03 | 2.1 | 6.39 | 4.81 | 0.78 | 1.35 | 2.81 | 4.18 | 2.93 | 3 |
| Thar Parkar .. | 8.59 | 6.97 | 5.69 | 11.19 | 7.56 | 6.77 | 6.02 | 5.18 | 9.03 | 7.82 | 7.48 |
| Tatta | | Not Available | | | | 1.65 | 10.47 | 4.18 | 8.76 | 3.10 | 5.63 |
| U.S.F. .. | 3.71 | 3.4 | 3.59 | 7.23 | 3.47 | 2.3 | 2.11 | 5.17 | 5.59 | 3.81 | 4 |
| Khairpur State .. | .88 | 6.15 | 1.05 | 14.78 | 3.85 | 2.75 | 3.72 | 2.33 | 10.99 | 4.74 | 5.12 |

Source:—District Collectors.

rainfall occurs in July. In Sind rainfall plays a very important part in the movement of population in the Kohistan and desert areas which have no irrigation system and depend entirely on rains. The people there are generally herds-men depending on the natural grass grown on rainwater. Small patches of low-lying lands in these areas, when irrigated by rain, produce good crops of Bajra (a type of millet) which is the principal food of the people living there. If there is not sufficient rain in any year in these areas the crops fail and the people migrate to other parts of Sind in search of fodder and employment.

The District-wise figures of annual rainfall for the last 10 years are shown in Statement 1-D.

**1.8 Irrigation System:** The irrigation system in the Province has undergone revolutionary changes recently and is destined to further extension in the near future. The only irrigational works in former time were a number of inundation canals which depended for their supply on the height of flood water in the Indus. The water supply was, therefore, naturally precarious and the produce from the soil uncertain. Instability was thus the main characteristic of the economy of Sind. This state of affairs was remedied by the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme. The head-works are on the river Indus at Sukkur and is one of the largest irrigation undertakings of its kind in the world. This project has secured for the Province and Khairpur State an assured and perennial water supply and has greatly increased the fertility of middle Sind.

The construction of the Barrage was completed in the year 1932. Its length between regulators is 4,725 feet. Seven Canals take off from the Barrage, 3 on the right bank and 4 on the left. The aggregate discharge of the Canals is 47,848 cusecs. The total length of all channels is 6,473 miles while that of the water courses, old and new, is nearly 50,000 miles.

Of the Canals which take off at Sukkur the Eastern Nara (the widest canal in the world) has a top width of 370 feet and carries a discharge of 13,602 cusecs. The fact can be visualised only when it is realised that the width of the Suez Canal at the surface is 200 feet only and that the discharge of the river Thames is only 15,000 cusecs at high flood.

The gross area served by the Barrage Canals is 8.3 million acres. The designed cultivation area is 5.4 million acres. The Area cultivated so far is

3.87 million acres, an increase of 1.87 million acres over pre-barrage figures. The cost of the whole scheme was Rs. 20 crores. The Sukkur Barrage has rightly been called the El Dorado of Sind and is the best gift which the Province received from the British Regime.

In lower Sind there is still a vast area of land, which has to depend upon the uncertain water supplies afforded by inundation canals. To afford an assured supply to this area, the Lower Sind Barrage, estimated to cost 24 crores of rupees, is under construction. The project includes the Kotri Barrage across the river Indus. On the left bank there will be 3 main canals, Fuleli, Pinyari and a Lined Channel, with a combined discharge of 35,783 cusecs. On the right bank the main canal will be Kalri Baghar Feeder carrying a discharge of 9,000 cusecs. This canal will also feed the Haleji Lake for supplying water for domestic needs of the Federal Capital Area. The total cultivable area served by the Barrage will be 2.8 million acres in Hyderabad, Tatta and Dadu Districts. In this irrigation Zone the present annual cultivation is 6,00,000 acres only. When this Project is fully developed, the annual cultivation is estimated to be 23,00,000 acres, an increase of 1.7 million acres. The headworks are expected to be completed in 1954 and most of the main canals will also be excavated by that time while the work of remodelling the existing channels will take about 7 years after completion of the Barrage.

Similarly in Upper Sind, there is a vast area of land to the North of Sukkur Barrage which depends on the precarious supplies of inundation canals. Here it is proposed to construct the Gudu Barrage, also across the river Indus, 90 miles above Sukkur near the Northern boundary of Sind. There will be a Feeder Canal on the left bank with a discharge at head of about 8,400 cusecs. On the right bank there will be 2 Feeders called Desert Unhar and Bagar Sind Feeders with a discharge of about 12,945 cusecs and 15,494 cusecs respectively at head.

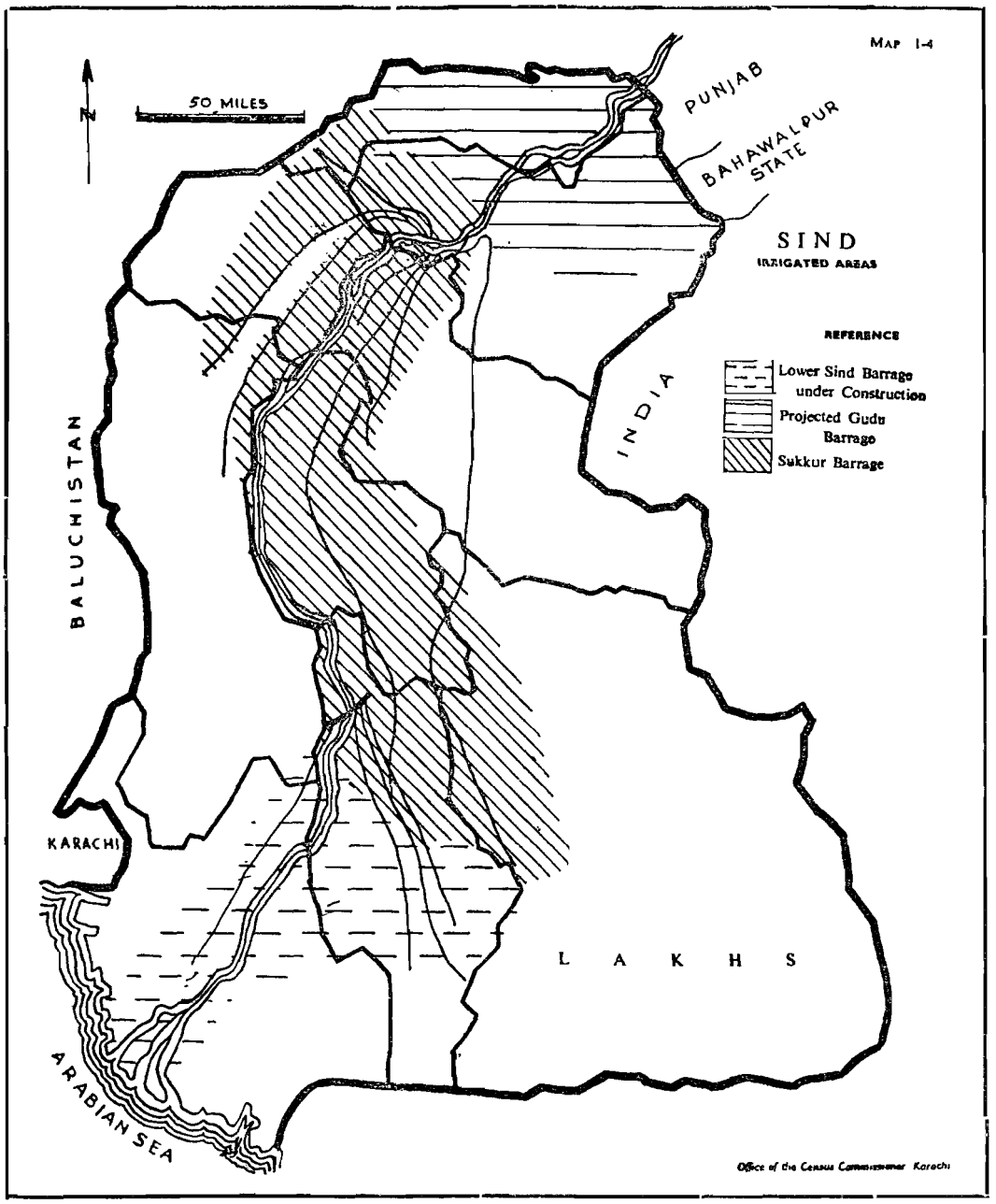
The total cultivable area served by this Barrage will be 23,94,876 acres out of which 1,50,320 acres is forest land. The scheme will require about 12 years to complete and work is planned to start when the Kotri Barrage is complete.

Outside the Sukkur Barrage Zone, irrigation, at present, is by inundation canals and, in those parts of Sind in which canals cannot be easily constructed due to high levels, etc., by the Persian Wheel or by wells. In the Kohistan and desert regions no irrigation system can work and they will continue to depend on rainwater only.

Map 1.4 shows the areas commanded by the Sukkur Barrage, Kotri Barrage (under construction) and the Projected Gudu Barrage.

**1.9 Soil in Different parts of Sind:** The formation of the Sind soils in the irrigated tracts which lie mostly within the basin of the Indus river is almost entirely alluvial, although not of uniform character. On account of the periodic inundations by the river and its meanderings in the past, the different types of soil minerals have been deposited irregularly and, as the saying goes, "In Sind the soil changes at every step of a dove". The belts of loam, sandyloam, clayloam and sand are interspread like a network and it is difficult to distinguish separately the localities where the different soils predominate. The rich alluvial soil is suitable for all kinds of crops. Only towards the West at the foot of the hills the soil belt is heavy, mostly clay and clayloam, having been much affected by the hill encrustation washed down with rains and nature's process of disintegration. The soil here is more suited for hardy crops like wheat and Barley.

The defects in land observed in Sind, include sand and earth dunes, etc., but "kalar" (Salt incrustation) is predominant. The most common type of "kalar" is brown and dark brown, although in some places the black kalar occurs or traces of white efflorescences over brown or dark brown kalar. The "kalar" is mostly composed of Sodium Chloride and Sodium Sulphate which are injurious




for the plant growth. In some places Calcium Carbonate, which is good for the soil, is seen.

The soils in Sind have been classed in five textural gourps according to the mixture of various types of soil minerals. The soil classification Department of the Government of Sind grades land for revenue purposes into 4 classes 'A', 'B', 'C' & 'D'

**STATEMENT 1-E**

(Reference Paragraph 1.9)

**Classification of Land**

| District | Total Classified area in sq. miles | Area under each class | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | B | C | D |
| Dadu .. | 551 | 67 | 338 | 140 | 6 |
| Hyderabad .. | 1,767 | 713 | 876 | 121 | 57 |
| Larkana .. | 910 | 77 | 397 | 381 | 55 |
| Nawabshah .. | 2,522 | 1,058 | 1,164 | 221 | 79 |
| Sukkur .. | 331 | 56 | 148 | 76 | 52 |
| Thar Parkar .. | 2,487 | 874 | 1,234 | 326 | 53 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 89 | 6 | 21 | 38 | 24 |

Source :—Soil Classification Officer, Sind.

and values are assessed by working out points for soil texture and reducing them for different factors where the defects exist. 'A' class is rich land with inherent qualities of soil above average, 'B' class is of average quality, 'C' is below the average and 'D' is the poorest.

In the Lloyd Barrage Zone all lands (except those settled on the Rice Canal in Larkana and Dadu Districts and the Hiral and Thar Canals in the Thar Parkar District) have been classified as shown in Statement 1-E.

Most of the land to be irrigated by the Lower Sind Barrage now under construction has been classified. Nearly 50% of it is found to be 'C' class due to the prevalence of "Kalar", having remained uncultivated for decades, and in some cases even for centuries, for want of water.

The soil classification operations in the proposed Upper Sind Barrage area have not yet started.

**1.10 Main Crops and their yields:** The main crops of Sind are: Rice, Wheat, Barley, Jawar, Bajra, Maize, Gram, Sugarcane, Cotton, Oilseeds, Rape and Mustard and Caster Seed. Of these Rice, Wheat, Jawar and Bajra are the staple food grains of the people of Sind. Statement 1-F shows the average yield per acre of these crops during 1950-51. There is scope for increasing the low yield in some cases by using better quality seeds, systematising the rotation of crops and fertilising the soil artificially. The river silt to some extent re-fertilises the exhausted soil after every crop season but artificial fertilising agents are being introduced, and during the last two years the Government has begun to supply sulphate of ammonia on a 50% subsidy basis to the small Khatedars (land holders). Mechanised methods of agriculture are being tested with a view to increasing yields of crops.

Statement 1-G tabulates acreage under the above crops for the year 1950-51 in each of the Districts of Sind and Khairpur State.

**1.11 Minerals:** The Mineral resources of Sind are very limited and comprise chiefly salt deposits, clays, gypsum, limestone and Fuller's earth, besides Kharo Chaniho (a kind of impure sesquicarbonate of soda) which is got from the Dhands and salt lakes. Common salt, salt-petre and other salts are also in abundance.

**Coal:** The only coal field in Sind is situated about 6 miles East of Jhimpir Station on the North Western Railway 50 miles from Karachi and about the same distance from Hyderabad. The deposits are relatively flat and are friable lignitious in nature. The field has not yet been fully surveyed geologically. At present a team from the Geological Survey of Pakistan is investigating the extent of the workable deposits. During the year 1951 the yield was 7,000 tons.

The area in Tatta District round about Jhimpir and Jungshahi appears to be the most favourable

**STATEMENT 1-F**

(Reference Paragraph 1.10)

**Main Crops of Sind and Khairpur—Average yield per acre.—1950-51.**

| Districts | Cotton | Wheat | Sugar-cane | Rice | Bajri | Jowar | Barley | Maize | Gram | Sesam-um | Caster Seed | Rape & Mastard |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. |
| Dadu | 8 (A) | 7 | 400 | 15 | 7½ | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | Not Grown | 4 |
| Hyderabad | 8 (A) | 7 | 300 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | ,, | 5 |
| Larkana | 3 (A) | 6 | 300 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 5 | Not Grown | 5 | 2 | ,, | 4 |
| Nawabshah | 8 (A) 8 (D) | 10 | 300 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 3 | ,, | 5 |
| Sukkur | 5 (A) | 7 | 350 | 15 | 6 | 7 | 6½ | Not Grown | 6 | 4 | ,, | 4 |
| Thar Parkar | 6 (A) 5 (D) | 7 | 300 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4½ |
| Tatta | Not Grown | 6 | 200 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | Not Grown | 3 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 5 (A) | 6 | 300 | 12 | 4½ | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | ,, | 4 |
| Khairpur State | 5½ | 8½ | 490 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | Other Food Crops 6 mds. | | 5 |

Source:—Food & Agriculture Department of the Government of Sind and Revenue Officer Khairpur State

**STATEMENT 1-G**

(Reference Paragraph 1.10)

**Main crops of Sind and Khairpur—Acres planted—year 1950-51.**

| Districts | Rice | Wheat | Barley | Jowar | Bajri | Maize | Gram | Sugar-cane | Cotton | Caster Seed | Sesa-mum | Rape & Mustard |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dadu | 1,51,617 | 90,499 | 3,131 | 84,019 | 4,049 | 30 | 9,642 | 224 | 3,091 | .. | 1,530 | 54,414 |
| Hyderabad | 1,49,610 | 2,03,689 | 615 | 12,823 | 71,755 | 482 | 1,870 | 3,355 | 2,02,550 | .. | 55 | 6,550 |
| Larkana | 3,65,756 | 73,834 | 932 | 10,336 | 34 | 2 | 58,895 | 237 | 8 | .. | 40 | 68,875 |
| Nawabshah | 4,500 | 2,41,151 | 2,117 | 98,655 | 48,844 | 1,006 | 12,932 | 4,893 | 2,18,314 | 450 | 73 | 1,07,466 |
| Sukkur | 1,78,459 | 1,29,846 | 8,526 | 85,655 | 33,653 | .. | 1,10,715 | 243 | 8,207 | .. | 1,013 | 25,971 |
| Thar Parkar | 68,980 | 3,17,153 | 73 | 14,180 | 6,01,635 | 2,329 | 111 | 5,106 | 3,72,905 | .. | 6,341 | 3,959 |
| Tatta | 2,21,898 | 13,800 | 14,050 | 16,327 | 13,055 | 897 | 544 | 1,505 | 10 | .. | 1,488 | 17,375 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 2,35,129 | 96,205 | 186 | 61,185 | 22,490 | 10 | 1,64,198 | 101 | 7,569 | .. | 4,266 | 39,606 |
| Khairpur State | 15,151 | 97,743 | 2,210 | 70,707 | 4,832 | 71 | 14,226 | 1,720 | 51,798 | Other Food Crops 26,654 | | 79,239 |

Source:—Food & Agriculture Department of the Government of Sind and Revenue Officer Khairpur State.

from the point of view of minerals and may well become the future industrial zone of Sind.

**Petroleum:** At present there is no production of mineral oil in the Province. Drilling at Lakhra 160 miles from Karachi went down to a depth of 12,666 feet but was unsuccessful and the work was abandoned in 1950.

**Gypsum:** There is a small yield of this mineral at Kotri. The output during the year 1951 was 6,000 tons. It is used in cement and plaster of Paris manufacture and also as a fertiliser.

**Silica:** Silica-sand, used in glass manufacture, occurs in appreciable quantities in Sind at Jungshahi in Tatta District and at Maran Mol in Dadu District. The Jungshahi reserves are estimated at 3,15,000 tons. Production in the year 1951 was 5,000 tons. The samples of glass manufactured in the United Kingdom from this sand proved to be comparable in quality to the normal imported glass.

**Limestone, Fire-clay, celestine:** Yield in the year 1951 was 95,000 tons of limestone, 369 tons of Fire-clay and 136 tons of celestine. These minerals are found at Sukkur, Kotri, Hyderabad, Jhimpir, Meting, Jungshahi and in Khairpur State.

**Sulphur:** Sulphur deposits occur near Jacobabad. There is also a hot spring of sulphurated waters at Laki in Dadu District.

**1.12 Hydro-electric installations:** Sind has no Hydro-electric installations but a few stations may come into being from canal falls connected with the Sind Barrages.

**1.13 Forests:** Sind forests occupy a little over 2% of the area of the Province. The main forest locations are Riverain plantations on the banks of the Indus. These exercise great influence in checking erosion on the river banks. There are also inland forests, cut off from the river by the embankments. The proportion of the two kinds of forests is 2/3rd Riverain and 1/3rd inland.

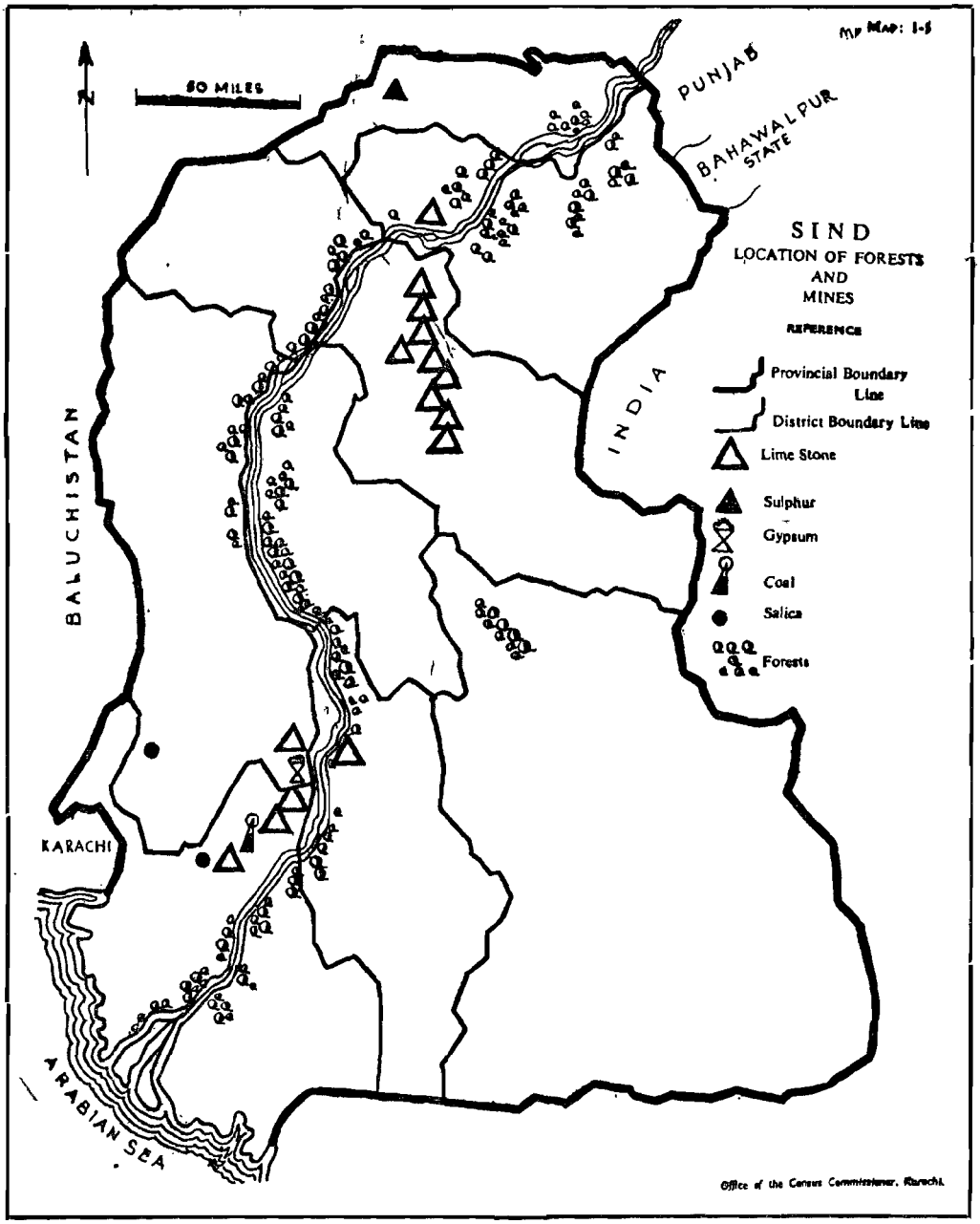
The forests in Sind yield about fourteen million cubic feet of stacked material which is mostly used for fuel including the production of charcoal both for the requirements of the Province and for Quetta and the Karachi Federal Area. Babul and Bahan are used for timber while Babul bark is used as tanning material. Some lac is collected in the Hyderabad Division. Besides this the forests in the Province provide grazing and fodder for about 2 lakh head of cattle. The owners of the cattle (maldars) deal in milk and dairy products, butter, ghee, etc.

As in many countries, experience has also shown in Sind that the natural regeneration of forests is incapable of keeping pace with man's destructiveness. Special measures are being taken to increase the area under forests. The Provincial Government have approved 13 development schemes for this purpose in the Barrage Zone and have appointed a Silviculturist who is carrying on research work.

Map 1.5 shows the location of forests and mineral resources in the Province.

**1.14 Communications:** *(a) Water Transport.* The flourishing harbour at Karachi having been transferred to the centrally administered area of the Federal Capital, there is no water transport in Sind except for the country boat traffic carried on the Indus on a small scale at Sukkur and Kotri and on the Phulelí Canal in Hyderabad District.

*(b) Roads.* The total length of Sind roads is 12,405 miles of which 597 miles are of superior surface, 160 miles are of ordinary metalling and 11,648 miles are "kacha" (natural surface). The importance of good road communications in a Province which is predominantly agricultural and which is on the threshold of industrial development cannot be overstated. The real malady of Sind in this direction is not lack of roads but lack of good metalled roads. The Principal towns in the Province are of course connected with important internal trade centres by a road system but it is a constant struggle to check surface deterioration. This is essential as mechanised road transport is rapidly replacing animal-drawn vehicles,



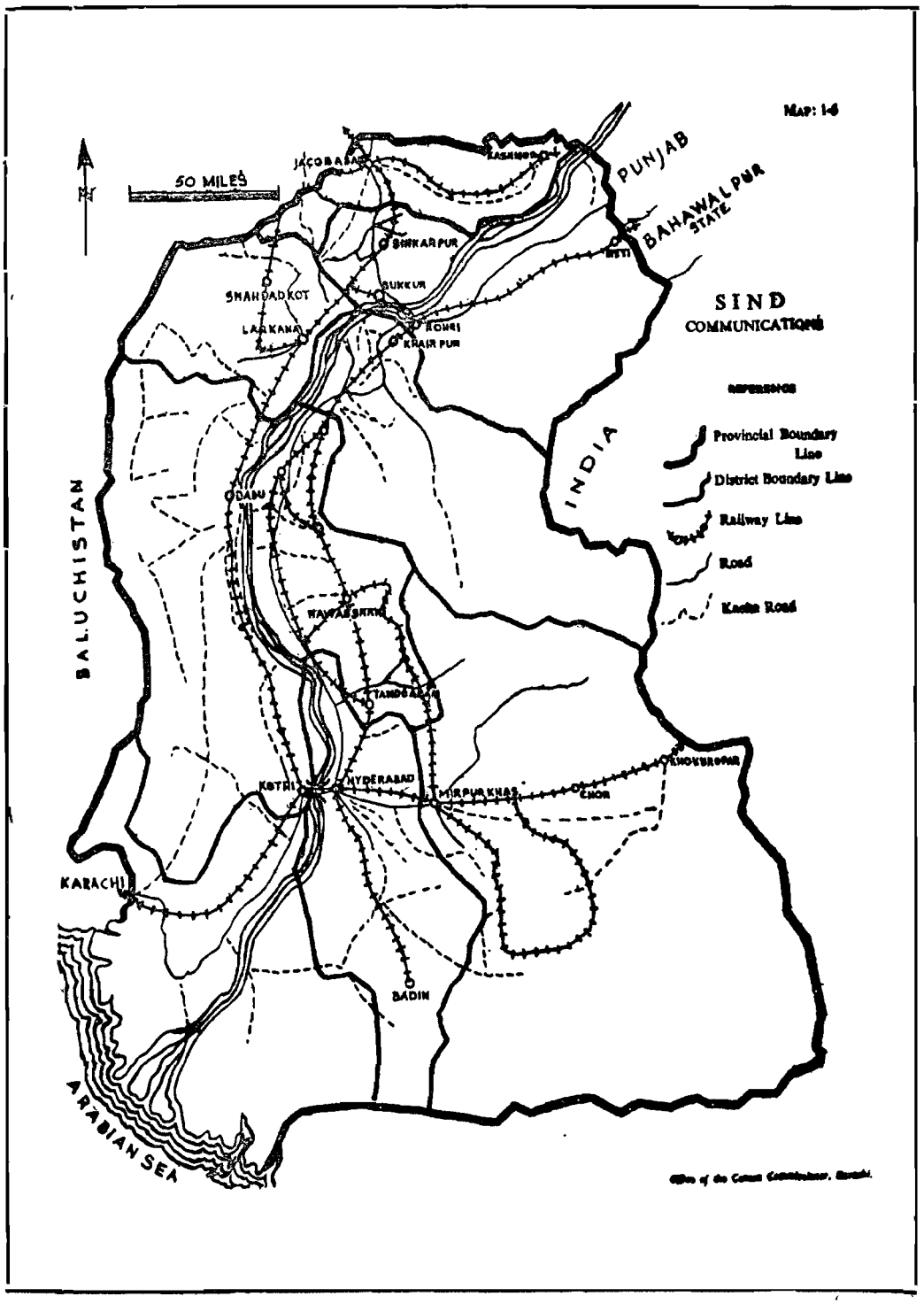

and it can work efficiently and economically only on good roads. The Provincial road, connecting Karachi with Lahore and Quetta, passes through the entire length of Sind and Khairpur State and is the only good metalled road.

In the desert portion of the Province there are numerous camel paths and the chief mode of transportation in that area is the camel—the "Ship of the Desert".

(*c*) *Railways*. The main rail routes running from Karachi into all parts of Western Pakistan pass through Sind and a net work of feeder lines connects the interior areas with the main North Western Railway. The two noteable additions to the rail routes during the last decade were the Larkana-Jacobabad broad guage and the Mirpurkhas-Nawabshah metre guage lines. The Government of Pakistan have now embarked on two further projects viz., (1) converting the Jacobabad-Kashmore narrow guage line into broad guage and (2) constructing the Tando Mohammed Khan-Mughalbhin line. The completion of these projects will make the Province fairly well served by railways.

(*d*) *Air*. At the time of the Census there was no regular system of air transport in Sind but a service between Hyderabad and Karachi has since been instituted. There are air strips at Bulhari (near Kotri), Nawabshah, Jacobabad and Arain (near Sukkur).

Map 1.6 shows the means of communications in the Province.


MAP: 1-6
50 MILES
JACOBABAD
PUNJAB
BAHAWALPUR STATE
SHIKARPUR
SUKKUR
SHAHDADKOT
LARKANA
ROHRI
KHAIRPUR
SIND
COMMUNICATIONS
INDIA
Provincial Boundary Line
District Boundary Line
Railway Line
Road
Kacha Road
BALUCHISTAN
DADU
TANDO ALLAH
KOTRI
HYDERABAD
MIRPURKHAS
UMERKOT
KARACHI
BADIN
ARABIAN SEA

## CHAPTER 2

## HISTORICAL SURVEY

**2.1 Early history of the Province:** The Province of Sind has the pride of being the harbinger of a culture which is not less than 5,000 years old and which dates back to the pre-historic period of the Indus Valley civilization, of which the "MOHAN-JO-DARO" is a living monument. "The Mohan-jodarians of 3000 B. C. were really cultured. Their polished ornaments, their clothes of "Sindher" or muslin, their well laid out towns, containing great baths, storeyed houses and clean streets, with a well perfected drainage system, all these bear out that they knew the art of living better than the peasants of the Nineteen fifties."[1]

During the pre-historic period the Province saw the advent of many different peoples but the available information concerning them is so meagre that the history of Sind, in its real sense, may well be said to begin from the 5th Century B. C. when Darius the Great had the Indus surveyed for the first time and annexed Sind to the Iranian Empire. It was in this Iranian period that Brahmanabad was built. Later on, when Persia was conquered by the Greeks under Alexander of Macedonia, in the fourth century B. C., Sind became a part of his Empire. The one lasting relic of Greek settlement in the Province is Sehwan in Dadu District and, among its historical monuments, is the famous fort of Alexander.

At the death of Alexander (323 B. C.) "Sind passed to Selucus Nikator, who yielded it in 305 B. C. to Chandargupta creator of the first empire based on the Ganges low-land. After a phase of Budhist influence under Ashoka (272-232 B. C.) came inroads from West and North—A Sudra dynasty ruling from the salt range to the sea (roughly the present area of Punjab, Sind and Eastern Baluchistan) with capital at Alor (near Rohri). This was followed by Brahman rule (7th Century A. D.), and Islamic invasion (711 A. D.) under Muhammad Bin Qassim".[2]

**2.2 Arrival of the Muslims:** The advent of the Arabs in Sind coincided with what is known as the dark age in the history of India, and the establishment of the Arab Empire in Asia, Africa and Spain.

The 17 year old General Muhammad Bin Qassim arrived in Sind in the year 711 A. D. He invaded Sind by sea from the mouth of the Indus near Debal which was a flourishing port at that time. After defeating the then Hindu Rulers, Dahar and others, in several battles he conquered Brahmanabad and Alor and established the sway of the Muslims over the whole of Sind, Punjab and Kashmir. As Muhammad Bin Qassim, the first Muslim leader to enter the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent, came through Sind and established his Muslim Kingdom there, Sind is called "Babul Islam" (the gate-way of Islam).

With the fall of the Umayyad Caliphate (750 A. D.) Sind was split up into several principalities held by different Arab dynasties but the Arab occupation of Sind continued for nearly three Centuries (711 A. D. to 985 A. D.). This period saw a happy mingling of the Hindu and the Arab cultures out of which the dominance of the latter emerged. Added to the Islamic faith and the

1 "Sind in Pictures: August 1952" issued by the Department of Information, Government of Sind.

2 Encyclopaedia Britannica Volume 20 Edition 1950. Article on Sind by A. V. Williamson, Professor of Geography, University of Leeds, England, page 706.

Arab culture, one more legacy which Sind got from this period is the Sindhi language of which the script is Arabic though its grammar and a good deal of its vocabulary is Sanskrit. So great was the force of this influence that nearly a thousand years after the formal termination of Arab sway over Sind, we find even today the religion, culture and language continuing throughout the Province.

**2.3 Development:** Sind was subsequently conquered by Mahmood of Ghazni who raided into India but the Province managed to remain "semi-independent under local dynasties, the Sumras and the Sammas, both Rajputs but Mohammedans in religion, who had theirc apital at Tatta. The Sammas were followed by the Arghuns of foreign origin and the Arghuns by the short lived Turkhan Dynasty. It was not till the time of Akbar, himself born at Umarkot in Sind, that the Province was regularly incorporated into the Delhi Empire in 1592 A. D. When that Empire broke up on the death of Aurangzeb local dynasties again arose. The first of these was that of the Kalhoras, whose rule lasted till 1873"[1]. "Inspite of the uncertainty, chaos, confusion and recurrent upheavals that enveloped Kalhora rule, fine arts flourished during this period. Sind's poetic genius, in particular unfolded itself through the sublime verses of Shah Abdul Latif, the great saint-cum-poet-cum-philosopher. During this period the City of Hyderabad was founded by Ghulam Shah Kalhora. His descendents were too weak to carry on for long and ultimately made way for Talpurs of Baluch descent to step in (1783). They ruled under the title of Mirs, with their capital at Hyderabad."[2]

The British association with Sind commenced in the year 1758 when "Ghulam Shah Kalhora. the ruler of Sind, granted a 'parvanna' (written order) to Mr. Sumption of the East India Company for the establishment of a factory in Sind with a view to the encouragement of trade between Sind and Hindustan and the cultivation of friendly relations with the British. The permit carried with it several valuable immunities and exemptions for the enforcement of which orders were issued from time to time. In 1761. on the arrival at his court of Mr. Erskine as Resident for the affairs of the Company, Ghulamshah issued another friendly Parvanna which ratified all the former advantages. The commercial connections continued uninterrupted until 1775 when the factory was withdrawn."

"In 1830 Alexander Burnes was permitted to pass up the Indus on his way to the Court of Ranjit Singh at Lahore and two years later Henry Pottinger concluded a commercial treaty with the Mirs. In the expedition to Afghanistan in 1838 for the restoration of Shah Shuja, the British Army under Sir John Keane marched through Sind and the Mirs were compelled to accept a treaty by which they paid a tribute to Shah Shuja, surrendered the Fort of Bukkur to the British and allowed a steam Flotilla to navigate the Indus. In 1842 Sir Charles Napier arrived in Sind, and fresh terms were imposed on the Mirs. The Baluch army resented this loss of independence and attacked the residency near Hyderabad which was bravely defended by Outram. Then followed the decisive battle of Miani and the annexation of Sind,[1] except the portion now forming Khairpur State which continues to be governed by the Mirs.

As the Province of Sind was conquered by the Bombay Army on their way to the Punjab and Afghanistan, it was appended to the Bombay Presidency until it was separated in the year 1936.

**2.4 Emergence of Pakistan.** The struggle for the emancipation of India gathered momentum in the thirties of this Century but, at the same time, it created many a misgiving in the minds of the Muslims of the Sub-Continent as regards their place in the new constitutional plan. Their imaginative leadership soon conceived the idea of a separate homeland where the Muslim peoples of the Sub Continent might build their own nation.

1 Encylopaedia Britannica Volume 20 Edition 1950 Article on Sind by A. V. Williamson, Professor of Geography, University of Leeds, England, page 786.

2 "Sind in Pictures: August 1969" issued by the Department of information, Government of Sind.

3 Journal of the Sind Historical Society Volume I, Part I

In the words of the late Quaid-i-Azam ("The great leader"—Mr. Mohammad Ali Jinnah) "the idea was that we should have a State in which we could develop according to our own genius and culture and where principles of Islamic social justice could find free play.....". Once this object was formed it was pursued single-mindedly and ultimately the Muslims succeeded in forming the separate State of Pakistan which came into being under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act passed by the British Parliament in 1947.

**2.5 Partition:** Unlike the Provinces of Assam, Bengal and the Punjab the Province of Sind was not split up under the Radcliffe Award and the territorial limits of the Province remained in-tact except for the addition of an area of 3,070 square miles of the Pann of Kutch which lies to its South. One territorial re-arrangement however took place during the post-partition period whereby the Province now stands shorn of its capital viz., the City of Karachi and a number of Dehs adjacent to it. By this political division the Province lost a total area of 812 square miles which has been constituted into a separate centrally administered unit as the "Federal Capital Area".

**2.6 Exodus of Hindus, Sikhs etc:** Partition of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent was immediately followed by a two-way exodus of population on a huge scale. The entire Sikh population and a majority of the Caste Hindus migrated to India in hot haste. The exodus of the latter shook the very foundation of the Governmental Services which were to a large extent manned by them. Reorganising the administration from top to bottom therefore became the most urgent of all the problems with which the Provincial Government was confronted. The situation was handled tactfully and the manner in which the administrative machinery was saved from imminent breakdown is a proof of the zeal with which the few Government Servants that remained dedicated themselves to the cause of their country.

Another vital point where the exodus hit the Province was its business economy, of which the out-going Caste Hindus, who were traditional financiers, formed the backbone. The normal channels of trade and commerce dried up and the banking-system was almost paralysed. The task of filling the void thus created in the economic structure of the Province could not be completed without a series of essential intervening developments, but the tenacity with which the object was pursued speedily solved the problems. The rapidity with which the gap was filled was amazing. The Muslims of Sind had perforce to shake off their shyness of trade and commerce and they successfully adapted themselves to business. This enterprising spirit on their part coupled with the expansion of the co-operative banking system by Government and aided by the influx of Muhajirs belonging to business communities has largely restored economic conditions in the Province. The people have now learnt to be independent of the "Bania" (Hindu money-lending class).

Statement 2-A shows the population of Caste Hindus in 1941 and 1951 in 8 Districts of Sind and in Khairpur State.

The total Sikh population enumerated in the Province of Sind and in the Khairpur State in the year 1941 was 31,011 and 1,616 respectively. All of them however migrated immediately after partition.

**2.7 Influx of Muhajirs:** In the instructions given to the Census Enumerators a Muhajir was defined as a person who had moved into Pakistan as a result of partition or for fear of disturbances connected therewith.

Table 19-A shows the number of Muhajirs settled in each District and the areas from which they migrated into Sind.

The first influx of Muhajirs started in 1947 immediately after the partition and at a time when the Government machinery was greatly weakened by desertions of the old and experienced Hindu Government Servants. The depleted staff was still struggling with the settlement of the Muhajirs who were coming to Sind on their own, when the

STATEMENT 2-A

*(Reference Paragraph 2.6)*

**Changes in caste of Hindus Population**

| Districts | Caste Hindus as enumerated in 1941 | Caste Hindus as enumerated in 1951 | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sind & Khairpur State** .. .. | **9,02,489** | **1,41,387** | **—7,61,102** |
| **Sind** .. .. | **8,56,449** | **1,34,101** | **—7,22,348** |
| Dadu District .. .. | 57,397 | 4,120 | — 53,277 |
| Hyderabad ,, .. .. | 2,04,742 | 10,135 | —1,94,607 |
| Larkana ,, .. .. | 88,988 | 6,786 | — 82,202 |
| Nawabshah ,, .. .. | 1,19,371 | 5,803 | —1,13,568 |
| Sukkur ,, .. .. | 1,82,649 | 21,447 | —1,61,202 |
| Tharparkar ,, .. .. | 1,53,432 | 69,710 | — 83,722 |
| Tatta ,, .. .. | 23,258 | 1,308 | — 21,950 |
| Upper Sind Frontier ,, .. .. | 26,612 | 14,792 | — 11,820 |
| **Khairpur State** .. .. | **46,040** | **7,286** | **— 38,754** |

Central Government in 1948 transferred to Sind more than 2 lakhs of Muhajirs from the Punjab Camps. All the while large numbers of Muhajirs from all over India continued to pour in. Hardly had these Muhajirs been settled either on agricultural evacuee lands under the Government plan, or in urban areas mostly through their own efforts, than communal disturbances broke out again in India early in 1950 and Muslims in large numbers crossed the border via Khokrapar to seek asylum in Pakistan. This influx still continues and has made the task of settlement one of great complexity and some hardship. Moreover the bulk of those now coming from India belong to the urban classes, and even those from rural areas include a proportion of tradesmen and non-cultivating landowners needing absorption in commerce or industry, for which there is as yet little scope in Sind. The land of evacuated Hindus and Sikhs in the Province has been largely utilized for the resettlement of Muhajirs and the balance still available, consists of lands which are either uncultivable or require substantial expenditure before they can be rendered fit for cultivation. Some of this land is also situated in places which, to Muhajirs, appear most unattractive.

The settlement of Muhajirs on agricultural land evacuated by Hindu landlords was not an easy task in the special conditions prevailing in Sind, where most of the actual cultivation was done by Muslim "Haris" (landworkers sharing the produce of the land). A certain amount of re-distribution and reduction in the Haris' holdings was inevitable and this process naturally evoked local opposition. Nevertheless, the problems are steadily being solved and the number of Muhajir cultivators who reported themselves in the Census as unemployed was very small indeed and in fact not worth tabulating. Where Muhajirs cultivate land themselves and belong to the genuine agriculturist class, they on the whole appear to be fairly content with their lot.

The influx has not been confined to complete families. It has also brought many widows and destitute women without any source of support or help. Efforts are being made to establish Industrial Homes for such women on a training-cum-production basis. The inmates will receive training and support until they are fit to start independent careers.

Nearly two-thirds of the Muhajirs are settled in

urban areas and in many cases they have been allowed to occupy houses, shops and industrial concerns evacuated by departed Hindus etc. In addition to this action, however, the Government has found it necessary to establish satellite towns at Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas and Nawabshah to keep pace with the rapid expansion of the urban population largely due to the influx of Muhajirs.

## CHAPTER 3

## MOVEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

| Statistical Data | | |
|---|---|---|
| Table | I | Population |
| | IA | Population of Urban Areas |
| | 2 | Towns and Cities |
| | 3 | Variation |
| | 6 | Religion |

**3.1 Total Population:** The Census of Pakistan is an enumeration of the "dejure" population and includes all persons who are normal residents of the country and also those, who, though, not normally resident, were bonafide visitors to Pakistan at the Census time. The standard period of enumeration adopted in the whole of Pakistan was 20 days from 9th to 28th February 1951 but a period of 2 months was allowed for enumeration in the rural areas of Sind. During this period an enumeration slip was prepared for every person in the entire population. The Census Night, viz., the night between 28th February and 1st March 1951, was reserved for filling in the slips of the floating population i.e. travellers, vagrants, beggars and persons of no fixed abode who had not been enumerated during the enumeration period. The inmates of various types of institutions like the hotels, clubs, boardings, hospitals and other institutions affording temporary dwelling places were enumerated at their normal places of residence if they were present there during the enumeration period, otherwise they were enumerated by the institution in which they happened to be, during the last 3 days of the enumeration period. 7,445 Enumerators were appointed for the whole of Sind and Khairpur State. On an average each one of them had to deal with a Block containing a population of 600 spread over an area of about 7 square miles. Their work was checked by Supervisors, Charge Superintendents and the District Census Officers, and there was no chance of any area being omitted

### STATEMENT 3-A

(Reference Paragraph 3.1)

**Change in total Population.**

| Province or State | Population | | Increase | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1941 | 1951 | Number | Per Cent. |
| Sind .. .. .. | 40,99,121 (1) | 46,08,514 | 6,69,393 | 12.4 |
| Khairpur State .. .. | 3,05,787 | 3,19,543 | 13,756 | 4.5 |
| Total .. .. .. | 44,04,908 (1) | 49,28,057 | 5,23,149 | 11.9 |

(1) Exclusive of the population of Karachi Taluka, a large portion of which is now in the Federal Capital Area.

**STATEMENT 3-B**

(Reference Paragraph 3.3)

**Rise in Population**

| Province or State | Population (1000's) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1872 | 1881 | 1891 | 1951 |
| Sind .. .. .. | (1) 2,150 | (1) 2,344 | (1) 2,770 | 4,608 |
| Khairpur State .. .. | 127 | 126 | 129 | 320 |

(1) Exclusive of the figures of Karachi City, which is now under Federal Capital.

from enumeration. The enumeration slips were counted and sorted at the Hand Sorting Centre, organized for the purpose. The result obtained is summarised in Statement 3-A which gives the total populations of Sind and Khairpur State as compared with that of the Census of 1941.

**3.2 Comparison with other places:** The total population of Sind and Khairpur State, according to the Census of 1951, is 49,28,057 which is approximately equal to that of Scotland (50,18,000) or Mozambiqe (East Africa), (50,86,000), though the area of the former is about half, while that of the latter is more than five times, that of Sind and Khairpur State. The population of Sind itself is 46,08,514 which is approximately equal to that of Iraq (46,11,350) though the latter is twice as large in area. The population of Khairpur State (3,19,543) is approximately equal to that of Transjordan (3,00,000) which has an area of about 18,000 square miles as against the 6,050 square miles of Khairpur State.

**3.3 Comparison of population with past times:** The first attempt to number the people was made in 1872 and second in 1881. Since 1881 a census has been taken at regular intervals of 10 years. The Statements 3-B and 3-C show the population of Sind and Khairpur State in 1872, 1881 and 1891 and the percentage of variation from each of these years to 1951.

It appears that the population of the Province and of Khairpur State has more than doubled since 1872. Besides the natural increase, the Province has benefitted from immigration, mostly from the adjoining Provinces of Baluchistan and the Punjab, due to the construction of the Sukkur Barrage. Further increase is expected when the construction of the Barrage at Kotri is completed. Sind has not been affected by any severe famine, though in some decades it lost much population on account of epidemics of Cholera, Plague and Influenza. The variations in population since 1901 are discussed in the succeeding paragraph.

**3.4 Variations during the last 5 decades:** A reference to Table 3 will show that both the Province of Sind and Khairpur State have been steadily growing in population except for the single decade

**STATEMENT 3-C**

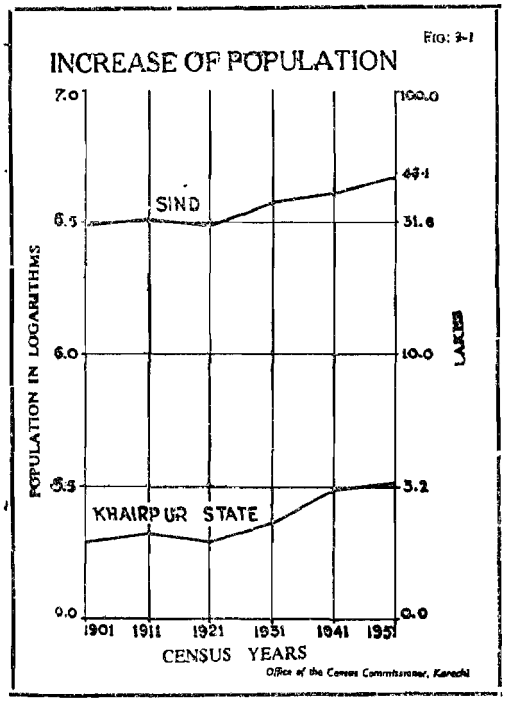
(Reference Paragraph 3.3)

**Percentage Rises in Population**

| Province or State | Variation per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1872 to 1951 | 1881 to 1951 | 1891 to 1951 |
| Sind .. .. .. | 114.4 | 96.6 | 66.4 |
| Khairpur State .. .. | 151.7 | 153.8 | 148.5 |

1911-21, during which there was heavy mortality on account of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, when Sind instead of gaining lost 8.8 per cent. of the population and Khairpur State lost 13.7 Percent. Sind recorded the highest increase of 18.2 Percent. in 1921--1931. When the Sukkur Barrage was under construction and a very large number of labourers coming from the adjacent Provinces were employed on it. In 1941 Khairpur showed an abnormal increase of 34.6 per cent. due to the return to their lands on the new Barrage Canals of many of its people who had migrated to other places.

The total increase in the population since 1901 is 49.8 per cent. for Sind and 60.3 per cent. for Khairpur State. These figures are illustrated by Chart 3.1 which shows the proportionate changes in the population of Sind and Khairpur State from 1901 to 1951.




As regards 1941-51 decade, the net increase in population of Sind province is 12.4 per cent. and of Khairpur State is 4.5 per cent. These are lower than the percentages shown in 1941. The variation during the 1951 decade however includes the exodus of Hindus, etc. and the influx of Muhajirs. Hindus and Sikhs in Sind according to the Census of 1941 were about 8.82 lakhs; in 1951 there were no Sikhs and the Hindus only amounted to 1.34 lakhs, a difference of some 7.48 lakhs (excluding the natural increase). As against this the number of persons reporting themselves as having entered the province as Muhajirs is a little over 5.40 lakhs. There has however, been immigration quite apart from Muhajirs, and it might be reasonable to regard the 12.4 per cent. as roughly representing the natural increase.

**3.5 Accuracy of enumeration past or present:** In a huge operation like the census the varying degrees of intelligence of the individual enumerators and the amount of interest taken by the persons supervising and checking their work must necessarily affect the quality of the organization and the standard of efficiency attained. Consequently the quality of work in some areas is better than in others. Subject to this general remark the census of 1951 was very well organized and gave very little chance to any one on census duty to relax his efforts or to neglect any part of his work. This time there was absolutely no sign of any person in any area devising plans for either avoiding enumeration or inflating the population figures. Every where in the province the work was done smoothly without any interference or obstruction and there was full support from the public.

A census aims not only at counting the number of people but also at their classification and the collection of statistics relating to social status and principal activities. The census of 1951 claims reasonable accuracy in all these directions. So far as Sind is concerned the Censuses in the past decades also appear to have been conducted smoothly and the accuracy of the results obtained has not been questioned at any time.

Upto 1931, when Sind was a part of Bombay Presidency, the census was in the 'defacto' form, i.e. a simultaneous counting of all people present on one night. This system was abondoned in favour of the present 'dejure' or non-simultaneous counting of the resident population in 1941. Owing to war, however, the sorting was done only for a 2-percent. sample and neither was the report written nor were all the census Tables prepared. This is therefore the first time that the Province

**STATEMENT 3-D**

(Reference Paragraph 3.6)

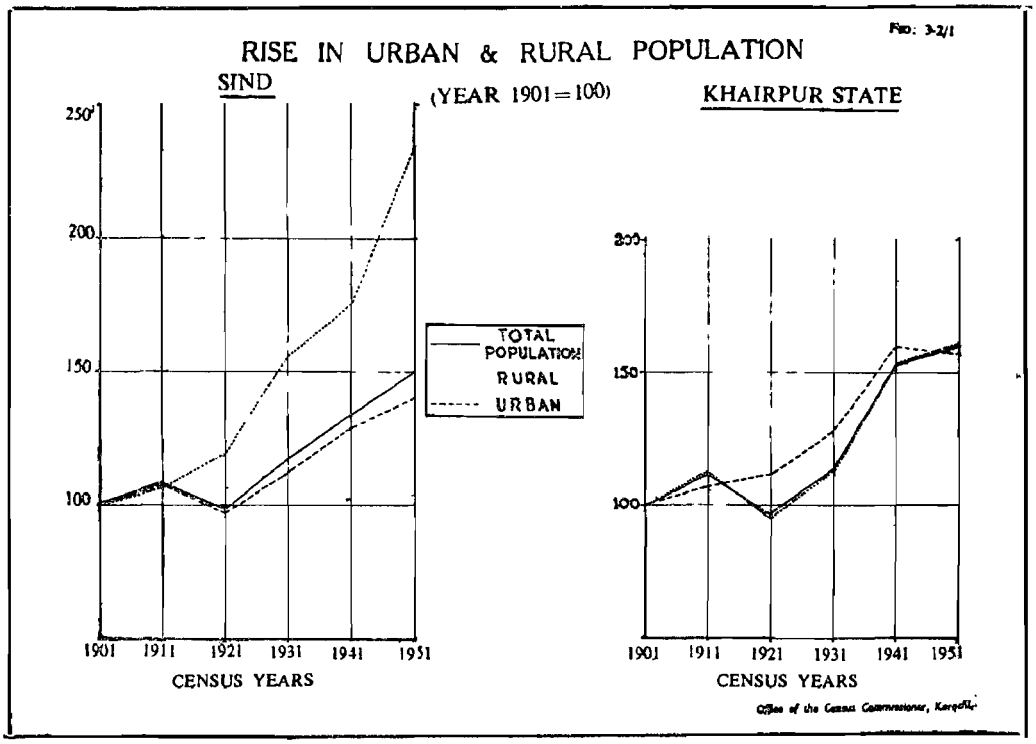
**Sind: Rural/Urban variations.**

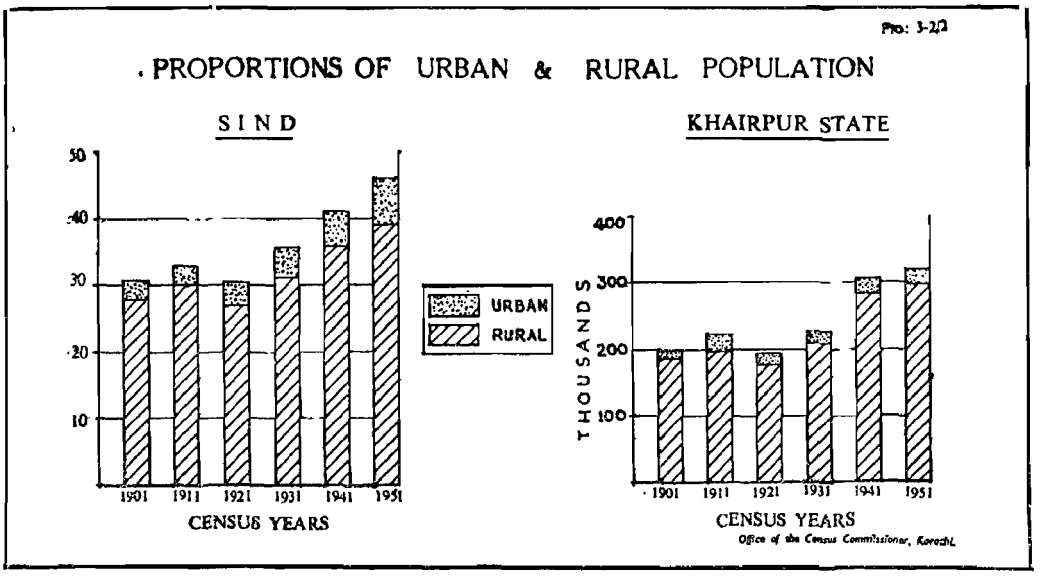
| Year | Total Population | Rural | | Urban | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Numbers | Percentage | Numbers | Percentage |
| 1901 | 30,74,613 | 27,85,902 | 90.6 | 2,88,711 | 9.4 |
| 1911 | 33,26,663 | 30,15,268 | 90.6 | 3,11,395 | 9.4 |
| 1921 | 30,35,215 | 26,90,327 | 88.6 | 3,44,888 | 11.4 |
| 1931 | 35,86,291 | 31,34,775 | 87.4 | 4,51,516 | 12.6 |
| 1941 | 40,99,121 | 35,94,073 | 87.7 | 5,05,048 | 12.3 |
| 1951 | 46,08,514 | 39,30,508 | 85.3 | 6,78,006 | 14.7 |

of Sind as a separate unit will have a comprehensive statistical analysis of its population. Future census officers may be better able to judge the accuracy of this Census on which the statistical structure of the Province will be raised.

**3.6 Proportions of Urban and Rural Populations:** In the Census Code Part I a town or urban area, is defined as an area served by a Municipality or Civil Lines not included within Municipal Limits or any other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Supdt. Census may decide to treat as "town" for Census purposes. In Sind the urban population includes all people living in town having Municipalities, in Cantonment areas and in the city of Hyderabad. In Khairpur State there are no Municipalities; Khairpur (its capital) and Gambat Towns are included in Urban areas. All the other people, residing in villages or scattered dwellings, have been classified as rular population.

Statement 3-D shows the changes in the proportion of the urban and rural population of the province of Sind since 1901. There has been an increase of 34.2 per cent. in Urban population and 9.3 per cent. in rural population of Sind since 1941.






Except for the decade 1931-41, when the urban population though it gained in numbers, went down a little in its ratio to the total population there has obviously been a tendency for the rural population to drift gradually into the towns, attracted by the facilities for education and the other amenities of town life.

The rural population has increased from 27,85,902 to 39,30,508 and the urban from 2,88,711 to 6,78,006 within the last 50 years and their respective increase percent. is 41 and 134.1. Thus the increase in the Urban population is more than 3 times that in the rural population. In view of the present advancement towards industrialization in the larger towns, the urban population will, it appears, continue to show a high rate of increase.

In Khairpur State out of total population of 3,19,543, 22,029 or 6.8 percent. is urban and 2,97,514 or 93.2 percent. rural. The State has recorded 5 percent. increase in its rural population and .2 percent. decrease in its Urban population since 1941.

Chart 3.2 show the variation in and the proportion of the urban and rural population of Sind and Khairpur State since 1901.

**3.7 Variation in Districts over past 5 decades:** Table 3 shows the figures of population of the Districts of Sind and Khairpur State at each of the last 5 censuses and the decennial variation both n numbers and in percentages. It will be seen that except for the decade 1911-21, when there was heavy mortality on account of influenza of 1918-19 and every Distr'ct lost in population, the population has been rising steadily in every District.

Chart 3.3 illustrates the variation in population of every District since 1901.

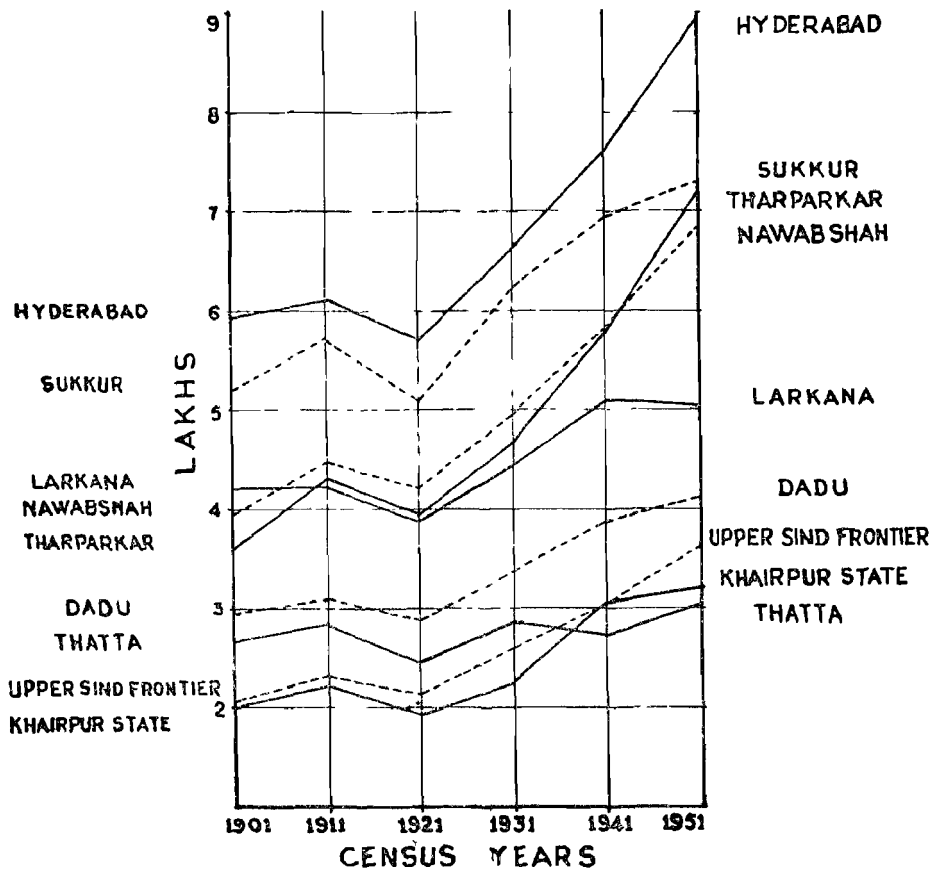
In 1941 1951 Thar Parkar District shows the largest increase viz., 25.7 percent. It also showed the largest increase, 24.1 percent. in 1941. Extensive Cultivation due to the bringing of the Sukkur Barrage into operation, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the Scheduled Castes population and the influx of refugees in this district account for this increase.

Hyderabad and Nawabshah Districts show an increase of 17.6 percent. as against the percentage of 14.4 and 17.6 gained by them respectively in 1941. Like Thar Parkar these two districts have developed materially by the working of the Sukkur Barrage and the influx of muhajirs in Hyderabad City, and in Nawabshah, Shahdadpur and Tando Adam towns of Nawabshah District, has added further to their population.

Dadu District has gained only 7 percent. as against 15.1 percent. increase in 1941. Tatta District has gained 8.6 percent. as against a 3.5 percent. loss in 1941. The number of Muhajirs settled in these 2 Districts is comparatively smaller than in the other Districts.

FIG 3-3

VARIATION OF POPULATION IN DISTRICTS




Sukkur has gained only 5.8 percent. as against 11 percent in 1941. The low rate of increase in this district is due to its important towns, Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin and Rohri, having losth eavily in population on account of the exodus of Hindus.

Larkana District has lost 1.8 percent. of its population as against the 13.9 percent. it gained in 1941. Like Sukkur District this district has also lost heavily by the exodus of Hindus.

Upper Sind Frontier has gained 13.5 percent. as against 17.1 percent. in 1941. Statement 3-E shows the gain in population of all Districts and Khairpur State since 1901.

It will be seen that the population of Thar Parkar District has more than doubled during the last 50 years, and Nawabshah, Hyderabad, U.S.F. and Khairpur State have increased by 50 percent. and over. All these districts, except U.S.F., have benefitted from the Sukkur Barrage.

Immigration from Baluchistan has helped to increase the population of U.S.F. District. Tatta District has gained only 12.6 percent, because owing to precarious water supply there is less Cultivation and much of its population has been gradually moving to Karachi City or the Barrage areas in search of livelihood. Larkana District which was next to Hyderabad and Sukkur before the working of the Barrage, shows little increase because of the great loss of Hindus.

**STATEMENT 3-E**

(Reference Paragraph 3.7)

**Changes in total population 1901—1951.**

| Name of the District | Population | | Variation | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1951 | | |
| **Sind** .. | **30,74,613** | **46,08,514** | **15,34,901** | **49.8** |
| Dadu .. | 2,99,340 | 4,16,738 | 1,17,398 | 39.2 |
| Hyderabad .. | 5,95,212 | 8,92,539 | 2,97,327 | 49.9 |
| Larkana .. | 4,24,306 | 5,01,904 | 77,598 | 18.3 |
| Nawabshah .. | 3,97,884 | 6,86,934 | 2,89,050 | 72.3 |
| Sukkur .. | 5,23,328 | 7,33,038 | 2,09,710 | 40.1 |
| Thar Parkar .. | 3,59,828 | 7,30,395 | 3,70,567 | 102.9 |
| Tatta .. | 2,68,146 | 3,01,886 | 33,740 | 12.6 |
| U.S.F. .. | 2,06,569 | 3,45,080 | 1,38,511 | 67.5 |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **1,99,313** | **3,19,543** | **1,20,230** | **60.3** |

**STATEMENT 3-F**

(Reference Paragraph 3.7)

**Proportionate Changes in Population**

| Year | Sind | Dadu | Hyd. | Lark-ana | Nawab-shah | Suk-kur | Thar-Parkar | Tatta | U.S.F. | Khair-pur State. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1911 | 108 | 104 | 103 | 101 | 113 | 110 | 120 | 107 | 113 | 112 |
| 1921 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 91 | 105 | 98 | 110 | 92 | 104 | 97 |
| 1931 | 117 | 113 | 111 | 106 | 125 | 119 | 130 | 108 | 126 | 114 |
| 1941 | 133 | 130 | 128 | 121 | 147 | 132 | 162 | 104 | 147 | 153 |
| 1951 | 150 | 139 | 150 | 118 | 172 | 140 | 203 | 113 | 167 | 160 |

Statement 3-F shows the proportional changes in population of every District and Khairpur State since 1901.

**3.8 Districts in order of total population:** The Districts of Sind are listed in Statement 3-G in the order of their size of population. Khairpur State, which is a separate unit, is given a place in the list for comparison.

**STATEMENT 3-G.**

(Reference Paragraph 3.7)

**Districts and States in order of population**

| S. No. | Name of District | Total Population | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1951 | 1941 |
| 1. | Hyderabad | 8,92,539 | 7,58,748 |
| 2. | Sukkur | 7,33,038 | 6,92,556 |
| 3. | Thar Parkar | 7,30,395 | 5,84,178 |
| 4. | Nawabshah | 6,86,934 | 5,81,004 |
| 5. | Larkana | 5,01,904 | 5,11,208 |
| 6. | Dadu | 4,16,738 | 3,89,380 |
| 7. | Upper Sind Frontier. | 3,45,080 | 3,05,787 |
| 8. | Khairpur State. | 3,19,543 | 3,04,034 |
| 9. | Tatta. | 3,01,886 | 2,78,013 |

Hyderabad District has headed the list since 1901. It is centrally situated; has a moderate climate which attracts many people from all other Districts to settle in Hyderabad City, the largest trade centre of the Province, and its soil and climate are well suited to cotton growing which is a paying crop. The Northern portion of the district is served by the Sukkur Barrage which provides good irrigation. Its Southern portion is served by the wide Fuleli Canal and produces rice. The Kotri Barrage under construction will provide a perennial supply of water to this portion of the District and it is likely to attract still more people. As far as can be seen, therefore, Hyderabad District will continue to maintain the priority in population.

Sukkur District has occupied the second place, and has been steadily gaining in population, since the Census of 1921. Sukkur, the Head Quarter town of the District, has been and continues to be the Centre of trade in Upper Sind and has attracted not only Muhajirs but people from the adjoining Provinces who are carrying on business in it. The portion of Sukkur District lying on

the right bank of Indus, though not much benefitted by the Sukkur Barrage Canals is producing rice of a superior quality and is prosperous. The portion on the left bank of the Indus is outside the Sukkur Barrage Zone but has good seasonal irrigation supplemented by river floods and is fairly populous. The population of this District may show a rapid increase after the projected barrage at Gudu is constructed, but it is likely that this District will continue to remain below Hyderabad District.

Thar Parkar has gained over Nawabshah which occupied the 3rd place at the Census of 1941. Thar Parkar has not lost as much of its Hindu population as Nawabshah has. Thar Parkar and Nawabshah which had populations of 3,96,331 and 4,18,660 respectively in 1921 show a very rapid increase because in them large areas of cultivable land have been brought under the plough by the working of the Sukkur Barrage since 1932. There was a steady flow of labouring class people from Rajputana, Jodhpur and Jesalmer into Thar Parkar District before partition, and some of these people still seem to be entering this District through the Rann. These two Districts have also benefitted by the new railway lines constructed in them since the functioning of the Sukkur Barrage, and by the installation of several Ginning Factories at central places.

Larkana District which showed steady increases in its population in 1931 and 1941 has lost heavily by the exodus of Hindus. In 1901 this District ranked No. 3 and it has now come down to No. 5

Dadu District maintains its number 6 since 1901. Though it had large increases of population in 1931 and 1941, it shows an increase of only 7 per cent. in 1951.

Upper Sind Frontier District, the smallest District in area, has materially gained in population on account of improved water supply which has been attracting people from the adjoining Province of Baluchistan. The population of this District tends to rise still.

Khairpur State has also meterially gained in population since the working of the Sukkur Barrage and with the democratic form of Government which has been granted since partition, and the installation of a Textile Mill at Khairpur Mirs, the population may increase further.

Tatta District had a larger population than Upper Sind Frontier District or Khairpur State in 1901. Though second in area, this District is now lowest in population. It is served only by inundation canals, the water supply in which since the construction of the Sukkur Barrage, has become precarious and people tend to migrate to other Barrage areas or to Karachi City. The Kotri Barrage under construction will serve the whole of this District and will probably lead to a greater rise in population.

**3.9 Districts in order of density of population:** Table I shows that the average density of population for Sind Province is 91 persons and for Khairpur State 53 persons, per square mile. In 1941 the density of Sind was 81 and Khairpur 51. The density of Sind would be 97 persons per square mile if the 3,070 square miles, of practically uninhabited Rann area added to the Province after partition were not counted.

Statement 3-H shows the 8 Districts of Sind and also Khairpur State in order of density of population.

Though Hyderabad is 6th number in area, it has both the largest population and the highest density both of which are expected to increase still farther when the Lower Sind Barrage begins to function. Larkana and Nawabshah stand second in order of their density of population as the small area which they cover is wholly served by the Sukkur Barrage and they have high intensity of cultivation. Upper Sind Frontier, the smallest District in area is fourth in density. Though only a small portion of it is served by the Sukkur Barrage, it is very well served by inundation canals and there is steady flow into it of people from Baluchistan.

Sukkur shows a lower density than other Districts because a large portion of its 3 Talukas Rohri, Mirpur Mathelo and Ubarro is thinly populated desert. Its density is expected to increase after the proposed Kotri Barrage is completed.

Dadu has a low density because the Western portion of it is mountainous and sparsely populated.

**STATEMENT 3-H**
(Reference Paragraph 3.9)
**Districts & States in order of Density**

| Name of the District & State | Population | Area sq. Mile. | Persons per sq. mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hyderabad[1]. .. | 8,92,539 | 5,084 | 176 |
| 2. Larkana .. | 5,01,904 | 2,867 | 175 |
| 3. Nawabshah .. | 6,86,934 | 3,935 | 175 |
| 4. Upper Sind Frontier .. | 3,45,080 | 2,046 | 169 |
| 5. Sukkur .. | 7,33,038 | 15,551 | 132 |
| 6. Dadu .. | 4,16,738 | 7,392 | 56 |
| 7. Khairpur State .. | 3,19,543 | 6,050 | 53 |
| 8. Thar Parkar[1] .. | 7,30,395 | 15,494 | 47 |
| 9. Tatta[1] .. | 3,01,886 | 8,028 | 38 |

[1] 3,070 square miles of Rann area, which has practically no population, have been added to the following 3 districts of the Province of Sind since partition and this has affected their density. If this area is excluded, their density will be :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hyderabad | ... | ... | ... 200 |
| Thar Parkar | ... | ... | ... 54 |
| Tatta | ... | ... | ... 41 |

Khairpur State and Thar Parkar District show low density figures as their South-East portion is desert having very small population. Moreover the inclusion of 1842 square miles of Rann area in Thar Parkar District has further reduced its density. Tatta, though second largest in area, has the lowest density because the coastal portion is not cultivated and the rest of the district has a precarious water supply. The addition of 614 square miles of Rann area to Taluka Jati of this District has further reduced its density. The density of this District will improve after the Lower Sind Barrage begins to function.

Statement 3-I shows the distribution of population classified according to density of Talukas.

**STATEMENT 3-I**
(Reference Paragraph 3.9)
**District Population according to Density of Talukas**

| Districts | Density Groups: Under 150 | | 150 to 300 | | Persons per Square mile: 300 to 450 | | 50 to 600 | | 600 to 1,050 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | Population (1,000's) | Area | Population (1,000's) | Area | Population (1,000's) | Area | Population (1,000's) | Area | Population (1,000's) |
| **Sind and Khairpur State** .. | **45,611** | **2,186** | **9,097** | **1,922** | **849** | **253** | **507** | **249** | **383** | **319** |
| **Sind** .. .. | **40,722** | **2,141** | **7,936** | **1,646** | **849** | **253** | **507** | **249** | **383** | **319** |
| Dadu .. .. | 6,724 | 261 | 668 | 155 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hyderabad .. | 3,057 | 261 | 1,644 | 312 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 383 | 319 |
| Larkana .. | 1,439 | 141 | 1,215 | 260 | .. | .. | 213 | 101 | .. | .. |
| Nawabshah .. | 2,000 | 250 | 1,935 | 437 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sukkur .. .. | 4,077 | 274 | 331 | 59 | 849 | 253 | 294 | 148 | .. | .. |
| Thar Parkar .. | 4,661 | 564 | 833 | 166 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tatta .. .. | 7,755 | 258 | 273 | 447 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 1,009 | 132 | 1,097 | 214 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **4,889** | **44** | **1,161** | **275** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

STATEMENT 3-J

(Reference Paragraph 3.9)

**Total Population by Density of Talukas.**

| Talukas with density of | Sind | | Khairpur State. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Percentage to total population. | Population | Percentage to total Population |
| Upto 150 | 21,41,371 | 46.5 | 44,327 | 13.9 |
| 150 to 300 .. | 16,46,401 | 35.7 | 2,75,216 | 86.1 |
| 300 to 450 .. | 2,52,906 | 5.5 | .. | .. |
| 450 to 600 .. | 2,48,555 | 5.4 | .. | .. |
| 750 to 1,050 .. | 3,19,282 | 6.9 | .. | .. |

It will appear that majority of the people of Sind live in talukas having a density of population of under 150 persons per square mile while in Khairpur State, the majority of population live in talukas having density between 150 to 300. The summary in Statement 3-J shows clearly the distribution of the total population in order of density of Talukas and the percentage in each class.

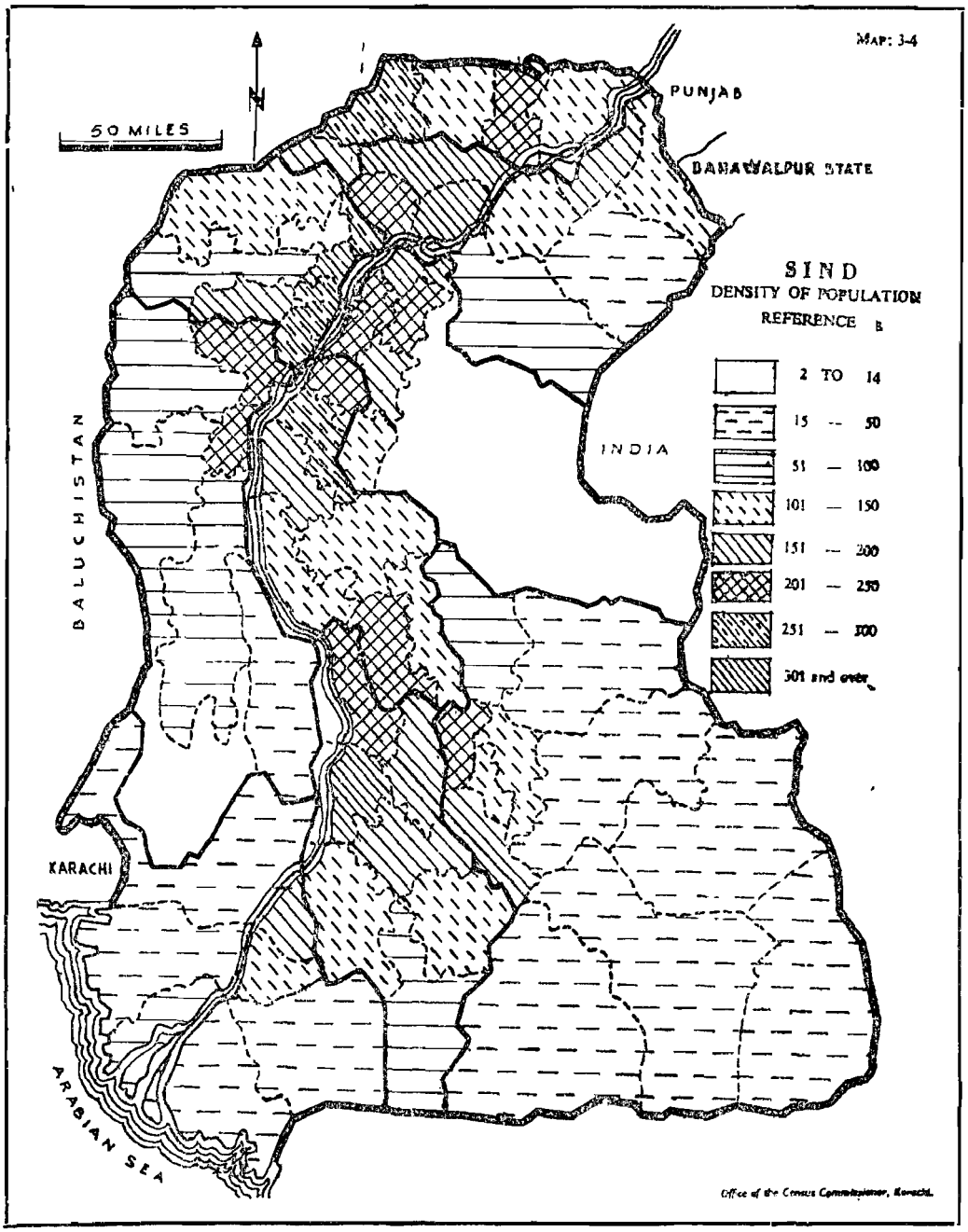
From Statement 3-K it will be seen that Larkana District which maintained the highest density from 1901 to 1941 has lost its place to Hyderabad, which was second in order of density in all the previous censuses. Nawabshah which used to be fourth now stands side-by-side with Larkana. Sukkur, Dadu and Khairpur State continue to stand fifth, sixth and seventh. Thar Parkar which had the lowest density upto 1931 is now

STATEMENT 3-K

(Reference Paragraph 3.9)

**Variations in Population and Density during the last 50 years**

| District | Percentage of variation in population | | | | | Percentage of net variation 1901 to 1951. | Absolute density per sq. mile. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 to 1911 | 1911 to 1921 | 1921 to 1931 | 1931 to 1941 | 1941 to 1951 | | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 |
| **Sind and Khairpur State** | **8.4** | **—9.1** | **18.1** | **15.5** | **11.9** | **50.5** | **58** | **63** | **57** | **68** | **78** | **87** |
| **Sind** .. | **8.2** | **—8.8** | **13.2** | **14.3** | **12.4** | **49.8** | **61** | **66** | **60** | **71** | **81** | **91** |
| Dadu .. | 4.1 | —7.3 | 17.2 | 15.0 | 7.0 | 39.2 | 41 | 42 | 39 | 46 | 53 | 56 |
| Hyderabad .. | 2.8 | —6.3 | 15.6 | 14.5 | 17.6 | 49.9 | 133 | 137 | 128 | 148 | 170 | 176 |
| Larkana .. | 0.7 | —9.5 | 16.0 | 13.9 | —1.8 | 18.3 | 149 | 150 | 135 | 157 | 179 | 175 |
| Nawabshah | 12.7 | —6.7 | 18.6 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 72.3 | 102 | 115 | 107 | 127 | 149 | 175 |
| Sukkur .. | 9.7 | —11.1 | 22.2 | 11.0 | 5.8 | 40.1 | 94 | 103 | 92 | 112 | 125 | 132 |
| Thar Parkar | 20.5 | —8.6 | 18.0 | 24.1 | 25.7 | 102.9 | 26 | 32 | 29 | 34 | 43 | 47 |
| Tatta .. | 6.6 | 13.6 | 16.8 | —3.5 | 8.6 | 12.6 | 32 | 36 | 31 | 36 | 34 | 38 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 13.3 | —8.5 | 21.3 | 17.1 | 13.5 | 67.5 | 105 | 119 | 109 | 132 | 154 | 169 |
| **Khairpur State** | **12.3** | **—13.7** | **17.6** | **34.6** | **4.5** | **60.3** | **33** | **37** | **32** | **38** | **50** | **53** |




above Tatta. It is however apparent that the density of every District has been steadily rising since 1901 except for the fall in 1921 on account of the heavy mortality from influenza. The highest gain in density viz., 73 since 1901 is in Nawabshah District and the next is in Upper Sind Frontier District which has gained 64.

Map 3.4 illustrates the density of population of the Sind Districts and Khairpur State.

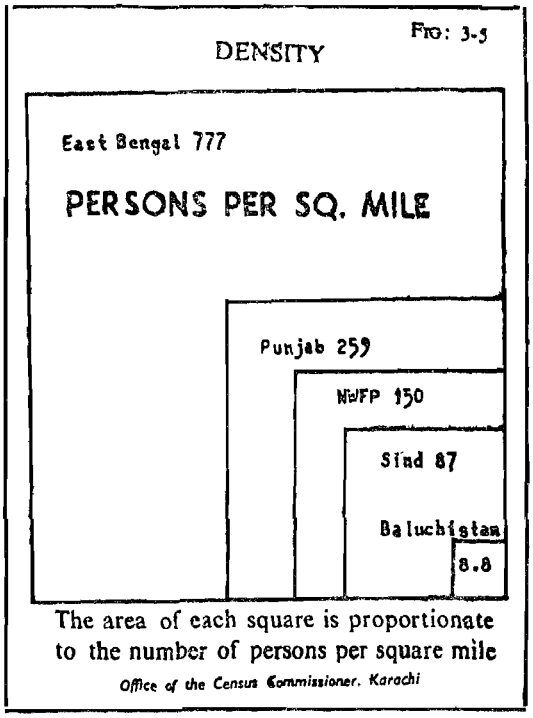



Chart 3.5 shows the density of population of Sind compared with that of the other Provinces.

**3.10 Relationship of population density to Cultivable ground, industries and other potentialities:** Sind being an agricultural Province, the density of population varies not only according to the cultivable area available in each district but also according to the irrigation facilities provided and the fertility of the land. As explained in Chapter I of this Report the texture of the Sind soils varies at every small distance and the irrigation facilities are not uniform everywhere in the Province. The density of population cannot therefore correspond to the cultivable area in every district. The following Statement 3-L shows the cultivable area in each district and the density of population to it.

It will be seen from this Statement that in Sind out of the total area of 50,397 square miles 21,175 square miles or 42.0 per cent. is cultivable. Though more than 1/5th of this area is in Thar Parkar district, its density of population is 159 persons per square mile which is higher than that of only Tatta. Similarly Dadu shows the low density of 206 persons per square mile. Sukkur District shows the highest density of 356 persons per square mile of the cultivable area and next to it are Larkana, Khairpur, Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah Districts. Thatta which is having the lowest density of 38 persons per square mile of the total area, here also shows the lowest density of 120 persons per square mile of cultivable area, Hyderabad which records the highest density of population on the total area here ranks number 6.

STATEMENT 3-L

(Reference Paragraph 3.10)

**Cultivable area and density of population in districts.**

| *Density* | *Total Population* | *Total Area* | *Cutivable Area* | *Density of population per sq. mile of cultivable area.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sind including Khairpur State** | **49,28,057** | **56,447** | **22,139** | **223** |
| **Sind** .. | **46,08,514** | **50,397** | **21,175** | **218** |
| Dadu .. | 4,16,738 | 7,392 | 2,027 | 206 |
| Hyderabad .. | 8,92,539 | 5,084 | 3,749 | 238 |
| Larkana .. | 5,01,904 | 2,867 | 2,104 | 339 |
| Nawabshah .. | 6,86,934 | 3,935 | 2,755 | 249 |
| Sukkur .. | 7,33,038 | 5,551 | 2,062 | 356 |
| Thar Parkar .. | 7,30,395 | 15,494 | 4,590 | 159 |
| Tatta .. | 3,01,886 | 8,028 | 2,509 | 120 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 3,45,080 | 2,046 | 1,379 | 250 |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **3,19,543** | **6,050** | **964** | **332** |

As the main factor which determines the pressure of population on land is the "Cultivated area" and not the "Cultivable area", the relationship of population with cultivable area is of little value. I have tried to explain fully the pressure of population on cultivated area in each district in paragraph 7 of Chapter 5.

Except for the rice husking mills in the rice growing areas of Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur, Larkana, Dadu, Tatta and Hyderabad districts, and the Cotton Ginning factories in the cotton growing areas of Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts there are a few other large industries in Sind. Sukkur town and Hyderabad city besides being trade centres are well on their way to industrialization. Sukkur has a large Biscuit factory, several flour mills, Railway Workshop and other industries; Hyderabad is having textile mills, tanning and shoe factories, Glass Works and several other industries. Khairpur State is having a textile mill, a tannery, a few cotton ginning factories and other industries.

**3.11 Religious composition of population of Districts:** Table 6 shows the religious composition of population of all the Municipal towns, Talukas and Districts of Sind and Khairpur State. Before dealing with the information contained in this Table it is desirable to explain the method by which it was collected

In column 6 of the enumeration slip were printed the names of the main religions (1) Muslim (2) Caste Hindu (3) Scheduled Caste (4) Budhist (5) Christian (6) Parsi (7) Tribal (applies only to Chittagong Hill tracts in East Bengal) and (8) other religions or no religion. The Enumerators were instructed to accept the respondents' own classification and ring round the appropriate numbers. In case of doubt regarding classification in the case of 2 (Caste Hindu) or 3 (Scheduled Caste) they were to ask the respondent to state his caste, but in fact in Sind no doubtful cases for Scheduled Castes were reported and there were hardly any slips in which religion was not shown.

A reference to Table 6—Religions will show that the total population of:

(a) Sind Province is 46,05,934, 90.1 percent. of which viz., 41,49,146 are Muslims.

(b) Khairpur State is 3,19,408, 90.7 percent. of which viz., 3,08,805 are Muslims.

The Province is thus predominently a Muslim Province.

Statement 3-M shows the percentage of main religions to total population in every District as compared with the figures of 1941.

## STATEMENT 3-M

(Reference Paragraph 3.11)

**Gomparison of Prcentage Distribution of Religions Gommunities.**

| Districts | 1941 | | | | | 1951 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Population | Muslim percent. | Hindu percent. | Sh. Caste percent. | Others percent. | Total popula-tion | Muslim percent. | Hindus percent. | Sh. Caste percent. | Others percent |
| **Sind** .. | **40,99,121** | **73.2** | **20.9** | **5.2** | **.7** | **46,05,934** | **90.1** | **2.9** | **6.9** | **.1** |
| Dadu .. | 3,89,380 | 84.3 | 14.7 | .3 | .2 | 4,16,673 | 90.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | .. |
| Hyderabad | 7,58,748 | 66.9 | 27.0 | 5.5 | .6 | 8,92,296 | 91.0 | 1.1 | 7.8 | .1 |
| Larkana | 5,11,208 | 81.9 | 17.4 | .4 | .3 | 5,01,538 | 98.3 | 1.4 | .3 | .. |
| Nawabshah | 5,84,178 | 74.7 | 20.5 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 6,86,743 | 95.6 | .8 | 3.5 | .1 |
| Sukkur .. | 6,92,556 | 71.0 | 26.4 | 1.8 | .8 | 7,31,842 | 95.6 | 2.9 | 1.5 | . |
| Tarparkar | 5,81,004 | 50.3 | 26.4 | 22.0 | 1.3 | 7,30,121 | 61.8 | 9.5 | 28.5 | .2 |
| Thatta .. | 2,78,013 | 89.3 | 8.4 | 1.7 | .6 | 3,01,863 | 98.5 | .4 | 1.1 | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 3,04,034 | 90.5 | 8.7 | .7 | .1 | 3,44,858 | 95.2 | 4.3 | .5 | .. |
| **Khairpur State** | **3,05,787** | **83.0** | **15.0** | **1.4** | **.6** | **3,19,408** | **96.7** | **2.3** | **.9** | **.1** |

STATEMENT 3-N
(Reference Paragraph 3.11)
**Increase or Decrease (shown with Minus '—') in strength of Communities since 1941.**

| District | Muslims | | Castes Hindus | | Scheduled Castes | | Others | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Variation | Percent. | Variation | Percent. | Variation | Percent. | Variation | Percent. |
| **Sind** | **11,49,687** | **38.3** | **—7,22,348** | **- 84.3** | **1,05,140** | **48.9** | **—25,666** | **—90.6** |
| Dadu | 81,739 | 24.8 | —53,277 | —92.8 | —386 | —34.2 | —783 | —90.7 |
| Hyderabad | 3,04,327 | 60.0 | —1,94,607 | —95.0 | 27,555 | 65.8 | —33,727 | —82.6 |
| Larkana | 74,610 | 17.8 | —82,202 | —92.4 | —485 | —23.4 | —1,593 | —99.4 |
| Nawabshah | 2,19,860 | 50.4 | —1,13,568 | —95.1 | 1,880 | 8.4 | —5,607 | —93.3 |
| Sukkur | 2,07,687 | 42.2 | —1,61,202 | —88.3 | —1,983 | —15.4 | —5,216 | —96.4 |
| Thar Parkar | 1,59,292 | 54.5 | —83,722 | —54.6 | 80,217 | 62.8 | —6,670 | —85.0 |
| Tatta | 48,980 | 19.7 | —21,950 | —94.4 | —1,409 | —29.3 | —1,771 | —99.8 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 53,192 | 19.3 | —11,820 | —44.4 | —249 | —12.1 | —299 | —97.4 |
| **Khairpur State.** | **55,115** | **21.7** | **—38,754** | **—84.2** | **—1,247** | **—28.7** | **—1,493** | **—87.1** |

This statement reveals the remarkable increase in the Muslims and decrease in Hindus occasioned by the large scale exodus of Hindus and influx of Muslim Muhajirs as a result of the partition in 1947. In Sind the percentage of Muslims has increased from 73.2 to 90.1 and that of Hindus has decreased from 20.9 to 2.9. The percentage of Scheduled Castes which was 5.2 in 1941 has risen to 6.9. The percentage of other religions has gone down from 0.7 to 0.1 chiefly owing to the migration of the Sikh population. Also many Christians are reported to have left the Province chiefly for Karachi. Except Thar Parkar District which has 61.8 per cent Muslims, and Hyderabad District which has 91 per cent. Muslims, all Districts have over 95 per cent. Muslims.

Statement 3-N expresses the same data in terms of the variation since 1941.

It appears from this statement that while the Muslims have increased by 38.3 per cent. the Hindu population has gone down by 84.3 per cent. in Sind. The highest increase of 60 per cent. in the Muslims has been recorded in Hyderabad District which shows decrease of 95 per cent. in Hindu population. Thar Parkar shows an increase of 54.5 per cent. in Muslims and nearly the same percentage of decrease (54.6) in Hindus. Nawabshah has lost 95.1 per cent. of Hindu population and has gained 50.4 per cent. in the Muslim population. Larkana and Dadu have each lost 92 per cent. of Hindu population and gained only 18 and 25 per cent respectively of Muslim population. The Scheduled Castes have increased by about 49 per cent. The largest increase of 66 per cent. in them is recorded in Hyderabad District and 63 in Thar Parkar District.

Among the 'Others' separate figures are available for Budhists, Christians and Parsis, statement 3-O shows the variations in their figures since 1941. The Miscellaneous category contains Sikhs, Jews, etc.—chiefly Sikhs.

STATEMENT 3-O
(Reference Paragraph 3.11)
**Analysis of "Others" column in Statement 3-N**

| Budhists | | | Christians | | | Parsis | | | Misc. (mostly Sikhs) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 1951 | Variation | 1941 | 1951 | Variation | 1941 | 1951 | Variation | 1941 | 1951 | Variation |
| .. | 670 | 670 | 2,632 | 1,953 | —679 | 117 | 28 | —89 | 25,580 | 12 | —25,569 |

**STATEMENT 3-P**
(Reference Paragraph 3.11)
**Changes in Religious Groups 1901 = 100**

**Sind.**

| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muslims .. .. | 100 | 107 | 96 | 113 | 127 | 175 |
| Hindus .. .. | 100 | 101 | 113 | 120 | 153 | 74 |
| Scheduled Castes .. .. | 100 | 148 | 78 | 157 | 152 | 227 |
| Others .. .. | 100 | 550 | 360 | 776 | 1,059 | 100 |

**Khairpur State**

| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muslims .. .. | 100 | 112 | 96 | 115 | 156 | 190 |
| Hindus .. .. | 100 | 100 | 94 | 110 | 130 | 21 |
| Scheduled Castes .. .. | 100 | 472 | 249 | 88 | 461 | 329 |
| Others .. .. | 100 | 3,471 | 2,085 | 2,094 | 5,041 | 650 |

The emergence in the 1951 returns of a small number of Buddhists may be due to mis-reporting or some of the Hindus may have styled themselves as Budhists. The decrease in the Christians and Parsis is due to the tendency to migrate to Karachi. The entire Sikh population has migrated to India. An investigation was made after the religion figures were publishcd in October 1951 as to whether some of the Christian community had been omitted from enumeration or whether those with Muslim or Scheduled-Castes sounding names had been wrongly classified. No case of non-enumeration was found and mis-classification, if it occurred at all, was apparently quite insignificant.

Statement 3-P and Chart 3.6 show the variaitons in the population by main religions in Province of Sind and Khairpur State since 1901.

Statement 3-Q shows the composition of the population by main religions.

It will be seen that in Sind the Muslim population, although greatly in the majority, was losing gradually in its ratio to the other communities during every decade till 1941—1951.

**STATEMENT 3-Q**
(Reference Paragraph 3.11)
**Religious Composition per 10,000 Population.**

**Sind**

| | Muslims. | Hindus | Scheduled Castes. | Others. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 7,709 | 1,824 | 458 | 9 |
| 1911 | 7,624 | 1,707 | 625 | 44 |
| 1921 | 7,511 | 2,096 | 361 | 32 |
| 1931 | 7,453 | 1,871 | 618 | 58 |
| 1941 | 7,317 | 2,090 | 524 | 69 |
| 1951 | 9,008 | 291 | 695 | 6 |

**Khairpur State.**

| | Muslims. | Hindus. | Scheduled Castes. | Others. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 8,170 | 1,781 | 47 | 2 |
| 1911 | 8,165 | 1,583 | 199 | 53 |
| 1921 | 8,113 | 1,729 | 121 | 37 |
| 1931 | 8,213 | 1,720 | 36 | 31 |
| 1941 | 8,296 | 1,506 | 142 | 56 |
| 1951 | 9,668 | 228 | 97 | 7 |

STATEMENT 3-R
(Reference Paragraph 3.12)
**Distribution of Muhajirs.**

| Districts | Total Muhajirs | | In Urban Areas | | In Rural Areas | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numbers | % | Numbers | % | Numbers | % |
| **Sind** .. | **5,40,278** | **100** | **3,44,720** | **63.9** | **1,95,558** | **36.1** |
| Dadu .. | 20,720 | 3.8 | 9,194 | 1.7 | 11,526 | 2.1 |
| Hyderabad .. | 2,05,641 | 38.0 | 1,77,180 | 33.0 | 28,461 | 5.0 |
| Larkana .. | 25,682 | 4.8 | 16,501 | 3.0 | 9,181 | 1.8 |
| Nawabshah .. | 93,345 | 17.3 | 41,136 | 7.6 | 52,209 | 9.7 |
| Sukkur .. | 93,739 | 17.3 | 66,636 | 12.3 | 27,103 | 5.0 |
| Thar Parkar .. | 88,765 | 16.4 | 28,323 | 5.2 | 60,442 | 11.2 |
| Thatta .. | 5,851 | 1.1 | 1,813 | 0.3 | 4,038 | 0.8 |
| U.S.F. .. | 6,535 | 1.3 | 3,937 | 0.8 | 2,598 | 0.5 |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **1,00,013** | .. | **4,889** | **48.2** | **5,124** | **51.8** |

**3.12 Muhajirs in districts** A Muhajir as defined in the instructions to Enumerators is a person who has moved into Pakistan as a result of partition or for fear of disturbances connected therewith. It was made clear that persons who came for that reason are Muhajirs for Census purposes no matter from where, when or for how long a stay they have come. Space 9 in the enumeration slip was headed "Muhajir from" and the enumerators were instructed to ask the question 'Are you a Muhajir?' and if "no" put X. If "yes" to ask from which province or State and to write it out, but if it were the same as the persons' birth place it could be indicated by putting figure 3 which was the number of the space in which Birth place was entered. The number of Muhajirs recorded at the Census of 1951 was thus ascertained according to the statement made by every individual.

The total No. of Muhajirs recorded in Sind is 5,40,278 and in Khairpur State 10,013. How they are distributed in Urban and Rural areas of Sind District and Khairpur State is depicted in Statement 3-R and in Figure 3.6.

**3.13 Population of Talukas selected important Comparisions with 1941 and previous Censuses:** Table 1 shows the population and density of every Taluka of Sind and Khairpur State. Comparing the Census figures of 1951 with those of 1941, the Taluka listed in Statement 3-S shows an increase of over 20 percent. in their population.

The high rate of increase in Talukas Dadu, Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Mirpurkhas is due to a large increase of population in the District Headquarter Towns within their boundaries.

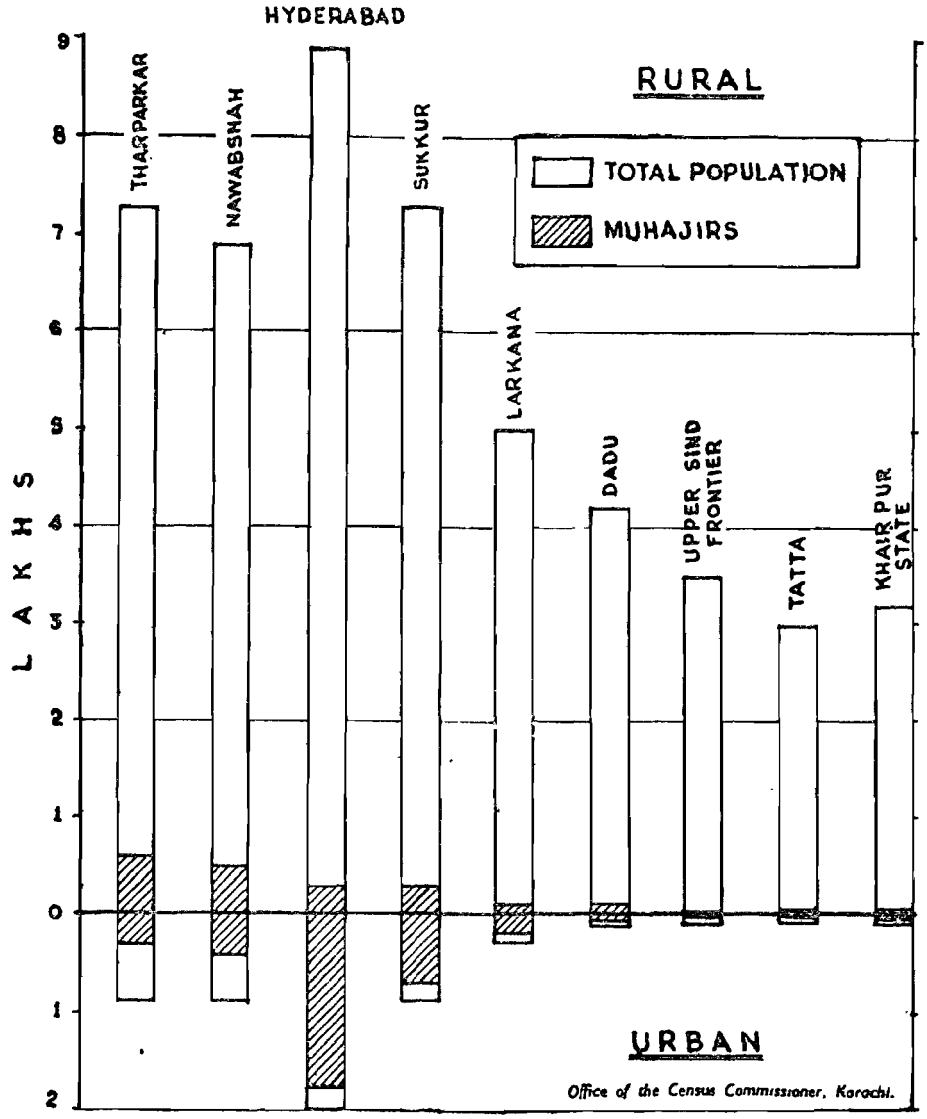
The increase of 33.6 percent. in Johi Taluka is reported to be due to seasonal immigration of Brohis from Baluchistan, who come there to cultivate the lands when there are good rains, and also partly due to the opening of a criminal Tribes-

STATEMENT 3-S
(Reference Paragraph 3.13)
**Talukas with over 20% increase.**

| District | Taluka. | Population | | Increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1951 | 1941 | Numbers | Percent. |
| Dadu. | Dadu. | 75,562 | 62,476 | 13,086 | 20.9 |
| | Johi. | 74,632 | 55,851 | 18,781 | 33.6 |
| Hyderabad. | Hyderabad. | 3,19,282 | 2,14,938 | 1,04,349 | 48.5 |
| Nawabshah. | Nawabshah. | 1,12,671 | 76,250 | 36,421 | 47.8 |
| | Moro. | 89,337 | 72,899 | 16,438 | 22.5 |
| Thar Parkar. | Mirpurkhas. | 1,00,370 | 68,973 | 31,397 | 45.5 |
| | Nagarparkar. | 61,194 | 32,458 | 28,736 | 88.5 |
| U. S. F. District. | Khandkot. | 99,642 | 75,481 | 24,161 | 32.0 |
| Tatta. | Tatta. | 76,088 | 54,729 | 21,359 | 39.0 |
| | Keti Bunder. | 13,549 | 9,248 | 4,301 | 46.6 |

FIG: 3-6

## TOTAL POPULATION & MUHAJIRS IN DISTRICTS & STATE




settlement in this Taluka during the decade. This Taluka recorded an increase of only 9 percent. at the Census of 1941 as against 60 percent. in 1931.

The increase of 22.5 percent. in Moro Taluka is reported to be due to people from other Districts having settled on the lands irrigated on Barrage Canals. This Taluka showed nearly the same rate of increase in 1941.

Taluka Nagar Parkar which lies in the desert portion of the Province in its extreme South-East

STATEMENT 3-T
(Reference Paragraph 3.13)
**Talukas with decreased population.**

| District or State. | Taluka | Population | | Decrease | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1951 | 1941 | Numbers | Percent. |
| Dadu. | Mehar. | 79,701 | 86,491 | 6,790 | 7.8 |
| | Sewhan. | 46,638 | 53,006 | 6,368 | 12 |
| Hyderabad. | Guni. | 1,04,688 | 1,07,126 | 2,438 | 2.3 |
| | Tando Bago. | 67,554 | 73,701 | 6,147 | 8.3 |
| Larkana. | Larkana. | 1,01,052 | 1,03,018 | 1,966 | 1.9 |
| | Warah. | 66,146 | 74,396 | 8,250 | 11.1 |
| Sukkur. | Pano Akil. | 55,650 | 56,410 | 760 | 1.3 |
| Tatta. | Mirpur Bathoro. | 43,758 | 45,493 | 1,735 | 3.8 |
| | Mirpur Sakro. | 34,665 | 38,757 | 4,092 | 1.6 |
| | Shah Bunder | 37,939 | 39,681 | 1,742 | 4.4 |
| Khairpur State. | Khairpur | 92,555 | 93,725 | 1,170 | 1.2 |
| | Gambat. | 85,468 | 85,916 | 348 | 0.4 |

corner shows the highest increase of 88.5 percent. This is due to a very large increase in the number of Scheduled Caste whose number in the Census of 1941 in this Taluka was 8,316 and now it is 31,203. Moreover this Taluka showed a decrease of 22 percent. at the Census of 1941 when owing to scarce rainfall most of the cattle graziers had temporarily migrated to the neighbouring areas.

The large increase of 32 percent. in the population of Kandhkot Taluka is reported to be due to the regular flow of people from Baluchistan who are settling here as cultivators. This Taluka recorded increase of 17 and 21 percent. at the Census of 1941 and 1931 respectively.

The gain of 39 percent. in the population of Taluka Tatta is due to a portion of Karachi Taluka having been added to it in 1948.

The population in Mahal Keti Bunder has shown in successive censuses very wide variations. This Mahal is the delta area of the river Indus and the land available for cultivation and with it the population, tends to change according to the state of the river. In the decade 1921-31 it showed an increase in population of 849 percent. and in the decade 1931-41 a decrease of 32 percent. In

STATEMENT 3-U
(Reference Paragraph 3.13)
**Distribution of Population by Density of Talukas.**

| Number of persons per sq. mile. | Number of Talukas | | Actual Distribution of total population. | | Variation 1941-1951 | Proportion per 1,000 of the population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951 | 1941 | 1951 | 1941 | | 1951 | 1941 |
| 050 | 15 | 17 | 7,59,375 | 7,30,175 | 29,200 | 154 | 166 |
| 50—100 | 9 | 9 | 5,57,409 | 5,10,035 | 47,374 | 114 | 116 |
| 100—150 | 13 | 14 | 8,68,913 | 9,10,721 | — 41,808 | 176 | 207 |
| 150—200 | 10 | 9 | 6,56,795 | 5,47,875 | 1,08,920 | 133 | 124 |
| 200—250 | 10 | 10 | 9,35,309 | 8,54,431 | 80,878 | 189 | 194 |
| 250—300 | 5 | 2 | 4,23 488 | 1,75,783 | 2,47,705 | 86 | 40 |
| 300—350 | 1 | 2 | 1,58,931 | 2,17,819 | 58,888 | 32 | 49 |
| 350—400 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 400—450 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 450—500 | 1 | 2 | 1,01,052 | 2,43,136 | —142,084 | 21 | 55 |
| 500—550 | 1 | .. | 1,47,503 | .. | 1,47,503 | 30 | .. |
| 550—600 | .. | 1 | .. | 2,14,933 | —2,14,933 | .. | 49 |
| 600—650 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 650—700 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 700—750 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Above 750 | 1 | .. | 3,19,282 | .. | 3,19,282 | 65 | .. |
| | | | 49,28,057 | 44,04,908 | | | |

STATEMENT 3-V
(Reference Paragraph 3.14)
**Talukas with over 1 Lakh population.**

| S. No. | District | Talukas | Population | Density. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hyderabad. | Hyderabad. | 3,19,283 | 834 |
| 2. | Sukkur. | Shikarpur. | 1,58,931 | 336 |
| 3. | Sukkur. | Sukkur. | 1,47,503 | 502 |
| 4. | Nawabshah. | Shahdadpur. | 1,35,202 | 243 |
| 5. | Hyderabad. | Hala. | 1,22,173 | 225 |
| 6. | Nawabshah. | Naushahro. | 1,20,555 | 253 |
| 7. | Nawabshah | Nawabshah. | 1,12,671 | 115 |
| 8. | Hyderabad. | Tando Allahyar. | 1,06,356 | 178 |
| 9. | Hyderabad. | Guni. | 1,04,688 | 106 |
| 10. | Larkana. | Larkana. | 1,01,052 | 474 |
| 11. | Sukkur. | Rohri. | 1,00,560 | 68 |
| 12. | Thar Parkar. | Mirpur Khas. | 1,00,370 | 240 |

the last decade 1941-51, it has increased again by nearly 50 percent.

The Talukas listed in Statement 3-T have shown decreases in population which are mainly due to the departure of the Hindus.

Statement 3-U shows the changes in the distribution of the population according to the density of Talukas in which they live.

**3.14 Localities of specially high and low density:** Taluka Hyderabad in Hyderabad District has the largest population of 3,19,282 and the highest density of 834 persons per square mile. Next to it are Talukas Shikarpur and Sukkur having population of 1,58,931 and 1,47,503 and density of 336 and 502 respectively. These 3 Talukas and nine others having population exceeding one lakh are listed in Statement 3-V in the order of their population.

Talukas Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana, Nawabshah and Mirpur Khas have the population of the District Head quarter towns of their names included in them and on that account they top the list. The Headquarter towns of Talukas Shikarpur, Guni, Hala, Tando Allahyar, Shahdadpur and Rohri are served by Municipalities and the addition of the population of these towns to the respective Talukas have swelled up their figures. All these Talukas except Guni which is a rice growing tract have progressed materially by the improved irrigation of the Sukkur Barrage Canals.

The Talukas having very low population of less than 30,000 are shown in Statement 3-W Talukas with less than 30,000 population.

Taluka Nara which covers the desert portion of Khairpur State has the lowest density of 4 persons per sq. mile next is the hilly Mahal Kohistan, which has density of 14 persons per sq. miles.

Map 3.4 depicts the density of Talukas in every District.

**3.15 Houses:** In the Census code Part I a 'household' or 'house' is defined to be a collection of persons living and eating in one mess with their resident dependents, relatives, servants and lodgers who normally reside together. It thus means the commensal family and not the homestead or the enclosure. Subsidiary Table which has been prepared from the details collected by the enumerators while listing the households, shows the number of house-

STATEMENT 3-W
(Reference Paragraph 3.14)
**Talukas with less than 30,000 population.**

| S. No. | District or State | Taluka | Population | Density |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tatta. | Mahal Keti Bunder. | 13,549 | 45 |
| 2. | Khairpur State. | Nara. | 16,270 | 4 |
| 3. | Tatta. | Ghorabari. | 25,131 | 64 |
| 4. | Dadu. | Kohistan Mahal. | 27,865 | 14 |
| 5. | Khairpur State. | Faiz Gunj. | 28,057 | 77 |

STATEMENT 3-X
(Reference Faragraph 3.15)
Number of House-holds.

| Year | Number of Households | Variation percent. | INDEX NUMBERS | | Households Per sq. mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Population | Households. | |
| 1911 | 6,32,920 | .. | 100 | 100 | 14 |
| 1921 | 5,86,488 | — 7.3 | 91 | 92 | 13 |
| 1931 | 6,75,844 | 15.2 | 108 | 107 | 15 |
| 1941 | 7,25,675 | 7.3 | 123 | 115 | 15 |
| 1951 | 9,73,792 | 34.1 | 139 | 154 | 19 |

holds, the total number of rooms, average number of persons per room and percentage of households in pukka houses and in "congested" houses, i.e. those with more than 5 persons per room.

Statement 3-X shows the number of house-holds recorded at the Census of 1951 with variations since 1911.

It will appear that the rise in the "Population Index" which in 1931 and 1941 was higher than that in the "Households Index" was in the 1951 decade considerably lower. The obvious reason is the greater precision in the definition used. The number of households recorded at the Census of 1951 represents the number of families and not the homesteads or enclosers as was probably often the case at the previous Censuses. In 1931 every Superintendent of Census had to adopt a local definition of a house and it was admitted by Mr. Dracup in his 1931 census report of Bombay Presidency (pages 19 & 20) that in the consolidated figures compiled in Imperial Table I the number of houses consists in fact of a composite aggregation of diverse units. At the census of 1941 a house was defined to be a building or a part of a building which is or is likely to remain during the census period, a dwelling regularly inhabited by a human being or by family living together in one common mess with their dependents and resident servants. The 1941 P.S.C. (Mr. H. T. Lambrick) while agreeing with the opinion of Mr. Sedgwick, Superintendent of Census of Bombay Presidency in 1921 that "the Census House is a hopeless hybrid between the family and the building" said that he considered this to be in great measure inevitable owing to the diversity in the manner of life among population.

The comparative figures in the statement may not therefore give a clear idea about the changes in the housing conditions but it is evident that the number of families in Sind has increased to a large extent. This change appears to be due to the exchange of the Hindu population with Muslim Muhajirs from India. Their mode of living is very different from that of outgoing Hindus among whom the joint family system predominated.

In fact building activity received a set-back during World War II, when there was a shortage of building material and it has practically come to a stand-still after partition due partly to shyness to invest in housing enterprises, on account both of the rent control restrictions and of the large and quick profits obtainable in trade and also in rural areas, owing to the houses of Hindu evacuees having satisfied the needs of the increasing population.

**3.16 Correlation of households and population by districts:** Subsidiary Table shows the population and number of households in the rural areas of every District and each of the Urban areas. Statement 3-Y shows the population, number of households and the number of persons per household in the Districts and Khairpur State as compared to the Census of 1941.

Taking each District as a unit, Hyderabad District which has the largest population has the largest number of houses—Next to it are Thar Parkar, Sukkur and Larkana in the order in which their names are mentioned. But the ratio of persons to households in Sukkur and Thar Parkar is 4 as against 5 in Hyderabad and Larkana. Upper Sind Frontier District shows the highest ratio of 6 persons to a household and all the other Districts and Khairpur State show the same ratio

STATEMENT 3-Y
(Reference Paragraph 3.16)
**Population and Households.**

| District | Population (1000's) | | Households (1000's) | | persons per household. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1941 | 1951 | 1941 | 1951 | 1941 | 1951 |
| **Sind** .. .. | **4,099** | **4,608** | **726** | **974** | **6** | **5** |
| Dadu .. .. | 389 | 417 | 65 | 87 | 6 | 5 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 760 | 892 | 143 | 181 | 5 | 5 |
| Larkana .. .. | 511 | 502 | 82 | 101 | 6 | 5 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 584 | 687 | 102 | 141 | 6 | 5 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 693 | 733 | 125 | 166 | 6 | 4 |
| Thar Parkar .. .. | 581 | 730 | 118 | 169 | 5 | 4 |
| Tatta .. .. | 278 | 302 | 404 | 66 | 7 | 6 |
| U.S.F. .. .. | 304 | 345 | 41 | 63 | 7 | 6 |
| **Khairpur State** .. .. | **306** | **320** | **49** | **63** | **6** | **5** |

of 5 persons to a house, which is the overall ratio for the whole of the Province.

Treating the Rural and Urban areas separately the size of a household in Hyderabad City is the largest viz., 6.4 persons, though in the other Urban areas it varies between 5.8 and 2.3. In Municipal towns Tando Mohammed Khan, Kambar, Tatta, Khairpur town and in Hyderabad Cantonment area, the average number of persons per household is between 5 and 6 and that in Municipal towns Sewhan, Tando Jam, Shikarpur and Gambat town is between 2 and 3. The rest of the Urban areas shows different sizes varying between 3 and 5.

In Rural areas Upper Sind Frontier District shows the largest size of 5.6 persons per household. Next to it are Larkana and Khairpur State wherein the size of a household is 5.2. Dadu and Nawabshah shows the size of their rural household to be 4.9. In rural areas of Districts Sukkur, Hyderabad, Tatta and Thar Parkar, the size is 4.7, 4.6 & 4.3 respectively.

The size of a household depends upon the customs prevailing in the different classes of people as regards living together. In Rural areas of Sind, the disintegration of families is not yet so common as it is in the Urban areas and especially among the educated. Nevertheless some of the Urban areas of Sind especially the City of Hyderabad, show a larger average size of household than in rural areas. Much of their population consists of Muhajirs, most of whom come from the rural areas of India and have not yet imbibed the ways of urban life.

**3.17 Type of houses:** In Sind there are pukka houses and bungalows of baked brick or stone, houses with mud walls and huts made of wattle straw. In the Census of 1951 no attempt was made to count the number of houses or buildings except that the number of households living in Pukka and in other houses was determined. A Pukka house was defined as having permanent walls and roof. In urban areas most of the buildings are pukka while in rural areas most of them are one roomed dwellings of non permanent materials.

The census reports on this subject vary in accuracy. Gambat town shows cent-per-cent pukka houses, but I visited this town and saw there many huts which should not have been so classified. Similarly 99.3 percent. of pukka dwellings shown for Garhi Yasin Municipality does not appear to be correct. Thar Parkar District in its rural areas shows the lowest percentage of 10.7 pukka houses. People in the desert areas of this district often shift from place to place to find pasture for their cattle and generally construct temporary huts.

Statement 3-Z classifies the house holds according to the number of room occupied and shows the percentage housed in pukka buildings in every District.

This statement shows that in Sind only 29.8 percent. of the households live in pukka buildings while 60.8 percent. are in one roomed dwellings. Only 19.9 percent. of the households have 3 or more rooms. Thar Parkar and Dadu show a comparatively smaller number of one roomed houses though the housing conditions there are not in any way different from those in the rest of Sind.

STATEMENT 3-Z
(Reference Paragraph 3.17)
**Percentage of Households by size and type of dwellings.**

| Districts. | Percentage of households | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In 1 Room | In 2 Rooms | In 3 Rooms | In 4 Rooms | In 5 Rooms | In over 5 Rooms | In Pukka Houses. |
| **Sind including Khairpur State** | **61.2** | **19.9** | **9.3** | **4.9** | **2.8** | **2.0** | **30.3** |
| **Sind** .. | **60.8** | **19.9** | **9.4** | **5.0** | **3.0** | **2.0** | **29.8** |
| Dadu .. | 47.5 | 16.4 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 45.9 |
| Hyderabad .. | 61.6 | 19.3 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 28.3 |
| Larkana .. | 65.8 | 17.9 | 9.3 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 42.9 |
| Nawabshah .. | 72.1 | 18.8 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 21.3 |
| Sukkur .. | 60.3 | 25.4 | 8.7 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 46.1 |
| Tharparkar .. | 40.9 | 24.1 | 16.2 | 9.5 | 6.6 | 2.6 | 13.6 |
| Tatta .. | 76.5 | 14.2 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 19.1 |
| U.S.F. .. | 80.7 | 12.7 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 26.4 |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **68.5** | **19.5** | **6.6** | **2.8** | **1.3** | **1.3** | **37.5** |

Probably enumerators in these two districts had a different conception of what constitutes a room. It was defined in the Census Code as a "walled and roofed space big enough to sleep in".

Chart 3.7 Illustrates the percentage of pukka houses in each district.

**3.18 Congestion index:** For purposes of tabulation a "congested" household is defined as one which has more than 5 persons per room. Subsidiary Table at the end of this Chapter shows the average number of persons per room and the percentages of congested houses in the rural areas of every district and Municipal town.

In rural areas the highest average of 4.6 persons per room is recorded in the U.S.F. District which also has the highest percentage of 33.8 congested house-holds.

Next to it are Nawabshah and Khairpur State which record 3.5 persons to a room with 29.1 and 29.9 percent. congested households respectively. Larkana and Thatta show 3.4 persons to a room and 28.3 and 26.3 percent. congested houses respectively. Hyderabad shows 2.7 persons to a room and 21.8 percent. congested houses. Dadu shows a very small ratio of 2 persons to a room and 21.6 percent. congested houses. Thar Parkar records the lowest ratio of 1.9 persons to a room with the lowest percentage of 9.1 congested houses. The figures of the last two districts viz., Dadu and Thar Parkar do not however give the correct idea of the housing conditions in these two districts as they actually exist. It appears the information about the numbers of rooms supplied by the enumerators in these two districts is not wholly reliable.

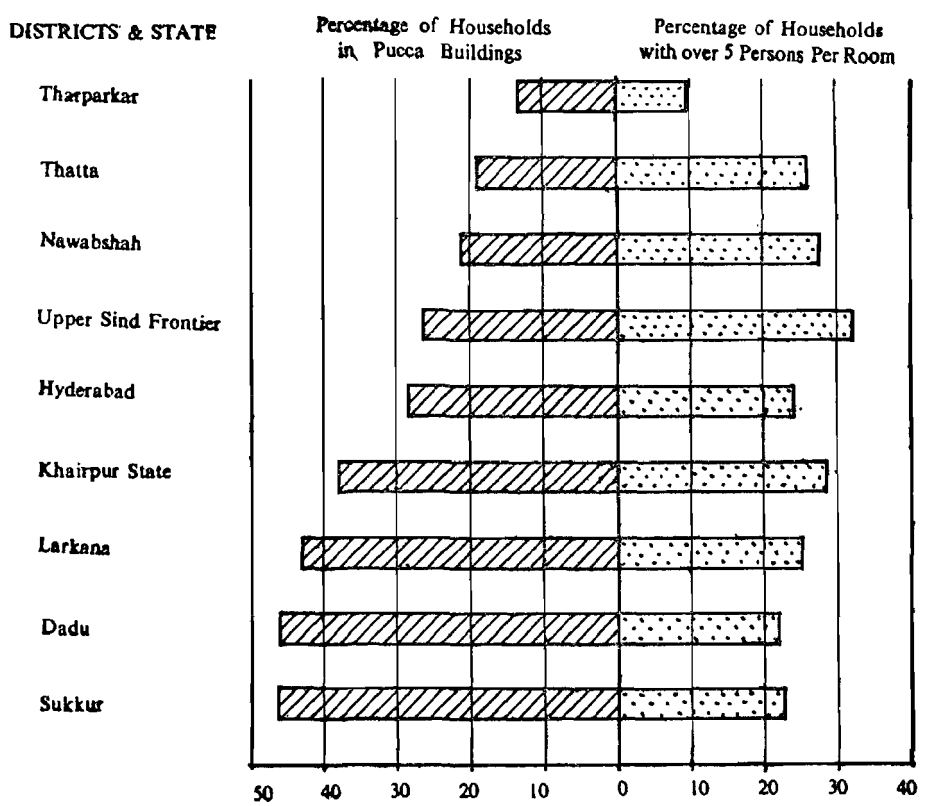
In the Urban areas the highest ratio of 4 persons to a room is recorded in Mirpurkhas town in which 23 percent. houses are congested. Next to it is Hyderabad City giving a ratio of 3.9 persons to a room with the highest percentage of 33.4 congested houses. The ratio in the towns of Kotri, Tando Mohd. Khan, Matli and Nawabshah and the Cantonment area of Hyderabad, varies between 3 and 3.5 persons per room. In the towns of Tando Allahyar, Kambar, Shahdadpur, Tando Adam, Sukkur, Garhi Yasin, Ghotki, Tatta, Jacobabad and Khairpur this ratio varies between 2 and 3 persons to a room. In the other towns the ratio varies between 1 and 2 persons to a room.

In rural areas of both Sind and Khairpur State one roomed houses, wherein the members of a family including dependents live together are frequent. Therefore the percentage of congested houses in them is higher than in the urban areas.

Chart 3.7 shows the percentage of congested households in the combined rural and urban areas of every district and Khairpur State.

FIG: 3-7

## HOUSING




Office of the Census Commissioner, Karachi.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1—HOUSING

### SIND & KHAIRPUR STATE

| Districts & Municipalities | Population | Household | Room | Average No. of persons | | Percentage[1] of Congested Household | Percentage[2] of Pukka Houses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Per Household | Per Room | | |
| **Dadu District** | | | | | | | |
| Dadu District (Rural) | 3,84,041 | 78,157 | 1,86,675 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 21.6 | 35.3 |
| Dadu Municipality | 13,716 | 3,868 | 11,317 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 7.0 | 87.3 |
| Kotri Municipality | 15,154 | 3,123 | 5,006 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 18.2 | 83.7 |
| Sehwan Municipality | 3,827 | 1,437 | 3,436 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 93.7 |
| **Hyderabad District** | | | | | | | |
| Hyderabad Dist. (Rural) | 6,01,130 | 1,31,614 | 2,25,763 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 21.8 | 16.2 |
| Hyderabad Municipality | 2,29,412 | 35,557 | 58,488 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 33.4 | 62.7 |
| Hyderabad Cantonment | 12,389 | 2,189 | 4,121 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 17.0 | 71.6 |
| Tando Jam Municipality | 4,652 | 1,658 | 3,642 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 31.0 | 33.4 |
| Tando Mohd. Khan Municipality | 10,735 | 1,902 | 3,144 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 13.7 | 84.0 |
| Hala Municipality | 9,481 | 2,727 | 5,642 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 10.9 | 21.7 |
| Matiari Municipality | 5,447 | 1,699 | 3,463 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 9.7 | 19.3 |
| Matli Municipality | 7,420 | 1,547 | 2,426 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 14.2 | 44.8 |
| Tando Allahyar Municipality | 11,873 | 2,501 | 4,540 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 11.1 | 31.8 |
| **Larkana District** | | | | | | | |
| Larkana District (Rural) | 4,44,030 | 85,122 | 1,30,954 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 28.3 | 37.2 |
| Larkana Municipality | 33,414 | 8,865 | 17,137 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 8.2 | 65.7 |
| Kambar Municipality | 9,101 | 1,732 | 4,007 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 12.1 | 78.5 |
| Ratodero Municipality | 6,365 | 2,787 | 5,778 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 90.7 |
| Shahdadkot Municipality | 8,994 | 2,374 | 4,702 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 83.7 |
| **Nawabshah District** | | | | | | | |
| Nawabshah Dist. (Rural) | 6,16,140 | 1,25,150 | 1,77,277 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 29.1 | 16.9 |
| Nawabshah Municipality | 34,205 | 6,707 | 10,863 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 19.0 | 60.7 |
| Shahdadpur Municipality | 15,314 | 4,081 | 6,572 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 13.9 | 51.6 |
| Tando Adam Municipality | 21,275 | 5,554 | 8,718 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 51.4 |
| **Sukkur District** | | | | | | | |
| Sukkur District (Rural) | 5,85,919 | 1,25,624 | 1,91,921 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 26.0 | 37.5 |
| Sukkur Municipality | 77,057 | 14,214 | 26,817 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 14.8 | 82.5 |
| Garhi Yasin Municipality | 5,560 | 958 | 2,035 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 13.4 | 99.3 |
| Ghotki Municipality | 5,883 | 1,554 | 2,473 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 15.8 | 91.4 |
| Rohri Municipality | 13,243 | 3,975 | 7,445 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 6.8 | 40.5 |
| Shikarpur Municipality | 45,376 | 19,426 | 38,029 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 8.6 | 70.1 |
| **Thar Parkar District** | | | | | | | |
| Thar Parkar Dist. (Rural) | 6,84,833 | 1,60,670 | 3,67,636 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 9.1 | 10.7 |
| Mirpur Khas Municipality | 40,420 | 7,097 | 10,033 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 23.0 | 64.8 |
| Umarkot Municipality | 5,142 | 1,303 | 2,693 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 5.9 | 81.3 |
| **Tatta District** | | | | | | | |
| Tatta District (Rural) | 2,92,170 | 63,997 | 86,933 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 26.3 | 17.9 |
| Tatta Municipality | 9,716 | 1,899 | 3,781 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 15.6 | 63.8 |

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1—HOUSING—(*Contd.*)**

**SIND & KHAIRPUR STATE**

| District & Municipalities | Population. | Household | Room | Average No. of persons. | | Percentage[1] of Congested Household | Percentage[2] of Pukka Houses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Per Household | Per Room | | |
| **Upper Sind Frontier District** | | | | | | | |
| Upper Sind Frontier District (Rural) | 3,22,245 | 57,123 | 70,279 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 33.8 | 19.4 |
| Jacobabad Municipality | 22,835 | 5,601 | 11,319 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 9.2 | 98.6 |
| **Khairpur State** | | | | | | | |
| Khairpur State (Rural) | 2,97,514 | 57,551 | 84,733 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 29.9 | 32.9 |
| Khairpur Town | 18,186 | 3,607 | 8,029 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 12.4 | 83.1 |
| Gambat Town | 3,843 | 1,616 | 3,264 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 |

*Notes* : [1]This represents the proportion of household which have more than 5 persons per room.

[2]Pukka houses have been left to local definition but generally have brick walls and permanent roofing.

## CHAPTER 4

## THE URBAN POPULATION.

**STATISTICAL DATA**

Table 1-A—Population of Urban Areas
2 —Towns & Cities
3 —Variation

**4.1 Hyderabad City:** For Census purposes the defintion of a "City" is a town of not less than one lakh inhabitants. Hyderabad is therefore the only City in Sind. Inclusive of the Cantonment area, it has a population of 2,41,801. During the last decade it has gained 1,01,891 inhabitants, a rise of 79.9 per cent. which presents one of the striking features in the census history of Sind.

The City was built by Ghulam Shah of the Kalhora dynasty in 1768 and was made the Capital of Sind by the Talpurs who succeeded the Kalhoras. It has the river Indus within 3 miles on the West and the Fuleli Canal on the East. The original town itself is congested with small houses and narrow streets but the outskirts, which have been developing on modern lines during the last 30 years, give it a beautiful appearance. The fertile land round about the City is covered with gardens.

A reference to Table 3 will show that the population of this city (excluding the cantonment area) has risen from 64,790 to its present figure of 2,29,412 gaining thereby 238.5 per cent during the last 50 years. The city has been developing considerably since 1931 when it recorded an increase of 29.8 per cent. In 1941 it had increase of 32.9 percent. It has a moderate climate as compared to the extremes of Upper Sind. It is the centre of a system of Railways and good metalled roads which lead to all parts of Sind and is well on its way to industrialization, having several cotton ginning factories, glass works, tanneries and textile mills. It has full educational facilities and its Public Health and Sanitation are much improved. It is also the trade Centre of the Province. The larger increase in its population in the 1941—51 decade is mainly due to the influx of Muhajirs whose number in the city is 1,59,805 which is nearly 30 per cent of their total in the Province.

The following index numbers shows the rise in the population of the city during the last 5 decades.

| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hyderabad | 100 | 107 | 114 | 148 | 196 | 354 |

**4.2 Classes of towns:** The following classification of towns has been made keeping in view the recommendations of the United Nations and the special urban conditions prevailing in Pakistan:

| Class | Population |
|---|---|
| I | 1,00,000 and over |
| II | 25,000 and under 1,00,000 |
| III | 10,000 and under 25,000 |
| IV | 5,000 and under 10,000 |
| Smaller Urban Areas. | Under 5,000. |

**4.3 Cities and towns in order of population:** Census Table No. 2 shows the one city of Hyderabad in Class I, 5 towns in Class II, 9 towns in Class III and 10 towns in Class IV, arranged in order of their population. 14.2 per cent of the total population of Sind & Khairpur State is urban and is distributed in the towns of different classes as under:—

| Class | Percent |
|---|---|
| Class I | 4.9 |
| Class II | 4.7 |
| Class III | 2.9 |
| Class IV | 1.5 |
| Urban Areas below 5,000 population | .2 |
| | 14.2 |

Statement 4-A shows the distribution of urban population in the different Classes of towns in each district.

**STATEMENT 4-A**

(Reference Paragraph 4.3)

**Urban Population**

(The percentage of population in each class to the total urban population of every district is shown in italics.)

| Districts | Urban Population | Number of Towns | Number of inhabitants | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Class I | Class II | Class III | Class IV | Under 5,000 |
| | (1,000's) | (1,000's) | (1,000's) | (1,000's) | (1,000's) | (1,000's) | (1,000's) |
| **Sind including Khairpur State** .. | **700** | .. | **242** *34.5* | **230** *32.9* | **142** *20.3* | **73** *10.5* | **12** *1.8* |
| **Sind** .. | 678 | 27 | **242** *35.7* | **230** *34.0* | **124** *18.3* | **73** *10.8* | **8** *1.2* |
| Dadu .. | 33 | 3 | .. | .. | 29 *88.3* | .. | 3.8 *11.7* |
| Hyderabad .. | 291 | 8 | 242 *83.0* | .. | 23 *7.7* | 22 *7.7* | 4.6 *1.6* |
| Larkana .. | 58 | 4 | .. | 33 *57.7* | .. | 24 *42.3* | .. |
| Nawabshah .. | 71 | 3 | .. | 34 *48.3* | 37 *51.7* | .. | .. |
| Sukkur .. | 147 | 5 | .. | 122 *83.2* | 13 *9.0* | 11 *7.8* | .. |
| Thar Parkar .. | 46 | 2 | .. | 40 *88.7* | .. | 5 *11.3* | .. |
| Tatta .. | 9.7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 9.7 *100.0* | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 23 | 1 | .. | .. | 23 *100.0* | .. | .. |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **22** | **2** | .. | .. | **18** *82.6* | .. | **3.8** *17.4* |

## STATEMENT 4-B

(Reference Paragraph 4.3)

**Urban Percentages of Total Population**

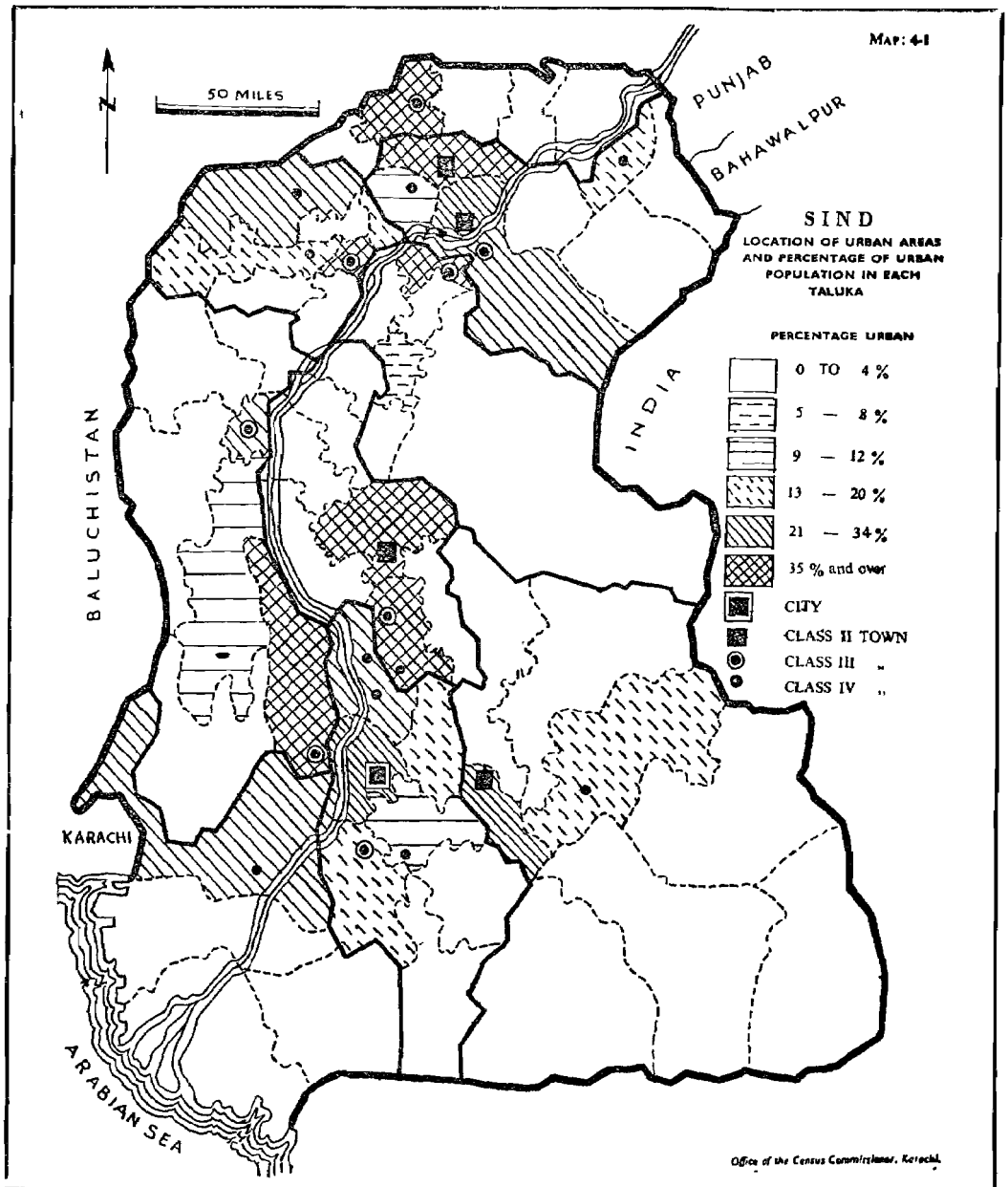
| Districts | Total Population 1000's | Percentage of Total Population in | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Class I cities | Class II Towns | Class III Towns | Class IV Towns | Towns Under 5,000 | All Urban Areas |
| **Sind** .. | **4,608** | **5.2** | **5.0** | **2.7** | **1.6** | **.2** | **14.7** |
| Dadu .. | 417 | .. | .. | 6.9 | .. | .9 | 7.8 |
| Hyderabad .. | 892 | 27.1 | .. | 2.5 | 2.5 | .5 | 32.6 |
| Larkana .. | 502 | .. | 6.7 | .. | 4.9 | .. | 11.6 |
| Nawabshah .. | 687 | .. | 5.0 | 5.3 | .. | .. | 10.3 |
| Sukkur .. | 733 | .. | 16.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | .. | 19.1 |
| Thar Parkar .. | 730 | .. | 5.5 | .. | 7.0 | .. | 6.2 |
| Tatta .. | 302 | .. | .. | .. | 3.2 | .. | 3.2 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 345 | .. | .. | 6.6 | .. | .. | 6.6 |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **320** | .. | .. | **5.7** | .. | **1.1** | **6.8** |

## STATEMENT 4-C

(Reference Paragraph 4.4)

**Changes in Classification of Towns in Sind.**

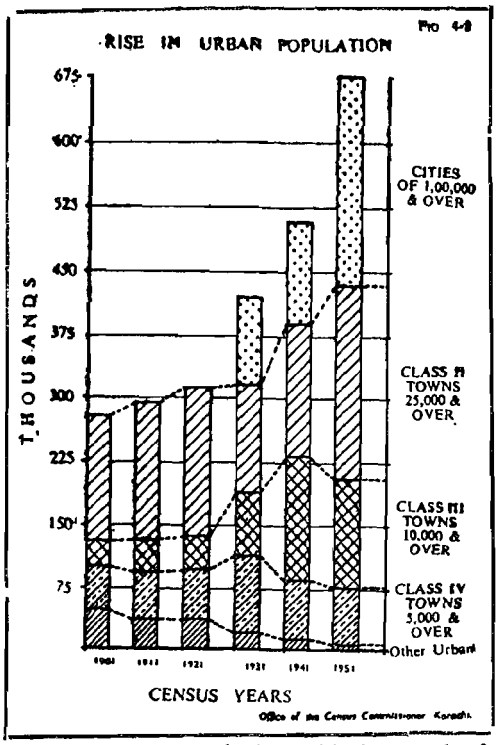
| Class of Towns | Year | Number of Towns | Population | Variations percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class I—more than 1,00,000 .. .. | 1901 | | | |
| | 1911 | | | |
| | 1921 | | | |
| | 1931 | 1 | 1,01,699 | |
| | 1941 | 1 | 1,34,693 | 32.4 |
| | 1951 | 1 | 2,41,801 | 79.5 |
| Class II—25,000 and under 1,00,000 .. .. | 1901 | 3 | 1,50,185 | |
| | 1911 | 3 | 1,65,190 | 10.0 |
| | 1921 | 3 | 1,77,570 | 7.5 |
| | 1931 | 2 | 1,26,946 | —28.5 |
| | 1941 | 3 | 1,57,297 | 23.9 |
| | 1951 | 5 | 2,30,221 | 46.4 |
| Class III—10,000 and under 25,000 .. .. | 1901 | 2 | 25,326 | |
| | 1911 | 3 | 37,271 | 47.16 |
| | 1921 | 3 | 38,574 | 3.49 |
| | 1931 | 5 | 77,191 | 100.11 |
| | 1941 | 8 | 1,24,987 | 61.9 |
| | 1951 | 8 | 1,24,122 | .68 |
| Class IV—5,000 and under 10,000 .. .. | 1901 | 7 | 51,904 | |
| | 1911 | 8 | 56,085 | 8.1 |
| | 1921 | 9 | 61,951 | 10.5 |
| | 1931 | 12 | 90,758 | 46.49 |
| | 1941 | 9 | 72,797 | 25.0 |
| | 1951 | 10 | 73,101 | 0.4 |
| The Rest of urban population upto 5,000 .. .. | 1901 | 13 | 50,170 | |
| | 1911 | 10 | 38,420 | 23.4 |
| | 1921 | 11 | 39,278 | 2.2 |
| | 1931 | 7 | 23,642 | 39.8 |
| | 1941 | 4 | 15,274 | 35.39 |
| | 1951 | 2 | 8,479 | —44.46 |




Statement 4-B shows the percentage of Urban population in each class of towns to the total population in each district.

Map 4.1. shows the percentage the Urban population bears to the total population in each Taluka and the locations of towns of different classes.

**4.4 Comparison with the order in 1941 and earlier:** Statement 4-C and Figure 4.2 show the variations in the population living in Cities and Towns of all Classes since 1901.




The statement reveals that, with the growth of population, the smaller towns have been gradually rising in class from decade to decade.

**4.5 Urbanization trends and tendencies:** In the 1951 Census the rate of increase in Urban population generally varies with the size of towns; the larger towns show the greater increases.

The growth of urban population is only to a small extent due natural increase; mostly it consists of people coming in from the rural areas of Sind and the adjoining Provinces. In the last decade, moreover, the Muhajirs from India have preferred to live in the large towns where they could in some cases use premises evacuated by Hindus and where many of them could start some kind of business.

Statement 4-D shows (in thousands) the composition of the populations of Hyderabad City and the Class II towns according to origin.

It will be seen that the total home born population of these six towns is less than 33 per cent. Before partition Hindus formed majority of the town population and their exchange with the Muhajirs has considerably reduced the ratio of the home born population. It is however evident that the large towns have been attracting people from other places. The main economic activities in these towns are industry, commerce, and service both private and Governmental. There is ample scope for skilled and unskilled labour to work in industrial concerns and for the starting of independent businesses. Whenever the people find work is unobtainable in the rural areas they come to the towns to earn their livelihood. There is however at present an acute shortage of houses in all the large towns except Shikarpur and as soon as building activity revives the urban population is likely to show a further marked increase.

**4.6 Transportation Services and their effect on urbanization:** The main source of communication in the Province and Khairpur State is the Railways, supplemented by the Motor Bus Services running either parallel to the Railway lines

STATEMENT 4-D

(Reference Paragraph 4.5)

**Origin of the Population of the larger Towns.**

| Town | Total[1] Population | Muhajirs | Born in district of enumeration | Born elsewhere |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1,000's) | (1,000's) | (1,000's) | (1,000's) |
| Hyderabad City .. .. | 241 | 160 | 69 | 12 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 77 | 42 | 29 | 6 |
| Shikarpur .. .. | 45 | 16 | 27 | 2 |
| Mirpurkhas .. .. | 40 | 28 | 7 | 5 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 34 | 19 | 11 | 4 |
| Larkana .. .. | 33 | 12 | 18 | 3 |

*Note:*—1 Excludes Non-Pakistani.

STATEMENT 4-E

(Reference Paragraph 4.8)

**Religious composition of Urban Population**

| Religious Group | CLASS OF CITIES & TOWNS I | II | III | IV |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** (1,000's) | **242** | **230** | **142** | **73** |
| Percentage of | % | % | % | % |
| Muslims | 97.0 | 95.1 | 90.9 | 83.8 |
| Caste Hindus | 1.0 | 3.2 | 6.1 | 11.5 |
| Scheduled Caste | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 4.7 |
| Others | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | .. |
| Percentage of Muhajirs | 66.1 | 50.4 | 41.8 | 18.9 |

STATEMENT 4-F

(Reference Paragraph 4.8)

**Change since 1941 in Religious composition of towns.**

| Census Year | Total[1] Population | Muslims | Caste Hindus | Scheduled Castes | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Class I (Hyderabad City)** | | | | | |
| 1951 .. .. | 2,41,801 | 2,34,597 | 2501 | 4360 | 343 |
| | | *1,59,805* | | | |
| 1941 .. .. | 1,34,693 | 36,069 | 93,032 | 3,571 | 2,021 |
| Variation .. .. | +1,07,108 | +1,98,528 | —90,531 | +789 | —1,678 |
| **Class II Towns** | | | | | |
| 1951 .. .. | 2,30,221 | 2,18,990 | 7,392 | 3,624 | 215 |
| | | *1,16,036* | | | |
| 1941 .. .. | 1,57,297 | 47,761 | 1,04,898 | 2,198 | 2,440 |
| Variation .. .. | 72,924 | 1,71,229 | —97,506 | 1,426 | —2,225 |
| **Class III Towns** | | | | | |
| 1951 .. .. | 1,42,306 | 1,29,471 | 9,677 | 3 017 | 141 |
| | | *59,450* | | | |
| 1941 .. .. | 1, 42,497 | 49,419 | 87,817 | 2,778 | 2,483 |
| Variation .. .. | —191 | 80,052 | —78,140 | 239 | —2,342 |
| **Class IV Towns** | | | | | |
| 1951 .. .. | 73,101 | 61,265 | 8,381 | 3,450 | 5 |
| | | *13,801* | | | |
| 1941 .. .. | 72,797 | 30,124 | 40,665 | 1,111 | 897 |
| Variation .. .. | 304 | 31,141 | —32,284 | 2,339 | —892 |
| **Smaller Urban Areas** | | | | | |
| 1951 .. .. | 12,322 | 11,113 | 966 | 242 | 1 |
| | | *2,849* | | | |
| 1941 .. .. | 20,167 | 8,577 | 10,663 | 848 | 79 |
| Variation .. .. | —7,845 | 2,536 | —9,697 | —606 | —78 |
| **Total Urban Areas** | | | | | |
| 1951 .. .. | 6,99,751 | 6,55,436 | 28,917 | 14,693 | 705 |
| | | *3,51,941* | | | |
| 1941 .. .. | 5,27,451 | 1,71,950 | 3,37,075 | 10,506 | 7,920 |
| Variation .. .. | 1,72,300 | 4,83,486 | —3,08,158 | 4,187 | —7,215 |

*Note:*— 1 1951 figures exclude foreign nationals.

2 Figures in italics denote the number of Muhajirs included in the figures immediately above them.

or serving as feeders to them. Motor Bus Services on 15 roads, covering a total length of 462 miles, have been nationalized and are likely to be expanded to serve many more passenger and goods transport routes. These services are a boon to the public, who find it easy to visit the urban areas and carry on their business, but they do not however appear to have contributed directly to any appreciable extent to the expansion of the permanent urban population.

**4.7 Urban industrialization:** The urban areas in Sind and Khairpur are not so far industrialized to any large extent. Except for Hyderabad City and Sukkur and Khairpur Towns, they possess only cotton ginning factories or rice husking mills according to the products of the agricultural tracts around them. Flour Mills are found in almost every town or village with a population of 2,000 and above. Rohri has a cement factory, Hyderabad City has many large industrial concern including textile mills, a glass factory, a shoe factory and several tanneries and this town is likely to become a busy industrial centre. Sukkur has Biscuit Factories and many flour mills. Khairpur town has a textile factory, a tannery, flour mills and several small industries. These industries already employ a large number of permanent residents and planned future developments of industries in the towns will undoubtedly lead to a remarkable increase in the urban population.

**4.8 Religious composition of urban population:** Table 2 shows that out of the total population of 6,87,429 living in towns of the 4 Classes, 6,44,323 or 93.7% are Muslims, 27,951 or 4.1% are Hindus, 14,451 or 2.1% are Scheduled Castes and 704 or .1% are others. Out of the total number of 6,44,323 Muslims 3,49,092 or 50.8% are Muhajirs.

Statement 4-E shows the percentage of each main religious group in each group in each class of town.

Statement 4-F shows the variations in the religious composition of the population residing in the different classes of towns since 1941.

It shows that in 1941 the Hindus had an overwhelming majority n all Classes of towns. They formed 64% of the total urban population and Muslims were only 33%. In 1951 the total number of Hindus in towns is 28,917 only, which is a little over 4% of the total urban population.

Statement 4-G brings out clearly the different ratios of Hindus to Muslims in urban areas as compared to the figures of 1941.

**STATEMENT 4-G**

(Reference Paragraph 4.8)

**Hindu/Muslim proportions in Urban Areas of Districts.**

| Urban Areas of | Hindus per 1,000 Muslims | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1941 | 1951 |
| Sind Province | 2,038.9 | 41.2 |
| Dadu District | 1,008.02 | 13.6 |
| Hyderabad | 2,107.4 | 13.6 |
| Larkana District | 1,956.2 | 93.9 |
| Nawabshah ,, | 3,923.3 | 19.2 |
| Sukkur ,, | 2,160.2 | 48.3 |
| Thar Parker ,, | 2,610.2 | 75.7 |
| Tatta ,, | 965.6 | 17.0 |
| Upper Sind Frontier ,, | 1,143.5 | 348.7 |
| Khairpur State | 876.9 | 140.0 |

Statement 4-H has been prepared to show the general composition by religions of the urban population in each of the Districts and in Khairpur State.

It will be seen that out of the total urban population of 6,99,751 in Sind and Khairpur State, 6,55,436 are Muslims of whom more than 50% (3,51,941) are Muhajirs. Sukkur District has the largest number of Hindus in its urban areas viz. 6,723 and next to it Upper Sind Frontier has 5,875 Hindus, all in Jacobabad Town.

Statement 4-I shows the urban population of Sind by religions and the percentage it bears to the total population of every religion and to the total urban population.

STATEMENT 4-H

(Reference Paragraph 4.8)

**Urban Population of Districts according to Religious Groups.**

| District | Total[1] Population | Urban Population | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All | Muslims | | | Caste Hindus | Scheduled Castes | Other Religions |
| | | | Total | Non-Muhajir | Muhajir | | | |
| Sind. | 46,05,934 | 6,77,724 | 6,36,291 | 2,89,239 | 3,47,052 | 26,235 | 14,514 | 684 |
| Dadu. | 4,16,673 | 32,697 | 31,796 | 20,270 | 11,526 | 432 | 389 | 80 |
| Hyderabad. | 8,92,296 | 2,91,409 | 2,80,160 | 1,02,980 | 1,77,180 | 3,805 | 7,099 | 345 |
| Larkana. | 5,01,538 | 57,701 | 51,958 | 35,457 | 16,501 | 4,879 | 854 | 10 |
| Nawabshah. | 6,86,743 | 70,775 | 66,972 | 25,836 | 41,136 | 1,291 | 2,405 | 107 |
| Sukkur. | 7,31,842 | 1,47,045 | 1,38,923 | 72,287 | 66,636 | 6,723 | 1,278 | 121 |
| Thar Parkar. | 7,30,121 | 45,554 | 40,594 | 12,271 | 28,323 | 3,076 | 1,866 | 18 |
| Tatta. | 3,01,863 | 9,716 | 9,044 | 7,231 | 1,813 | 154 | 518 | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier. | 3,44,858 | 22,827 | 16,844 | 12,907 | 3,937 | 5,875 | 105 | 3 |
| Khairpur State. | 3,19,408 | 22,027 | 19,145 | 14,256 | 4,889 | 2,682 | 179 | 21 |

*Note*:—1. Excluding Non-Pakistanis.

**4.9 Public Health and Sanitation:** In most urban areas Public Health and Sanitation are the responsibility of special Health Officers employed by the Municipaliti s. In all towns there are Municipal dispensaries and at all District Head Quarter towns there are Government hospitals in addition to Municipal and privately managed dispensaries. Medical aid is thus readily available in the Towns and is to some extent a source of their attraction.

**4.10 Towns showing special trends:** Besides Hyderabad City which has been mentioned in para 4.2, the district headquarters towns of Mirpurkhas and Nawabshah have shown great increases in population since 1921; Sukkur and Larkana also show a steady rise. Shikarpur and Sehwan are, however, towns which would seem to have little hope of recovering their former status. Figure 4.3 and Statements 4-J and 4-K show the changes in total population of those towns since 1900 and the change in composition since 1941.

**Mirpurkhas Town** is the headquarters of Tharparkar District and is the only large town in this the biggest district in the Province. It is the trade centre of the District and has many cotton ginning factories. It has a fruit farm under Government management and an Arts College. The climate is moderate and there are many gardens round about the town. It is situated at a Railway junction and is the centre of the Bus service of the District. Being the only flourishing town in the District it tends to gain population from the surrounding rural areas. The remarkable increase in its population since 1931 is due to the large

STATEMENT 4-I

(Reference Paragraph 4.8)

**Proportions of Religious Groups in the Urban Population.**

| Religions | Total Population of Sind[1] | URBAN POPULATION | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Percentage of of Col. 'a' | Percentage of Total Urban Population |
| TOTAL SIND .. .. | 46,05,934 | 6,77,724 | 14.7 | 100.0 |
| Muslims .. .. | 41,49,146 | 6,36,291 | 15.3 | 48.4 |
| Non-Muhajirs .. .. | 36,08,868 | 2,89,239 | 8.01 | 22.0 |
| Muhajirs .. .. | 5,40,278 | 3,47,052 | 64.2 | 26.4 |
| Caste Hindus .. .. | 1,34,101 | 26,235 | 19.5 | 2.0 |
| Scheduled Castes .. .. | 32,024 | 14,514 | 4.5 | 1.1 |
| Other Religion .. .. | 2,663 | 684 | 25.7 | 0.05 |

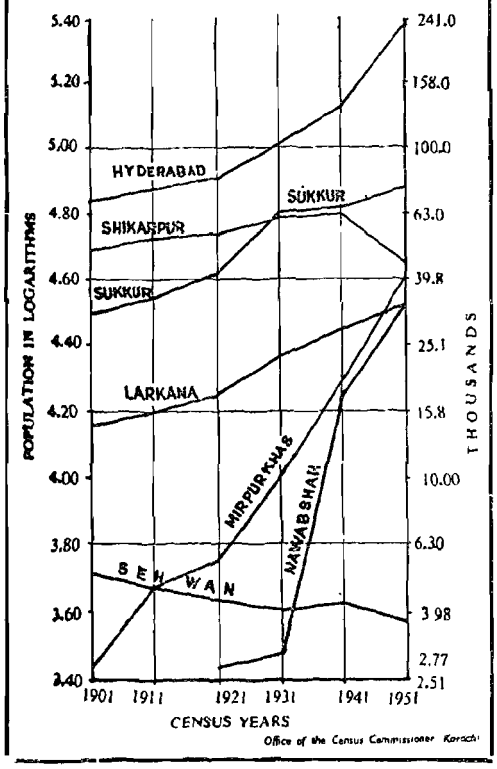
*Note*:—1. Excluding Non-Pakistanis.

STATEMENT 4-J
(Reference Paragraph 4.10)
**Progressive & Decaying Towns—Variations since 1901**

| Towns | INDEX NUMBER OF POPULATION | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 100 | 106.7 | 114.1 | 148.2 | 196.8 | 354.1 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 100 | 112.7 | 130.1 | 207.4 | 212.2 | 246.1 |
| Mirpurkhas .. .. | 100 | 174.2 | 207.7 | 365.2 | 703.0 | 1,450.3 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | .. | .. | 100.0 | 253.4 | 631.6 | 1,233.9 |
| Larkana .. .. | 100 | 110.7 | 121.9 | 169.8 | 193.1 | 229.8 |
| Shikarpur .. .. | 100 | 109.0 | 111.1 | 125.2 | 126.8 | 91.7 |
| Sehwan .. .. | 100 | 90.6 | 84.3 | 78.3 | 83.2 | 73.0 |

FIG: 4-3

CHANGES IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TOWNS




number of people coming from other Provinces to purchase lands irrigated by the Sukkur Barrage canals. Since partition many Muhajirs coming from India via Khokrapar Refugee Reception Centre to which Mirpurkhas is the nearest town, have settled in Mirpurkhas.

**Nawabshah Town.** Originally a small village, this town has made great progress since it became the headquarters of Nawabshah district which was created after the Census of 1911. It occupies a central place in the Province and has a healthy dry climate. The country round about is very fertile and grows a rich crop of cotton. The rapid increase in its population is largely due to the benefits derived from the Sukkur Barrage, the irrigational canals of which serve the whole of Nawabshah District. During the last decade the population has been considerably augmented by the influx of Muhajirs which has outweighed the large loss of Hindus.

**Sukkur** situated on the bank of river Indus is the biggest town in Upper Sind. Being an important trade centre it has been attracting people

STATEMENT 4-K
(Reference Paragraph 4.10)
**Progressive and Decaying Towns.**

| Town | 1951 Census | | | | 1941 Census | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Muhajirs | Other Muslims | Non Muslims | Total | Muslims | Non-Muslims |
| Hyderabad .. | 2,41,801 | 1,59,805 | 74,792 | 7,204 | 1,34,693 | 36,069 | 98,624 |
| Sukkur .. | 77,026 | 41,791 | 33,558 | 1,677 | 66,466 | 18,152 | 48,314 |
| Mirpurkhas .. | 40,412 | 27,649 | 10,988 | 1,775 | 19,591 | 5,086 | 14,505 |
| Nawabshah .. | 34,201 | 18,742 | 13,865 | 1,594 | 17,509 | 4,420 | 13,089 |
| Larkana .. | 33,247 | 11,767 | 18,114 | 3,366 | 28,085 | 7,834 | 20,251 |
| Shikarpur .. | 45,335 | 16,087 | 26,429 | 2,819 | 62,746 | 21,775 | 40,971 |
| Sehwan .. | 3,827 | 296 | 3,468 | 63 | 4,364 | 2,218 | 2,146 |

from the rural areas of the province and from the adjoining provinces of the Punjab and Baluchistan. It has Biscuit Factories, a Railway Workshop and other industrial concerns which employ a large numbers of skilled workmen and unskilled labourers. It is a market town for the rural areas of the District and some of the fertile parts of Khairpur State adjoining it.

**Larkana** is the largest town on the right bank of the Indus. It has progressed materially since the Sukkur Barrage began to yield an assured supply of water and enabled the production of good crops. The lands round about it grow rice of superior quality for which Larkana is the market town. It has several rice husking mills and around the town are a number of gardens.

**Shikarpur** which once was the most important town of Upper Sind shows signs of decay. In ancient times this town had a flourishing trade with Afghanistan and Baluchistan. Hindu Sethias from it journeyed far afield trading in other countries and acquired great wealth. After 1931 rice has been extensively cultivated round about the town and with the sub-soil water-level rising high, seepage has damaged many buildings which have had to be evacuated. Since partition Hindus have departed in large numbers including the rich Sethias, whose absence has adversely affected trade and employment. Therefore, many Muslims especially artisans have also left.

**Sehwan** is a town of great antiquity, situated on the right bank of the Indus. It existed long before Alexander the Great came to Sind in 326 B.C. and until quite recently it used to be a flourishing town. It is the seat of the holy Saint of Sind, Lal Shahbaz Kalandar, to whose shrine flock both Hindus and Muslims alike. Sehwan is notorious for the extreme heat of its climate and in the last fifty years many well-to-do Hindus and Muslims, mainly Government Servants, have left to settle in Hyderabad or Karachi. For some years business in the town has been dull and after the post-partition migration of Hindus their premises tended to deteriorate. There would seem to be no prospect of the town regaining its once flourishing condition in the near future.

## CHAPTER 5

## THE RURAL POPULATION

| STATISTICAL DATA | |
|---|---|
| Table | 1—Population |
| | 6—Religion |

**5.1 Rural Population in Districts:** It has been shown in para. 6 of Chapter 3 that the rural population is 85.3 percent of the total population of Sind and 93.2 percent of that of Khairpur State. How this population is distributed in districts and the percentage it bears to the total population in every district is shown in Statement 5.A.

It will be seen that Hyderabad district with 67.4 has the lowest rural percentage; Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah have less than 90 percent and all other districts have over 90 percent rural population.

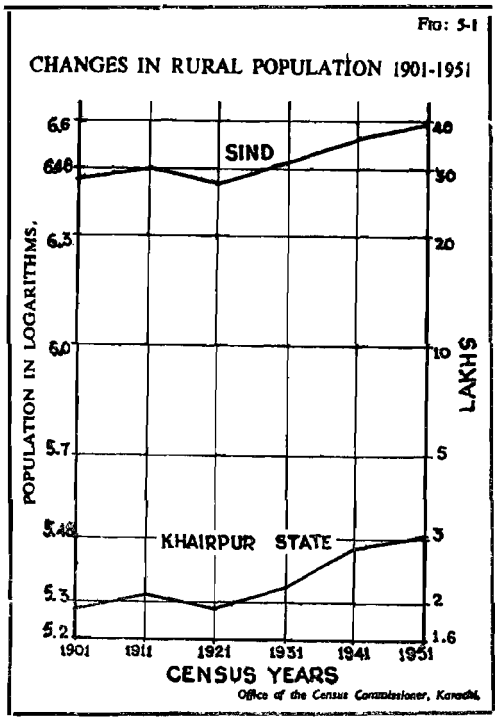
Figure 5.1 shows the variations in the rural population of Sind and Khairpur State since 1901.

**5.2 Number of villages by Districts:** Lone houses at some small distance from each other and the frequent occurrence of little villages containing fewer than 10 houses are peculiarities of Sind, yet a "Deh" (which is the smallest administrative unit) may contain a town and or many villages or hamlets. The number of such "Dehs" in Sind and Khairpur State is 5,689 and although not all of them could, for various reasons, be treated as separate census areas, the population figures have been worked out by reference to the Household Lists and a complete Village List has been prepared for each district. For the purpose of this Chapter the word "village" wherever used means a "Deh" except where the Deh contains a Municipal or Cantonment area.

**5.3 Size of villages in different localities:** Statement 5.B shows the number of villages (Dehs) of different sizes in each district and in Khairpur

STATEMENT 5-A
(Reference Paragraph 5.1)
**Rural Population**

| District | Total Population. | Rural Population. | Percentage Rural |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1000's | 1000's | |
| Dadu .. .. .. .. | 417 | 384 | 92.2 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. | 892 | 601 | 67.4 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. | 502 | 444 | 88.5 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. | 687 | 616 | 89.7 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. | 733 | 586 | 79.9 |
| Thar Parkar .. .. .. .. | 730 | 685 | 93.8 |
| Tatta .. .. .. .. | 302 | 292 | 96.8 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. .. | 345 | 322 | 93.4 |
| Khairpur State .. .. .. .. | 320 | 298 | 93.1 |




State. Out of the total number of 5,314 villages in Sind nearly half (2,535) have populations of 500 or less, 1,506 villages have between 501 and 1,000 inhabitants, and the remaining 1,273 villages have populations exceeding 1,000. Sukkur District has the largest number, 55, of the bigger villages containing population of over 2,000. In Tatta District, out of the total of 685 villages, 515 fall in the lowest class and the number of villages having over 2,000 population is only 9. The size of villages tends to depend on the area covered, the intensity of cultivation and the existance of rail and road communication facilities. The Districts of Sukkur (especially its Shikarpur Division on the right bank of Indus), Nawabshah and Thar Parkar have fairly large areas under cultivation and are served by railway lines and good roads on account of which the villages tend to be bigger. In Tharparkar District the villages in the desert areas cover areas of about 50 square miles. Its non-desert portion has intense cultivation and is served by rail and good roads. Tatta has a comparatively small area under cultivation and also much of this district is out of reach of the railway line.

**5.4 Density of population in rural areas:** Statement 5-C shows the rural area and the rural population with the density of population per square mile in each district, and compares these with the corresponding figures of 1941.

It will be seen from this Statement that the density of rural population for Sind is 78 persons per square mile and that in Khairpur is 49. The respective densities of the total population including the urban element is 91 and 50 persons per square mile. The difference of 3,073 square miles in area

STATEMENT 5-B

(Reference Paragraph 5.3)

**Village Sizes**

| District | Total Villages (Dehs) | POPULATION Size Groups | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 500 or less | 501-1,000 | 1,001-2000 | 2,001 & over. |
| **Sind** .. .. | **5,314** | **2,535** | **1,506** | **1,010** | **263** |
| Dadu .. .. | 471 | 194 | 132 | 114 | 31 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 928 | 449 | 291 | 167 | 21 |
| Larkana .. .. | 468 | 139 | 154 | 149 | 26 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 748 | 307 | 189 | 147 | 51 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 695 | 304 | 189 | 147 | 55 |
| Thar Parkar .. .. | 955 | 520 | 247 | 135 | 53 |
| Thatta .. .. | 685 | 515 | 115 | 46 | |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 364 | 107 | 138 | 102 | 17 |
| **Khairpur State** .. .. | **375** | **150** | **117** | **91** | **17** |

STATEMENT 5-C

(Reference Paragraph 5.4)

**Density of rural population.**

| District | 1941 | | | 1951 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural Area | Rural Population | Persons per Sq. mile. | Rural Area | Rural population. | Persons per Sq. mile. |
| | (Sq. mile 1,000) | | | (Sq. mile 1,000) | | |
| Sind including Khairpur State.. | 53,277(1) | 3,877(2) | 72.8 | 56,350 | 4,226 | 75.0 |
| Sind .. .. | 47,232 | 3,594 | 76.1 | 50,305 | 3,930 | 78.1 |
| Dadu .. .. | 7,354 | 361 | 49.1 | 7,379 | 384 | 52.0 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 4,443 | 589 | 132.7 | 5,051 | 601 | 119.0 |
| Larkana .. .. | 2,851 | 462 | 161.0 | 2,858 | 444 | 155.4 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 3,898 | 538 | 137.0 | 3,925 | 616 | 157.0 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 5,532 | 535 | 96.7 | 5,533 | 586 | 105.9 |
| Thar Parkar .. .. | 13,645 | 557 | 40.8 | 15,490 | 685 | 44.2 |
| Tatta .. .. | 7,543 | 270 | 35.8 | 8,026 | 292 | 36.4 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 1,966 | 282 | 143.7 | 2,043 | 322 | 157.7 |
| Khairpur State .. .. | 6,045 | 283 | 46.9 | 6,045 | 298 | 49.2 |

(1) Excluding the area now under Federal Capital.

(2) Excluding the population of Karachi Taluka a large portion of which is now under the Federal Capital.

of the Province as shown under 1941 and 1951 is due to 3,070 square miles of the sparsely populated Rann area having added to the Province after partition. If this area is not counted, the rural density of Sind is 83 persons per square mile and that of Hyderabad, Tatta and Tharparkar Districts 13,539 and 50 respectively.

Upper Sind Frontier District has the highest rural density of 158 persons per square mile of rural area; Nawabshah with 157 and Larkana with 155 come next. Hyderabad District tops the list in the total population, but its rural density is only 119 persons per square mile.

Comparing the density figures with the 1941 Census it will be seen that the density of rural population has increased from 76.1 to 78.2 persons per square mile in Sind and from 46.9 to 49.2 in Khairpur State. While all other districts show increases in the density of rural population, Hyderabad and Larkana Districts show decrease of 14 and 6 persons per square mile respectively. These decreases are largely due to the loss of the Hindu population and in Hyderabad it is also due to the addition of the Rann area.

**5.5 Religious composition of rural population:** Statement 5-D shows the distribution of the rural population of the districts and of Khairpur State.

STATEMENT 5-D

(Reference Paragraph 5.5)

**Rural population by religions**

| District | Total (Rural) Population. | Muslims | % | Caste Hindus | % | Scheduled Castes | % | Other Religions | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sind Province** | **39,28,210** | **35,12,855** | **89.4** | **1,07,866** | **2.7** | **305,510** | **7.8** | **1,979** | **.05** |
| Dadu Distt. | 3,83,976 | 3,79,934 | 98.9 | 3,688 | 1.0 | 354 | .1 | .. | .. |
| Hyderabad ,, | 6,00,887 | 5,31,787 | 88.5 | 6,330 | 1.0 | 62,332 | 10.4 | 438 | .07 |
| Larkana ,, | 4,43,837 | 4,41,195 | 99.4 | 1,907 | .4 | 735 | .2 | .. | .. |
| Nawabshah ,, | 6,15,968 | 5,89,302 | 95.6 | 4,512 | .7 | 21,858 | 3.6 | 296 | .05 |
| Sukkur ,, | 5,84,797 | 5,60,398 | 95.8 | 14,724 | 2.5 | 9,599 | 1.6 | 76 | .03 |
| Thar Parkar ,, | 6,84,567 | 4,10,723 | 60.0 | 66,634 | 9.7 | 2,06,050 | 30.1 | 1,160 | .2 |
| Tatta ,, | 2,92,147 | 2,88,105 | 98.6 | 1,154 | .4 | 2,884 | 1.0 | 4 | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier ,, | 3,22,031 | 3,11,411 | 96.7 | 8,917 | 2.8 | 1,698 | .5 | 5 | .. |
| **Khairpur State** | **2,97,381** | **2,89,660** | **97.4** | **4,604** | **1.5** | **2,917** | **1.0** | **200** | **.07** |

1. Differs from Statement 5-C in that Non-Pakistani are excluded.

STATEMENT 5-E

(Reference Paragraph 5.5)

**Proportion of Caste Hindus to Muslims in rural population**

| Districts | Caste Hindus per 1,000 Muslims | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1941 | 1951 |
| **Sind Province** | **187** | **31** |
| Dadu District. | 138 | 10 |
| Hyderabad Distt. | 207 | 12 |
| Larkana Distt. | 141 | 4 |
| Nawabshah Distt. | 198 | 8 |
| Sukkur Distt. | 176 | 26 |
| Thar Parkar. | 481 | 162 |
| Thatta Distt. | 79 | 4 |
| Upper Sind Frontier. | 58 | 29 |
| **Khairpur State.** | **148** | **16** |

It will be seen that in Sind 89.4 percent of the rural population are Muslims, 2.7 per cent Hindus, 7.8 per cent Scheduled Castes and .06 other religions. Larkana district has the highest percentage in the rural population of 99.4 Muslims and only 0.6 per cent Hindus and Scheduled Castes. Except Hyderabad which has 88.5 per cent Muslims and Thar Parkar which has 60 per cent Muslims all the other districts have over 95 per cent Muslims in the rural population. Thar Parkar district has the largest numbers of Scheduled Castes and Caste Hindus their respective percentages to the total rural population being 30.1 and 9.7.

Statement 5-E shows the number of Caste Hindus per 1,000 Muslims in rural areas of Sind as compared to the figures of 1941, and brings out clearly the fundamental turnover which has occurred. It will be seen that in rural areas of Sind, the Caste Hindus are only 31 per 1,000 Muslims as against 187 in 1941; the ratio has changed least in Upper Sind Frontier where it was always very small and in Thar Parkar where Caste Hindus represented about a third of the population and are still about one-seventh.

**5.6 Correlation of rural population with soil fertility, irrigation etc:** In a predominantly agricultural Province like Sind the area under cultivation must necessarily bear a definite relationship towards the density of rural population. Tracts with rich soils and improved irrigation should ordinarily support more persons per square mile of cultivated ground than those having inadequate irrigation, but that is not actually the case in all districts of Sind. Statement 5-F has been prepared to show the cultivable area, the cultivated area and the density of rural population per square mile of cultivated area. 'Cultivable area' is that which is capable of producing a crop or would be were it

STATEMENT 5-F

(Reference Paragraph 5.6)

**Density of rural population per square mile of cultivated area.**

| Districts | Rural population | Cultivable area in Sq. miles. | Cultivated area in Sq. miles | Percentage | Rural Population per sq. mile of cultivated area. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sind including Khairpur State** .. | **42,28,022** | **22,139** | **9,308** | **42.0** | **454** |
| **Sind Province** .. | **39,30,508** | **21,175** | **8,661** | **41.0** | **454** |
| Dadu District .. | 3,84,041 | 2,027 | 745 | 37.0 | 515 |
| Hyderabad ,, .. | 6,01,130 | 3,749 | 1,315 | 35.0 | 457 |
| Larkana ,, .. | 4,44,030 | 2,104 | 898 | 43.0 | 494 |
| Nawabshah ,, .. | 6,16,140 | 2,755 | 1,291 | 47.0 | 477 |
| Sukkur ,, .. | 5,85,919 | 2,062 | 839 | 41.0 | 698 |
| Thar Parkar ,, .. | 6,84,833 | 4,590 | 2,332 | 51.0 | 294 |
| Tatta Distt. .. | 2,92,170 | 2,509 | 474 | 19.0 | 616 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 3,22,245 | 1,379 | 767 | 56.0 | 420 |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **2,97,514** | **964** | **647** | **67.0** | **460** |

irrigated and sown. 'Cultivated area' means the area which is irrigated and usually sown; it includes current fallow. Analysis of figures in Statement 5-F reveals that Sukkur District, which is almost entirely non-Barrage, and Tatta district which is wholly non-Barrage both show higher pressure on cultivated land than Dadu, Larkana, Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts which are wholly or partially irrigated by the Barrage canals and have therefore an assured water supply. Similarly Khairpur State and Thar Parkar district, except for their desert portion, are served by the Lloyd Barrage canals and yet the density of rural population in these two areas is much less than that in Sukkur and Tatta districts. This departure from the general rule might appear unnatural, but it reflects the true state of affairs and the reasons for it are not far to seek.

The people of Sind are traditionally "stay-at-home". Unless threatened by absolute starvation, they resent moving from their ancestral lands and houses. The result is that an expension of irrigation facilities in a particular area does not necessarily lead to any appreciable movement of the original inhabitants. More or less the population is constant. The result is that in the non-Barrage tracts the pressure of population on the cultivated areas has increased. On the other hand while pressure of population on cultivated area in the Barrage Zone is lessened, the standard of living of the agriculturists there has improved. In fact Shikarpur sub-division of Sukkur district gets a good water supply from the inundation canals and grows rice, and when reaped much of the area under it grows another crop. Thus the lands there produce double crops in a year and can support more population. Tatta district has been adversely affected by the Sukkur Barrage and for that reason many people there have taken to animal breeding. 7,658 persons are herdsmen as their main and 1,500 as their subsidiary occupation. Moreover the people of both Sukkur and Tatta districts appear to be anxiously waiting for the new Barrages to be constructed for their areas and do not wish to go anywhere else.

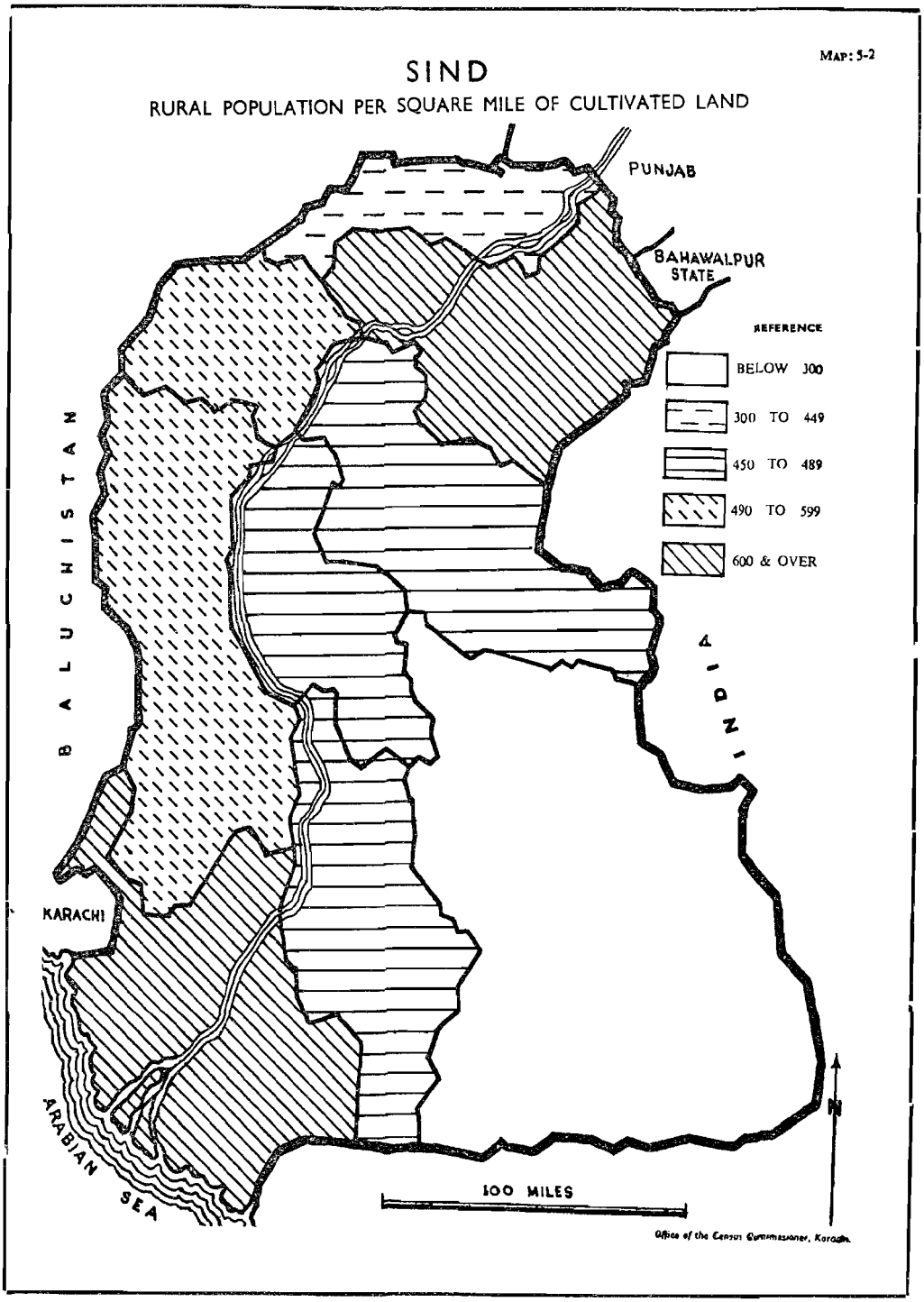
District Dadu, of which only a part is served by the Barrage canals and a part is hilly tract, shows a higher density than Larkana, Nawabshah and Hyderabad because its population in the hilly tract and non-Barrage portion of Johi taluka is stay-at-home and every season expect a good shower of rain to cultivate their lands. 5,000 people here have taken to animal breeding as their main, and over 1,700 as subsidiary, occupation. Moreover these people work as labourers in the adjoining fertile areas at the time of harvest or on the construction and excavation works of the Public Works Department.

Larkana district which gets water from the Barrage Rice Canal for one season only, shows a higher density than Nawabshah which gets perennial supply of water, because some of the lands in Larkana produce double crops, one is superior rice and the other peas, gram or oilseeds.

As regards the Upper Sind Frontier district, the density of population in it is not very much less than that in Barrage districts, Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Khairpur State. The reason is that the inundation canals by which this district is served have a very good water supply and some of the lands there produce double crops.

Hyderabad district shows a lower density of population than that in Nawabshah because in its southern portion is outside the Barrage zone, inferior rice is grown and double cropping there is not so extensive as in some other non-Barrage areas.

Thar Parkar district is served by the Barrage canals except for its desert portion where cultivation is done only on the scanty rain water. This district has the largest area under cultivation but the desert area cultivated on rain water generally gives either a poor yield or none. In Barrage areas both Cotton and Wheat crops are good. The low density of rural population is the result of the addition of the cultivated area in the desert which has swollen the total figure of area under cultivation.




Map 5.2 shows the density of population per square mile of cultivated area in each district.

## CHAPTER 6

## BIRTHPLACE

| STATISTICAL DATA | |
|---|---|
| Table 5 | — Birthplace |
| 19-A | — Origin of Muhajirs. |

**6.1 Sources of the Data:** This Chapter deals with the statistical material contained in Census Table No. 5 which analyses all persons enumerated in Sind and Khairpur State according to birthplace. The Table is divided into 5 Sections. Section 1 shows the birthplace of the total population of Sind and Khairpur State; Section 2 gives the information about the population of each district; Section 3 deals with the population of Hyderabad City and other important towns, and Sections 4 and 5 contain the details of persons born in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent outside Pakistan.

This information was obtained by Census Question No. 3. The appropriate space of the enumeration slip was headed "Born In" and the enumerators were instructed to ask the following questions and note down the answers as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| "Were You Born in this District? | If 'Yes' put √ |
| f not, WHERE? | Other places in Pakistan or India, write name of DISTRICT. Elsewhere, write name of Country only." |

These instructions were followed by all the enumerators and there were very few slips in which space 3 was not filled up. At the Hand Sorting Centre this space in every enumeration slip was given a Code number from the "Place Code". The few slips which did not show Birthplace were coded for the district of enumeration.

**6.2 Persons born in the Province and their migration between districts:** Table 5 Section 1 shows that out of the total population of 49,25,342 of Sind including Khairpur State, 42,44,913 or 86.2 percent were born therein. Section 2 of this Table shows that 41,64,244 or 84.6 percent were born in the district or State of enumeration, and the remaining 80,669 or 1.6 percent in other districts of Sind or in Khairpur.

Hyderabad district has received the largest number of internal immigrants with people 18,605 born in other districts. Out of these 6,605 are from Dadu District and 4,706 from Thar Parkar District. 12,811 persons born in Hyderabad District were enumerated in other districts. Of them 4,077 were enumerated in Nawabshah District and 6,101 in Thar Parkar District.

Next to Hyderabad, Nawab Shah has 17,234 persons born in other districts. Of these, 4,600 are from Dadu, 4,077 from Hyderabad and 2,512 from Thar Parkar Districts. Out of 8,968 persons born in Nawab Shah District and enumerated elsewhere, 1,493 were enumerated in Dadu District; 2,318 in Hyderabad District and 2,717 in Thar Parkar District.

Thar Parkar District has received 11,771 people born in other districts, of them 6,101 are from Hyderabad District and 2,717 from Nawab Shah District. Of the 9,327 persons, who was born in Thar Parkar District and were enumerated elsewhere in Sind 4,706 were found in Hyderabad, and 2,512 in Nawab Shah.

In the other districts the migration of people between the districts is very small and needs no comment. As a rule the migration is between the adjoining districts.

Map 6.1 shows the percentage which the number of persons born in the districts of enumeration, and those born in Sind and Khairpur State, bear to the total population.

**6.3 Persons born in other Provinces of Pakistan:** 1,19,240 persons born in Baluchistan and other Provinces of Pakistan were enumerated in Sind and Khairpur State. They represent 2.4 percent of the total population of Sind and Khairpur State. Among them the largest number *viz.*, 45,668 are from the Punjab and 41,232 from Baluchistan both of which adjoin Sind—Statement 6-A shows the number of persons coming from these and other Provinces of Pakistan and the percentage of each to the total population of Sind including Khairpur State. In fact there has been a regular flow of people, especially from the two adjoining provinces of Baluchistan and the Punjab, into Sind since the Sukkur Barrage came into operation.

Persons coming from the other provinces of Pakistan are more or less settled permanently in Sind. There are however nomadic tribes from Baluchistan as also from N.W.F.P. who visit the province generally during cold weather. They mostly work as labourers and a few of them live on trade. A few who are able to secure any permanent source of livelihood become permanent settlers; others go back to their native provinces.

**6.4 Persons born in Sind enumerated in other Provinces of Pakistan:** Statement 6-A also shows the number of Sind born people enumerated in other Provinces of Pakistan and compares them with the number of persons born in those Provinces and enumerated in Sind.

It will be seen that the number of Sind born persons enumerated in Punjab and Baluchistan is insignificant when compared to the numbers born in those Provinces enumerated in Sind.

**6.5 Persons born in India:** Census Table No. 5, Section 4 shows that 5,71,117 persons, or 11.6 percent of the total population enumerated as Pakistanis in Sind and Khairpur State, were born in India or in the disputed States. Over one lakh of persons come from each of the Provinces of the Punjab, Utter Pradesh and Rajputana States. Statement 6-B shows the persons born in each of the States of India and enumerated in Sind and Khairpur State and the Statement also shows the

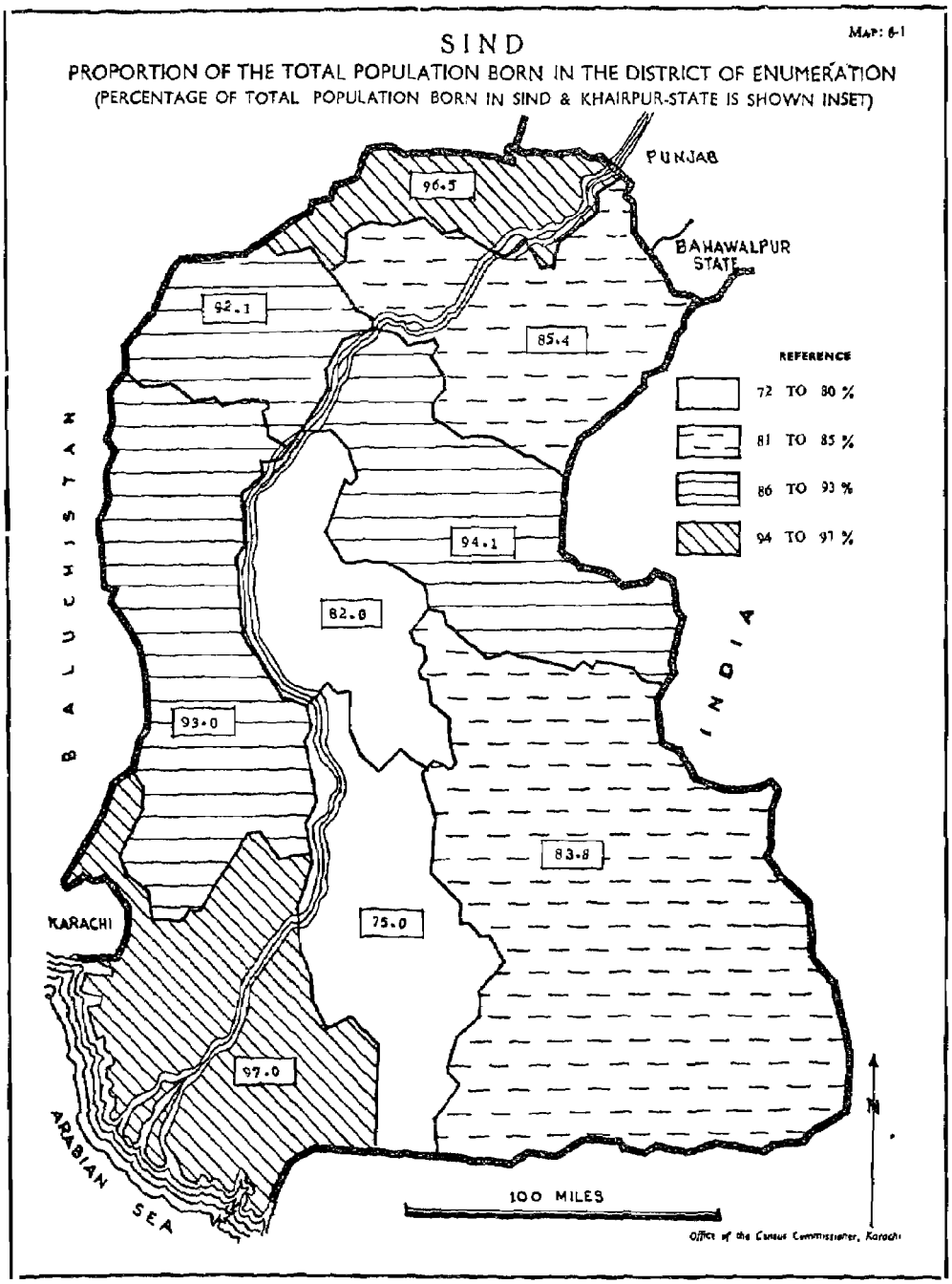
STATEMENT 6-A

(Reference Paragraph 6.3)

**Inter Provincial Migration**

| Other Provinces | Born in Sind[1] enumerated in other Province. | Born in other Province Censused in Sind[1] | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Per cent of population of Sind[1] |
| Punjab & Bahawalpur .. | 7,270 | 45,668 | 0.93 |
| Baluchistan & States .. | 2,251 | 41,232 | 0.84 |
| N. W. F. .. .. | 978 | 9,337 | 0.19 |
| Federal Area Karachi .. | 14,565 | 9,066 | 0.18 |
| East Bengal .. .. | 171 | 250 | 0.01 |
| Disputed States of Junagarh & Manavadar, Hyderabad State and Kashmir .. | .. | 13,687 | 0.28 |
| Total .. .. | 25,235 | 1,19,240 | 2.43 |

*Note*:—1 Province of Sind and also Khairpur State.




percentage each bears to the total population of Sind and Khairpur State.

It will be seen from this Statement that most of the Indian-born population is from the East Punjab, Punjab States, and Rajputana States and

STATEMENT 6-B

(Reference Paragraph 6.5)

**Persons born in India**

| Province of Birth | Number of Persons | Percentage of Total Population of Sind[1] |
|---|---|---|
| Ajmer | 26,005 | .53 |
| Bombay | 8,790 | .18 |
| Delhi | 15,259 | .31 |
| Punjab (India) | 1,65,655 | 3.36 |
| Punjab States & Agencies | 33,921 | .68 |
| Madhya Pradesh (C.P. and Bihar) | 11,496 | .23 |
| Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) | 1,17,273 | 2.38 |
| Bombay State. | 20,556 | .41 |
| Rajputana States and Agencies. | 1,38,406 | 2.83 |
| Others | 20,069 | .4 |

Note:—1. Province of Sind and also Khairpur State.

Agencies, all of which are contiguous with Sind.

Table 19-A, and the summary in Statement 6-C indicates that the Indian-born population of Sind and Khairpur consists almost entirely of Muhajirs.

Map 6.2 illustrates these figures and shows immigration into Sind from other parts of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

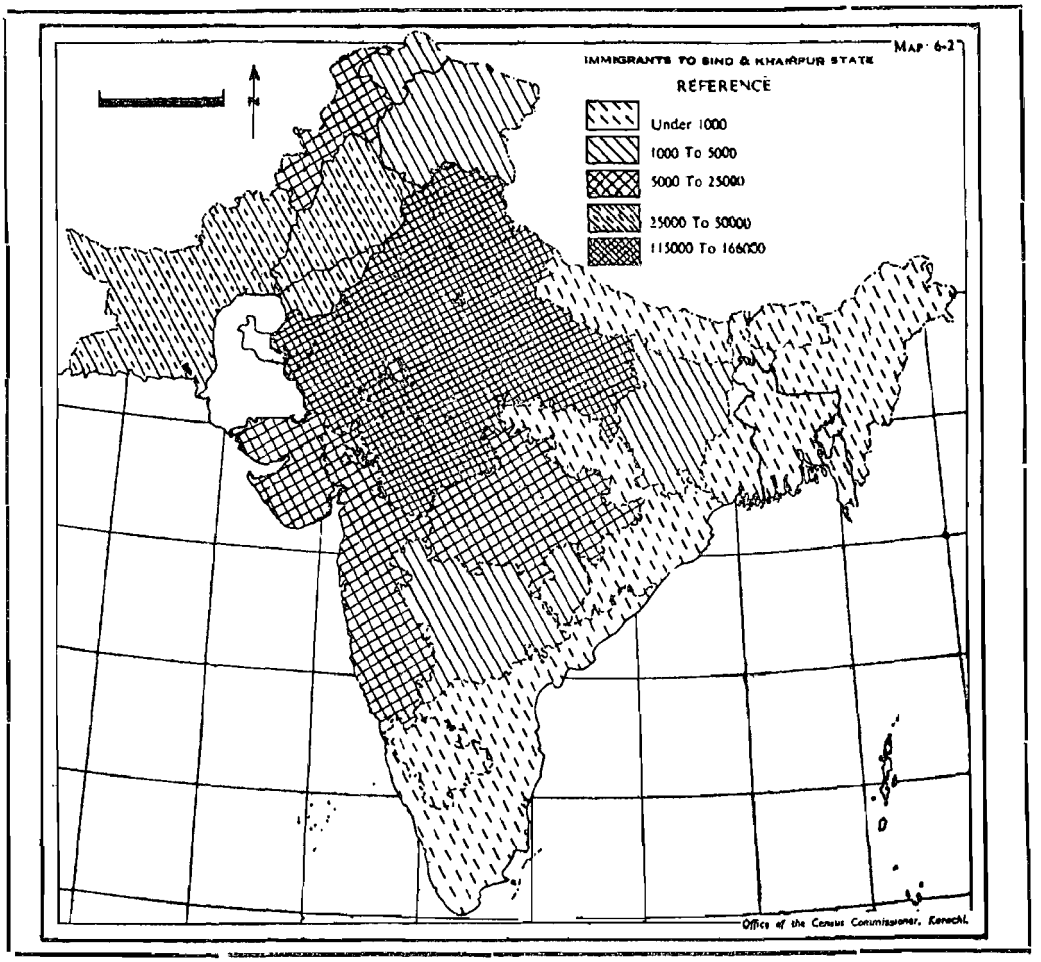
**6.6 Tendency for persons from Particular Provinces to settle in particular districts:** Besides the home born population, Sind including Khairpur State has among its inhabitants people born in Provinces of Pakistan, most of the Provinces of India and a few from all other Countries. How all these people are spread over the districts and towns of Sind and Khairpur State is shown in Census Table No. 5. The 41,232 persons of Baluchistan birth are spread over all districts and towns; their largest number, nearly 8,000, being in Nawab Shah district. Of the 250 persons born in East Bengal, 211 are in Hyderabad City. The 9,066 persons born in Karachi are also to be found in all the districts but Hyderabad has the largest number of them, 3,731. Similarly the 9,337 from the North West Frontier Province includes persons enumerated in all districts, Hyderabad having the largest number of 2,899 of whom 2,496 are in the City. 45,668 persons of Punjab (Pakistan) birth are also spread throughout the whole Province, their largest concentration being in Nawabshah district which has 15,010 of them. The persons born in India and enumerated in Sind and Khairpur, consisting of course chiefly of the Muhajirs, were found principally in the Districts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Sukkur.

**6.7 Pakistanis born abroad:** Section 1 of Table 5 shows the total number of Pakistanis born abroad to be 3,759 which is .07 percent of the total population of the province. Of them 3,731 were born in Asia, and only 28 Pakistanis enumerated in Sind and Khairpur were born in Non-Asiatic Countries. Out of 3,706 persons born in Muslim Countries of Asia those born in Afghanistan number 2,576, Iran 1,028, Arabia 60, Iraq 25, Turkey 11, Transjordan 1 and 5 in other Muslim Countries of Asia. Most of these people appear to have been settled in the Province for a long time past.

**6.8 Muhajirs: Proportion of Muhajirs by District, Cities and Towns:** The total number of Muhajirs returned in Sind including Khairpur State is 5,50,291 which is 11.17 percent of the total population. Statement 6-C shows the number of Muhajirs settled in each district and Municipal town and the percentage it bears to the total population of the place.

It will be noticed that the Muhajirs account for nearly all the 5.57 lakhs of persons who were born in India, etc. *vide.*, para. 6.5 above.

**6.9 Non-Pakistanis: Their origin and occupation.** The total number of Non-Pakistanis enumerated in Sind and Khairpur State is 2,715 persons of whom 2,288 are Afghan Powindas, and 344 are Indians, leaving only 83 nationals of other countries.




As regard the Afghan Powindas Table 10-B.1 shows the distribution of these nomadic winter sojourners in each district and Khairpur State showing sex and how many are children under 12 years of age. Out of the 2,288 persons 186 are children and the number of Females is 168 only. Table 10-B.2 shows the main occupations of the Powindahs of 12 years of age and over. It will be seen that 114 of the women have no occupation and the remaining two are engaged in retail trade. Among males 1,389 or more than 50 percent are general labourers, 375 are engaged in retail trade, 102 are herdsmen, 44 wood cutters, 34 camel men, 4 tailors and 4 agricultural labourers. The remaining 28 males have no occupation. The labouring class people are distributed in all districts except Tatta, their largest number being in Sukkur District. The retail traders are also in all districts, their largest number being in Thar Parkar District.

Table 10-A shows the numbers of persons of each nationality except the Afghan Powindas.

It will be seen that 54 are from Muslim Countries, besides 344 Indians 16 are from Asiatic countries; 11 from Europe and 2 from America. Of the total number of 427 foreign nationals 278 are males and 149 females of whom 69 males and 119 females are dependents.

The others are engaged in Agriculture, Banking and Insurance, Trade and Commerce and other activities.

STATEMENT 6-C

(Reference Paragraph 6.8)

**Number of Muhajirs in districts and towns and their Percentage.**

| District or Town | Total Population | Number of Muhajirs | Percentage of Muhajirs to Total Population |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sind including Khairpur State** .. .. .. | **49,25,342** | **5,50,291** | **11.17** |
| **Sind Districts** .. .. .. | **46,05,934** | **5,40,278** | **11.7** |
| Dadu District .. .. .. | 4,16,673 | 20,720 | 5.0 |
| *Dadu Municipality* .. .. .. | *13,716* | *3,656* | *26.6* |
| *Kotri* ,, .. .. .. | *15,154* | *7,574* | *49.9* |
| *Sehwan* ,, .. .. .. | *3,827* | *296* | *7.7* |
| Hyderabad District .. .. .. | 8,92,296 | 2,85,641 | 23.05 |
| *Hala Municipality* .. .. .. | *9,481* | *1,668* | *17.6* |
| *Hyderabad including Cantt.* .. .. .. | *2,41,801* | *1,59,805* | *66.1* |
| *Matiari Municipality* .. .. .. | *5,447* | *282* | *5.1* |
| *Matli* ,, .. .. .. | *7,420* | *2.518* | *33.9* |
| *Tando Allahyar* ,, .. .. .. | *11,873* | *6,825* | *57.5* |
| *Tando Jam* ,, .. .. .. | *4,652* | *2,147* | *46.2* |
| *Tando Mohammad Khan* ,, .. .. .. | *10,735* | *3,935* | *36.7* |
| Larkana District .. .. .. | 5,01,538 | 25,682 | 5.1 |
| *Kambar Municipality* .. .. .. | *9,100* | *1,308* | *14.4* |
| *Larkana* ,, .. .. .. | *33,247* | *11,767* | *35.4* |
| *Ratodero* ,, .. .. .. | *6,360* | *1,527* | *24.0* |
| *Shahdakot* ,, .. .. .. | *8,994* | *1,899* | *21.1* |
| Nawab Shah District .. .. .. | 6,86,743 | 93,345 | 13.6 |
| *Nawab Shah Municipality* .. .. .. | *34,201* | *18,742* | *54.8* |
| *Shahdadpur* ,, .. .. .. | *15,314* | *8,645* | *56.5* |
| *Tando Adam* ,, .. .. .. | *21,260* | *13,749* | *64.7* |
| Sukkur District .. .. .. | 7,31,842 | *93,739* | 12.8 |
| *Garhi Yasin Municipality* .. .. .. | *5,560* | *1,046* | *18.8* |
| *Ghotki* ,, .. .. .. | *5,881* | *1,066* | *18.1* |
| *Rohri* ,, .. .. .. | *13,243* | *6,646* | *50.2* |
| *Shikarpur* ,, .. .. .. | *45,335* | *16,087* | *35.5* |
| *Sukkur* ,, .. .. .. | *77,026* | *41,791* | *54.3* |
| Thar Parkar District .. .. .. | 7,30,121 | 88,765 | 12.2 |
| *Mirpurkhas Municipality* .. .. .. | *40,412* | *27,649* | *68.4* |
| *Umar Kot* ,, .. .. .. | *5,142* | *674* | *13.1* |
| Tatta District .. .. .. | 3,01,863 | 5,851 | 1.9 |
| *Tatta Municipality* .. .. .. | *9,716* | *1,813* | *18.7* |
| Upper Sind Frontier District .. .. .. | 3,44,858 | 6,535 | 1. 9 |
| *Jacobabad Municipality* .. .. .. | *22,827* | *3,937* | *17.2* |
| **Khairpur State** .. .. .. | **3,19,408** | **10,013** | **3.1** |
| *Gambat Town* .. .. .. | *3,843* | *406* | *10.5* |
| *Khairpur Town* .. .. .. | *18,184* | *4,487* | *24.7* |

**6.10 Main movements of population over the last 2 decades:** Sind Province being a Part of Bombay Presidency upto 1936, the Census Tables of 1931 do not show the Birthplace of its population separately from the rest of the Presidency. Before the 1941 Census Sind had become a separate Province and therefore a separate Census unit but the tabulation was not fully completed and the Birth-Place Table prepared shows by districts only the persons born in the Province, in the rest of India and other countries of the World. Karachi City having since then been separated from Sind. It is not possible to compare the figures of present Tatta district with those of the former Karachi district. Assuming, however that the entire 1941 population of the present Tatta District was home-born, Statement 6-D has been prepared to show the changes in the Birthplace of population since 1941.

It will be seen that in 1941 2,08,000 people or about 5 percent of the total population of Sind, were born elsewhere in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. There has been increase of only 1.3 percent in the homeborn population but the element of the population born elsewhere in the sub-continent has increased by nearly 217 percent. This is due to the exodus of Hindus, a large number of whom were born in Sind, and the influx of muhajirs. This important transfer of population, and the immigration into the newly irrigated areas which has already been discussed in Chapter 3 are the anti-landing features of population movements since 1931.

**STATEMENT 6-D**

(Reference Paragraph 6.10)

**Variation in Birthplace in 1941-51.**

| Districts | Total Population | | | Born in Sind | | | Born in India | | | Born in other countries of World. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | | Variation Percent | Year | | Variation Percent | Year | | Variation Percent | Year | | Variation Percent |
| | 1941 | 1951 | | 1941 | 1951 | | 1941 | 1951 | | 1941 | 1951 | |
| Sind including Khairpur State | 44,04,908 | 49,25,342 | 11.8 | 41,88,853 | 42.44,913 | 1.3 | 2,13,545 | 6,76,670 | 216.9 | 2,510 | 3,759 | 49.8 |
| Sind | 40,99,121 | 46,05,934 | 12.4 | 38,88,610 | 39,44,302 | 1.4 | 2,08,001 | 6,58,146 | 216.4 | 2,510 | 3,486 | 38.9 |
| Dadu | 3,89,380 | 4,16,673 | 7.0 | 3,82,459 | 3,87,388 | 1.3 | 6,614 | 29,074 | 339.6 | 307 | 211 | —31.2 |
| Hyderabad | 7,58,748 | 8,92,296 | 17.6 | 7,05,761 | 6,69,497 | —5.1 | 52,888 | 2,22,524 | 320.6 | 99 | 275 | 177.8 |
| Nawabshah | 5,84,178 | 6,86,743 | 17.6 | 5,44.434 | 5,63,069 | 3.4 | 39,243 | 1,22,653 | 212.6 | 501 | 1,021 | 103·8 |
| Larkana | 5,11,208 | 5,01,538 | 1.9 | 4,93,228 | 4,62,116 | —6.3 | 17,179 | 39,120 | 127.7 | 801 | 302 | —62.3 |
| Sukkur | 6,92,556 | 7,31,842 | 5.7 | 6,72,293 | 6,24,704 | —7.1 | 19,712 | 1,07,013 | 442.9 | 551 | 125 | —77.3 |
| Thar Parkar | 5,81,004 | 7,30,121 | 25.7 | 5,16,995 | 6,12,222 | 18.4 | 63,909 | 1,17,118 | 83.2 | 100 | 781 | 681.0 |
| Tatta | 2.78,013 | 3,01,863 | 8.6 | 2,78,013 | 2,92,658 | 5.3 | .. | 8,575 | .. | .. | 630 | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 3,04,034 | 3,44,858 | 13.4 | 2.95,427 | 3,32,648 | 12.6 | 8,456 | 12,069 | 42.7 | 151 | 141 | —6. |
| Khairpur State | 3,05,787 | 3,19,408 | 4.4 | 3,00,243 | 3,00,611 | .12 | 5,544 | 18,524 | 234.1 | .. | 273 | .. |

# CHAPTER 7

## AGE

| STATISTICAL DATA |
|---|
| Table 4—Age & Marital Status |
| 4-A—Orphans. |

**7.1 Sources of the Data:** As most of the population of the Province consists of illiterate persons who have no record of their dates of birth and cannot say their age with any accuracy it is important to know how the information contained in these Tables was collected.

Space 2 of the enumeration slip was divided into 2 Parts one headed "Years" and the other enclosed in a "box" marked "months". The enumerators were instructed to ask the questions and record the answers as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Q.2. Age in Years? | Write number of years completed on 28th February 1951. |
| For infants under 1 year | Write in box, age in months. |
| For children under 12 years | |
| Is FATHER living? | If no, put ring round age figure. |
| | If yes, put √ after age figure. |

The following further instructions were given to enumerators:—

"Q.2. Age:—Use the "month" space only for infants under one year. Record all older persons' ages in complete years at last birthday. For respondents who do not know their age in years estimate it in single years upto 25 and to the nearest 5 years above that age. Prepare for yourself a list of well-known local happenings in these periods of the past to help respondents fix their age group in that way.

In addition the Census Code Part II contained more detailed explanations for use in the instructional classes for enumerators. In regard to Question 2, Age, it was stressed that the space marked "months" is specially reserved for infants under one year and that for all others what was required was the age in years on the last anniversary of the persons' birth. One of the matters which was to be settled in discussion at the enumerators' classes was the list of date-fixing events, which would vary from place to place. This was required for estimating the age of persons who did not know how old they were.

The Hand Sorting Centre has the following instructions with regard to the supply of omissions, if any, of the age figure in the enumeration slips. "*Age omitted*: A reasonable figure must be inserted. Kinship statement may give a clue. If married, give an age over 15. For Females, give an age consistent with the duration of marriage. If at school, give an age consistent with the years at school and examination passed". "*Father living tick omitted.* See if there is a father in the house-

hold. If so give tick, if not, and another child is marked "Orphan" class this one "Orphan". If in doubt, give the tick".

In Sind most of the population do not know the date of their birth and hardly 50 per cent of them can even guess their age in years. The enumerators had therefore to remind them of the major events of the locality and inquire about the approximate age of every such respondent before recording it in the enumeration slip. In more than 30 percent cases they may have only guessed the age of an individual from outward appearances. When the slips prepared by the enumerators were scrutinized at the Hand Sorting Centre, the age column was filled up in almost every slip. In about one percent of the slips however of children under 12 years the age figure was neither ringed to indicate that father of the respondent was dead nor was it ticked to show that he was alive and the omissions were supplied as directed.

**7.2 Accuracy of the Returns:** The accuracy of the age returns prepared by the Census Department has always been discussed at length in every Census Report and every time an endeavour is made to prescribe the extent to which the figures should be relied upon, but inaccuracy of the age returns has all along been an admitted fact and this census is not an exception. Though the enumeration period fixed for the rural areas of Sind was 2 months instead of the standard period of 20 days, the enumerators could not complete the preliminary stages of the operation within the very short time at their disposal and has generally little more than one month in which to complete enumeration. Many of them had very large areas to cover and could not have devoted much time to each respondent. The recording of age of most of the illiterate population therefore appears to be more or less the guess-work either of the enumerator himself or of the head of the family. In fact Sind people have sharp memories and can connect everyday happening with major events. Nevertheless the calculation of age must be regarded as a guess, though I must say, all possible measures were taken to make this guess as near the truth as possible. I shall however endeavour to show in the subsequent paragraphs of this Chapter how the compiled figures conform with the social conditions of the people of the province and how far the figures can be regarded as reliable, but, the exodus of Hindus and the immigration of Muhajirs has effected the age composition of the population so very seriously that it is extremely difficult to say what age groups have lost or gained during the last decade or to calculate the effect of mis-reporting of ages.

**7.3. Age groups:** The Age groups for which figures were originally analysed in this Census were 5-year periods, but analysis has shown that the extent of reliability is very doubtful and although 10-year groupings are probably more true, there are inconsistencies in the groups between the age of 10 and 29 years which would indicate that broad age group can only be regarded as reasonably accurate when taken as a whole.

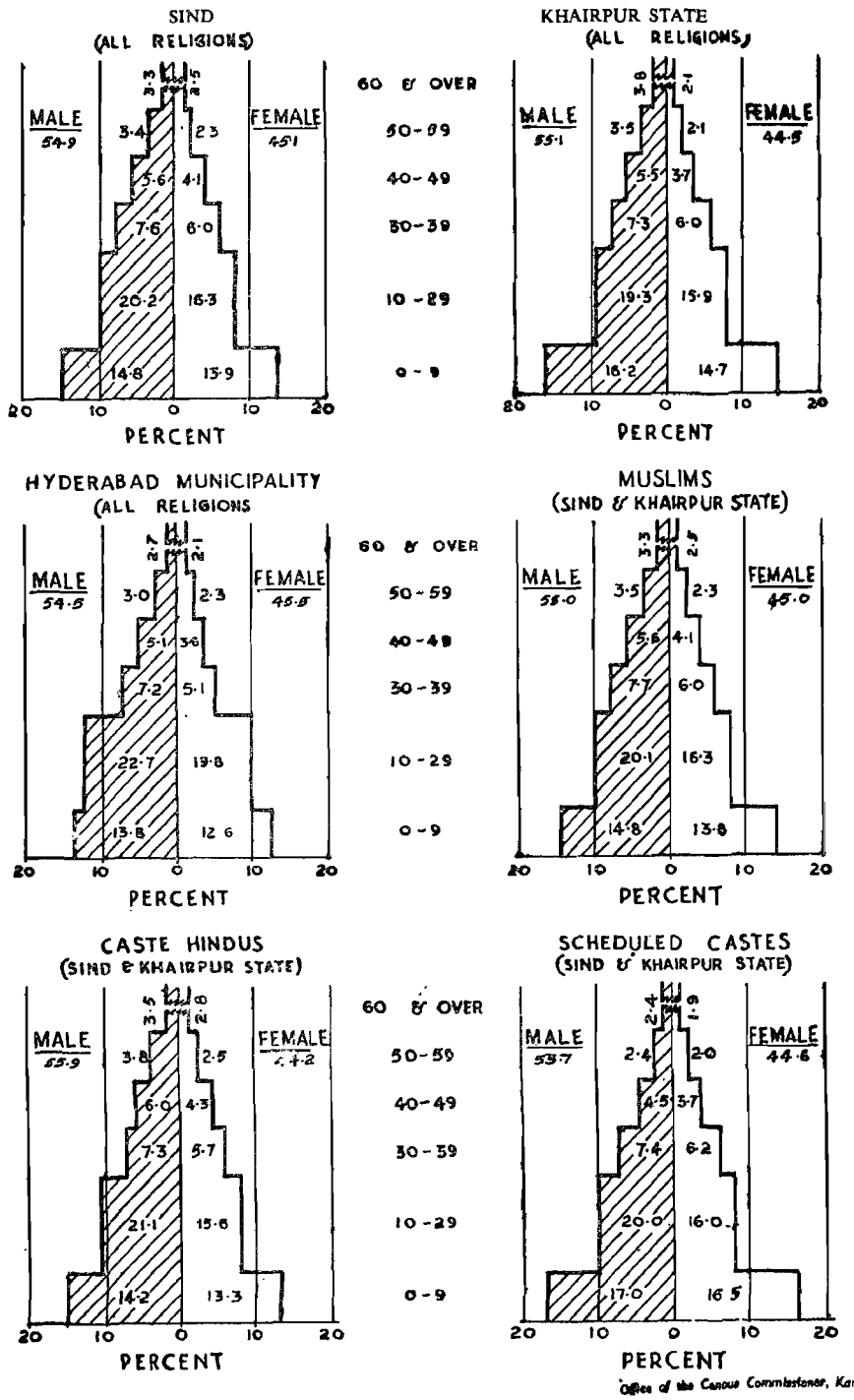
These difficulties are very much the same as were found at the time of the 1931 Census, as explained by Dr. H. T. Sorley, the Superintendent of Census for Bombay Presidency of which Sind was then a part. He mentions that the most reliable grouping of the population would be in Age-groups 0—20, 20—50, and 50 onwards. The 1951 figures have been subjected to careful investigation and they are thought to be fairly reliable in groups of 10 years except for the group 10 –29. The Tables are therefore printed on that basis and not in the full detail in which they were originally compiled, since the figures might lead to wrong conclusions if used hurriedly without due consideration of the relative unreliability of the small age groups. The original tabulation has been reserved and copies can be made available for the use of students and statisticians on application to the Government of Pakistan, but the data should be treated with caution.

**7.4. Distribution of Population by age-groups:** Census Table No. 4 shows the numbers of persons of each sex in the above broad age-periods. The figures in the Table are summarized in the form of percentages in Statement 7-A and are shown graphically as Age and Sex Pyramids in Chart No. 7.1.

Fig: 7-1

# AGE & SEX PYRAMIDS

HORIZONTAL SCALE REPRESENT PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION




Office of the Census Commissioner, Karachi.

## STATEMENT 7-A

(Reference Paragraph 7.4)

**Percentage age Structure and sex ratios**

| Age Group (Years) | All Persons | Male | Female | Males per 1,000 Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Sind** | | | |
| **All Ages** .. | **100**[1] | **100** | **100** | **1,218** |
| 0 — 9 .. | 28.7 | 27.0 | 30.8 | 1,070 |
| 10—29 .. | 36.5 | 36.8 | 36.1 | 1,241 |
| 30—39 .. | 13.7 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 1,270 |
| 40—49 .. | 9.7 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 1,374 |
| 50—59 .. | 5.7 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 1,455 |
| 60 & Over .. | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 1,297 |
| | **Khairpur State** | | | |
| **All Ages** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **1,247** |
| 0 — 9 .. | 30.9 | 29.2 | 33.0 | 1,102 |
| 10—29 .. | 35.1 | 34.7 | 35.7 | 1,212 |
| 30—39 .. | 13.3 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 1,221 |
| 40—49 .. | 9.2 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 1,470 |
| 50—59 .. | 5.6 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 1,681 |
| 60 & Over .. | 5.9 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 1,753 |
| | **Hyderabad Municipality**[2] | | | |
| **All Ages** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **1,197** |
| 0 — 9 .. | 26.4 | 25.3 | 27.6 | 1,098 |
| 10—29 .. | 42.5 | 41.7 | 43.5 | 1,148 |
| 30—39 .. | 12.3 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 1,391 |
| 40—49 .. | 8.7 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 1,416 |
| 50—59 .. | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 1,324 |
| 60 & Over .. | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 1,274 |

Notes :—1. Details may not always total 100 per cent owing to rounding.

2. The Figures do not include those for Hyderabad Cantonment, but for Municipal District of Hyderabad only. Figures for Cantonment are not available.

The figures for females show on the whole a considerably younger age-structure than those for males. Taking the figures for Sind Province, 66.9 percent of females are under 29 years of age, whereas the similar figure for males is only 63.8. It is probable that this may be due to the perils of child birth among young married women. Possibly the difference would have been even greater had women around 30 years of age been more correctly reported; the 5-year grouping shows a tendency for women to be reluctant to admit having passed out of the age-group 25—29. In the higher age group, people appear also to have tended to exaggerate their age, probably to gain respect and honour. Statement 7-B shows the number of persons who reported their age as 100 years or more. The total number of such persons is 1,176 or about two persons in every 10,000 of the population, but these figures should be accepted with reserve as there is considerable uncertainty regarding the true ages of these elderly people and an undoubted tendency to exaggerate.

STATEMENT 7-B

(Reference Paragraph 7.4)

**Persons reported as aged 100 Years and Over**

| Area | Total aged 100 Years and Over | | Muslims | | Caste Hindus | | Scheduled Caste | | Others Religions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| **Sind including Khairpur State.** | **662** | **514** | **639** | **481** | **5** | **9** | **17** | **24** | **1** | .. |
| **Sind.** | **576** | **477** | **553** | **445** | **5** | **8** | **17** | 24 | **1** | .. |
| Dadu | 65 | 64 | 65 | 63 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hyderabad | 97 | 48 | 95 | 42 | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Larkana | 91 | 45 | 91 | 45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nawab Shah | 126 | 101 | 126 | 101 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sukkur | 73 | 55 | 73 | 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thar Parkar | 64 | 95 | 43 | 71 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 18 | 1 | .. |
| Tatta | 28 | 42 | 28 | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| U. S. F. | 32 | 27 | 32 | 26 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Khairpur State.** | **86** | **37** | **86** | **36** | .. | **1** | .. | .. | .. | .. |

**7.5. Age Composition in Urban Areas:** As the sorting of the enumeration slips by age groups was done, as in previous Censuses, for each administrative district as a whole, the age composition of rural and urban areas separately cannot be worked out. One this occasion, however, Hyderabad City formed a separate Census sorting district and may therefore perhaps be treated as a guide to the age composition of the urban population generally. The figures for Hyderabad Municipality are shown separately in Statement 7-A and disclose a lower proportion of children and a much higher proportion of both males and females in the 10-29 broad age-group than is shown in the Province as a whole. The population of Hyderabad City has undergone a drastic change since partition. 66 percent of the 1951 population were Muhajirs and the number of Non-Muslims in the City has fallen from 95 thousand in 1941 to about 10 thousand in 1951. The net result of the exchange appears to have been a loss of children and old people and a gain in the younger working ages.

**7.6. Age composition by religion:** Statement 7-C has been prepared to show the age composition as percentages of each sex and religious group in Sind plus Khairpur State. The "Other Religions" group (Christians, Parsees, etc.) is not shown in the Statement since its figures are too small to justify generalization but they are given in the Census Table. It appears from the figures that the Scheduled Castes have a younger age structure than either the Caste Hindus or the Muslims. The proportion of persons over 40 years is highest among the Caste Hindus whereas the Children's group is the highest in the Scheduled Castes. In all the three Communities the proportion of females below 30 years of age, considerably exceeds the similar figures for males as follows:—

**Percentage under 30 years of age**

| | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| Muslims | 63.5 | 66.8 |
| Caste Hindus | 63.1 | 65.3 |
| Scheduled Caste | 68.8 | 70.2 |

**7.7. Changes in age structure:** Statement 7-D compares the composition of the population, by percentages of each Sex, for the last 5 decades. The distribution has been made in four age groups. The 1951 figures are naturally affected by the exchange of population. The 1941 figures are based

STATEMENT 7-C

(Reference Paragraph 7.6)

**Percentage age structure by religions, Sind and Khairpur State.**

(Figures for Females are in Italics)

| Age Group (Years) | Sex | Muslims | Caste Hindus | Scheduled Castes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All Ages** .. | **M** | **100** | **100**[1] | **100** |
| | *F* | *100* | *100* | *100* |
| 0 — 9 .. | M | 26.9 | 25.4 | 31.7 |
| | *F* | *30.6* | *30.0* | *35.6* |
| 10—29 .. | M | 36.6 | 37.7 | 37.1 |
| | *F* | *36.2* | *35.3* | *34.6* |
| 30—39 .. | M | 13.9 | 13.1 | 13.8 |
| | *F* | *13.4* | *12.9* | *13.4* |
| 40—49 .. | M | 10.2 | 10.8 | 8.4 |
| | *F* | *9.0* | *9.6* | *8.1* |
| 50—59 .. | M | 6.3 | 6.7 | 4.5 |
| | *F* | *5.2* | *5.7* | *4.3* |
| 60 & Over .. | M | 6.1 | 6.3 | 4.4 |
| | *F* | *5.6* | *6.4* | *4.1* |

Note :—1. Details may not always total 100 per cent owing to rounding.

STATEMENT 7-D

(Reference Paragraph 7.7)

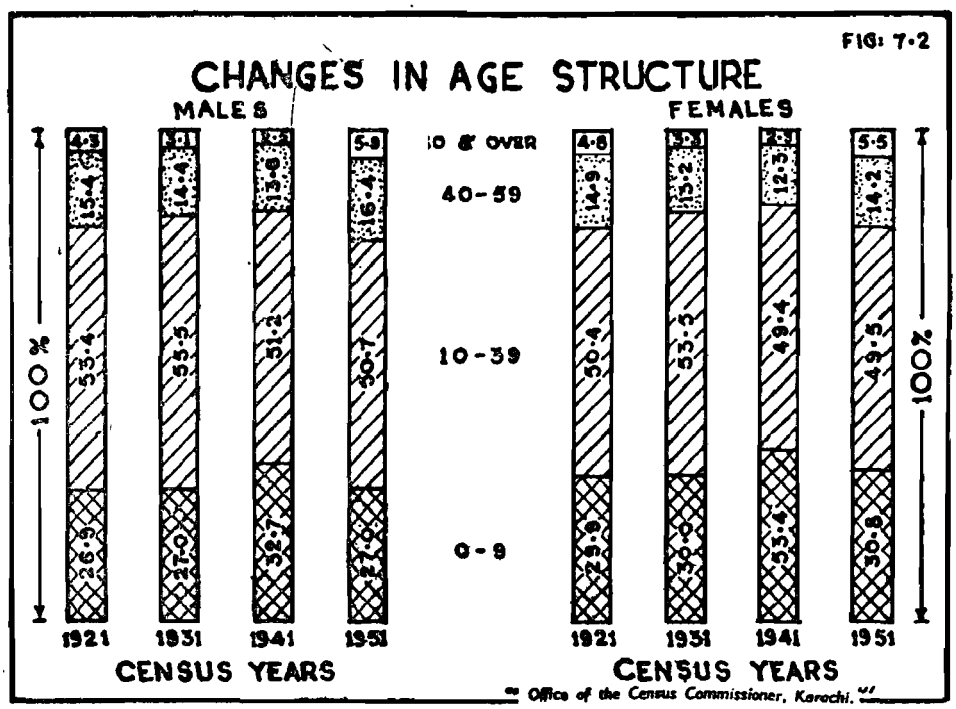
**Changes in Age Structure**

(Figures for Females are in Italics)

| Age Group (Years) | | Sex | Census Years[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 to 1941 | 1951 | | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 |
| **All Ages** | | **M** | **100**[2] | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| | | *F* | *100* | *100* | *100* | *100* | *100* | *100* |
| 0 — 10 | 0 — 9 | M | 28.8 | 27.6 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 32.7 | 27.0 |
| | | *F* | *31.0* | *30.1* | *29.9* | *30.0* | *35.4* | *30.8* |
| 10—40 | 10—39 | M | 51.6 | 52.8 | 53.4 | 55.6 | 51.2 | 50.7 |
| | | *F* | *48.4* | *50.3* | *50.3* | *53.5* | *49.4* | *49.5* |
| 40—60 | 40—59 | M | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 16.3 |
| | | *F* | *15.7* | *15.0* | *14.9* | *13.2* | *12.3* | *14.2* |
| | 60 & Over | M | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 5.9 |
| | | *F* | *4.9* | *4.6* | *4.8* | *3.3* | *2.9* | *5.6* |

Notes :—1. Figure from 1901 to 1941 are inclusive of the population of Karachi Federal Area.
Details may not always total 100 per cent owing to rounding.

on a two percent sample count, but although this should not significantly affect the accuracy of these percentages, the figures seem to be out of line particularly for children. Previous to 1921 the pattern seems fairly steady, but the 1931 figures probably reflect the influx of people of working age consequent upon the irrigation schemes, and in turn this influx may possibly also be a factor in the high figure for children in 1941. In 1951 the proportions of people over 40 seem to be gett-




ing back to the level of the pre-barrage period although the 1951 figures for the proportion of persons over 60 are much above anything previously reported. The Chart in Fig. 7.2 illustrates the changes since 1921 giving separate diagrams for males and females.

**7.8. Orphans:** Census Table No. 4-A shows the number of orphans, by sex and religion, in every district. The word "Orphans" in the Census means a Child under 12 years of age whose father had died previous to the Census. The total number of such fatherless children in the Province plus Khairpur State is 1.05 lakhs which is 2.1 percent of the total population or 6.2 percent of the children under 12 years of age. It is probably permissible to treat these particular figures, at any rate in the form of percentages, as being fairly reliable in respect of the Orphans in the 0—12 years age group, although such interim age groups are not generally very sound. The percentage of orphans is the highest among the Scheduled Caste and this is consistent with the younger age structure of that community, or in other words, their shorter lives. Among Muhajirs the proportion of orphans is much lower than among other Muslims *i.e.*, 4.3 percent against 6.2 percent.

STATEMENT 7-E

(Reference Paragraph 7.8)

**Fatherless Children percent of all children under 12 Years in each religion**

| Category | | Total | Muslims | | Caste Hindus | Scheduled Caste | Other Religions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Muhajir | Non-Muhajir | | | |
| Sind | Children | 15,77,152 | 1,46,256 | 12,57,233 | 44,599 | 1,28,059 | 1,005 |
| | Orphans | 98,410 | 6,270 | 77,941 | 2,934 | 11,219 | 46 |
| | Percent | 6.2 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 8.8 | 4.6 |
| Khairpur State | Children | 1,18,395 | 2,893 | 1,11,776 | 2,443 | 1,200 | 83 |
| | Orphans | 6,886 | 105 | 6,660 | 73 | 48 | — |
| | Percent | 5.8 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | — |

## CHAPTER 8

## SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

STATISTICAL DATA

Table 4—Age & Marital Status.

**8.1 Collection of the information:** No instructions with regard to the recording of sex were given to the enumerators except that they were asked to ring round the words male or female printed at the right-hand bottom corner of the enumeration slip, and that eunuchs should be classed as males.

For the marital status they had to ask whether the respondent was married, single (*i.e.* never married), widowed, or divorced, and to ring round the letters M, S, W or D in the enumeration slip accordingly. Questions were also asked, regarding the duration of marriage and the number of children born, of married women and women who had been married.

There were scarcely any enumeration slips in which the information about marital status was not recorded. The information regarding the number of children and the duration of marriage of the married women was only refused in respect of about 70,000 women in the whole of Sind including Khairpur State but the results are not printed as they appear to be misleading and need further study.

**8.2 Accuracy of the returns:** As explained in paragraph 3.5, the 1951 Census of Sind can be regarded as reasonably accurate on the whole. The large preponderance of male persons, however raises the question as to whether females were fully enumerated. I have considered and investigated this problem very carefully as did Mr. (now Doctor) H. T. Sorely in his Census Report for 1931 for the Bombay Presidency in which he says, "In a Mussalman land like Sind, it is well-known that female children are thought very little of, and in some cases the parents would be unwilling to admit that they possessed an abnormal number of daughters." Although I generally agree with these remarks it is clear from the tables that there has been no serious failure to enumerate young girls. It is also true that in Sind as also in Khairpur State there are certain families in which the custom prevails of keeping all females from infancy to old age concealed from all persons except those who according to Muslim Law are within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity. These families may have concealed some of their females from the enumeration but the number of such families is in every district very limited. I feel on the whole therefore that whatever inaccuracy there is, it cannot be of serious significance as far as the total enumeration by sex is concerned.

Also as far as marital status is concerned, the returns can be taken as reasonably correct. A negligible number of women living as concubines and a few divorced females may have declared themselves wrongly as married but generally there is no reason to suspect the giving of incorrect data on marital status.

Bonafide mistakes in the calculation of Age, however, in the present conditions of illiteracy in Pakistan, are a source of inaccuracy from which no Census can be free. They do not affect the sex ratio in the total population but they do reflect themselves in the sex ratio analysed by age groups.

**8.3 Excess of Males:** The mass movement of population during the last decades have had their effect on the sex ratio in the different Age-groups as well as on the age and sex composition of the total population. As mentioned above, I feel that the figures in the tables reflect what is more or less the true position. The shortage of females in Sind has been a consistent feature of past Censuses. It exists not only among Muslims but in all other communities and more or less in all districts. I think we must accept it as a fact that there is serious excess of males in Sind.

Table 4 shows that out of the total population of 49.25 lakhs, 27.07 lakhs are males and 22.18 lakhs females. The proportions per 1,000 of the population is 549.6 males to 450.4 females. This means that for every 1,000 females the number of males is 1,220. How the proportions vary in rural and urban areas of each district is shown in Statement 8-A. It will be seen that with the exception of Larkana District the proportions of males and females in the total as well as rural population of every district is the same *viz.*, 55:45 as for the whole province including Khairpur State. In Larkana, the proportions are 54 males to 46 females. In the urban areas, however, the position is slightly different in districts of Dadu, Larkana, Sukkur, Thar Parkar and Khairpur State. The respective proportions therein are roughly 57 : 43, 56: 44, 56 : 44, and 57: 43. In urban areas of Tatta district the figures are 54 : 46. This higher ratio of males in the urban areas is the result of men living there without their families which they leave behind at their original places.

STATEMENT 8-A

(Reference Paragraph 8·3)

**Proportion of males to females per cent of population.**

| Districts | Total Population | | Urban Population | | Rural Population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| **Sind including Khairpur State** | **54.9** | **45.1** | **55.3** | **44.7** | **54.9** | **45.1** |
| **Sind** | **54.9** | **45.1** | **55.3** | **44.7** | **54.9** | **45.1** |
| Dadu | 55.3 | 44.7 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 55.1 | 44.9 |
| Hyderabad | 54.8 | 45.2 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 54.9 | 45.1 |
| Larkana | 54.4 | 45.5 | 56.1 | 43.9 | 54.2 | 45.8 |
| Nawabshah | 54.9 | 45.1 | 55.3 | 44.7 | 54.9 | 45.1 |
| Sukkur | 55.3 | 44.7 | 55.6 | 44.4 | 55.2 | 44.8 |
| Thar Parkar | 54.9 | 45.1 | 55.6 | 44.4 | 54.8 | 45.2 |
| Tatta | 55.0 | 45.0 | 53.9 | 46.1 | 55.1 | 44.9 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 55.0 | 45.0 | 55.2 | 44.8 | 55.0 | 45.0 |
| **Khairpur State** | **55.5** | **44.5** | **57.0** | **43.0** | **55.4** | **44.6** |

STATEMENT 8-B

(Reference Paragraph 8.3)

**Sex Ratio per cent of population in important towns.**

| Selected towns of Sind. | Total population(1) | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dadu Town .. .. .. | 13,716 | 57.6 | 42.2 |
| Hyderabad City .. .. .. | 2,41,801 | 54.8 | 45.2 |
| Larkana Town .. .. .. | 33,414 | 65.6 | 43.4 |
| Nawabshah Town .. .. .. | 34,205 | 56.6 | 43.5 |
| Sukkur Town .. .. .. | 77,057 | 57.8 | 42.2 |
| Shikarpur Town .. .. .. | 45,376 | 54.5 | 45.5 |
| Mirpurkhas Town .. .. .. | 40,420 | 55.7 | 44.3 |

(1) Includes Foreign Nationals.

Statement 8-B shows the sex proportions per cent of population in Hyderabad and other important towns. It will be seen that except for Hyderabad City and Shikarpur which maintain nearly the same proportions of 55 males to 45 females as is found in the whole Province, the other towns show a slightly higher proportion of males, Dadu and Sukkur having the highest *viz.*, 58 males to 42 females.

Statement 8-C shows the proportions of the sexes according to the last 5 Censuses. The decrease in the proportions of females from 45 in 1911 to 44 in 1921 and 1931 may be due to the heavy mortality on account of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, which is considered to have affected women even more seriously than men. The female proportion appears to have improved since 1931.

I feel that a serious cause of the shortage of females is the higher rate of death on account of maternity diseases. These appear to be heavy in rural areas, and the females there are averse to taking treatment. Another cause which may be mentioned is the prevalence of strict Purdah. Women confined within four walls for their whole life, often in houses which are by no means spacious, are perhaps easy victims of certain diseases.

STATEMENT 8-C

(Reference Paragraph 8.3)

**Sex proportions per 100 since 1901**

| Year | SIND | | KHAIRPUR STATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1901 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 54.6 | 45.4 |
| 1911 | 55.0 | 45.0 | 54.3 | 45.7 |
| 1921 | 55.7 | 44.3 | 55.5 | 44.5 |
| 1931 | 55.9 | 44.1 | 55.0 | 45.0 |
| 1941 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 55.0 | 45.0 |
| 1951 | 54.9 | 45.1 | 55.5 | 44.5 |

**STATEMENT 8-D**
(Reference Paragraph 8.4)
**Sex ratio in Sind and other Provinces of Pakistan.**

| Provinces of Pakistan | Males per 1,000 females |
|---|---|
| 1. Sind | 1,220 |
| 2. East Bengal | 1,097 |
| 3. Punjab | 1,152 |
| 4. N.W.F.P. | 1,120 |
| 5. Baluchistan | 1,215 |
| 6. Karachi | 1,343 |

**8.4 Sex ratio in other provinces of Pakistan:** Statement 8-D compares the sex ratios of Sind with those of other Provinces of Pakistan. In Sind and Baluchistan the sex ratios are very nearly the same namely, 1,220 and 1,215 males respectively per thousand females. In the Punjab and N-WFP the ratios are 1,152 and 1,120 males per thousand females respectively. These ratios differ very widely from those of most countries in the World although in several Muslim countries there are small deficits of females, for instance, Jordan has 1,154, Algeria 1,018, and Turkey 1,011 males per thousand females. Elsewhere it is more usual to find a deficit of males; U.S.A. has 988 males per thousand females and England only 934.

**8.5 Sex ratio by age groups.** Census Table No. 4. shows the numbers of each sex in each age group Statement 8-E shows these figures in the form of sex ratios and compares the 1951 data with 1941. The differences shown are not large except in the older age-groups and in those it may be connected with the movements of population. For comparison Statement 8-E shows the figures for Hyderabad Municipality as shown in the 1951 Census. This provides an interesting contrast between the sex ratios in an urban area as compared with the overall totals. It shows smaller sex-ratios among persons under 30, higher ratios between 30 and 50 and smaller again among older people and would seem to confirm that the working population contains a high proportion of men without their families. The figures in Statement 8-E apart from those of Hyderabad City, are averages for Sind plus Khairpur State. The figures for these two areas are shown in Statement 8-F, a feature of which is a very high proportion of females over 50 in Khairpur State.

**STATEMENT 8-E**
(Reference Paragraph 8.5)
**Sex ratio by Age-Groups: 1941 & 1951**
(Males per 1,000 females)

| Age-Groups (Years) | Sind including Khairpur State | | Hyderabad Municipality |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1941 | 1951 | 1951 |
| **All Ages** | **1,222** | **1,220** | **1,197** |
| 0—9 | 1,132 | 1,072 | 1,098 |
| 10—29 | 1,237 | 1,239 | 1,148 |
| 30—39 | 1,350 | 1,267 | 1,392 |
| 40—49 | 1,390 | 1,380 | 1,416 |
| 50—59 | 1,301 | 1,468 | 1,324 |
| 60 & Over | 1,086 | 1,322 | 1,274 |

**8.6 Sex ratio by religions:** Table 4 gives the number of each sex of each religion by age groups. The sex ratio in the total population of Muslims is 1,223 males per thousand females, in Caste Hindus it is 1,226 and in Scheduled Castes and other religions it is 1,161 and 1,178 males per 1000

**STATEMENT 8-F**
(Reference Paragraph 8.5)
**Sex ratio: Sind & Khairpur State**
(Males per 1,000 females)

| Age-Groups (Years) | Sind | Khairpur State |
|---|---|---|
| **All Ages** | **1,218** | **1,247** |
| 0—9 | 1,070 | 1,102 |
| 10—29 | 1,241 | 1,212 |
| 30—39 | 1,270 | 1,221 |
| 40—49 | 1,374 | 1,470 |
| 50—59 | 1,455 | 1,681 |
| 60 & Over | 1,297 | 1,753 |

STATEMENT 8-G

(Reference Paragraph 8.7)

**Sex Ratio of Muhajir Males per 1,000 females.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sind including Khairpur** | **1,168** | Sukkur | 1,168 |
| **Sind** | **1,168** | Thar Parkar | 1,199 |
| Dadu | 1,188 | Tatta. | 1,319 |
| Hyderabad | 1,145 | U.S.F. | 1,236 |
| Larkana | 1,172 | | |
| Nawabshah | 1,173 | **Khairpur State** | **1,133** |

females respectively. The sex ratios in religious groups appear not to be very different from those of the total population. A little higher ratio of males in Caste Hindus indicates the probability of some of the men continuing to live here after their families have migrated to India. Scheduled Caste people do not observe purdah and both males and females are generally labourers, there could therefore be a smaller possibility of their female folk having been under-enumerated. It is interesting to note therefore that their sex ratio is 1,161 males per 1000 females as against 1,223 in Muslims.

**8.7 Sex ratio among Muhajirs:** Out of 5.50 lakh Muhajirs, 2.96 lakhs are males and nearly 2.54 lakh females. Their sex ratio works out at 1,168 males per 1000 females as against 1,221 for the total population of the province including Khairpur State. Statement 8-G shows the sex ratios of Muhajirs of every district. It will be seen that the number of males per 1000 females is lowest in Hyderabad District and Khairpur State and highest in Tatta District.

**8.8 Proportions of married in different age-groups:** In Census Table No. 4 the population in each age group is classified by marital status. It will be seen that out of a total population of 27.07 lakhs of males, 14.11 lakh are 20 years of age and over, which can be regarded as the normal marriageable age for men, and of them 2.57 lakhs, or 18 per cent of the men of marriageable age, had not been married. The sub-divisions of the 10-29 age-group are not considered to be reliable but we may perhaps use them as an indication of the number of females of marriageable age and over, since the normal marriageable age among women can be regarded as about 15 years. Out of a total population of 22.18 lakhs of females about 13 lakhs were reported as being 15 years and over and of them only about 6 per cent have not been married. The proportions of married, Never-married, Widowed and Divorced persons are:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Total population | 100 | 100 |
| Married | 40 | 47.4 |
| Never-Married. | 54.9 | 43.1 |
| Widowed | 5 | 9.4 |
| Divorced | 0.1 | 0.1 |

The total number of married males is 10,83,632 and that of married females 10,52,597. The excess of married males is, therefore, 31,035 the ratio being 50.7: 49.3. In a predominently Muslim Province like Sind the number of married females should be greater than that of married males because a Muslim can, under Muhammadan Law, have more than one wife and many men actually do have two wives or more. It appears, however, that many people coming to Sind from other Provinces have not brought their families here and for that reason (and it was so even in 1931) the number of Muslim married males exceeds the married females. 6.80 lakhs persons born in other provinces, India and other countries were enumerated in Sind in 1951. Of them 5.50 lakhs are Muhajirs who generally appear to have brought their families with them, but many of the others especially the nomadic tribes of Baluchistan, do not have their families here. Also some of the Hindus living here appear to have sent away their families to India. It is also likely that in some cases, widowers have classed themselves as married.

Taking the age groups it will be seen that the number of married females of all ages up to 29 years far exceeds that of males. Among the un-

STATEMENT 8-H.

(Reference Paragraph 8.8)

**Marital Status per 10,000 population of each sex in each age-group in Sind including Khairpur State.**

| Age-Groups (Years) | MALES | | | | FEMALES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Married | Un-married | Widowed | Di-vorced | Married | Un-married | Widowed | Di-vorced |
| **All Ages** | **4,003** | **5,492** | **499** | **5** | **4,744** | **4,307** | **340** | **77** |
| 0— 9 | 12 | 9,988 | 0 | .. | 33 | 9,965 | 0 | .. |
| 10—29 | 3,094 | 6,731 | 169 | 5 | 6,529 | 3,289 | 171 | 9 |
| 30—39 | 7,973 | 1,384 | 631 | 10 | 9,053 | 152 | 780 | 13 |
| 40—49 | 8,274 | 722 | 993 | 10 | 7,827 | 87 | 2,073 | 11 |
| 50—59 | 8,073 | 396 | 1,521 | 8 | 5,719 | 81 | 4,181 | 17 |
| 60 & Over | 7,047 | 369 | 2,576 | 7 | 3,127 | 103 | 6,759 | 9 |

married, the number of males exceeds that of females in every age group, evidently due to the general shortage of females.

Statement 8-H shows the number of married, unmarried, widowed and divorced persons per 10,000 population of each sex in each age group in Sind plus Khairpur State. It will be clear from this statement that the proportion of children below the age of 10 years who have been parties to a marriage ceremony is not so large as to require serious attention. The 10—14 years age-group is doubtful as regards accuracy and has not been shown separately in the table, but in the enumeration 158 girls per thousand in this age group were reported to be married. The corresponding proportion for married boys was 51. This would seem to indicate that early marriage continues to persist despite its evil effects on health.

**8.9 Distribution of marital status:** Statement 8-I shows the proportions of persons of different marital status in each age-group. The figures are given for Muslims, Caste Hindus and Scheduled Castes. The statement shows that two-thirds of the women under 30 had been married and only one-third of the men of that age. The number of women who reached old age without being married is very small, being about 1% among the Muslims and much less among the Hindus and Scheduled Castes. An appreciable number of men in all age-groups is shown as never having been married, however, and about 3.7 percent of Muslims reach old age as bachelors. The Statement throws some light on the age of marriage but the age-groups are too broad to show it all clearly. A study based on the 5-year age-group figures and assuming that married persons in each age-group survive at the same rate as the total population, appears to indicate that the most frequent age of marriage is somewhere about 25-1/2 years for men and 17-1/2 years for women.

The figures for widowed and divorced persons have been amalgamated in Statement 8-I since the numbers of persons who have been divorced are so small as to be incapable of being expressed in simple percentages. The total proportion of divorced persons in the total population is 0.06 percent whereas the proportion of widowed is about 7 per cent and the female element in it exceeds the males in all age-groups after 30. The difference is very noticeable and is doubtless caused partly by the higher age of marriage among men and partly by the frequency with which widowed men re-marry. There is no bar to the re-marriage of the widows but it is not so common as in the case of Widowers. Comparing figures for the different religious communities it will be noticed

**STATEMENT 8-I**

(Reference Paragraph 8.9)

**Marital Status Proportions—Sind and Khairpur State**

(Figures for FEMALES are shown in italics)

Total of the AGE AND SEX GROUP in 100.

| Age-Groups (Years) | Sex. | Married | Widowed or Divorced | Total Ever Married | Never Married. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **MUSLIMS** | | | |
| 0— 9 | M. | .1 | .0 | .1 | 99.9 |
| | *F.* | *.3* | *.0* | *.3* | *99.7* |
| 10—29 | M. | 30.9 | 1.8 | 32.7 | 67.3 |
| | *F.* | *65.4* | *1.8* | *67.2* | *32.8* |
| 30—39 | M. | 79.4 | 6.4 | 85.8 | 14.2 |
| | *F.* | *90.8* | *7.6* | *98.4* | *1.6* |
| 40—49 | M. | 82.8 | 10.0 | 92.8 | 7.2 |
| | *F.* | *79.0* | *20.1* | *99.1* | *.9* |
| 50—59 | M. | 81.1 | 15.0 | 96.1 | 3.9 |
| | *F.* | *57.9* | *41.2* | *99.1* | *.9* |
| 60 & Over | M. | 70.8 | 25.6 | 96.4 | 3.6 |
| | *F.* | *31.9* | *67.0* | *98.9* | *1.1* |
| | | **CASTE HINDUS** | | | |
| 0— 9 | M. | 0.2 | .. | 0.2 | 99.8 |
| | *F.* | *0.3* | .. | *.3* | *99.7* |
| 10—29 | M. | 33.6 | 1.3 | 34.9 | 65.1 |
| | *F.* | *66.2* | *2.0* | *68.2* | *31.8* |
| 30—39 | M. | 75.2 | 6.5 | 81.7 | 18.2 |
| | *F.* | *85.8* | *13.6* | *99.4* | *.6* |
| 40—49 | M. | 73.3 | 14.7 | 88.0 | 12.0 |
| | *F.* | *67.9* | *31.7* | *99.6* | *.4* |
| 50—59 | M. | 66.5 | 25.5 | 92.0 | 8.0 |
| | *F.* | *45.4* | *54.3* | *99.7* | *.3* |
| 6o & Over. | M. | 58.2 | 34.7 | 92.9 | 7.1 |
| | *F.* | *18.9* | *80.6* | *99.5* | *.5* |
| | | **SCHEDULED CASTES** | | | |
| 0— 9 | M. | .1 | .. | .1 | 99.9 |
| | *F.* | *.2* | *.0* | *.2* | *99.8* |
| 10—29 | M. | 30.8 | 1.3 | 32.1 | 67.9 |
| | *F.* | *63.4* | *2.0* | *65.4* | *34.6* |
| 30—39 | M. | 86.0 | 6.5 | 92.6 | 7.4 |
| | *F.* | *88.5* | *11.1* | *99.6* | *.4* |
| 40—49 | M. | 86.5 | 9.1 | 95.6 | 4.4 |
| | *F.* | *72.1* | *27.6* | *99.7* | *.3* |
| 50—59 | M. | 83.4 | 14.9 | 98.3 | 1.7 |
| | *F.* | *51.3* | *48.3* | *99.6* | *.4* |
| 60 & Over. | M. | 71.3 | 26.3 | 97.6 | 2.4 |
| | *F.* | *27.7* | *72.1* | *99.8* | *.2* |

STATEMENT 8-J

(Reference Paragraph 8.9)

**Comparison of Urban & Rural Data in Marital Status.**

| | Population | Married | Un-married | Widowed | Divorced |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Hyderabad Municipality** | | | |
| Male | 100 | 40.4 | 54.2 | 5.3 | 0.1 |
| Female | 100 | 46.8 | 44.1 | 9.0 | .1 |
| | | **Tatta District** | | | |
| Male | 100 | 37.8 | 57.4 | 4.7 | 0.1 |
| Female | 100 | 45.0 | 44.9 | 10.0 | 0.1 |

that widowed persons represent a much higher proportion among the Caste Hindus due to their prohibition of re-marriage.

As mentioned above, the rate of divorce is very low despite the fact that under Muslim Law it does not have to be sued for by legal process. In fact, divorce is only resorted to when the differences between the parties have created so wide a gulf that the united efforts of responsible persons of the neighbourhood cannot bridge it.

## CHAPTER 9

## LITERACY AND EDUCATION

| STATISTICAL DATA | |
|---|---|
| Table | 8—Literacy<br>8-A—Languages of Literacy.<br>9- -Pupils and Students.<br>9-A—Years of Education.<br>9-B—Educational Levels. |

**9.1 Sources of the Data:** Literacy as defined in Section 2.15 of the Census Code Part II is the ability to read and/or write. In this Census particulars of literates are recorded according to the languages they are able to read and also according to those which they can write. Persons who are able to write a language are assumed to be able to read it. In the instructions given to the enumerators it was laid down that ability to write means that one can write a simple letter. For the questions to be put to the respondents, the enumerators had the following instructions:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Question 8—Can you | READ? | If 'No' put big X over all spaces on this line. |
| | WRITE? | |
| | In What languages? | If 'Yes' put under language P for Reads.<br>L for Reads and Writes.<br>Q under Arabic for Reads Holy Quran only. |

Question 10—EDUCATION

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Are you regularly attending School or College? | If Yes ring round S |
| (b) For how many Years have you attended School or College? | Write figure under Years. If respondent has never attended School put X under Years. |
| (c) How far has Your education progressed? | |
| Completed Primary School | Ring Round P |
| Passed Middle School Examination | ,, ,, M |
| Passed Matriculation (Entrance) Examination. | ,, ,, E |
| Obtained University Degree | ,, ,, D |
| Obtained Higher (Post Graduate) Degree | ,, ,, H |

The instructions to enumerators also said that a person is regarded as regularly attending School or College regardless of any temporary break in attendance such as Sickness or Holidays. The question on number of years during which a person has attended School applies to those who have left School and College as well as to those still attending. The figure was to be the nearest whole number of years. Completed Primary School, means that the person reached the top Primary Standard. "Passed Middle School Examination" includes Middle English, Middle Vernacular, Junior Madressah etc. "Matriculation" means the last high school or Madressah examination prior

to joining College or University. "University Degree" means the first Degree such as B. A., B. Sc., M. B. B. S., etc. awarded by recognized University, the Intermediate examination does not count as a Degree. A "Higher (Post-Graduate) Degree" means M. A., M. Sc., M. D. etc.

Further instructions regarding literacy and education contained in the Census Code Part II are reproduced below:—

Question 8. Literacy:—The enumerator's instructions make it clear that the standards of literacy are fairly elementary. Persons who claim to read need not be able to read hand writing, but only clear print. A person who says he can write need only be able to write a simple and easy letter. Respondents should be told of these standards and the enumerator should then write down what the respondent claims without argument. It is more or less impossible to organize a test; although persons claiming to read the language in which the enumerator's leaflet is printed may be asked to read some simple part of it.

Question 10.—Education: This is divided into three separate questions intended to discover:—

(a) The present school and college population *i.e.*, the number of people still undergoing education. There is no need to take any action on people who are not regularly attending school or college; it is sufficient to leave "S" unringed.

(b) The amount of education received by every person whether he is still under education or not. The number of years at school or college should be written in figures in the space marked "Years". If a person has never attended a school or college either "X" or "Zero" should be put in this space, preferably "X".

(c) How many people have achieved certain definite standards of education. It is only necessary to ring the symbol indicating the highest level attained.

The information thus recorded on the enumeration slips was extracted at the Hand Sorting Centre and the following Tables prepared. These Tables therefore show the figures of persons who are literate according to their own statement. No test was prescribed except that the enumerators in a few doubtful cases asked the respondents to read a passage from their printed leaflet.

**9.2 Ability to read:** Table 8 shows that the total number of literates in Sind including Khairpur State is 6,52,587 which represents 13.2 percent of the total population as against 3,52,552 persons (8.0 percent of the total population) recorded as literate in 1941. Everyone of these persons can read printed matter in one or more languages although some may be able to read nothing but the Holy Quran. The number of persons who can read and write or read each of the main 9 languages of Pakistan is shown in Table 8-A. As ability to write includes both reading and writing, the figures shown in italics should be added to the figures in the ordinary type above them if it is required to know the number of persons who can read a particular language. Arabic being the language of the Holy Quran shows the largest number of persons *viz.*, 4,19,616 or 8.5 percent of total population who can read it. Next to it the language of the Province *viz.*, Sindhi is read by 3,42,345 or 7 percent of the population and then Urdu by 1,20,263 or 2.4 percent of the population. English is read by 47,778 persons and Persian by 11,677 persons. The number of persons who can read each of the remaining languages Baluchi, Bengali, Punjabi and Pushtu is very small.

**9.3 Ability to read Holy Quran only.** Out of 4,19,616 persons claiming ability to read Arabic language, 4,16,912 can read Holy Quran only. This works out to 8.4 percent of the total population of Sind including Khairpur State and 9.4 percent of the Muslim population. The Quran being the religious book of Muslims its reading is taught not only at the primary schools but also at village madressahs and also in houses of the educated class of people. The percentage of the population able to read the Holy Quran is however still too low.

**9.4 Literacy in Districts:** Table 8 shows the number of literate persons in districts of Sind and in Khairpur State as also in the important towns.

STATEMENT 9-A

(Reference Paragraph 9.4)

**Number of Literates and their Percentage in Districts.**

| Area | Total Population | Number of Literates | Literates Per cent of Total Population | Percent of Literate Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sind including Khairpur State.** | **49,25,342** | **6,52,587** | **13.2** | **100** |
| **Sind** .. .. .. | **46,05,934** | **6,16,462** | **13.4** | **94.5** |
| Dadu .. .. .. | 4,16,673 | 72,699 | 17.4 | 11.1 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 8,92,296 | 1,22,480 | 13.7 | 18.8 |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 5,01,538 | 79,590 | 15.9 | 12.2 |
| Nawab Shah .. .. | 6,86,743 | 87,161 | 12.8 | 13.4 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 7,31,842 | 1,26,433 | 17.3 | 19.4 |
| Thar Parkar .. .. | 7,30,121 | 65,000 | 8.9 | 10.0 |
| Tatta .. .. .. | 3,01,863 | 31,558 | 10.5 | 4.8 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 3,44,858 | 31,541 | 9.1 | 4.8 |
| **Khairpur State** .. .. | **3,19,408** | **36,125** | **11.3** | **5.5** |

Sukkur District has the largest number of 1,26,433 literates. Next to it Hyderabad District has 1,22,480, Nawab Shah has 87,161, Larkana District has 79,590, Dadu has 72,699, Thar Parkar has 65,000 Upper Sind Frontier and Tatta have each little over 31,500 and Khairpur State has 36,125 literates. Statement 9-A shows the number of literates in each district and their percentage to total population.

STATEMENT 9-B

(Reference Paragraph 9.5)

**Literates percent in Urban and Rural Areas.**

| District | URBAN | | | RURAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Number of Literates | Literates Percent | Population | Number of Literates | Literates Percent |
| **Sind including Khairpur State** | **5,54,620** | **1,42,506** | **25.7** | **43,70,722** | **5,10,081** | **11.7** |
| Dadu | 13,716 | 5,024 | 36.6 | 4,02,957 | 67,675 | 16.8 |
| Hyderabad | 2,51,282 | 55,287 | 22.0 | 6,41,014 | 67,193 | 10.5 |
| Larkana | 33,247 | 11,812 | 35.5 | 4,68,291 | 67,778 | 14.5 |
| Nawab Shah | 70,775 | 17,092 | 24.2 | 6,15,968 | 70,069 | 11.4 |
| Sukkur | 1,22,361 | 38,261 | 31.3 | 6,09,481 | 88,172 | 14.5 |
| Thar Parkar | 40,412 | 10,192 | 25.2 | 6,89,709 | 54,808 | 7.9 |
| Thatta | .. | .. | .. | 3,01,863 | 31,558 | 10.5 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 22,827 | 4,838 | 21.2 | 3,22,031 | 26,703 | 8.3 |
| **Khairpur State** | .. | .. | .. | **3,19,408** | **36,125** | **11.3** |

It will appear that percentage of literacy in Dadu District is the highest *viz.* 17.4. Next to it are Sukkur and Larkana showing 17.3 and 15.9 percent of their respective population to be literate. The percentage of literacy in Thar Parkar District which is 8.9 is the lowest. It appears that introduction of compulsory Primary education in some of the Talukas of Districts Dadu, Sukkur and Larkana as early as 1929-30 has undoubtedly had its effect in raising the percentage of literates in them.

**9.5 Literacy in Urban and Rural Areas:** As figures of literacy have been based on sorting by "regions" some of which included the Urban areas within their limits, it is not possible to know exactly the number of literates residing in Urban or Rural areas of each district. Figures of literates are however available for Dadu town in Dadu District, Hyderabad City and Hala town in Hyderabad District, Larkana town in Larkana District, Nawab Shah, Shahdadpur and Tando Adam towns in Nawab Shah District, Sukkur and Shikarpur towns in Sukkur District, Mirpurkhas town in Thar Parkar District and Jacobabad town in U.S.F. District. Treating all these towns as Urban and the rest of the Districts as Rural areas, Statement 9-B has been prepared to show the extent of literacy in Urban and Rural areas of every District.

It will be seen that percentage of literacy in towns is more than double that in the Rural areas. This is due to existence of better facilities for the Urban population to acquire education, and the usual tendency for literate countrymen to migrate to the towns. Dadu, Larkana and Sukkur show higher percentages of literacy in both the Urban and Rural areas than those of other districts. As already said, this appears to be due to compulsory primary education having been the rule in some of the Talukas of these district for a long time past.

**9.6 Literacy in Cities and Towns:** The number of literates in important towns is shown in Table 8 and Statement 9-C shows the percentage of literates to their total population.

Here also Dadu town shows the highest percentage of literates and next to it are Larkana and Sukkur. Jacobabad town shows the lowest percentage.

**9.7 Literacy by Religions:** Statement 9-D has been prepared to show the total number of literates by religions in every district. This Statement will reveal that in every district the number of Muslim literates is the largest of the numbers in all other religions obviously because Muslims have

**STATEMENT 9-C**

(Reference Paragraph 9.6)

**Literates Percent in Towns.**

| Town | Population | Number of Literates | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hyderabad City .. .. .. | 2,41,801 | 52,307 | 21.6 |
| Dadu .. .. .. .. | 13,716 | 5,024 | 36.6 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. | 33,247 | 11,812 | 35.5 |
| Nawab Shah .. .. .. .. | 34,201 | 8,050 | 23.5 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. | 77,026 | 26,208 | 34.0 |
| Shikarpur .. .. .. .. | 45,335 | 12,053 | 26.6 |
| Mirpurkhas .. .. .. .. | 40,412 | 10,192 | 25.2 |
| Jacobabad .. .. .. .. | 22,827 | 4,838 | 21.2 |

STATEMENT 9-D
(Reference Paragraph 9.6)
**Literates by Religions.**

| District | Total Literates | Muslims | Hindus | Scheduled Castes | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sind including Khairpur State.** | **6,52,587** | **6,23,682** | **23,286** | **5,098** | **521** |
| **Sind .. ..** | **6,16,462** | **5,88,420** | **22,799** | **5,043** | **500** |
| Dadu .. .. | 72,699 | 71,321 | 1,323 | 34 | 21 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 1,22,480 | 1,20,100 | 1,074 | 1,135 | 171 |
| Larkana .. .. | 79,590 | 77,757 | 1,727 | 102 | 4 |
| Nawab Shah .. .. | 87,161 | 86,230 | 593 | 282 | 46 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 1,26,433 | 1,20.525 | 5,390 | 402 | 116 |
| Thar Parkar .. .. | 65,000 | 53,291 | 8,666 | 2,908 | 135 |
| Tatta .. .. | 31,558 | 30,979 | 427 | 151 | 1 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 31,541 | 28,217 | 3,299 | 19 | 6 |
| **Khairpur State .. ..** | **36,125** | **35,262** | **787** | **55** | **21** |

the overwhelming majority in every district. Statement 9-E and 9-F show the number of literates percent of the population and in each religious group. In Sind and Khairpur combined the percentage of literates among Caste Hindus and Other Religions is higher than that in Muslims; though 95.6 percent of literate population is Muslim, 3.5 percent Hindus and 0.08 percent are of other religions, as against their respective percentages in the total population of 96.7 % 2.3% and 0.1%.

Statement 9-G has been prepared to show the number of persons of each educational qualification and their distribution per cent in every religion of Sind and Khairpur State.

**9.8 Literacy of Muhajirs:** Table 19-B shows the number of literate Muhajirs with their educational levels. Out of their total population of 5.5 lakhs 1.29 lakhs or 23.4 percent are literates. This percentage when compared to the percentage worked out for the whole province *viz.*, 13.2, will appear to

STATEMENT 9-E
(Reference Paragraph 9.6)
**Literates compared with Total Population, by Religions.**

| Religion | Population | Literates | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Sind** | | |
| Muslims | 41,49,146 | 5,88,420 | 14.2 |
| Caste Hindus | 1,34,101 | 22,499 | 16.8 |
| Scheduled Caste | 3,20,024 | 5,043 | 1.6 |
| Other Religion | 2,663 | 500 | 18.7 |
| | **Khairpur State** | | |
| Muslims | 3,08,805 | 35,262 | 11.4 |
| Caste Hindus | 7,286 | 787 | 10.8 |
| Scheduled Caste | 3,096 | 55 | 1.8 |
| Other Religion | 221 | 21 | 9.5 |

STATEMENT 9-F
(Reference Paragraph 9.6)
**Religious distribution of Literate Persons**

| | Sind | Khairpur State |
|---|---|---|
| Total Literates | 100 | 100 |
| Muslims | 95.5 | 97.6 |
| Caste Hindus | 3.6 | 2.2 |
| Scheduled Castes | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Others | 0.04 | 0.05 |

**STATEMENT 9-G**
(Reference Paragraph 9.6)
**Percentage of educational levels in Religious Groups**

| Educational levels | Total | Muslims | Caste Hindus | Scheduled Caste | Other Religions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **SIND** | | | |
| **Total Number .. ..** | **6,16,462** | **5,88,420** | **22,499** | **4,043** | **500** |
| **Literates Percent ..** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| Without formal attainment | 82.04 | 82.04 | 82.04 | 89.77 | 53.6 |
| Primary School .. | 11.92 | 11.91 | 12.79 | 8.0 | 15.0 |
| Middle School .. | 3.53 | 3.54 | 3.27 | 1.88 | 15.0 |
| Matriculation .. .. | 1.94 | 1.96 | 1.51 | 0.26 | 10.8 |
| Degree .. .. | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.31 | 0.09 | 4.4 |
| Higher Degree .. | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.08 | .. | 1.2 |
| | | **KHAIRPUR** | | | |
| **Total Number .. ..** | **36,125** | **35,262** | **787** | **55** | **21** |
| **Literates Percent .. ..** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| Without formal attainment | 82.42 | 82.71 | 69.63 | 87.28 | 52.38 |
| Primary School .. | 11.49 | 11.19 | 24.65 | 10.91 | 14.29 |
| Middle School .. | 3.7 | 3.73 | 3.94 | 1.81 | 19.04 |
| Matriculation .. .. | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.52 | .. | 14.29 |
| Degree .. .. | 0.45 | 0.46 | 0.13 | .. | .. |
| Higher Degree .. | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.13 | .. | .. |

be very high. Of the 1.29 lakh literates 89 thousands or 69 percent have not acquired any proficiency in any institution; over 21 thousand have completed the Primary School course, nearly 11 thousands Middle School course; over 6 thousand are matriculates; nearly 1.5 thousand degree holders and 572 claim higher degrees. When these figures are compared with those in Table 9-B, it will be seen that out of the total 23 thousand persons who have passed the middle school course nearly 11 thousand are Muhajirs; of 13 thousand matriculates over 6,000 are Muhajirs; of 2,758 degree holders 1,434 are Muhajirs and of 1,002 claiming higher degree 572 are Muhajirs. It is thus clear that the Muhajir population has added to the literacy of the Province.

Coming to the Muhajir females, their number under each of the educational grades is more than half of the total females element in the grade in the whole of the Province and Khairpur State.

A large proportion of the educated Muhajirs is settled in Hyderabad City and other large towns.

**9.9 Literacy by Sex:** Table 8 shows the total number of literates in each district and important town and the number of females included in them are shown in italics below those figures. Statement 9-H has been prepared to show the number of literates of each sex separately and the percentage to their total population in each district and important town.

**STATEMENT 9-H**

(Reference Paragraph 9.9)

**Literates by Sex.**

| Districts, Selected Cities and Towns. | Total Population | | Total Literates | | Literates Percent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| **Sind including Khairpur State** | **27,06,863** | **22,18,479** | **4,84,711** | **1,67,876** | **17.9** | **7.6** |
| **Sind .. ..** | **25,29,632** | **20,76,302** | **4,56,376** | **1,60,086** | **18.0** | **7.7** |
| Dadu District .. | 2,30,346 | 1,86,327 | 55,425 | 17,274 | 24.1 | 9.3 |
| Hyderabad ,, .. | 4,89,117 | 4,03,179 | 84,345 | 38,135 | 17.2 | 9.5 |
| Larkana ,, .. | 2,72,814 | 2,28,724 | 58,442 | 21,148 | 21.4 | 9.2 |
| Nawabshah ,, .. | 3,77,233 | 3,09,510 | 65,386 | 21,775 | 17.3 | 7.0 |
| Sukkur ,, .. | 4,03,922 | 3,27,920 | 92,117 | 34,316 | 22.8 | 10.5 |
| Thar Parkar ,, .. | 4,00,604 | 3,29,517 | 49,516 | 15,484 | 12.4 | 4.7 |
| Tatta ,, .. | 1,66,058 | 1,35,805 | 24,824 | 6,734 | 14.9 | 5.0 |
| Upper Sind Frontier District. | 1,89,538 | 155,320 | 26,321 | 5,220 | 13.9 | 3.4 |
| Hyderabad City .. | 1,32,463 | 1,09,338 | 30,930 | 21,377 | 23.3 | 19.6 |
| Dadu Town .. | 7,904 | 5,812 | 3,364 | 1,660 | 42.6 | 28.6 |
| Larkana Town .. | 18,825 | 14,422 | 8,007 | 3,805 | 42.5 | 26.4 |
| Nawab Shah Town .. | 19,335 | 14,866 | 5,849 | 2,201 | 30.2 | 14.8 |
| Sukkur Town .. | 43,471 | 33,555 | 16,539 | 9,669 | 38.0 | 28.8 |
| Shikarpur Town .. | 24,702 | 20,633 | 7,502 | 4,551 | 30.4 | 22.1 |
| Mirpurkhas Town .. | 22,524 | 17,888 | 6,314 | 3,878 | 28.0 | 21.7 |
| Jacobabad Town .. | 12,608 | 10,219 | 3,866 | 972 | 30.7 | 9.5 |
| **Khairpur State .. ..** | **1,77,231** | **1,42,177** | **28,335** | **7,790** | **16.0** | **5.4** |

It will be seen that percentage of male literates in districts varies between 24.1 in Dadu and 12.4 in Thar Parkar and that of females from 10.5 in Sukkur to 4.7 in Thar Parkar.

In towns the percentage of male literates varies between 42.6 in Dadu to 23.3 in Hyderabad City and that of females from 28.8 in Sukkur Town to 9.5 in Jacobabad Town.

Figure 9.1 illustrates the percentages of literacy of both males and females in all districts and towns.

Out of 2.11 lakh students of Sind and Khairpur State 23 thousands or 11 percent are females. The percentages of male and female students to their total population are 7 and 1 respectively.

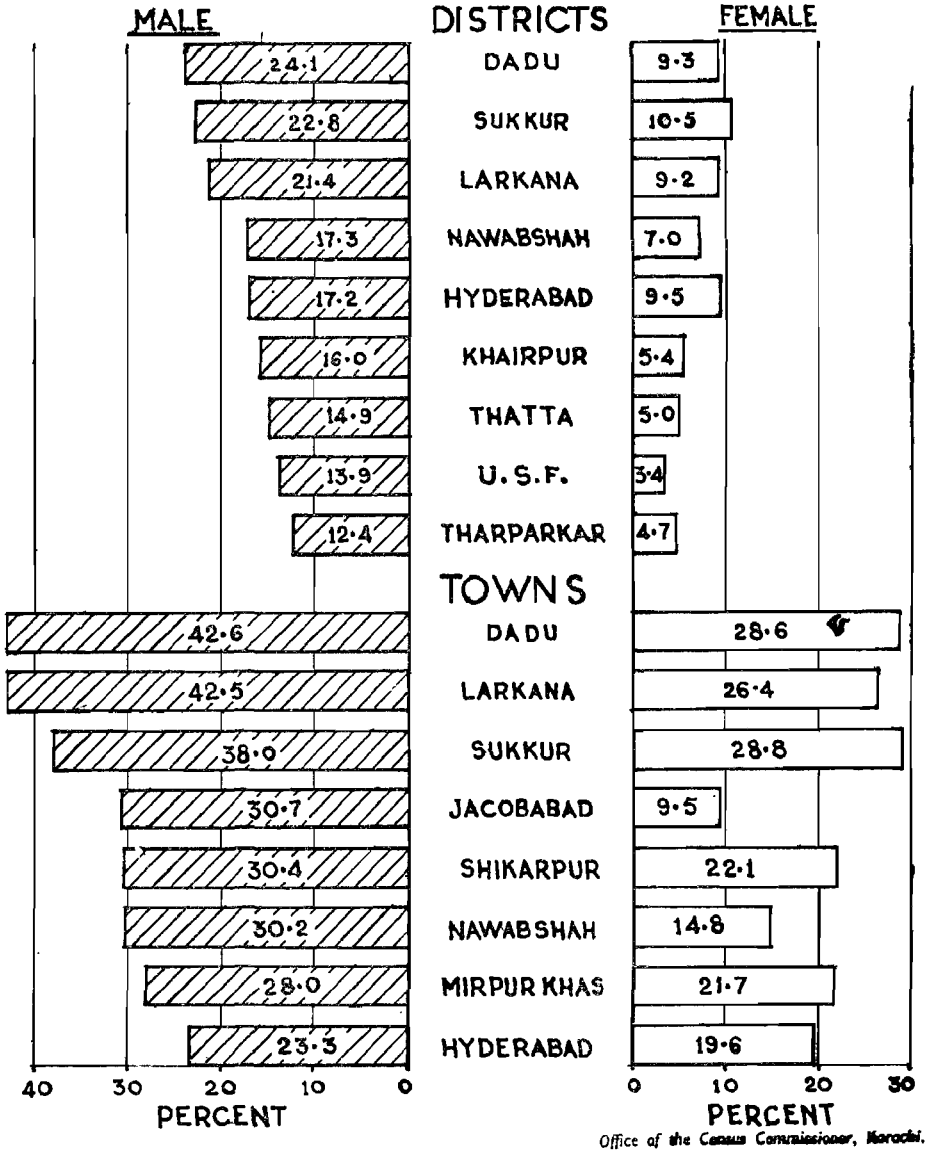
Statement 9-I shows the distribution of 100 literates of each of the prescribed educational qualifications by sex in Sind and Khairpur State.

**9.10 Comparison of literacy in Sind with other Provinces of Pakistan:** Statement 9-J shows the total population of each Province of Pakistan, with the number of literates by sex in them and the percentage they bear to their population.

It will be seen that both for the total literates and the male literates East Bengal shows the highest percentages and for females the Punjab records the highest percentage. So far as literacy is concerned Sind ranks third among the Provinces of Pakistan.

FIG: 9-1

PERCENTAGES OF LITERACY IN DISTRICTS & TOWNS




Statement 9-K shows the numbers of literate according to their educational levels in each province and the percentages they bear to their total population in Sind and other Provinces of Pakistan.

It will appear from this Statement that in the percentage of literates without Formal attainments Sind is the highest while for Primary, Middle School and Matriculates the percentages are lowest in Sind. The percentage of degree holders in all the Provinces is the same *viz.*, 0.1%.

**STATEMENT 9-I**

(Reference Paragraph 9.9)

**Proportion of each sex per cent literates of each educational level.**

| | Total Literates | Without formal attainment | Primary School | Middle School | Matriculation. | Degree | Higher Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sind.** | | | | | | | |
| Number | 6,16,462 | 5,05,773 | 73,449 | 21,739 | 11.963 | 2,594 | 944 |
| Percent | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Male | 74.0 | 71.1 | 84.9 | 90.6 | 94.2 | 95.6 | 98.5 |
| Female | 26.0 | 28.9 | 15.1 | 9.4 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 1.5 |
| **Khairpur** | | | | | | | |
| Number | 36,125 | 29,773 | 4,149 | 1,349 | 632 | 164 | 58 |
| Percent | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Male | 78.4 | 75.1 | 93.5 | 93.6 | 96.4 | 95.7 | 100 |
| Female | 21.6 | 24.9 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 0.0 |

**9.11 Progress in Literacy:** It is not easy to measure the progress in literacy compared with previous Censuses because the definition of literacy has changed. In this Census we have measured ability to read print (including persons who can read only the Holy Quran) and we have counted separately those able to read and write a simple letter. These particulars have been tabulated for each main language. In previous Censuses literacy meant ability to read and write a simple letter and was measured without regard to any language, although separate figures were obtained for literacy in English.

**STATEMENT 9-J**

(Reference Paragraph 9.10)

**Literacy in Sind and Other Provinces of Pakistan**

(For Persons 12 Years and Over.)

| Name of Province | | Total | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE | Population | 32,29,795 | 18,09,110 | 14,20,685 |
| | Literate | 4,84,139 | 3,52,170 | 1,31,969 |
| | Literacy% | 15.0 | 19.5 | 9.3 |
| PUNJAB INCLUDING BAHAWALPUR STATE | Population | 1,30,23,226 | 70,64,751 | 59,58,475 |
| | Literate | 28,12,658 | 16,90,208 | 11,22,450 |
| | Literacy% | 21.6 | 23.9 | 18.8 |
| BALUCHISTAN | Population | 7,25,047 | 4,06,891 | 3,18,156 |
| | Literate | 1,03,349 | 76,869 | 26,480 |
| | Literacy% | 14.2 | 18.9 | 8.3 |
| N.W.F.P. | Population | 20,55,295 | 10,90,748 | 9,64,547 |
| | Literate | 2,11,256 | 1,89,092 | 22,174 |
| | Literacy% | 10.3 | 17.3 | 2.3 |
| EAST BENGAL | Population | 2,67,11,920 | 1,40,78,500 | 1,26,33,420 |
| | Literate | 70,64,322 | 53,96,121 | 16,68,201 |
| | Literacy% | 26.4 | 38.3 | 13.2 |

**STATEMENT 9-K**

(Reference Paragraph 9.10)

**Literacy by educational levels in Sind and other Provinces of Pakistan.**

(Figures in brackets show the percentage to Total Population.)

| Educational Levels | Sind including Khairpur State | Punjab including Bahawalpur | Baluchistan including States Union | N.W.F.P. | East Bengal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | **49,25,342** | **2,06,36,702** | **11,54,167** | **58,64,550** | **4,19,32,329** |
| Without formal attainments | 5,35,546 (10.9) | 21,11,711 (10.2) | 80,882 (7.0) | 1,07,286 (1.8) | 43,73,015 (10.4) |
| Primary School | 77,598 (1.6) | 9,36,646 (4.5) | 20,055 (1.7) | 1,15,714 (2.0) | 30,01,886 (7.2) |
| Middle School | 23,088 (0.5) | 4,19,840 (2.03) | 10,197 (0.9) | 47,042 (0.8) | 11,48,919 (2.7) |
| Matriculation | 12,595 (0.3) | 1,59,792 (0.8) | 6,078 (0.5) | 22,191 (0.4) | 2,82,158 (0.7) |
| Degree | 2,758 (0.1) | 26,553 (0.1) | 940 (0.1) | 4,153 (0.1) | 41,484 (0.1) |
| Higher Degree | 1,002 (0.02) | 8,567 (0.04) | 293 (0.03) | 1,258 (0.02) | 8,117 (0.02) |

Statement 9-L has been prepared to show the particulars of literates by sex for Sind and Khairpur State as recorded in 1941 and 1951. There is a large increase during the decade, but as explained above, the figures are not strictly comparable. Investigation, however, indicates that the increase in these figures is not merely a question of definition but is actually a real improvement in literacy.

In 1931, in the districts which at present form the Province of Sind (but excluding Tatta) over 1,60,000 persons were reported as literate and of these 1,08,000 were Hindus. These 1931 figures include full literacy (*i.e.* "ability to read and write a simple letter") in any language of the respondent's choice.

In the 1951 Census nearly 2,83,000 persons in Sind excluding Tatta reported themselves as fully literate in Sindhi *i.e.* able both to read and write that language, and of them not more than 28,000 can have been Hindus or Scheduled Castes. These figures ignore persons who were literate in other languages but not also in Sindhi, and therefore are definitely an understatement of the total number of fully literate persons.

**STATEMENT 9-L**

(Reference Paragraph 9.11)

**Total Literates percent of Total Population.**

| | SIND | | KHAIRPUR STATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1941 | 1951 | 1941 | 1951 |
| Total Population. | 40,99,121 | 46,05,934 | 3,05,787 | 3,19,408 |
| Literates Total. | 3,37,604 | 6,16,462 | 14,948 | 36,125 |
| Males. | 2,88,912 | 4,56,376 | 14,442 | 28,335 |
| Females. | 48,692 | 1,60,086 | 506 | 7,790 |
| Total Literates percent of Total Population. | 8.2 | 13.4 | 4.9 | 11.3 |

STATEMENT 9-M/1

(Reference Paragraph 9.12)

**Literacy in broad age groups.**

| | 5—11 Years | | | 12 Years & Over | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Population | Literates[1] | Percentage | Total Population | Literates | Percentage |
| **Sind including Khairpur State** | **10,11,160** | **1,68,448** | **16.7** | **32,29,795** | **4,84,139** | **15.0** |
| Sind | 9,41,384 | 1,57,091 | 16.7 | 30,28,782 | 4,59,371 | 15.2 |
| Khairpur State | 69,776 | 11,357 | 16.3 | 2,01,013 | 24,768 | 12.3 |

Note:—1. This is the number of children under 12 years of age, reported as literate, and these may all be presumed to be 5—11 years old.

The number of fully literate Muslims, Christians, Parsees, etc. in Sind therefore appears to have risen from about 52,000 in 1931 to well over 2,50,000 in 1951. Expressed as a percentage of total population aged 5 years and over in the Non-Hindu communities, full literacy, *i.e.* ability to read and write, has therefore risen from about 2.6 per cent in 1931 to at least 5.5 per cent in 1951, and probably far higher.

**9.12 Literacy among Children:** Out of 6.53 lakh literates in Sind and Khairpur State 1.68 lakhs or 26 percent were reported to be children under 12 years, and of these nearly 36,000 or 21 percent were females. The detailed age-group 10-12 years is not thought to be quite reliable, but expressed in percentages, and for purposes of measuring literacy, the Data is probably sufficiently accurate. But in view of the fact that children usually do not start learning until they have attained the age of 4 or five years, all the literates under 12 may be classed as in the age group 5—11 years. Statement 9-M/2 has therefore been prepared to show by District the percentage of literates under 12 to the population 5 -11 years old. Statement 9-M/1 summarises the overall figures for literacy by broad age groups. This shows that the percentage of literacy among children is higher than among those 12 years and over and indicates a fast rising trend of literacy.

**9.13 Pupils and Students:** Table 9 shows the number by sex of every religion who were attending school or college at the time of Census. It is of course unlikely that the Census figures, depending as they do upon the impromptu replies of heads of households, and no doubt including many pupils of unrecognised teaching enterprises, will agree exactly with the official records of educational authorities.

STATEMENT 9-N

(Reference Paragraph 9.13)

**Children under 10 years of age attending School**

| | 5—9 years Age Group | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Number of Children | | | Attending School[1] | | | Percentage[2] | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| **Sind Including Khairpur State** | **7,37,285** | **3,92,770** | **3,44,515** | **73,830** | **64,055** | **9,775** | **10.0** | **16.3** | **2.8** |
| Sind | 6,87,222 | 3,65,952 | 3,21,270 | 69,233 | 59,799 | 9,434 | 10.1 | 16.3 | 2.9 |
| Khairpur State | 50,063 | 26,818 | 23,245 | 4,597 | 4,256 | 341 | 9.2 | 15.9 | 1.5 |

*Notes*: [1] Children under 5 years may all be assumed not to be attending School.

[2] Number attending School as percentage of total children 5—9 years.

STATEMENT 9-M/2

(Reference Paragraph 9.12)

**Literate Children under 12 years percent of population 5—11 years old.**

(Figures in brackets show the percentage of females).

| Districts and Towns | Percent of all children aged 5—11 years. | Percent of Children aged 5—11 years in the religious groups | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Muslims | Caste Hindus | Scheduled Caste | Other Religions |
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** | **16.7** ( 7.9) | **17.8** ( 8.5) | **18.7** ( 6.6) | **3.2** ( 0.7) | **19.5** (16.9) |
| **Sind** | **16.7** ( 8.1) | **17.9** ( 8.8) | **18.8** ( 6.9) | **3.2** ( 0.7) | **21.1** (17.9) |
| Dadu | 23.0 ( 8.5) | 22.9 ( 8.5) | 30.6 ( 8.3) | 3.2 ( 4.2) | 30 .. |
| Hyderabad | 19.9 (13.3) | 21.7 (14.7) | 14.7 ( 7.7) | 3.4 ( 0.1) | 22.3 (25.3) |
| Larkana | 17.3 ( 8.3) | 17.1 ( 8.2) | 31.4 (16.8) | 2.3 .. | .. .. |
| Nawabshah | 15.8 ( 6.6) | 16.4 ( 6.8) | 11.1 ( 3.9) | 2.6 ( 0.4) | 8.0 (11.8) |
| Sukkur | 21.0 (10.4) | 21.0 (10.5) | 30.0 ( 9.2) | 8.7 ( 2.2) | 59.5 (70.6) |
| Tharparkar | 9.8 ( 4.0) | 13.0 ( 5.7) | 14.0 ( 5.6) | 3.0 ( 0.5) | 18.3 ( 6.0) |
| Tatta | 13.7 ( 9.2) | 13.7 ( 5.5) | 35.3 ( 3.3) | 4.4 ( 1.1) | .. .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 11.5 ( 3.1) | 11.0 ( 3.0) | 25.8 ( 6.4) | 2.6 .. | ,100 ( 100) |
| **Khairpur State** | **16.3** ( 7.6) | **16.4** ( 5.5) | **16.7** ( 1.8) | **4.5** .. | **3.8** .. |
| CITIES AND TOWNS[1] | | | | | |
| Hyderabad City | 35.7 (33.4) | 36.1 (33.7) | 33.6 (21.0) | 18.4 (16.5) | 65.0 (68.1) |
| Dadu Town | 38.7 (30.6) | 38.2 (30.2) | 61.3 (41.8) | 16.7 ( 100) | .. .. |
| Larkana Town | 32.7 (24.7) | 34.9 (25.9) | 24.0 (19.9) | .. .. | .. .. |
| Nawabshah Town | 22.5 (13.2) | 23.5 (13.9) | 13.0 .. | 1.7 .. | 82.1 (71.5) |
| Sukkur Town | 36.2 (30.2) | 36.4 (30.1) | 49.3 (46.9) | 15.9 (26.6, | 81.2 ( 100) |
| Shikarpur Town | 29.6 (26.1) | 29.7 (27.2) | 28.7 ( 9.2) | .. .. | .. .. |
| Mirpurkhas Town | 25.6 (21.9) | 26.4 (22.2) | 14.0 ( 4.3) | 3.9 ( 1.2) | .. .. |
| Jacobabad Town | 25.6 (12.5) | 26.6 (16.0) | 23.0 ( 4.0) | .. .. | .. .. |

Note:—[1] Separate age data not being available for all towns, the size of the 5—11 age group has been estimated on the basis of the data for Hyderabad Municipality.

The percentages which these numbers bear to the total population are shown in italics below the figures in Table 9. It will be seen that total number of students in Sind including Khairpur State was 2.11 lakhs of which 23 thousand or only some 11 percent are females. While the total number of students represent 4.3 percent of the total population, the male and female pupils and students represent 7 and 1 percent of their population respectively.

The highest number of nearly 74 thousand pupils is of the youngest age group 0—9 years. Assuming that children under 5 years old are not at school, the percentage of children at school in the 5—9 years age group is 10.0% (16.3% for males and 0.03% for females). The data for this special age group is summarised in Statement 9-N.

Dealing with Districts, Dadu shows the highest percentage (6.3) of its population at school or college and next to it comes Hyderabad City with 5.8 percent. Sukkur and Larkana show 5.1 and 4.8 percent of their respective population as students and Upper Sind Frontier District has the lowest percentage of 3.0 percent. The number of students in Khairpur State represents 4.4 per cent of its population. The percentage of female students to total female population is highest 3.7 in Hyderabad City, then 1.7 in Hyderabad District, 1.3 in Dadu District, 1.2 in Larkana and Sukkur Districts. In other districts female students are below 1 percent of their population. It will be seen that in Dadu District the percentages in almost all the groups are the largest. Hyderabad City, Larkana, Nawab Shah and Sukkur Districts have the larger percentages. Compulsory education in some of the Talukas of Districts Dadu, Larkana, Sukkur and Nawab Shah since 1929-30 accounts for the increased numbers of students in them.

At Page 47 of the Census Report of 1941 it is shown that the number of pupils in 1931 was 80 thousand and in 1941 1.22 lakhs. As against this the number of students recorded at the Census of 1951 is 2,11 lakhs *i.e.*, nearly double the number of 1941. The number of students would probably have been more than it is now, but in 1947-48 the system of Primary as well as Secondary education received a heavy set-back by the departure of Hindus who formed the bulk not only of students, but also of teachers and organisers of educational institutions. The Government has since then taken over the entire control of Primary education and has also taken steps towards control of the Secondary institutions previously managed by Hindus, Private bodies and local authorities. So far half of the province has been brought under compulsion and the number of pupils and students will, it appears, go on rising.

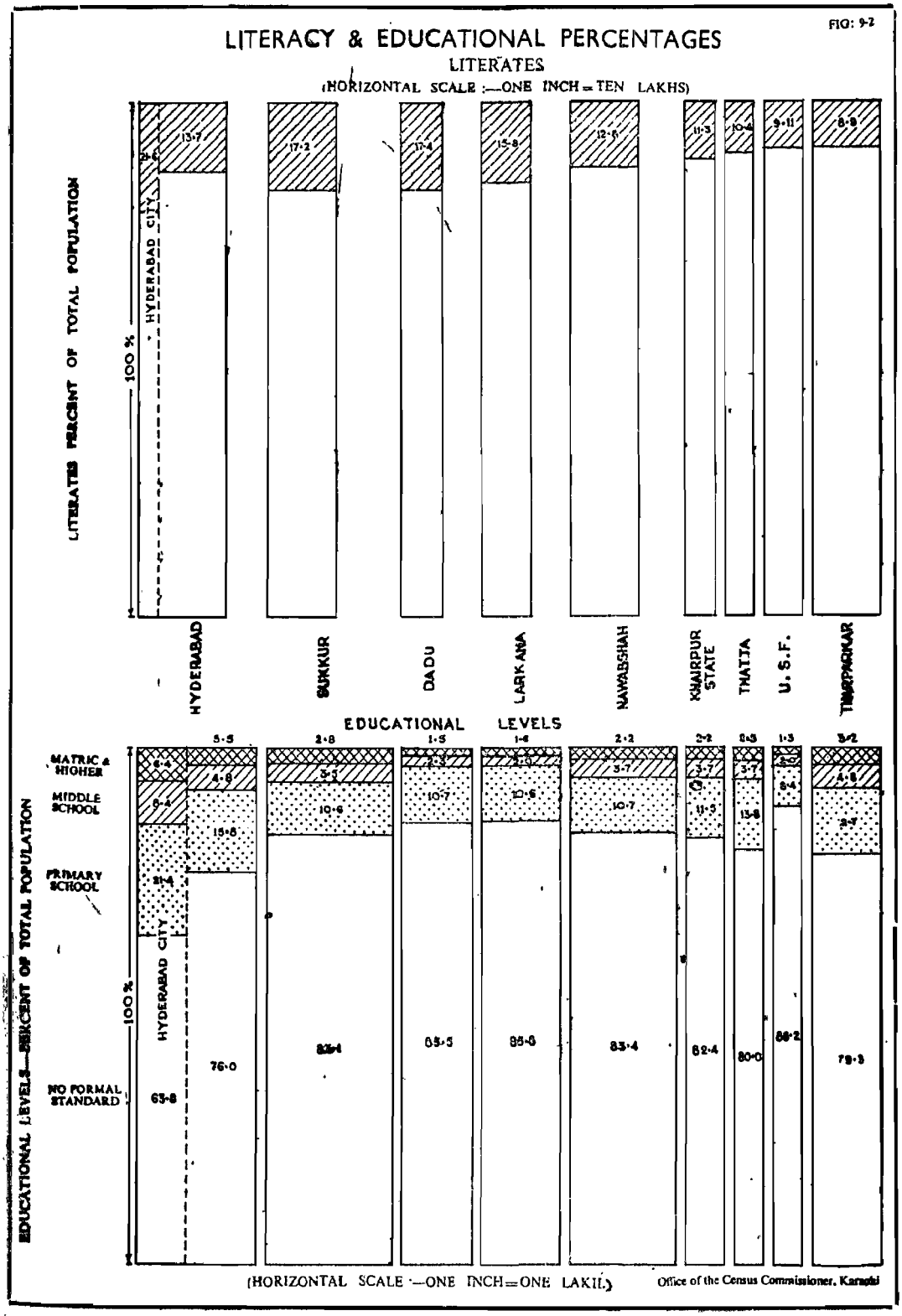
**9.14 Educational levels:** Table 9-B analyses the literate population according to the grades to which they claim to have progressed. It will be seen that out of 6.53 lakh literates, nearly 5.36 lakhs or 82.1 percent have no educational qualification; nearly 78 thousand or 11.9 percent have completed the primary school course; 23 thousand or 3.5 percent finished the middle school course; nearly 13 thousand or 1.9 percent are matriculates; nearly thousand of 0.4 percent are degree holders but the number holding higher degrees is only 1,002 or 0.2 percent.

Statement 9-O shows the number having in each educational level percent of the literate population in every district and important town, and Figure 9.2 illustrates these figures.

It will be seen that U.S.F. District has the lowest percentages in all the qualification groups except for higher degrees for which it is equal to Dadu, Larkana, Sukkur and Tharparkar Districts who all have 0.1%. The high proportion, varying between 58.8 and 88.2 percent, of persons claiming to be literate but without formal educational attainments is an interesting feature. Many of these persons can perhaps read nothing but the Holy Quran; a larger number of them may have learnt reading at school but left before completing the primary course, and a good number of them would have learnt reading from their parents or at the night schools started by Government in the drive against illiteracy.

FIG: 9-2

# LITERACY & EDUCATIONAL PERCENTAGES



**STATEMENT 9-O**

(Reference Paragraph 9.14)

**Persons with educational qualifications percent of Literates.**

| District and Selected Cities | Total Literates | Percent of Total Literates | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Without formal attainments | Primary School | Middle School | Matriculation | Degree | Higher Degree |
| **Sind including Khairpur State** | **6,52,587** | **82.1** | **11.9** | **3.5** | **1.9** | **0.4** | **0.2** |
| Dadu District | 72,699 | 85.5 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | .1 |
| Hyderabad ,, | 1,22,480 | 76.0 | 15.7 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Larkana ,, | 79,590 | 85.8 | 10.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 | .3 | 0.1 |
| Nawab Shah ,, | 87,161 | 83.4 | 10.7 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Sukkur ,, | 1,26,433 | 83.1 | 10.6 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Tharparkar ,, | 65,000 | 79.3 | 12.7 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Tatta ,, | 31,558 | 80.0 | 13.8 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Upper Sind Frontier District | 31,541 | 88.2 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Dadu Town | 5,024 | 76.8 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Hyderabad City | 52,307 | 63.8 | 21.4 | 8.4 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| Larkana Town | 11,812 | 79.8 | 10.3 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 0.4 |
| Nawab Shah ,, | 8,050 | 58.8 | 24.2 | 9.5 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| Sukkur ,, | 26,208 | 72.5 | 14.2 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| Shikarpur ,, | 12,053 | 70.9 | 15.4 | 7.4 | 5.8 | .4 | 0.1 |
| Mirpurkhas ,, | 10,192 | 69.3 | 15.6 | 8.9 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Jacobabad ,, | 4,838 | 67.9 | 19.9 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| **Khairpur State** | **36,125** | **82.4** | **11.5** | **3.7** | **1.7** | **0.5** | **0.2** |

In the Primary School group Hyderabad District shows the highest percentage of 15.7. In towns, Nawabshah shows the highest percentage of 24.2; then Hyderabad 21.4 Jacobabad 19.9, Mirpurkhas 15.6, Shikarpur 15.4, Sukkur 14.2 and Dadu 11.1.

The Middle School course has been completed by 9.5 percent literates of Nawabshah Town 8.9 percent of Mirpurkhas Town, 8.4 Hyderabad City; over 7 percent of Sukkur, Shikarpur and Jacobabad Towns. In districts the largest percentage of 4.8 is recorded in Hyderabad and Tharparkar; the percentage in other district being between 2 and 4.

Matriculates in Shikarpur Town are 5.8 percent of the total literates; 5.7 in Nawab Shah Town 5.1 in Mirpurkhas Town 4.8 in Hyderabad City 4.7 in Larkana, 4.5 in Sukkur and 4.2 in Dadu Town, and 3.9 in Jacobabad Town. In districts the highest percentage of 2.7 is in Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. In other districts it is less than 2.3.

The percentage of degree holders is less than 1 in all districts and towns except Hyderabad City having 1.2, Larkana Town 1.7 Nawab Shah Town 1.3, Sukkur Town 1.2.

**STATEMENT 9-P**

(Reference Paragraph 9.14)

**Distribution of Literates Percent.**

| Districts and Selected Cities. | Total Literates | Without formal attain ments | Primary School | Middle School | Matri-culation | Degree | Higher Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sind including Khairpur State** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| Dadu District excluding Dadu Town | 10.4 | 10.9 | 9.3 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 2.4 |
| Hyderabad District excluding Hyderabad City | 10.8 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 3.2 |
| Larkana District excluding Larkana Town | 10.4 | 11.0 | 9.3 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| Nawab Shah District excluding Nawab Shah Town | 12.1 | 12.7 | 9.5 | 10.6 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 9.9 |
| Sukkur District excluding Sukkur and Shikarpur Towns | 13.5 | 14.5 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 5.4 |
| Thar Parkar District excluding Mirpur Khas Town | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 5.5 | 6.8 |
| Thatta District | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 13.1 |
| U.S.F. District excluding Jacobabad Town | 4.1 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Hyderabad City | 8.0 | 6.2 | 14.4 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 23.5 | 21.9 |
| Dadu Town | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| Larkana ,, | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 7.5 | 5.0 |
| Nawab Shah ,, | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| Sukkur ,, | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 12.0 | 9.6 |
| Shikarpur ,, | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Mirpur Khas ,, | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Jacobabad ,, | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Khairpur State | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 |

The higher degree holders are not more than .5 percent in any District or Town.

The low percentage of literates who are matriculates and degree holders indicates that very few people in Sind continue their studies beyond Primary School education.

Statement 9-P shows the distribution percent of literates and those of them having each of the educational qualification or no qualification in district and the important towns.

It will be seen that Hyderabad City contains the largest percentage of matriculates, graduates and

STATEMENT 9-Q/1

(Reference Paragraph 9.15)

**Percentage of Persons who have received full time education for specified time Groups.**

| Religious Group | Received full time education for:— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All periods | Under 5 years | 5—6 years | 7—10 years | Over 10 Yrs. |
| | | **SIND** | | | |
| Muslims .. | 100 | 62.2 | 17.7 | 15.4 | 4.7 |
| Caste Hindus .. | 100 | 55.7 | 25.6 | 15.6 | 3.1 |
| Scheduled Caste | 100 | 79.3 | 11.7 | 7.5 | 1.5 |
| Other Religions | 100 | 42.1 | 16.9 | 26.8 | 14.2 |
| | | **KHAIRPUR** | | | |
| Muslims .. | 100 | 60.8 | 19.1 | 15.8 | 4.3 |
| Caste Hindus .. | 100 | 61.6 | 26.4 | 10.4 | 1.6 |
| Scheduled Caste | 100 | 63.5 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 1.9 |
| Other Religions | 100 | 35.7 | 7.2 | 35.7 | 21.4 |

the holders of high degrees and next to it is Sukkur Town having larger percentage of degree holders.

**9.15 Years of Education:** Table 9-A shows the persons who have received full time education for a specified number of years. It is divided into two sections; the first dealing with persons of all religions and the other with Muslims only. The numbers shown against the 0—9 age group as having had 7 to 10 years schooling appear to be unreliable, as no child of 2 years is likely to go to school, but the figures are very small. It will be seen from Table 9-A that out of total population of 49.25 lakhs the number of persons who have ever received education in a school or college or are still studying in any such institution is about 3.79 lakhs (of whom as shown in paragraph 9.13, 2.11 lakhs were in schools and colleges at the time of Census), or 7.7 per cent of total population as against 13.2 percent literates, of these 3.79 lakhs, 2.35 lakhs or nearly 62 percent have received education upto 5 years only, about 69 thousand or nearly 18.2 percent for 5 to 6 years, about 58 thousand or 15.3 percent for 7 to 10 years and only 17 thousand or 4.5 percent for over 10 years. Those who were in school for less than 5 years or upto 6 years are not likely to have passed Primary School; those who spent 7 to 10 years in school may have passed the vernacular final examination or the middle school examination. Only those who have been in schools or colleges for over 10 years could have passed the matriculation or acquired degrees. It is thus clear that a large number of people leave the schools after they have learnt a little reading and writing.

The total number of females who go or went to school or college is 47.6 thousand or about 2.1 percent of their population. Of them 35 thousand or about 73.5 percent have been in schools for less than 5 years, about 7,400 or 15.5 percent 5 to 6 years, 4 thousand or 8.4 percent for 7 to 10 years and only 1,200 for over 10 years. It is therefore apparent that a very small number of females goes to school at all and that many of them give up their studies before attaining any formal level of education.

To give an idea of the position of the persons of different religions Statement 9-Q has been prepared to indicate the percentage of each religious group who have been in schools or colleges for specified

**STATEMENT 9-Q/2**

(Reference Paragraph 9.15)

**Total persons who have received full time education—percent of each religious group population.**

| Religious Group | Population | Number received full time education | Percent of Population |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SIND** | | | |
| Muslims .. .. .. | 41,49,146 | 3,36,507 | 8.1 |
| Caste Hindus .. .. .. | 1,34,101 | 16,858 | 12.6 |
| Scheduled Caste .. .. .. | 3,20,024 | 3,768 | 1.2 |
| Other Religions .. .. .. | 2,663 | 444 | 16.7 |
| **KHAIRPUR** | | | |
| Muslims .. .. .. | 3,08,805 | 21,164 | 6.9 |
| Caste Hindus .. .. .. | 7,286 | 568 | 7.8 |
| Scheduled Caste .. .. .. | 3,096 | 52 | 1.7 |
| Other Religions .. .. .. | 221 | 14 | 6.3 |

number of years, in Sind and Khairpur State. In Sind more of the Caste Hindus and persons in the "Other Religions" group receive formal education than do Muslims. In Khairpur State however only Caste Hindus show higher percentages than the Muslims. Dealing with the periods of education it will be seen that members of the Scheduled Castes rarely go to school for more than 5 years.

In Hyderabad City (Municipal Area) the total number of persons who have received education in schools or colleges is over 34 thousand representing 15 percent of the total population. Nearly 17 thousand of them, however were in school for a period of less than 5 years. It appears that in the City a larger percentage of population is going to school than in other places, but that nearly 50 percent of the scholars give up their studies before even completing 5 years in school. The number of females who have been educated at schools in the City is nearly 8 thousand representing 7.5 percent of the total female population, but over 5 thousand of them were in schools for less than 5 years, and had acquired no qualification.

## CHAPTER 10

## LANGUAGES.

| STATISTICAL DATA |
|---|
| Table 7——Mother Tongue<br>7-A—Speech<br>8-A—Languages of Literacy. |

**10.1 Sources of the Data:** In the enumeration slip the following 9 languages were printed against Questions 6, 7 and 8.

1) Arabic
2) Urdu
3) Bengali
4) English
5) Persian
6) Pushtu
7) Punjabi
8) Sindhi
9) Baluchi

In addition a blank space was left to be filled in when a respondent claimed any other language as his mother-tongue. Mother-tongue was defined to be the language spoken from the cradle. The enumerators were instructed to put a tick-mark under the language spoken from the cradle against question 6, and under any language or languages spoken in addition to the mother-tongue against question 7. They were further instructed that the last column in the slip is intended for persons whose mother-tongue is not one of those named on the slip; when that was the case, they were to write the name of the language in the blank heading. If the enumeration could test the respondent's ability to converse in any language which he claimed to be able to speak as additional to his mother-tongue, he should do so, but otherwise he should take the respondent's word.

It was also laid down in the Code of Procedure Part II that if the mother's language is different from the father's, the mother-tongue should be taken as being the language mostly used in the home. In the case of very young children who have not learned to speak, and of deaf and dumb persons, the mother-tongue should be regarded as being the language as spoken by their mother.

For the languages read and written the enumerators had instructions to ask the questions and record the answers in column 8 of the enumeration slip as under.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8: Can you READ? WRITE? | If 'NO' put a big 'X' over all spaces of this line. |
| In what languages? | If 'YES', put under language 'P' for Reads and 'L' for Reads and Writes. |
| Under Arabic | 'Q' for Reads Holy Quran only. |

Persons who are able to write a language are assumed to be able to read it. Ability to write means that one can write a simple letter and ability to read means that one can read a clear print.

The information regarding languages has been extracted by sorting the original slips on which the answers given by respondents were entered by the enumerator.

To the sorting staff the instruction was given that if mother tongue had been omitted from the

**STATEMENT 10-A**

(Reference Paragraph 10.2)

**Persons speaking different languages.**

| Language | Number of Speakers | Percentage to Total Population |
|---|---|---|
| Sindhi | 39,17,836 | 79.5 |
| Urdu | 6,80,816 | 13.8 |
| Baluchi | 4,95,482 | 10.1 |
| Punjabi | 1,72,280 | 3.5 |
| English | 74,089 | 1.5 |
| Pushtu | 17,599 | .4 |
| Persian | 12,184 | .2 |
| Arabic | 2,339 | .05 |
| Bengali | 924 | .02 |

slip this was to be remedied by giving the same mother-tongue as the other members of the household or if this gave no clue, the common mother tongue of the District. The slips, however, were all completed fully and needed no correction in this respect.

**10.2 Speech Languages on the enumeration slip:** Table 7-A shows the 9 languages which were printed on the enumeration slip and the number of speakers of each as well as the percentage they bear to the total population. The numbers shown in this Table represent the numbers claiming each language as their mother tongue plus those who speak it in addition to their mother tongue. The total number of speakers of all these languages therefore exceeds the total population; people speaking more than one language having been accounted for more than once.

The Tables show that all the 9 languages are spoken in Sind. Sindhi, being the predominating common language of the Province and of Khairpur State is spoken by over 39 lakhs of persons or 79.5 per cent of the total population. The home born population in Sind is 42.45 lakhs and the number of speakers of Sindhi should in the ordinary course be a little above that figure. It appears however that the Punjabis who have been settled in Talukas Sinjhoro, Mirpurkhas, Jamesabad and Digri since the opening of Jamrao Canal in 1901 and also Baluchis who have been settled in Upper Sind for some decades have not yet learnt to speak Sindhi or, at any rate, do not claim to be able to do so. The other languages of outstanding numerical importance are Urdu, Baluchi and Punjabi. Statement 10-A shows the numbers claiming ability to speak each of the 9 main languages in Sind and Khairpur State and the percentage they bear to total population, in order of their numerical importance.

**10.3 Extent to which other languages have been reported as mother tongues:** Besides the 9 main languages printed on the slip the following languages, have been reported to be mother tongues:—

| | Number of Speakers | Percentage to Total Population. |
|---|---|---|
| Gujrati | 97,659 | 2.0 |
| Rajasthani | 69,374 | 1.4 |
| Brohi (Brahui) | 22,460 | .5 |
| Hindi | 523 | .. |
| Unclassified | 184 | .. |
| Tribal tongues of North West | 107 | .. |
| South Indian languages | 70 | .. |
| Total | 1,90,377 | 3.9 |

Gujrati appears to have been imported by Muhajirs. Rajasthani is the mother tongue mostly of the Scheduled Castes and of some Muhajirs and Brohi of certain Baluchi tribesmen. (In the Census Report for Baluchistan the name of this language and tribe is written "Brahui"). The number claiming the other languages as their mother tongues is insignificant.

Marwari and Seraiki which are dialects of Rajasthani and Sindhi respectively have each been claimed to be mother tongue of over 60 thousand persons who are included in the totals of the principal languages.

**STATEMENT 10-B**
(Reference Paragraph 10.4)
**Persons per cent of population claiming each language as mother tongue.**

| Language | Dadu | Hydera-bad | Lar-kana | Nawab-shah | Sukkur | Thar-parkar | Tatta | Upper Sind Fron-tier | Khairpur State. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sindhi | 76.1 | 68.8 | 77.2 | 69.2 | 79.0 | 64.4 | 95.6 | 64.5 | 89.0 |
| Urdu | 4.0 | 20.4 | 4.9 | 11.3 | 12.0 | 9.9 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.8 |
| Baluchi | 17.1 | 3.8 | 14.8 | 10.4 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 30.9 | 3.3 |
| Punjabi | 1.9 | 2.2 | .5 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 6.5 | .4 | 1.2 | 4.1 |
| Gujrati | .2 | 3.7 | .4 | 1.1 | .7 | 6.6 | .4 | .. | .. |
| Rajasthani | .. | .7 | .. | 1.1 | .7 | 6.6 | .. | .1 | .6 |
| Brohi | .4 | .. | 2.0 | .2 | .6 | .1 | .. | 1.1 | .. |
| Pushtu | .2 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .3 | .5 | .3 | .4 | .2 |
| Persian | .. | .. | .. | .1 | .. | .1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | .. | .1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

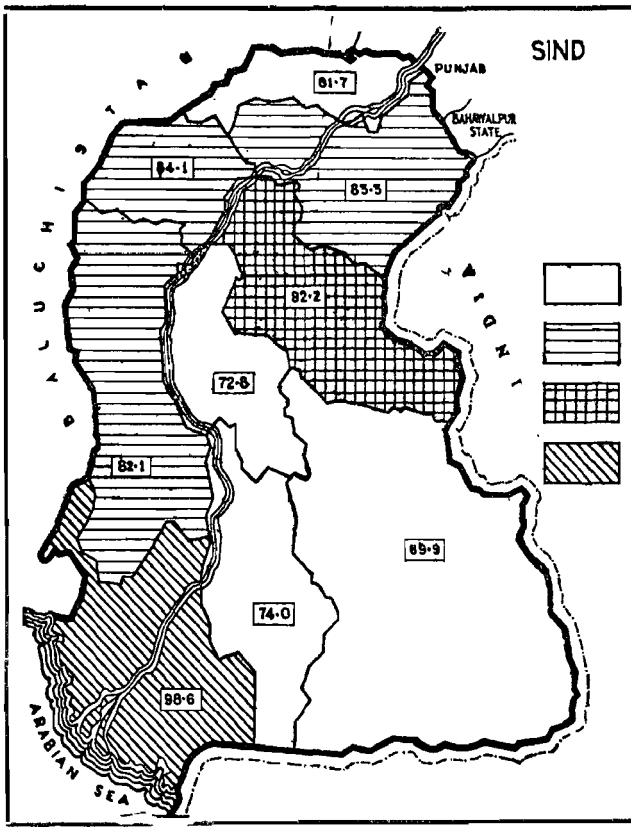
**10.4 District distribution of mother tongues:** Table 7.1 gives the numbers of persons claiming different languages as their mother tongues in every district and Khairpur State. Sindhi being the common language is predominent in every district. Urdu, Baluchi, Punjabi, Gujrati, Rajasthani, Brohi and Pushtu are the other mother tongues used in the Province. Statement 10-B shows the names of the mother tongues arranged in order of the number of their claimants with the percentages they bear to the total population in each district and Khairpur State.

It will be clear from this Statement that Tatta District has the largest percentage of population having Sindhi as their mother tongue. Next to it is Khairpur, Sukkur, Larkana and Dadu in that order. Nawabshah, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar Parkar have each less than 70 per cent of their population having Sindhi as their mother tongue. Of these districts Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar have a good percentage of speakers of Urdu, Baluchi and Punjabi and Thar Parkar has in addition a good number of speakers of Gujrati and Rajasthani. Upper Sind Frontier has got 30 per cent Baluchi speakers.

Map 10.1 shows the speakers of Sindhi per cent of total population in every district.

**10.5 Bilingualism:** Census Table No. 7-A shows the total number of speakers of 9 main languages and Census Table No. 7 shows the number claiming each language as mother tongue. If the latter are excluded from the former, there remains the number claiming to speak each language in addition to their mother tongue. Statement 10-C has been prepared to show the extent to which each language is used as mother tongue and as additional language spoken.

It will be seen that Sindhi, Urdu and English are the languages generally spoken as additional languages. Sindhi, which besides being the language of the Province is the Court Language, is spoken by nearly 6 per cent of the population in addition to their mother tongue; 4.1 per cent or over 2 lakhs speakers of Urdu appear to be mostly those whose mother tongue is Sindhi or Gujrati and who have learnt Urdu to deal with Muhajirs. Out of 74 thousand speakers of English only 439 have it as their mother tongue. This is because English is taught in secondary schools and is the medium of their instruction. The speakers of all




MAP: 10-1

## DISTRIBUTION OF SINDHI LANGUAGE

Shading indicates the percentage of the Population who have Sindhi as their MOTHER TONGUE.

Number inset in Rectangles show the Percentage of the Population who can UNDERSTAND SINDHI.

STATEMENT 10-C

(Reference Paragraph 10.5)

**Number of Speakers per cent of population compared to numbers having each language as mother tongue.**

| Language | Number of Speakers | Percentage to Total Population | Number claiming as mother tongue | Percentage to Total Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sindhi | 39,17,836 | 79.5 | 36,37,297 | 73.8 |
| Urdu | 6,80,816 | 13.8 | 4,79,487 | 9.7 |
| Baluchi | 4,95,482 | 10.1 | 4,48,371 | 9.1 |
| Punjabi | 1,72,280 | 3.5 | 1,52,458 | 3.1 |
| English | 74,089 | 1.5 | 439 | |
| Pushtu | 17,599 | .4 | 14,470 | .3 |
| Persian | 12,184 | .2 | 2,017 | |
| Arabic | 2,339 | .05 | 135 | |
| Bengali | 924 | .02 | 291 | |

the other languages are almost entirely those who have claimed them as their mother tongue.

**10.6 Chief languages understood and their proportion in each district, cities and towns:** The chief languages understood by the people of Sind and Khairpur State are Sindhi, Urdu, Baluchi, Punjabi, Gujrati and Rajasthani. The number speaking (understanding) each of the languages Sindhi, Urdu, Baluchi and Punjabi (names of which are printed on the enumeration slip) in each district is shown in Table 7-A/1. As the names of the remaining languages Gujrati and Rajasthani were not shown in the enumeration slip the total number of speakers of these languages is not available but the number of person using these languages as their mother tongues is shown in Table 7.1 for each district and in Table 7.2 for Hyderabad City and other important towns.

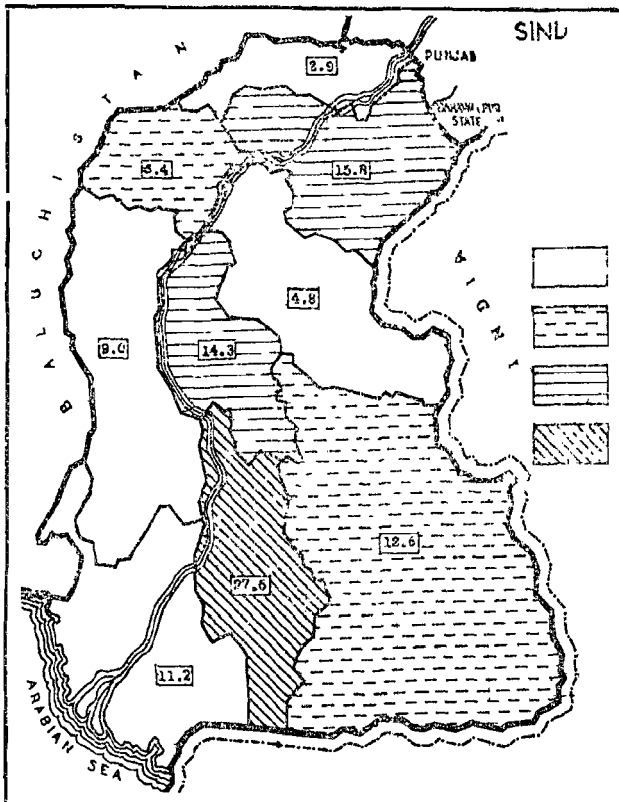
Statement 10-D shows the distribution per cent of speakers of each of the 6 chief languages understood in districts and towns.

**STATEMENT 10-D**

(Reference Paragraph 10.6)

**Distribution per cent of speakers of each language in districts and towns.**

| District | Languages | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sindhi | Urdu | Baluchi | Punjabi | Gujrati | Rajasthani |
| **Sind including Khairpur State** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| Dadu (excluding Dadu Town) | 8.5 | 4.9 | 16.0 | 5.3 | .9 | .1 |
| Hyderabad (excluding Hyderabad City) | 16.3 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 7.8 |
| Larkana (excluding Larkana Town) | 10.2 | 2.9 | 15.7 | 1.9 | 1.1 | .1 |
| Nawabshah (excluding Nawabshah Town) | 12.5 | 12.2 | 15.7 | 23.2 | 6.4 | 10.6 |
| Sukkur (excluding Sukkur & Shikarpur Towns) | 14.3 | 9.1 | 7.4 | 5.0 | .6 | 7.0 |
| Thar Parkar (excluding Mirpurkhas Town) | 12.9 | 9.9 | 8.1 | 24.9 | 44.9 | 68.9 |
| Thatta | 7.6 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | .1 |
| Upper Sind Frontier (excluding Jacobabad Town) | 6.8 | .8 | 23.2 | 2.0 | .01 | .7 |
| Khairpur State | 7.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 8.2 | .0 | 2.7 |
| Hyderabad City | .6 | 27.5 | .1 | 3.1 | 23.8 | .7 |
| Dadu Town | .2 | .5 | .1 | .3 | .1 | .01 |
| Jacobabad Town | .4 | .7 | .2 | .6 | .01 | .01 |
| Larkana Town | .5 | 1.9 | .01 | .3 | .9 | .02 |
| Mirpurkhas Town | .1 | 3.5 | .6 | 3.9 | 1.1 | .3. |
| Nawabshah ,, | .2 | 2.3 | .3 | 3.2 | .7 | .7 |
| Shikarpur ,, | .7 | 2.4 | .3 | .4 | .6 | .. |
| Sukkur ,, | .7 | 5.6 | .3 | 3.8 | 3.6 | .2 |




MAP: 10-2

## DISTRIBUTION OF URDU LANGUAGE

Shading indicates the percentage of the Population who have URDU as their MOTHER TONGUE.

Under %

4—10%

10—20%

over 20%

Numbers inset in Rectangles show the Percentage of the Population who can UNDERSTAND URDU.

**10.7 Languages imported by Muhajirs:** The languages imported by Muhajirs arranged in order of their numerical strength are shown hereunder:—

Urdu, Punjabi, Gujrati, Sindhi, Pushtu, Rajasthani, Baluchi, Hindi, Persian, Arabic, Bengali, English, Kashmiri and other unclassified languages.

Out of 5.5 lakh Muhajirs the number claiming Urdu to be the mother tongue is over 4 lakhs; Punjabi is claimed to be mother tongue of over 70 thousand Muhajirs; Gujrati of over 15 thousand; Sindhi of nearly 4 thousand; Pushtu of 1.5 thousand. The number claiming each of the remaining languages is insignificant. Urdu being the language of most of the Muhajirs is second in importance in Sind.

Map 10.2 has been prepared to show the speakers of Urdu per cent of total population in each district.

**10.8 Changes in languages during the decade:** The separation of the Federal Capital Area from Sind makes it difficult to compare the figures obtained at this Census with those of the past Censuses since the latter were not analysed below Districts. In comparing the provincial figures, therefore, Tatta district, which is the former Karachi District excluding the Federal Capital Area, is omitted. Statement 10-E is prepared on that basis to show the numbers of speakers of each language compared with the figures of 1941.

Sindhi, which is the principal language of the province, shows 5.3 per cent decrease in the number of its speakers, as against 11.9 per cent increase in the total population. This change is obviously due to the exodus of Hindus, to most of whom this language was their mother-tongue. The very high rise in the speakers of Urdu, Punjabi and Gujrati is mostly due to the influx of Muhajirs. The increase of 88 per cent in Baluchi speakers

**STATEMENT 10-G**

(Reference Paragraph 10.10)

**Persons of each religion able to read important languages.**

| District | Sindhi | | | | Urdu | | | | English | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mus. | C/H | S/C | O/R | Mus. | C/H | S/C | O/R | Mus. | C/H | S/C | O/R |
| **Sind and Khairpur % of Community** | 7% | 15.5% | 1.5% | 6.9% | 2.7% | 1.1% | 0.1% | 8.3% | 1% | 1.1% | —% | 9.7% |
| **Total Number** | **3,15,425** | **21,861** | **4,860** | **199** | **1,18,236** | **1,492** | **297** | **238** | **45,769** | **1,596** | **133** | **280** |
| **Sind** | **2,93,689** | **21,082** | **4,805** | **189** | **1,13,443** | **1,439** | **293** | **223** | **43,467** | **1,543** | **132** | **270** |
| Dadu | 42,334 | 1,280 | 30 | 8 | 8,727 | 80 | 4 | 8 | 3,042 | 78 | 4 | 11 |
| Hyderabad | 50,053 | 997 | 1,052 | 81 | 30,945 | 130 | 79 | 57 | 13,562 | 203 | 30 | 107 |
| Larkana | 47,286 | 1,671 | 44 | 1 | 9,007 | 110 | 57 | 4 | 3,430 | 210 | 5 | 4 |
| Nawabshah | 38,451 | 550 | 284 | 33 | 16,898 | 33 | 10 | 12 | 5,661 | 67 | 3 | 11 |
| Sukkur | 58,402 | 4,754 | 450 | 51 | 26,384 | 274 | 39 | 57 | 8,367 | 276 | 15 | 64 |
| Thar Parkar | 23,273 | 8,156 | 2,791 | 14 | 16,360 | 595 | 74 | 84 | 6,019 | 579 | 69 | 68 |
| Thatta | 17,434 | 439 | 134 | .. | 2,860 | 19 | 28 | .. | 2,241 | 31 | 6 | 1 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 16,456 | 3,235 | 20 | 1 | 2,262 | 198 | 2 | 1 | 1,145 | 99 | .. | 4 |
| **Khairpur State** | 21,736 | 779 | 55 | 10 | 4,793 | 53 | 4 | 15 | 2,302 | 53 | 1 | 10 |

the towns excepting Mirpurkhas, Shikarpur and Jacobabad they are over 4 per cent. In Mirpurkhas they are 6 per cent and in Jacobabad and Shikarpur towns they are only 2.9 and 3.9 per cent respectively.

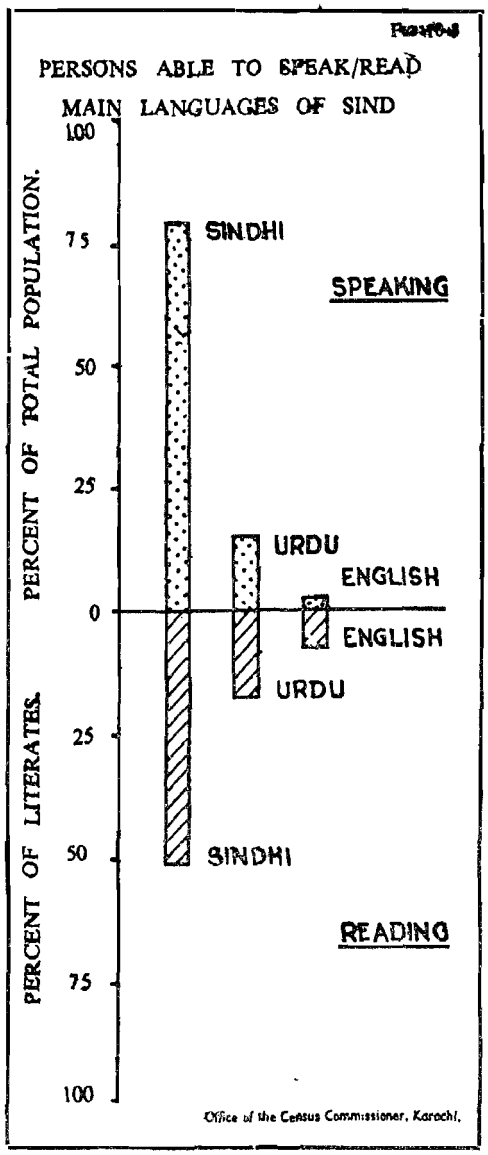
**Sindhi** is the principal language of the province and has higher percentages of readers and writers than those of English and Urdu in every district, Dadu District having the highest and Thar Parkar the lowest. In towns, Dadu records the highest percentage, Hyderabad City shows a very low figure, and Mirpurkhas Town the lowest. The reason is that a large part of the population of Mirpurkhas and Hyderabad consists of Muhajirs who have not yet learnt to read and write Sindhi.

**Urdu** is read and written in every district and town; the majority of its readers being in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Sukkur and Nawabshah districts. Among towns, Hyderabad City has the largest number of persons reading and writing Urdu but the highest percentage of 18.3 is recorded in Sukkur Town.

Chart 10.3 shows the percentages of the speakers and readers of each of these languages.

**10.10 Languages of literacy by religions.** It will be seen from Table 8-A that in Sind all the 9 languages printed on the enumeration slip are read and written, the important among them being Sindhi, Urdu and English. Statement 10-G shows the numbers of each religious group reading each of these three languages in each district and the percentages of the population in each religious group.

It will be seen that all three languages are read by members of all religious groups the number of Muslims in each case being the largest, as one would except in view of their general predominence. Sindhi is read by nearly 22 thousand Hindus, the larger numbers being in Sukkur, Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier Districts and also by nearly




5 thousand Scheduled Castes, chiefly in Hyderabad and Thar Parkar Districts. The percentages at the head of Statement 10-G indicate that a high proportion of Caste Hindus are literate in Sindhi, the figure being 15.5 per cent of their whole community.

*Community*: The people in the "Other Religious Group" who are in fact mainly Christians have nearly 10% of their Community literate in English and higher proportions than other communities can read Urdu.

**10.11 Proportions of the population in different areas able to read the languages of the local and national press**: In Sind the languages of the Press are Sindhi, English, Urdu and Gujrati. Except for Gujrati which is read fewer than 3,000 persons the number of readers of each of these languages and their percentage to the population of each district and important town is shown in Statement 10-H.

**10.12 Ability to read and write languages used as media of Instruction**: The languages used as media of instruction in Sind are English, Sindhi, Urdu and Gujrati. The numbers of readers and writers in each district and town for English, Sindhi and Urdu are shown in Statement 10-F. The number of readers of the remaining languages Gujrati in Sind and Khairpur State is 2,591 only. Sindhi and Urdu which have larger numbers of readers are the languages of instruction in Primary Schools, English in Secondary Schools and Colleges.

**10.13 Correlation of languages written with the levels of education**: Table 8-A shows the numbers of writers of each of the 9 main languages and Table 9-B shows the number of literates according to the levels of education attained by them. The numbers who are without formal attainments and those who have completed only the Primary School course can be co-related with the total number of writers of both Sindhi and Urdu which are learnt at Primary Schools. The total numbers who have completed the Middle School course, passed Matriculation or obtained degrees can be correlated with the number of persons who can write English, which is the medium of instruction for these standards. Statement 10-H has been prepared to show these correlations.

It will be seen that the number of the writers of Sindhi and Urdu is 4.08 lakhs as against 6.13 lakhs who have either no qualification or have completed only the Primary School course. The difference is evidently due to the persons who can read only the Holy Quran and no other language having been included in the number of literates

**STATEMENT 10-H**

(Reference Paragraph 10.13)

**Correlation of languages of literacy with educational levels.**

| Language | No. of Writers | Educational Qualification | Number of Persons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Sindhi | 2,99,196 | Without formal attainment | 5,35,546 |
| Urdu | 1,09,297 | Primary School | 77,598 |
| Total | 4,08,493 | Total | 6,13,144 |
| 2. English | 44,076 | Middle School | 23,088 |
| | | Matriculation | 12,595 |
| | | Degree | 2,758 |
| | | Higher Degree | 1,002 |
| | | Total | 39,443 |

without formal attainments. In case of English the number of writers is 44 thousand as against 39.4 having educational qualifications. It is probable that the small excess of 4.6 thousands, are persons who have acquired this knowledge of English outside the normal educational system.

# CHAPTER 11

## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

STATISTICAL DATA

Table 11———Labour Force

11-A —Occupations of Non-Agricultural Labour Force.

11-B/1—Occupations of Agricultural Labour Force.

11-B/2—Subsidiary Occupations of Agricultural Labour Force.

12———Economic Groups and Industrial Status of Non-Agricultural Civilian Labour Force.

13———Economic Groups and Occupations of Civilian Labour Force.

14———Agricultural Labour Force.

15———Landowners.

19-D——Economic Groups and Occupation of Muhajirs.

**11.1.** As the information contained in the various tables on economic activities is of such importance and also somewhat complicated, it is necessary to explain how it was collected. The following columns of the enumeration slip numbered 11-A to 15 were given the headings as under:—

11-A—Usual main occupation—"T".

11-B—Subsidiary occupation.

12——Occupation January.

13——Economic Group January.

14——Land Tenure Status.

15——Industrial Status.

The enumerators had instructions to cross out all these columns in case of children under 12 years and also of those who answered "NO" to all parts of the question "Are you self-supporting? Partly so? or seeking work?" For other persons they had to ask the questions and record the answers in accordance with the Questionnaire of which a translation appears at the end of this volume.

The enumerator's leaflet contained detailed instructions about making entries about occupation, economic group and industrial status in the enumeration slips.

Inspite of all these detailed instructions and full explanations the information recorded by the enumerators in columns 11-A to 13 of the enumeration slips was sometimes not sufficiently definite. It appears that some of them had not quite realized the importance of these questions and did not know how the occupations were to be grouped up. They have simply recorded the answers given by the respondents without ascertaining from them the real nature of work they were doing. In many a case only the word (labour) or (service) is used in both columns 11 and 13. In about 7 percent slips the entry of column 11-A was repeated in column 13 and it was so inadequate that it could be neither classified in occupation groups nor in the Economic groups. In about 5 percent slips columns 14 and 15 were not

filled in at all. Such omissions were supplied where possible in accordance with the instructions given to the Hand Sorting Centres to the effect that if the occupation were given as house-wife or student the slip should be marked as 'dependent' unless a means of livelihood is shown. If 'T' (cultivator) has been ringed for Q. 11-A something must be ringed in Q. 14 and if in doubt they should ring 'Z' (Zamindar). If an occupation other than cultivator is given in Q. 11-A, something must be ringed in Q. 15 and if in doubt they should ring 'I' (Independent worker) unless occupation suggests that respondent is an employee (for instance clerks Government servants)".

The statistical information used in this Chapter has been compiled from the figures supplied by the Machine Sorting Centre Karachi, where all the slips of persons claiming occupation other than a tiller, were sent. These slips were coded and the data on them was punched on cards which were sorted by machines. The results obtained are not quite satisfactory as this was the first time that the machines were used and the coders, punchers and sorters were all raw and inexperienced hands who required much training. The figures in Tables 11-A, 12, 13, 14 and 15 may not therefore be quite a correct in detail specially 11-A with regard to age groups and educational levels, but the figures represent a fair general picture and should not be regarded in any way as less reliable than those of previous censuses.

**11.2. Classification Codes used:** The slips of Tillers were sorted by hand at the Hand Sorting Centre but those of other occupations were sorted at the Machine Centre at Karachi. All these slips were coded in numerals both for occupations and economic groups before actual sorting. The classification code of occupation was drawn up by representatives of the Ministry of Labour and certain other Ministries of the Central Government. The code of economic groups is based on the International classification list recommended by the United Nations and has been amplified and adapted to the needs of Pakistan. The code numbers were recorded against the appropriate columns of the enumeration slips by trained coders with the help of my office experienced compilers who could read and understand very well entries made in the slips in Sindhi. After the slips were coded the information on them was punched on cards by trained punchers on machines and then the cards were sorted and counted on other machines. These codes simplified the sorting work and minimized the chances of error in compiling the data.

**11.3. Relationship of occupations, economic groupings and industrial status:** Occupation is the true profession of type of work performed by, the individual irrespective of the branch of the economic activity to which he is attached. In other words it is the kind of work which a person performs. The occupation of a person indicates his special skill and abilities.

The economic group is the kind of business or service in which the occupation is followed. For instance a carpenter may be employed in the building industry or in manufacturing vehicle bodies or furniture or as a repair man in a bank, a Government Office, a factory, a Cinema or in fact in almost any branch of the economy. Similarly a lorry driver may work in general road transport or in almost any kind of organisation including the army, railway, postal service, manufacturing, trading concerns and agriculture. Many occupations can only occur in certain economic groups but this fact should not obscure the general truth that occupation and economic group are not the same thing.

The Industrial status refers to the position of the individual in respect of employment. In one and the same occupation a person may be acting either as (i) employer (ii) working on his own account (iii) a helper in a family business (iv) an employee working for salary or wages in cash or kind. For instance a tailor working in an Enterprise as wage earner starts a business of his own, he changes his status but not his occupation; and if, still continuing his work for himself, he gathers helpers around him he becomes an employer; but he is still a tailor.

**11.4. General distribution of Economic Groupings:** The population is divided into two broad

categories of economic status (1) Self-supporting and (2) Dependents. Self-supporting is sub-divided into (i) Agricultural Labour Force (ii) Non-Agricultural Civilian Labour Force and (iii) Persons not in the Civilian Labour Force.

The Civilian Labour Force excludes the armed services and includes all other economically active persons. All persons who work for their own account, are in the employ of others, salaried employees, wage earners and the unpaid family workers engaged directly in family business enterprises are covered by the term civilian labour force. In the other words the civilian labour force includes all persons engaged in remunerated activities of economic value and also those unemployed persons who are not working but are seeking work and able to take a job. The term excludes inactive persons such as students, those who have retired from work, inmates of prisons and asylum, beggars etc.

Persons who are not self-supporting or partially self-supporting or are not seeking work are classed as dependents. All children under 12 years are assumed to be dependents.

Table 11 will show that out of 49.25 lakh population of Sind including Khairpur, 32.49 lakhs or 66 percent are dependents including all children under 12 years of age. There thus remain 16.76 lakhs or 34.0 percent who are self-supporting. Of them about 32 thousand or 0.6 percent including the self-supporting inactive persons are not in the civilian labour force. The remaining 16.44 lakhs or 33.4 percent for the civilian labour force, 4.58 lakhs or 9.3 percent being non-agriculturists and *11.86 lakhs or 24.1 percent agriculturists.*

Dealing with females separately, out of 22,18,000 only about 37 thousand or 1.7 percent are self-supporting, nearly 21.82 lakhs or 98.3 per cent are dependents including all females and children under 12 years of age. Of the self-supporting, 37,000, 28,000 are engaged in agricultural and 9,000 in non-agricultural occupations and only 348 are not on the Civilian Labour Force including the inactives.

Statement 11-A shows the number of persons in each economic status percent of population in each district. It will be seen that Hyderabad and Sukkur districts show the lowest percentages

STATEMENT 11-A

(Reference Paragraph 11.4)

**Persons according to economic status per cent of the population**

| Districts | Total Population | Self-supporting Civilian Labour Force | | | Dependent | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Agricultural | Non-Agricultural | Not in Civilian Labour Force inactive | Under 12 years | 12 years and Over |
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** | 49,25,342 | 24.1 | 9.3 | 0.6 | 34.4 | 31.6 |
| **Sind** .. .. | 46,05,934 | 24.0 | 9.5 | 0.7 | 34.2 | 31.6 |
| Dadu .. | 4,16,673 | 26.1 | 8.6 | 0.6 | 33.2 | 31.5 |
| Hyderabad .. | 8,92,296 | 19.4 | 13.7 | 0.8 | 33.4 | 32.9 |
| Larkana .. | 5,01,538 | 26.9 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 33.1 | 32.3 |
| Nawabshah .. | 6,86,743 | 24.8 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 35.7 | 31.3 |
| Sukkur .. | 7,31,842 | 22.9 | 11.1 | 0.6 | 33.5 | 31.9 |
| Tharparkar .. | 7,30,121 | 25.0 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 35.0 | 31.3 |
| Thatta .. | 3,01,863 | 24.8 | 8.2 | 0.7 | 35.9 | 30.4 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 3,44,858 | 27.4 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 35.4 | 29.7 |
| **Khairpur State** .. | 3,19,408 | 25.1 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 37.1 | 30.2 |

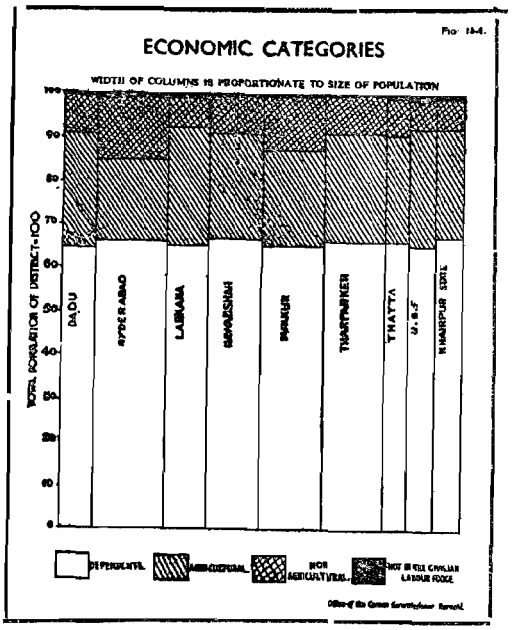
of persons in the Agricultural labour force and the highest in the agricultural onces chiefly because they have larger proportions of Urban population than the other districts and the urban labour force everywhere is generally engaged in non-agricultural occupations. It is however apparent that the chief activity in the economy of Sind as also Khairpur State is agriculture. Chart 11.1 illustrates the distribution of population according to main economic status.

The figures for children under 12 years of age may not be very reliable owing to tendency to heaping in the 10 -11 age-group. But as presented in this statement they probably give a fairly reasonable idea of the size of the children's category.

Besides agriculture the following are the main economic divisions in one, or the other of which each member of the labour force is employed:—

1. Forestry.
2. Fishery.
3. Mining.
4. Manufacturing.
5. Building Construction and utilities, *i.e.*, the supply of Electricity, Water Gas, etc.
6. Commerce.
7. Transportation and Communication.
8. Service.
9. Miscellaneous.

The Distribution of the population at work according to the economic groups and the occupations followed in each such group is shown in Table 13. Economic division 'Agriculture' has been split up into three groups (1) Cultivation (2) Animal Husbandry (3) Other Agriculture 'Transportation and Communication' is subdivided into two groups (1) Transport shipping and port service and (2). Post and Telecommunications. 'Service' has been split up into (1)




Education (2) Medical Service (3) Governmental, Municipal, etc. Services (4) Domestic and personal service and (5) Religion Art and Public Information etc.

It will be seen from Table 13 that out of 16.44 lakh total civilian labour force, 11.48 lakhs are engaged in cultivation. The other 3 lakhs are distributed, 33.3 thousand in animal husbandry, 10.3 thousand in fishery, 81.1 thousand in manufacturing 8.2 thousand in building and constructions, 1.16 lakhs in trade and commerce, 18.7 thousand in Transport and shipping 8.2 thousand in education, 4.0 thousand in medical service, 42.4 thousand in Government and Municipal etc. service, 51.4 thousand in domestic and personal service, 3.3 thousand in religion, art, and public information etc. but 1.13 lakhs including nearly all the unskilled Labourers are unclassified. Statement 11-B shows distribution of population according to the aforesaid economic groups in Sind and Khairpur State. It will appear from the Statement that majority of workers in Sind as well as Khairpur State are cultivators. Next to them the larger numbers of persons are working in trade and commerce and then in manufacturing, Government and Municipal etc. services and

**STATEMENT 11-B**

(Reference Paragraph 11.4)

**Percentage of workers in Economic Division Sind & Khairpur**

(*% in italics are the females*)

| Main Economic Divisions | Sind & Khairpur | Sind | Khairpur |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** .. .. .. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | *2.2* | *2.3* | *0.5* |
| Cultivation .. .. .. | 68.1 | 67.8 | 73.2 |
| | *1.7* | *1.8* | *0.4* |
| Animal Husbandry .. .. | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| | *0.004* | *0.004* | *0.005* |
| Other Agriculture .. .. | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | *0.001* | *0.001* | .. |
| Forestry .. .. .. | 0.006 | 0.01 | .. |
| Fishery .. .. .. | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| | *0.01* | *0.01* | *0.001* |
| Mining .. .. .. | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.005 |
| Manufacturing.. .. .. | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.0 |
| | *0.07* | *0.7* | *0.04* |
| Building Construction & Utilities .. | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| | *0.002* | *0.002* | .. |
| Trade & Commerce .. .. | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.2 |
| | *0.07* | *0.07* | *0.01* |
| Transport & Shipping .. .. | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| | *0.003* | *0.003* | *0.001* |
| Post & Tele-communication .. | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| Eeducation .. .. .. | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| | *0.01* | *0.01* | *0.01* |
| Medical .. .. .. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| | *0.03* | *0.03* | *0.02* |
| Governmental, Municipal etc. services | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| | *0.01* | *0.01* | *0.004* |
| Domestic & Personal Services .. | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| | *0.1* | *0.1* | *0.02* |
| Religion, Art, Public Information & etc. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| | *0.02* | *0.03* | .. |
| Other & Unlcassified including unemployment. | 6.5 | 6.7 | 3.2 |
| | *0.2* | *0.2* | *0.03* |
| Unemployment NALF .. .. | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Unemployment ALF. .. .. | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.0 |
| | *0.03* | *0.03* | *0.001* |

Domestic and Personal services. In important towns the majority of workers are employed in trade and commerce.

**11.5. Distribution of Agricultural Occupations:** Table 11-B Section 1 shows the distribution of Agricultural labour force in agricultural occupations. It will be seen that out of nearly 11.86 lakh persons of Agricultural labour force 28 thousand are shown unemployed. Nearly 11.20 lakhs or 94.4 per cent are cultivators and agricultural labourers. About 33 thousand or 2.8 per cent are Herdsmen or animal breeders. Nearly 2.3 thousands are Managers and Munshis, 1,740 are Nursery men and the remaining about 1,300 are either Malis, hunters and trappers or dairy farmers, and poultry keepers.

Of the 28 thousand females in the Agricultural labour force 27.5 thousands are cultivators and agricultural labourers, 65 Herdswomen and a few having each of the other occupations and 448 are unemployed.

The persons shown unemployed in this Table are generally the cultivators who were without work

at the Census time. Most of them may be owning or renting land depending for its irrigation on rain water or river floods or on some canals with deficient water supply and they may not have cultivated it for want of irrigation and for that reason they may have shown themselves as unemployed at the Census. These unemployed persons are spread over all districts and Khairpur State; their largest number 7,065 being in Thar Parkar district in which the entire desert area is cultivated on rain water only. The smallest number of 1,494 unemployed is in Thatta District.

The cultivators are distributed over all the districts and Khairpur State, the largest number, 1.7 lakh, being in Thar Parkar and the lowest 65 thousand are in Thatta district and the lowest 232 in Upper Sind Frontier District.

**11.6. Agricultural Status, Proportion of land Owners, tenants and landless labourers:** Table 14 classifies the persons in the Agricultural labour force according to their agricultural status and the cultivators by land tenure. It will be seen that out of 11.86 lakhs nearly 11.17 lakhs or 94.1 per cent are cultivators who till or supervise the tilling of their own or rented land; only about 31 thousand or 2.6 percent are landless agricultural labourers, 33 thousand or 2.8 percent are herdsmen, etc., and 5 thousand or 0.4 percent are classed as other agricultural workers.

Of the 11.17 lakh cultivators owning or renting the land cultivated, 1.79 lakhs or 16.1 percent own all the land they cultivate; 90.4 thousand or 8.1 percent own part and rent part of the land cultivated by them; nearly 8.34 lakhs or 74.6 percent pay rent either in cash or kind for the land they cultivate; 13.5 thousand or 1.2 percent cultivate the rented land and also work on wages.

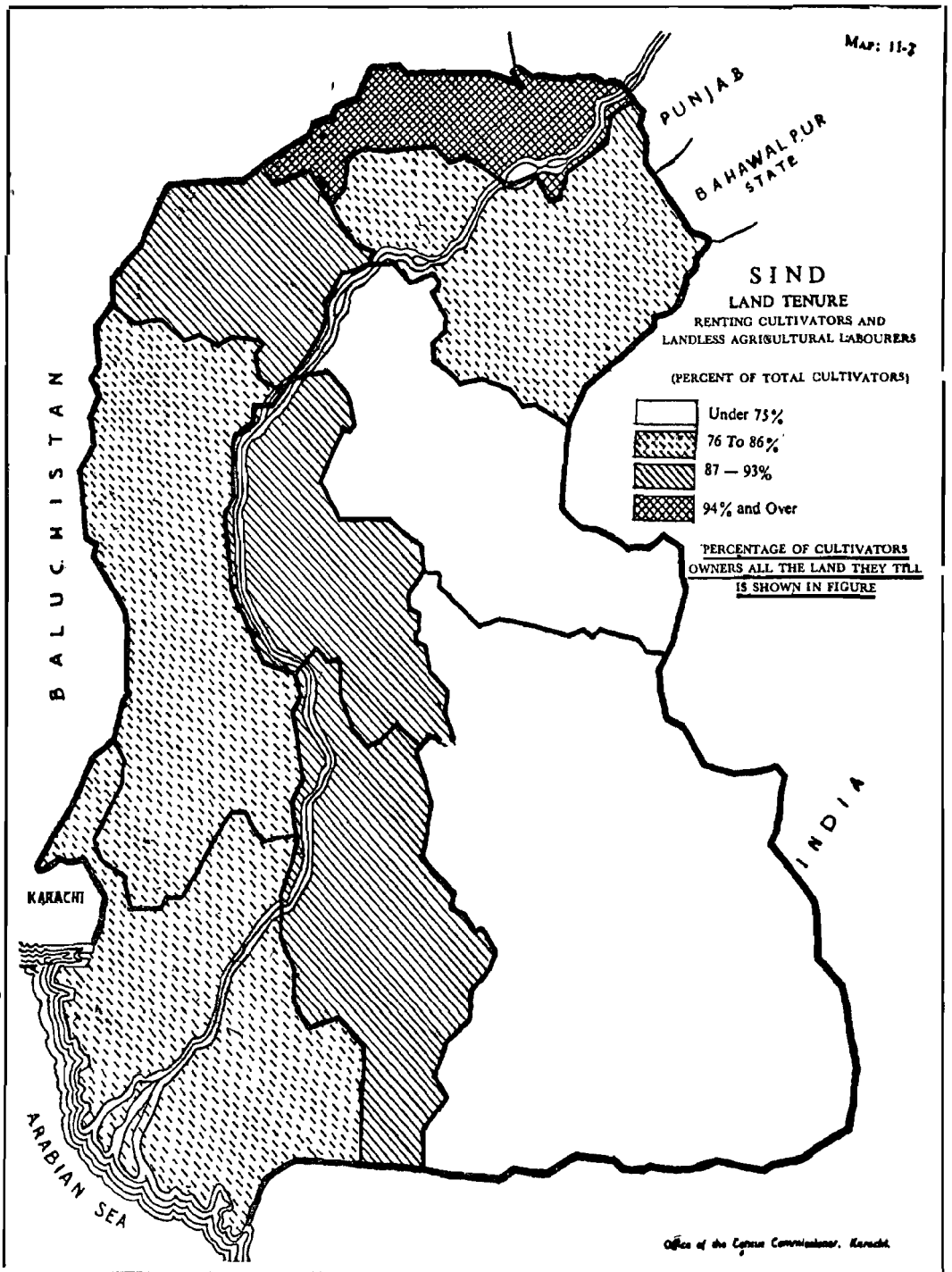
Statement **11-C**. Illustrates the agricultural status of cultivators in each district and Khairpur State. It will be seen that nearly 90 percent of the cultivators in Upper Sind Frontier District,

**STATEMENT 11-C**

(Reference Paragraph 11.C)

**Agricultural Status per cent of Cultivators**

| District & States | Cultivators | Owning | | Renting | | Agricultural labourers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All land tilled | Part & Renting part land tilled | All land tilled | And also working on hire. | |
| **Sind & Khairpur** .. | 11,47,705 | 15.6 | 7.9 | 72.6 | 1.2 | 2.7 |
| Sind .. .. | 10,69,826 | 14.5 | 7.4 | 74.1 | 1.2 | 2.8 |
| Dadu .. .. | 1,03,590 | 18.2 | 7.3 | 72.0 | 0.6 | 1.9 |
| Hydcrabad .. | 1,65,854 | 10.5 | 3.8 | 80.7 | 1.8 | 3.2 |
| Larkana .. .. | 1,31,409 | 10.0 | 8.1 | 77.9 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| Nawabshah .. | 1,66,980 | 11.9 | 8.2 | 75.2 | 1.2 | 3.5 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 1,63,505 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 68.1 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| Tharparkar .. | 1,77,887 | 25.8 | 5.0 | 64.2 | 0.7 | 4.4 |
| Thatta .. .. | 66,511 | 13.9 | 9.8 | 71.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Upper Sind Frontier.. | 94,090 | 5.9 | 4.1 | 88.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| **Khairpur** .. .. | 77,879 | 31.3 | 14.3 | 52.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 |




about 86 percent in Hyderabad District, and 82 percent in Larkana District cultivate the land on payment of rent or on hire. In other districts the percentage of such cultivators varies between 79.2 in Nawabshah to 69.3 in Thar Parkar District. Khairpur State has the lowest percentage of 54.4

of such cultivators and the highest 31.3 of those who own the land they cultivate. In Thar Parkar 25.8 percent of the cultivators own the land they till; in Dadu such cultivators are 18.2 percent; in Sukkur they are 15.3 percent; in other districts their percentage varies between 13.9 in Thatta District and 5.9 in U. S. F. District.

**Map 11.2.** Illustrates the land tenure of cultivators in each district.

**11.7. Occupations of Cultivators:** A reference is again invited to Table 11-B Section 1 which shows the agricultural occupations with the numbers of people following each of them as their main occupation while Section 2 shows the subsidiary non-agricultural occupations of the agricultural labour force. Besides 33 thousand animal breeders shown in Section 1 of this Table, 21.3 thousand or 1.8 percent of the total agriculturists reported animal breeding as a subsidiary occupations. It will be seen that in subsidiary occupations over 15 thousand or 1.3 percent cultivators in Sind and Khairpur State are general labourers; 9.6 thousand or 0.8 percent are shopkeepers and hawkers; 1.2 thousands are fishermen, 1.7 thousands are carpenters, 2.5 thousands are shoe makers and 1.5 thousands are cooks. Various other occupations are adopted as subsidiary occupations by the agricultural labour force but the number of persons reporting each of them in the whole Province is less than 500.

**11.8. Acreage per agricultural worker in districts:** The total number of agricultural workers in Sind including Khairpur State is 11,86,247; the total cultivable area is 1,41,68,443 acres of which on an average for the 3 years ending 1949-50 an area of 59,56,620 acres is actually cultivated every year. Cultivated area per agricultural worker therefore works out at about 5 acres. In each season of Kharif and Rabi the area cultivated by an agriculturist will therefore be only 2½ acres which can not be an economic holding and can not meet even the minimum living expenses of a family.

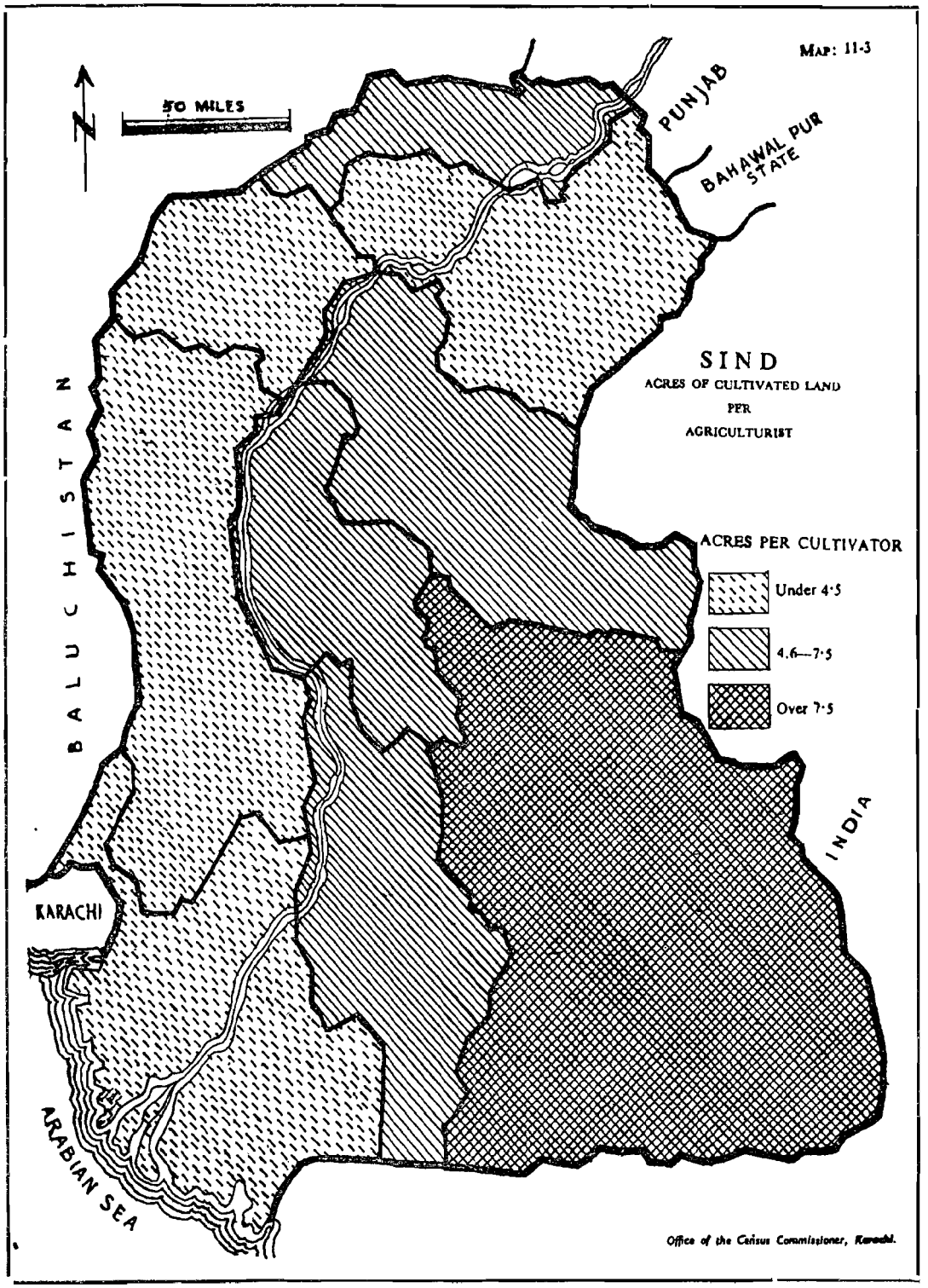
**Statement 11-D** has been prepared to illustrate

STATEMENT 11-D

(Reference Paragraph 11.8)

**Cultivable and cultivated area per agriculturist**

| District and State | No. of Agriculturists | Total Cultivable Area (acres) | Area per head | Cultivated Area (acres) | Area per head |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** | 11,86,247 | 1,41,68,463 | 11.9 | 59,56,620 | 5.0 |
| **Sind** .. .. | 11,06,047 | 1,35,51,648 | 12.3 | 55,42,291 | 5.0 |
| Dadu .. .. | 1,08,686 | 12,97,239 | 11.9 | 4,76,800 | 4.4 |
| Hyderabad .. | 1,72,882 | 23,99,061 | 13.9 | 8,41,600 | 4.9 |
| Larkana .. .. | 1,34,763 | 13,46,770 | 10.0 | 5,74,720 | 4.3 |
| Nawabshah .. | 1,70,243 | 17,63,065 | 10.4 | 8,26,240 | 4.9 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 1,67,524 | 13,19,866 | 7.9 | 5,36,460 | 3.2 |
| Tharparkar .. | 1,82,654 | 29,37,458 | 16.1 | 14,92,480 | 8.2 |
| Thatta .. .. | 74,877 | 16,05,765 | 21.4 | 3,03,360 | 4.1 |
| Upper Sind Frontier.. | 94,418 | 8,82,424 | 9.3 | 4,90,880 | 5.2 |
| **Khairpur** .. .. | 80,200 | 6,16,815 | 7.7 | 4,14,080 | 5.2 |


MAP: 11-3
50 MILES
PUNJAB
BAHAWAL PUR STATE
SIND
ACRES OF CULTIVATED LAND PER AGRICULTURIST
ACRES PER CULTIVATOR
Under 4·5
4.6—7·5
Over 7·5
BALUCHISTAN
INDIA
KARACHI
ARABIAN SEA
Office of the Census Commissioner, Karachi.

the position in every district and Khairpur State. It will be seen that in Thatta District the total cultivable area available is 21.4 acres per agricultural worker; in Thar Parkar it is 16.1 in Hyderabad 13.9 in Dadu 11.9 and in other districts it ranges between 10.4 in Nawabshah to 7.7 in Khairpur State.

So far as the actually cultivated area is concerned the highest average of 8.2 per agricultural worker is in Thar Parkar District, then 5.2 in Khairpur State and USF District, 4.9 in Nawabshah and Hyderbad Districts, 4.4 in Dadu District; in other districts it ranges between 4.1 in Thatta and 3.2 in Sukkur districts. Map 11.3 illustrate the position in every district.

**11.9. Comparative Economic Condition of the Cultivating Classes in districts:** Statement 11-D introduced in the proceeding paragraph reveals that in Thar Parkar District the largest area of 8.2 acres per agriculturist is cultivated annually. The economic condition of the people there should therefore be better than it is elsewhere but it is not really so. Addition of the area cultivated on rains in desert to the other area cultivated has increased the acreage. Whenever there is rain, large areas in the desert are actually cultivated with the hope that there will be another shower to mature the crops, which generally fail if there is no more timely rains. The economic condition of the desert agriculturist is therefore far from satisfactory. If there is no rain in any year even the animal breeders bring out their cattle from the desert and keep them grazing in fields in other areas till there is rain and natural grass grows again in the desert. The non-desert portion of this district is served by the Barrage canals and produces good cotton and wheat crops; the eeonomic condition of the agriculturist there is therefore a little better than that in the desert areas.

Upper Sind Frontier District which is mostly served by the inundation canals with a good supply of water and grows rice of superior quality has 5.2 acres cultivated annually per agriculturist. Nevertheless the economic condition of the agriculturists there is not really good.

The Northern portion of Hyderabad District served by the Barrage canals is very productive and the cultivators there secure a livelihood, but the Southern portion produces mostly rice of inferior quality, the water supply is not quite satisfactory and the crops are not more than average.

Most of Nawabshah District is served by the Barrage canals and the water supply is adequate but although the wheat crop there is generally good, the cotton crop is not so productive as it is in Hyderabad and Thar Parkar Districts.

The cultivated area of 4.1 acres per agriculturist in Thatta should in the ordinary course indicate better economic condition of the agriculturists there than that of those in Sukkur district which has smaller acreage of cultivated area but in reality the agriculturists in Thatta are economically very backward. The reason is that since the opening of Sukkur Barrage the water supply in this district is precarious and the crops are generally not good. Moreover some area in the hilly tract of this district are dependent entirely on rain the seldom produce good crops. Some of the people of this district have taken animal breeding as their main or subsidiary occupation. Larkana and portion of Dadu District produce rice of superior quality and the agriculturists there also have just a bare living. In the hilly portion of Taluka Johi of Dadu District where cultivation is done on rain the economic condition of the people is as poor as in desert areas of Thar Parkar District.

Sukkur District may be divided in 3 Parts (1) On the right bank of the Indus (2) On the left bank of the Indus and (3) Desert. The first one which has good irrigational facilities produces rice of superior quality as also wheat and juar; the economic condition of the agriculturists there is as good as in the Barrage areas. The second part depends for its irrigation on inundation canals and river floods, the crops there are generally not good and the people are economically backward. In its desert portion there is very little population and their condition is far from satisfactory.

Khairpur State has more cultivated areas available than many Sind districts. It has also a larger percentage of the cultivators owning their land; the economic condition of the people there is therefore much better than that in Sind. Its desert portion is very thinly populated and the economic condition of the people there is poor.

To sum up, the economic condition of agriculturists in desert, the hilly portion of Dadu and other areas cultivated on rains, is miserable; that of those in the areas outside the Sukkur Barrage zone it is much below average and that of those in the Sukkur Barrage zone is generally a bare living. As a rule, Sind people are economical in their dress and food and generally lead a simple life. The standard of living however varies in different parts of the Province. In desert, people generally live in Kucha Huts and their usual food is simple bread with milk or curd twice a day. Ordinarily every agriculturist has a few animals which not only give him milk, butter and curd to be taken with bread but also produce bullocks for his field work. In the Sukkur Barrage area the people generally have houses of mud walls and their dress though simple is decent. Their usual diet is milk, butter, vegetables, pulses, mutton and rice but at every meal they usually have only one course. In the other areas the living of the people though not very much different from what has been shown above is even more austere and the houses they live in are mostly kucha. The Sind cultivators are used to hard life; if their crops fail they go to the nearest town and do any sort of hard work they can find.

**11.10. Agricultural Industries:** Sind and Khairpur are agricultural areas but there are no industrial establishments of any size for the processing of manufacture of agriculture produce except for rice husking factories in rice growing areas of Dadu, Larkana, Jacobabad, Sukkur and Tharparkar districts, and cotton ginning factories in the cotton growing areas of Nawabshah, Tharparkar, Hyderabad districts. There are textile mills at Khairpur Mirs and at Hyderabad, and flour mills in all towns.

**11.11. Fishing:** In Sind fish is an everyday food of both poor and rich and there are professional fishermen in almost every Taluka of Sind and Khairpur State. Fish is caught in the river Indus and the lakes, and also in the sea in Tatta District. Fresh fish is generally consumed locally on the day it is caught but fish is also exported to Baluchistan, the Punjab and Karachi. There are no fish processing or preserving industries in Sind or Khairpur State.

The total number of fishery workers in Sind and Khairpur State is 10,314 of whom 222 are females; in addition there are 1,245 agriculturists who have reported fishing as their subsidiary occupation. Fishermen are found throughout the whole province, the largest number 3,366 being in Tatta, then 1,387 in Dadu District, 988 in Larkana District, 811 in Sukkur and 785 in Nawabshah District.

**11.12. Forestry:** In Sind and Khairpur State the total number of persons reported as engaged on forestry work is only 101 of whom 56 are employees and 45 independent workers. As stated in Chapter 1 of this Report there is a considerable area under forests in Sind and the number of persons employed must be many more than the Census Returns show. It appears that many people engaged in Forestry have not adequately described their occupation or have reported themselves as labourers without ginning forestry as their economic group.

**11.13. Governmental Services:** The total number of persons employed in Govt. service is 42.5 thousand of whom 524 are Technical and Professional 369 Administrative and Managers, 28.3 thousand clerks, 1.9 thousand skilled operatives, 290 unskilled labourers and 11 thousand service workers.

Besides them most of the workers shown under utilities (electricity and water), transport, post and tele-communications, education and medical services are Government servants.

**11.14. Occupations:** Table 11-A shows that the total number of self supporting persons engaged

in non-agricultural occupations including forestry and fishery is nearly 4.58 lakhs of whom only .09 lakhs are females. This compares with 11.86 lakhs of whom 0.28 lakhs are females, employed in agricultural occupations. Of the total non-agricultural labour force of 458 thousands, 17,600 are in the group of professional and technical workers, 243 being Engineers and Architects, nearly 7,900 teachers, 2,000 Religious workers, 2,500 physicians and surgeons, nearly 400 authors, editors and journalists, nearly 400 lawyers, and the remaining about 2,900 in other professions.

In the group of Administrative, Managerial and clerical workers, there are in all 41,400 of whom only 167 are females; 4,600 persons are business executives, and 36,400 are office workers. Nearly one lakh persons (about 22 percent of non-agricultural labour force) are working as salesmen or shopkeepers. Of them 1,149 are females. There are only 135 Mine and Quarry workers reported but this number is too small to represent the actual strength of the workers employed in this occupation and it appears that most of them have been classed as unskilled labourers.

In the Transport group there are nearly 13,000 persons. Road Transport accounts for 8,200, of them Railway workers 3,600 transport accounts for sea and river craft crews 1,100 and air transport workers 23.

There are 85,500 skilled manufacturing workers of whom nearly 1,200 are females. Metal workers are nearly 15,500, textile workers 20,000, wood workers 11,100 glass and ceramic workers are 7,100 leather workers are 13,000, building trade operatives are 6,000 food, drink and tobacco processing workers are 9,300. Besides there are skilled workers in the Chemical, paint, paper, printing and electrical and other productive trades but the number of persons engaged in each of these occupations is less than 1,000.

The largest occupational group in the non-agricultural labour force consists of unskilled labourers amounting to over 1,30,000.

The group of Service workers has nearly 59,800 persons of whom nearly 1,700 are females. Of this total 31,200 are domestic servants, 11,700 are Chowkidars and other protective workers including the police, fire services, and nearly 17,000 are in miscellaneous occupations such as dhobies, bhisties, etc. 383 persons only were not capable being classified as regards occupations.

**11.15. Geographical distribution of workers:** The subsidiary Table at the end of this Chapter has been prepared to show the number of persons employed in different occupational groups and sub-groups in each district. Statement No. 11-E summarises this information. It will be seen from this Statement that in every district cultivators and agricultural workers form the largest proportion. Workers in each occupational groups and almost every sub-group are to be found in every district.

Statement 11-F shows the non-agricultural occupations in Hyderabad City and important towns. It will be seen from this Statement that the chief occupation of the people in towns is selling and shop keeping. Next to it is unskilled labourers which form a large element of the workers in every town.

**11.16. Age groupings and educational qualifications of the non-agricultural workers:** Tabe 11-A shows the age groupings by sex and the educational qualifications of the non-agricultural workers. As regards age about 31.2% of the workers are under 25 years old, but it is noticeable that the professions which are followed by advocated persons have older age structure and the unskilled labourers have as such as 32.7 percent of their number under 25 years of age. Out of 4.58 lakhs persons engaged in non-agricultural occupations only 3,520 are degree holders; 5,716 are matriculates; 8,492 are middle school passed; 27,521 have completed the primary school course and 4,12,700 (about 90 percent) have not reached any educational level.

977 degree holders are working as professors and teachers, 455 of them are business executives,

**STATEMENT II-E**

(Reference Paragraph 11.15)

**Persons employed in Occupational groups per 1000 Civilian Workers.**

| Occupations | Sind including Khairpur State | Sind | Districts | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Dadu | Hyderabad | Larkana | Nawabshah | Sukkur | Tharparkar | Tatta | Upper Sind Frontier | Khairpur State |
| **TOTAL LABOUR FORCE** | 16,44,189 (1,000) | 15,41,973 (1,000) | 1,44,710 (1,000) | 2,94,744 (1,000) | 1,70,012 (1,000) | 2,23,427 (1,000) | 2,48,761 (1,000) | 2,43,249 (1,000) | 99,726 (1,000) | 1,17,344 (1,000) | 1,02,216 (1,000) |
| AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE | 721.0 | 717.0 | 751.0 | 587.0 | 793.0 | 762.0 | 673.0 | 750.9 | 750.8 | 804.6 | 784.6 |
| Manager & Munshis | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Cultivators & Agricultural Labourers | 681.0 | 677.7 | 700.0 | 553.4 | 762.7 | 733.7 | 644.0 | 702.4 | 652.2 | 775.1 | 731.6 |
| Herdsmen & Animal Husbandry | 20.1 | 20.1 | 33.8 | 20.9 | 12.8 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 17.9 | 76.8 | 2.0 | 20.0 |
| Orchard & Nurserymen | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| Malis | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | — | — |
| Hunters & Trappers | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | 0.01 | — | 0.4 | — | — | — | 0.1 | — |
| Dairy farmer & Poultry keepers | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | 1.1 | — | 0.1 | — | — | — | 0.2 | — |
| Unemployed | 17.2 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 9.3 | 10.9 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 29.0 | 15.0 | 26.8 | 30.3 |
| NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE | 279.0 | 283.0 | 249.0 | 413.0 | 207.0 | 238.0 | 326.6 | 249.1 | 249.2 | 195.3 | 215.3 |
| Technical & Professional | 10.7 | 10.7 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 11.6 |
| Engineers, Architects, etc. | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.04 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.1 |
| Transport Managers, Pilots, etc. | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | 0.02 | 0.01 | — | 0.03 | — | — | — | 0.01 |
| Professors & Teachers | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 6.4 |
| Religious Workers | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Physicians & Surgeons | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| Nurses & Other Health Workers | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Authors, Editors & Journalists | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.01 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.04 | 1.1 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | — |
| Judges, Lawyers etc. | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Chemists & Metallurgists | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | 0.1 | — | 0.03 | — | 0.02 | 0.01 | — | — |
| Other Professions | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.8 |
| Administratives | 25.2 | 25.6 | 26.6 | 37.4 | 18.8 | 24.6 | 28.3 | 20.4 | 15.8 | 19.5 | 19.2 |
| Business Executives | 2.8 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Governmental, etc. | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Office Workers | 22.1 | 22.4 | 24.7 | 31.5 | 17.2 | 21.9 | 24.8 | 17.8 | 13.4 | 17.8 | 17.3 |
| Sales Workers & Shopkeepers | 60.6 | 60.7 | 58.9 | 85.8 | 46.8 | 49.4 | 69.4 | 56.2 | 42.6 | 47.5 | 58.6 |
| Forestry Workers | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | 0.2 | 0.1 | — |
| Fishermen | 6.3 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 2.3 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 33.8 | 11.5 | 4.4 |
| Mine & Quarry Workers | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | 0.2 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.2 | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| Transport Operatives | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 11.8 | 3.6 | 6.7 | 14.3 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 5.9 |
| Road | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 9.6 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 4.2 |
| Railway | 2.2 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Sea & Rivers | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.04 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Air | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | — | — | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.1 | 0.01 | — |
| Manufacturing workers (Skilled) | 46.4 | 46.7 | 17.4 | 85.1 | 28.6 | 43.9 | 56.9 | 42.3 | 26.6 | 22.7 | 41.2 |
| Metal Workers | 9.4 | 9.6 | 2.7 | 16.5 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 13.1 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Textile Workers | 12.2 | 12.4 | 2.1 | 24.1 | 6.4 | 10.4 | 18.5 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 5.1 | 9.6 |
| Wood Workers | 6.8 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 10.7 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 9.1 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 8.4 |
| Coke, Cement, Brick, & Workers | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| Glass & Ceramic Workers | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |
| Chemical, Paint & Oil Mill Workers | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.03 |
| Leather Workers | 7.9 | 8.0 | 3.2 | 16.9 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 10.8 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 6.6 |
| Paper Mill Workers | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.04 | 0.01 | — | — |
| Printing Trade Operatives | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.01 | 0.3 | 0.02 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.03 | 0.2 |
| Building Trade Operatives | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 4.0 |
| Electrical Workers | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.03 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Other Skilled Production Workers | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Food, Drink & Tobacco Processing Workers | 5.7 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 10.6 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Unskilled Labourers | 79.1 | 82.0 | 82.9 | 114.5 | 65.9 | 61.0 | 86.9 | 80.4 | 89.0 | 48.5 | 37.0 |
| Service Workers | 36.4 | 36.5 | 24.7 | 50.8 | 25.5 | 33.4 | 50.4 | 30.6 | 22.1 | 31.4 | 35.2 |
| Domestic Servants | 19.0 | 19.4 | 8.7 | 29.6 | 16.1 | 14.8 | 25.2 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 19.9 | 13.5 |
| Other Service Workers | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 13.4 | 5.0 | 12.3 | 15.0 | 7.3 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 13.9 |
| Police, Fire etc., Services | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 10.1 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 7.8 |
| Unclassified | 0.2 | 0.2 | — | 0.5 | — | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | — |

STATEMENT 11-F

(Reference Paragraph 11.15)

Non-Agricultural Labour Force Occupation in important cities of Sind per 1,000 Non-Agricultural workers

| Occupation Groups | Dadu | Hyder-abad | Lar-kana | Nawab-Shah | Sukkur | Shikar-pur | Mirpur | Jacoba-abad |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE** | **3,734** | **71,766** | **9,924** | **9,912** | **24,384** | **12,766** | **10,756** | **7,090** |
| **Professional & Technical** .. | **48.7** | **36.4** | **51.3** | **30.7** | **29.8** | **24.8** | **28.8** | **22.1** |
| Engineers, Architects, etc. .. | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | .. |
| Transport Managers, Pilots, etc. | .. | 0.1 | .. | .. | 0.2 | .. | 0.1 | .. |
| Professors & Teachers .. | 23.8 | 10.3 | 25.5 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 6.3 |
| Religious Workers .. | 4.8 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 3.7 |
| Physicians and Surgeons .. | 8.8 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 4.9 |
| Nurses & other Health Workers | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 1.4 |
| Authors, Editors & Journalists | 0.5 | 0.2 | .. | .. | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Judges, Lawyers, etc. .. | 2.1 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| Chemists & Metallurgists .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.1 | 0.4 | .. |
| Other Professions .. .. | 3.7 | 11.2 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 6.9 | 4.8 |
| **Administrative** .. .. | **168.7** | **113.1** | **104.2** | **122.9** | **107.3** | **118.1** | **132.8** | **140.9** |
| Business Executives .. | 9.9 | 16.9 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 11.7 | 20.9 | 11.7 |
| Governmental, etc. .. | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 0.7 |
| Office workers .. .. | 156.1 | 94.8 | 88.6 | 105.2 | 90.4 | 105.6 | 109.3 | 128.5 |
| **Sales Workers & Shopkeepers** .. | **202.5** | **231.8** | **267.1** | **228.0** | **247.2** | **221.2** | **238.6** | **279.4** |
| **Forestry Workers** .. .. | .. | **0.3** | **0.1** | .. | **0.2** | .. | .. | **1.4** |
| **Fishermen** .. .. | **8.0** | **1.4** | **7.9** | .. | **1.0** | .. | .. | .. |
| **Mine & Quarry Workers** .. | **5.9** | **0.04** | .. | .. | **0.04** | **0.2** | .. | **0.1** |
| **Transport Operatives** .. | **36.7** | **37.7** | **16.4** | **17.9** | **52.3** | **34.8** | **39.0** | **39.8** |
| Road .. .. | 30.5 | 31.6 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 30.2 | 32.4 | 25.1 | 29.8 |
| Railway .. .. | 5.9 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 19.8 | 1.8 | 13.9 | 9.9 |
| Sea & River .. .. | .. | 0.7 | .. | .. | 2.3 | 0.5 | .. | .. |
| Air .. .. .. | 0.3 | 0.04 | .. | .. | 0.1 | .. | .. | 0.1 |
| **Manufacturing Workers (Skilled)** | **133.6** | **194.6** | **109.0** | **163.5** | **140.5** | **160.0** | **127.6** | **95.5** |
| Metal Workers .. .. | 50.6 | 48.4 | 38.4 | 37.5 | 47.0 | 52.5 | 38.9 | 33.7 |
| Textile Workers .. .. | 28.7 | 52.9 | 27.9 | 53.8 | 45.2 | 40.3 | 32.3 | 28.5 |
| Wood Workers .. .. | 16.9 | 15.9 | 18.3 | 17.8 | 14.4 | 26.2 | 17.5 | 12.0 |
| Coke, Cement, Brick, & Workers | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.04 | 5.0 | 0.3 | .. |
| Glass & Ceramic Workers .. | 7.8 | 12.9 | 2.5 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 0.4 |
| Chemical, Paint & Oil Mill Workers. | 4.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 1.7 |
| Leather Workers .. .. | 9.1 | 41.2 | 6.9 | 30.1 | 8.4 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 9.4 |
| Paper Mill Workers .. | .. | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.7 | .. |
| Printing Trade Operatives | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Building Trade Operatives .. | 13.1 | 16.5 | 11.7 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 10.2 | 6.1 |
| Electrical Workers .. | .. | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 2.7 |
| Other Skilled Production Workers | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.4 |
| **Food, Drink & Tobacco Processing Workers.** | **20.1** | **27.6** | **19.2** | **25.9** | **20.2** | **16.7** | **36.3** | **10.3** |
| **Unskilled Labourers** .. | **136.6** | **229.7** | **243.0** | **274.0** | **194.8** | **295.1** | **222.9** | **195.1** |
| **Service Workers** .. .. | **239.2** | **125.7** | **181.7** | **135.2** | **198.2** | **129.1** | **174.1** | **210.4** |
| Domestic Servants .. .. | 113.0 | 67.7 | 106.5 | 66.3 | 100.9 | 73.6 | 76.9 | 127.8 |
| Other Service Workers .. | 41.5 | 37.4 | 31.5 | 24.8 | 55.2 | 35.6 | 44.5 | 35.1 |
| Police, Fire &c., Services .. | 84.6 | 20.6 | 43.6 | 44.1 | 44.4 | 19.9 | 52.7 | 47.5 |
| **Unclassified** .. .. | **..** | **1.6** | .. | **1.9** | **6.2** | .. | .. | **4.9** |

567 are office workers, 362 are in Govt. Administrative Services, 424 are physicians, 372 are judges and lawyers and 95 are sales workers and shop keepers.

Of the 5,716 matriculates, 1,906 are office workers, 1,387 are professors and teachers, 503 are in police service, and 633 are physicians.

3,604 middle school passed hands are office workers, 2,100 are teachers, and 740 are in police service.

8,630 of those who have passed the primary school course are office workers, 7,791 are sales workers and shop keepers, 3,220 are in police service, and 1,533 are teachers.

Of the persons whose education was either nil or below primary 91,000 are sales workers, and shop keepers, 21,700 are office workers, 10,000 are fishermen, 7,600 are road transport workers, about 3,000 are railway workers, 15,000 are metal workers, 19,900 are textile workers, 10,800 are wood workers, 6,900 are glass and ceramic workers, 12,792 are leather workers nearly 1,30,000 are unskilled labourers, 31,200 are domestic servants, 16,600 are other service workers, 7,200 are in police service.

**11.17. The main industries (economic groups) in which the workers of each occupational group are employed:** Table 13 shows distribution of the persons of each occupations group employed in each of the main economic divisions. It will

**STATEMENT II-G**

Industrial Status of the Non-Agricultural Labour Force

**(Figures in Italics show the percentage of each Industrial Status to the total Male & Female workers)**

| District & State | Persons | | | Industrial Status | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male | | | | Female | | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Employers | Employees | Independent worker | Unpaid Family helper | Employers | Employees | Independent ker | Unpaid family helper |
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** | **4,57,942** | **4,49,437** | **8,505** | **2,218** | **1,96,339** | **2,48,356** | **2,524** | **12** | **4,043** | **4,420** | **30** |
| | | | | *0.3* | *43.7* | *55.3* | *0.6* | *0.1* | *47.5* | *52.0* | *0.4* |
| **SIND** | **4,35,926** | **4,27,558** | **8,368** | **1,970** | **1,86,037** | **2,37,119** | **2,432** | **12** | **3,970** | **4,356** | **30** |
| | | | | *0.5* | *43.5* | *55.5* | *0.6* | *0.1* | *47.4* | *52.1* | *0.4* |
| Dadu | 36,024 | 33,302 | 2,722 | 164 | 12,099 | 21,029 | 10 | 2 | 482 | 2,238 | — |
| | | | | *0.5* | *36.3* | *63.1* | — | *0.1* | *17.7* | *82.7* | |
| (Dadu Town) | (3,734) | (3,681) | (53) | (8) | (1,826) | (1,845) | (2) | — | (38) | (15) | — |
| | | | | *(0.2)* | *(49.6)* | *(50.1)* | *(.05)* | | *(71.7)* | *(28.3)* | |
| Hyderabad | 1,21,862 | 1,19,250 | 2,612 | 709 | 49,284 | 69,015 | 242 | 10 | 1,507 | 1,084 | 11 |
| | | | | *0.6* | *41.3* | *57.9* | *0.2* | *0.4* | *57.7* | *41.5* | *0.4* |
| (Hyderabad City) | (71,766) | (69,696) | (2,070) | (291) | (26,037) | (43,325) | (43) | (6) | (1,124) | (937) | (3) |
| | | | | *(0.4)* | *(37.4)* | *(62.2)* | *(0.06)* | *(0.3)* | *(54.3)* | *(45.3)* | *(0.1)* |
| Larkana | 35,249 | 34,911 | 338 | 149 | 20,966 | 13,514 | 282 | — | 224 | 114 | — |
| | | | | *0.4* | *60.1* | *38.7* | *0.8* | | *66.3* | *33.7* | |
| (Larkana City) | (9,924) | (9,822) | (102) | (41) | (3,389) | (6,113) | (279) | — | (82) | (20) | — |
| | | | | *(0.4)* | *(34.5)* | *(62.2)* | *(2.8)* | | *(80.4)* | *(19.6)* | |
| Nawabshah | 53,184 | 52,455 | 729 | 139 | 18,614 | 33,170 | 532 | — | 483 | 246 | — |
| | | | | *0.3* | *35.5* | *63.2* | *1.0* | | *66.3* | *33.7* | |
| (Nawabshah Town) | (9,912) | (9,781) | (131) | (20) | (3,456) | (6,257) | (48) | — | (67) | (64) | — |
| | | | | *(0.2)* | *(35.3)* | *(64.0)* | *(0.5)* | | *(51.1)* | *(48.9)* | |
| Sukkur | 81,237 | 80,686 | 551 | 343 | 48,362 | 31,802 | 179 | — | 357 | 190 | 4 |
| | | | | *0.4* | *59.9* | *39.4* | *0.2* | | *64.8* | *34.5* | *0.7* |
| (Sukkur Town) | (24,384) | (24,326) | (58) | (203) | (10,272) | (13,739) | (112) | — | (55) | (3) | — |
| | | | | *(0.8)* | *(42.2)* | *(56.5)* | *(0.5)* | | *(94.8)* | *(5.2)* | |
| (Shikarpur Town) | (12,766) | (12,604) | (162) | (67) | (9,010) | (3,527) | — | — | (100) | (62) | — |
| | | | | *(0.5)* | *(71.5)* | *(28.0)* | — | | *(61.7)* | *(38.3)* | |
| Tharparkar | 60,595 | 59,830 | 765 | 106 | 14,939 | 43,687 | 1,098 | — | 560 | 205 | — |
| | | | | *0.2* | *25.0* | *74.0* | *1.8* | | *73.2* | *26.8* | |
| (Mirpur Town) | (10,756) | (10,656) | (100) | (35) | (4,522) | (6,094) | (5) | — | (21) | (79) | — |
| | | | | *(0.3)* | *(42.4)* | *(57.2)* | *(0.1)* | | *(21.0)* | *(79.0)* | |
| Tatta | 24,849 | 24,593 | 256 | 148 | 11,121 | 13,301 | 23 | — | 229 | 27 | — |
| | | | | *0.6* | *45.2* | *54.1* | *0.1* | | *89.5* | *10.5* | |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 22,926 | 22,531 | 395 | 212 | 10,652 | 11,601 | 66 | — | 128 | 252 | 15 |
| | | | | *0.9* | *47.3* | *51.5* | *0.3* | | *32.4* | *63.8* | *3.8* |
| (Jacobabad Town) | (7,090) | (6,967) | (123) | (34) | (2,817) | (4,057) | (59) | — | (49) | (59) | 15 |
| | | | | *(0.5)* | *(40.4)* | *(58.2)* | *(0.9)* | | *(39.8)* | *(48.0)* | *(12.2)* |
| **KHAIRPUR STATE** | **22,016** | **21,879** | **137** | **248** | **10,302** | **11,237** | **92** | — | **73** | **64** | — |
| | | | | *1.1* | *47.1* | *51.4* | *0.4* | | *53.3* | *46.7* | — |

be seen that of the 17,600 technical and professional workers 44.9 percent are employed in education, 21.4 percent in medical service, 17 percent in religion, art and public information, 6 percent in manufacture and 3.5 percent in Government and Municipal service.

Out of nearly 5 thousand persons having administrative and managerial occupations, 63 percent are employed in commerce, 7.4 percent in Government and Municipal service, and 12.5 percent in manufacture. Out of nearly 35 thousand clerical and office workers 77.7 percent are in Govt. and Municipal service. 71.2 percent of skilled operatives are employed in manufacture, 13.1 percent in transport, and 6.6 percent in building and construction and utilities.

**11.18. Industrial status of the workers in each occupation group:** Table 11-A shows that in Sind and Khairpur State out of 4.49 lakh males in non-agricultural occupations, 55.3 percent are independent workers, including most of the shop keepers and unskilled labourers.

**11.19. Earners and Dependents.** It has been shown in Para. 11.4 that 66 percent of the total population of 49.25 lakhs are dependents. A reference to Table 11 will show that out of 27,07,000 males nearly 10,70,000 or 39.4 percent are dependents including all children under 12 years of age. Thus there remain 16,39,000 or 60.6 percent who are self supporting. Out of 22.18 lakh females, nearly 21,82,000 or 18.3 percent are dependents including all children under 12 years. There thus remain only about 37 thousand or 1.7 percent females who are self supporting.

To sum up 16.38 lakhs males plus 37 thousand females in all 16,76,000 persons are self-supporting and 32,49,000 are dependents. Thus on an average every earning member has besides himself to support 2 more persons.

Statement 11-A introduced in Paragraph 11.4 will show that the proportion of dependents and earners in districts Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Tatta is nearly 66.34 in Dadu, Larkana and Sukkur and U.S.F. District it is 65.35 and in Nawabshah Khairpur State it is 67.33.

In 1931 the number of earners and working dependents was 13.96 lakhs against 24.91 lakhs dependents i.e. 64 dependents to 36 earners. In 1931 the number of females earners and working dependents was 1.45 lakhs as against 37 thousand recorded at this census. It seems that many of the Hindu females who have migrated were self-supporting, while the Muslim females continue to be classed as dependents.

**11.20. Proportion of earners and dependents in urban and rural areas:** Statement 11-H has been prepared to show the earners and dependents per cent of the population in urban and rural areas of districts Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier. As

**STATEMENT 11-H**

(Reference Paragraph 11.20)

**Earners and dependents per cent of population in Urban and Rural Areas**

| District | Sex | Urban | | | | | Rural | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Population | Earners | % | Dependents | % | Population | Earners | % | Dependents | % |
| Nawabshah | M | 39,162 | 23,769 | 60.7 | 15,393 | 39.3 | 3,38,071 | 1,99,455 | 59.0 | 1,38,616 | 41.0 |
| | F | 31,613 | 429 | 1.4 | 31,184 | 98.6 | 2,77,897 | 3,730 | 1.3 | 2,74,167 | 98.7 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | M | 12,608 | 7,666 | 60.8 | 4,942 | 39.2 | 1,76,930 | 1,06,258 | 60.0 | 70,672 | 39.9 |
| | F | 10,219 | 123 | 1.2 | 10,096 | 98.8 | 1,45,101 | 6,262 | 4.3 | 1,38,839 | 95.7 |

the sorting of Muhajirs was done by regions some of which consisted of both urban and rural areas, figure for urban and rural areas separately are not available for other districts. It will be seen from the Statement that among males the proportion of earners in urban areas is larger than that in the rural areas of both the districts. Larger proportion of female earners in urban areas than that in the rural areas is seen in Nawabshah district, but in the Upper Sind Frontier district the proportion of female earners in rural areas is more than 3 times that in the urban area. The reason is that many females in Upper Sind Frontier District work on the land. As a rule the percentage of earners in towns is larger than that in the rural areas.

**11.21. Economic activities of persons owning land:** Table 15-A will show that there are in all 2,98,000 persons owning land in Sind and Khairpur State. Of them 271 thousand are engaged in agricultural activities, a few in Mining, Manufacturing, Building, Commerce Transport, Government Service, or other services and professions and nearly 25,000 are doing no work.

The largest number of inactive land owners 4,900 is in Hyderabad district, then 3,400 in Sukkur district, 3,300 in Thar Parkar district. The smallest number 1,147 of such inactives land owners is in Khairpur State.

**11.22. Occupation of Muhajirs:** Table 19-C shows the Muhajir population according to their economic status. It will be seen from this Table that out of 5.50 lakhs Muhajirs, 3.58 lakhs are dependents, 0.6 lakhs are in the agricultural labour force, 1,30,000 are working in the non-agricultural labour force and only 4,000 are not in the civilian labour force including the inactive. Out of 2.54 lakhs Muhajir females only 1,476 are self supporting, Statement 11-I illustrates the position of Muhajirs.

In fact most of the emigrating Hindus and Sikhs were working in the non-agricultural labour force and so are the Muhajir immigrants.

Table 19-D classifies the Muhajirs in the labour force according to the main economic divisions and the types of occupations in which they are engaged. It will be seen from this Table that the Muhajirs are employed in all economic divisions and occupations. Their largest number 56,100 is employed in cultivation, then 37,700 in trade and commerce, 24,200 thousand in manufacture, 10,700 in Govt. service, 9,900 in domestic and personal service, and 6,500 in transport.

Turning to occupations, 3.6 thousand Muhajirs have technical and professional occupations, 1,500 have administrative and managerial and 11.2 thousand clerical occupations; 35,100 are sales workers, 58,400 agricultural and Fishery workers, 31,700 are skilled operatives, 32,700 unskilled labourers and 14.0 thousand service workers.

The subsidiary Table at the end of the chapter shows distribution of Muhajirs in each economic division in the districts and Khairpur State.

STATEMENT 11-I

(Reference Paragraph 11.22)

SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE

**Economic Status of Muhajirs**

| Total Population | Children | % | Dependents | % | Agriculturists | % | N.A.L.F. | % | Inactive | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,96,497 | 78,482 | 26.5 | 27,622 | 9.3 | 57,883 | 19.5 | 1,29,065 | 43.5 | 3,445 | 1.2 |
| 2,53,794 | 70,667 | 27.8 | 1,81,651 | 71.6 | 394 | 0.2 | 1,055 | 0.4 | 27 | 0.01 |

**STATEMENT II-J**

**Distribution of Muhajirs by economic Division in Districts**

(Figures in italics show the number of females included in the totals above them)

| Main Economic Division | Sind & Khairpur State | Sind | Districts | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Dadu | Hyderabad | Larkana | Nawabshah | Sukkur | Tharparkar | Thatta | Upper Sind Frontier | Khairpur State |
| TOTAL ALL DIVISION | 1,88,397 | 1,85,494 | 6,632 | 69,473 | 8,354 | 33,043 | 31,565 | 32,170 | 2,076 | 2,181 | 2,903 |
| | *1,449* | *1,449* | — | *924* | *61* | *14* | *279* | *98* | *70* | *3* | — |
| Cultivators | 56,142 | 55,093 | 2,145 | 8,619 | 2,823 | 15,972 | 7,743 | 16,599 | 355 | 837 | 1,049 |
| | *393* | *393* | — | *1* | *41* | *14* | *251* | *83* | — | *3* | — |
| Animal Husbandry | 626 | 626 | 5 | 259 | 104 | 67 | 11 | 37 | 142 | 1 | — |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Agricultural | 1,509 | 1,496 | 40 | 79 | 297 | 493 | 323 | 260 | 4 | — | 13 |
| | *1* | *1* | — | *1* | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Forestry | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fishery | 154 | 153 | — | — | 4 | 12 | 4 | — | 133 | — | 1 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mining | 67 | 65 | — | 27 | — | — | 38 | — | — | — | 2 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manufacturing | 24,167 | 24,031 | 566 | 13,467 | 378 | 2,233 | 2,500 | 4,510 | 260 | 117 | 136 |
| | *225* | *225* | — | *217* | — | — | *8* | — | — | — | — |
| Building, Construction & Utilities | 1,725 | 1,708 | 34 | 893 | 46 | 293 | 248 | 153 | 35 | 6 | 17 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Trade & Commerce | 37,699 | 37,023 | 906 | 16,453 | 2,410 | 5,087 | 9,170 | 2,361 | 265 | 371 | 676 |
| | *195* | *95* | — | *137* | *8* | — | *5* | *5* | — | — | — |
| Transport, Shipping & Port Service | 6,459 | 6,398 | 918 | 2,362 | 142 | 460 | 1,347 | 948 | 69 | 152 | 61 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Post & Telecommunication | 349 | 343 | 30 | 86 | 13 | 44 | 97 | 28 | 44 | 1 | 6 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Education | 1,236 | 1,208 | 34 | 507 | 94 | 176 | 182 | 89 | 109 | 17 | 28 |
| | *75* | *75* | — | *36* | — | — | *2* | — | *37* | — | — |
| Medical | 1,042 | 1,014 | 47 | 514 | 76 | 64 | 185 | 103 | 19 | 6 | 28 |
| | *24* | *24* | — | *22* | *2* | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Government, Municipal etc. Services | 10,652 | 10,262 | 772 | 4,632 | 465 | 1,156 | 1,348 | 1,416 | 286 | 187 | 390 |
| | *32* | *32* | — | *21* | *1* | — | *5* | — | *5* | — | — |
| Domestic & Personal Services | 9,864 | 9,749 | 163 | 5,235 | 345 | 1,089 | 1,623 | 845 | 83 | 366 | 115 |
| | *398* | *398* | — | *386* | *1* | — | *8* | — | *3* | — | — |
| Religions Art & Public Information | 799 | 796 | 12 | 524 | 9 | 112 | 85 | 32 | 15 | 7 | 3 |
| | *30* | *30* | — | *30* | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other & Unclassified | 35,907 | 35,529 | 960 | 15,816 | 948 | 5,785 | 6,661 | 4,982 | 257 | 113 | 378 |
| | *116* | *116* | — | *73* | *8* | — | — | *10* | *25* | — | — |
| Unemployed seeking work A.L.F. | 1,335 | 1,036 | 48 | 336 | 212 | 278 | 199 | 193 | 22 | 18 | 29 |
| | *59* | *59* | — | — | — | *5* | — | *51* | — | *3* | — |
| Unemployed seeking work N.A.L.F. | 5,638 | 5,486 | 152 | 2,424 | 259 | 1,064 | 1,064 | 299 | 152 | 72 | 152 |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

**11.23. Occupations in which females are employed:** Something has already been said about females in some of the proceeding paragraphs. It has been shown in para. 11.19 that only 37 thousand or 1.7 percent out of 22.18 lakhs females are self supprting. The occupations in which these females are employed are shown in the Tables. Most of them (28 thousand) are employed in agriculture. Nearly 25 thousand are cultivators, 3 thousand agricultural labourers and 71 herdswomen Out of 8.5 thousand non-agricultural workers, 222 are professors and teachers, 67 physicians, 413 nurses, 368 other professional and technical workers, 144 office workers, 1,149 sales workers and shop keepers, 222 fisher women, 90 metal workers, 613 textile workers, 108 wood workers 164 leather workers, 111 food drink processing workers, 2,871 unskilled labourers, 1,440 domestic servants and 237 other service workers. The remaining are employed in small numbers in other occupations.

Out of the 25 thousand female cultivators 2.7 thousand own the land they till, 21 thousand pay rent for the land they till. Of the 8.5 thousand non-agricultural workers 4 thousand are employees and nearly 4.4 thousand independent workers.

**11.24. Employment of children:** In the census of 1951 the occupations of children under 12 years have not been recorded and they have all treated as dependents. In rural areas children of 10 years and over who do not go to school generally work as herdsmen or assist their parents in field work.

In the urban areas such children either assist their parents in their profession or are employed as boy servants in hotels or other establishments or in the houses of the rich people.

**11.25. Unemployment:** The number of unemployed agriculturists as shown in Table 11-B Sectlon 1 is 28,232. It has been explained in Paragraph 11.5 that these people seem to have declared themselves to be unemployed because they had not cultivated any land for want of irrigation of such other causes during the Cenus tim e. These people in fact resort to some subsidiary occupations like cattle breeding or work as casual labourers.

Besides these agriculturists only 5.6 thousand Muhajirs (About 3 percent of Muhajir NALF) have been returned as unemployed seeking work, in non-agricultural occupation. Except for these Muhajirs no other person has shown himself to be unemployed. This is rather surprising. It appears that either the enumerators failed to record the data of unemployment properl y or the respondents did not regard themselves as unemployed if they were living with their family and theoretically at least were maintained by the general activities of the house hold. The latter assumption may be applied with greater force to the conditions ruling in Sind wherein people regard themselves as unemployed only when they have nothing to eat and are not able to secure a job to earn their livelihood. Though data recorded at the census does represent the facts it is nevertheless not useful in so far as the unemployment question is concerned, and does not help in measuring unemployment.

**11.26. Cottage Industries:** Cottage industry is defined to be an enterprise which manufactures articles for sale or capable of being sold (excluding repairing and service enterprises) and which is carried on in the dwelling house mainly by members of the household. A cottage industry may not employ more than 19 people in all or if power driven machinery is used, more than 9 people. The enumerators were instructed to make inquiries from the members of every house hold whether any cottage industries were carried on by them and to prepare list of all such industries. The lists prepared by them however contained many irrelevant entries and blank reports were received from 23 whole charges and several circles of many other charges. The inquiry in respect of the cottage industries thus appears to be incomplete. The figures shown in the statements introduced in the subsequent paragrapahs should not therefore be regarded as giving the full details of the cottage industries in Sind and Khairpur State, though they to a large extent describe most of the cottage industries carried on in these areas.

**11.27. Distribution of cottage industries by Districts:** The cottage industries location table shows the total number of various cottage industries reported in Sind districts and Khairpur State, amounting in all to 5,138 enterprises in Sind and 849 in Khairpur State. These are too small numbers and do not cover a large proportion of the house industries carried on in almost every village and town of Sind and Khairpur State. 102 enterprises are reported from Dadu District, 1,363 from Hyderabad 554 from Larkana, 348 from Nawabshah, 1,761 from Sukkur, 483 from Tharparkar, 500 from Tatta and 27 from Upper Sind Frontier District.

Out of the total number of 5,138 enterprises nearly half *viz.* 2,423 pertain to production of yarn and textile fabrics. These are distributed in all districts the largest number being in Sukkur district. There are in all 443 enterprises in the carpets, rugs, rope, bags and nets group in which the most common industry is fibre mat and durry making. The largest number of these enterprises (116) is recorded in Tharparkar district and then (104) in Tatta District.

Out of 365 enterprises pertaining to wearing apparel 229 produce Zari, Gota etc. embroidery. Of the 512 enterprises producing glass and ceramics, 465 pertain to unglazed pottery.

Out of 531 leather processing and leather goods enterprises 191 are in Hyderabad, 140 in Sukkur and the rest are spread over other districts. Of 253 Metal work industries 97 are in Sukkur and 88 in Hyderabad District.

**11.28. Persons employed by type of product and by districts:** In Sind the total number of persons employed in cottage industries is reported to be 15,615 of whom 10,033 are men, 4,501 women and 1,081 children. More than half the total number of persons is employed in weaving enterprises which are reported in all districts, Hyderabad and Sukkur districts being the large centres. 1,146 persons are employed on carpets, rugs ropes, etc. 669 on weaving apparel 1,605 on pottery unglazed, 842 on wood work industry, 1,643 on leather processing and leather goods making 655 on Metal work and 490 on food, drink and tobacco. The number of persons employed in each of the other industries is very small.

**11.29. Women and child workers:** In cottage industries, 2,234 women are employed on cotton ginning, spinning and weaving etc., 501 in carpets, rugs ropes making, 331 embroidery, 621 in pottery, 152 in wood works, 112 in leather boots and shoes and 103 in Bidi making. The number of women employed in each of the other industries is very small.

Out of 1,081 children employed in cottage industries in Sind 649 are employed on weaving etc; 79 on pottery, 105 on shoe making, 24 on blacksmithy and the rest in other industries.

**11.30. Distribution of products:** Many Products of dairy are consumed by the producers themselves or sold locally. A few things are exported to other places in the province; export of such things outside the province, if any, is very limited.

The Prices of cottage industry products vary with the price of the raw material, but is generally lower than the market price of imported goods of the same kind. Before Partition most of the artisans of cottage industries used to receive advance payments from Hindu traders most of whom have now migrated. These traders used to purchase the goods and market them at a large profit. The artisans themselves got only sufficient for their living, but they now find it difficult to carry on their industries without the financial aid.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE

**Persons employed in Occupational groups in Districts and Khairpur State**

| Occupation | Sind including Khairpur State | Sind | Dadu | Hyderabad | Larkana | Nawabshah | Sukkur | Tharparkar | Thatta | Upper Sind Frontier | Khairpur |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL LABOUR FORCE** | 16,44,189 | 5,41,973 | 1,44,710 | 2,94,744 | 1,70,012 | 2,23,427 | 2,48,761 | 2,43,249 | 99,726 | 1,17,344 | 1,02,216 |
| **Total Agricultural Labour Force** | 11,86,247 | 11,06,047 | 1,08,686 | 1,72,882 | 1,34,763 | 1,70,243 | 1,67,524 | 1,82,654 | 74,877 | 94,418 | 80,200 |
| Managers & Munshis. | 2,287 | 2,164 | 117 | 210 | 329 | 257 | 657 | 280 | 284 | 30 | 123 |
| Cultivators & Agricultural Labour Force. | 11,19,721 | 10,44,938 | 1,01,302 | 1,63,099 | 1,29,662 | 1,63,939 | 1,60,082 | 1,70,868 | 65,037 | 90,949 | 74,783 |
| Herdsmen & Animal Breeders | 32,973 | 30,932 | 4,898 | 6,167 | 2,178 | 2,548 | 2,906 | 4,345 | 7,658 | 232 | 2,041 |
| Orchard & Nurserymen | 11,740 | 1,584 | 56 | 191 | 466 | 199 | 230 | 55 | 356 | 31 | 156 |
| Malis. | 821 | 821 | 25 | 131 | 271 | 119 | 186 | 41 | 48 | — | — |
| Hunters & Trappers. | 108 | 108 | — | 3 | — | 97 | — | — | — | 8 | — |
| Dairy Farms & Poultry keepers | 365 | 365 | — | 326 | — | 16 | — | — | — | 23 | — |
| Unemployed. | 28,232 | 25,135 | 2,288 | 2,755 | 1,857 | 3,068 | 3,463 | 7,065 | 1,494 | 3,145 | 3,097 |
| **Non-Agricultural Labour Force** | 4,57,942 | 4,35,926 | 36,024 | 1,21,862 | 35,249 | 53,184 | 81,237 | 60,595 | 24,849 | 22,926 | 22,016 |
| Professional & Technical. | 17,634 | 16,444 | 2,274 | 4,277 | 1,646 | 2,270 | 2,882 | 1,485 | 695 | 915 | 1,190 |
| Engineers & Architects etc. | 243 | 234 | 19 | 80 | 7 | 34 | 50 | 37 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| Transport Managers, Pilots etc. | 17 | 16 | — | 6 | 1 | — | 7 | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| Professors & Teachers. | 7,923 | 7,268 | 855 | 1,570 | 840 | 1,075 | 1,351 | 652 | 452 | 473 | 655 |
| Religious workers. | 2,061 | 1,902 | 242 | 397 | 221 | 223 | 422 | 153 | 70 | 174 | 159 |
| Physicians & workers. | 2,519 | 2,378 | 211 | 646 | 280 | 340 | 485 | 231 | 47 | 138 | 141 |
| Nurses & other health workers. | 1,170 | 1,134 | 511 | 267 | 66 | 66 | 96 | 93 | 9 | 26 | 36 |
| Authors, Editors and Journalists. | 396 | 396 | 2 | 20 | 75 | 10 | 281 | 5 | 1 | 2 | — |
| Judges, Lawyers etc. | 390 | 383 | 26 | 146 | 34 | 49 | 76 | 31 | 13 | 8 | 7 |
| Chemists & Metallurgists. | 17 | 17 | — | 4 | — | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Other professions. | 2,898 | 2,716 | 408 | 1,141 | 122 | 467 | 113 | 277 | 99 | 89 | 182 |
| Administrative | 41,382 | 39,415 | 3,844 | 11,034 | 3,191 | 5,491 | 7,035 | 4,955 | 1,573 | 2,292 | 1,967 |
| Business Executive | 4,563 | 4,406 | 242 | 1,612 | 239 | 563 | 774 | 582 | 216 | 178 | 157 |
| Governmental etc. services. | 439 | 395 | 33 | 132 | 28 | 30 | 82 | 49 | 20 | 21 | 44 |
| Office workers. | 36,380 | 34,614 | 3,569 | 9,290 | 2,924 | 4,898 | 6,179 | 4,324 | 1,337 | 2,093 | 1,766 |
| Sales workers & shopkeepers. | 99,558 | 93,565 | 8,521 | 25,293 | 7,962 | 11,045 | 17,262 | 13,665 | 4,246 | 5,571 | 5,993 |
| Forestry workers. | 101 | 101 | — | 22 | 1 | 13 | 37 | — | 18 | 10 | — |
| Fishermen. | 10,314 | 9,865 | 1,387 | 691 | 988 | 785 | 811 | 483 | 3,366 | 1,354 | 449 |
| Mine & Quarry workers. | 135 | 132 | 22 | 26 | — | 46 | 8 | 6 | 23 | 1 | 3 |
| Transport Operatives. | 12,970 | 12,372 | 1,221 | 3,474 | 612 | 1,491 | 3,553 | 954 | 562 | 505 | 598 |
| Road | 8,224 | 7,792 | 743 | 2,844 | 426 | 711 | 1,850 | 631 | 201 | 386 | 432 |
| Railway | 3,618 | 3,499 | 434 | 572 | 42 | 698 | 1,229 | 312 | 108 | 104 | 119 |
| Sea & River | 1,105 | 1,058 | 43 | 55 | 144 | 81 | 468 | 9 | 244 | 14 | 47 |
| Air | 23 | 23 | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 1 | — |
| Manufacturing workers (skilled). | 76,234 | 72,023 | 2,515 | 25,077 | 4,854 | 9,819 | 14,148 | 10,288 | 2,656 | 2,666 | 4,211 |
| Metal workers. | 15,468 | 14,785 | 393 | 4,865 | 1,170 | 2,097 | 3,251 | 1,757 | 461 | 791 | 683 |
| Textile workers. | 20,048 | 19,068 | 298 | 7,108 | 1,084 | 2,329 | 4,596 | 2,284 | 765 | 604 | 980 |
| Wood workers. | 11,127 | 10,266 | 265 | 3,151 | 948 | 1,406 | 2,256 | 1,363 | 530 | 347 | 861 |
| Coke, Cement, Brick workers. | 1,034 | 887 | 34 | 268 | 104 | 81 | 291 | 55 | 9 | 45 | 147 |
| Glass & Ceramic workers. | 7,156 | 6,797 | 525 | 2,156 | 577 | 1,127 | 819 | 1,182 | 299 | 112 | 359 |
| Chemical, paint mill workers. | 625 | 622 | 82 | 124 | 41 | 84 | 174 | 97 | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| Leather workers. | 13,047 | 12,376 | 466 | 4,968 | 517 | 1,503 | 1,525 | 2,633 | 262 | 502 | 671 |
| Paper Mill workers. | 175 | 175 | 1 | 83 | 29 | 8 | 43 | 10 | 1 | — | — |
| Printing trade operatives. | 415 | 399 | 2 | 90 | 4 | 45 | 43 | 62 | 149 | 4 | 16 |
| Building trade operatives. | 6,019 | 5,610 | 384 | 2,056 | 319 | 940 | 848 | 688 | 161 | 214 | 409 |
| Electric workers. | 551 | 536 | 18 | 127 | 13 | 110 | 163 | 83 | 3 | 19 | 15 |
| Other productive workers. | 569 | 502 | 47 | 81 | 48 | 89 | 139 | 74 | 11 | 13 | 67 |
| Food, Drink Tobacco processing workers. | 9,300 | 9,082 | 656 | 3,120 | 453 | 1,109 | 1,197 | 1,723 | 620 | 204 | 218 |
| Unskilled Labourer | 1,30,109 | 1,26,322 | 12,003 | 33,749 | 11,201 | 13,623 | 21,624 | 19,561 | 8,875 | 5,686 | 3,787 |
| Service workers. | 59,822 | 56,222 | 3,581 | 14,962 | 4,341 | 7,473 | 12,529 | 7,450 | 2,199 | 3,687 | 3,600 |
| Domestic servants. | 31,246 | 29,862 | 1,254 | 8,723 | 2,737 | 3,308 | 6,275 | 3,685 | 1,546 | 2,334 | 1,384 |
| Other service workers. | 16,886 | 15,469 | 1,354 | 3,935 | 843 | 2,755 | 3,735 | 1,781 | 379 | 687 | 1,417 |
| Police, Fire, etc. services. | 11,690 | 10,891 | 973 | 2,304 | 761 | 1,410 | 2,519 | 1,984 | 274 | 666 | 799 |
| Unclassified. | 383 | 383 | — | 137 | — | 19 | 151 | 25 | 16 | 35 | — |

# PART II—SIND

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## TABLE 1—POPULATION

This table shows, for districts and Khairpur State, the areas, distribution of population in rural and urban areas by sex and the number of persons per square mile. The population includes non-Pakistanis as well.

2. The figures for areas have been obtained from the Surveyor-General of Pakistan.

3. The area of the Province including the Khairpur State was 54, 186 square miles according to the last Census. Now it is 56,447 square miles. The change is due to the separation of Karachi Federal Capital Area from, and addition of Rann Area to, the Province of Sind.

4. For details regarding urban population, see table 1-A and its title sheet.

5. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 3, 4 and 5 of Part I.

# TABLE 1.—POPULATION

Number of persons.

| | DISTRICTS AND TALUKAS | Area Sq. Mile | Total Population | | | Persons per Sq. Mile |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total[1] | Males | Females | |
| 1 | **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** .. .. | **56,447** | **49,28,057** | **27,09,260** | **22,18,797** | **87** |
| 2 | **SIND** .. .. .. | **50,397** | **46,08,514** | **25,31,901** | **20,76,613** | **91** |
| 3 | **Dadu** .. .. | **7,392** | **4,16,738** | **2,30,409** | **1,86,329** | **56** |
| 4 | Dadu Taluka .. | 305 | 75,562 | 41,962 | 33,600 | 248 |
| 5 | Johi Taluka .. .. | 1,359 | 74,632 | 41,218 | 33,414 | 55 |
| 6 | Kakar Taluka .. | 1,004 | 63,231 | 34,700 | 28,531 | 63 |
| 7 | Kohistan Mahal .. | 2,038 | 27,865 | 15,514 | 12,351 | 14 |
| 8 | Kotri Taluka .. | 1,419 | 49,109 | 27,413 | 21,696 | 35 |
| 9 | Mehar Taluka .. | 363 | 79,701 | 44,009 | 35,692 | 220 |
| 10 | Sehwan Taluka .. | 904 | 46,638 | 25,593 | 21,045 | 52 |
| 11 | **Hyderabad** .. .. | **5,084** | **8,92,539** | **4,89,337** | **4,03,202** | **176** |
| 12 | Hyderabad Taluka .. | 383 | 3,19,282 | 1,74,729 | 1,44,553 | 834 |
| 13 | Badin Taluka .. | 1,399 | 88,652 | 48,661 | 39,991 | 63 |
| 14 | Guni Taluka .. | 991 | 1,04,688 | 57,332 | 47,356 | 106 |
| 15 | Hala Taluka .. | 543 | 1,22,173 | 67,114 | 55,059 | 225 |
| 16 | Matli Taluka .. | 504 | 83,834 | 46,150 | 37,684 | 166 |
| 17 | Tando Allahyar Taluka .. | 597 | 1,06,356 | 58,351 | 48,005 | 178 |
| 18 | Tando Bago .. | 667 | 67,554 | 37,000 | 30,554 | 101 |
| 19 | **Larkana** .. .. | **2,867** | **5,01,904** | **2,73,101** | **2,28,803** | **175** |
| 20 | Larkana Taluka .. | 213 | 1,01,052 | 55,586 | 45,466 | 474 |
| 21 | Dokri Taluka .. | 322 | 82,332 | 44,987 | 37,345 | 256 |
| 22 | Kambar Taluka .. | 878 | 81,818 | 44,824 | 36,994 | 93 |
| 23 | Mirokhan Taluka .. | 290 | 51,131 | 27,979 | 23,152 | 176 |
| 24 | Ratodero Taluka .. | 219 | 60,056 | 31,999 | 28,057 | 274 |
| 25 | ShahdadkotTaluka .. | 561 | 59,369 | 32,079 | 27,290 | 106 |
| 26 | Warah Taluka .. | 384 | 66,146 | 35,647 | 30,499 | 172 |
| 27 | **Nawabshah** .. .. | **3,935** | **6,86,934** | **3,77,412** | **3,09,522** | **175** |
| 28 | Nawabshah Taluka .. | 977 | 1,12,671 | 62,447 | 50,224 | 115 |
| 29 | Kandiaro Taluka .. | 417 | 91,914 | 49,826 | 42,088 | 220 |
| 30 | Moro Taluka .. | 485 | 89,337 | 49,159 | 40,178 | 184 |
| 31 | Naushahro Taluka .. | 477 | 1,20,555 | 66,317 | 54,238 | 253 |
| 32 | Sakrand Taluka .. | 542 | 76,056 | 41,304 | 34,752 | 140 |
| 33 | Shahdadpur Taluka .. | 556 | 1,35,202 | 74,395 | 60,807 | 243 |
| 34 | Sinjhoro Taluka .. | 481 | 61,199 | 33,964 | 27,235 | 127 |
| 35 | **Sukkur** .. .. | **5,551** | **7,33,038** | **4,05,054** | **3,27,984** | **132** |
| 36 | Sukkur Taluka .. | 294 | 1,47,503 | 82,054 | 65,449 | 502 |
| 37 | Garhi Yasin Taluka .. | 376 | 93,975 | 51,467 | 42,508 | 250 |

NOTES:- [1] Including persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani.

# TABLE 1.—POPULATION

Number of persons.

| | Urban Population | | | Rural Population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | |
| 1 | **7,00,035** | **3,87,396** | **3,12,639** | **42,28,022** | **23,21,864** | **19,06,158** | 1 |
| 2 | **6,78,006** | **3,74,833** | **3,03,173** | **39,30,508** | **21,57,068** | **17,73,440** | 2 |
| 3 | **32,697** | **18,615** | **14,082** | **3,84,041** | **2,11,794** | **1,72,247** | 3 |
| 4 | 13,716 | 7,904 | 5,812 | 61,846 | 34,058 | 27,788 | 4 |
| 5 | .. | .. | .. | 74,632 | 41,218 | 33,414 | 5 |
| 6 | .. | .. | .. | 63,231 | 34,700 | 28,531 | 6 |
| 7 | .. | .. | .. | 27,865 | 15,514 | 12,351 | 7 |
| 8 | 15,154 | 8,484 | 6,670 | 33,955 | 18,929 | 15,026 | 8 |
| 9 | ... | .. | .. | 79,701 | 44.009 | 35,692 | 9 |
| 10 | 3,827 | 2,227 | 1,600 | 42,811 | 23,366 | 19,445 | 10 |
| 11 | **2,91,409** | **1,59,554** | **1,31,855** | **6,01,130** | **3,29,783** | **2,71,347** | 11 |
| 12 | 2,46,453 | 1,34,951 | 1,11,502 | 72,829 | 39,778 | 33,051 | 12 |
| 13 | .. | .. | .. | 88,652 | 48,661 | 39,991 | 13 |
| 14 | 10,735 | 5,782 | 4,953 | 93,953 | 51,550 | 42,403 | 14 |
| 15 | 14,928 | 8,213 | 6,715 | 1,07,245 | 58,901 | 48,344 | 15 |
| 16 | 7,420 | 4,132 | 3,288 | 76,414 | 42,018 | 34,396 | 16 |
| 17 | 11,873 | 6,476 | 5,397 | 94,483 | 51,875 | 42,608 | 17 |
| 18 | .. | .. | .. | 67,554 | 37,000 | 30,554 | 18 |
| 19 | **57,874** | **32,483** | **25,391** | **4,44,030** | **2,40,618** | **2,03,412** | 19 |
| 20 | 33,414 | 18,913 | 14,501 | 67,638 | 36,673 | 30,965 | 20 |
| 21 | .. | .. | .. | 82,332 | 44,987 | 37,345 | 21 |
| 22 | 9,101 | 5,105 | 3,996 | 72,717 | 39,719 | 32,998 | 22 |
| 23 | ... | .. | ... | 51,131 | 27,979 | 23,152 | 23 |
| 24 | 6,365 | 3,481 | 2,884 | 53,691 | 28,518 | 25,173 | 24 |
| 25 | 8,994 | 4,984 | 4,010 | 50,375 | 27,095 | 23,280 | 25 |
| 26 | ... | .. | .. | 66,146 | 35,647 | 30,499 | 26 |
| 27 | **70,794** | **39,181** | **31,613** | **6.16,140** | **3,38,231** | **2,77,909** | 27 |
| 28 | 34,205 | 19,339 | 14,866 | 78,466 | 43,108 | 35,358 | 28 |
| 29 | .. | .. | .. | 91,914 | 49,826 | 42,088 | 29 |
| 30 | .. | .. | .. | 89,337 | 49,159 | 40,178 | 30 |
| 31 | .. | .. | .. | 1,20,555 | 66,317 | 54,238 | 31 |
| 32 | .. | .. | .. | 76,056 | 41,304 | 34,752 | 32 |
| 33 | 36,589 | 19,842 | 16,747 | 98,613 | 54,553 | 44,060 | 33 |
| 34 | .. | .. | .. | 61,199 | 33,964 | 27,235 | 34 |
| 35 | **1,47,119** | **81,807** | **65,312** | **5,85,919** | **3,23,247** | **2,62,672** | 35 |
| 36 | 77,057 | 43,498 | 33,559 | 70,446 | 38,556 | 31,890 | 36 |
| 37 | 5,560 | 2,907 | 2,653 | 88,415 | 48,560 | 39,855 | 37 |

TABLE 1.—POPULATION—(*contd.*)

Number of persons.

| | DISTRICT AND TALUKAS | Area Sq. Mile | Total Population | | | Persons per Sq. Mile | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Males | Females | | |
| 38 | Ghotki Taluka .. | 331 | 58,871 | 32,026 | 26,845 | 178 | 38 |
| 39 | Mirpur Mathelo Taluka .. | 1,609 | 60,191 | 32,826 | 27,365 | 37 | 39 |
| 40 | Pano Akil Taluka .. | 487 | 55,650 | 30,806 | 24,844 | 114 | 40 |
| 41 | Rohri Taluka .. | 1,489 | 1,00,560 | 56,772 | 43,788 | 68 | 41 |
| 42 | Shikarpur Taluka .. | 473 | 1,58,931 | 87,600 | 71,331 | 336 | 42 |
| 43 | Ubauro Taluka .. | 492 | 57,357 | 31,503 | 25,854 | 117 | 43 |
| 44 | **Thar Parkar .. ..** | **15,494** | **7,30,395** | **4,00,825** | **3,29,570** | **47** | 44 |
| 45 | Chhachhro Taluka .. | 2,241 | 87,287 | 47,458 | 39,829 | 39 | 45 |
| 46 | Digri Taluka .. | 414 | 65,537 | 36,120 | 29,417 | 158 | 46 |
| 47 | Diplo Taluka .. | 2,104 | 36,876 | 20,012 | 16,864 | 18 | 47 |
| 48 | Jamesabad Taluka .. | 314 | 45,048 | 24,167 | 20.881 | 143 | 48 |
| 49 | Khipro Taluka .. | 2,300 | 77,121 | 43,613 | 33,508 | 34 | 49 |
| 50 | Mirpur Khas Taluka .. | 419 | 1,00,370 | 55,444 | 44,926 | 240 | 50 |
| 51 | Mithi Taluka .. | 2,418 | 63,944 | 34,153 | 29,791 | 26 | 51 |
| 52 | Nagar Parkar Taluka .. | 2,008 | 61,194 | 32,715 | 28,479 | 30 | 52 |
| 53 | Samaro Taluka .. | 488 | 58,971 | 32,347 | 26,624 | 121 | 53 |
| 54 | Sanghar Taluka .. | 819 | 48,690 | 27,307 | 21,383 | 59 | 54 |
| 55 | Umerkot Taluka .. | 1,969 | 85,357 | 47,489 | 37,868 | 43 | 55 |
| 56 | **Tatta .. ..** | **8,028** | **3,01,886** | **1,66,081** | **1,35,805** | **38** | 56 |
| 57 | Tatta Taluka .. | 2,048 | 76,088 | 41,852 | 34,236 | 37 | 57 |
| 58 | Ghorabari Taluka .. | 393 | 25,131 | 14,212 | 10,919 | 64 | 58 |
| 59 | Jati Taluka .. | 2,193 | 31,920 | 17,446 | 14,474 | 15 | 59 |
| 60 | Keti Bunder Mahal .. | 299 | 13,549 | 7,349 | 6,200 | 45 | 60 |
| 61 | Mirpur Bathoro Taluka .. | 273 | 43,758 | 24,399 | 19,359 | 160 | 61 |
| 62 | Mirpur Sakro Taluka .. | 1,093 | 34,665 | 18,713 | 15,952 | 32 | 62 |
| 63 | Shah Bunder Taluka .. | 1,439 | 37,939 | 20,750 | 17,189 | 26 | 63 |
| 64 | Sujawal Taluka .. | 290 | 38,836 | 21,360 | 17,476 | 134 | 64 |
| 65 | **Upper Sind Frontier .. ..** | **2,046** | **3,45,080** | **1,89,682** | **1,55,398** | **169** | 65 |
| 66 | Garhi Khairo Taluka .. | 281 | 45,934 | 25,806 | 20,128 | 163 | 66 |
| 67 | Jacobabad Taluka .. | 262 | 67,990 | 36,894 | 31,096 | 260 | 67 |
| 68 | Kandhkot Taluka .. | 494 | 99,642 | 54,727 | 44,915 | 202 | 68 |
| 69 | Kashmore Taluka .. | 506 | 56,505 | 31,001 | 25,504 | 112 | 69 |
| 70 | Thul Taluka .. | 503 | 75,009 | 41,254 | 33,755 | 149 | 70 |
| 71 | **Khairpur State .. ..** | **6,050** | **3,19,543** | **1,77,359** | **1,42,184** | **53** | 71 |
| 72 | Khairpur Taluka .. | 312 | 92,555 | 51,261 | 41,294 | 297 | 72 |
| 73 | Faiz Ganj Taluka .. | 364 | 28,057 | 16,378 | 11,679 | 77 | 73 |
| 74 | Gambat Taluka .. | 405 | 85,468 | 47,003 | 38,465 | 211 | 74 |
| 75 | Kot Diji Taluka .. | 207 | 51,302 | 28,312 | 22,990 | 248 | 75 |
| 76 | Mirwah Taluka .. | 237 | 45,891 | 25,266 | 20,625 | 194 | 76 |
| 77 | Nara Taluka .. | 4,525 | 16,270 | 9,139 | 7,131 | 4 | 77 |

# TABLE 1.—POPULATION—(*contd.*)

Number of persons

| | Urban Population | | | Rural Population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | |
| 38 | 5,883 | 3,097 | 2,786 | 52,988 | 28,929 | 24,059 | 38 |
| 39 | ... | .. | ... | 60,191 | 32,826 | 27,365 | 39 |
| 40 | .. | .. | . | 55,650 | 30,806 | 24,844 | 40 |
| 41 | 13,243 | 7,570 | 5,673 | 87,317 | 49,202 | 38,115 | 41 |
| 42 | 45,376 | 24,735 | 20,641 | 1,13,555 | 62,865 | 50 690 | 42 |
| 43 | .. | .. | .. | 57,357 | 31,503 | 25,854 | 43 |
| 44 | **45,562** | **25,348** | **20,214** | **6,84,833** | **3,75,477** | **3,09,356** | 44 |
| 45 | .. | .. | ... | 87,287 | 47,458 | 39,829 | 45 |
| 46 | .. | .. | ... | 65,537 | 36,120 | 29,417 | 46 |
| 47 | .. | .. | .. | 36,876 | 20,012 | 16,864 | 47 |
| 48 | .. | .. | ... | 45,048 | 24,167 | 20,881 | 48 |
| 49 | .. | .. | ... | 77,121 | 43,613 | 33,508 | 49 |
| 50 | 40,420 | 22,524 | 17,896 | 59,950 | 32,920 | 27,030 | 50 |
| 51 | .. | .. | ... | 63,944 | 34,153 | 29,791 | 51 |
| 52 | .. | .. | ... | 61,194 | 32,715 | 28,479 | 52 |
| 53 | .. | .. | ... | 58,971 | 32,347 | 26,624 | 53 |
| 54 | .. | .. | .. | 48,690 | 27,307 | 21,383 | 54 |
| 55 | 5,142 | 2,824 | 2,318 | 80,215 | 44,665 | 35,550 | 55 |
| 56 | **9,716** | **5,237** | **4,479** | **2,92,170** | **1,60,844** | **1,31,326** | 56 |
| 57 | 9,716 | 5,237 | 4,479 | 66,372 | 36,615 | 29,757 | 57 |
| 58 | .. | .. | ... | 25,131 | 14,212 | 10,919 | 58 |
| 59 | .. | .. | ... | 31,920 | 17,446 | 14,474 | 59 |
| 60 | .. | .. | ... | 13,549 | 7,349 | 6,200 | 60 |
| 61 | .. | .. | .. | 43,758 | 24,399 | 19,359 | 61 |
| 62 | .. | .. | ... | 34,665 | 18,713 | 15,952 | 62 |
| 63 | .. | .. | ... | 37,939 | 20,750 | 17,189 | 63 |
| 64 | .. | .. | ... | 38,836 | 21,360 | 17,476 | 64 |
| 65 | **22,835** | **12,608** | **10,227** | **3,22,245** | **1,77,074** | **1,45,171** | 65 |
| 66 | .. | .. | ... | 45,934 | 25,806 | 20,128 | 66 |
| 67 | 22,835 | 12,608 | 10,227 | 45,155 | 24,286 | 20,869 | 67 |
| 68 | .. | ... | .. | 99,642 | 54,727 | 44,915 | 68 |
| 69 | .. | .. | .. | 56,505 | 31,001 | 25,504 | 69 |
| 70 | .. | .. | .. | 75,009 | 41,254 | 33,755 | 70 |
| 71 | **22,029** | **12,563** | **9,466** | **2,97,514** | **1,64,796** | **1,32,718** | 71 |
| 72 | 18,186 | 10.399 | 7,787 | 74,369 | 40,862 | 33,507 | 72 |
| 73 | .. | .. | .. | 28,057 | 16,378 | 11,679 | 73 |
| 74 | 3,843 | 2,164 | 1,679 | 81,625 | 44,839 | 36,786 | 74 |
| 75 | .. | .. | .. | 51,302 | 28,312 | 22,990 | 75 |
| 76 | .. | .. | .. | 45,891 | 25,266 | 20,625 | 76 |
| 77 | .. | .. | .. | 16,270 | 9,139 | 7,131 | 77 |

## TABLE 1-A—POPULATION OF URBAN AREAS

This Table forms an analysis of the total shown in Table 1 for the urban portions of each district, state or part thereof and shows area of each unit in sq. miles and total population by sex. It contains a list of the names of all cities, municipalities and other urban areas. Cities are defined as urban areas of more than one lakh population and urban areas are defined as continuously built up localities consisting of 5,000 or more inhabitants and all municipalities irrespective of population. Their areas have been obtained from the Municipal authorities concerned in the province of Sind and from the Revenue Officer, Khairpur State.

2. Persons claiming nationality other than Pakistani have been included in this Table.

3. This Table has heen discused in Chapter 4 of Part I.

# TABLE I-A POPULATION OF URBAN AREAS

Number of persons

| Districts<br>Name of Urban Localities | Urban Area Sq. Mile | Urban Population[1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Males | Females |
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** .. .. .. | **98.3** | **7,00,035** | **3,87,396** | **3,12,639** |
| **SIND DISTRICTS** .. .. | **93.4** | **6,78,006** | **3,74,833** | **3,03,173** |
| **Dadu** .. .. .. | **13.3** | **32,697** | **18,615** | **14,082** |
| Dadu Municipality .. .. | 6.3 | 13,716 | 7,904 | 5,812 |
| Kotri Municipality .. .. | 4.0 | 15,154 | 8,484 | 6,670 |
| Sehwan Municipality .. | 3.0 | 3,827 | 2,227 | 1,600 |
| **Hyderabad** .. .. | **3.3** | **2,91,409** | **1,59,554** | **1,31,855** |
| Hala Municipality .. .. | 1.4 | 9,481 | 5,236 | 4,245 |
| Hyderabad Municipality & Cantt: | 2.4 | 2,41,801 | 1,32,463 | 1,09,338 |
| *Hyderabad Cantonment* .. | *4* | *12,389* | *7,451* | *4,930* |
| Matiari Municipality .. | 1.0 | 5,447 | 2,977 | 2,470 |
| Matli Municipality .. .. | 1.1 | 7,420 | 4,132 | 3,288 |
| Tando Allahyar Municipality .. | 2.0 | 11,873 | 6,476 | 5,397 |
| Tando Jam Municipality .. | 1.0 | 4,652 | 2,488 | 2,164 |
| Tando Mohd. Khan Municipality | 2.5 | 10,735 | 5,782 | 4,953 |
| **Larkana** .. .. .. | **9.3** | **57,874** | **32,483** | **25,391** |
| Kambar Municipality .. | 4.0 | 9,101 | 5,105 | 3,996 |
| Larkana Municipality .. | 2.0 | 33,414 | 18,913 | 14,501 |
| Ratodero Municipality .. | 0.3 | 6,365 | 3,481 | 2,884 |
| Shahdadkot Municipality .. | 3.0 | 8,994 | 4,984 | 4,010 |
| **Nawabshah** .. .. | **10.0** | **70,794** | **39,181** | **31,613** |
| Nawabshah Municipality .. | 6.0 | 34,205 | 19,339 | 14,866 |
| Shahdadpur Municipality .. | 1.0 | 15,314 | 8,218 | 7,096 |
| Tando Adam Municipality .. | 3.0 | 21,275 | 11,624 | 9,651 |
| **Sukkur** .. .. .. | **18.5** | **1,47,119** | **81,807** | **65,312** |
| Garhi Yasin Municipality .. | 0.4 | 5,560 | 2,907 | 2,653 |
| Ghotki Municipality .. .. | 5.4 | 5.883 | 3,097 | 2,786 |
| Rohri Municipality .. | 3.4 | 13,243 | 7,570 | 5,673 |
| Shikarpur Municipality .. | 5.6 | 45,376 | 24,735 | 20,641 |
| Sukkur Municipality .. | 3.7 | 77,057 | 43,498 | 33,559 |
| **Thar Parkar** .. .. | **3.9** | **45,562** | **25,348** | **20,214** |
| Mirpur Khas Municipality .. | 3.0 | 40,420 | 22,524 | 17,896 |
| Umerkot Municipality .. | 0.9 | 5,142 | 2,824 | 2,318 |
| **Tatta** .. .. .. | **2.1** | **9,716** | **5,237** | **4,479** |
| Tatta Municipality .. .. | 2·1 | 9,716 | 5,237 | 4,479 |
| **Upper Sind Frontier** .. .. | **3.3** | **22,835** | **12,608** | **10,227** |
| Jacobabad Municipality .. | 3.3 | 22,835 | 12,608 | 10,227 |
| **KHAIRPUR STATE** .. .. | **4.9** | **22,029** | **12,563** | **9,466** |
| Gambat Town .. .. | 1.2 | 3,843 | 2,164 | 1,679 |
| Khairpur Town .. .. | 3.7 | 18,186 | 10,399 | 7,787 |

NOTE:- [1] Including persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani.

## TABLE 2—TOWNS AND CITIES

1. In this Table Cities and Towns are listed in order of size of population and are grouped in four classes viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Class | I—100,000 or over inhabitants. |
| ,, | II—25,000 and under 100,000. |
| ,, | III—10,000 and under 25,000. |
| ,, | IV—5,000 and under 10,000. |

These classes correspond with the classes recommended by the Population Commission of United Nations, but differ from the classes used in previous censuses of India. In Sind, there is only one city, Hyderabad, in class I.

2. For Census purposes a town is defined as an urban area consisting of a continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons.

3. The population figures of cantonments have been amalgamated in this table with those of the cities and towns adjacent to which they are situated. Separate figures for cantonments have been shown in Table 1-A.

4. The population figures include persons of Pakistani citizenship only and do not therefore agree with the numbers shown in Table 1-A. They agree, however, with Table 6.

5. Figures for Muslims shown in this Table include the number of Mahajirs which are also shown separately in the last column.

6. The source of the information regarding the form of local-self govern ment authorized for each city and town is the appropriate department of the Province or State.

7. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 4 of Part I.

# TABLE 2—TOWNS AND CITIES

## Urban Areas by order of size of Population

Number of persons

| Towns and Cities | Form of Local Self Government | Total[1] Population | Religions | | | | Muhajirs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Muslims[2] | Caste Hindus | Scheduled Castes | Other Religions | |
| **Class I 1,00,000 and over** | | | | | | | |
| **Total** .. | | **2,41,801** | **2,34,597** | **2,501** | **4,360** | **343** | **1,59,805** |
| Hyderabad .. | Borough Mpity. & Cantt. Board | 2,41,801 | 2,34,597 | 2,501 | 4,360 | 343 | 1,59,805 |
| **Class II 25,000 and under 1,00,000** | | | | | | | |
| **Total** .. | | **2,30,221** | **2,18,990** | **7,392** | **3,624** | **215** | **1,16,036** |
| Sukkur .. .. | Borough Mpity. | 77,026 | 75,349 | 852 | 707 | 118 | 41,791 |
| Shikarpur .. | Borough Mpity. | 45,335 | 42,516 | 2,362 | 456 | 1 | 16,087 |
| Mirpur Khas .. | Borough Mpity. | 40,412 | 38,637 | 1,057 | 700 | 18 | 27,649 |
| Nawabshah .. | District Mpity. | 34,201 | 32,607 | 390 | 1,135 | 69 | 18,742 |
| Larkana .. | Borough Mpity. | 33,247 | 29,881 | 2,731 | 626 | 9 | 11,767 |
| **Class III 10,000 and under 25,000** | | | | | | | |
| **Total** .. | | **1,42,306** | **1,29,471** | **9,677** | **3,017** | **141** | **59,450** |
| Jacobabad .. | Borough Mpity. | 22,827 | 16,844 | 5,875 | 105 | 3 | 3,937 |
| Tando Adam .. | District Mpity. | 21,260 | 20,321 | 258 | 644 | 37 | 13,749 |
| Khairpur Town .. | Notified Area | 18,184 | 16,223 | 1,826 | 115 | 20 | 4,483 |
| Shahdadpur .. | District Mpity. | 15,314 | 14,044 | 643 | 626 | 1 | 8,645 |
| Kotri .. .. | District Mpity. | 15,154 | 14,697 | 107 | 285 | 65 | 7,574 |
| Dadu .. .. | District Mpity. | 13,716 | 13,335 | 262 | 104 | 15 | 3,656 |
| Rohri .. .. | District Mpity. | 13,243 | 13,013 | 217 | 13 | .. | 6,646 |
| Tando Allahyar .. | District Mpity. | 11,873 | 11,117 | 311 | 445 | .. | 6,825 |
| Tando Mohd Khan.. | District Mpity. | 10,735 | 9,877 | 178 | 680 | .. | 3,935 |
| **Class IV 5,000 and under 10,000** | | | | | | | |
| **Total** .. | | **73,101** | **61,265** | **8,381** | **3,450** | **5** | **13,801** |
| Tatta .. .. | District Mpity. | 9,716 | 9,044 | 154 | 518 | .. | 1,813 |
| Hala .. .. | District Mpity. | 9,481 | 8,558 | 410 | 513 | .. | 1,668 |
| Kambar .. | District Mpity. | 9,100 | 8,325 | 661 | 113 | 1 | 1,308 |
| Shahdadkot .. | District Mpity. | 8,994 | 7,918 | 1,068 | 8 | .. | 1,899 |
| Matli .. .. | District Mpity. | 7,420 | 6,294 | 280 | 846 | .. | 2,518 |
| Ratodero .. | District Mpity. | 6,360 | 5,834 | 419 | 107 | .. | 1,527 |
| Ghotki .. .. | District Mpity. | 5,881 | 2,996 | 2,803 | 80 | 2 | 1,066 |
| Garhi Yasin .. | District Mpity. | 5,560 | 5,049 | 489 | 22 | .. | 1,046 |
| Matiari .. .. | District Mpity. | 5,447 | 5,290 | 78 | 77 | 2 | 282 |
| Umerkot .. | District Mpity. | 5,142 | 1,957 | 2,019 | 1,166 | .. | 674 |

NOTES:- [1] Excluding persons claiming Nationalities other than Pakistani.

[2] Includes figures for Muhajirs which are also shown separately in last column.

## TABLE 3—VARIATION

This Table shows decennial changes in population of each district and town since 1901. The population analysed in this Table is the total population including persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani. Three figures are shown under each census date for each geographical area: two of these, one below the other, represent (1) the total population in the Census year and (2) the increase or decrease in population since the previous census; the third figure at the side of the column shows this increase or decrease expressed as a percentage of the population at the previous census. Variations for the decade 1891/1901 are not shown. The figures shown for variations are preceded by a MINUS sign when the difference is a decrease; if no sign is shown, the difference is an increase.

2. Census figures for 1901 to 1941 shown in this table are taken from the previous Reports. Figures for Tatta district (which is the old Karachi district less the area of Karachi forming part of Capital of the Federation) have been adjusted by deducting the population figures of the old Karachi taluka (now Federal Capital Area) from the figures of old Karachi district. 37 dehs of former Karachi taluka were however included in the Tatta district. As the previous census tables show the population by talukas only it is not possible to ascertain the figures for the portion of Karachi taluka included in Tatta district. Its population at the 1951 census is 11,500.

3. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 3 of Part I.

# TABLE 3—VARIATION

## Decennial changes in Population since—1901

| Districts and Regions | Total population[1] and variation[2] in Number and Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | | 1921 | | 1931 | | 1941 | | 1951 | |
| | Number | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent |
| **Sind including Khairpur State** | **32,73,926** | **35,50,451** | | **32,28,346** | | **38,13,474** | | **44,04,908** | | **49,28,057** | |
| | | *2,76,525* | 8.4 | *-3,22,105* | -9.1 | *5,85,128* | 18.1 | *5,91,434* | 15.5 | *5,23,149* | 11.9 |
| **Sind** | **30,74,613** | **33,26,663** | | **30,35,215** | | **35,86,291** | | **40,99,121** | | **46,08,514** | |
| | | *2,52,050* | 8.2 | *-2,91,448* | -8.8 | *5,51,076* | 18.2 | *5,12,830* | 14.3 | *5,09,393* | 12.4 |
| **Dadu** | **2,99,340** | **3,11,522** | | **2,88,750** | | **3,38,394** | | **3,89,380** | | **4,16,738** | |
| | | *12,182* | 4.1 | *-22,772* | -7.3 | *49,644* | 17.2 | *50,986* | 15.1 | *27,358* | 7.0 |
| Dadu M'pality | ... | ... | | ... | | 7,328 | | 10,896 | | 13,716 | |
| | | | | | | ... | | *3,568* | | *2,820* | |
| | | | | | | | ... | | 48.7 | | 25.9 |
| Kotri M'pality | 7,617 | 7,256 | | 7,748 | | 9,908 | | 9,979 | | 15,154 | |
| | | *-361* | | *492* | | *2,160* | | *71* | | *5,175* | |
| | | | -4.7 | | 6.8 | | 27.9 | | 0.7 | | 51.9 |
| Sehwan M'pality | 5,244 | 4,749 | | 4,423 | | 4,107 | | 4,374 | | 3,827 | |
| | | *-495* | | *-326* | | *-316* | | *257* | | *-537* | |
| | | | -9.4 | | -6.9 | | -7.1 | | 6.3 | | -12.3 |
| **Hyderabad** | **5,95,212** | **6,12,039** | | **5,73,450** | | **6,62,924** | | **7,58,748** | | **8,92,539** | |
| | | *16,827* | 2.8 | *-38,589* | -6.3 | *89,474* | 15.6 | *95,824* | 14.4 | *1,33,791* | 17.6 |
| Hyderabad M'pality | 64,790 | 69,140 | | 73,951 | | 96,021 | | 1,27,521 | | 2,29,412 | |
| | | *4,350* | | *4,811* | | *22,070* | | *31,500* | | *1,01,891* | |
| | | | 6.7 | | 7.0 | | 29.8 | | 32.8 | | 79.9 |
| Hyderabad Cantt | 4,588 | 6,812 | | 7,887 | | 5,678 | | 7,172 | | 12,389 | |
| | | *2,224* | | *1,075* | | *-2,209* | | *1,494* | | *5,217* | |
| | | | 40.5 | | 15.8 | | -28.0 | | 26.3 | | 72.7 |
| Hala M'pality | 4,985 | 5,853 | | 5,757 | | 7,304 | | 7,964 | | 9,481 | |
| | | *868* | | *- 96* | | *1,547* | | *660* | | *1,517* | |
| | | | 17.4 | | -1.6 | | 26.9 | | 9.0 | | 19.0 |
| Matiari M'pality | 6,608 | 6,487 | | 4,638 | | 6,692 | | 5,910 | | 5,447 | |
| | | *-121* | | *-1,849* | | *2,054* | | *-782* | | *-463* | |
| | | | -1.8 | | -28.5 | | 44.3 | | -11.7 | | -7.8 |
| Matli M'pality | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | | 7,420 | |
| Tando Allahyar M'pality | 4,324 | 4,287 | | 5,975 | | 5,146 | | 8,406 | | 11,873 | |
| | | *-37* | | *1,688* | | *-829* | | *3,260* | | *3,467* | |
| | | | -.9 | | 39.4 | | -13.9 | | 63.4 | | 41.2 |
| Tando Jam M'pality | ... | .. | | ... | | ... | | ... | | 4,652 | |
| Tando Mohd. Khan M'pality ... | 4,635 | 4,978 | | 3,995 | | 6,626 | | 8,718 | | 10,735 | |
| | | *343* | | *-983* | | *2,631* | | *2,092* | | *2,017* | |
| | | | 7.4 | | -19.7 | | 65.9 | | 31.6 | | 23.1 |

NOTES:- [1] Adjusted to apply to persent boundaries wherever necessary.

[2] Variations are shown in Italics, (—) minus sign denotes decrease; no sign denotes increase.

TABLE 3—VARIATION—*(Contd.)*

Decennial changes in Population since—1901

| Districts and Regions | Total population and variation in Number and Percentage | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | | 1921 | | 1931 | | 1941 | | 1951 | |
| | Number | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent |
| **Larkana** ... | **4,24,306** | **4,27,408** | | **3,86,717** | | **4,48,657** | | **5,11,208** | | **5,01,904** | |
| | | *3,102* | | *-40,691* | | *61,940* | | *62,551* | | *-9,304* | |
| | | | 0.7 | | -9.5 | | 16.0 | | 13.9 | | -1.8 |
| Larkana M'pality ... | 14,543 | 16,097 | | 17,723 | | 24,698 | | 28,085 | | 33,414 | |
| | | *1,554* | | *1,626* | | *6,975* | | *3,387* | | *5,329* | |
| | | | 10.7 | | 10.1 | | 39.4 | | 13.7 | | 19.0 |
| Kambar M'pality ... | 4,807 | 6,286 | | 7,126 | | 9,315 | | 11,681 | | 9,101 | |
| | | *1,479* | | *840* | | *2,189* | | *2,366* | | *-2,580* | |
| | | | 30.8 | | 13.4 | | 30.7 | | 25.4 | | -22.1 |
| Ratodero M'pality | 4,281 | 5,411 | | 5,565 | | 7,285 | | 9,925 | | 6,365 | |
| | | *1,130* | | *154* | | *1,720* | | *2,640* | | *-3,560* | |
| | | | 26.4 | | 2.8 | | 30.9 | | 36.2 | | -35.9 |
| Shahdadkot M'pality ... | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | | 8,994 | |
| | | .. | | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | |
| | | | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... | | ... |
| **Nawabshah** | **3,97,884** | **4,48,478** | | **4,18,660** | | **4,96,612** | | **5,84,178** | | **6,86,934** | |
| | | *50,594* | | *-29,818* | | *77,952* | | *87,566* | | *1,02,756* | |
| | | | 12.7 | | -6.6 | | 18.6 | | 17.6 | | 17.6 |
| Nawabshah M'pality ... | ... | ... | | 2,772 | | 7,023 | | 17,509 | | 34,205 | |
| | | ... | | ... | | *4,251* | | *10,486* | | *16,696* | |
| | | | ... | | ... | | 153.4 | | 149.3 | | 95.4 |
| Shahdadpur M'pality ... | ... | .. | | 4,997 | | 7,570 | | 11,768 | | 15,314 | |
| | | ... | | ... | | *2,573* | | *4,198* | | *3,546* | |
| | | | ... | | ... | | 51.5 | | 55.5 | | 30.1 |
| Tando Adam M'pality ... | 8,664 | 10,013 | | 10,268 | | 12,853 | | 17,233 | | 21,275 | |
| | | *1,349* | | *255* | | *2,585* | | *4,380* | | *4,042* | |
| | | | 15.6 | | 2.5 | | 25.2 | | 34.1 | | 23.4 |
| **Sukkur** | **5,23,328** | **5,73,894** | | **5,10,275** | | **6,23,758** | | **6,92,556** | | **7,33,038** | |
| | | *50,566* | | *-63,619* | | *1,13,483* | | *68,798* | | *40,482* | |
| | | | 9.7 | | -11.1 | | 22.2 | | 11.0 | | 5.8 |
| Sukkur M'pality ... | 31,316 | 35,294 | | 40,737 | | 64,964 | | 66,466 | | 77,057 | |
| | | *3,978* | | *5,443* | | *24,227* | | *1,502* | | *10,591* | |
| | | | 12.7 | | 15.4 | | 59.5 | | 2.3 | | 15.9 |
| Garhi Yasin M'pality ... | 6,554 | 6,549 | | 6,001 | | 6,926 | | 8,397 | | 5,560 | |
| | | *-5* | | *-548* | | *925* | | *1,471* | | *-2,837* | |
| | | | -0.8 | | -8.4 | | 15.4 | | 21.2 | | -33.8 |
| Ghotki M'pality ... | 3,821 | 3,430 | | 3,327 | | 4,638 | | 5,236 | | 5,883 | |
| | | *-391* | | *-103* | | *1,311* | | *598* | | *647* | |
| | | | -10.2 | | -3.0 | | 39.4 | | 12.9 | | 12.4 |

TABLE 3—VARIATION—(*Contd.*)

Decennial changes in Population since—1901

| Districts and Regions | Total population and variation in Number and Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | | 1921 | | 1931 | | 1941 | | 1951 | | |
| | Number | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent | Number | Per-cent | |
| Rohri M'pality ... | 9,537 | 9,919 | | 9,520 | | 13,714 | | 14,721 | | 13,243 | | |
| | | *382* | | *-399* | | *4,194* | | *1,007* | | *-1,478* | | |
| | | | 4.0 | | -4.0 | | 44.0 | | 7.3 | | -10.0 | |
| Shikarpur M'pality | 49,491 | 53,944 | | 54,995 | | 61,982 | | 62,746 | | 45,376 | | |
| | | *4,453* | | *1,051* | | *6,987* | | *764* | | *-17,370* | | |
| | | | 9.0 | | 1.9 | | 12.7 | | 1.2 | | -27.7 | |
| **Tharparkar** | **3,59,828** | **4,33,398** | | **3,96,331** | | **4,68,040** | | **5,81,004** | | **7,30,395** | | |
| | | *73,570* | | *-37,067* | | *71,709* | | *1,12,964* | | *1,49,391* | | |
| | | | 20.4 | | -8.6 | | 18.1 | | 24.1 | | 25.7 | |
| Mirpurkhas Municipality ... | 2,787 | 4,856 | | 5,789 | | 10,178 | | *19,591* | | 40,420 | | |
| | | *2,069* | | *339* | | *4,389* | | *9,413* | | *20,829* | | |
| | | | 74.2 | | 19.2 | | 75.8 | | 92.5 | | 106.3 | |
| Umerkot M'pality... | 4,924 | 3,979 | | 4,097 | | 3,581 | | 4,275 | | 5,142 | | |
| | | *—945* | | *118* | | *-516* | | *694* | | *867* | | |
| | | | -19.2 | | 3.0 | | -12.6 | | 19.4 | | 20.3 | |
| **Thatta** ... | **2,68,146** | **2,85,793** | | **2,46,831** | | **2,88,197** | | **2,78,013** | | **3,01,886** | | |
| | | *17,647* | | *-38,962* | | *41,366* | | *-10,184* | | *23,873* | | |
| | | | 6.6 | | -13.6 | | 16.8 | | -3.5 | | 8.6 | |
| Thatta M'pality .. | 10,783 | 11,161 | | 8,470 | | 9,635 | | 8,262 | | 9,716 | | |
| | | *378* | | *-2,691* | | *1,165* | | *-1,373* | | *1,454* | | |
| | | | 3.5 | | -24.1 | | 13.8 | | -14.2 | | 17.6 | |
| **Upper Sind Frontier** | **2,06,569** | **2,34,131** | | **2,14,201** | | **2,59,709** | | **3,04,034** | | **3,45,080** | | |
| | | *27,562* | | *-19,930* | | *45,508* | | *44,325* | | *41,046* | | |
| | | | 13.3 | | -8.5 | | 21.2 | | 17.1 | | 13.5 | |
| Jacobabad M'pality | 7,680 | 8,324 | | 10,583 | | 15,748 | | 21,588 | | 22,835 | | |
| | | *644* | | *2,259* | | *5,169* | | *5,840* | | *1,247* | | |
| | | | 8.4 | | 27.1 | | 48.8 | | 37.1 | | 5.8 | |
| **Khairpur State** ... | **1,99,313** | **2,23,788** | | **1,93,131** | | **2,27,183** | | **3,05,787** | | **3,19,543** | | |
| | | *24,475* | | *-30,657* | | *34,052* | | *78,640* | | *13,756* | | |
| | | | 12.3 | | -13.7 | | 17.6 | | 34.6 | | 4.5 | |
| Khairpur Town ... | 14,014 | 14,989 | | 15,740 | | 11,582 | | 17,510 | | 18,186 | | |
| | | *975* | | *751* | | *-4,158* | | *5,928* | | *676* | | |
| | | | 7.0 | | 5.0 | | -26.4 | | 51.2 | | 3.9 | |
| Gambat Town ... | .. | ... | | ... | | 6,286 | | 4,893 | | 3,843 | | |
| | | ... | | ... | | ... | | *-1,393* | | *-1,050* | | |
| | | | ... | | ... | | ... | | -22.2 | | -21.5 | |

## TABLE 4—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

1. This table shows the distribution of population of each sex according to broad age groups and marital status. The table is set out in two main sections as under:—

Section 1. Main relgions ; saparately for Sind, including Khairpur State ; Sind and Khairpur State.

Section 2. All Religions—Sind Districts.

2. The data about age and the marital status has been collected from the answers to question No. 2 of the enumeration slips which provide two columns headed "years" and "months" for age and one more column with letters "M", "S", "W" and "D" for the marital status. The age of infants under one year was to be recorded in the column headed "months" and of all others in completed years in the column headed "years". The age of infants 4 single month is given in table 4-A. "M" was to be ringed for married, "S" for single, "W" for widowed and "D" for divorced. The whole information about marital status is strictly in accordance with the replies given by the respondents to the simple question whether he/she was married, single, widowed or divorced; the information about age has been partly supplied by the respondents who know their age and has partly been recorded by the enumerators after reminding the respondents about the dates of important events of the locality and calculating their age according to the statements made by them.

3. The table excludes persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani and its figures may not, therefore, tally with figures in table 1.

4. Analysis has indicated that the reporting is not sufficiently accurate to justify the presentation of the data in small age-groups and the 10 year groups shown in this table appear to be the smallest which can be regarded as reasonably reliable. The question of accuracy and the analysis of the data is discussed in Chapters 7 and 8 Part I.

# TABLE 4—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

## Section 1—Main Religions.

## Sind including Khairpur State

Total population according to Broad Age Groups and Marital Status.

Number of persons.

| | Age Group (in years) | Population | | | Married | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total[1] | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| | **All-Religions** | | | | | | |
| 1 | **Total** | **49,25,342** | **27,06,863** | **22,18,479** | **10,83,632** | **10,52,597** | 1 |
| 2 | 0 — 9 | 14,21,672 | 7,35,477 | 6,86,195 | 884 | 2,292 | 2 |
| 3 | 10—29 | 17,92,413 | 9,91,969 | 8,00,444 | 3,06,901 | 5,22,668 | 3 |
| 4 | 30—39 | 6,72,079 | 3,75,631 | 2,96,448 | 2,99,485 | 2,68,376 | 4 |
| 5 | 40—49 | 4,73,362 | 2,74,438 | 1,98,924 | 2,27,066 | 1,55,707 | 5 |
| 6 | 50—59 | 2,81,800 | 1,67,641 | 1,14,159 | 1,35,340 | 65,296 | 6 |
| 7 | 60 & Over | 2,84,016 | 1,61,707 | 1,22,309 | 1,13,956 | 38,258 | 7 |
| | **Muslims** | | | | | | |
| 8 | **Total** | **44,57,951** | **24,52,711** | **20,05,240** | **9,87,417** | **9,59,770** | 8 |
| 9 | 0 — 9 | 12,73,685 | 6,59,893 | 6,13,792 | 795 | 2,113 | 9 |
| 10 | 10—29 | 16,23,220 | 8,97,092 | 7,26,128 | 2,76,850 | 4,75,003 | 10 |
| 11 | 30—39 | 6,09,431 | 3,41,121 | 2,68,310 | 2,70,917 | 2,43,692 | 11 |
| 12 | 40—49 | 4,31,885 | 2,51,156 | 1,80,729 | 2,08,062 | 1,42,830 | 12 |
| 13 | 50—59 | 2,58,637 | 1,54,475 | 1,04,162 | 1,25,265 | 60,368 | 13 |
| 14 | 60— & Over | 2,61,093 | 1,48,974 | 1,12,119 | 1,05,528 | 35,764 | 14 |
| | **Caste Hindus** | | | | | | |
| 15 | **Total** | **1,41,387** | **78,996** | **62,391** | **30,471** | **27,999** | 15 |
| 16 | 0 — 9 | 38,823 | 20,076 | 18,747 | 31 | 63 | 16 |
| 17 | 10—29 | 51,809 | 29,780 | 22,029 | 9,992 | 14,578 | 17 |
| 18 | 30—39 | 18,356 | 10,325 | 8,031 | 7,767 | 6,892 | 18 |
| 19 | 40—49 | 14,551 | 8,531 | 6,020 | 6,252 | 4,088 | 19 |
| 20 | 50—59 | 8,915 | 5,331 | 3,584 | 3,545 | 1,625 | 20 |
| 21 | 60 & Over | 8,933 | 4,953 | 3,980 | 2,884 | 753 | 21 |
| | **Scheduled Castes** | | | | | | |
| 22 | **Total** | **3,23,120** | **1,73,596** | **1,49,524** | **65,210** | **64,251** | 22 |
| 23 | 0 — 9 | 1,08,245 | 55,014 | 53,231 | 58 | 116 | 23 |
| 24 | 10—29 | 1,16,225 | 64,471 | 51,754 | 19,870 | 32,813 | 24 |
| 25 | 30—39 | 43,968 | 24,003 | 19,965 | 20,653 | 17,665 | 25 |
| 26 | 40—49 | 26,684 | 14,623 | 12,061 | 12,649 | 8,692 | 26 |
| 27 | 50—59 | 14,123 | 7,766 | 6,357 | 6,475 | 3,261 | 27 |
| 28 | 60 & Over | 13,875 | 7,719 | 6,156 | 5,505 | 1,704 | 28 |

# TABLE 4—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

## Section 1- -Main Religions.

## Sind including Khairpur State

Total population according to Broad Age Groups and Marital Status.

Number of persons

| | Never Married | | Widowed | | Divorced | | Age Group (in years) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | |
| | | | | **All-Religions** | | | | |
| 1 | **14,86,741** | **9,55,599** | **1,35,019** | **2,08,564** | **1,471** | **1,719** | **Total** | 1 |
| 2 | 7,34,579 | 6,83,852 | 14 | 51 | - | — | 0 — 9 | 2 |
| 3 | 6,67,718 | 2,63,294 | 16,845 | 13,716 | 505 | 766 | 10 — 29 | 3 |
| 4 | 52,007 | 4,530 | 23,728 | 23,143 | 411 | 399 | 30 — 39 | 4 |
| 5 | 19,824 | 1,731 | 27,264 | 41,248 | 284 | 238 | 40 — 49 | 5 |
| 6 | 6,642 | 926 | 25,510 | 47,733 | 149 | 204 | 50 — 59 | 6 |
| 7 | 5,971 | 1,266 | 41,658 | 82,673 | 122 | 112 | 60 & Over | 7 |
| | | | | **Muslims** | | | | |
| 8 | **13,41,181** | **8,57,918** | **1,22,707** | **1,85,920** | **1,406** | **1,632** | **Total** | 8 |
| 9 | 6,59,084 | 6,11,629 | 14 | 50 | — | — | 0 — 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 6,04,113 | 2,38,107 | 15,641 | 12,310 | 488 | 708 | 10 — 29 | 10 |
| 11 | 48,321 | 4,398 | 21,493 | 19,838 | 390 | 382 | 30 — 39 | 11 |
| 12 | 18,152 | 1,663 | 24,666 | 36,005 | 276 | 231 | 40 — 49 | 12 |
| 13 | 6,078 | 886 | 22,992 | 42,707 | 140 | 201 | 50 — 59 | 13 |
| 14 | 5,433 | 1,235 | 37,901 | 75,010 | 112 | 110 | 60 & Over | 14 |
| | | | | ***Caste Hindus*** | | | | |
| 15 | **43,131** | **25,787** | **85,379** | **8,580** | **15** | **25** | **Total** | 15 |
| 16 | 20,045 | 18,684 | — | — | - | -- | 0 — 9 | 16 |
| 17 | 19,400 | 7,002 | 384 | 438 | 4 | 11 | 10 — 29 | 17 |
| 18 | 1,884 | 45 | 669 | 1,085 | 5 | 9 | 30 — 39 | 18 |
| 19 | 1,026 | 26 | 1,250 | 1,902 | 3 | 4 | 40 — 49 | 19 |
| 20 | 426 | 12 | 1,358 | 1,947 | 2 | — | 50 — 59 | 20 |
| 21 | 350 | 18 | 1,718 | 3,208 | 1 | 1 | 60 & Over | 21 |
| | | | | **Scheduled Castes** | | | | |
| 22 | **1,01,473** | **71,200** | **6,867** | **14,011** | **46** | **62** | **Total** | 22 |
| 23 | 54,956 | 53,114 | — | 1 | — | — | 0 — 9 | 23 |
| 24 | 43,780 | 17,928 | 808 | 966 | 13 | 47 | 10 — 29 | 24 |
| 25 | 1,778 | 83 | 1,557 | 2,209 | 15 | 8 | 30 — 39 | 25 |
| 26 | 639 | 38 | 1,330 | 3,328 | 5 | 3 | 40 - 49 | 26 |
| 27 | 135 | 26 | 1,151 | 3,067 | 5 | 3 | 50 — 59 | 27 |
| 28 | 185 | 11 | 2,021 | 4,440 | 8 | 1 | 60 & Over | 28 |

# TABLE 4—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS.

## Section 1—Main Religions.

Sind including Khairpur State

Total population according to Broad Age Groups and Marital Status.

Number of persons

| Age Group (in years) | Population | | | Married | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total[1] | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | **Other Religions** | | | | |
| **Total** | **2,884** | **1,560** | **1,324** | **534** | **577** |
| 0 — 9 | 919 | 494 | 425 | — | — |
| 10—29 | 1,159 | 626 | 533 | 189 | 274 |
| 30—39 | 324 | 182 | 142 | 148 | 127 |
| 40—49 | 242 | 128 | 114 | 103 | 97 |
| 50—59 | 125 | 69 | 56 | 55 | 42 |
| 60 & Over | 115 | 61 | 54 | 39 | 37 |

NOTE:- [1] Excludes persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani.

# TABLE 4—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

## Section 1—Main Religions.

Sind Including Khairpur State

Total population according to Broad Age Groups and Marital Status.

Number of persons

| | Never Married | | Widowed | | Divorced | | Age Group |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | (in years) |
| | **Other Religions** | | | | | | |
| 29 | **956** | **694** | **66** | **53** | **4** | — | **Total** |
| 30 | 494 | 425 | — | — | — | — | 0 — 9 |
| 31 | 425 | 257 | 12 | 2 | — | — | 10 — 29 |
| 32 | 24 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 1 | — | 30 — 39 |
| 33 | 7 | 4 | 18 | 13 | — | — | 40 — 49 |
| 34 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 2 | — | 50 — 59 |
| 35 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 15 | 1 | — | 60 & Over |

# TABLE 4—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

## Section 1—Main Religions.

## Sind

Total Population according to Broad Age Groups and Marital Status

Number of persons

| | Age Group (in. years) | Population | | | Married | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| | **All-Religions** | | | | | | |
| 1 | **Total** | **46,05,934** | **25,29,632** | **20,76,302** | **10,09,954** | **9,83,618** | 1 |
| 2 | 0 — 9 | 13,22,990 | 6,83,743 | 6,39,247 | 806 | 1,994 | 2 |
| 3 | 10 — 29 | 16,80,158 | 9,30,456 | 7,49,702 | 2,85,209 | 4,87,411 | 3 |
| 4 | 30 — 39 | 6,29,723 | 3,52,347 | 2,77,376 | 2,80,391 | 2,50,750 | 4 |
| 5 | 40 — 49 | 4,43,989 | 2,56,959 | 1,87,030 | 2,12,068 | 1,46,357 | 5 |
| 6 | 50 — 59 | 2,63,910 | 1,56,425 | 1,07,485 | 1,26,064 | 61,277 | 7 |
| 7 | 60 & Over | 2,65,164 | 1,49,702 | 1,15,462 | 1,05,416 | 35,829 | 6 |
| | **Muslims** | | | | | | |
| 8 | **Total** | **41,49,146** | **22,81,445** | **18,67,701** | **9,16,161** | **8,93,064** | 8 |
| 9 | 0 — 9 | 11,78,092 | 6,09,767 | 5,68,325 | 722 | 1,843 | 9 |
| 10 | 10 — 29 | 15,14,883 | 8,37,739 | 6,77,144 | 2,55,915 | 4,40,989 | 10 |
| 11 | 30 — 39 | 5,68,444 | 3,18,626 | 2,49,818 | 2,52,450 | 2,26,594 | 11 |
| 12 | 40 — 49 | 4,03,490 | 2,34,260 | 1,69,230 | 1,93,536 | 1,33,779 | 12 |
| 13 | 50 — 59 | 2,41,399 | 1,43,688 | 97,711 | 1,16,306 | 56,477 | 13 |
| 14 | 60 & Over | 2,42,838 | 1,37,365 | 1,05,473 | 97,232 | 33,382 | 14 |
| | **Caste Hindus** | | | | | | |
| 15 | **Total** | **1,34,101** | **74,852** | **59,249** | **28,754** | **26,406** | 15 |
| 16 | 0 — 9 | 36,809 | 19,044 | 17,765 | 29 | 44 | 16 |
| 17 | 10 — 29 | 49,187 | 28,312 | 20,875 | 9,488 | 13,723 | 17 |
| 18 | 30 — 39 | 17,381 | 9,760 | 7,621 | 7,332 | 6,517 | 18 |
| 19 | 40 — 49 | 13,840 | 8,101 | 5,739 | 5,913 | 3,879 | 19 |
| 20 | 50 — 59 | 8,403 | 4,990 | 3,413 | 3,299 | 1,521 | 20 |
| 21 | 60 & Over | 8,481 | 4,645 | 3,836 | 2,693 | 722 | 21 |
| | **Scheduled Castes** | | | | | | |
| 22 | **Total** | **3,20,024** | **1,71,903** | **1,48,121** | **64,544** | **63,617** | 22 |
| 23 | 0 — 9 | 1,07,237 | 54,480 | 52,757 | 55 | 107 | 23 |
| 24 | 10 — 29 | ,15,020 | 63,830 | 51,190 | 19,629 | 32,450 | 24 |
| 25 | 30 — 39 | 43,598 | 23,793 | 19,805 | 20,472 | 17,521 | 25 |
| 26 | 40 — 49 | 26,441 | 14,483 | 11,958 | 12,527 | 8,611 | 26 |
| 27 | 50 — 59 | 13,990 | 7,681 | 6,309 | 6,407 | 3,239 | 27 |
| 28 | 60 & Over | 13,738 | 7,736 | 6,102 | 5,454 | 1,689 | 28 |

# TABLE 4—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

## Section 1—Main Religions.

## Sind

Total population according to Broad Age Groups and Marital Status

Number of persons.

| | Never Married | | Widowed | | Divorced | | Age Group (in years) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | |
| | | | | **All-Religions** | | | | |
| 1 | **13,92,238** | **8,93,929** | **1,26,051** | **1,97,090** | **1,389** | **1,665** | **Total** | 1 |
| 2 | 6,82,923 | 6,37,202 | 14 | 51 | — | — | 0 — 9 | 2 |
| 3 | 6,29,194 | 2,48,639 | 15,576 | 12,906 | 477 | 746 | 10 — 29 | 3 |
| 4 | 49,114 | 4,307 | 22,460 | 21,937 | 382 | 382 | 30 — 39 | 4 |
| 5 | 19,024 | 1,668 | 25,595 | 38,776 | 272 | 229 | 40 — 49 | 5 |
| 6 | 6,336 | 882 | 23,885 | 45,126 | 140 | 200 | 50 — 59 | 6 |
| 7 | 5,647 | 1,231 | 38,521 | 78,294 | 118 | 108 | 60 & Over | 7 |
| | | | | **Muslims** | | | | |
| 8 | **12,49,810** | **7,98,193** | **1,14,149** | **1,74,866** | **1,325** | **1,578** | **Total** | 8 |
| 9 | 6,09,031 | 5,66,432 | 14 | 50 | — | — | 0 — 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 5,66,965 | 2,23,934 | 14,398 | 11,533 | 461 | 688 | 10 — 29 | 10 |
| 11 | 45,523 | 4,178 | 20,292 | 18,681 | 361 | 365 | 30 — 39 | 11 |
| 12 | 17,376 | 1,601 | 23,084 | 33,628 | 264 | 222 | 40 — 49 | 12 |
| 13 | 5,794 | 843 | 21,457 | 40,194 | 131 | 197 | 50 — 59 | 13 |
| 14 | 5,121 | 1,205 | 34,904 | 70,780 | 108 | 106 | 60 & Over | 14 |
| | | | | **Caste Hindus** | | | | |
| 15 | **41,033** | **24,541** | **5,050** | **8,277** | **15** | **25** | **Total** | 15 |
| 16 | 19,015 | 17,721 | — | — | — | — | 0 — 9 | 16 |
| 17 | 18,459 | 6,728 | 361 | 413 | 4 | 11 | 10 — 29 | 17 |
| 18 | 1,808 | 42 | 615 | 1,053 | 5 | 9 | 30 — 39 | 18 |
| 19 | 1,003 | 26 | 1,182 | 1,830 | 3 | 4 | 40 — 49 | 19 |
| 20 | 407 | 11 | 1,282 | 1,881 | 2 | — | 50 — 59 | 20 |
| 21 | 341 | 13 | 1,610 | 3,100 | 1 | 1 | 60 & Over | 21 |
| | | | | **Scheduled Castes** | | | | |
| 22 | **1,00,523** | **70,541** | **6,791** | **13,901** | **45** | **62** | **Total** | 22 |
| 23 | 54,425 | 52,649 | — | 1 | — | — | 0 — 9 | 23 |
| 24 | 43,384 | 17,735 | 805 | 958 | 12 | 47 | 10 — 29 | 24 |
| 25 | 1,761 | 83 | 1,545 | 2,193 | 15 | 8 | 30 — 39 | 25 |
| 26 | 638 | 37 | 1,313 | 3,307 | 5 | 3 | 40 — 49 | 26 |
| 27 | 132 | 26 | 1,137 | 3,041 | 5 | 3 | 50 — 59 | 27 |
| 28 | 183 | 11 | 1,991 | 4,401 | 8 | 1 | 60 & Over | 28 |

# TABLE 4—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

## Section 1—Main Religions.

## Sind

### Total Population according to Broad Age Groups and Marital Status

Number of persons

| | Age Group (in years) | Population | | | Married | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | **Other Religions** | | | | | |
| 29 | **Total** | **2,663** | **1,432** | **1,231** | **495** | **531** |
| 30 | 0 — 9 | 852 | 452 | 400 | — | — |
| 31 | 10 — 29 | 1,068 | 575 | 493 | 177 | 249 |
| 32 | 30 — 39 | 300 | 168 | 132 | 137 | 118 |
| 33 | 40 — 49 | 218 | 115 | 103 | 92 | 88 |
| 34 | 50 — 59 | 118 | 66 | 52 | 52 | 40 |
| 35 | 60 & Over | 107 | 56 | 51 | 37 | 36 |

# TABLE 4—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

## Section 1—Main Religions.

## Sind

Total population according to Broad Age Groups and Marital Status

Number of persons.

| | Never Married | | Widowed | | Divorced | | Age Group (in years) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | |
| | | | | **Other Religions** | | | | |
| 29 | **872** | **654** | **61** | **46** | **4** | — | **Total** | 29 |
| 30 | 452 | 400 | — | — | — | — | 0 — 9 | 30 |
| 31 | 386 | 42 | 12 | 2 | — | — | 10 — 29 | 31 |
| 32 | 22 | 24 | 8 | 10 | 1 | — | 30 — 39 | 32 |
| 33 | 7 | 4 | 16 | 11 | — | — | 40 — 49 | 33 |
| 34 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 2 | — | 50 — 59 | 34 |
| 35 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 13 | 1 | — | 60 & Over | 35 |

# TABLE 4—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

## Section 1—Main Religions.

## Khairpur State

Total population according to Broad Age Groups and Marital Status

Number of persons

| | Age Group (in years) | Population | | | Married | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| | **All-Religions** | | | | | | |
| 1 | **Total** | **5,19,408** | **1,77,231** | **1,42,177** | **73,678** | **68,979** | 1 |
| 2 | 0 — 9 | 98,682 | 51,734 | 46,948 | 78 | 298 | 2 |
| 3 | 10 — 29 | 1,12,255 | 61,513 | 50,742 | 21,692 | 35,257 | 3 |
| 4 | 30 — 39 | 42,356 | 23,284 | 19,072 | 19,094 | 17,626 | 4 |
| 5 | 40 — 49 | 29,373 | 17,479 | 11,894 | 14,998 | 9,350 | 5 |
| 6 | 50 — 59 | 17,890 | 11,216 | 6,674 | 9,276 | 4,019 | 6 |
| 7 | 60 & Over | 18,852 | 12,005 | 6,847 | 8,540 | 2,429 | 7 |
| | **Muslims** | | | | | | |
| 8 | **Total** | **3,08,805** | **1,71,266** | **1,37,539** | **71,256** | **66,706** | 8 |
| 9 | 0 — 9 | 95,593 | 50,126 | 45,467 | 73 | 270 | 9 |
| 10 | 10 — 29 | 1,08,337 | 59,353 | 48,984 | 20,935 | 34,014 | 10 |
| 11 | 30 — 39 | 40,987 | 22,495 | 18,492 | 18,467 | 17,098 | 11 |
| 12 | 40 — 49 | 28,395 | 16,896 | 11,499 | 14,526 | 9,051 | 12 |
| 13 | 50 — 59 | 17,238 | 10,787 | 6,451 | 8,959 | 3,891 | 13 |
| 14 | 60 & Over | 18,255 | 11,609 | 6,646 | 8,296 | 2,382 | 14 |
| | **Caste Hindus** | | | | | | |
| 15 | **Total** | **7,286** | **4,144** | **3,142** | **1,717** | **1,593** | 15 |
| 16 | 0 — 9 | 2,014 | 1,032 | 982 | 2 | 19 | 16 |
| 17 | 10 — 29 | 2,622 | 1,468 | 1,154 | 504 | 855 | 17 |
| 18 | 30 — 39 | 975 | 565 | 410 | 435 | 375 | 18 |
| 19 | 40 — 49 | 711 | 430 | 281 | 339 | 209 | 19 |
| 20 | 50 — 59 | 512 | 341 | 171 | 246 | 104 | 20 |
| 21 | 60 & Over | 452 | 308 | 144 | 191 | 31 | 21 |
| | **Scheduled Castes** | | | | | | |
| 22 | **Total** | **3,096** | **1,693** | **1,403** | **666** | **634** | 22 |
| 23 | 0 — 9 | 1,008 | 534 | 474 | 3 | 9 | 23 |
| 24 | 10 — 29 | 1,205 | 641 | 564 | 241 | 363 | 24 |
| 25 | 30 — 39 | 370 | 210 | 160 | 181 | 144 | 25 |
| 26 | 40 — 49 | 243 | 140 | 103 | 122 | 81 | 26 |
| 27 | 50 — 59 | 133 | 85 | 48 | 68 | 22 | 27 |
| 28 | 60 & Over | 137 | 83 | 54 | 51 | 15 | 28 |

# TABLE 4—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

## Section 1—Main Religions.

## Khairpur State

Total population according to Broad Age Groups and Marital Status

Number of persons

| | Never Married | | Widowed | | Divorced | | Age Group (in years) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | |
| | | | | **All-Religions** | | | | |
| 1 | **94,503** | **61,670** | **8,968** | **11,474** | **82** | **54** | **Total** | 1 |
| 2 | 51,656 | 46,650 | — | — | — | — | 0 — 9 | 2 |
| 3 | 38,524 | 14,655 | 1,269 | 810 | 28 | 20 | 10 — 29 | 3 |
| 4 | 2,893 | 223 | 1,268 | 1,206 | 29 | 17 | 30 — 39 | 4 |
| 5 | 800 | 63 | 1,669 | 2,472 | 12 | 9 | 40 — 49 | 5 |
| 6 | 306 | 44 | 1,625 | 2,607 | 9 | 4 | 50 — 59 | 6 |
| 7 | 324 | 35 | 3,137 | 4,379 | 4 | 4 | 60 & Over | 7 |
| | | | | **Muslims** | | | | |
| 8 | **91,371** | **59,725** | **8,558** | **11,054** | **81** | **54** | **Total** | 8 |
| 9 | 50,053 | 45,197 | — | — | — | — | 0 — 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 37,148 | 14,173 | 1,243 | 777 | 27 | 20 | 10 — 29 | 10 |
| 11 | 2,798 | 220 | 1,201 | 1,157 | 29 | 17 | 30 — 39 | 11 |
| 12 | 776 | 62 | 1,582 | 2,377 | 12 | 9 | 40 — 49 | 12 |
| 13 | 284 | 43 | 1,535 | 2,513 | 9 | 4 | 50 — 59 | 13 |
| 14 | 312 | 30 | 2,997 | 4,230 | 4 | 4 | 60 & Over | 14 |
| | | | | **Caste Hindus** | | | | |
| 15 | **2,098** | **1,246** | **329** | **303** | — | — | **Total** | 15 |
| 16 | 1,030 | 963 | — | — | — | — | 0 — 9 | 16 |
| 17 | 941 | 274 | 23 | 25 | — | — | 10 — 29 | 17 |
| 18 | 76 | 3 | 54 | 32 | — | — | 30 — 39 | 18 |
| 19 | 23 | — | 68 | 72 | — | — | 40 — 49 | 19 |
| 20 | 19 | 1 | 76 | 66 | — | — | 50 — 59 | 20 |
| 21 | 9 | 5 | 108 | 108 | — | — | 60 & Over | 21 |
| | | | | **Scheduled Castes** | | | | |
| 22 | **950** | **659** | **76** | **110** | **1** | — | **Total** | 22 |
| 23 | 531 | 465 | — | — | — | — | 0 — 9 | 23 |
| 24 | 396 | 193 | 3 | 8 | 1 | — | 10 — 29 | 24 |
| 25 | 17 | — | 12 | 16 | — | — | 30 — 39 | 25 |
| 26 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 21 | — | — | 40 — 49 | 26 |
| 27 | 3 | — | 14 | 26 | — | — | 50 — 59 | 27 |
| 28 | 2 | — | 30 | 39 | — | — | 60 & Over | 28 |

# TABLE 4—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

## Section 1—Main Religions.

## Khairpur State

Total population according to Broad Age Groups and Marital Status

Number of persons

| | Age Group (in years) | Population | | | Married | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | **Other Religions** | | | | | |
| 29 | **Total** | **221** | **128** | **93** | **39** | **46** |
| 30 | 0 — 9 | 67 | 42 | 25 | — | — |
| 31 | 10 — 29 | 91 | 51 | 40 | 12 | 25 |
| 32 | 30 — 39 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| 33 | 40 — 49 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 9 |
| 34 | 50 — 59 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 35 | 60 & Over | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

# TABLE 4—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

## Section 1—Main Religions.

### Khairpur State

Total population according to Broad Age Groups and Marital Status

Number of persons

| | Never Married | | Widowed | | Divorced | | Age Group (in years) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | |
| | **Other Religions** | | | | | | | |
| 29 | **84** | **40** | **5** | **7** | — | — | **Total** | 29 |
| 30 | 42 | 25 | — | — | — | — | 0 — 9 | 30 |
| 31 | 39 | 15 | — | — | — | — | 10 — 29 | 31 |
| 32 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 30 — 39 | 32 |
| 33 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 40 — 49 | 33 |
| 34 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 50 — 59 | 34 |
| 35 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 60 & Over | 35 |

# TABLE 4– AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

## Section 2—All Religions—Sind Districts

Total population according to Broad Age Groups and Marital Status

Number of persons

| | Age Group (in years) | Population | | | Married | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total[1] | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| | **Dadu** | | | | | | |
| 1 | **Total** | **4,16,673** | **2,30,346** | **1,86,327** | **94,129** | **93,296** | 1 |
| 2 | 0 — 9 | 1,16,371 | 59,877 | 56,494 | 155 | 240 | 2 |
| 3 | 10 — 29 | 1,48,673 | 83,655 | 65,018 | 26,023 | 44,984 | 3 |
| 4 | 30 — 39 | 56,372 | 31,085 | 25,287 | 24,237 | 23,132 | 4 |
| 5 | 40 — 49 | 44,900 | 26,256 | 18,644 | 21,504 | 15,198 | 5 |
| 6 | 50 — 59 | 25,281 | 15,332 | 9,949 | 12,477 | 5,986 | 6 |
| 7 | 60 & Over | 25,076 | 14,141 | 10,935 | 9,733 | 3,756 | 7 |
| | **Hyderabad** | | | | | | |
| 8 | **Total** | **3,92,296** | **4,89,117** | **4,03,179** | **1,95,943** | **1,88,419** | 8 |
| 9 | 0 — 9 | 2,47,606 | 1,27,693 | 1,19,913 | 99 | 282 | 9 |
| 10 | 10 — 29 | 3,36,938 | 1,81,901 | 1,55,037 | 55,696 | 97,488 | 10 |
| 11 | 30 — 39 | 1,23,310 | 70,746 | 52,564 | 56,519 | 47,227 | 11 |
| 12 | 40 — 49 | 84,295 | 50,323 | 33,972 | 41,000 | 25,863 | 12 |
| 13 | 50 — 59 | 50,480 | 29,755 | 20,725 | 23,448 | 11,267 | 13 |
| 14 | 60 & Over | 49,667 | 28,699 | 20,968 | 19,181 | 6,292 | 14 |
| | **Larkana** | | | | | | |
| 15 | **Total** | **5,01,538** | **2,72,814** | **2,28,724** | **1,11,582** | **1,09,014** | 15 |
| 16 | 0 — 9 | 1,39,412 | 72,626 | 66,786 | 103 | 385 | 16 |
| 17 | 10 — 29 | 1,79,745 | 98,877 | 80,868 | 30,257 | 50,999 | 17 |
| 18 | 30 — 39 | 66,846 | 34,961 | 31,885 | 27,267 | 29,098 | 18 |
| 19 | 40 — 49 | 51,029 | 29,256 | 21,773 | 24,581 | 16,788 | 19 |
| 20 | 50 — 59 | 32,531 | 19,440 | 13,091 | 16,125 | 7,318 | 20 |
| 21 | 60 & Over | 31,975 | 17,654 | 14,321 | 13,249 | 4,426 | 21 |
| | **Nawabshah** | | | | | | |
| 22 | **Total** | **6,86,743** | **3,77,233** | **3,09,510** | **1,52,341** | **1,48,414** | 22 |
| 23 | 0 — 9 | 2,08,882 | 1,09,196 | 99,686 | 284 | 478 | 23 |
| 24 | 10 — 29 | 2,46,393 | 1,33,776 | 1,12,617 | 45,674 | 78,444 | 24 |
| 25 | 30 — 39 | 95,314 | 53,465 | 41,849 | 43,584 | 37,587 | 25 |
| 26 | 40 — 49 | 60,276 | 36,349 | 23,927 | 30,313 | 18,534 | 26 |
| 27 | 50 — 59 | 36,646 | 22,251 | 14,395 | 17,659 | 8,259 | 27 |
| 28 | 60 & Over | 39,232 | 22,196 | 17,036 | 14,827 | 5,112 | 28 |

NOTE:- [1] Excludes persons claiming Nationalities other than Pakistani.

# TABLE 4—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

## Section 2—All Religions—Sind Districts

Total population according to Broad Age Groups and Marital Status

Number of persons

| | Never Married | | Widowed | | Divorced | | Age group (in years) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | |
| | | | | **Dadu** | | | | |
| 1 | **1,24,256** | **76,004** | **11,838** | **16,844** | **123** | **183** | **Total** | 1 |
| 2 | 59,713 | 56,236 | 9 | 18 | — | — | 0 — 9 | 2 |
| 3 | 56,245 | 18,889 | 1,347 | 1,048 | 40 | 97 | 10 — 29 | 3 |
| 4 | 4,679 | 393 | 2,126 | 1,721 | 43 | 41 | 30 — 39 | 4 |
| 5 | 2,105 | 170 | 2,624 | 3,250 | 23 | 26 | 40 — 49 | 5 |
| 6 | 658 | 107 | 2,185 | 3,844 | 12 | 12 | 50 — 59 | 6 |
| 7 | 856 | 209 | 3,547 | 6,963 | 5 | 7 | 60 & Over | 7 |
| | | | | **Hyderabad** | | | | |
| 8 | **2,67,119** | **1,75,859** | **25,685** | **38,559** | **370** | **342** | **Total** | 8 |
| 9 | 1,27,594 | 1,19,621 | — | 10 | — | - | 0 — 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 1,23,064 | 54,577 | 3,022 | 2,804 | 119 | 168 | 10 — 29 | 10 |
| 11 | 10,128 | 759 | 4,007 | 4,506 | 92 | 72 | 30 — 39 | 11 |
| 12 | 3,859 | 436 | 5,381 | 7,631 | 83 | 42 | 40 — 49 | 12 |
| 13 | 1,324 | 208 | 4,944 | 9,217 | 39 | 33 | 50 — 59 | 13 |
| 14 | 1,150 | 258 | 8,331 | 14,391 | 37 | 27 | 60 & Over | 14 |
| | | | | **Larkana** | | | | |
| 15 | **1,47,327** | **95,547** | **13,798** | **24,027** | **107** | **136** | **Total** | 15 |
| 16 | 72,519 | 66,393 | 4 | 8 | | — | 0 — 9 | 16 |
| 17 | 67,059 | 28,453 | 1,526 | 1,353 | 35 | 63 | 10 — 29 | 17 |
| 18 | 5,076 | 322 | 2,585 | 2,436 | 33 | 29 | 30 — 39 | 18 |
| 19 | 1,675 | 172 | 2,971 | 4,796 | 29 | 17 | 40 — 49 | 19 |
| 20 | 598 | 88 | 2,712 | 5,669 | 5 | 16 | 50 — 59 | 20 |
| 21 | 400 | 119 | 4,000 | 9,765 | 5 | 11 | 60 & Over | 21 |
| | | | | **Nawabshah** | | | | |
| 22 | **2,05,723** | **1,33,446** | **18,989** | **27,474** | **180** | **176** | **Total** | 22 |
| 23 | 1,08,912 | 99,199 | — | 9 | — | — | 0 — 9 | 23 |
| 24 | 85,923 | 32,316 | 2,116 | 1,771 | 63 | 86 | 10 — 29 | 24 |
| 25 | 6,609 | 1,481 | 3,220 | 2,745 | 52 | 36 | 30 — 39 | 25 |
| 26 | 2,453 | 162 | 3,553 | 5,200 | 30 | 31 | 40 — 49 | 26 |
| 27 | 792 | 123 | 3,783 | 6,001 | 17 | 12 | 50 — 59 | 27 |
| 28 | 1,034 | 165 | 6,317 | 11,748 | 18 | 11 | 60 & Over | 28 |

## TABLE 4-A—ORPHANS.

This Table shows the total number of children under 12 years, whose fathers had died before the census enumeration. The data is analysed by sex and main religious groups.

2. The information regarding orphans was collected while recording age data in reply to Census Question No. 2. For children reported to be under 12 years, the respondent was asked to state if the child's father was living. If the father was not living, a ring was put round the age figure, otherwise a tick was given. The original slips were sorted in accordance with the marks noted on them and were counted to produce the statistics shown in this Table.

3. This Table excludes persons, claiming nationalities other than Pakistani.

4. This Table is discussed in Chapter 7 of Part I.

# TABLE 4-A—ORPHANS

Children under 12 years of age whose fathers had died.

Number of persons

| DISTRICTS | Total[1] Orphans | MUSLIMS | | | Caste Hindus | Scheduled Castes | Other Religions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Muhajirs | Others | | | |
| **Sind including Khairpur State** .. | **1,05,296** | **90,976** | **6,375** | **84,601** | **3,007** | **11,267** | **46** |
| **Sind** .. | **98,410** | **84,211** | **6,270** | **77,941** | **2,934** | **11,219** | **46** |
| Dadu .. | 7,042 | 6,969 | 283 | 6,686 | 63 | 10 | .. |
| Hyderabad .. | 16,638 | 13,737 | 1,607 | 12,130 | 170 | 2,710 | 21 |
| Larkana .. | 12,758 | 12,648 | 450 | 12,198 | 57 | 53 | .. |
| Nawabshah .. | 15,257 | 14,154 | 1,373 | 12,781 | 186 | 907 | 10 |
| Sukkur .. | 12,647 | 11,937 | 977 | 10,960 | 337 | 372 | 1 |
| Tharparkar .. | 19,206 | 10,268 | 1,385 | 8,883 | 1,948 | 6,976 | 14 |
| Thatta .. | 10,362 | 10,182 | 99 | 10,083 | 21 | 159 | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 4,500 | 4,316 | 96 | 4,220 | 152 | 32 | .. |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **6,886** | **6,765** | **105** | **6,660** | **73** | **48** | .. |
| MALE | | | | | | | |
| **Sind including Khairpur State** .. | **59,260** | **51,504** | **3,440** | **48,064** | **1,659** | **6,064** | **33** |
| **Sind** .. | **55,271** | **47,590** | **3,385** | **44,205** | **1,616** | **6,032** | **33** |
| Dadu .. | 3,963 | 3,928 | 149 | 3,779 | 29 | 6 | .. |
| Hyderabad .. | 8,925 | 7,375 | 944 | 6,431 | 99 | 1,432 | 19 |
| Larkana .. | 7,061 | 7,001 | 246 | 6,755 | 31 | 29 | .. |
| Nawabshah .. | 8,864 | 8,275 | 622 | 7,653 | 105 | 478 | 6 |
| Sukkur .. | 6,751 | 6,392 | 585 | 5,807 | 172 | 186 | 1 |
| Tharparkar .. | 10,784 | 5,908 | 745 | 5,163 | 1,075 | 3,794 | 7 |
| Thatta .. | 6,159 | 6,063 | 51 | 6,012 | 7 | 89 | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 2,764 | 2,648 | 43 | 2,6057 | 98 | 18 | .. |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **3,989** | **3,914** | **55** | **3,859** | **43** | **32** | .. |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | |
| **Sind including Khairpur State** .. | **46,036** | **39,472** | **2,935** | **36,537** | **1,348** | **5,203** | **13** |
| **Sind** .. | **43,139** | **36,621** | **2,885** | **33,736** | **1,318** | **5,187** | **13** |
| Dadu .. | 3,079 | 3,041 | 134 | 2,907 | 34 | 4 | .. |
| Hyderabad .. | 7,713 | 6,362 | 663 | 5,699 | 71 | 1,278 | 2 |
| Larkana .. | 5,697 | 5,647 | 204 | 5,443 | 26 | 24 | .. |
| Nawabshah .. | 6,393 | 5,879 | 751 | 5,128 | 81 | 429 | 4 |
| Sukkur .. | 5,896 | 5,545 | 392 | 5,153 | 165 | 186 | .. |
| Thar Parkar .. | 8,422 | 4,360 | 640 | 3,720 | 873 | 3,182 | 7 |
| Thatta .. | 4 203 | 4,119 | 48 | 4,071 | 14 | 70 | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier. . | 1,736 | 1,668 | 53 | 1,615 | 54 | 14 | .. |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **2,897** | **2,851** | **50** | **2,801** | **30** | **16** | .. |

NOTE:- [1] Excluding children claiming Nationalities other than Pakistani.

## TABLE 5.—BIRTHPLACE.

This Table shows the population (excluding Non-Pakistanis) analyzed according to Birthplace and place of enumeration. The Table is divided into 4 sections as under:-

Section 1: Total population of Sind and Khairpur State according to Province or country of birth.

Section 2: Sind and Khairpur State.

Section 3: Selected cities and towns.

Section 4: Persons born in Indo-Pakistan sub-continent beyond the areas in which first Census of Pakistan was conducted.

2. Along the stub, the names and places of birth are arranged in broad geographical divisions, within each of which the different districts, Provinces and countries are listed in alphabetical order.

3. The data regarding birthplace were obtained in reply to Census Question No. 3 which required a respondent to state his place of birth. If the person was born in the district of enumeration, a tick was put in space No. 3 on the enumeration slip; if born elsewhere in Pakistan or India, the name of the district of birth, and if born outside India and Pakistan, the name of the country was to be written in that space.

4. The original slips were sorted by hand in accordance with the replies noted on them and were counted to produce the statistics shown in this Table.

5. The various Provinces and States of the sub-continent beyond the areas in which the First Census of Pakistan was conducted have been grouped for the purposes of section 5.4 in "Zones" as follows:

| *Zones* | *States/Provinces and Agencies.* |
|---|---|
| North | Uttar Pradesh (U. P. and States). |
| East | Assam and Assam States; Bihar and Bihar States; Orrisa and States; West Bengal and States; and Nepal and Sikkim. |
| South | Coorg; Madras and Madras States; Mysore; and Andeman and Nicobar Islands. |
| West | Bombay and Bombay States; Baroda States; West Indian States and Agencies; and Portuguese India. (This Zone includes the States of Junagadh and Manavadar*) |
| Central | Madhya Pradesh (C.P.); Madhya Bharat (Central India Agency and States); Bhopal State; and Hyderabad State*. |
| North-West | Punjab (I) and Patiala and East Punjab States' Union; Ajmer; Delhi; and Rajputana States and Agencies; Jammu and Kashmir State* |
| Other Parts | French India; Bhutan and any other Indian State. |

* Accession disputed.

6. Muhajirs are included in the figures appearing in this Table, but the numbers of Muhajirs emanating from each Zone are also given separately in Table 19-A.

7. This Table is discussed in Chapter 6 of Part I of the Census Report.

# TABLE 5—BIRTHPLACE

Section 1—The Total Population of Sind and Khairpur State according to Place of Birth.

Number of persons

| Place of Birth | Place of Enumeration | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Sind and Khairpur State[1] | Sind | Khairpur State |
| **Total All Places** | **49,25,342** | **46,05,934** | **3,19,408** |
| **Pakistan** | **43.50,466** | **40,43,237** | **3,07,229** |
| Baluchistan[2] | 41,232 | 40,783 | 449 |
| East Bengal | 250 | 247 | 3 |
| Karachi Federal Capital Area | 9,066 | 8,922 | 144 |
| N, W. F, P.[3] | 9,337 | 8,998 | 339 |
| Punjab[2] | 45,668 | 39,985 | 5,683 |
| Sind[2] | 42,44,913 | 39,44,302 | 3,00,611 |
| **Other Parts of Pak/India Sub-Continent** | **5,71,117** | **5,59,211** | **11,906** |
| **Other Parts of Asia** | **3,731** | **3,458** | **273** |
| **Muslim Countries** | **3,706** | **3,433** | **273** |
| Afghanistan | 2,576 | 2,324 | 252 |
| Arabia[4] | 60 | 56 | 4 |
| Iran[5] | 1,028 | 1,011 | 17 |
| Iraq | 25 | 25 | .. |
| Transjordan, Lebanon & Palestine | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Turkey | 11 | 11 | .. |
| Others | 5 | 5 | .. |
| **Other Countries in Asia** | **25** | **25** | .. |
| Burma | 17 | 17 | .. |
| Ceylon | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Others | 7 | 7 | .. |
| **Non-Asiatic Countries** | **28** | **28** | .. |
| Muslim Countries | ... | .. | .. |
| Others | 28 | 28 | .. |

[1] Excludes persons claiming citizenship other than Pakistani.
[2] Including States
[3] Including States, Agencies and Tribal Areas.
[4] Includes Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, Aden and Behrein.
[5] Includes Kuwait.

## TABLE 5—BIRTHPLACE—(*contd.*)

### Section 2—Sind and Khairpur State

Number of persons

| Place of Birth | District of Enumeration | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total[1] | Dadu | Hyder-abad | Larkana | Nawab-shah | Sukkur | Thar-parkar | Thatta | Upper Sind Frontier | Khair-pur State |
| **Total All Places** | **4605934** | **416673** | **892296** | **501538** | **686743** | **731842** | **730121** | **301863** | **344858** | **319408** |
| **Pakistan** | **4043237** | **395117** | **686087** | **475244** | **588245** | **636639** | **629547** | **294632** | **337726** | **307229** |
| **Sind** | **3940544** | **387305** | **669269** | **461321** | **562152** | **623361** | **611926** | **292620** | **332590** | **6045** |
| Dadu .. | 3,97,618 | 3,82,111 | 6,605 | 2,069 | 4,600 | 424 | 822 | 922 | 65 | 81 |
| Hyderabad .. | 6,63,639 | 865 | 650,892 | 163 | 4,077 | 570 | 6,101 | 919 | 52 | 64 |
| Larkana .. | 4,60,241 | 1,837 | 631 | 4,54,235 | 1,167 | 1,700 | 193 | 120 | 358 | 612 |
| Nawabshah .. | 5,53,551 | 1,493 | 2,318 | 639 | 5,45,835 | 374 | 2,717 | 67 | 108 | 1,252 |
| Sukkur .. | 6,24,595 | 514 | 1,840 | 2,327 | 1,851 | 6,15,579 | 647 | 127 | 1,710 | 2,199 |
| Thatta .. | 2,93,230 | 87 | 2,150 | 12 | 206 | 20 | 440 | 2,90,305 | 10 | 50 |
| Tharparkar .. | 6,08,394 | 281 | 4,706 | 65 | 2,512 | 211 | 6,00,451 | 151 | 17 | 1,384 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 3,39,276 | 117 | 127 | 1,811 | 1,904 | 4,483 | 555 | 9 | 3,30,270 | 403 |
| **Khairpur State** | **3,758** | **83** | **228** | **795** | **917** | **1,343** | **296** | **38** | **58** | **2,94,566** |
| **Baluchistan ..** | **40,783** | **4,291** | **2,116** | **11,577** | **7,990** | **4,206** | **5,851** | **741** | **4,011** | **449** |
| **East Bengal ..** | **247** | **4** | **211** | .. | **4** | **22** | .. | **1** | **5** | **3** |
| **Karachi ..** | **8,922** | **470** | **3,731** | **367** | **1,116** | **483** | **2,052** | **636** | **67** | **144** |
| **N. W. F. P. ..** | **8,998** | **932** | **2,899** | **151** | **1,056** | **1,246** | **2,283** | **297** | **134** | **339** |
| **Punjab ..** | **39,985** | **2,032** | **7,633** | **1,033** | **15,010** | **5,978** | **7,139** | **299** | **861** | **5,683** |
| **Other Parts of Pak/ India Sub-continent** | **5,59,211** | **21,345** | **2,05,934** | **25,992** | **97,477** | **95,078** | **99,793** | **6,601** | **6,991** | **11,906** |
| **Other Parts of Asia** | **3,458** | **206** | **265** | **302** | **1,018** | **117** | **779** | **630** | **141** | **273** |
| Muslim Countries | 3,433 | 197 | 261 | 297 | 1,017 | 111 | 779 | 630 | 141 | 273 |
| Other Countries | 25 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Non-Asiatic Countries** | **28** | **5** | **10** | .. | **3** | **8** | **2** | .. | .. | .. |
| Muslim Countries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Countries | 28 | 5 | 10 | .. | 3 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |

NOTE:- [1] Excluding persons claiming Nationalities other than Pakistani.

Table 5—BIRTHPLACE—(*contd.*)

Section 3—Selected Cities & Towns[1]

Number of persons

| Place of Birth | Place of Enumerations | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dadu | Hyder-abad | Jacob-abad | Lar-kana | Mirpur-khas | Nawab-shah | Shikar-pur | Sukkur |
| **Total All Places** .. .. | **13,716** | **2,41,801** | **22,827** | **33,247** | **40,412** | **34,201** | **45,335** | **77,026** |
| **Pakistan** .. .. | **10,034** | **86,113** | **18,604** | **21,204** | **12,342** | **15,231** | **29,001** | **34,680** |
| **Sind** .. .. .. | **9,450** | **75,272** | **15,839** | **19,657** | **8,724** | **12,397** | **27,765** | **29,920** |
| Dadu .. .. | 8,817 | 3,335 | 18 | 401 | 218 | 193 | 39 | 145 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 52 | 68,610 | 34 | 75 | 628 | 661 | 37 | 277 |
| Larkana .. .. | 224 | 290 | 111 | 18,156 | 33 | 106 | 124 | 245 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 144 | 764 | 58 | 121 | 210 | 10,631 | 18 | 149 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 145 | 1,494 | 984 | 793 | 193 | 285 | 27,164 | 28,754 |
| Tatta .. .. | 32 | 253 | 4 | 4 | 25 | 18 | 7 | 4 |
| Thar Parkar .. .. | 15 | 455 | 11 | 20 | 7,409 | 395 | 14 | 127 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 21 | 71 | 14,619 | 87 | 8 | 108 | 362 | 219 |
| **Khairpur State** .. .. | **32** | **126** | **26** | **215** | **43** | **171** | **43** | **227** |
| **Baluchistan** .. .. | **44** | **620** | **2,130** | **692** | **1,802** | **759** | **723** | **884** |
| **East Bengal** .. .. | .. | **211** | **2** | .. | .. | .. | .. | **21** |
| **Karachi** .. .. | **48** | **1,366** | **43** | **123** | **366** | **245** | **80** | **230** |
| **N. W. F. P.** .. .. | **141** | **2,496** | **90** | **34** | **477** | **394** | **47** | **492** |
| **Punjab** .. .. | **319** | **6,022** | **474** | **483** | **930** | **1,265** | **343** | **2,906** |
| OTHER PARTS OF PAK/INDIA SUBCONTINENT .. | 3,660 | 1,55,643 | 4,197 | 12,018 | 28,047 | 18,911 | 16,321 | 42,313 |
| OTHER PARTS OF ASIA .. | 17 | 35 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 57 | 13 | 29 |
| Muslim Countries .. | 13 | 35 | 26 | 20 | 23 | 57 | 10 | 28 |
| Other Countries .. .. | 4 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |
| NON-ASIATIC COUNTRIES .. | 5 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 4 |
| Muslim Countries .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Countries .. .. | 5 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 4 |

NOTE:- [1] Excluding persons claiming Nationalities other than Pakistani.

## TABLE 5—BIRTHPLACE—(*concld.*)

### Section 4—Persons born in Indo/Pakistan Sub-continent beyond the areas in which First Census of Pakistan was conducted.

Number of persons

| Place of Enumeration | Zones in which born.[2] | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total[1] | North India | East India | South India | West India | Central India | N. West India | Other Places. |
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** .. | **5,71,117** | **1,17,746** | **2,855** | **2,567** | **45,035** | **21,454** | **3,81,041** | **419** |
| **Sind** .. .. | **5,59,211** | **1,12,923** | **2,776** | **2,476** | **44,975** | **21,218** | **3,74,424** | **419** |
| Dadu .. .. | 21,345 | 6,740 | 72 | 34 | 696 | 1,058 | 12,737 | 8 |
| Hyderabad .. | 2,05,934 | 42,387 | 965 | 2,208 | 21,555 | 7,635 | 1,31,112 | 72 |
| Larkana .. | 25,992 | 7,776 | 747 | 85 | 1,921 | 2,371 | 12,942 | 150 |
| Nawabshah .. | 97,477 | 11,758 | 107 | 13 | 2,540 | 2,394 | 80,665 | ... |
| Sukkur .. | 95,078 | 29,081 | 678 | 56 | 6,527 | 4,696 | 53,897 | 143 |
| Tharparkar ... | 99,793 | 10,717 | 85 | 35 | 8,710 | 2,589 | 77,657 | .. |
| Tatta, .. .. | 6,601 | 1,781 | 46 | 2 | 2,908 | 267 | 1,563 | 34 |
| Upper Sind Frontier. .. | 6,991 | 2,683 | 76 | 43 | 118 | 208 | 3,851 | 12 |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **11,906** | **4,823** | **79** | **91** | **60** | **236** | **6,617** | .. |

NOTES:- [1] Excludes Non-Pakistanis.
[2] See Title sheet for States etc. comprising each Zone.

## TABLE 6—RELIGION.

This Table analyses the distribution of the population according to religions. The information in regard to religion was obtained in reply to Census Question No. 5 for which 8 symbol were provided on the Census Slip, one of which had to be ringed round by the enumerator according to the reply of the respondent. The symbols were—(1) Muslim, (2) Caste Hindu, (3) Scheduled Caste, (4) Budhist, (5) Christian, (6) Parsi, (7) Tribal Religion and (8) Other Religion or no religion. The 8th symbol was ringed also for persons who did not report their religion. The original slips were sorted in accordance with the marks placed round the above symbols and were counted to produce the statistics shown in this Table.

2. It will be seen that no attempt has been made to obtain data regarding sects or sub-divisions of the main religious communities or to record the separate castes of Caste Hindus and members of Scheduled Castes.

3. The Table has been issued in 2 sections—section 1 gives totals of Main Religious Groups, viz., Muslims, Caste Hindus and Scheduled Castes, and the total of smaller religious groups for each district and municipality. Section 2 gives the number of persons in each district in each one of the smaller religious groups. In section 2 of the column headed "Others" includes persons who claimed to adhere to a religion not specified on the enumeration slip, or who have no religion or who refused to report their religion.

4. The population analysed in this Table excludes persons who claimed a nationality or citizenship other than Pakistani.

5. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 3 of Part I.

# TABLE 6—RELIGION

## Section 1—Main Religious Groups.

Number of persons

| Districts & Talukas | Total[1] | Muslim | Caste Hindu | Scheduled Castes | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** | **49,25,342** | **44,57,951** | **1,41,387** | **3,23,120** | **2,884** |
| **SIND** .. .. .. .. | **46,05,934** | **41,49,146** | **1,34,101** | **3,20,024** | **2,663** |
| **Dadu District** .. .. .. | **4,16,673** | **4,11,730** | **4,120** | **743** | **80** |
| Dadu Taluka .. .. .. | 75,558 | 75,073 | 315 | 155 | 15 |
| *Dadu Municipality* .. .. | *13,716* | *13,335* | *262* | *104* | *15* |
| Johi Taluka .. .. .. | 74,632 | 74,619 | 13 | .. | .. |
| Kakar Taluka .. .. .. | 63,228 | 63,108 | 105 | 15 | .. |
| Kohistan Mahal Taluka .. .. | 27,865 | 25,234 | 2,606 | 25 | .. |
| Kotri Taluka .. .. .. | 49,109 | 48,339 | 206 | 499 | 65 |
| *Kotri Municipality* .. .. | *15,154* | *14,697* | *107* | *285* | *65* |
| Mehar Taluka .. .. .. | 79,694 | 78,932 | 713 | 49 | .. |
| Sehwan Taluka .. .. .. | 46,587 | 46,425 | 162 | .. | .. |
| *Sehwan Municipality* .. .. | *3,827* | *3,764* | *63* | .. | .. |
| **Hyderabad District** .. .. .. | **8,92,296** | **8,11,947** | **10,135** | **69,431** | **783** |
| Hyderabad Taluka .. .. | 3,19,232 | 3,06,991 | 3,144 | 8,754 | 343 |
| *Hyderabad City* .. .. | *2,41,801* | *2,34,597* | *2,501* | *4,360* | *343* |
| *Tando Jam Municipality* .. .. | *4,652* | *4,427* | *47* | *178* | .. |
| Badin Taluka .. .. .. | 88,649 | 80,352 | 683 | 7,614 | .. |
| Guni Taluka .. .. .. | 1,04,681 | 93,053 | 389 | 11,239 | .. |
| *Tando Mohd. Khan Municipality* .. | *10,735* | *9,877* | *178* | *680* | .. |
| Hala Taluka .. .. .. | 1,22,088 | 1,15,386 | 1,302 | 5,353 | 47 |
| *Hala Municipality* .. .. | *9,481* | *8,558* | *410* | *513* | .. |
| *Matiari Municipality* .. .. | *5,447* | *5,290* | *78* | *77* | *2* |
| Matli Taluka .. .. .. | 83,829 | 69,490 | 718 | 13,252 | 369 |
| *Matli Municipality* .. .. | *7,420* | *6,294* | *280* | *846* | .. |
| Tando Allahyar Taluka .. .. | 1,06,267 | 89,076 | 2,268 | 14,899 | 24 |
| *Tando Allahyar Municipality* .. | *11,873* | *11,117* | *311* | *445* | .. |
| Tando Bago Taluka .. .. | 67,550 | 57,599 | 1,631 | 8,320 | .. |

Note.—[1]Excluding 2,715 persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistanis.

# TABLE 6—RELIGION—(*contd.*)

## Section 1—Main Religious Groups

Number of persons

| Districts & Talukas | Total | Muslim | Caste Hindu | Scheduled Castes | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Larkana District** .. .. .. | **5,01,538** | **4,93,153** | **6,786** | **1,589** | **10** |
| Larkana Taluka .. .. | 1,00,865 | 97,086 | 2,782 | 988 | 9 |
| *Larkana Municipality* .. .. | *33,247* | *29,881* | *2,731* | *626* | *9* |
| Dokri Taluka .. .. .. | 82,297 | 81,574 | 538 | 185 | .. |
| Kambar Taluka .. .. .. | 81,813 | 80,964 | 701 | 147 | 1 |
| *Kambar Municipality* .. .. | *9,100* | *8,325* | *661* | *113* | *1* |
| Mirokhan Taluka.. .. .. | 51,078 | 51,059 | 15 | 4 | .. |
| Ratodero Taluka .. .. .. | 60,049 | 58,618 | 1,202 | 229 | .. |
| *Ratodero Municipality* .. .. | *6,277* | *5,851* | *319* | *107* | .. |
| Shahdadkot Taluka .. .. | 59,342 | 58,199 | 1,116 | 27 | .. |
| *Shahdadkot Municipality*.. .. | *8,824* | *7,748* | *1,068* | 8 | .. |
| Warah Taluka .. .. .. | 66,094 | 65,653 | 432 | 9 | .. |
| **Nawabshah District** .. .. .. | **6,86,743** | **6,56,274** | **5,803** | **24,263** | **403** |
| Nawabshah Taluka .. .. | 1,12,644 | 1,07,877 | 1,907 | 2,594 | 266 |
| *Nawabshah Municipality* .. .. | *34,201* | *32,607* | *390* | *1,135* | *69* |
| Kandiaro Taluka.. .. .. | 91,904 | 91,133 | 191 | 558 | 22 |
| Moro Taluka .. .. .. | 89,308 | 88,946 | 45 | 317 | .. |
| Nosharo Taluka .. .. .. | 1,20,536 | 1,19,126 | 399 | 1,004 | 7 |
| Sakrand Taluka .. .. .. | 76,040 | 74,998 | 339 | 703 | .. |
| Shahdadpur Taluka .. .. | 1,35,120 | 1,24,572 | 1,672 | 8,823 | 53 |
| *Shahdadpur Municipality*.. .. | *15,314* | *14,044* | *643* | *626* | *1* |
| Sinjhoro Taluka .. .. .. | 61,191 | 49,622 | 1,250 | 10,264 | 55 |
| *Tando Adam Municipality* .. | *21,260* | *20,321* | *258* | *644* | *37* |
| **Sukkur District** .. .. .. | **7,31,842** | **6,99,321** | **21,447** | **10,877** | **197** |
| Sukkur Taluka .. .. .. | 1,47,446 | 1,43,989 | 2,274 | 1,057 | 126 |
| *Sukkur Municipality* .. .. | *77,026* | *75,349* | *852* | *707* | *118* |
| Ghari Yasin Taluka .. .. | 93,912 | 92,612 | 1,096 | 204 | .. |
| *Ghari Yasin Municipality*.. .. | *5,560* | *5,049* | *489* | *22* | .. |

# TABLE 6—RELIGION—(*contd.*)

## Section 1—Main Religious Groups

Number of persons

| Districts & Talukas | Total | Muslim | Caste Hindu | Scheduled Castes | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sukkur District—(*contd.*)** | | | | | |
| Ghotki Taluka .. .. .. | 58,869 | 53,302 | 4,213 | 1,347 | 7 |
| *Ghotki Municipality* .. .. | *5,881* | *2,996* | *2,803* | *80* | *2* |
| Mirpur Mathelo Taluka .. .. | 60,191 | 53,292 | 3,601 | 3,298 | .. |
| Pano Akil Taluka.. .. .. | 55,642 | 52,697 | 1,907 | 1,038 | .. |
| Rohri Taluka .. .. .. | 1,00,560 | 96,072 | 3,464 | 983 | 41 |
| *Rohri Municipality* .. .. | *13,243* | *13,013* | *217* | *13* | .. |
| Shikarpur Taluka.. .. .. | 1,58,775 | 1,54,934 | 3,031 | 787 | 23 |
| *Shikarpur Municipality* .. .. | *45,335* | *42,516* | *2,362* | *456* | *1* |
| Ubaro Taluka .. .. .. | 56,447 | 52,423 | 1,861 | 2,163 | .. |
| **Tharparkar District**.. .. .. | **7,30,121** | **4,51,317** | **69,710** | **2,07,916** | **1,178** |
| Chhachhro Taluka .. .. | 87,283 | 38,369 | 21,451 | 27,463 | .. |
| Digri Taluka .. .. .. | 65,517 | 51,096 | 1,612 | 12,809 | .. |
| Diplo Taluka .. .. .. | 36,870 | 24,993 | 3,608 | 8,265 | 4 |
| Jamesabad Taluka .. .. | 45,044 | 30,343 | 1,015 | 13,677 | 9 |
| Khipro Taluka .. .. .. | 77,072 | 52,201 | 2,429 | 22,417 | 25 |
| Mirpurkhas Taluka .. .. | 1,00,360 | 82,093 | 1,880 | 16,350 | 37 |
| *Mirpurkhas Municipality*.. .. | *40,412* | *38,637* | *1,057* | *700* | *18* |
| Mithi Taluka .. .. .. | 63,933 | 28,193 | 11,053 | 24,686 | 1 |
| Nangarparkar Taluka .. .. | 61,194 | 20,577 | 9,414 | 31,203 | .. |
| Samaro Taluka .. .. .. | 58,971 | 37,091 | 3,209 | 18,671 | .. |
| Sanghar Taluka .. .. .. | 48,542 | 39,314 | 1,017 | 7,267 | 944 |
| Umarkot Taluka .. .. .. | 85,335 | 47,047 | 13,022 | 25,108 | 158 |
| *Umarkot Municipality* .. .. | *5,142* | *1,957* | *2,019* | *1,166* | .. |
| **Thatta District** .. .. .. | **3,01,863** | **2,97,149** | **1,308** | **3,402** | **4** |
| Thatta Taluka .. .. .. | 76,088 | 75,091 | 375 | 622 | .. |
| *Thatta Municipality* .. .. | *9,716* | *9,044* | *154* | *518* | .. |

# TABLE 6—RELIGION—(*contd.*)

## Section 1—Main Religious Groups

Number of persons

| Districts & Talukas | Total | Muslim | Caste Hindu | Scheduled Castes | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Thatta District**—(*contd.*) | | | | | |
| Ghorabari Taluka .. .. | 25,131 | 24,975 | .. | 156 | .. |
| Jati Taluka .. .. .. | 31,920 | 31,753 | 49 | 118 | .. |
| Keti Bunder Mahal .. .. | 13,546 | 13,573 | 2 | 71 | .. |
| Mirpur Bathoro Taluka .. .. | 43,738 | 41,844 | 155 | 1,739 | .. |
| Mirpur Sakro Taluka .. .. | 34,665 | 34,471 | 17 | 176 | 1 |
| Sahah Bunder Taluka .. .. | 37,939 | 37,649 | 133 | 157 | .. |
| Sujawal Taluka .. .. .. | 38,836 | 37,893 | 577 | 363 | 3 |
| **Upper Sind Frontier District** .. .. | **3,44,858** | **3,28,255** | **14,792** | **1,803** | **8** |
| Ghari Khairo Taluka .. .. | 45,934 | 45,396 | 394 | 144 | .. |
| Jacobabad Taluka .. .. | 67,805 | 61,667 | 5,989 | 146 | 3 |
| *Jacobabad Municipality* .. .. | *22,827* | *16,844* | *5,875* | *105* | *3* |
| Kandhkot Taluka .. .. .. | 99,642 | 93,562 | 4,948 | 1,132 | .. |
| Kashmore Taluka .. .. .. | 56,498 | 54,186 | 2,006 | 301 | 5 |
| Thul Taluka .. .. .. | 74,979 | 73,444 | 1,455 | 80 | .. |
| **Khairpur State** .. .. .. | **3,19,408** | **3,08,805** | **7,286** | **3,096** | **221** |
| Khairpur Taluka .. .. .. | 92,553 | 88,077 | 3,873 | 578 | 25 |
| *Khairpur Town* .. .. .. | *18,184* | *16,223* | *1,826* | *115* | *20* |
| Faiz Gang Taluka .. .. | 28,057 | 27,380 | 195 | 409 | 73 |
| Gambat Taluka .. .. .. | 85,365 | 83,453 | 1,516 | 395 | 1 |
| *Gambat Town* .. .. .. | *3,843* | *2,922* | *856* | *64* | *1* |
| Kot-diji Taluka .. .. .. | 51,272 | 49,855 | 269 | 1,036 | 112 |
| Mirwah Taluka .. .. .. | 45,891 | 45,529 | 191 | 431 | 10 |
| Nara Taluka .. .. .. | 16,270 | 14,781 | 1,242 | 247 | .. |

# TABLE 6—RELIGION—*(concld.)*

## Section 2—Analysis[1] of Smaller Religious Groups—Sind

Number of persons

| Districts | Buddhist | Christian | Parsi | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** .. | **670** | **2,174** | **28** | **12** |
| **SIND** .. .. .. .. .. | **670** | **1,953** | **28** | **12** |
| Dadu .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 80 | .. | .. |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. | 398 | 368 | 13 | 4 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 9 | 1 | .. |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. | 234 | 169 | .. | .. |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. .. | 15 | 167 | 10 | 5 |
| Tharparkar .. .. .. .. | 23 | 1,150 | 2 | 3 |
| Thatta .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. | .. | 6 | 2 | .. |
| **Khairpur State** .. .. .. .. .. | .. | **221** | .. | .. |

Note :—[1] This table is an analysis of the column headed " Others " in section 1.

## TABLE 7—MOTHER TONGE.

The information regarding Mother Tongue was obtained in reply to Census Question No. 6: "What is your Mother Tongue"? Mother Tongue was defined as the language spoken from the cradle and enumerators were instructed that in the case of very young children who had not learned to speak and of deaf-and-dumb persons, it should be the language spoken by their mothers. Where the mothers' language was different from the father's, the Mother Tongue was taken to be the language mostly used in the home.

2. The nine main languages of Pakistan printed on the Census Slip were Arabic, Urdu, Persian, Bengali, Pashtu, Punjabi, English, Sindhi and Baluchi. The enumerator had to indicate mother tongue by ticking against one of them according to the reply. There was a tenth blank column for the purpose of recording mother tongues other than the nine printed on the slip. The original slips were sorted in accordance with the marks put on them and were counted to produce the statistics shown in this Table.

3. The list of languages has been arranged according to philological families. The Indo-European family, to which many of the languages of Pakistan belong, is sub-divided to show separately the particular branches which contain the chief mother tongues of Pakistani citizens. Within each family or branch of the Indo-European family the different languages are listed in alphabetical order.

4. The list of languages includes, in addition to the nine languages printed on the slip, most of the other languages which were entered in the 10th blank column on enumeration slips. These languages are given separate lines in the table.

5. This Table analyses the total population of the Province, excluding foreigners, and is in two sections—section 1 shows the number of persons having each of the languages as their mother tongue in every district and section 2 gives the same information for Hyderabad City and important towns. These selected towns and cities have been listed separately, as the distribution pattern of mother tongues in cities and larger towns often varies from that generally found in the surrounding district.

6. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 10 of Part I.

# TABLE 7—MOTHER TONGUE

## Section 1—Sind and Khairpur State.

Number of persons.

| LANGUAGES | Sind &[1] Khairpur State | District of Enumeration | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dadu | Hyderabad | Larkana | Nawabshah | |
| **TOTAL** ... ... ... | **49,25,342** | **4,16,673** | **8,92,296** | **5,01,538** | **6,86,743** | 1 |
| Dravidian Family | | | | | | 2 |
| Brahui .. .. | 22,460 | 1,778 | 101 | 10,237 | 1,695 | 3 |
| South Indian Languages .. | 70 | 6 | 51 | 13 | ... | 4 |
| Indo-European Family | | | | | | 5 |
| Dardic Branch | | | | | | 6 |
| European Branch | | | | | | 7 |
| English .. .. | 439 | 50 | 171 | 2 | 21 | 8 |
| Indo-Aryan Branch | | | | | | 9 |
| Bengali .. .. | 291 | 18 | 160 | 2 | 65 | 10 |
| Gujrati .. .. | 97,659 | 993 | 32,978 | 2,120 | 7,382 | 11 |
| Hindi .. .. | 523 | 8 | 187 | 18 | 43 | 12 |
| Punjabi .. .. | 1,52,458 | 8,061 | 20,105 | 2,535 | 42,484 | 13 |
| Rajastani[2] .. .. | 69,374 | 107 | 5,940 | 100 | 7,814 | 14 |
| Sindhi[3] .. .. | 36,37,297 | 3,16,934 | 6,14,321 | 3,87,008 | 4,75,036 | 15 |
| Urdu .. .. | 4,79,487 | 16,589 | 1,81,869 | 24,732 | 77,827 | 16 |
| Iranian Branch | | | | | | 17 |
| Baluchi .. .. | 4,48,371 | 71,134 | 33,628 | 74,100 | 71,499 | 18 |
| Persian .. .. | 2,017 | 6 | 183 | 15 | 978 | 19 |
| Pushto .. .. | 14,470 | 987 | 2,214 | 645 | 1,895 | 20 |
| Semitic Family | | | | | | 21 |
| Arabic .. .. | 135 | 2 | 117 | 3 | 4 | 22 |
| Various Central Asian | | | | | | 23 |
| Tribal Tongues of N.W. .. | 107 | .. | 107 | .. | .. | 24 |
| Unclassified | | | | | | 25 |
| Other Languages .. .. | 184 | .. | 164 | 8 | .. | 26 |

NOTES :—[1] Excluding persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani.

[2] Includes 61,166 persons (excluding Hyderabad City) who have reported Marwari dialect as their mother tongue. Of these over 47 thousand reside in the Tharparkar District and about 5 thousand in each of the Hyderabad & Sukkur District.

[3] Includes 60,625 persons (excluding Hyderabad City) who have reported Seraiki dialect as their mother tongue. Next to the Thar Parkar and Nawabshah Districts where they reside predominantly, they are found in great numbers in the Larkana, Dadu and Sukkur Districts.

# TABLE 7—MOTHER TONGUE

## Section 1—Sind and Khairpur State

Number of persons

| | District of Enumeration | | | | | LANGUAGES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sukkur | Tharparkar | Thatta | Upper Sind Frontier | Khairpur State | |
| 1 | **7,31,842** | **7,30,121** | **3,01,863** | **3,44,858** | **3,19,408** | **TOTAL** |
| 2 | | | | | | Dravidian Family |
| 3 | 4,111 | 575 | .. | 3,942 | 21 | Brahui |
| 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | South Indian Languages |
| 5 | | | | | | Indo-European Family |
| 6 | | | | | | Dardic Branch |
| 7 | | | | | | European Branch |
| 8 | 144 | 47 | 1 | .. | 3 | English |
| 9 | | | | | | Indo-Aryan Branch |
| 10 | 18 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 5 | Bengali |
| 11 | 5,028 | 47,890 | 1,225 | 22 | 21 | Gujrati |
| 12 | 63 | 184 | 20 | .. | .. | Hindi |
| 13 | 13,806 | 47,119 | 1,324 | 3,968 | 13,056 | Punjabi |
| 14 | 5,031 | 48,035 | 43 | 469 | 1,835 | Rajastani |
| 15 | 5,78,363 | 4,70,199 | 2,88,654 | 2,22,535 | 2,84,247 | Sindhi |
| 16 | 87,877 | 72,077 | 3,546 | 6,058 | 8,912 | Urdu |
| 17 | | | | | | Iranian Branch |
| 18 | 35,124 | 39,814 | 6,041 | 1,06,491 | 10,540 | Baluchi |
| 19 | 136 | 427 | 151 | 72 | 49 | Persian |
| 20 | 2,139 | 3,740 | 844 | 1,289 | 717 | Pushto |
| 21 | | | | | | Semitic Family |
| 22 | 2 | 2 | .. | 3 | 2 | Arabic |
| 23 | | | | | | Various Central Asian |
| 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Tribal Tongues of N.W. |
| 25 | | | | | | Unclassified |
| 26 | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | Other Languages |

# TABLE 7—MOTHER TONGUES—(*concld*)

## Section 2—Selected Cities and Towns.

Number of persons

| LANGUAGES | Place of Enumeration | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dadu | Hyderabad | Jacob-abad | Larkana | Mirpur-khas | Nawab-shah | Shikar-pur | Sukkur |
| **TOTAL**[1] .. | **13,716** | **2,41,801** | **22,827** | **33,247** | **40,412** | **34,201** | **45,335** | **77,026** |
| Dravidian Family | | | | | | | | |
| Brahui .. | .. | .. | 165 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 21 |
| Indo-European Family | | | | | | | | |
| European Branch | | | | | | | | |
| English .. | 6 | 168 | .. | 1 | 18 | 13 | .. | 80 |
| Indo-Aryan Branch | | | | | | | | |
| Bengali .. | 2 | 121 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 18 |
| Gujrati .. | 121 | 18,591 | 14 | 938 | 1,138 | 738 | 668 | 3,751 |
| Hindi .. | 7 | 53 | .. | 5 | 51 | .. | 40 | .. |
| Punjabi .. | 610 | 5,315 | 1,030 | 616 | 6,719 | 5,603 | 652 | 6,557 |
| Rajasthani .. | 6 | 505 | 6 | 15 | 194 | 508 | .. | 144 |
| Sindhi .. | 8,803 | 67,639 | 15,679 | 19,466 | 4,664 | 10,026 | 26,153 | 25,650 |
| Urdu .. | 3,697 | 1,47,240 | 4,698 | 12,026 | 24,115 | 15,206 | 15,898 | 38,060 |
| Iranian Branch | | | | | | | | |
| Baluchi .. | 351 | 279 | 896 | 48 | 2,961 | 1,696 | 1,570 | 1,502 |
| Persian .. | .. | 72 | 43 | .. | 36 | 121 | 4 | 73 |
| Pushtu .. | 112 | 1,494 | 291 | 119 | 516 | 289 | 349 | 1,170 |
| Semitic Family | | | | | | | | |
| Arabic .. | .. | 115 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unclassified .. | | | | | | | | |
| Other languages.. | 1 | 209 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

NOTE:—[1] Excluding persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani.

## TABLE 7-A—SPEECH

1. This Table shows the number of persons who commonly speak each of the main languages of Pakistan. Nine languages were selected for the purpose of this enquiry and these were printed on the Enumeration Slip. Tick marks were placed under each language by the Enumerator according to the replies he received to Census Question No. 7. This question followed the question on Mother-tongue and asked the respondent to report "Any other language you commonly speak?"

2. Many respondents claimed to speak more than one language in addition to their Mother-tongue. Therefore no 'Total' column is provided in this table since the total number of speakers exceeds the total population, many persons appearing more than once in the figures.

3. The figures under each language include those who speak the language as their Mother-tongue plus those who speak it as an additional language. The standard of multi-lingualism in each language can therefore be assessed by comparing the figures in this table with those in Table 7: Mother-tongues.

4. This table is in two sections: Section 1 gives the number of speakers of each language and Section 2 expresses the figures as percentages of the total population. The total population figure used for this calculation excludes Non-Pakistanis but the difference which that causes in the percentages is negligible.

5. Certain minor languages or dialects, having been reported as Mother-tongues, are included in this table under the main languages in which they were classified in Table 7 i. e.

(*a*) Sindhi includes Seraiki Derawali.
(*b*) Rajasthani includes Marwari.
(*c*) Sindhi includes Jattki Sindhi and Lassi.

For further details see the title-sheet of Table 7.

# TABLE 7-A—SPEECH

## Section 1—Numbers

Number of persons who commonly speak the nine main languages of Pakistan includes both the persons who claim each language as their mother tongue (See Table 7) and those who reported it as another language commonly spoken by them.

Number of persons

| Districts and State | Arabic | Baluchi | Bengali | English | Persian | Punjabi | Pushto | Sindhi | Urdu |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** | **2,339** | **4,95,482** | **924** | **74,089** | **12,184** | **1,72,280** | **17,599** | **39,17,836** | **6,80,816** |
| **SIND** | **2,309** | **4,83,967** | **884** | **71,872** | **11,696** | **1,58,177** | **16,834** | **36,23,514** | **6,65,638** |
| Dadu | 36 | 79,888 | 41 | 5,982 | 1,775 | 9,624 | 1,172 | 3,41,979 | 37,467 |
| Hyderabad | 380 | 37,574 | 311 | 39,904 | 2,630 | 26,681 | 3,024 | 6,60,273 | 2,46,627 |
| *Hyderabad M'pality* | *337* | *455* | *217* | *14,715* | *1,639* | *5,158* | *1,119* | *68,749* | *1,77,858* |
| Larkana | 78 | 77,775 | 112 | 3,419 | 1,227 | 3,875 | 877 | 4,21,783 | 31,877 |
| Nawabshah | 141 | 79,668 | 119 | 5,133 | 2,063 | 45,465 | 2,279 | 4,99,598 | 98,136 |
| Sukkur | 1,259 | 39,611 | 145 | 7,616 | 1,641 | 15,892 | 2,807 | 6,09,967 | 1,15,665 |
| Tharparkar | 198 | 43,257 | 52 | 6,112 | 1,149 | 49,702 | 4,125 | 5,10,523 | 91,839 |
| Thatta | 43 | 10,432 | 74 | 2,577 | 673 | 2,375 | 1,025 | 2,97,499 | 33,888 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 174 | 1,15,762 | 30 | 1,129 | 538 | 4,563 | 1,525 | 2,81,892 | 10,139 |
| **KHAIRPUR STATE** | **30** | **11,515** | **40** | **2,217** | **488** | **14,103** | **765** | **2,94,322** | **15,178** |

# TABLE 7-A—SPEECH

## Section 2—Percentages

Number of persons commonly speaking the nine main languages of Pakistan, expressed as a percentage of the total Population in each geographical area.

| Districts and State | Arabic | Baluchi | Bengali | English | Persian | Punjabi | Pashto | Sindhi | Urdu |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** .. | **0.05** | **10** | **0.02** | **1.5** | **0.25** | **3.5** | **0.36** | **79.5** | **13.8** |
| **SIND** .. | **0.05** | **11** | **0.02** | **1.6** | **0.25** | **3.4** | **0.37** | **78.7** | **14.4** |
| Dadu .. | 0.01 | 19 | 0.01 | 1.4 | 0.43 | 2.3 | 0.28 | 82 | 9.0 |
| Hyderabad .. | 0.04 | 4.2 | 0.03 | 4.5 | 0.29 | 3.0 | 0.34 | 74.0 | 32.1 |
| *Hyderabad Municipality* | *0.1* | *0.2* | *0.1* | *6.4* | *0.7* | *2.2* | *0.5* | *30.0* | *77.5* |
| Larkana .. | 0.02 | 16 | 0.02 | 0.68 | 0.24 | 0.77 | 0.17 | 84 | 6.4 |
| Nawabshah .. | 0.02 | 12 | 0.02 | 0.75 | 0.30 | 6.6 | 0.33 | 73 | 14 |
| Sukkur .. | 0.17 | 5.4 | 0.02 | 1.0 | 0.22 | 2.2 | 0.38 | 83 | 16 |
| Tharparkar .. | 0.03 | 5.9 | 0.01 | 0.87 | 0.16 | 6.8 | 0.59 | 69.9 | 13 |
| Thatta .. | 0.01 | 3.5 | 0.02 | 0.85 | 0.22 | 0.79 | 0.34 | 99 | 11 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 0.05 | 34 | 0.01 | 0.33 | 0.16 | 1.3 | 0.44 | 82 | 2.9 |
| **KHAIRPUR STATE** .. | **0.01** | **3.6** | **0.01** | **0.69** | **0.15** | **4.4** | **0.24** | **92** | **4.8** |

## TABLE 8—LITERACY

1. This table shows the size of the literate population (excluding persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani) and their percentage to the total population.

2. Literacy was defined in this census as ability to read in clear print in any language including the Arabic of the Holy Quran. This definition differs from that used in the past censuses and care should be taken in making comparisons.

3. Figures given for districts are totals and include all towns.

4. The data in this Table were collected from replies to Census Question No. 8, which asked: "Can you read? write?" The Enumeration Slip had columns for the nine main languages and one blank column which could be used in case a respondent's answer was a language other than the printed eight languages. The enumerator had instructions to put 'P' for being able to read and 'L' for being able to read and/or write. For those claiming ability to read the Holy Quran only, the letter 'Q' was put under 'Arabic'.

5. This does not give separately, the number of literates between the ages of 6 and 11. This is the normal school going age in this country. An idea of literates between the ages of 6 and 11 years is given by the following figures from the Educational Department for students in Primary schools in Sind and Khairpur State in January 1952:—

| | Sind including Khairpur State | Sind | Khairpur State |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boys | 1,85,936 | 1,68,657 | 17,279 |
| Girls | 7,470 | 7,074 | 396 |
| **Total:** | **1,93,406** | **1,75,731** | **17,675** |

6. Details of the literate population by the languages which they are able to read (or read and write) are given in Table 8-A. Levels of education attained are shown in Table 9-B. The same information separately for Muhajirs appears in Table 19-B.

7. The Table is discussed in Chapter 9 of the Report.

# TABLE 8—LITERACY

(Figures in italics are included in the totals above them.)

Number of persons

| Districts and Selected Cities & Towns | Population[1] | | Literate persons[2] | | Literate as % of total Population | Literate Persons % of Population in sex Group | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | | Male | Female |
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** | **27,06,863** | **22,18,479** | **4,84,711** | **1,67,876** | **13·2** | **17·9** | **7·6** |
| **Sind Districts** | **25,29,632** | **20,76,302** | **4,56,376** | **1,60,086** | **13·4** | **18·0** | **7·7** |
| Dadu .. | 2,30,346 | 1,86,327 | 55,425 | 17,274 | 17·4 | 24·1 | 9·3 |
| (Dadu Town).. | *(7,904)* | *(5,812)* | *(3,364)* | *(1,660)* | *(36·6)* | *(42·6)* | *(28·6)* |
| Hyderabad .. | 4,89,117 | 4,03,179 | 84,345 | 38,135 | 13·7 | 17·2 | 9·5 |
| (Hyderabad City) | *(1,32,463)* | *(1,09,338)* | *(30,930)* | *(21,377)* | *(21·6)* | *(23·3)* | *(19·6)* |
| Larkana .. | 2,72,814 | 2,28,724 | 58,442 | 21,148 | 15·9 | 21·4 | 9·2 |
| (Larkana Town) | *(18,825)* | *(14,422)* | *(8,007)* | *(3,805)* | *(35·5)* | *(42·5)* | *(26·4)* |
| Nawabshah .. | 3,77,233 | 3,09,510 | 65,386 | 21,775 | 12·7 | 17·3 | 7·0 |
| (Nawabshah Town). | *(19,335)* | *(14,866)* | *(5,849)* | *(2,201)* | *(23·5)* | *(30·3)* | *(14·8)* |
| Sukkur .. | 4,03,922 | 3,27,920 | 92,117 | 34,316 | 17·3 | 22·8 | 10·6 |
| (Sukkur Town) | *(43,471)* | *(33,555)* | *(16,539)* | *(9,669)* | *(34·0)* | *(38·0)* | *(28·8)* |
| (Shikarpur Town) | *(24,702)* | *(20,633)* | *7,502)* | *(4,551)* | *(26·6)* | *(30·4)* | *(22·0)* |
| Thar Parkar .. | 4,00,604 | 3,29,517 | 49,516 | 15,484 | 8·9 | 12·4 | 4·7 |
| (Mirpurkhas Town) | *(22,524)* | *(17,888)* | *(6,314)* | *(3,878)* | *(25·2)* | *(28·0)* | *(21·7)* |
| Thatta .. | 1,66,058 | 1,35,805 | 24,824 | 6,734 | 10·5 | 14·9 | 4·9 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 1,89,538 | 1,55,320 | 26,321 | 5,220 | 9·1 | 13·9 | 3.4 |
| (Jacobabad Town) | *(12,608)* | *(10,219)* | *(3,866)* | *(972)* | *(21·2)* | *(30·7)* | *(9·5)* |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **1,77,231** | **1,42,177** | **28,335** | **7,790** | **11·3** | **16·0** | **5·5** |

Notes :—[1] Excluding persons claiming Nationalities other than Pakistani.

[2] A literate person was defined in the Census as a "Person who can read".

## TABLE 8-A—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY.

The population analysed in this Table is the total number of literate persons shown in Table 8. In this Table these Literate persons are analysed according to their ability to read *and* write and to read only, each of the nine main languages of Pakistan.

2. The number of persons able to *read and write* is shown in ordinary type and immediately below is shown in italics the number able to *read only*. The column for Arabic also shows the number of persons who claimed ability to read in that language the Holy Quran only.

3. Persons literate in more than one language have been counted under each such language and for this reason figures in this Table do not agree with those in Table 8.

4. The nine main languages of Pakistan, shown in the heading of the table, were printed on the Census Slip. The data for this Table were obtained in reply to Census Question No. 8, which asked the respondent to state which language or languages, if any, he was able to read and write. Under the particular language 'P' was to be written for ability to read, 'L' for read and write and 'Q' under Arabic for ability to read the Quranic script only.

5. Ability to read meant that a person claimed to read clear print, and ability to write meant that the person claimed to be able to write a simple letter. The original slips were sorted in accordance with the records made on them and were counted to produce the statistics shown in this Table.

6. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 10 of the Report.

# TABLE 8-A—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY

Literate persons able to read and write and those able to read only, each of the nine main languages of Pakistan.[1]

(Number able to read and write is shown in ordinary type. Number able to read only is in italics)

Number of persons.

| District and selected Towns | Arabic[2] | Baluchi | Bengali | English | Persian | Punjabi | Pushtu | Sindhi | Urdu |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** | **1,342**<br>*1 362*<br>*4,16,912** | **151**<br>*13* | **343**<br>*41* | **44,076**<br>*3,702* | **10,463**<br>*1,214* | **1,072**<br>*46* | **327**<br>*56* | **2,99,196**<br>*43,149* | **1,09,297**<br>*10,966* |
| **SIND** .. | **1,320**<br>*1,360*<br>*3,94,564** | **151**<br>*13* | **327**<br>*40* | **41,955**<br>*3,457* | **9,841**<br>*1,143* | **1,021**<br>*43* | **314**<br>*55* | **2,80 701**<br>*39,064* | **1,04,792**<br>*10,606* |
| Dadu District .. | 113<br>*36*<br>*52,977** | ..<br>.. | 19<br>*1* | 2,981<br>*154* | 1,173<br>*146* | 30<br>*2* | 31<br>*5* | 37,837<br>*5,815* | 8,194<br>*625* |
| (Dadu Town) .. | ..<br>..<br>*(3,465)** | ..<br>.. | (10)<br>.. | (644)<br>*(17)* | (140)<br>*(14)* | (28)<br>*(2)* | (6)<br>.. | (2,404)<br>*(105)* | 1,512<br>*(89)* |
| Hyderabad District | 401<br>*271*<br>*80,842** | 80<br>*12* | 143<br>*12* | 13,018<br>*884* | 2,429<br>*214* | 680<br>*13* | .136<br>*6* | 44,023<br>*8,160* | 28,944<br>*2,267* |
| (Hyderabad City) | (370)<br>*(270)*<br>*(38,487)** | (79)<br>(12) | (130)<br>*(7)* | (10,369)<br>*(529)* | (1,557)<br>*(92)* | (652)<br>*(13)* | (112)<br>*(5)* | (9,532)<br>*(351)* | (20,573)<br>*(1,241)* |
| Larkana District .. | 95<br>*11*<br>*52,360** | ..<br>.. | 30<br>*4* | 3,208<br>*441* | 695<br>*213* | 55<br>*11* | 12<br>*4* | 44,621<br>*4,381* | 7,344<br>*1,834* |
| (Larkana Town) | (13)<br>*(7)*<br>*(7,998)** | ..<br>.. | (1)<br>*(1)* | (1,329)<br>*(223)* | (100)<br>*(135)* | (9)<br>*(10)* | (5)<br>.. | (5,151)<br>*(228)* | (3,062)<br>*(378)* |
| Nawabshah District | 295<br>*10*<br>*54,575** | 12<br>.. | 60<br>*5* | 5,460<br>*282* | 1,391<br>*52* | 122<br>*5* | 38<br>*26* | 35,585<br>*3,733* | 15,101<br>*1,852* |
| (Nawabshah Town) | (40)<br>*(4)*<br>*(4,330)** | ..<br>.. | (3)<br>*(1)* | 1,427<br>*(37)* | (256)<br>*(23)* | (5)<br>.. | (11)<br>*(5)* | (1,978)<br>*(456)* | (2,371)<br>*(762)* |

NOTE :—(1) Excludes persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani.

(2)* The figures marked with an asterisk show the number of persons claiming to be able to read only the Holy Quran.

## TABLE 8-A--LANGUAGES OF LITERACY—(*concld.*)

Literate persons able to read and write and those able to read only, each of the nine main languages of Pakistan.[1]

(Number able to read and write is shown in ordinary type. Number able to read only is in italics)

Number of persons.

| District and selected Cities | Arabic[2] | Baluchi | Bengali | English | Persian | Punjabi | Pushtu | Sindhi | Urdu |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sukkur District .. | 285<br>*948*<br>*79,635** | 33<br>*1* | 37<br>*2* | 8,058<br>*664* | 2,579<br>*205* | 88<br>*4* | 37<br>*3* | 56,783<br>*6,874* | 25,091<br>*1,663* |
| (Sukkur Town) .. | ..<br>..<br>*(19,978)** | ..<br>.. | (9)<br>*(1)* | (3,564)<br>*(263)* | (1,579)<br>*(26)* | ..<br>.. | ..<br>.. | (6,191)<br>*(166)* | 13,770)<br>*(378)* |
| (Shikarpur Town) | (50)<br>..<br>*(5,469)** | (20)<br>.. | (10)<br>.. | (1,586)<br>*(204)* | (234)<br>*(40)* | (27)<br>*(1)* | (33)<br>*(3)* | (2,431)<br>*(555)* | (3,091)<br>*(227)* |
| Tharparkar District | 59<br>*26*<br>*37,358** | 15<br>.. | 16<br>*3* | 6,350<br>*385* | 1.004<br>*116* | 46<br>*5* | 50<br>*6* | 30,927<br>*3,307* | 15,660<br>*1,453* |
| (Mirpur Khas Town) | ..<br>..<br>*(7,108)** | (6)<br>. | (2)<br>.. | (2,404)<br>*(117)* | (212)<br>*(4)* | (3)<br>.. | (12)<br>.. | (1,516)<br>*(70)* | (4,885)<br>*(261)* |
| Thatta District .. | 6<br>*1*<br>*19,135** | 10<br>.. | 8<br>*2* | 1,803<br>*476* | 187<br>*70* | ..<br>*3* | ..<br>*1* | 16,151<br>*1,856* | 2,556<br>*351* |
| Upper Sind Frontier District | 66<br>*57*<br>*17,682** | 1<br>.. | 14<br>*11* | 1,077<br>*171* | 383<br>*127* | ..<br>.. | 10<br>*4* | 14,774<br>*4,938* | 1,902<br>*561* |
| (Jacobabad Town) | (17)<br>..<br>*(2,056)** | ..<br>.. | (5)<br>.. | (573)<br>*(79)* | (117)<br>*(19)* | ..<br>.. | (10)<br>*(3)* | (2,315)<br>*(377)* | (687)<br>*(82)* |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **22**<br>*2*<br>*22,348** | ..<br>.. | **16**<br>*1* | **2,121**<br>*245* | **622**<br>*71* | **51**<br>*3* | **13**<br>*1* | **18,495**<br>*4,085* | **4,505**<br>*360* |

NOTE :—(1) Excludes persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani.

(2)* The figures marked with an asterisk show the number of persons claiming to be able to read only the Holy Quran.

## TABLE 9—PUPILS AND STUDENTS.

This Table shows for each district, the number of persons by sex and religion, who reported themselves as regularly attending school or college on the 28th February, 1951. The percentages which the numbers bear to their respective population of their age, sex and religious group, are shown in italics immediately below each figure.

2. The information contained in this Table was collected from the replies made by the respondents to the first part of Census Question No. 10: "Are you regularly attending school or college?" The enumerators had instructions to ring round the letter 'S' printed in this column if the reply was 'Yes.' A person was treated as regularly attending school or college regardless of a temporary break in attendance due, such as, to sickness or holidays etc.

3. Similar Tables regarding school and college population were not produced in previous censuses.

4. Since this census information is based on verbal statements by individuals or heads of families it is unlikely that it will agree either in general or in particular with the official records based on registers kept by heads of schools and colleges. Possible reasons for the difference are discussed in Part I, Chapter 9, of the Report.

# TABLE 9—PUPILS & STUDENTS

Persons in educational age group who, at the time of Census were attending School or College

(Figures in Italics denote percentage of population in the age, sex & religious Groups)

Number of persons

| Age Group | All Religions[1] | | | Muslims | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| **Sind including Khairpur State** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **2,11,403** | **1,88,371** | **23,032** | **1,99,552** | **1,78,026** | **21,526** |
| | *4·3* | *7.0* | *1.0* | *4.5* | *7.3* | *1.1* |
| 0 — 9 | 73,830 | 64,055 | 9,775 | 69,890 | 60,658 | 9,232 |
| | *5.2* | *8.7* | *1.4* | *5.5* | *9.2* | *1.5* |
| 10 & Over | 1,37,573 | 1,24,316 | 13,257 | 1,29,662 | 1,17,368 | 12,294 |
| | *3.9* | *6.3* | *0.9* | *4.1* | *6.5* | *0.9* |
| **Sind** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **1,97,458** | **1,75,247** | **22,211** | **1,85,996** | **1,65,278** | **20,718** |
| | *4.3* | *6.9* | *1.1* | *4.5* | *7.2* | *1.1* |
| 0 — 9 | 69,233 | 59,799 | 9,434 | 65,419 | 56,521 | 8,898 |
| | *5.2* | *8.7* | *1.5* | *5.6* | *9.3* | *1.6* |
| 10 & Over | 1,28,225 | 1,15,448 | 12,777 | 1,20,577 | 1,08,757 | 11,820 |
| | *3.9* | *6.3* | *0.9* | *4.1* | *6.1* | *0.9* |
| **Dadu District** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **26,155** | **23,696** | **2,459** | **25,858** | **23,436** | **2,422** |
| | *6.3* | *10* | *1.3* | *6.3* | *10* | *1.3* |
| 0 — 9 | 9,260 | 8,215 | 1,045 | 9,142 | 8,113 | 1,029 |
| | *7.9* | *14* | *1·8* | *7.9* | *14* | *1·8* |
| 10 & Over | 16,895 | 15,481 | 1,414 | 16,716 | 15,323 | 1,393 |
| | *5.6* | *9.1* | *1.1* | *5.6* | *9.1* | *1.1* |
| **Hyderabad District** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **37,554** | **30,695** | **6,859** | **36,637** | **29,890** | **6,747** |
| | *4.2* | *6.3* | *1.7* | *4.5* | *6.7* | *1.8* |
| 0 — 9 | 16,296 | 13,265 | 3,031 | 15,867 | 12,885 | 2,982 |
| | *6.6* | *10* | *2.5* | *7.2* | *11* | *2.8* |
| 10 & Over | 21,258 | 17,430 | 3,828 | 20,770 | 17,005 | 3,765 |
| | *3.3* | *4.8* | *1.5* | *3.5* | *5.1* | *1.5* |
| **Larkana District** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **23,866** | **21,200** | **2,666** | **23,227** | **20,695** | **2,532** |
| | *4.8* | *7.8* | *1.2* | *4.7* | *7.7* | *1.1* |
| 0 — 9 | 8,228 | 7,195 | 1,035 | 8,005 | 7,038 | 967 |
| | *5.9* | *9.9* | *1.5* | *5.8* | *9.9* | *1.5* |
| 10 & Over | 15,638 | 14,007 | 1,631 | 15,222 | 13,657 | 1,565 |
| | *4.3* | *7.0* | *1.0* | *4.3* | *6.9* | *1.0* |

NOTE :- [1] Excluding persons claiming Nationalities other than Pakistani.

TABLE 9--PUPILS AND STUDENTS—(*concld.*)

Persons in educational age group who, at the time of Census were attending School or College

(Figures in Italics denote percentage of population in the age sex and Religious Group)

Number of persons

| Age Group | All Religions | | | Muslims | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Famale | Total | Male | Female |
| **Nawabshah District** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **29,317** | **27,061** | **2,256** | **28,947** | **26,736** | **2,211** |
| | *4.3* | *7.2* | *0.7* | *4.4* | *7.4* | *0.7* |
| 0 -- 9 | 9,424 | 8,399 | 1,025 | 9,268 | 8,255 | 1,013 |
| | *4.5* | *7.7* | *1.0* | *4.7* | *7.9* | *1.1* |
| 10 & Over | 19,893 | 18,662 | 1,231 | 19,679 | 18,481 | 1,198 |
| | *4.2* | *7.0* | *0.6* | *4.3* | *7.2* | *0.6* |
| **Sukkur District** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **37,115** | **33,172** | **3,943** | **35,353** | **31,672** | **3,681** |
| | *5.1* | *8.2* | *1.2* | *5.0* | *8.2* | *1.2* |
| 0 — 9 | 11,677 | 10.164 | 1,513 | 11,141 | 9,723 | 1,418 |
| | *5.7* | *9.5* | *1.5* | *5.7* | *9.5* | *1.5* |
| 10 & Over | 25,438 | 23,008 | 2,430 | 24,212 | 21,949 | 2,263 |
| | *4.8* | *7.8* | *1.1* | *4.8* | *7.7* | *1.0* |
| **Tharparkar District** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **23,544** | **20,931** | **2,613** | **17,419** | **15,559** | **1,860** |
| | *3.2* | *5.2* | *0.8* | *3.8* | *6.2* | *0.9* |
| 0 — 9 | 8,144 | 7,072 | 1,072 | 6.093 | 5,289 | 804 |
| | *3.8* | *6.6* | *1.0* | *5.0* | *8.4* | *1.3* |
| 10 & Over | 15,400 | 13.859 | 1,541 | 11,326 | 10,270 | 1,056 |
| | *3.0* | *4.7* | *0.7* | *3.4* | *5.5* | *0.7* |
| **Tatta District** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **9,592** | **8,589** | **1,003** | **9,346** | **8,394** | **952** |
| | *3.2* | *5.2* | *0.7* | *3.1* | *8.0* | *0.7* |
| 0 — 9 | 2,953 | 2,356 | 597 | 2,915 | 2,320 | 595 |
| | *3.2* | *5.0* | *1.4* | *3.2* | *5.0* | *1.4* |
| 10 & Over | 6,639 | 6,233 | 406 | 6,431 | 6,074 | 357 |
| | *3.2* | *5.3* | *0.4* | *3.1* | *5.2* | *0.4* |
| **Upper Sind Frontier District** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **10,315** | **9,903** | **412** | **9,209** | **8,896** | **313** |
| | *3.0* | *5.2* | *0.3* | *2.8* | *4.9* | *0.2* |
| 0 — 9 | 3,251 | 3,135 | 116 | 2,988 | 2,898 | 90 |
| | *3.2* | *6.1* | *0.2* | *3.0* | *5.9* | *0.2* |
| 10 & Over | 7,064 | 6,768 | 296 | 6,221 | 5,998 | 223 |
| | *3.0* | *4.9* | *0.3* | *2·7* | *4.6* | *0.2* |
| **Khairpur State** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **13,945** | **13,124** | **821** | **13,556** | **12,748** | **808** |
| | *4.4* | *7.4* | *0.6* | *4.4* | *7.4* | *0.6* |
| 0 — 9 | 4,597 | 4,256 | 341 | 4,471 | 4,137 | 334 |
| | *4.6* | *8.2* | *0.7* | *4.6* | *8.2* | *0.7* |
| 10 & Over | 9,348 | 8,868 | 480 | 9,085 | 8,611 | 474 |
| | *4.2* | *7.1* | *0.5* | *4.3* | *7.1* | *0.5* |

## TABLE 9-A—YEARS OF EDUCATION

This Table shows how many persons out of the whole population (excluding non-Pakistanis) have received formal schooling and analyses them in broad age-groups according to the number of years spent in full time education.

2. This Table is divided into two sections as under:—

Section 1: All Religions.

Section 2: Muslims.

In each section the analysis is made for the Province as a whole, showing sex breakdown for each district and State. Separate district-wise sections for other Religious groups have not been prepared as thier numbers are too small.

3. The information for this Table was obtained from Census Question No. 10 (b) which asked: "For how many years have you attended school or college?" The enumerator was instructed that this question applied to those who had left school or college as well as to those still attending. He was also instructed that the reply should be recorded to the nearest whole number of years. The data so recorded were sorted mostly by hand using the original enumeration slips, but the slips for certain categories of persons were coded and sorted by punched card machines.

4. The number of children in the lowest age-group who are shown as having received full time education is smaller than the number in that age group shown in Table 9 as currently attending school. This difference is due to children who have been at school for considerably less than one year having the answer "yes" recorded to Question 10-A: "Are you regularly attending school or college?" but "None" given against Question 10-B in respect of the nearest whole number of years at school.

5. The number of females included in each figures is shown in *italics* below it.

6. The data in this Table are discussed in Chapter 9 of the Report.

# TABLE 9-A—YEARS OF EDUCATION

## Section 1—All Religions

Persons who have received or a re-receiving full time education.

(Figures in Italics denote the numbers of females included in the total above).

Number of persons

| Age Group | Total Population | Received[1] Schooling | Years in full time education. Under 5 | 5—6 | 7—10 | Over 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sind including Khairpur State** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **49,25,342** | **3,79,375** | **2,34,994** | **68,747** | **58,432** | **17,202** |
| | *22,18,479* | *47,582* | *35,005* | *7,381* | *3,980* | *1,216* |
| 0 — 9 | 14,21,672 | 71,002 | 68,594 | 2,199 | 209 | - |
| | *6,86,195* | *9,366* | *9,038* | *299* | *29* | — |
| 10 & Over | 35,03,670 | 3,08,373 | 1,66,400 | 66,548 | 58,223 | 17,202 |
| | *15,32,284* | *38,216* | *25,967* | *7,082* | *3,951* | *1,216* |
| **Sind** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **46,05,934** | **3,57,577** | **2,21,745** | **64,554** | **54,997** | **16,281** |
| | *20,76,302* | *45,533* | *33,523* | *7,034* | *3,782* | *1,194* |
| 0 — 9 | 13,22,990 | 66,409 | 64,432 | 1,788 | 189 | — |
| | *6,39,247* | *9,125* | *8,824* | *274* | *27* | — |
| 10 & Over | 32,82,944 | 2,91,168 | 1,57,313 | 62,766 | 54,808 | 16,281 |
| | *14,37,055* | *36,408* | *24,699* | *6,760* | *3,755* | *1,194* |
| **Dadu District** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **4,16,673** | **44,911** | **29,718** | **8,079** | **5,921** | **1,193** |
| | *1,86,327* | *6,361* | *4,528* | *970* | *367* | *496* |
| 0 — 9 | 1,16,371 | 9,399 | 9,210 | 169 | 20 | -- |
| | *56,494* | *1,080* | *1,002* | *77* | *1* | — |
| 10 & Over | 3,00,302 | 35,512 | 20,508 | 7,910 | 5,901 | 1,193 |
| | *1,29,833* | *5,281* | *3,526* | *893* | *366* | *496* |
| **Hyderabad District** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **8,92,296** | **76,505** | **44,399** | **14,381** | **13,230** | **4,495** |
| | *4,03,179* | *12,231* | *8,516* | *2,074* | *1,341* | *300* |
| 0 — 9 | 2,47,606 | 13,335 | 13,082 | 234 | 19 | — |
| | *1,19,913* | *2,588* | *2,551* | *35* | *2* | — |
| 10 & Over | 6,44,690 | 63,170 | 31,317 | 14,147 | 13,211 | 4,495 |
| | *2,83,266* | *9,643* | *5,965* | *2,039* | *1,339* | *300* |
| **Larkana District** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **5,01,538** | **41,598** | **26,186** | **8,260** | **5,278** | **1,874** |
| | *2,28,724* | *5,254* | *4,145* | *696* | *346* | *67* |
| 0 — 9 | 1,39,412 | 8,406 | 8,085 | 302 | 19 | -- |
| | *66,786* | *1,186* | *1,138* | *36* | *12* | — |
| 10 & Over | 3,62,126 | 33,192 | 18,101 | 7,958 | 5,259 | 1,874 |
| | *1,61,938* | *4,068* | *3,007* | *660* | *334* | *67* |
| **Nawabshah District** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **6,86,743** | **51,208** | **31,157** | **9,475** | **8,367** | **2,209** |
| | *3,09,510* | *4,444* | *3,473* | *664* | *266* | *41* |
| 0 — 9 | 2,08,882 | 9,414 | 8,941 | 466 | 7 | — |
| | *99,686* | *1,152* | *1,116* | *34* | *2* | — |
| 10 & Over | 4,77,861 | 41,794 | 22,216 | 9,009 | 8,360 | 2,209 |
| | *2,09,824* | *3,292* | *2,357* | *630* | *264* | *41* |

Note: [1]—Includes all persons who have attended or who are now attending School or College.

TABLE 9-A—YEARS OF EDUCATION—*(contd.)*
Section 1—All Religions
Persons who have received or are receiving full time education
(Figures in Italics denote the numbers of females included in the total above

Number of persons

| Age Group | Total Population | Received Schooling | Years in full time education | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under 5 | 5—6 | 7—10 | Over 10 |
| **Sukkur District** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **7,31,842**<br>*3,27,920* | **66,657**<br>*8,909* | **41,468**<br>*6,586* | **10,408**<br>*1,281* | **11,147**<br>*867* | **3,634**<br>*175* |
| 0 — 9 | 2,05,647<br>*98,303* | 12 013<br>*1,536* | 11,476<br>*1,484* | 423<br>*43* | 114<br>*9* | — |
| 10 & Over | 5,26,195<br>*2,29,617* | 54,644<br>*7,373* | 29,992<br>*5,102* | 9,985<br>*1,238* | 11,033<br>*858* | 3,634<br>*175* |
| **Tharparkar District** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **7,30,121**<br>*3,29,517* | **42,180**<br>*5,265* | **26,135**<br>*3,871* | **7,567**<br>*913* | **6,774**<br>*401* | **1,704**<br>*80* |
| 0 — 9 | 2,11,129<br>*1,03,221* | 7,636<br>*867* | 7,555<br>*847* | 77<br>*19* | 4<br>1 | — |
| 10 & Over | 5,18,992<br>*2,26,296* | 34,544<br>*4,398* | 18,580<br>*3,024* | 7,490<br>*894* | 6,770<br>*400* | 1,704<br>*80* |
| **Tatta District** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **3,01,863**<br>*1,35,805* | **16,773**<br>*2,243* | **11,529**<br>*1,872* | **2,935**<br>*259* | **1,795**<br>*99* | **514**<br>*13* |
| 0 — 9 | 91,652<br>*44,059* | 2,955<br>*600* | 2,917<br>592 | 35<br>*8* | 3<br>— | — |
| 10 & Over | 2,10,211<br>*91,746* | 13,818<br>*1,643* | 8,612<br>*1,280* | 2,900<br>*251* | 1,792<br>*99* | 514<br>*13* |
| **Upper Sind Frontier District** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **3,44,858**<br>*1,55,320* | **17,745**<br>*826* | **11,153**<br>*532* | **3,449**<br>*177* | **2,485**<br>*95* | **658**<br>*22* |
| 0 — 9 | 1,02,291<br>*50,785* | 3,251<br>*116* | 3,166<br>*94* | 82<br>*22* | 3<br>— | — |
| 10 & Over | 2,42,567<br>*1,04,535* | 14,494<br>*710* | 7,987<br>*438* | 3,367<br>*155* | 2,482<br>*95* | 658<br>*22* |
| **Khairpur State** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **3,19,408**<br>*1,42,177* | **21,798**<br>*2,049* | **13,249**<br>*1,482* | **4,193**<br>*347* | **3,435**<br>*198* | **921**<br>*22* |
| 0 — 9 | 98,682<br>*46,948* | 4,593<br>*241* | 4,162<br>*214* | 411<br>*25* | 20<br>*2* | — |
| 10 & Over | 2,20,726<br>*95,229* | 17,205<br>*1,808* | 9,087<br>*1,268* | 3,782<br>*322* | 3,415<br>*196* | 921<br>*22* |

# TABLE 9-A—YEARS OF EDUCATION

## Section 2—Muslims

Persons who have received or are receiving full time education
(Figures in Italics denote the number of females included in the total above)

Number of persons.

| Age Group | Total Population | Received[1] Schooling | Years in full time education | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under 5 | 5 — 6 | 7 — 10 | Over 10 |
| **Sind including Khairpur State** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **44,57,951** | **3,57,671** | **2,22,035** | **63,757** | **55,334** | **16,545** |
| | *20,05,240* | *44,629* | *33,021* | *6,814* | *3,671* | *1,123* |
| 0 — 9 | 12,73,685 | 67,208 | 64,961 | 2,052 | 195 | — |
| | *6,13,792* | *8,912* | *8,603* | *280* | *29* | |
| 10 & Over | 31,84,266 | 2,90,463 | 1,57,074 | 61,705 | 55,139 | 16,545 |
| | *13,91,448* | *35,717* | *24,418* | *6,534* | *3,642* | *1,123* |
| **Sind** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **41,49,146** | **3,36,507** | **2,09,174** | **59,724** | **51,972** | **15,637** |
| | *18,67,701* | *42,604* | *31,559* | *6,469* | *3,474* | *1,102* |
| 0 — 9 | 11,78,092 | 62,737 | 60,902 | 1,658 | 177 | — |
| | *5,68,325* | *8,678* | *8,396* | *255* | *27* | |
| 10 & Over | 29,71,054 | 2,73,770 | 1,48,272 | 58,066 | 51,795 | 15,637 |
| | *12,99,376* | *33,926* | *23,163* | *6,214* | *3,447* | *1,102* |
| **Dadu District** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **4,11,730** | **44,393** | **29,375** | **7,979** | **5,862** | **1,177** |
| | *1,84,201* | *6,266* | *4,456* | *958* | *358* | *494* |
| 0 — 9 | 1,14,985 | 9,268 | 9,083 | 165 | 20 | — |
| | *55,845* | *1,064* | *986* | *77* | *1* | |
| 10 & Over | 2,96,745 | 35,125 | 20,292 | 7,814 | 5,842 | 1,177 |
| | *1,28,356* | *5,202* | *3,470* | *881* | *357* | *494* |
| **Hyderabad District** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **8,11,947** | **75,055** | **43,504** | **14,171** | **12,985** | **4,395** |
| | *3,65,897* | *12,001* | *8,413* | *2,038* | *1,277* | *273* |
| 0 — 9 | 2,20,486 | 13,001 | 12,753 | 229 | 19 | — |
| | *1,06,430* | *2,565* | *2,528* | *35* | *2* | |
| 10 & Over | 5,91,461 | 62,054 | 30,751 | 13,942 | 12,966 | 4,395 |
| | *2,59,467* | *9,436* | *5,885* | *2,003* | *1,275* | *273* |
| **Larkana District** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **4,93,153** | **40,149** | **25,389** | **7,884** | **5,099** | **1,777** |
| | *2,24,940* | *4,907* | *3,908* | *634* | *320* | *45* |
| 0 — 9 | 1,37,003 | 8,174 | 7,872 | 284 | 18 | — |
| | *65,696* | *1,112* | *1,073* | *27* | *12* | |
| 10 & Over | 3,56,150 | 31,975 | 17,517 | 7,600 | 5,081 | 1,777 |
| | *1,59,244* | *3,795* | *2,835* | *607* | *308* | *45* |
| **Nawabshah District** | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **6,56,274** | **50,467** | **30,691** | **9,342** | **8,268** | **2,166** |
| | *2,95,681* | *4,337* | *3,421* | *638* | *245* | *33* |
| 0 — 9 | 1,98,640 | 9,274 | 8,802 | 465 | 7 | — |
| | *94,788* | *1,143* | *1,107* | *34* | *2* | |
| 10 & Over | 4,57,634 | 41,193 | 21,889 | 8,877 | 8,261 | 2,166 |
| | *2,00,893* | *3,194* | *2,314* | *604* | *243* | *33* |

NOTE:- [1] Includes all persons who have attended or who are now attending School or College.

## TABLE 9-A—YEARS OF EDUCATION—(*contd.*)

Section 2—Muslims

Persons who have received or are receiving full time education

(Figures in Italics denote the number of females included in the total above)

Number of persons.

| Age Group | Total Population | Received Schooling | Years in full time education | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Under 5 | 5 — 6 | 7 — 10 | Over 10 |
| **Sukkur District** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **6,99,321**<br>*3,13,346* | **62,404**<br>*8,549* | **39,058**<br>*6,345* | **9,300**<br>*1,216* | **10,525**<br>*829* | **3,521**<br>*159* |
| 0 — 9 | 1,96,509<br>*93,803* | 11,391<br>*1,486* | 10,925<br>*1,434* | 362<br>*43* | 104<br>*9* | —<br>— |
| 10 & Over | 5,02,812<br>*2,19,543* | 51,013<br>*7,063* | 28,133<br>*4,911* | 8,938<br>*1,173* | 10,421<br>*820* | 3,521<br>*159* |
| **Tharparkar District** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **4,51,317**<br>*2,02,266* | **32,594**<br>*3,681* | **20,102**<br>*2,742* | **5,575**<br>*592* | **5,427**<br>*276* | **1,490**<br>*71* |
| 0 — 9 | 1,22,508<br>*59,825* | 5,723<br>*620* | 5,678<br>*607* | 42<br>*12* | 3<br>*1* | —<br>— |
| 10 & Over | 3,28,809<br>*1,42,441* | 26,871<br>*3,061* | 14,424<br>*2,135* | 5,533<br>*580* | 5,424<br>*275* | 1,490<br>*71* |
| **Tatta District** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **2,97,149**<br>*1,33,678* | **16,240**<br>*2,160* | **11,232**<br>*1,817* | **2,800**<br>*239* | **1,710**<br>*92* | **498**<br>*12* |
| 0 — 9 | 90,249<br>*43,384* | 2,918<br>*598* | 2,880<br>*590* | 35<br>*8* | 3<br>— | —<br>— |
| 10 & Over | 2,06,900<br>*90,294* | 13,322<br>*1,562* | 8,352<br>*1,227* | 2,765<br>*231* | 1,707<br>*92* | 498<br>*12* |
| **Upper Sind Frontier District** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **3,28,255**<br>*1,47,692* | **15,205**<br>*703* | **9,823**<br>*457* | **2,673**<br>*154* | **2,096**<br>*77* | **613**<br>*15* |
| 0 — 9 | 97,712<br>*48,554* | 2,988<br>*90* | 2,909<br>*71* | 76<br>*19* | 3<br>— | —<br>— |
| 10 & Over | 2,30,543<br>*99,138* | 12,217<br>*613* | 6,914<br>*386* | 2,597<br>*135* | 2,093<br>*77* | 613<br>*15* |
| **Khairpur State** | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | **3,08,805**<br>*1,37,539* | **21,164**<br>*2,025* | **12,861**<br>*1,462* | **4,033**<br>*345* | **3,362**<br>*197* | **908**<br>*21* |
| 0 — 9 | 95,593<br>*45,467* | 4,471<br>*234* | 4,059<br>*207* | 394<br>*25* | 18<br>*2* | —<br>— |
| 10 & Over | 2,13,210<br>*92,072* | 16,693<br>*1,791* | 8,802<br>*1,255* | 3,639<br>*320* | 3,344<br>*195* | 908<br>*21* |

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## TABLE 9-B—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

This table analyses literate persons according to the educational grades claimed by them, as shown in Table 8. The population analysed in this table is that of all literate persons excluding those who claimed nationalities other than Pakistani.

2. The analysis is made for the Province and for each district as a whole, showing separately the figures for cities and cantonments. The analysis is presented in two sections as under:—

SECTION 1.—ALL RELIGIONS

SECTION 2.—MUSLIMS.

3. The figures shown in ordinary type are the totals of both sexes—separate figures for females are shown in italics immediately below.

4. 'Muhajirs' are included in the figures of this table and are also shown separately in Table 19-B.

5. The information on grades of education was obtained in reply to the third part of Census Question No. 10, for which five symbols were provided on the Census Slip. The symbols were 'P' those completed primary schooling; 'M' those passed Middle School Examination; 'E' those passed Entrance (Matriculation) Examination; 'D'-those who obtained University first Degree; and 'H' those who obtained Higher (Post-graduate) Degree. Whichever of these symbols was applicable, was ringed round by the enumerator according to the reply by the respondent. The original slips were sorted in accordance with the merit placed round the highest grade symbol and were counted to produce the statistics shown in this table.

6. The total number of literate persons was derived from the replies to question 8 which asked "Can you read? write?" The slips of persons who claimed to be able to read (whether or not they were also to write) were counted to obtain the literacy data. They include persons whose only claim to literacy is their statement that they can read the Holy Quran in Arabic.

7. Persons who claim to be able to read but who made no claim to have passed a Primary or any higher educational grade, are classed as having "No formal attainment".

8. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 9 of the report.

# TABLE 9-B—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

## Section 1—All Religions

Literate persons analysed according to the grades to which they claim to have progressed in Educational Institutions.

(Figures in italics show the number of females included in the totals above them).

Number of persons

| Districts and selected Cities | Total[1] Literates | Without[2] formal attain-ments. | Primary School | Middle School | Matri-culation | Degree | Higher Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** .. | **6,52,587** | **5,35,546** | **77,598** | **23,088** | **12,595** | **2,758** | **1,002** |
| | *1,67,876* | *1,53,526* | *11,366* | *2,136* | *712* | *122* | *14* |
| **SIND** .. | **6,16,462** | **5,05,773** | **73,449** | **21,739** | **11,963** | **2,594** | **944** |
| | *1,60,086* | *1,46,122* | *11,096* | *2,050* | *689* | *115* | *14* |
| Dadu District .. | 72,699 | 62,144 | 7,759 | 1,684 | 906 | 164 | 42 |
| | *17,274* | *16,176* | *944* | *113* | *35* | *5* | *1* |
| (Dadu Town) .. | (5,024) | (3,859) | (559) | (342) | (212) | (34) | (18) |
| | *(1,660)* | *(1,527)* | *(99)* | *(23)* | *(10)* | *(1)* | (—) |
| Hyderabad District .. | 1,22,480 | 92,954 | 19,254 | 5,862 | 3,333 | 826 | 251 |
| | *38,135* | *32,636* | *4,336* | *826* | *282* | *51* | *4* |
| (Hyderabad City) .. | (52,307) | (33,348) | (11,198) | (4,372) | (2,521) | (649) | (219) |
| | *(21,377)* | *(16,761)* | *(3,577)* | *(733)* | *(261)* | *(41)* | *(4)* |
| Larkana District .. | 79,590 | 68,311 | 8,462 | 1,549 | 932 | 258 | 78 |
| | *21,148* | *20,113* | *836* | *136* | *52* | *11* | — |
| (Larkana Town) .. | (11,812) | (9,424) | (1,214) | (361) | (558) | (205) | (50) |
| | *(3,805)* | *(3,600)* | *(110)* | *(54)* | (31) | *(10)* | (—) |
| Nawabshah District .. | 87,161 | 72,658 | 9,356 | 3,216 | 1,447 | 342 | 142 |
| | *21,775* | *20,268* | *1,184* | *244* | *67* | *12* | — |
| (Nawabshah Town) .. | (8,050) | (4,733) | (1,947) | (768) | (455) | (105) | (42) |
| | *(2,201)* | *(1,730)* | *(354)* | *(89)* | *(22)* | *(6)* | (—) |
| Sukkur District .. | 1,26,433 | 1,05,092 | 13,337 | 4,500 | 2,770 | 566 | 168 |
| | *34,316* | *31,746* | *1,976* | *408* | *161* | *22* | *3* |
| (Sukkur Town) .. | (26,208) | (18,994) | (3,719) | (1,878) | (1,190) | (331) | (96) |
| | *(9,669)* | *(8,677)* | *(693)* | *(201)* | *(77)* | *(19)* | *(2)* |
| (Shikarpur Town) .. | (12,053) | (8,548) | (1,851) | (888) | (700) | (48) | (18) |
| | *(4,551)* | *(4,024)* | *(382)* | *(90)* | *(53)* | *(1)* | *(1)* |
| Thar Parkar District .. | 65,000 | 51,545 | 8,270 | 3,123 | 1,726 | 237 | 99 |
| | *15,484* | *13,824* | *1,355* | *219* | *73* | *7* | *6* |
| (Mirpurkhas Town) .. | (10,192) | (7,060) | (1,592) | (905) | (518) | (86) | (31) |
| | *(3,878)* | *(3,128)* | (569) | *(123)* | *(47)* | *(5)* | *(6)* |
| Tatta District .. | 31,558 | 25,260 | 4,347 | 1,161 | 531 | 128 | (131) |
| | *6,734* | *6,338* | *328* | *56* | *8* | *4* | — |

NOTE:- [1] Excludes persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani.

[2] Literate persons who did not claim one of the grades mentioned in this table are classed as having no formal attainments.

TABLE 9-B—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS—(*contd.*)

Section 1—All Religions

Literate persons analysed according to the grades to which they claim to have progressed in Educational Institutions.

(Figures in italics show the number of females included in the totals above them).

Number of persons

| Districts and selected cities | Total Literates | Without[2] formal attainments | Primary School | Middle School | Matriculation | Degree | Higher Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upper Sind Frontier Distt.. | 31,541<br>*5,220* | 27,809<br>*5,021* | 2,664<br>*137* | 644<br>*48* | 318<br>*11* | 73<br>*3* | 33<br>— |
| (Jacobabad Town) .. | (4,838)<br>(*972*) | (3,288)<br>(*850*) | (947)<br>(*77*) | (*355*)<br>(*34*) | (191)<br>(*9*) | (38)<br>(*2*) | (19)<br>(—) |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **36,125**<br>*7,790* | **29,773**<br>*7,404* | **4,149**<br>*270* | **1,349**<br>*86* | **632**<br>*23* | **164**<br>*7* | **58**<br>— |

# TABLE 9-B—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

## Section 2—Muslim

Literate persons analysed according to the grades to which they claim to have progressed in Educational Institutions.

(Figures in italics show the number of females included in the totals above them.)

Number of persons

| Districts and selected cities | Total[1] Literates | Without[2] Formal Attainments | Primary School | Middle School | Matriculation | Degree | Higher Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE .. | **6,23,682**<br>*1,64,545* | **5,11,684**<br>*1,50,674* | **74,040**<br>*10,995* | **22,147**<br>*2,068* | **12,173**<br>*680* | **2,661**<br>*114* | **977**<br>*14* |
| SIND .. | **5,88,420**<br>*1,56,793* | **4,82,518**<br>*1,43,300* | **70,094**<br>*10,728* | **20,834**<br>*1,985* | **11,556**<br>*659* | **2,498**<br>*107* | **920**<br>*14* |
| Dadu District .. | 71,321<br>*17,203* | 60,918<br>*16,113* | 7,664<br>*937* | 1,651<br>*113* | 895<br>*34* | 153<br>*5* | 40<br>*1* |
| (Dadu Town) .. | (4,883)<br>*(1,630)* | (3,747)<br>*(1,498)* | (545)<br>*(99)* | 335<br>*(23)* | (207)<br>*(9)* | (32)<br>*(1)* | (17)<br>(—) |
| Hyderabad District .. | 1,20,100<br>*37,763* | 91,213<br>*32,381* | 18,809<br>*4,256* | 5,779<br>*802* | 3,242<br>*273* | 806<br>*47* | 251<br>*4* |
| (Hyderabad City) .. | (51,311)<br>*(21,027)* | (32,740)<br>*(16,523)* | (10,936)<br>*(3,500)* | (4,304)<br>*(710)* | (2,480)<br>*(252)* | (632)<br>*(38)* | (219)<br>*(4)* |
| Larkana District .. | 77,757<br>*20,855* | 66,938<br>*19,884* | 8,172<br>*786* | 1,449<br>*127* | 885<br>*47* | 241<br>*11* | 72<br>— |
| (Larkana Town) .. | (11,047)<br>*(3,612)* | (8,781)<br>*(3,418)* | (1,145)<br>*(105)* | (354)<br>*(51)* | (531)<br>*(28)* | (190)<br>*(10)* | (46)<br>(—) |
| Nawabshah District .. | 86,230<br>*21,658* | 71,920<br>*20,180* | 9,217<br>*1,160* | 3,182<br>*240* | 1,436<br>*67* | 337<br>*11* | 138<br>— |
| (Nawabshah Town) .. | (7,908)<br>*(2,181)* | (4,609)<br>*(1,722)* | (1,930)<br>*(343)* | (767)<br>*(88)* | (455)<br>*(22)* | (105)<br>*(6)* | (42)<br>(—) |
| Sukkur District .. | 1,20,525<br>*33,969* | 1,00,063<br>*31,457* | 12,711<br>*1,938* | 4,355<br>*397* | 2,697<br>*154* | 550<br>*20* | 159<br>*3* |
| (Sukkur Town) .. | (25,781)<br>*(9,545)* | (18,718)<br>*(8,576)* | (3,635)<br>*(685)* | (1,844)<br>*(194)* | (1,172)<br>*(71)* | (321)<br>*(17)* | (91)<br>*(2)* |
| (Shikarpur Town) .. | (11,297)<br>*(4,498)* | (8,000)<br>*(3,974)* | 1,695)<br>*(379)* | (864)<br>*(90)* | (674)<br>*(53)* | (47)<br>*(1)* | (17)<br>*(1)* |
| Thar Parkar District .. | 53291<br>*13,602* | 41,666<br>*12,094* | 7,043<br>*1,222* | 2,688<br>*207* | 1,582<br>*67* | 216<br>*6* | 96<br>*6* |
| (Mirpurkhas Town) .. | (9,888)<br>*(3,845)* | (6,891)<br>*(3,108)* | (1,521)<br>*(560)* | (867)<br>*(120)* | (496)<br>*(46)* | (82)<br>*(5)* | (31)<br>*(6)* |
| Tatta District .. | 30,979<br>*6,705* | 24,847<br>*6,319* | 4,212<br>*319* | 1,145<br>*56* | 519<br>*7* | 125<br>*4* | 131<br>— |

NOTE.—(1) Excludes persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani.

(2) Literate persons who did not claim one of the grades mentioned in this Table are classed as having no formal attainments.

## TABLE 9-B—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS—(*concld.*)

### Section 2—Muslims

Literate persons analysed according to the grades to which they claim to have progressed in Educational Institutions.

(Figures in italics show the number of females included in the totals above them).

Number of persons

| Districts and selected Cities | Total Literates | Without formal attain-ments. | Primary School | Middle School | Matri-culation | Degree | Higher Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upper Sind Frontier Distt.. | 28,217<br>*5,038* | 24,953<br>*4,872* | 2,266<br>*110* | 595<br>*43* | 300<br>*10* | 70<br>*3* | 33<br>— |
| (Jacobabad Town) .. | (3,912)<br>*(921)* | (2,594)<br>*(815)* | (717)<br>*(62)* | (355)<br>*(34)* | (189)<br>*(8)* | (38)<br>*(2)* | (19)<br>(—) |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **35,262**<br>*7,752* | **29,166**<br>*7,374* | **3,946**<br>*267* | **1,313**<br>*83* | **617**<br>*21* | **163**<br>*7* | **57**<br>— |

# TABLE 9-B—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

## Section 3—Caste Hindus and Scheduled Castes[1]

Literate persons analysed according to the grades to which they claim to have progressed in Educational Institutions

(Figures in italics show the number of Females included in the totals above them)

Number of persons

| Districts and selected Cities | Total Literates[2] | Without formal Attainments[3] | Primary School | Middle School | Matriculation | Degree | Higher Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SIND & KHAIRPUR STATE** | **28,384**<br>*3,158* | **23,583**<br>*2,769* | **3,480**<br>*338* | **862**<br>*37* | **365**<br>*11* | **75**<br>*3* | **19**<br>.. |
| **SIND** .. .. | **27,542**<br>*3,131* | **22,987**<br>*2,745* | **3,290**<br>*336* | **830**<br>*36* | **353**<br>*11* | **74**<br>*3* | **18**<br>.. |
| Dadu District .. | 1,357<br>*70* | 1,218<br>*63* | 88<br>*7* | 30<br>.. | 10<br>.. | 9<br>.. | 2<br>.. |
| (Dadu Town) .. | (130)<br>*(29)* | (104)<br>*(29)* | (12)<br>(—) | (7)<br>(—) | (4)<br>(—) | (2)<br>(—) | (1)<br>(—) |
| Hyderabad District | 2,209<br>*303* | 1,672<br>*229* | 404<br>*62* | 52<br>*10* | 71<br>*1* | 10<br>*1* | ..<br>.. |
| (Hyderabad City) | (830)<br>*(283)* | (543)<br>*(213)* | (221)<br>*(59)* | (37)<br>*(9)* | (21)<br>*(1)* | (8)<br>*(1)* | ..<br>.. |
| Larkana District .. | 1,829<br>*292* | 1,373<br>*229* | 290<br>*50* | 100<br>*9* | 43<br>*4* | 17<br>.. | 6<br>... |
| (Larkana Town) | (762)<br>*(193)* | (643)<br>*(182)* | (69)<br>*(5)* | (7)<br>*(3)* | (24)<br>*(3)* | (15)<br>(—) | (4)<br>(—) |
| Nawabshah District | 885<br>*99* | 713<br>*83* | 124<br>*13* | 29<br>*2* | 10<br>.. | 5<br>*1* | 4<br>... |
| (Nawabshah Town) | (109)<br>*(5)* | (105)<br>*(5)* | (4)<br>... | ..<br>.. | ..<br>.. | ..<br>.. | ..<br>.. |
| Sukkur District .. | 5,792<br>*303* | 4,971<br>*264* | 622<br>*36* | 130<br>*2* | 54<br>*1* | 9<br>.. | 6<br>.. |
| (Sukkur Town) | (341)<br>*(82)* | (229)<br>*(76)* | (82)<br>*(6)* | (19)<br>.. | (6)<br>.. | (3)<br>.. | (2)<br>.. |
| (Shikarpur Town) | (755)<br>*(53)* | (547)<br>*(50)* | (156)<br>*(3)* | (24)<br>.. | (26)<br>.. | (1)<br>.. | (1)<br>.. |
| Tharparkar District | 11,574<br>*1,856* | 9,774<br>*1,712* | 1,219<br>*132* | 426<br>*8* | 137<br>*3* | 18<br>*1* | ..<br>.. |
| (Mirpur Town) | (303)<br>*(33)* | (169)<br>*(20)* | (70)<br>*(9)* | (38)<br>*(3)* | (22)<br>*(1)* | (4)<br>.. | ..<br>.. |
| Tatta District .. | 578<br>*29* | 413<br>*19* | 135<br>*9* | 16<br>.. | 11<br>*1* | 3<br>.. | ..<br>.. |

NOTES :—[1]. Includes 5,098 literate Scheduled Castes of whom 4,575 are without formal attainments.

[2]. Excluding persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani.

[3]. Literate persons who did not claim one of grades mentioned in this Table are classed as having no formal attainments.

## TABLE 9-B—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS—(*concld.*)

### SECTION 3—CASTE HINDUS AND SCHEDULED CASTES[1]

Literate persons analysed according to the grades to which they claim to have progressed in Educational Institutions

(Figures in italics show the number of Females included in the totals above them)

Number of persons

| District and selected cities | Total Literates | Without formal Attainments | Primary School | Middle School | Matriculation | Degree | Higher Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upper Sind Frontier District | 3,318<br>*179* | 2,853<br>*146* | 398<br>*27* | 47<br>*5* | 17<br>*1* | 3<br>.. | ..<br>.. |
| (Jacobabad Town) | (924)<br>(*50*) | (693)<br>(*34*) | (230)<br>(*15*) | ..<br>.. | (1)<br>(*1*) | ..<br>.. | ..<br>.. |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **842**<br>*27* | **596**<br>*24* | **200**<br>*2* | **32**<br>*1* | **12**<br>.. | **1**<br>.. | **1**<br>.. |

# TABLE 9-B—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

## Section 4—Other Religions

Literate persons analysed according to the grades to which they claim to have progressed in Educational Institutions

(Figures in italics show the number of females included in the totals above them)

Number of persons

| District and selected Cities | Total Literates | Without Formal Attainments[1] | Primary School | Middle School | Matriculation | Degree | Higher Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** | **521** | **279** | **78** | **79** | **57** | **22** | **6** |
| | *173* | *83* | *33* | *31* | *21* | *5* | .. |
| **SIND** .. .. | **500** | **268** | **75** | **75** | **54** | **22** | **6** |
| | *162* | *77* | *32* | *29* | *19* | *5* | .. |
| Dadu .. .. | 21 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| | *1* | .. | .. | ... | *1* | .. | .. |
| (Dadu Town) .. | (11) | (8) | (2) | .. | (1) | ... | .. |
| | *(1)* | ... | ... | .. | *(1)* | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad .. | 171 | 69 | 41 | 31 | 20 | 10 | ... |
| | *69* | *26* | *18* | *14* | *8* | *3* | ... |
| (Hyderabad City) .. | (166) | (65) | (41) | (31) | (20) | (9) | ... |
| | *(67)* | *(25)* | *(18)* | *(14)* | *(8)* | *(2)* | .. |
| Larkana .. .. | 4 | ... | .. | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| | *1* | ... | ... | ... | *1* | .. | ... |
| (Larkana Town) .. | (3) | ... | ... | ... | (3) | .. | .. |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nawabshah .. | 46 | 25 | 15 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | *18* | *5* | *11* | *2* | ... | ... | ... |
| (Nawabshah Town) .. | (33) | (19) | (13) | (1) | ... | ... | .. |
| | *(15)* | *(3)* | *(11)* | *(1)* | ... | .. | .. |
| Sukkur .. | 116 | 58 | 4 | 25 | 19 | 7 | 3 |
| | *44* | *25* | *2* | *9* | *6* | *2* | .. |
| (Sukkur Town) .. | (86) | (47) | (2) | (15) | (12) | (7) | (3) |
| | *(42)* | *(25)* | *(2)* | *(7)* | *(6)* | *(2)* | .. |
| (Shikarpur Town) .. | (1) | (1) | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thar Parkar .. | 135 | 105 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| | *26* | *18* | *1* | *4* | *3* | .. | ... |
| (Mirpurkhas Town) | (1) | .. | (1) | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Tatta .. .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. |
| | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... |

NOTE :—1. Literate persons who did not claim one of the grades mentioned in this Table are classed as having no formal attainment.

## TABLE 9-B—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS—(*concld.*)

### Section 4—Other Religions

Literate persons analysed according to the grades to which they claim to have progressed in Educational Institutions

(Figures in italics show the number of females included in the totals above them)

Number of persons.

| District and selected Cities | Total Literate | Without Formal Attain-ments | Primary School | Middle School | Matricula-tion | Degree | Higher Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 6 | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | *3* | *3* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (Jacobabad Town) .. | (2) | (1) | ... | .. | (1) | ... | ... |
| | *(1)* | *(1)* | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| **KHAIRPUR STATE** .. | **21** | **11** | **3** | **4** | **3** | ... | ... |
| | *11* | *6* | *1* | *2* | *2* | ... | .. |

## TABLE 10—NATIONALITY

This Table gives details of 427 persons, apart from Afghan Powindahs, enumerated in Sind who reported themselves as non-Pakistanis. Details of Afghan Powindahs are disclosed in Table 10-A. The information tabulated in this Table was obtained in reply to Census Question No. 4, which asked: "Are you a Pakistani? If not, what is your nationality?" The Table gives an analysis according to Nationality and by certain broad fields of activity, the data for which were obtained in answer to Census Question No. 13, which asked: "In what kind of Industry, business or service did you work in January, 1951?"

2. Persons included in this table are excluded from all other census tables except:

Tables 1 and 1-A: Population and Area;
Table 3: Variations in last 50 years.

3. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 3 of the report.

# TABLE 10—NATIONALITY

## Non-Pakistanis in Sind and Khairpur.

(Figures in Italics are Females included in figures immediately above.)

Numbers of Persons

| Field of Activity | Total[1] Non-Pakistanis | Nationals of Muslim Countries | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Afghanistan | Iran | Others | |
| **ALL ACTIVITIES** | **427** | **20** | **21** | **13** | 1 |
| | *149* | *6* | *8* | *4* | 2 |
| **Self Supporting Persons** | **239** | **12** | **12** | **7** | 3 |
| | *30* | .. | *2* | .. | 4 |
| Agriculture, Other than landowners | 82 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| | *11* | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Banking & Insurance | 17 | .. | 2 | .. | 7 |
| Trade & Commerce | 27 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Manufacture and[2] Utilities | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Health | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 10 |
| | *1* | .. | *1* | .. | 11 |
| Education | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | 12 |
| | *4* | .. | *1* | .. | 13 |
| Religion | 6 | 1 | .. | 2 | 14 |
| Government[3] | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Other Activities | 93 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 16 |
| | *14* | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| **Dependents** | **188** | **8** | **9** | **6** | 18 |
| | *119* | *6* | *6* | *4* | 19 |

*Notes* :— [1] Excludes number of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to Pakistan by other Governments.

[2] Includes all production and maintenance Industries and processes and the production and supply of water, electricity, gas, etc.

[3] Service of the Government of Pakistan, Provincial Governments, Municipalities in activities not covered by other headings such as Transportation, Education, etc.

# TABLE 10—NATIONALITY

## Non-Pakistanis in Sind and Khairpur.

(Figures in Italics are Females included in figures immediately above.)

Number of Persons

| | Nationals of Non-Muslim Countries | | | | | | | | Field of Activity. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ASIA | | | | EUROPE | | AMERICA | | |
| | Burma | Ceylon | India | Others | France | U.K. & Ireland | U.S.A. | Others | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 344 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | **ALL ACTIVITIES** .. |
| 2 | .. | .. | *123* | *3* | *2* | *3* | .. | .. | |
| 3 | 2 | 3 | 189 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | **Self Supporting** .. |
| 4 | .. | .. | *25* | .. | *2* | *1* | .. | .. | **Persons** .. |
| 5 | .. | .. | 82 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Agriculture, Other .. |
| 6 | .. | .. | *11* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | than landowners .. |
| 7 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Banking & Insurance .. |
| 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Trade & Commerce .. |
| 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Manufacture and[2] .. |
| | | | | | | | | | Utilities .. .. |
| 10 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Health .. .. |
| 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 12 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | Education .. .. |
| 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | *2* | *1* | .. | .. | |
| 14 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | Religion .. .. |
| 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | Government[3] .. .. |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | 79 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | Other Activities .. |
| 17 | .. | .. | *14* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 18 | .. | .. | 155 | 6 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | **Dependents** .. .. |
| 19 | .. | .. | *98* | *3* | .. | *2* | .. | .. | |

## TABLE 10-A—AFGHAN POWINDAHS

Powindahs are Afghan nationals who come over to Pakistan every year to pass the winter. This Table presents an analysis of the total population of Afghan Powindahs in Sind by sex, age and occupations. It is in two sections:—

Section 1: It shows sex breakdown in age-groups of 'under 12 years' and '12 years and over'

Section 2: It shows a further analysis of '12 years and over' into sex and occupations.

Figures in both the sections are shown for districts and Khairpur State.

2. The information tabulated here was obtained from replies to the third and fourth parts of Census Question No. 4 on Nationality, which asked: "If an Afghan, are you a Powindah? If so, where is your party settled this winter?" Enumerators were instructed, in case a respondent did not know whether he was a Powindah or not, to treat as Powindahs all such Afghans as had been staying temporarily in Pakistan for the preceding winter. The symbol 'PA' was ringed on the slip in such cases, which were sorted to produce the required statistics.

3. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 3 of the Report.

# TABLE 10-A—AFGHAN POWINDAHS

## Section 1—Afghan Powindahs under 12 years, and 12 years & over.

Number of persons

| District and State | All-Persons | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Under 12 Years | 12 Years and Over | Total | Under 12 Years | 12 Years and Over | Total | Under 12 Years | 12 Years and Over |
| **Sind Including Khairpur State** | **2,288** | **186** | **2,102** | **2,120** | **134** | **1,986** | **168** | **52** | **116** |
| **SIND DISTRICT** | **2,156** | **184** | **1,972** | **1,995** | **132** | **1,863** | **161** | **52** | **109** |
| Dadu | 63 | 1 | 62 | 61 | .. | 61 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Hyderabad | 196 | 23 | 173 | 184 | 18 | 166 | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| Larkana | 150 | 4 | 146 | 150 | 4 | 146 | .. | .. | .. |
| Nawabshah | 146 | 3 | 143 | 143 | 3 | 140 | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Sukkur | 1,193 | 110 | 1,083 | 1,130 | 88 | 1,042 | 63 | 22 | 41 |
| Tharparkar | 175 | 6 | 169 | 164 | 4 | 160 | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| Tatta | 22 | .. | 22 | 22 | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 211 | 37 | 174 | 141 | 15 | 126 | 70 | 22 | 48 |
| **KHAIRPUR STATE** | **132** | **2** | **130** | **125** | **2** | **123** | **7** | .. | **7** |

# TABLE 10-A—AFGHAN POWINDAHS

Section 2—Afghan Powindahs aged 12 years and over, By Occupation and Sex.

(P=Persons M=Male F=Female)

Number of persons

| Occupation | | Total Sind including Khairpur State | Dadu | Hyder-abad | Larkana | Nawab-shah | Sukkur | Thar-Parkar | Tatta | Upper Sind Frontier | Khairpur State |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | **P** | **2,102** | **62** | **173** | **146** | **143** | **1,083** | **169** | **22** | **174** | **130** |
| | **M** | **1,986** | **61** | **166** | **146** | **140** | **1,042** | **160** | **22** | **126** | **123** |
| | **F** | **116** | **1** | **7** | .. | **3** | **41** | **9** | .. | **48** | **7** |
| Herdsmen & Dairymen | P | 102 | .. | 28 | 10 | 10 | 11 | .. | .. | 6 | 37 |
| | M | 102 | .. | 28 | 10 | 10 | 11 | .. | .. | 6 | 37 |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wood Cutters | P | 44 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 28 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| | M | 44 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 28 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agricultural Labour | P | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| | M | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous unspecified retail Trade | P | 377 | 55 | 61 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 104 | 22 | 1 | 63 |
| | M | 375 | 55 | 61 | 22 | 25 | 22 | 104 | 22 | 1 | 63 |
| | F | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mullahs | P | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| | M | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Camelmen | P | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. |
| | M | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tailors | P | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | M | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Barbers | P | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | M | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Domestic Service | P | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| | M | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous Labour | P | 1,389 | 6 | 76 | 110 | 95 | 960 | 46 | .. | 76 | 20 |
| | M | 1,389 | 6 | 76 | 110 | 95 | 960 | 46 | .. | 76 | 20 |
| | F | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| No Occupation | P | 142 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 55 | 9 | .. | 55 | 7 |
| | M | 28 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 16 | .. | .. | 7 | .. |
| | F | 114 | 1 | 7 | .. | 3 | 39 | 9 | .. | 48 | 7 |

## TABLE 11—LABOUR FORCE

This Table classifies the total population, excluding non-Pakistanis into broad categories of Economic status.

2. All persons aged 12 years and over were asked: "Are you usually self-supporting or partly self-supporting or seeking work?" Persons who answered "Yes" to any part of this question were then asked to state their occupation and the economic group in which they were engaged in the previous month. From their answers they have been classed as belonging to the Agricultural or non-Agricultural Labour Force, or as not being in the Civilian Labour Force. Persons who answered "No" to all three parts of the main question were classed as Dependents as were all children under 12 years of age.

3. The Agricultural Labour Force includes all persons who reported their usual main occupation as "cultivators" or who stated that in January, 1951, they were engaged or seeking work in cultivation, stock-raising, hunting and game propagation, or some other occupation associated with the agricultural industry but not generally those engaged in forestry or fishing. It should be noted that the census definition of a 'cultivator' was a "Tiller of the soil" which term meant a person who himself works on the land or who employes others to do so under his direct personal supervision.

4. The Non-Agricultural Civilian Labour Force includes self-supporting persons who during January, 1951, were engaged in Public Service (except the Armed Forces), personal service, trade, commerce transportation, or any industry other than agriculture, but including forestry and fishery. It also includes persons seeking work in any non-Agricultural occupaion.

5. Persons not in the Civilian Labour Force include members of Defence Services and also the several classes of self-supporting persons who are regarded as economically inactive. The latter consist of two main categories, first, those persons of private means who have not indicated that they follow any of the professions or occupations which would class them in the labour force. This group includes retired persons and pensioners, students (if they have stated that they are self-supporting or partly so) and those landowners who have not claimed to be cultivators or to be engaged in service or industry. Secondly, the economically inactive category includes the inmates of hospitals, asylums and jails, if they have not stated an occupation which enables them to be classed in the Labour Force, and what may be called, "Social Parasites" named persons who have described themselves as beggars, vagrants, prostitutes etc.

6. Dependents are shown in two groups: Children under 12 years of age and all other persons who were neither self-supporting nor partly so, nor seeking work. The second group therefore, contains the large numbers of women engaged in household duties, but not those who describe themselves as helpers in the trade, other professions or gainful works of the family or household duties. Similarly, this group includes all students, old people, invalids and others living with or supported by their families or friends as long as they have not claimed to be wholly or partly supporting themselves by following an occupation, nor to be seeking to do so.

7. It is believed that the number of Male children reported as under 12 years of age is somewhat inflated and this may have increased the figures for male dependents at the expense of the Labour Force. The data should therefore be used with reasonable caution. The probable effect, if expressed as a percentage of the male Labour Force not ilkely to exceed 3 per cent.

8. Muhajirs are included in the figures in this table. They are, however, separately shown in Table 19-C.

9. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 11 of the Report.

# TABLE 11 — LABOUR FORCE

## The Total Population according to Economic Status

Number of persons

| Districts and Talukas | Total [1] | Self-supporting | | Not in [2] Civilian Labour Force | Dependents | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Civilian Labour Forces | | | | |
| | | Agricultural | Non-Agricultural | | | |
| **ALL PERSONS** | | | | | | |
| **Sind Including Khairpur State** | **49,25,342** | **11,86,247** | **4,57,912** | **31,926** | **32,49,227** | |
| **Sind** | **46,05,934** | **11,06,047** | **4 35 926** | **29,792** | **30,34,169** | |
| **Khairpur State** | **3,19,408** | **80,200** | **22,016** | **2,134** | **2,15,058** | |
| **MALE** | | | | | | |
| **Sind Including Khairpur State** | **27,06,863** | **11,58,208** | **4,49,437** | **31,578** | **10,67,640** | 1 |
| **Sind** | **35,29,632** | **10,78,386** | **4,27,558** | **29,450** | **9,94,238** | 2 |
| Dadu | 2,30,346 | 1,07,030 | 33,302 | 2,542 | 87,472 | 3 |
| Dadu Taluka | 41,958 | 17,987 | 7,463 | 541 | 15,967 | 4 |
| (Dadu Municipality) | (7,904) | (1,095) | (3,681) | (128) | (3,000) | 5 |
| Johi Taluka | 41,218 | 22,549 | 2,739 | 325 | 15,605 | 6 |
| Kakar Taluka | 34,697 | 17,853 | 2,886 | 556 | 13,442 | 7 |
| Kohistan Mahal | 15,514 | 6,912 | 2,554 | 169 | 5,879 | 8 |
| Kotri Taluka | 27,413 | 8,755 | 8,369 | 190 | 10,099 | 9 |
| Mehar Taluka | 44,004 | 21,731 | 4,550 | 337 | 17,386 | 10 |
| Sehwan Taluka | 25,542 | 11,243 | 4,761 | 424 | 9,114 | 11 |
| Hyderabad | 4,89,117 | 1,72,016 | 1,19,250 | 6,676 | 1,91,175 | 12 |
| Hyderabad Taluka | 1,74,679 | 21,554 | 77,268 | 2,231 | 73,626 | 13 |
| (Hyderabad City) | (1,32,463) | (3,566) | (69,696) | (1,469) | (57,732) | 14 |
| Badin Taluka | 48,658 | 23,118 | 5,999 | 740 | 18,801 | 15 |
| Guni Taluka | 57,325 | 28,790 | 6,060 | 663 | 21,812 | 16 |
| Hala Taluka | 67,041 | 29,752 | 12,079 | 727 | 24,483 | 17 |
| (Hala Municipality) | (5,236) | (545) | (2,750) | (96) | (1,845) | 18 |
| Matli Taluka | 46,145 | 20,517 | 6,241 | 1,225 | 18,162 | 19 |
| Tando Allahyar Taluka | 58,273 | 27,473 | 8,586 | 610 | 21,604 | 20 |
| Tando Bago Taluka | 36,996 | 20,812 | 3,017 | 480 | 12,687 | 21 |
| Larkana | 2,72,814 | 1,30,094 | 34,911 | 3,337 | 1,04,472 | 22 |
| Larkana Taluka | 55,478 | 20,269 | 13,968 | 681 | 20,560 | 23 |
| (Larkana Municipality) | (18,825) | (1,439) | (9,822) | (397) | (7,167) | 24 |
| Dokri Taluka | 44,952 | 22,133 | 4,972 | 360 | 17,487 | 25 |
| Kambar Taluka | 44,819 | 23,581 | 3,961 | 497 | 16,780 | 26 |
| Mire Khan Taluka | 27,926 | 15,262 | 1,381 | 249 | 11,034 | 27 |
| Ratodero Taluka | 31,992 | 15,325 | 3,688 | 497 | 12,182 | 28 |
| Shahdad Kot Taluka | 32,052 | 15,074 | 3,845 | 490 | 12,643 | 29 |
| Warah Taluka | 35,595 | 18,450 | 3,096 | 563 | 13,486 | 30 |

NOTE : [1] Excludes persons who reported Nationalities other than Pakistani.

[2] Includes Defence Services and also self-supporting persons not economically active, such as retired persons, students, institutional inmates, etc.

# TABLE 11—LABOUR FORCE

## The Total Population according to Economic Status

Number of persons.

| | Total | Self-supporting | | | Dependents | Districts and Talukas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Civilian Labour Force | | Not in Civilian Labour Force | | |
| | | Agricultural | Non-Agricultural | | | |
| | | | FEMALE | | | |
| 1 | **22,18,479** | **28,039** | **8,505** | **348** | **21,81,587** | **Sind Including Khairpur State** |
| 2 | **20,76,302** | **27,661** | **8,368** | **342** | **20,39,931** | **Sind** |
| 3 | 1,86,327 | 1,656 | 2,722 | 14 | 1,81,935 | Dadu |
| 4 | 33,600 | 93 | 89 | .. | 33,418 | Dadu Taluka |
| 5 | (5,812) | .. | (53) | .. | (5,759) | (Dadu Municipality) |
| 6 | 33,414 | 207 | 38 | .. | 33,169 | Johi Taluka |
| 7 | 28,531 | 4 | 3 | .. | 28,524 | Kakar Taluka |
| 8 | 12,351 | 45 | 2,073 | 2 | 10,231 | Kohistan Mahal |
| 9 | 21,696 | 173 | 301 | 10 | 21,212 | Kotri Taluka |
| 10 | 35,690 | 1,122 | 38 | .. | 34,530 | Mehar Taluka |
| 11 | 21,045 | 12 | 180 | 2 | 20,851 | Sehwan Taluka |
| 12 | 4,03,179 | 866 | 2,612 | 21 | 3,99,680 | Hyderabad |
| 13 | 1,44,553 | 94 | 2,132 | 2 | 1,42,325 | (Hyderabad Taluka |
| 14 | (1,09,338) | (19) | (2,070) | (2) | (1,07,247) | (Hyderabad City) |
| 15 | 39,991 | 114 | 71 | .. | 39,806 | Badin Taluka |
| 16 | 47,356 | 121 | 91 | 3 | 47,141 | Guni Taluka |
| 17 | 55,047 | 11 | 135 | 2 | 54,899 | Hala Taluka |
| 18 | (4,245) | .. | (24) | .. | (4,221) | (Hala Municipality) |
| 19 | 37,684 | 164 | 73 | 12 | 37,435 | Matli Taluka |
| 20 | 47,994 | 149 | 74 | .. | 47,771 | Tando Allahayar Taluka |
| 21 | 30,554 | 213 | 36 | 2 | 30,303 | Tando Bago Taluka |
| 22 | 2,28,724 | 4,669 | 338 | 60 | 2,23,657 | Larkana |
| 23 | 45,387 | 49 | 121 | 3 | 45,214 | Larkana Taluka |
| 24 | (14,422) | (1) | (102) | (2) | (14,317) | (Larkana Municipality) |
| 25 | 37,345 | 262 | 16 | .. | 37,067 | Dokri Taluka |
| 26 | 36,994 | 676 | 44 | 2 | 36,272 | Kambar Taluka |
| 27 | 23,152 | 83 | 2 | .. | 23,067 | Miro Khan Taluka |
| 28 | 28,057 | 2,432 | 102 | 53 | 25,470 | Ratodero Taluka |
| 29 | 27,290 | 796 | 49 | 1 | 26,444 | Shahdadkot Taluka |
| 30 | 30,499 | 371 | 4 | 1 | 30,123 | Warah Taluka |

# TABLE 11—LABOUR FORCE

## The Total Population according to Economic Status

Number of persons

| Districts and Talukas | Total | Self-supporting | | Not in Civilian Labour Force | Dependents | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Civilian Labour Force | | | | |
| | | Agricultural | Non-Agricultural | | | |
| | | MALE | | | | |
| Nawabshah | 3,77,233 | 1,66,860 | 52,455 | 3,909 | 1,54,009 | 31 |
| Nawabshah Taluka | 62,426 | 24,923 | 11,652 | 470 | 25,381 | 32 |
| (Nawabshah Municipality) | (19,335) | (1,919) | (9,781) | (147) | (7,488) | 33 |
| Kandiaro Taluka | 49,816 | 22,928 | 5,389 | 545 | 20,954 | 34 |
| Moro Taluka | 49,130 | 23,784 | 4,900 | 366 | 20,080 | 35 |
| Naushahlo Taluka | 66,298 | 30,727 | 7,540 | 542 | 27,489 | 36 |
| Sakrand Taluka | 41,288 | 18,708 | 4,318 | 636 | 17,626 | 37 |
| Shahdadpur Taluka | 74,316 | 29,293 | 14,638 | 1,049 | 29,336 | 38 |
| (Shahdadpur Municipality) | (8,218) | (985) | (3,854) | (129) | (3,250) | 39 |
| (Tando Adam Municipality) | (11,609) | (850) | (5,990) | (114) | (4,655) | 40 |
| Singhoro Taluka | 33,959 | 16,497 | 4,018 | 301 | 13,143 | 41 |
| Sukkur ... | 4,03,922 | 1,59,057 | 80,686 | 4,482 | 1,59,697 | 42 |
| Sukkur Taluka .. | 82,001 | 19,825 | 29,740 | 632 | 31,804 | 43 |
| (Sukkur Municipality) ... | (43,471) | (1,872) | (24,326) | (441) | (16,832) | 44 |
| Garhi Yasin Taluka .. | 51,422 | 26,967 | 4,988 | 435 | 19,032 | 45 |
| Ghotki Taluka ... | 32,024 | 14,304 | 4,235 | 450 | 13,035 | 46 |
| Mirpur Mathelo Taluka ... | 32,826 | 14,361 | 4,617 | 412 | 13,436 | 47 |
| Panoakil Taluka .. | 30,798 | 12,987 | 4,260 | 392 | 13,159 | 48 |
| Rohri Taluka .. | 56,772 | 20,545 | 12,923 | 932 | 22,372 | 49 |
| Shikarpur Taluka ... | 87,485 | 35,804 | 16,429 | 914 | 34,338 | 50 |
| (Shikarpur Municipality) | (24,702) | (1,586) | (12,604) | (309) | (10,203) | 51 |
| Ubauro Taluka ... | 30,594 | 14,264 | 3,494 | 315 | 12,521 | 52 |
| Tharparkar .. ... | 4,00,604 | 1,80,525 | 59,830 | 3,643 | 1,56,606 | 53 |
| Chhachhro Taluka .. | 47,454 | 25,625 | 2,296 | 29 | 19,504 | 54 |
| Digri Taluka .. | 36,100 | 14,052 | 7,009 | 713 | 14,326 | 55 |
| Diplo Taluka ... | 20,006 | 9,794 | 1,789 | 194 | 8,225 | 56 |
| Jamesabad Taluka .. | 24,163 | 11,776 | 2,815 | 252 | 9,320 | 57 |
| Khipro Taluka .. | 43,585 | 19,954 | 7,031 | 770 | 15,830 | 58 |
| Mirpur Khas Taluka .. | 55,442 | 19,040 | 15,353 | 370 | 20,679 | 59 |
| (Mirpur Khas Muplty.) | (22,524) | (3,080) | (10,665) | (105) | (8,683) | 60 |
| Mithi Taluka ... | 34,144 | 17,276 | 2,407 | 154 | 14,307 | 61 |
| Nagarparkar Taluka .. | 32,715 | 17,138 | 1,594 | 62 | 13,921 | 62 |
| Samaro Taluka ... | 32,347 | 15,046 | 4,654 | 268 | 12,379 | 63 |
| Sanghar Taluka ... | 27,172 | 12,443 | 4,140 | 234 | 10,355 | 64 |
| Umerkot Taluka ... | 47,476 | 18,381 | 10,742 | 597 | 17,756 | 65 |
| Tatta ... ... | 1,66,058 | 74,323 | 24,593 | 1,949 | 65,193 | 66 |
| Tatta Taluka ... | 41,852 | 16,597 | 8,521 | 595 | 16,139 | 67 |
| Ghorabari Taluka ... | 14,212 | 6,051 | 2,957 | 107 | 5,097 | 68 |
| Jati Taluka ... | 17,446 | 8,901 | 1,347 | 338 | 6,860 | 69 |
| Keti Bunder Mahal ... | 7,346 | 2,917 | 1,166 | 117 | 3,146 | 70 |
| Mirpur Bathoro Taluka ... | 24,379 | 11,983 | 2,965 | 281 | 9,150 | 71 |
| Mirpur Sakro Taluka ... | 18,713 | 8,438 | 2,394 | 286 | 7,595 | 72 |
| Shahbunder Taluka ... | 20,750 | 9,372 | 2,830 | 50 | 8,498 | 73 |
| Sujawal Taluka .. | 21,360 | 10,064 | 2,413 | 175 | 8,708 | 74 |
| Upper Sind Frontier ... | 1,89,538 | 88,481 | 22,531 | 2,912 | 75,614 | 75 |
| Ghari Khairo Taluka ... | 25,806 | 14,201 | 1,410 | 306 | 9,889 | 76 |
| Jacobabad Taluka ... | 36,787 | 12,806 | 9,081 | 570 | 14,330 | 77 |
| (Jacobabad Municipality) | (12,608) | (429) | (6,967) | (270) | (4,942) | 78 |
| Kandhkot Taluka ... | 54,727 | 24,024 | 7,039 | 1,384 | 22,280 | 79 |
| Kashmore Taluka .. | 30,994 | 15,487 | 2,301 | 291 | 12,915 | 80 |
| Thul Taluka ... | 41,224 | 21,963 | 2,700 | 361 | 16,200 | 81 |

# TABLE 11 –LABOUR FORCE

## The Total Population according to Economic Status

Number of persons

| | Total | Self-supporting | | | Dependents | Districts and Talukas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Civilian Labour Force | | Not in Civilian Labour Force | | |
| | | Agricultural | Non-Agricultural | | | |
| | | | | FEMALE | | |
| 31 | 3,09,510 | 3,383 | 729 | 47 | 3,05,351 | Nawabshah |
| 32 | 50,218 | 118 | 151 | 15 | 49,934 | Nawabshah Taluka |
| 33 | (14,866) | (18) | (131) | (14) | (*14,703*) | (Nawabshah Municipality) |
| 34 | 42,088 | .. | 4 | .. | 42,084 | Kandiaro Taluka |
| 35 | 40,178 | 686 | 49 | 3 | 39,440 | Moro Taluka |
| 36 | 54,238 | 15 | 27 | .. | 54,196 | Naushahro Taluka |
| 37 | 34,752 | 2,143 | 381 | 24 | 32,204 | Sakrand Taluka |
| 38 | 60,804 | 292 | 110 | 4 | 60,398 | Shahdadpur Taluka |
| 39 | (7,096) | (162) | (24) | .. | (*6,910*) | (Shahdadpur Municipality) |
| 40 | (9,651) | (2) | (78) | .. | (*9,571*) | (Tando Adam Municipality) |
| 41 | 27,232 | 192 | 7 | 1 | 27,095 | Sinjhoro Taluka |
| 42 | 3,27,920 | 8,467 | 551 | 39 | 3,18,863 | Sukkur |
| 43 | 65,445 | 946 | 122 | 2 | 64,375 | Sukkur Taluka |
| 44 | (33,555) | (37) | (58) | (2) | (*33,458*) | (Sukkur Municipality) |
| 45 | 42,490 | 1,089 | 37 | .. | 41,364 | Garhi Yasin Taluka |
| 46 | 26,845 | 1,025 | 2 | .. | 25,818 | Ghotki Taluka |
| 47 | 27,365 | .. | .. | .. | 27,365 | Mirpur Mathelo Taluka |
| 48 | 24,844 | 6 | 2 | .. | 24,836 | Panoakil Taluka |
| 49 | 43,788 | 198 | 98 | 2 | 43,490 | Rohri Taluka |
| 50 | 71,290 | 4,900 | 254 | 34 | 66,102 | Shikarpur Taluka |
| 51 | (20,633) | (193) | (162) | (8) | (*20,270*) | (Shikarpur Municipality) |
| 52 | 25,853 | 303 | 36 | 1 | 25,513 | Ubauro Taluka |
| 53 | 3,29,517 | 2,129 | 765 | 84 | 3,26,539 | Tharparkar |
| 54 | 39,829 | 305 | 2 | .. | 39,522 | Chhachhro Taluka |
| 55 | 29,417 | .. | .. | .. | 29,417 | Digri Taluka |
| 56 | 16,864 | 7 | 15 | .. | 16,842 | Diplo Taluka |
| 57 | 20,881 | 69 | 1 | .. | 20,811 | Jamesabad Taluka |
| 58 | 33,487 | 79 | 38 | 2 | 33,368 | Khipro Taluka |
| 59 | 44,918 | 255 | 171 | 29 | 44,463 | Mirpur Khas Taluka |
| 60 | (17,888) | .. | (100) | .. | (*17,788*) | (Mirpur Khas Municipality) |
| 61 | 29,789 | 71 | 90 | 22 | 29,606 | Mithi Taluka |
| 62 | 28,479 | 1,030 | 60 | .. | 27,389 | Nagarparkar Taluka |
| 63 | 26,624 | .. | .. | .. | 26,624 | Samaro Taluka |
| 64 | 21,370 | 16 | 17 | 9 | 21,328 | Saughar Taluka |
| 65 | 37,859 | 297 | 371 | 22 | 37,169 | Umerkot Taluka |
| 66 | 1,35,805 | 554 | 256 | 24 | 1,34,971 | Tatta |
| 67 | 34,236 | .. | .. | .. | 34,236 | Thatta Taluka.. |
| 68 | 10,919 | 1 | 9 | .. | 10,909 | Ghorabari Taluka |
| 69 | 14,474 | 252 | 38 | 1 | 14,183 | Jati Taluka |
| 70 | 6,200 | 5 | 5 | .. | 6,190 | Keti Bunder Mahal |
| 71 | 19,359 | 203 | 60 | 20 | 19,076 | Mirpur Bathoro Taluka |
| 72 | 15,952 | 3 | 76 | .. | 15,855 | Birpur Sakro Taluka |
| 73 | 17,189 | .. | .. | .. | 17,189 | Shahbunder Taluka |
| 74 | 17,476 | 90 | 68 | 3 | 17,315 | Sujawal Taluka |
| 75 | 1,55,320 | 5,937 | 395 | 53 | 1,48,935 | Upper Sind Frontier |
| 76 | 20,128 | 2,558 | 49 | 23 | 17,498 | Garhi Khairo Taluka |
| 77 | 31,018 | 185 | 158 | .. | 30,675 | Jacobabad Taluka |
| 78 | (10,219) | .. | (123) | .. | (*10,096*) | (Jacobabad Municipality) |
| 79 | 44,915 | 502 | 81 | 2 | 44,330 | Kandhkot Taluka |
| 80 | 25,504 | 216 | 5 | .. | 25,283 | Kashmore Taluka |
| 81 | 33,755 | 2,476 | 102 | 28 | 31,149 | Thul Taluka |

TABLE 11—LABOUR FORCE—(*Concld.*)

The Total Population according to Economic Status—(*Concld.*)

Number of persons.

| Districts and Talukas | Total | Self-supporting | | | Dependents | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Civilian Labour Force | | Not in Civilian Labour Force | | |
| | | Agricultural | Non-Agricultural | | | |
| | | MALE | | | | |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **1,77,231** | **79,822** | **21,879** | **2,128** | **73,402** | 82 |
| Khairpur Taluka ... | 51,259 | 20,447 | 9,027 | 922 | 20,863 | 83 |
| Faizganj Taluka ... | 16,378 | 8,115 | 1,009 | 304 | 6,950 | 84 |
| Gambat Taluka ... | 46,907 | 21,085 | 5,615 | 296 | 19,911 | 85 |
| Kotdigi Taluka ... | 28,282 | 13,929 | 2,350 | 372 | 11,631 | 86 |
| Mirwah Taluka .. | 25,266 | 12,593 | 1,745 | 107 | 10,821 | 87 |
| Nara Taluka ... | 9,139 | 3,653 | 2,133 | 127 | 3,226 | 88 |

TABLE 11—LABOUR FORCE—(*Concld.*)

The Total Population according to Economic Status—(*Concld.*)

Numbers of persons

| | Total | Self-supporting | | | Dependents | Districts and Taluka |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Civilian Labour Force | | Not in Civilian Labour Force | | |
| | | Agricultural | Non-Agricultural | | | |
| | | | | FEMALE | | |
| 82 | **1,42,177** | **378** | **137** | **6** | **1,41,656** | **KHAIRPUR STATE** |
| 83 | 41,294 | 324 | 52 | 3 | 40,915 | Khairpur Taluka |
| 84 | 11,679 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11,674 | Faizganj Taluka |
| 85 | 38,458 | 52 | 68 | 2 | 38,336 | Gambat Taluka |
| 86 | 22,990 | .. | 15 | .. | 22,975 | Kotdigi Taluka |
| 87 | 20,625 | .. | .. | .. | 20,625 | Mirwah Taluka |
| 88 | 7,131 | .. | .. | .. | 7,131 | Nara Taluka |

## TABLE 11-A—OCCUPATIONS OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE.

The table shows the composition by detailed occupations and certain occupational sub-groups of the sections of the Civilian Labour Force classed as Non-Agricultural (NALF) in Table 11. The table therefore excluded all Non-Pakistani citizens and all children under 12 years of age.

2. The persons following each occupation are further analyzed by sex, industrial status, age-groups and educational levels. The age-groups chosen are related to the different phases of a person's working life.

3. The information regarding occupations is based upon the replies obtained to Census question No. 12 which asked "What was your actual main occupation in January 1951? If you were unemployed throughout January 1951, were you seeking employment and if so, in what occupation?" The enumerator was instructed to write a brief description of the occupation indicating what kind of worker the respondent was or what kind of work he did or sought. The respondents were instructed to distinguish clearly between the idea of "Occupation", which was described as the kind of work done, and the idea of "Economic Group", which is the kind of business or service in which the occupation is followed.

4. The descriptions written on the form were coded in accordance with the "Classification Code of occupations of the Civilian Labour Force" issued as an Annexure to Part II of the Code of Census Procedure. Coding presented difficulties, but on the whole the skilled occupations were sufficiently well described to enable a reasonable numerical code number to be allocated to each respondent. A large number of slips were, however, endorsed as "Labour" (Mazdoor), "Service" (Mulazmat, or Naukri), and unless the enumeration slip contained information on some other question which enabled the respondent to be more accurately classified, these persons have been classed as "unskilled labourers".

5. Information regarding industrial status was obtained in answer to the Census question No. 14 which asked "In your main occupation do you employ others? Or are you an employee? Or are you an independent worker? Or an Unpaid family help?" Symbols for each of these categories which were provided on the slip and the enumerator placed a ring round the appropriate symbol. The enumerators were instructed not to class persons as employees merely by virtue of their employing domestic servants but only if they employed others in their profession or business. An independent worker was defined as a person "who is his own master in his trade or business but employs no paid help". An unpaid family help was defined as a person who claimed to be self-supporting or partly so by virtue of assistance rendered directly in the operation of a trade or business of another member of the family, but who received no separate payment in cash or kind. Unemployed persons are included in this table under the "Occupation" in which they were seeking work.

6. The data regarding Age and Educational Status was obtained from Census question Nos. 2 and 10 which are described in the title-sheets of the tables in the Age and Literacy series respectively.

7. For every person in the NALF, the data on the enumeration slip was transferred to punched cards and sorted by machine.

8. An analysis of the information on occupation contained in this table is given in fuller details in Census volume No. 7.

9. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 11 of the Report.

# TABLE 11-A--OCCUPATIONS OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE

## Section 1--Sind Including Khairpur State.

Self-supporting persons engaged in activities other than cultivation and Animal Husbandry, according to their Occupation in January 1951

Number of persons

| Occupational Groups | Persons | | | Industrial Status | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male | | | | Female | | | | |
| | Total | Males | Females | Employers | Employees | Independent Workers | Unpaid family Help | Employers | Employees | Independent Workers | Unpaid family help | |
| **NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE** .. | 4,57,942 | 4,49,437 | 8,505 | 2,218 | 1,96,339 | 2,48,356 | 2,524 | 12 | 4,043 | 4,420 | 30 | 1 |
| **Professional & Technical** | 17,634 | 16,544 | 1,090 | 162 | 10,099 | 6,255 | 28 | 6 | 318 | 765 | 1 | 2 |
| Engineers, Architects, etc .. | 243 | 242 | 1 | 16 | 185 | 41 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 |
| Transport Managers, Pilots, etc. .. | 17 | 17 | .. | .. | 16 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Professors & Teachers .. | 7,923 | 7,701 | 222 | 48 | 6,710 | 938 | 5 | 2 | 199 | 20 | 1 | 5 |
| Religious Workers .. | 2,061 | 2,045 | 16 | 6 | 758 | 1,266 | 15 | .. | .. | 16 | .. | 6 |
| Physicians and Workers .. | 2,519 | 2,452 | 67 | 51 | 834 | 1,563 | 4 | 4 | 25 | 38 | .. | 7 |
| Nurses & other Health Workers .. | 1,170 | 757 | 413 | 15 | 448 | 294 | .. | .. | 78 | 335 | .. | 8 |
| Authors-Editors & Journalists .. | 396 | 395 | 1 | 4 | 203 | 187 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 9 |
| Judges, Lawyers, etc. .. | 390 | 388 | 2 | 4 | 143 | 241 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 10 |
| Chemists & Metallurgists .. | 17 | 17 | .. | 1 | 11 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Other Professions .. | 2,898 | 2,530 | 368 | 17 | 791 | 1,719 | 3 | .. | 16 | 352 | .. | 12 |
| **Administrative** .. | 41,382 | 41,215 | 167 | 251 | 38,536 | 2,411 | 17 | .. | 155 | 12 | .. | 13 |
| Business Executives .. | 4,563 | 4,540 | 23 | 251 | 2,372 | 1,900 | 17 | .. | 14 | 9 | .. | 14 |
| Governmental etc. .. | 439 | 439 | .. | .. | 439 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Office Workers .. | 36,380 | 36,236 | 144 | .. | 35,725 | 511 | .. | .. | 141 | 3 | .. | 16 |
| **Sales workers & Shop keepers** .. | 99,558 | 98,409 | 1,149 | 1,167 | 13,032 | 82,699 | 1,511 | 4 | 280 | 863 | 2 | 17 |
| **Forestry Workers** . | 101 | 101 | .. | .. | 55 | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| **Fishermen** .. | 10,314 | 10,092 | 222 | .. | 2,441 | 7,508 | 143 | .. | 42 | 180 | .. | 19 |
| **Mine & Quarry Workers** | 135 | 135 | .. | .. | 92 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| **Transport Operatives** .. | 12,970 | 12,918 | 52 | 4 | 9,326 | 3,576 | 12 | .. | 38 | 14 | .. | 21 |
| Road .. | 8,224 | 8,194 | 30 | 4 | 5,005 | 3,173 | 12 | .. | 16 | 14 | .. | 22 |
| Railway .. | 3,618 | 3,615 | 3 | .. | 3,615 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 23 |
| Sea and River Craft Crews | 1,105 | 1,086 | 19 | .. | 688 | 398 | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | 24 |
| Air Transport .. | 23 | 23 | .. | .. | 18 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| **Manufacturing Workers (Skilled)** .. | 76,234 | 75,158 | 1,076 | 539 | 23,279 | 50,889 | 451 | 1 | 384 | 684 | 7 | 26 |
| Metal Workers .. | 15,468 | 15,378 | 90 | 104 | 5,813 | 9,345 | 116 | .. | 45 | 44 | 1 | 27 |
| Textile Workers .. | 20,048 | 19,435 | 613 | 119 | 5,443 | 13,730 | 143 | 1 | 235 | 373 | 4 | 28 |
| Wood Workers . | 11,127 | 11,019 | 108 | 227 | 2,730 | 7,983 | 79 | .. | 42 | 66 | .. | 29 |
| Coke, Cement, Brick etc. Workers .. | 1,034 | 1,033 | 1 | 3 | 395 | 619 | 16 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 30 |
| Glass & Ceramic Workers | 7,156 | 7,098 | 58 | 17 | 2,043 | 5,024 | 14 | .. | 12 | 45 | 1 | 31 |
| Chemical Paints, Oil Mill Workers .. | 625 | 613 | 12 | .. | 270 | 341 | 2 | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 32 |
| Leather Workers .. | 13,047 | 12,883 | 164 | 43 | 3,678 | 9,091 | 71 | .. | 38 | 125 | 1 | 33 |
| Paper Mill Workers .. | 175 | 172 | 3 | .. | 82 | 90 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 34 |
| Printing trade operatives .. | 415 | 415 | .. | 1 | 158 | 255 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| Building trade operatives.. | 6,019 | 5,996 | 23 | 25 | 2,038 | 3,928 | 5 | .. | 10 | 13 | .. | 36 |
| Electrical Workers .. | 551 | 550 | 1 | .. | 393 | 156 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 37 |
| Other skilled production workers .. | 569 | 566 | 3 | .. | 236 | 327 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 38 |
| **Food, Drink & Tobacco Processing Workers** .. | 9,300 | 9,189 | 111 | 90 | 2,683 | 6,396 | 20 | 1 | 42 | 67 | 1 | 39 |
| **Unskilled Labourers** .. | 1,30,109 | 1,27,238 | 2,871 | .. | 45,041 | 81,972 | 225 | .. | 1,171 | 1,691 | 9 | 40 |
| **Domestic Servants** .. | 31,246 | 29,806 | 1,440 | .. | 29,806 | .. | .. | .. | 1,440 | .. | .. | 41 |
| **Other Service workers** .. | 16,886 | 16,649 | 237 | 5 | 10,187 | 6,372 | 85 | .. | 167 | 70 | .. | 42 |
| **Police, Fire etc Services**.. | 11,690 | 11,686 | 4 | .. | 11,686 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 43 |
| **Unclassified** .. | 383 | 297 | 86 | .. | 76 | 189 | 32 | .. | 2 | 74 | 10 | 44 |

**Note:**—1 Persons under 12 years of age are excluded.

# TABLE 11-A—OCCUPATIONS OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE

## Section 1—Sind Including Khairpur State

### Self-supporting persons engaged in activities other than cultivation and Animal Husbandry, according to their Occupation in January 1951

Number of persons

| | Age Groups | | | | | | | | | | Educational Level | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | | | | | Females | | | | | Both Sexes | | | | | |
| | 12-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-54 | 55 & over | 12-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-54 | 55 & over | Below Primary or Nil | Primary | Middle | Matric | Degree | |
| 1 | 29,563 | 51,305 | 58,874 | 2,70,120 | 39,575 | 745 | 1,110 | 1,171 | 4,714 | 765 | 4,12,693 | 27,521 | 8,492 | 5,716 | 3,520 | 1 |
| 2 | .. | 1,042 | 3,270 | 9,964 | 2,268 | 1 | 103 | 301 | 625 | 60 | 7,500 | 2,783 | 2,946 | 2,396 | 2,009 | 2 |
| 3 | .. | .. | 37 | 162 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 88 | 153 | 3 |
| 4 | .. | .. | 1 | 14 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 15 | 4 |
| 5 | .. | 609 | 1,956 | 4,333 | 803 | .. | 29 | 74 | 108 | 11 | 1,923 | 1,533 | 2,103 | 1,387 | 977 | 5 |
| 6 | .. | 77 | 212 | 1,189 | 567 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 1 | 1,496 | 345 | 163 | 34 | 23 | 6 |
| 7 | .. | 32 | 252 | 1,691 | 477 | .. | 2 | 17 | 37 | 11 | 821 | 221 | 420 | 633 | 424 | 7 |
| 8 | .. | 41 | 141 | 483 | 92 | .. | 11 | 121 | 260 | 21 | 744 | 129 | 134 | 144 | 19 | 8 |
| 9 | .. | 29 | 85 | 266 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 277 | 86 | 2 | 22 | 9 | 9 |
| 10 | .. | .. | 28 | 310 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 372 | 10 |
| 11 | .. | 1 | 4 | 10 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | 7 | 1 | 11 |
| 12 | .. | 253 | 554 | 1,506 | 217 | 1 | 61 | 89 | 202 | 15 | 2,231 | 468 | 122 | 61 | 16 | 12 |
| 13 | 673 | 3,866 | 7,266 | 27,027 | 2,383 | .. | 19 | 35 | 102 | 11 | 23,553 | 9,770 | 4,103 | 2,572 | 1,384 | 13 |
| 14 | .. | 200 | 678 | 3,180 | 482 | .. | 7 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 1,880 | 1,129 | 489 | 610 | 455 | 14 |
| 15 | .. | 1 | 41 | 379 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 10 | 56 | 362 | 15 |
| 16 | 673 | 3,665 | 6,547 | 23,468 | 1,883 | .. | 12 | 30 | 92 | 10 | 21,673 | 8,630 | 3,604 | 1,906 | 567 | 16 |
| 17 | 5,709 | 10,271 | 11,195 | 61,485 | 9,749 | 22 | 89 | 74 | 848 | 116 | 91,072 | 7,791 | 449 | 151 | 95 | 17 |
| 18 | 1 | 7 | 22 | 56 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79 | 8 | 14 | .. | .. | 18 |
| 19 | 708 | 1,099 | 1,968 | 5,333 | 984 | 7 | 21 | 25 | 160 | 9 | 10,126 | 170 | 18 | .. | | 19 |
| 20 | 7 | 11 | 30 | 81 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 124 | 1 | 10 | .. | .. | 20 |
| 21 | 262 | 1,006 | 2,197 | 8,625 | 828 | 3 | .. | 16 | 33 | .. | 11,575 | 1,130 | 171 | 93 | 1 | 21 |
| 22 | 213 | 678 | 1,170 | 5,572 | 561 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | 7,570 | 479 | 149 | 26 | .. | 22 |
| 23 | 26 | 221 | 714 | 2,507 | 147 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 2,930 | 599 | 21 | 67 | 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 | 103 | 305 | 535 | 120 | 3 | .. | 16 | .. | .. | 1,065 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| 25 | .. | 4 | 8 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 12 | 1 | .. | . | 25 |
| 26 | 3,895 | 9,873 | 11,286 | 42,678 | 7,426 | 124 | 165 | 180 | 491 | 116 | 74,574 | 1,646 | 13 | 1 | .. | 26 |
| 27 | 673 | 1,900 | 2,502 | 8,796 | 1,507 | 6 | 21 | 23 | 32 | 8 | 15,079 | 383 | 5 | 1 | .. | 27 |
| 28 | 936 | 2,240 | 2,656 | 12,096 | 1,507 | 87 | 100 | 90 | 256 | 80 | 19,866 | 179 | 3 | .. | | 28 |
| 29 | 496 | 1,564 | 1,388 | 6,293 | 1,278 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 73 | 8 | 10,822 | 305 | .. | .. | .. | 29 |
| 30 | 40 | 103 | 222 | 519 | 149 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 964 | 70 | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| 31 | 377 | 978 | 1,111 | 3,708 | 924 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 22 | 6 | 6,939 | 217 | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| 32 | 32 | 63 | 95 | 339 | 84 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | .. | 599 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| 33 | 1,128 | 2,280 | 1,931 | 6,281 | 1,263 | 22 | 21 | 27 | 81 | 13 | 12,792 | 254 | 1 | .. | .. | 33 |
| 34 | 7 | 22 | 26 | 110 | 7 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 147 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | 34 |
| 35 | 9 | 92 | 103 | 185 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 356 | 59 | .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| 36 | 173 | 532 | 1,021 | 3,669 | 601 | .. | 3 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 5,937 | 80 | 2 | .. | .. | 36 |
| 37 | 9 | 60 | 121 | 328 | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 516 | 34 | 1 | .. | .. | 37 |
| 38 | 15 | 39 | 110 | 354 | 48 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 557 | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | 38 |
| 39 | 754 | 1,241 | 1,262 | 5,107 | 825 | 9 | 17 | 27 | 50 | 8 | 9,104 | 195 | 1 | .. | .. | 39 |
| 40 | 14,880 | 15,785 | 10,723 | 76,093 | 9,757 | 372 | 457 | 321 | 1,421 | 300 | 1,29,618 | 491 | .. | .. | .. | 40 |
| 41 | 1,767 | 3,812 | 5,150 | 15,833 | 3,244 | 199 | 204 | 146 | 758 | 133 | 31,159 | 87 | .. | .. | .. | 41 |
| 42 | 838 | 2,076 | 2,181 | 10,003 | 1,551 | 8 | 27 | 42 | 148 | 12 | 16,632 | 229 | 25 | .. | .. | 42 |
| 43 | 48 | 1,168 | 2,296 | 7,714 | 460 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 7,196 | 3,220 | 740 | 503 | 31 | 43 |
| 44 | 21 | 48 | 28 | 121 | 79 | .. | 8 | 1 | 77 | .. | 381 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 44 |

# TABLE 11-A—OCCUPATIONS OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE

## Section 2—Sind

Self-supporting persons engaged in activities other than cultivation and Animal Husbandry, according to their Occupation in January 1951

Number of persons

| Occupational Groups | Persons | | | Industrial Status | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male | | | | Female | | | |
| | Total | Males | Females | Employers | Employees | Independent Workers | Unpaid family help | Employers | Employees | Independent Workers | Unpaid family help |
| **NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE** .. | 4,35,926 | 4,27,558 | 8,368 | 1,970 | 1,86,037 | 2,37,119 | 2,432 | 12 | 3,970 | 4,356 | 30 |
| **Professional & Technical** | 16,444 | 15,378 | 1,066 | 162 | 9,239 | 5,953 | 24 | 6 | 305 | 754 | 1 |
| Engineers, Architects, etc. .. | 234 | 233 | 1 | 16 | 177 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Transport Managers, Pilots etc. .. | 16 | 16 | . | .. | 15 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Professors & Teachers .. | 7,268 | 7,052 | 216 | 48 | 6,097 | 902 | 5 | 2 | 193 | 20 | 1 |
| Religious Workers .. | 1,902 | 1,886 | 16 | 6 | 701 | 1,168 | 11 | .. | .. | 16 | .. |
| Physicians and Workers .. | 2,378 | 2,314 | 64 | 51 | 783 | 1,476 | 4 | 4 | 25 | 35 | .. |
| Nurses & other Health workers .. | 1,134 | 736 | 398 | 15 | 433 | 288 | .. | .. | 71 | 327 | .. |
| Authors, Editors & Journalists | 396 | 395 | 1 | 4 | 203 | 187 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Judges, Lawyers, etc. .. | 383 | 381 | 2 | 4 | 140 | 237 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Chemists & Metallurgists .. | 17 | 17 | .. | 1 | 11 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Professions .. | 2,716 | 2,348 | 368 | 17 | 679 | 1,649 | 3 | .. | 16 | 352 | .. |
| **Administrative** .. | 39,415 | 39,252 | 163 | 239 | 36,633 | 2,363 | 17 | .. | 151 | 12 | .. |
| Business Executives .. | 4,406 | 4,383 | 23 | 239 | 2,275 | 1,852 | 17 | .. | 14 | 9 | .. |
| Governmental etc. .. | 395 | 395 | .. | .. | 395 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Office Workers .. | 34,614 | 34,474 | 140 | .. | 33,963 | 511 | .. | .. | 137 | 3 | .. |
| **Sales workers & Shop-keepers** .. | 93,565 | 92,422 | 1,143 | 1,145 | 12,928 | 76,872 | 1,477 | 4 | 280 | 857 | 2 |
| **Forestry workers** .. | 101 | 101 | .. | .. | 55 | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Fishermen** .. | 9,865 | 9,644 | 221 | .. | 2,230 | 7,271 | 143 | .. | 42 | 179 | .. |
| **Mine & Quarry Workers** | 132 | 132 | .. | .. | 92 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Transport Operatives** .. | 12,372 | 12,321 | 51 | 2 | 8,921 | 3,386 | 12 | .. | 37 | 14 | .. |
| Road .. | 7,792 | 7,762 | 30 | 2 | 4,735 | 3,013 | 12 | .. | 16 | 14 | .. |
| Railway .. | 3,499 | 3,497 | 2 | .. | 3,497 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | . | .. |
| Sea and River Craft Crews | 1,058 | 1,039 | 19 | .. | 671 | 368 | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. |
| Air Transport .. | 23 | 23 | .. | .. | 18 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Manufacturing Workers (Skilled)** .. | 72,023 | 70,988 | 1,035 | 328 | 21,883 | 48,371 | 406 | 1 | 368 | 659 | 7 |
| Metal workers .. | 14,785 | 14,695 | 90 | 97 | 5,589 | 8,895 | 114 | .. | 45 | 44 | 1 |
| Textile workers .. | 19,068 | 18,485 | 583 | 112 | 5,056 | 13,203 | 114 | 1 | 223 | 355 | 4 |
| Wood workers .. | 10,266 | 10,158 | 108 | 40 | 2,509 | 7,531 | 78 | .. | 42 | 66 | .. |
| Coke, Cement, Brick, & workers .. | 887 | 886 | 1 | 1 | 365 | 514 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Class & Ceramic workers .. | 6,797 | 6,745 | 52 | 17 | 1,971 | 4,744 | 13 | .. | 12 | 39 | 1 |
| Chemical Paint, & Oil Mill Workers .. | 622 | 610 | 12 | .. | 268 | 340 | 2 | .. | .. | 12 | .. |
| Leather workers .. | 12,376 | 12,217 | 159 | 38 | 3,409 | 8,701 | 69 | .. | 34 | 124 | 1 |
| Paper Mill workers .. | 175 | 172 | 3 | .. | 82 | 90 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Printing trade operatives .. | 399 | 399 | .. | 1 | 156 | 241 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Building trade operatives .. | 5,610 | 5,587 | 23 | 22 | 1,858 | 3,702 | 5 | .. | 10 | 13 | .. |
| Electrical Workers .. | 536 | 535 | 1 | .. | 385 | 149 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Other skilled production workers .. | 502 | 499 | 3 | .. | 235 | 261 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| **Food, Drink & Tobacco Processing workers** .. | 9,082 | 8,971 | 111 | 89 | 2,582 | 6,283 | 17 | 1 | 42 | 67 | 1 |
| **Unskilled Labourers** .. | 1,26,322 | 1,23,486 | 2,836 | .. | 42,947 | 80,318 | 221 | .. | 1,155 | 1,672 | 9 |
| **Domestic Servants** .. | 29,862 | 28,445 | 1,417 | .. | 28,445 | .. | .. | .. | 1,417 | .. | .. |
| **Other Service Workers** .. | 15,469 | 15,234 | 235 | 5 | 9,119 | 6,027 | 83 | .. | 167 | 68 | .. |
| **Police, Fire & Services** .. | 10,891 | 10,887 | 4 | .. | 10,887 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| **Unclassified** .. | 383 | 297 | 86 | . | 76 | 189 | 32 | .. | 2 | 74 | 10 |

Note:—1 Persons under 12 years of age are excluded.

# TABLE 11-A—OCCUPATIONS OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE

## Section 2—Sind

Self-supporting persons engaged in activities other than cultivation and Animal Husbandry, according to their Occupation in January 1951

Number of Persons

| | Age Groups | | | | | | | | | | Educational Level | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | | | | | Females | | | | | Both Sexes | | | | | |
| | 12-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-54 | 55 & over | 12-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-54 | 55 & over | Below Primary or Nil | Primary | Middle | Matric | Degree | |
| 1 | 27,817 | 49,044 | 56,257 | 2,56,977 | 37,463 | 738 | 1,083 | 1,151 | 4,643 | 753 | 3,93,483 | 25,805 | 7,809 | 5,506 | 3,320 | 1 |
| 2 | .. | 971 | 2,966 | 9,277 | 2,164 | 1 | 96 | 299 | 610 | 60 | 7,234 | 2,380 | 2,674 | 2,294 | 1,862 | 2 |
| 3 | .. | .. | 36 | 157 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 79 | 153 | 3 |
| 4 | .. | .. | 1 | 13 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 15 | 4 |
| 5 | .. | 576 | 1,714 | 3,980 | 782 | .. | 27 | 74 | 104 | 11 | 1,923 | 1,195 | 1,993 | 1,310 | 847 | 5 |
| 6 | .. | 64 | 196 | 1,093 | 533 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 1 | 1,428 | 301 | 116 | 34 | 23 | 6 |
| 7 | .. | 29 | 240 | 1,595 | 450 | .. | 2 | 17 | 34 | 11 | 813 | 206 | 327 | 618 | 414 | 7 |
| 8 | .. | 37 | 136 | 472 | 91 | .. | 6 | 119 | 252 | 21 | 728 | 129 | 114 | 144 | 19 | 8 |
| 9 | .. | 29 | 85 | 266 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 277 | 86 | 2 | 22 | 9 | 9 |
| 10 | .. | .. | 28 | 304 | 49 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 365 | 10 |
| 11 | .. | 1 | 4 | 10 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | 7 | 1 | 11 |
| 12 | .. | 235 | 526 | 1,387 | 200 | 1 | 61 | 89 | 202 | 15 | 2,057 | 462 | 120 | 61 | 16 | 12 |
| 13 | 630 | 3,703 | 6,967 | 25,701 | 2,251 | .. | 19 | 33 | 100 | 11 | 22,192 | 9,502 | 3,899 | 2,487 | 1,335 | 13 |
| 14 | .. | 187 | 657 | 3,069 | 470 | .. | 7 | 5 | 40 | 1 | 1,745 | 1,121 | 483 | 606 | 451 | 14 |
| 15 | .. | 1 | 40 | 339 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 43 | 347 | 15 |
| 16 | 630 | 3,515 | 6,270 | 22,293 | 1,766 | .. | 12 | 28 | 90 | 10 | 20,447 | 8,380 | 3,412 | 1,838 | 537 | 16 |
| 17 | 4,520 | 9,666 | 10,6 86 | 58,420 | 9,130 | 22 | 88 | 74 | 844 | 115 | 85,277 | 7,610 | 432 | 151 | 95 | 17 |
| 18 | 1 | 7 | 22 | 56 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79 | 8 | 14 | .. | .. | 18 |
| 19 | 672 | 1,025 | 1,926 | 5,101 | 920 | 7 | 21 | 25 | 160 | 8 | 9,685 | 162 | 18 | .. | .. | 19 |
| 20 | 7 | 11 | 28 | 80 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 121 | 1 | 10 | .. | .. | 20 |
| 21 | 262 | 939 | 2,130 | 8,197 | 793 | 3 | .. | 16 | 32 | .. | 11,324 | 897 | 57 | 93 | 1 | 21 |
| 22 | 213 | 617 | 1,125 | 5,265 | 542 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | 4,376 | 355 | 35 | 26 | .. | 22 |
| 23 | 26 | 218 | 701 | 2,414 | 138 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2,917 | 493 | 21 | 67 | 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 | 100 | 296 | 507 | 113 | 3 | .. | 16 | 4 | .. | 1,021 | 37 | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| 25 | .. | 4 | 8 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | 25 |
| 26 | 3,728 | 9,447 | 10,749 | 40,139 | 6,925 | 123 | 160 | 173 | 464 | 115 | 70,579 | 1,430 | 13 | 1 | .. | 26 |
| 27 | 626 | 1,839 | 2,430 | 8,371 | 1,429 | 6 | 21 | 23 | 32 | 8 | 14,467 | 312 | 5 | 1 | .. | 27 |
| 28 | 884 | 2,105 | 2,516 | 11,563 | 1,417 | 86 | 95 | 86 | 237 | 79 | 18,894 | 171 | 3 | .. | .. | 28 |
| 29 | 477 | 1,453 | 1,323 | 5,758 | 1,147 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 73 | 8 | 10,003 | 263 | .. | .. | .. | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | 87 | 205 | 434 | 129 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 830 | 57 | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| 31 | 366 | 942 | 1,053 | 3,503 | 881 | 3 | 10 | 14 | 19 | 6 | 6,600 | 197 | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| 32 | 32 | 62 | 95 | 337 | 84 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | .. | 597 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| 33 | 1,099 | 2,220 | 1,836 | 5,878 | 1,184 | 22 | 21 | 27 | 76 | 13 | 12,153 | 222 | 1 | .. | .. | 33 |
| 34 | 7 | 22 | 26 | 110 | 7 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 147 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | 34 |
| 35 | 9 | 91 | 102 | 176 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 353 | 46 | .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| 36 | 173 | 532 | 942 | 3,386 | 554 | .. | 3 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 5,540 | 68 | 2 | .. | .. | 36 |
| 37 | 9 | 60 | 115 | 319 | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 503 | 32 | 1 | .. | .. | 37 |
| 38 | 15 | 34 | 106 | 304 | 40 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 492 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | 38 |
| 39 | 744 | 1,209 | 1,231 | 4,983 | 804 | 9 | 17 | 27 | 50 | 8 | 8,903 | 178 | 1 | .. | .. | 39 |
| 40 | 14,721 | 15,316 | 10,410 | 73,638 | 9,401 | 369 | 443 | 312 | 1,421 | 291 | 1,25,831 | 491 | .. | .. | .. | 40 |
| 41 | 1,684 | 3,659 | 4,948 | 15,030 | 3,124 | 196 | 204 | 146 | 738 | 133 | 29,856 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 41 |
| 42 | 779 | 1,925 | 1,988 | 9,123 | 1,419 | 8 | 27 | 42 | 146 | 12 | 15,311 | 133 | 25 | .. | .. | 42 |
| 43 | 48 | 1,118 | 2,178 | 7,111 | 432 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 6,713 | 3,007 | 664 | 480 | 27 | 43 |
| 44 | 21 | 48 | 28 | 121 | 79 | .. | 8 | 1 | 77 | .. | 381 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 44 |

# TABLE 11-A—OCCUPATIONS OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE

## Section 3—Khairpur State

### Self-supporting persons engaged in activities other than Cultivation and Animal Husbandry to their Occupation in January 1951

Number of Persons

| | Occupational Groups | Persons | | | Industrial Status | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Males | | | | Females | | | |
| | | Total | Males | Females | Employers | Employees | Independent Workers | Unpaid family help | Employers | Employees | Independent Workers | Unpaid family help |
| 1 | **NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE** .. | 22,016 | 21,879 | 137 | 248 | 10,302 | 11,237 | 92 | .. | 73 | 64 | .. |
| 2 | **Professional & Technical** .. | 1,190 | 1,166 | 24 | .. | 860 | 302 | 4 | .. | 13 | 11 | .. |
| 3 | Engineers, Architects, etc. .. | 9 | 9 | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Transport Managers, Pilots, etc. .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | Professors & Teachers .. | 655 | 649 | 6 | .. | 613 | 36 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| 6 | Religious Workers .. | 159 | 159 | .. | .. | 57 | 98 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | Physicians and Workers .. | 114 | 138 | 3 | .. | 51 | 87 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| 8 | Nurses & other Health workers .. | 36 | 21 | 15 | .. | 15 | 6 | .. | .. | 7 | 8 | .. |
| 9 | Authors, Editors & Journalists | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | Judges, Lawyers, etc. .. | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | Chemists & Metallurgists .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | Other Professions .. | 182 | 182 | .. | .. | 112 | 70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | **Administrative** .. | 1,967 | 1,963 | 4 | 42 | 1,903 | 18 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 14 | Business Executives .. | 157 | 157 | .. | 12 | 97 | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | Governmental etc. .. | 44 | 44 | .. | .. | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | Office workers .. | 1,766 | 1,762 | 4 | .. | 1,762 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 17 | **Sales Workers & Shop keepers** .. | 5,993 | 5,987 | 6 | 22 | 104 | 5,827 | 14 | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| 18 | **Forestry Workers** .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19 | **Fishermen** .. | 449 | 448 | 1 | .. | 211 | 237 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 20 | **Mine & Quarry Workers** .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | **Transport Operatives** .. | 598 | 597 | 1 | 2 | 405 | 190 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 22 | Road .. | 432 | 432 | .. | 2 | 270 | 160 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 23 | Railway .. | 119 | 118 | 1 | .. | 118 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 24 | Sea and River Craft Crews .. | 47 | 47 | .. | .. | 17 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | Air Transport .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26 | **Manufacturing Workers (skilled)** .. | 4,211 | 4,170 | 41 | 211 | 1,396 | 2,518 | 45 | .. | 16 | 25 | .. |
| 27 | Metal Workers .. | 683 | 683 | .. | 7 | 224 | 450 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 | Textile Workers .. | 980 | 950 | 30 | 7 | 387 | 527 | 29 | .. | 12 | 18 | .. |
| 29 | Wood Workers .. | 861 | 861 | .. | 187 | 221 | 452 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 | Coke, Cement, Brick & Workers .. | 147 | 147 | .. | 2 | 30 | 105 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 | Glass & Ceramic workers .. | 359 | 353 | 6 | .. | 72 | 280 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| 32 | Chemica Paints, Oil Mill Workers .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 33 | Leather Workers .. | 671 | 666 | 5 | 5 | 269 | 390 | 2 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. |
| 34 | Paper Mill Workers .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | Printing trade operatives .. | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | 2 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 36 | Building trade operatives .. | 409 | 409 | .. | 3 | 180 | 226 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 37 | Electrical Workers .. | 15 | 15 | .. | .. | 8 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 38 | Other skilled production workers .. | 67 | 67 | .. | .. | 1 | 66 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 39 | **Food, Drink & Tobacco Processing Workers** .. | 218 | 218 | .. | 1 | 101 | 113 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 40 | **Unskilled Labourers** .. | 3,787 | 3,752 | 35 | .. | 2,094 | 1,654 | 4 | .. | 16 | 19 | .. |
| 41 | **Domestic Servants** .. | 1,384 | 1,361 | 23 | .. | 1,361 | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. |
| 42 | **Other Service Workers** .. | 1,417 | 1,415 | 2 | .. | 1,068 | 345 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| 43 | **Police, Fire etc. Services** .. | 799 | 799 | .. | .. | 799 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 44 | **Unclassified** .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Note:—1. Persons under 12 years of age are excluded.

# TABLE 11-A--OCCUPATIONS OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE

## Section 3—Khairpur State

Self-supporting persons engaged in activities other than Cultivation and Animal Husbandry, according to their Occupation in January, 1951

Number of persons

| | Age Groups | | | | | | | | | | Educational Level | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | | | | | Females | | | | | Both Sexes | | | | | |
| | 12-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-54 | 55 & over | 12-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-54 | 55 & over | Below Primary or Nil | Primary | Middle | Matric | Degree | |
| 1 | 1,746 | 2,261 | 2,617 | 13,143 | 2,112 | 7 | 27 | 20 | 71 | 12 | 19,207 | 1,716 | 683 | 210 | 200 | 1 |
| 2 | .. | 71 | 304 | 687 | 104 | .. | 7 | 2 | 15 | .. | 266 | 403 | 272 | 18 | 147 | 2 |
| 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 3 |
| 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 |
| 5 | .. | 33 | 242 | 353 | 21 | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 338 | 110 | 77 | 130 | 5 |
| 6 | .. | 13 | 16 | 96 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 | 44 | 47 | .. | .. | 6 |
| 7 | .. | 3 | 12 | 96 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 8 | 15 | 93 | 15 | 10 | 7 |
| 8 | .. | 4 | 5 | 11 | 1 | .. | 5 | 2 | 8 | .. | 16 | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 8 |
| 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| 10 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 10 |
| 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| 12 | .. | 18 | 28 | 119 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 174 | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | 12 |
| 13 | 43 | 163 | 299 | 1,326 | 132 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 1,361 | 268 | 204 | 85 | 49 | 13 |
| 14 | .. | 13 | 21 | 111 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 135 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 14 |
| 15 | .. | .. | 1 | 40 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 6 | 13 | 15 | 15 |
| 16 | 43 | 150 | 277 | 1,175 | 117 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 1,226 | 250 | 192 | 68 | 30 | 16 |
| 17 | 1,189 | 605 | 509 | 3,065 | 619 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 1 | 5,795 | 181 | 17 | .. | .. | 17 |
| 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| 19 | 36 | 74 | 42 | 232 | 64 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 441 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| 20 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| 21 | .. | 67 | 67 | 428 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 251 | 233 | 114 | .. | .. | 21 |
| 22 | .. | 61 | 45 | 307 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 194 | 124 | 114 | .. | .. | 22 |
| 23 | .. | 3 | 13 | 93 | 9 | .. | .. | . | 1 | .. | 13 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | 23 |
| 24 | .. | 3 | 9 | 28 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| 26 | 167 | 426 | 537 | 2,539 | 501 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 27 | 1 | 3,995 | 216 | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| 27 | 47 | 61 | 72 | 425 | 78 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 612 | 71 | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| 28 | 52 | 135 | 140 | 533 | 90 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 972 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 28 |
| 29 | 19 | 111 | 65 | 535 | 131 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 819 | 42 | .. | .. | .. | 29 |
| 30 | 9 | 16 | 17 | 85 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 134 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| 31 | 11 | 36 | 58 | 205 | 43 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 339 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| 32 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| 33 | 29 | 60 | 95 | 403 | 79 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 639 | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 |
| 35 | .. | 1 | 1 | 9 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 35 |
| 36 | .. | .. | 79 | 283 | 47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 397 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 36 |
| 37 | .. | .. | 6 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 37 |
| 38 | .. | 5 | 4 | 50 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 38 |
| 39 | 10 | 32 | 31 | 124 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 201 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 39 |
| 40 | 159 | 469 | 313 | 2,455 | 356 | 3 | 14 | 9 | .. | 9 | 3,787 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 |
| 41 | 83 | 153 | 202 | 803 | 120 | 3 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 1,303 | 81 | .. | .. | .. | 41 |
| 42 | 59 | 151 | 193 | 880 | 132 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1,321 | 96 | .. | .. | .. | 42 |
| 43 | .. | 50 | 118 | 603 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 483 | 213 | 76 | 23 | 4 | 43 |
| 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 |

## TABLE 11-B—SECTION 1—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE.

This Table divides the Agricultural Labour Force as shown in Table 11, into cultivators, Animal Husbandmen, and other Agriculturists.

2. The data for cultivators has been further analysed by land tenure in Table No. 14.

3. The number of cultivators was obtained by Census Question 11-A which asked "what is usually your main occupation (kind of work)"? If the respondents claimed to be a "Tiller of the Soil" the enumerator put a ring round the symbol printed on the slip. The total of all such slips has been included in the figure for Cultivators.

4. The numbers of Animal Husbandmen and other agriculturists were obtained by Census Question No. 13 which asked "in what kind of Industry, business or service did you work in January (1951)?" Enumerators were instructed to write out the respondents' answer. A summarized list of the groups into which economic activities were to be split was printed on the instruction sheet provided (in his own language) to every enumerator. The first items in this list were "AGRICULTURE split into cultivation, stock raising, Forestry, etc." The slips of persons who had not declared themselves to be "Tiller of the soil" in Question 11-A were placed in the Agricultural or Non-Agricultural Sections of the Labour Force according to the answers given to Question 13. Forestry and Fishery were included in the Non-Agricultural industries.

5. The occupations of persons in the Agricultural Labour Force, other than "Tillers of the soil", were elicited by Census Question No. 12 which asked "what was your actual main occupation in January (1951)"? The answers were coded in accordance with the "Classification Code of Occupations for the Civilian Labour Force" (Census 51 publication No. 11-A). Any slip coded for subgroup 4.1 (Cultivators and Agricultural land workers) were added to the total of Cultivators given by the answers to Question 11-A. Slips coded in subgroup 4.4 (Dairy farmers and workers in Animal Husbandry) were counted to give the total of that column in this Table. All other slips of the Agricultural Labour Force coded in Sub-group 4 are included in the heading "Others and Unclassified".

6. Slips of Cultivators who reported in answer to Question 12 that they were unemployed throughout January 1951 account for the last column in this table. Very few cultivators would have done no work at all during a period as long as a whole month and therefore the figures are unrealistically low as a report on unemployment. However cultivators generally regard themselves as employed throughout the year.

7. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 11 of the Report.

# TABLE 11-B—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE

## Section 1—Persons engaged in Agricultural activities according to their Occupations in January 1951

(Figures in Italics show the Females included in the totals above them)

Number of persons.

| Occupation | Sind[1] including Khairpur State | Sind | Districts | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Dadu | Hyderabad | |
| **Total Agricultural Labour Force[2]** .. | **11,86,247** | **11,06,047** | **1,08,686** | **1,72 882** | 1 |
| | *28,039* | *27,661* | *1,656* | *866* | 2 |
| Cultivators & Agricultural Labourer .. | 11,19,721 | 10,44,938 | 1,01,302 | 1,63,099 | 3 |
| | *27,501* | *27,129* | *1,433* | *833* | 4 |
| Managers and Munshis .. | 2,287 | 2,164 | 117 | 210 | 5 |
| | *3* | *3* | .. | .. | 6 |
| Herdsmen and Animal Breeders .. | 32,973 | 30,932 | 4,898 | 6,167 | 7 |
| | *65* | *60* | *13* | *21* | 8 |
| Orchard and Nursery men .. | 1,740 | 1,584 | 56 | 191 | 9 |
| | *5* | *5* | .. | .. | 10 |
| Malis .. | 821 | 821 | 25 | 131 | 11 |
| | *10* | *10* | .. | .. | 12 |
| Hunters and Trappers .. | 108 | 108 | .. | 3 | 13 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Dairy Farmers and Poultry Keepers .. | 365 | 365 | .. | 326 | 15 |
| | *7* | *7* | .. | *7* | 16 |
| **Unemployed** .. | **28,232** | **25,135** | **2,288** | **2,755** | 17 |
| | *448* | *447* | *210* | *5* | 18 |

NOTES:—[1] Excludes persons claiming nationality other than Pakistani.

See Table 11.

# TABLE 11-B—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE

## Section 1—Persons engaged in Agricultural activities according to their Main Occupations in January 1951

(Figures in Italics show the Females included in the totals above them)

Number of persons.

| | Districts | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Larkana | Nawabshah | Sukkur | Tharparkar | Thatta | Upper Sind Frontier | Khairpur State |
| 1 | **1,34,763** | **1,70,243** | **1,67,524** | **1,82,654** | **74,877** | **94,418** | **80,200** |
| 2 | *4,669* | *3,383* | *8,467* | *2,129* | *554* | *5,937* | *378* |
| 3 | 1,29,662 | 1,63,939 | 1,60,082 | 1,70,868 | 65,037 | 90,949 | 74,783 |
| 4 | *4,658* | *3,380* | *8,446* | *2,044* | *516* | *5,819* | *372* |
| 5 | 329 | 257 | 657 | 280 | 284 | 30 | 123 |
| 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | *3* | .. | .. |
| 7 | 2,178 | 2,548 | 2,906 | 4,345 | 7,658 | 232 | 2,041 |
| 8 | *11* | *2* | .. | *10* | *1* | *2* | *5* |
| 9 | 466 | 199 | 230 | 55 | 356 | 31 | 156 |
| 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | *5* | .. | .. |
| 11 | 271 | 119 | 186 | 41 | 48 | .. | .. |
| 12 | .. | .. | .. | *10* | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | .. | 97 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. |
| 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. |
| 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 | **1,857** | **3,068** | **3,463** | **7,065** | **1,494** | **3,145** | **3,097** |
| 18 | .. | *1* | *21* | *65* | *29* | *116* | *1* |

## TABLE 11-B—SECTION 2—SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE

Of the 11,86,247 persons forming the Agricultural Labour Force of Sind, 35,914 were recorded as following subsidiary occupations of a non-agricultural nature. This Table shows numbers engaged in such occupations in each district which were collected from answers in response to the second part of Census Question No. 11, which asked:

"Have you any *subsidiary* means of livelihood; if so, what?"

2. This Table has been discussed in Chapter **11** of the Report.

# TABLE 11-B—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE

## Section 2—Subsidiary Occupations

Number of persons.

| | Group | Class of Occupation | Sind including Khairpur State | Sind | Khairpur State | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | SCIENCE & ART | School Teachers & Private Tutors .. | 86 | 83 | 3 | 1 |
| 2 | | Imams, Moazzins & Religious Workers .. | 23 | 23 | .. | 2 |
| 3 | | Hakims, Apothecaries, Mid-Wives & other health workers .. | 98 | 88 | 10 | 3 |
| 4 | | Musicians and Entertainers .. | 13 | 13 | .. | 4 |
| 5 | CLERICAL & STAFF | Clerks and Moharrirs .. | 10 | 10 | .. | 5 |
| 6 | | Peons, Duftaries and Chowkidars .. | 424 | 407 | 17 | 6 |
| 7 | TRADE & COMMERCE | Shop-keepers and Hawkers .. | 9,518 | 9,216 | 302 | 7 |
| 8 | | Contractors .. | 76 | 66 | 10 | 8 |
| 9 | | Money Lenders and Brokers .. | 20 | 20 | .. | 9 |
| 10 | PRIMARY PRODUCTION | Fishermen .. | 1,245 | 1,183 | 62 | 10 |
| 11 | TRANSPORT | Drivers of power driven vehicles .. | 14 | 14 | .. | 11 |
| 12 | | Drivers of animals and animal drawn vehicles | 192 | 172 | 20 | 12 |
| 13 | | Boatsmen and Launchmen .. | 14 | 14 | .. | 13 |
| 14 | MANUFACTURE & CRAFTS | Black-smiths and Mechanics .. | 458 | 447 | 11 | 14 |
| 15 | | Jewllers, Gold and Silver-smiths .. | 58 | 50 | 8 | 15 |
| 16 | | Weavers and Spinners .. | 489 | 469 | 20 | 16 |
| 17 | | Jute and Cotton ginning workers .. | 32 | 32 | .. | 17 |
| 18 | | Textile dyers and printers .. | 152 | 152 | .. | 18 |
| 19 | | Tailors and other workers on textile materials | 367 | 337 | 30 | 19 |
| 20 | | Carpenters and Sawyers .. | 1,740 | 1,659 | 81 | 20 |
| 21 | | Bamboo Cane and Basket workers .. | 21 | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| 22 | | Pot-tery and China-ware workers .. | 460 | 429 | 31 | 22 |
| 23 | | Boot and Shoe makers & Leather workers .. | 2,487 | 2,421 | 66 | 23 |
| 24 | | Masons, building & construction workers .. | 174 | 174 | .. | 24 |
| 25 | | Painters and Decorators .. | 43 | 43 | .. | 25 |
| 26 | | Brick Makers .. | 19 | 19 | .. | 26 |
| 27 | | Rope Makers .. | 181 | 72 | 109 | 27 |
| 28 | FOOD PROCESSING | Butchers .. | 22 | 20 | 2 | 28 |
| 29 | | Biri Makers .. | 109 | 109 | .. | 29 |
| 30 | | Skilled workers in oil mills (not minerals) .. | 69 | 63 | 6 | 30 |
| 31 | GENERAL LABOURERS | General Labourers n.e.c. .. | 15,095 | 14,816 | 279 | 31 |
| 32 | SERVICE | Cooks and domestic servants. .. | 1,478 | 1,401 | 77 | 32 |
| 33 | | Watermen (Bhishtis) .. | 30 | 30 | .. | 33 |
| 34 | | Barbers .. | 663 | 602 | 61 | 34 |
| 35 | | Washermen (Dhobis) .. | 34 | 32 | 2 | 35 |

# TABLE 11-B—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE

## Section 2—Subsidiary Occupations

Number of persons

| | Districts | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dadu | Hyderabad | Larkana | Nawabshah | Sukkur | Tharparkar | Thatta | Upper Sind Frontier | |
| 1 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 18 | 30 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 3 | 17 | 7 | 19 | 7 | 26 | 10 | 2 | .. | 3 |
| 4 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 4 |
| 5 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 6 | 35 | 28 | 32 | 100 | 13 | 84 | 69 | 46 | 6 |
| 7 | 1,035 | 871 | 1,318 | 1,368 | 809 | 3,023 | 492 | 300 | 7 |
| 8 | 2 | .. | 6 | 42 | 8 | .. | .. | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | .. | .. | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 9 |
| 10 | 206 | 185 | 93 | 63 | 152 | 8 | 424 | 52 | 10 |
| 11 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| 12 | 12 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 85 | 13 | .. | 12 |
| 13 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| 14 | 18 | 40 | 54 | 66 | 138 | 107 | 10 | 14 | 14 |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 15 |
| 16 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 33 | 104 | 310 | .. | .. | 16 |
| 17 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 17 |
| 18 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 100 | 51 | .. | 18 |
| 19 | 26 | 25 | 71 | 27 | 40 | 124 | 5 | 19 | 19 |
| 20 | 78 | 98 | 182 | 212 | 271 | 720 | 51 | 47 | 20 |
| 21 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 21 |
| 22 | 8 | 19 | 54 | 19 | 30 | 297 | 2 | .. | 22 |
| 23 | 51 | 95 | 144 | 43 | 42 | 1,968 | 23 | 55 | 23 |
| 24 | 11 | 40 | 24 | 45 | 33 | 21 | .. | .. | 24 |
| 25 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | 27 | 25 |
| 26 | .. | 5 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| 27 | .. | .. | 63 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 27 |
| 28 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 28 |
| 29 | .. | 16 | .. | 1 | 36 | 43 | 13 | .. | 29 |
| 30 | 22 | .. | 16 | 14 | 5 | 1 | .. | 5 | 30 |
| 31 | 1,181 | 1.994 | 1,635 | 1,964 | 1,445 | 5,561 | 741 | 295 | 31 |
| 32 | 182 | 128 | 167 | 181 | 379 | 229 | 14 | 121 | 32 |
| 33 | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | 2 | 21 | .. | .. | 33 |
| 34 | 100 | 53 | 71 | 96 | 71 | 172 | 37 | 2 | 34 |
| 35 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 35 |

## TABLE 12—ECONOMIC GROUPS & INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

This table analyses the Non-Agricultural section of the Civilian Labour Force (NALF) as shown in table 11. It gives figures by sex of the persons engaged in each Economic Division and cross-classifies them according to industrial status. As in the case of other Labour Force Tables, the figures exclude Non-Pakistanis and children under 12 years of age.

2. The totals in this table, including the figures for unemployed persons, agree with those shown in the analysis in table 11-A of the same population according to Occupations.

3. The information regarding Economic Group was obtained in response to Census question No. 13 which asked "In what kind of Industry, business or service did you work in January 1951?" The information reported was coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification Code (Pakistan) issued as Appendix 'F' to the Code of Census Procedure Part II. This code had been used as a basis for instruction of enumerators who were to explain to respondents that they should report the industry, etc., in which they had been engaged at any time or mainly during the whole month of January 1951.

4. If a person did not work at all during that month, he was asked whether he had been seeking employment and if so, he was classed as unemployed.

5. Data regarding Industrial Status were obtained in reply to Census question 15 (see Title Sheet of Table 11-A).

6. The data on the enumeration slips of the NALFwas coded numerically and sorted by punched-card machines in Karachi. This table is prepared from the records of the Machine Sorting.

7. The Census question regarding the economic group in which persons were engaged appears to have been poorly understood in many cases by respondents and also by enumerators. The classification in accordance with the official code was therefore difficult. In these circumstances, many minor inconsistencies were detected during the compilation of the table. These have been rectified as far as possible with reference to the occupational types shown in Table 11-A. The resulting data cannot therefore be regarded as being accurate in detail but it is believed to give a reasonably reliable view of the over-all distribution of the Labour Force,

# TABLE 12—ECONOMIC GROUPS & INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE.

## Section 1—Sind and Khairpur State.

Self-supporting persons aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division in which they were working and their industrial status (class of worker) in January 1951.

(Figures in Italics denote the number of Females included in the figures immediately above them.)

Number of persons

| Main Economic Divisions | Total[1] Workers | Industrial Status | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Employers | Employees | Independent Workers | Unpaid Family Helpers |
| **Total All Divisions** | **4,57,942**<br>*8,505* | **2,230**<br>*12* | **2,00,382**<br>*4,043* | **2,52,776**<br>*4,420* | **2,554**<br>*30* |
| Forestry | 101 | .. | 35 | 66 | .. |
| Fishery | 10,314<br>*222* | .. | 2,706<br>*42* | 7,460<br>*180* | 148<br>.. |
| Mining | 514<br>.. | .. | 345<br>.. | 169<br>.. | ..<br>.. |
| Manufacturing | 81,139<br>*1,184* | 747<br>*2* | 27,703<br>*704* | 52,150<br>*472* | 539<br>*6* |
| Building, Construction & Utilities | 8,159<br>*25* | 27<br>.. | 3,515<br>*10* | 4,589<br>*15* | 28<br>.. |
| Trade & Commerce | 1,16,271<br>*1,153* | 1,273<br>*4* | 20,905<br>*244* | 92,981<br>*903* | 1,112<br>*2* |
| Transport, Shipping & Port Services | 18,717<br>*52* | 4<br>.. | 12,649<br>*40* | 6,049<br>*12* | 15<br>.. |
| Post & Telecommunications | 751<br>.. | .. | 749<br>.. | 2<br>.. | .. |
| Education | 8,177<br>*227* | 50<br>*2* | 7,092<br>*198* | 1,029<br>*26* | 6<br>*1* |
| Medical Services | 4,022<br>*482* | 70<br>*4* | 1,555<br>*103* | 2,395<br>*375* | 2<br>.. |
| Governmental, Municipal etc. Services | 42,449<br>*135* | .. | 42,449<br>*135* | .. | .. |
| Domestic & Personal Services | 51,380<br>*1,684* | 4<br>.. | 38,317<br>*1,235* | 13,016<br>*445* | 43<br>*4* |
| Religion, Art, Public information & etc. | 3,347<br>*387* | 23<br>.. | 1,329<br>*37* | 1,980<br>*350* | 15<br>.. |
| Other and Unclassified (including unemployed) | 1,12,601<br>*2,954* | 32<br>.. | 41,033<br>*1,295* | 70,890<br>*1,642* | 646<br>*17* |

NOTE:- [1] Excluding (a) Defence Services (b) Economically inactive persons.

# TABLE 12—ECONOMIC GROUPS & INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF THE NON-AGRICULTUARL CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

## Section 2—Sind Districts

Self-Supporting persons aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division in which they were working and their industrial status (class of worker) in January 1951.

( Figures in Italics denote the number of Females included in the figures immediately above them. )

Number of persons

| Main Economic Divisions | Total[1] Workers | Industrial Status | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Employers | Employees | Independent Workers | Unpaid Family Helpers |
| **Total All Divisions** | **4,35,926** | 1,982 | **1,90,007** | **2,41,475** | **2,462** |
| | *8,368* | *12* | *3,970* | *4,356* | *30* |
| Forestry | 101 | .. | 35 | 66 | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fishery | 9,865 | .. | 2,495 | 7,222 | 148 |
| | *221* | | *42* | *179* | .. |
| Mining | 509 | .. | 342 | 167 | .. |
| | .. | | .. | .. | |
| Manufacturing | 77,075 | 531 | 26,289 | 49,764 | 491 |
| | *1,143* | *2* | *675* | *460* | *6* |
| Building, Contsruction & Utilities | 7,607 | 24 | 3,266 | 4,289 | *28* |
| | *25* | .. | *10* | *15* | .. |
| Trade & Commerce | 1,09,948 | 1,246 | 20,092 | 87,532 | 1,078 |
| | *1,147* | *4* | *244* | *897* | *2* |
| Transport, Shipping & Port Services | 18,004 | 2 | 12,199 | 5,788 | 15 |
| | *51* | .. | *39* | *12* | .. |
| Post & Telecommunications | 718 | .. | 716 | 2 | .. |
| | .. | | .. | | .. |
| Education | 7,507 | 50 | 6,479 | 972 | 6 |
| | *221* | *2* | 194 | *24* | *1* |
| Medical Services | 3,830 | 70 | 1,483 | 2,275 | 2 |
| | *464* | *4* | *96* | *364* | .. |
| Governmental, Municipal etc. Services | 40,341 | .. | 40,341 | .. | .. |
| | *131* | | *131* | | |
| Domestic & Personal Services | 48,144 | 4 | 35,430 | 12,669 | 41 |
| | *1,659* | .. | *1,212* | *443* | *4* |
| Religion, Art, Public Information & etc. | 3,140 | 23 | 1,272 | 1,834 | 11 |
| | *387* | .. | *37* | *350* | .. |
| Other and Unclassified (including unemployed) | 1,09,137 | 32 | 39,568 | 68,895 | 642 |
| | *2,919* | .. | *1,290* | *1,612* | *17* |

NOTE:- [1] Excluding (a) Defence Services (b) Economically inactive persons.

# TABLE 12—ECONOMIC GROUPS & INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

## Section 3—Khairpur State

Self-supporting persons aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division in which they were working and their industrial status (class of worker) in January 1951

(Figures in Italice denote the number of Females included in the figures immediately above them.)

Number of persons

| Main Economic Divisions | Total[1] Workers | Industrial Status | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Employers | Employees | Independent Workers | Unpaid Family Helpers |
| **Total All Divisions** | **22,016** | **248** | **10,375** | **11,301** | **92** |
| | *137* | .. | *73* | *64* | .. |
| Forestry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fishery | 449 | .. | 211 | 239 | .. |
| | *1* | | .. | *1* | |
| Mining | 5 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. |
| | .. | | .. | .. | |
| Manufacturing | 4,064 | 216 | 1,414 | 2,386 | 48 |
| | *41* | .. | *29* | *12* | .. |
| Building, & Construction & Utilities | 552 | 3 | 249 | 300 | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Trade & Commerce | 6,323 | 27 | 813 | 5,449 | 34 |
| | *6* | .. | .. | *6* | .. |
| Transport, Shipping & Post Services | 713 | 2 | 450 | 261 | .. |
| | *1* | .. | *1* | .. | |
| Post & Telecommunications | 33 | .. | 33 | .. | .. |
| | .. | | .. | | |
| Education | 670 | .. | 613 | 57 | .. |
| | *6* | | *4* | *2* | |
| Medical Services | 192 | .. | 72 | 120 | .. |
| | *18* | | *7* | *11* | |
| Governmental, Municipal etc. Services | 2,108 | .. | 2,108 | .. | .. |
| | *4* | | *4* | | |
| Domestic & Personal Services | 3,236 | .. | 2,887 | 347 | 2 |
| | *25* | | *23* | *2* | .. |
| Religion, Art Public Information & etc. | 207 | .. | 57 | 146 | 4 |
| | .. | | .. | .. | .. |
| Other and Unclassified (including unemployed) | 3,464 | .. | 1,965 | 1,995 | 4 |
| | *35* | | *5* | *30* | .. |

NOTE:- [1] Excluding (a) Defence Service (b) Economically inactive persons.

## TABLE 13.—ECONOMIC GROUPS AND OCCUPATIONS OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

This Table cross-classifies the persons engaged in different Economic activities with the broad classification of their occupations. The population analysed is the whole of the Civilian Labour Force, as shown in Table 11.

2. The classification into economic divisions is based on the Standard Industrial Classification which is in accordance with the main industries and services issued as an Appendix to the Code of Census Procedure, as already stated in the Title-Sheet of Table 12.

3. The occupational classification is a simplified re-arrangement of the main groups of occupational classification as shown in Table 11-A. Agricultural and Fishery workers have been placed in the same column but are naturally in separate economic divisions. The group 'Administrative' has been split into two broad classes instead of three by combining the Business and Governmental Executives while showing the clerical workers separately. The skilled operatives in this Table include 'Mine and Quarry Workers, Transport Operatives, Manufacturing Workers, and Food, Drink and Tobacco Processing Workers.'

4. The source of information for this table is the same as described in tables 11, 11-A and 12 so far as they concern the Industry and Occupations.

5. Females are included in each class, but are shown separately in the figures in italics immediately below them.

6. The Census question regarding the aconomic group in which persons were engaged appears to have been poorly understood in many cases by respondents and also by enumerators. The classification in accordance with the official code was therefore difficult. In these circumstances, many minor inconsistencies were detected during the compilation of the table. These have been rectified as far as possible with reference to the occupational types shown in Table 11-A. The resulting data cannot therefore be regarded as being accurate in detail but it is believed to give a reasonably reliable view of the over-all distribution of the Labour Force.

7. A fuller discussion of this table is given in Chapter 11 of the Report, Part I.

# TABLE 13—ECONOMIC GROUPS & OCCUPATIONS OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

## Section I—Sind & Khairpur State

Self-supporting persons aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division and the main types of Occupations in which engaged in January 1951.

(Figures in Italics denote the number of Females included in the figures immediately above them.)

Number of persons

| Main Economic Divisions | Total[1] Workers | Types of Occupations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Technical & Professional | Administrative & Managerial | Clerical & Office worker | Sales Workers | Agricultural & Fishery Workers | Skilled Operatives | Unskilled Labourers | Service workers | Others |
| **Total All Divisions** | **16,44,189**<br>*36,544* | **17,634**<br>*1,090* | **5,002**<br>*23* | **36,380**<br>*144* | **99,558**<br>*1,149* | **11,96,652**<br>*28,261* | **98,639**<br>*1,239* | **1,30,109**<br>*2,871* | **59,822**<br>*1,681* | **383**<br>*86* |
| Cultivation | 11,47,705<br>*27,949* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,47,705<br>*27,949* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Animal Husbandry | 33,268<br>*71* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33,268<br>*71* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Agriculture | 5,274<br>*19* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,274<br>*19* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Forestry | 101 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fishery | 10,314<br>*222* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,314<br>*222* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mining | 514 | 10 | 2 | 12 | .. | .. | 488 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Manufacturing | 81,139<br>*1,184* | 1,064 | 626<br>*19* | 994 | 393 | .. | 70,272<br>*1,163* | 6,275 | 1,511 | 4<br>*2* |
| Building, Construction & Utilities | 8,159<br>*25* | 156<br>*1* | 173 | 430 | .. | .. | 6,510<br>*24* | 685 | 205 | .. |
| Trade & Commerce | 1,16,271<br>*1,153* | 291 | 3,152<br>*4* | 1,054 | 98,229<br>*1,149* | .. | 3,609 | 6,806 | 3,110 | 20 |
| Transport, Shipping & Post Services | 18,717<br>*52* | 169 | 250 | 576 | .. | .. | 12,957<br>*52* | 3,891 | 869 | 5 |
| Post and Telecommunications | 751 | 15 | 67 | 450 | .. | .. | 151 | .. | 68 | .. |
| Education | 8,177<br>*227* | 7,914<br>*222* | 33 | 145<br>*5* | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 77 | 4 |
| Medical Services | 4,022<br>*482* | 3,771<br>*480* | 31 | 96<br>*2* | 47 | .. | 3 | .. | 74 | .. |

# TABLE 13—ECONOMIC GROUPS & OCCUPATIONS OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

## Section 1—Sind & Khairpur State

Self-supporting persons aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division and the main types of Occupations in which engaged in January 1951.

(Figures in Italics denote the number of Females included in the figures immediately above them).

Number of persons

| Main Economic Divisions | Total[1] Workers | Types of Occupations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Technical & Professional | Administrative & Managerial | Clerical & Office worker | Sales Workers | Agricultural & Fishery Workers | Skilled Operatives | Unskilled Labourers | Service Workers | Others |
| Governmental, Municipal etc. Services | 42,449<br>*135* | 524 | 369 | 28,279<br>*134* | .. | .. | 1,877 | 290 | 11,109<br>*1* | 1 |
| Domestic & Personal Services | 51,380<br>*1,684* | 185 | 294 | 825 | .. | .. | 2,232 | 7,874<br>*12* | 39,966<br>*1,672* | 4 |
| Religion, Art & Public information etc. | 3,347<br>*387* | 3,007<br>*387* | .. | 120 | .. | .. | 22 | 195 | 1 | 2 |
| Other & Unclassified (including Unemployed) | 1,12,601<br>*2,954* | 528 | 5 | 3,401<br>*3* | 889 | .. | 514 | 1,04,092<br>*2,859* | 2,831<br>*8* | 343<br>*84* |

NOTE:- [1] (a) Excluding Defence Services (b) Economically inactive persons.

# TABLE 13—ECONOMIC GROUPS & OCCUPATIONS OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

## Section 2—Sind Districts

Self-supporting persons aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division and the main types of Occupations in which engaged in January 1951.

(Figures in Italics denote the number of Females included in the figures immediately above them.)

Number of persons

| Main Economic Divisions | Total[1] Workers | Types of Occupations | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Technical & Professional | Administrative & Managerial | Clerical & Office worker | Sales Workers | Agricultural & Fishery workers | Skilled Operatives | Unskilled Labourers | Service Workers | Others |
| **Total All Divisions** | **15,41,973**<br>*36,029* | **16,444**<br>*1,066* | **4,801**<br>*23* | **34,614**<br>*140* | **93,565**<br>*1,143* | **11,16,013**<br>*27,882* | **93,609**<br>*1,197* | **1,26,322**<br>*2,836* | **56,222**<br>*1,656* | **383**<br>*86* |
| Cultivation | 10,69,826<br>*27,576* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,69,826<br>*27,576* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Animal Husbandry | 31,227<br>*66* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31,227<br>*66* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Agriculture | 4,994<br>*19* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,994<br>19 | .. | . | .. | . |
| Forestry | 101 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fishery | 9,865<br>*221* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,865<br>*221* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mining | 509 | 10 | 2 | 12 | .. | .. | 483 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Manufacturing | 77,075<br>*1,143* | 1,025 | 597<br>*19* | 959 | 340 | .. | 66,465<br>*1,122* | 6 201 | 1,484 | 4<br>*2* |
| Building Construction & Utilitties | 4,607<br>25 | 128<br>*1* | 166 | 410 | .. | .. | 6,086<br>*24* | 626 | 191 | .. |
| Trade & Commerce | 1,09,948<br>*1,147* | 279 | 3,050<br>*4* | 1,031 | 92,296<br>*1,143* | .. | 3,478 | 6,699 | 3,095 | 20 |
| Transport, Shipping & Port Services | 18,004<br>*51* | 123 | 244 | 567 | .. | .. | 12,359<br>*51* | 3,842 | 864 | 5 |
| Post and Telecommunications | 718 | 12 | 62 | 438 | .. | .. | 145 | .. | 61 | .. |
| Education | 7,507<br>*221* | 7,259<br>*216* | 30 | 138<br>*5* | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 72 | 4 |
| Medical Services | 3,830<br>*464* | 3,594<br>*462* | 30 | 93<br>*2* | 40 | .. | 3 | .. | 70 | .. |

# TABLE 13—ECONOMIC GROUPS & OCCUPATIONS OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

## Section 2—Sind Districts

Self-supporting persons aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division and the main types of Occupations in which engaged in January 1951.

(Figures in Italics denote the number of Females included in the figures immediately above them.)

Number of persons

| Main Economic Division | Total[1] Workers | Types of Occupations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Technical & Professional | Administrative & Managerial | Clerical & Office workers | Sales Workers[2] | Agricultural & Fishery Workers | Skilled Operatives | Unskilled Labourers | Service Workers | Others |
| Governmental, Municipal, etc. Services | 40,341<br>*131* | 515 | 331 | 26,752<br>*130* | .. | .. | 1,856 | 290 | 10,596<br>*1* | 1 |
| Domestic & personal Services | 48,144<br>*1,659* | 178 | 284 | 804 | .. | .. | 2,207 | 7,624<br>*12* | 37,043<br>*1,647* | 4 |
| Religion, Art & Public information etc. | 3,140<br>*387* | 2,848<br>*387* | .. | 108 | .. | .. | 22 | 159 | 1 | 2 |
| Other & Unclassified (including Unemployed) | 1,09,137<br>*2,919* | 473 | 5 | 3,302<br>*3* | 889 | .. | 501 | 1,00,880<br>*2,824* | 2,744<br>*8* | 343<br>*84* |

NOTE:- [1] Excluding (a) Defence Services, (b) Economically inactive persons.

# TABLE 13—ECONOMIC GROUPS & OCCUPATIONS OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

## Section 3—Khairpur State.

Self-supporting persons aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division and the main types of Occupation in which engaged in January 1951.

(Figures in Italic denote the number of Females Included in the figures immediately above them.)

Number of persons.

| Main Economic Division | Total [1] Workers | Types of Occupations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Technical & Professional | Administrative & Managerial | Clerical & Office woker | Sales Workers | Agricultural & Fishery Workers | Skilled Operatives | Unskilled Labourers | Service Workers | Others |
| **Total All Division** | **1,02,216**<br>*515* | **1,190**<br>*24* | **201**<br>.. | **1,766**<br>*4* | **6,993**<br>*6* | **80,649**<br>*379* | **5,030**<br>*42* | **3,787**<br>*35* | **3,600**<br>*25* | .. |
| Cultivation | 77,879<br>*373* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77,879<br>*373* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Animal Husbandry | 2,041<br>*5* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,041<br>*5* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Agriculture | 280 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 280 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Forestry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fishery | 449<br>*1* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 449<br>*1* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mining | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Manufacturing | 4,064<br>*41* | 39 | 29 | 35 | 53 | .. | 3,807<br>*41* | 74 | 27 | .. |
| Building, Construction & Utilities | 552 | 28 | 7 | 20 | .. | .. | 424 | 59 | 14 | .. |
| Trade & Commerce | 6,323<br>*6* | 12 | 102 | 23 | 5,933<br>*6* | .. | 131 | 107 | 15 | .. |
| Transport, Shipping & Port Services | 713<br>*1* | 46 | 6 | 9 | .. | .. | 598<br>*1* | 49 | 5 | .. |
| Post and Telecommunications | 33 | 3 | 5 | 12 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 7 | .. |
| Education | 670<br>*6* | 655<br>*6* | 3 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. |
| Medical Services | 192<br>*18* | 177<br>*18* | 1 | 3 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |

# TABLE 13—ECONOMIC GROUPS & OCCUPATIONS OF CIVILIANS LABOUR FORCE

## Section 3—Khairpur State

Self-supporting aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division and the main types of Occupation which engaged in January 1951.

(Figures in Italics denote the number of Females Included in the figures immediately above them.)

Number of persons

| Main Economic Divisions | Total[1] Workers | Types of Occupations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Technical & Professional | Administrative & Managerial | Clerical & Office workers | Sales Workers | Agricultural & Fishery Workers | Skilled Operatives | Unskilled Labourers | Service Workers | Others |
| Governmental, Municipal, etc. Services | 2,108<br>*4* | 9 | 38 | 1,527<br>*4* | .<br>.. | .. | 21 | .. | 513 | .. |
| Demestic & personal Services | 3,236<br>*25* | 7 | 10 | 21 | .. | .. | 25 | 250 | 2,923<br>*25* | .. |
| Religion, Art & Public Information etc. | 207 | 159 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | .. |
| Other & Unclassified (including Unemployed) | 3,464<br>*35* | 55 | .. | 99 | .. | .. | 13 | 3,212<br>35 | 87 | .. |

NOTE :- [1] Excluding (a) Defence Services (b) Economically inactive persons.

## TABLE 14—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE & CULTIVATORS' LAND TENURE

This table shows by districts and sex the Agricultural Labour Force according to occupation and also divides the cultivators according to their agricultural status. The ALF dealt with in this table is the same as shown in Table 11.

2. The information about the agricultural status of the cultivators was obtained in response to question 14. The enumerators had instructions to ask the questions and record answers of the respondents who had shown their occupation to be tillers in response to question 11 which dealt with the persons usual main occupation. Question 14 was:—

| | |
|---|---|
| "Do you own all or any of the land you till? | If 'Yes' ring "C" |
| "Do you pay rent in kind or cash for any of the land you till? | If 'Yes' ring "A" |
| "Do you work as labourer for another person who tills land? | If 'Yes' ring "B" |

3. The persons shown owning part and renting part land tilled are those who had both "C" and "B" ringed and the persons shown renting and also working for hire had both "A" and "B" ringed.

4. A cultivator (Tiller of the soil) was defined in the enumerators' instructions as a person who himself works on the land or who employes others to do so under his direct personal supervision.

5. Persons engaged in forestry and fishery are classed in the Non-Agricultural Labour Force and are shown in Tables 11-A and 12.

6. This table excludes persons of a nationality other than Pakistani and also all children under 12 years of age.

7. This Table is discussed in Chapter 11 of the Report.

# TABLE 14—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE & CULTIVATOR'S LAND TENURE[1]

The agricultural Labour Force according to Agricultural Status and Cultivators by land Tenure.

(Figures in Italics denote females included in figures immediately above)

Number of persons

| District & State | Total [2] Agricultural Labour Force | Cultivators Owning or Renting Land | | | | | Landless Agricultural Labourers | Herdsmen and Dairymen | Other Agricultural workers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Owning all land tilled | Owning Pt. and Renting Pt. Land tilled | Renting all land tilled | Renting and also working for hire | | | |
| **SIND INCLUDING KHAIRPUR STATE** | **11,86,247**<br>*28,039* | **11,16,765**<br>*24,860* | **1,79,264**<br>*2,712* | **90,392**<br>*774* | **8,33,569**<br>*21,017* | **13,540**<br>*357* | **30,940**<br>*3,089* | **33,268**<br>*71* | **5,274**<br>*19* |
| **Sind** | **11,06,047**<br>*27,661* | **10,39,795**<br>*24,807* | **1,54,914**<br>*2,711* | **79,228**<br>*774* | **7,92 727**<br>*20,965* | **12,926**<br>*357* | **30,031**<br>*2,769* | **31,227**<br>*66* | **4,994**<br>*19* |
| Dadu | 1,08,686<br>*1,656* | 1,01,665<br>*1,629* | 18,843<br>*44* | 7,550<br>*4* | 74,611<br>*1,580* | 661<br>*1* | 1,925<br>*14* | 4,898<br>*13* | 198<br>.. |
| Hyderabad | 1,72,882<br>*866* | 1,60,513<br>*785* | 17,419<br>*107* | 6,235<br>*23* | 1,33,878<br>*649* | 2,981<br>*6* | 5,341<br>*53* | 6,461<br>*27* | 567<br>*1* |
| Larkana | 1,34,763<br>*4,669* | 1,27,926<br>*4,623* | 13,150<br>*136* | 10,644<br>*312* | 1,02,390<br>*4,173* | 1,742<br>*2* | 3,483<br>*35* | 2,178<br>*11* | 1,176<br>... |
| Nawabshah | 1,70,243<br>*3,383* | 1,61,117<br>*2,104* | 19,881<br>*449* | 13,639<br>*60* | 1,25,529<br>*1,593* | 2,068<br>*2* | 5,863<br>*1,277* | 2,549<br>*2* | 714<br>.. |
| Sukkur | 1,67,524<br>*8,467* | 1,60,310<br>*7,282* | 25,025<br>*596* | 21,876<br>*102* | 1,11,409<br>*6,507* | 2,000<br>*77* | 3,195<br>*1,185* | 2,906<br>.. | 1,113<br>.. |
| Tharparkar | 1,82,654<br>*2,129* | 1,70,135<br>*1,916* | 45,829<br>*1,104* | 8,912<br>*18* | 1,14,219<br>*622* | 1,175<br>*172* | 7,752<br>*193* | 4,345<br>*10* | 422<br>*10* |
| Thatta | 74,877<br>*554* | 64,821<br>*540* | 9,214<br>*10* | 6,504<br>*21* | 47,514<br>*420* | 1,589<br>*89* | 1,690<br>*5* | 7,658<br>*1* | 708<br>*8* |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 94,418<br>*5,937* | 93,308<br>*5,928* | 5,553<br>*265* | 3,868<br>*234* | 83,177<br>*5,421* | 710<br>*8* | 782<br>*7* | 232<br>*2* | 96<br>.. |
| **Khairpur State** | **80,200**<br>*378* | **76,970**<br>*53* | **24,350**<br>*1* | **11,164**<br>.. | **40,842**<br>*52* | **614**<br>.. | **909**<br>*320* | **2,041**<br>*5* | **280**<br>.. |

NOTES:- [1] Excludes persons claiming Nationalities other than Pakistani.
[2] Excludes children under 12 years of age.

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## TABLE 15—LANDOWNERS

In this table, persons over 12 years, who reported themselves as owners of land, have been classified according to broad categories of economic activities. It deals with landowners who reported themselves as cultivators and also with persons who reported as receiving rent in cash or kind for land which they owned and directly supervised but tilled by others. They are analysed by Districts and State.

2. The information in this table was obtained from the following Census Questions:

(a) Question 11 asked: "What is usually your main occupation?" If the person was a 'tiller of the soil', the enumerator put a ring round the appropriate symbol and the person was asked Question 14.

(b) All Persons 12 years old and over who reported that they were self-supporting or partly so, were asked the *special question*: "Do you receive rent in cash or kind for the land you own but which is tilled by others?" If the answer was 'Yes', the enumerator put a ring round the appropriate symbol.

(c) Question 13 asked: "In what kind of service did you work in January?" The answers to this question were used to classify landowners into Agriculturists, persons working in non-agricultural activities and members of the Defence Services. Those who answered 'None' to this question, and who had not reported in answer to Question 12 that they were seeking employment, have been classified as 'Economically Inactive'.

(d) Question 14 asked all persons who claimed to be cultivators (see Question 11 above) whether they owned land and if their reply was 'Yes', they have been included in the total of this table. The above questions were addressed to all persons who claimed to be fully or partly self-supporting or claimed to be seeking work.

3. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 11 of the Report.

# TABLE 15—LANDOWNERS

Economic Activities of persons owning land.

Number of persons

| Main economic Group in which working | Sind including[1] Khairpur State | Sind | DISTRICTS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Dadu | Hyderabad | Larkana | |
| **Total Landowers** | **2,98,032** | **2,61,149** | **28,884** | **29,242** | **27,162** | 1 |
| Agricultural Activities | 2,70,849 | 2,35,302 | 26,470 | 23,816 | 24,153 | 2 |
| Defence Services | 28 | 26 | .. | 16 | .. | 3 |
| Forestry | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Fishery | 11 | 11 | .. | 11 | .. | 5 |
| Mining Manufacturing Building etc. | 1,039 | 967 | 89 | 228 | 104 | 6 |
| Trade and Commerce | 938 | 855 | 100 | 153 | 90 | 7 |
| Transport Shipping, & etc. | 92 | 88 | 11 | 28 | 8 | 8 |
| Government Services | 354 | 333 | 52 | 60 | 34 | 9 |
| Other Services & Professions | 150 | 143 | 23 | 32 | 6 | 10 |
| Economically inactive. | 24,571 | 23,424 | 2,139 | 4,898 | 2,767 | 11 |

NOTE:- [1] Excludes persons claiming nationalities other than Pakistani.

# TABLE 15—LANDOWNERS

## Economic Activities of person owning Land.

Number of persons

| | DISTRICTS | | | | | | Main economic Group in which working |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nawabshah | Sukkur | Tharparkar | Thatta | U. S. F. | Khairpur State | |
| 1 | **37,251** | **50,798** | **58,500** | **17,782** | **11,530** | **36,883** | **Total Landowners** |
| 2 | 33,628 | 46,925 | 54,946 | 15,893 | 9,444 | 35,547 | Agricultural Activities |
| 3 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 6 | 2 | Defence Services |
| 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Forestry |
| 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Fishery |
| 6 | 110 | 189 | 100 | 71 | 76 | 72 | Mining Manufacturing Building etc. |
| 7 | 117 | 150 | 97 | 94 | 54 | 83 | Trade and Commerce. |
| 8 | 12 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 4 | Transport Shipping, & etc. |
| 9 | 46 | 60 | 40 | 21 | 20 | 21 | Government Services. |
| 10 | 22 | 29 | 5 | 16 | 10 | 7 | Other Services & Professions |
| 11 | 3,316 | 3,402 | 3,306 | 1,679 | 1,917 | 1,147 | Economically inactive. |

## TABLE 19-A—MUHAJIRS' ORIGIN

This Table is similar to Table 5, Section 4, but is confined to an analysis of the population of Muhajirs only and shows from which zones of the sub-continent, outside the areas in which the First Census of Pakistan was conducted, the Muhajirs came. In comparing this Table with Table 5, it should be remembered that these zones of origin of 'Muhajirs' frequently differ from the places of their birth.

2. For Census purposes, a "MUHAJIR" was defined as a person who had entered Pakistan as a result of Partition or for fear of disturbances connected therewith.

3. The information contained in this table was obtained from the replies to Census Question No. 9 of the Enumeration Slip requiring the respondents to state whether they claimed to be 'MUHAJIRS', and, if so, to state the Province or the State from which they came.

4. The various Provinces and States of the sub-continent beyond the areas in which the First Census of Pakistan was conducted have been grouped for the purposes of this Table in "Zones" as follows:

| ZONES | STATES/PROVINCES AND AGENCIES |
|---|---|
| NORTH | Uttar Pradesh (U. P. and States). |
| EAST | Assam and Assam States; Bihar and Bihar States; Orissa and States; West Bengal and States; and Nepal and Sikkim. |
| SOUTH | Coorg; Madras and States; Mysore; and Andeman and Nicobar Islands. |
| WEST | Bombay and States; Baroda State; West Indian States and Agencies; and Portuguese India. (This Zone includes the States of Junagadh and Manavadar*). |
| CENTRAL | Madhya Pradesh (C. P.); Madhya Bharat (Central India States and Agency); Bhopal State; and Hyderabad State*. |
| NORTH-WEST | Punjab (I); Patiala and East Punjab States Union; Jammu & Kashmir State* Ajmer; Delhi; and Rajputana States and Agencies. |
| OTHER PLACES | French India; Bhutan; and any other Indian State. |

*Accession disputed.

5. This Table is discussed in Chapter 6 of Part I of the Census Report.

# TABLE 19-A—MUHAJIRS ORIGIN

Persons enumerated in Sind who reported themselves as Muhajir[1], according to their previous place of resident

Number of persons

| Place of Enumeration | Total | Zones of Origin[2] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | North India | East India | South India | West India | Central India | North West India | Other Places |
| **Sind Including Khairpur State** | **5,50,291** | **1,16899** | **4,320** | **4,745** | **32,064** | **21,046** | **3,70,876** | **341** |
| **SIND** | **5,40,278** | **1,12,299** | **4,248** | **4,743** | **31,988** | **20,799** | **3,65,860** | **341** |
| Dadu | 20,720 | 6,671 | 95 | 66 | 722 | 1,077 | 12,089 | .. |
| Hyderabad | 2.05,641 | 43,136 | 2,512 | 4,508 | 13,747 | 7,850 | 1,33,841 | 47 |
| Larkana | 25,682 | 7,806 | 754 | 75 | 1,912 | 2,362 | 12,623 | 150 |
| Nawabshah | 93,345 | 11,692 | 74 | 2 | 2,208 | 2,135 | 77,234 | .. |
| Sukkur | 93,739 | 28,661 | 638 | 53 | 6,340 | 4,693 | 53,210 | 144 |
| Tharparkar | 88,765 | 9,864 | 85 | 35 | 4,694 | 2,200 | 71,887 | .. |
| Tatta | 5,851 | 1,808 | 47 | 2 | 2,312 | 265 | 1,417 | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 6,535 | 2,661 | 43 | 2 | 53 | 217 | 3,559 | .. |
| **KHAIRPUR STATE** | **10,013** | **4,600** | **72** | **2** | **76** | **247** | **5,016** | .. |

NOTES:- [1] A Muhajir was defined in the Census Questionnaire as "Person who had moved into Pakistan as a result of Partition or for fear of disturbances connected therewith"

[2] See Title sheet for States etc., comprising each zone.

## TABLE 19-B—MUHAJIRS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

This Table is a separate analysis of the literate Muhajirs included in Table 9-B and follows the same pattern. The data for this table also were obtained in like manner.

2. A 'Muhajir' was defined as a person who moved into Pakistan as a result of Partition or for fear of disturbances connected therewith. Such persons were treated as 'Muhajirs' no matter from where, when or for how long a stay.

3. This Table is discussed in Chapter 9 of the Report.

## Table 19-B—Educational Levels of Muhajirs

Literate persons analysed according to the grades to which they claim to have progressed in Educational Institutions.

(Figures in italics show the number of females included in the totals above them.)

Number of persons

| Districts and Selected Cities | Total Literates | Without[1] formal attainments. | Primary School | Middle School | Matriculation. | Degree | Higher Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sind including Khairpur State** | **1,29,369** | **89,047** | **21,196** | **10,847** | **6,273** | **1,434** | **572** |
| | *49,007* | *41,288* | *5,732* | *1,401* | *496* | *79* | *11* |
| **Sind** | **1,25,146** | **85,724** | **20,904** | **10,483** | **6,102** | **1,381** | **552** |
| | *47,192* | *39,643* | *5,640* | *1,344* | *480* | *74* | *11* |
| Dadu District | 7,109 | 4,343 | 1,529 | 687 | 458 | 82 | 10 |
| | *2,628* | *2,092* | *440* | *69* | *23* | *4* | .. |
| (Dadu Town) | (1,600) | (1,236) | (138) | (109) | (98) | (14) | (5) |
| | *(650)* | *(571)* | *(60)* | *(11)* | *(7)* | *(1)* | .. |
| Hyderabad District | 42,753 | 27,685 | 8,640 | 3,676 | 2,127 | 472 | 153 |
| | *16,932* | *13,466* | *2,628* | *591* | *214* | *29* | *4* |
| (Hyderabad City) | (34,033) | (21,564) | (7,196) | (3,019) | (1,739) | (379) | (136) |
| | *(14,202)* | *(11,030)* | *(2,424)* | *(520)* | *(201)* | *(23)* | *(4)* |
| Larkana District | 7,967 | 5,946 | 820 | 548 | 475 | 136 | 42 |
| | *2,903* | *2,577* | *194* | *83* | *40* | *9* | .. |
| (Larkana Town) | (4,325) | (3,222) | (365) | (271) | (323) | (118) | (26) |
| | *(1,510)* | *(1,373)* | *(69)* | *(37)* | *(23)* | *(8)* | .. |
| Nawabshah District | 17,931 | 12,740 | 2,777 | 1,528 | 641 | 161 | 84 |
| | *6,395* | *5,711* | *473* | *168* | *40* | *3* | .. |
| (Nawabshah Town) | (4,453) | (2,911) | (872) | (395) | (208) | (48) | (19) |
| | *(1,435)* | *(1,199)* | *(174)* | *(50)* | *(10)* | *(2)* | (..) |
| Sukkur District | 27,719 | 19,672 | 4,013 | 2,216 | 1,398 | 328 | 92 |
| | *10,788* | *9,298* | *1,093* | *263* | *112* | *19* | *3* |
| (Sukkur Town) | (16,162) | (11,504) | (2,271) | (1,263) | (824) | (239) | (61) |
| | *(6,459)* | *(5,696)* | *(540)* | *(143)* | *(61)* | *(17)* | *(2)* |
| (Shikarpur Town) | (3,597) | (2,536) | (549) | (284) | (192) | (30) | (6) |
| | *(1,644)* | *(1,414)* | *(155)* | *(44)* | *(30)* | (..) | *(1)* |
| Tharparkar District | 17,864 | 12,936 | 2,527 | 1,459 | 759 | 122 | 61 |
| | *6,284* | *5,439* | *678* | *119* | *40* | *4* | *4* |
| (Mirpurkhas Town) | (7,053) | (5,195) | (911) | (568) | (304) | (60) | (15) |
| | *(2,991)* | *(2,420)* | *(462)* | *(75)* | *(26)* | *(4)* | *(4)* |
| Thatta District | 2,393 | 1,474 | 397 | 220 | 141 | 56 | 105 |
| | *801* | *665* | *101* | *27* | *4* | *4* | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier District | 1,410 | 928 | 201 | 149 | 103 | 24 | 5 |
| | *461* | *395* | *33* | *24* | *7* | *2* | .. |

NOTE:- [1] Literate persons who did not claim one of the grades mentioned in this Table are classed as having no formal attainments.

Table 19-B—Educational Levels of Muhajirs—(*Concld.*)

Literate persons analysed according to the grades to which they claim to have progressed in Educational Institutions.

(Figures in italics show the number of females included in the totals above them).

Number of persons

| Districts and Selected Cities | Total Literates | Without formal attainments. | Primary School | Middle School | Matriculation. | Degree | Higher Degree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Jacobabad Town) | (947)<br>(*288*) | (570)<br>(*243*) | (164)<br>(*22*) | (124)<br>(*16*) | (73)<br>(*6*) | (11)<br>(*1*) | (5)<br>.. |
| **Khairpur State** | **4,223**<br>*1,815* | **3,323**<br>*1,646* | **292**<br>92 | **364**<br>*57* | **171**<br>*16* | **53**<br>*5* | **20**<br>.. |

## TITLE SHEET SIND PROVINCIAL REPORT
## TABLE 19-C--MUHAJIRS IN THE LABOUR FORCE

This Table is exactly the same as Table 11 but the population analysed is the Muhajirs (refugees) who are included in the figures of Table 11.

# TABLE 19-C—MUHAJIRS IN THE LABOUR FORCE

The Muhajir Population according to Economic Status

Number of persons

| Districts and Talukas | Total[1] | Self-supporting | | | Dependents | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Civilian Labour Force | | Not in Civilian Labour Force | | |
| | | Agricultural | Non Agricultural | | | |
| **ALL-PERSONS** | | | | | | |
| **Sind Including Khairpur State** .. | **5,50,291** | **58,277** | **1,30,120** | **3,472** | **3,58,422** | |
| **Sind** .. | **5,40,278** | **57,215** | **1,28,279** | **3,259** | **3,51,525** | |
| **Khairpur State** .. | **10,013** | **1,062** | **1,841** | **213** | **6,897** | |
| **MALE** | | | | | | |
| **Sind Including Khairpur State** .. | **2,96,497** | **57,883** | **1,29,065** | **3,445** | **1,06,104** | 1 |
| **Sind** .. | **2,91,178** | **56,821** | **1,27,224** | **3,235** | **1,03,898** | 2 |
| Dadu .. | 11,251 | 2,190 | 4,442 | 273 | 4,346 | 3 |
| Dadu Taluka .. | 2,516 | 408 | 1,008 | 120 | 980 | 4 |
| (Dadu Municipality) .. | (1,964) | (217) | (930) | (38) | (779) | 5 |
| Johi Taluka .. | 410 | 193 | 63 | 3 | 151 | 6 |
| Kakar Taluka .. | 1,612 | 669 | 233 | 106 | 604 | 7 |
| Kohistan Mahal .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Kotri Taluka .. | 4,869 | 47 | 2,775 | 17 | 2,030 | 9 |
| Mehar Taluka .. | 1,004 | 466 | 216 | .. | 322 | 10 |
| Sehwan Taluka .. | 840 | 407 | 147 | 27 | 259 | 11 |
| Hyderabad .. | 1,09,800 | 8,955 | 59,594 | 969 | 40,282 | 12 |
| Hyderabad Taluka .. | 88,255 | 1,201 | 53,609 | 407 | 33,038 | 13 |
| (Hyderabad City) .. | (85,562) | (456) | (52,720) | (349) | (32,037) | 14 |
| Badin Taluka .. | 1,468 | 284 | 686 | 20 | 478 | 15 |
| Guni Taluka .. | 2,204 | 196 | 1,067 | 95 | 846 | 16 |
| Hala Taluka .. | 5,228 | 2,180 | 1,006 | 281 | 1,761 | 17 |
| (Hala Municipality) .. | (932) | (102) | (473) | (65) | (292) | 18 |
| Matli Taluka .. | 4,361 | 2,132 | 759 | 75 | 1,395 | 19 |
| Tando Allahyar Taluka .. | 7,641 | 2,668 | 2,326 | 73 | 2,574 | 20 |
| Tando Bago Taluka .. | 643 | 294 | 141 | 18 | 190 | 21 |
| Larkana .. | 13,863 | 3,183 | 5,110 | 441 | 5,129 | 22 |
| Larkana Taluka .. | 6,643 | 630 | 3,572 | 93 | 2,348 | 23 |
| (Larkana Municipality) .. | (6,500) | (587) | (3,521) | (92) | (2,300) | 24 |
| Dokri Taluka .. | 2,070 | 955 | 348 | 30 | 737 | 25 |
| Kambar Taluka .. | 1,068 | 301 | 214 | 71 | 462 | 26 |
| Miro Khan Taluka .. | 392 | 224 | 14 | 6 | 148 | 27 |
| Ratodero Taluka .. | 1,376 | 315 | 424 | 81 | 556 | 28 |
| Shahdadkot Taluka .. | 1,280 | 441 | 343 | 28 | 468 | 29 |
| Warah Taluka .. | 1,034 | 317 | 175 | 132 | 410 | 30 |

NOTES:- [1] Excludes persons who reported Nationality other than Pakistani.

[2] Includes Defence Services and also self supporting persons not economically active such as retired persons, students, institutional inmates etc.

# TABLE 19-C—MUHAJIRS IN THE LABOUR FORCE

The Muhajirs Population according to Economic Status

Number of persons.

| | Total | Self-supporting | | | Dependents | Districts and Talukas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Civilian Labour Force | | Not in civilian Labour Force | | |
| | | Agri-cultural | Non Agri-cultural | | | |
| | | | FEMALE | | | |
| 1 | **2,53,794** | **394** | **1,055** | **27** | **2,52,318** | **Sind Including Khairpur State** |
| 2 | **2,49,100** | **394** | **1,055** | **24** | **2,47,627** | **Sind** |
| 3 | 9,469 | .. | .. | .. | 9,469 | Dadu |
| 4 | 2,164 | .. | .. | .. | 2,164 | Dadu Taluka |
| 5 | (1,692) | .. | .. | .. | (1,692) | (Dadu Municipality) |
| 6 | 369 | .. | .. | .. | 369 | Johi Taluka |
| 7 | 1,431 | .. | .. | .. | 1,431 | Kakar Taluka |
| 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Kohistan Mahal |
| 9 | 3,898 | .. | .. | .. | 3,898 | Kotri Taluka |
| 10 | 871 | .. | .. | .. | 871 | Mehar Taluka |
| 11 | 736 | .. | .. | .. | 736 | Sehwan Taluka |
| 12 | 95,841 | 2 | 922 | 2 | 94,915 | Hyderabad |
| 13 | 76,666 | 2 | 918 | 1 | 75,745 | Hyderabad Taluka |
| 14 | (74,243) | (2) | (918) | (1) | (73,322) | (Hyderabad City) |
| 15 | 1,148 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 146 | Badin Taluka |
| 16 | 1,847 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1,845 | Guni Taluka |
| 17 | 4,757 | .. | .. | .. | 4,757 | Hala Taluka |
| 18 | (736) | .. | .. | .. | (736) | (Hala Municipality) |
| 19 | 4,052 | .. | .. | .. | 4,052 | Matli Taluka |
| 20 | 6,848 | .. | .. | .. | 6,848 | Tando Allahyar Taluka |
| 21 | 523 | .. | 1 | .. | 522 | Tando Bago Taluka |
| 22 | 11,819 | 41 | 20 | ... | 11,758 | Larkana |
| 23 | 5,380 | .. | .. | .. | 5,380 | Larkana Taluka |
| 24 | (5,267) | .. | .. | .. | (5,267) | (Larkana Municipality) |
| 25 | 1,928 | .. | .. | .. | 1,928 | Dokri Taluka |
| 26 | 897 | .. | .. | .. | 897 | Kambar Taluka |
| 27 | 355 | .. | .. | .. | 355 | Miro Khan Taluka |
| 28 | 1,226 | 11 | 4 | .. | 1,211 | Ratodero Taluka |
| 29 | 1,135 | 30 | 16 | .. | 1,089 | Shahdadkot Taluka |
| 30 | 898 | .. | .. | .. | 898 | Warah Taluka |

# TABLE 19-C—MUHAJIRS IN THE LABOUR FORCE—(Contd.)

The Muhajir Population according to Economic Status

Number of persons

| Districts and Talukas | Total | Self-supporting | | | Dependents | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Civilian Labour Force | | Not in Civilian Labour Force | | |
| | | Agricultural | Non Agricultural | | | |
| | | MALES | | | | |
| Nawabshah .. | 50,396 | 16,518 | 16,511 | 453 | 16,914 | 31 |
| Nawabshah Taluka .. | 12,848 | 2,562 | 5,728 | 63 | 4,495 | 32 |
| (Nawabshah Municipality) | (10,093) | (1,018) | (5,479) | (52) | (3,544) | 33 |
| Kandiaro Taluka .. | 4,735 | 2,522 | 679 | 19 | 1,515 | 34 |
| Moro Taluka .. | 4,597 | 2,373 | 550 | 16 | 1,658 | 35 |
| Naushahro Taluka .. | 5,787 | 3,086 | 1,138 | 42 | 1,521 | 36 |
| Sakrand Taluka .. | 2,268 | 930 | 479 | 52 | 807 | 37 |
| Shahdadpur Taluka .. | 15,968 | 2,637 | 7,389 | 236 | 5,706 | 38 |
| (Shahdadpur Municipality) | (4,555) | (252) | (2,478) | (51) | (1,774) | 39 |
| (Tando Adam Municipality) | (7,376) | (499) | (4,036) | (71) | (2,770) | 40 |
| Sinjhoro Taluka .. | 4,193 | 2,408 | 548 | 25 | 1,212 | 41 |
| Sukkur .. | 50,520 | 7,826 | 23,460 | 517 | 18,717 | 42 |
| Sukkur Taluka .. | 24,981 | 1,643 | 13,811 | 184 | 9,343 | 43 |
| (Sukkur Municipality) .. | (22,663) | (277) | (13,704) | (157) | (8,525) | 44 |
| Garhi Yasin Taluka .. | 1,644 | 772 | 268 | 31 | 573 | 45 |
| Ghotki Taluka .. | 1,240 | 546 | 160 | 53 | 481 | 46 |
| Mirpur Mathelo Taluka .. | 376 | 110 | 142 | 2 | 122 | 47 |
| Pano Akil Taluka .. | 1,780 | 773 | 288 | 27 | 692 | 48 |
| Rohri Taluka .. | 8,579 | 1,971 | 3,594 | 75 | 2,939 | 49 |
| Shikarpur Taluka .. | 10,493 | 1,255 | 5,064 | 114 | 4,060 | 50 |
| (Shikarpur Municipality) .. | (8,646) | (238) | (4,938) | (101) | (3,369) | 51 |
| Ubauro Taluka .. | 1,427 | 756 | 133 | 31 | 507 | 52 |
| Thar Parkar .. | 48,407 | 16,813 | 15,259 | 485 | 15,850 | 53 |
| Chhachhro Taluka .. | 82 | 46 | 6 | ... | 30 | 54 |
| Digri Taluka .. | 6,778 | 2,688 | 1,820 | 194 | 2,076 | 55 |
| Diplo Taluka .. | 336 | 138 | 66 | 1 | 131 | 56 |
| Jamesabad Taluka .. | 4,693 | 2,300 | 876 | 10 | 1,507 | 57 |
| Khipro Taluka .. | 3,314 | 1,534 | 607 | 19 | 1,154 | 58 |
| Mirpurkhas Taluka .. | 20,297 | 5,783 | 7,825 | 42 | 6,647 | 59 |
| (Mirpurkhas Municipality) | (15,022) | (2,651) | (7,118) | (32) | (5,221) | 60 |
| Mithi Taluka .. | 161 | 102 | 12 | ... | 47 | 61 |
| Nagar Parkar Taluka .. | 74 | 13 | 38 | ... | 23 | 62 |
| Samaro Taluka .. | 3,210 | 1,284 | 794 | 80 | 1,052 | 63 |
| Sanghar Taluka .. | 2,891 | 1,289 | 624 | ... | 978 | 64 |
| Umerkot Taluka .. | 6,571 | 1,636 | 2,591 | 139 | 2,205 | 65 |
| Thatta .. | 3,328 | 501 | 1,505 | 40 | 1,282 | 66 |
| Thatta Taluka .. | 1,639 | 66 | 947 | 6 | 620 | 67 |
| Ghorabari Taluka .. | 66 | 38 | 13 | ... | 15 | 68 |
| Jati Taluka .. | 251 | 92 | 74 | 3 | 82 | 69 |
| Keti Bunder Mahal .. | 70 | 24 | 23 | 1 | 22 | 70 |
| Mirpur Bathoro Taluka .. | 172 | 75 | 29 | ... | 68 | 71 |
| Mirpur Sakro Taluka .. | 318 | 12 | 160 | 20 | 126 | 72 |
| Shah Bunder Taluka .. | 451 | 162 | 55 | 10 | 224 | 73 |
| Sujawal Taluka .. | 361 | 32 | 204 | ... | 125 | 74 |

# TABLE 19-C—MUHAJIRS IN THE LABOUR FORCE—(Contd.)

The Muhajirs Population according to Economic Status

Number of persons

| | Total | Self-supporting | | | Dependents | Districts and Talukas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Civilian Labour Force | | Not in Civilian Labour Force | | |
| | | Agri-cultural | Non Agri-cultural | | | |
| | | | FEMALE | | | |
| 31 | 42,949 | 14 | .. | 4 | 42,931 | Nawabshah |
| 32 | 10,810 | 14 | .. | 4 | 10,792 | Nawabshah Taluka |
| 33 | (8,649) | (12) | .. | (4) | (8,633) | (Nawabshah Municipality) |
| 34 | 4,073 | .. | .. | .. | 4,073 | Kandiaro Taluka |
| 35 | 4,006 | .. | .. | .. | 4,006 | Moro Taluka |
| 36 | 4,826 | .. | .. | .. | 4,826 | Naushahro Taluka |
| 37 | 1,806 | .. | .. | .. | 1,806 | Sakrand Taluka |
| 38 | 13,935 | .. | .. | .. | (13,935) | Shahdadpur Taluka |
| 39 | (4,090) | .. | .. | .. | (4,090) | (Shahdadpur Municipality) |
| 40 | (6,373) | .. | .. | .. | (6,373) | (Tando Adam Municipality |
| 41 | 3,493 | .. | .. | .. | 3,493 | Sinjhoro Taluka |
| 42 | 43,219 | 251 | 28 | .. | 42,940 | Sukkur |
| 43 | 21,079 | 209 | .. | .. | 20,870 | Sukkur Taluka |
| 44 | (19,128) | .. | .. | .. | (19,128) | (Sukkur Municipality) |
| 45 | 1,367 | 10 | .. | .. | 1,357 | Garhi Yasin Taluka |
| 46 | 1,122 | 5 | .. | .. | 1,117 | Ghotki Taluka |
| 47 | 279 | .. | .. | .. | 279 | Mirpur Mathelo Taluka |
| 48 | 1,543 | .. | 2 | .. | 1,541 | Pano Akil Taluka |
| 49 | 7,463 | .. | 9 | .. | 7,454 | Rohri Taluka |
| 50 | 9,090 | 13 | 9 | .. | 9,068 | Shikarpur Taluka |
| 51 | (7,441) | (12) | .. | .. | (7,429) | (Shikarpur Municipality) |
| 52 | 1,276 | 14 | 8 | .. | 1,254 | Ubauro Taluka |
| 53 | 40,358 | 83 | 15 | .. | 40,260 | Thar Parkar District |
| 54 | 74 | 3 | .. | .. | 71 | Chhachhro Taluka |
| 55 | 5,834 | .. | .. | .. | 5,834 | Digri Taluka |
| 56 | 254 | .. | .. | .. | 254 | Diplo Taluka |
| 57 | 4,143 | 65 | .. | .. | 4,078 | Jamesabad Taluka |
| 58 | 2,658 | 6 | 3 | .. | 2,649 | Khipro Taluka |
| 59 | 17,117 | .. | .. | .. | 17,117 | Mirpurkhas Taluka |
| 60 | (12,627) | .. | .. | .. | (12,627) | (Mirpurkhas Municipality) |
| 61 | 156 | .. | .. | .. | 156 | Mithi Taluka |
| 62 | 68 | .. | .. | .. | 68 | Nagar Parkar Taluka |
| 63 | 2,655 | .. | .. | .. | 2,655 | Samaro Taluka |
| 64 | 2,324 | .. | .. | .. | 2,324 | Sanghar Taluka |
| 65 | 5,075 | 9 | 12 | .. | 5,054 | Umerkot Taluka |
| 66 | 2,523 | .. | 70 | .. | 2,453 | Thatta |
| 67 | 1,264 | .. | .. | .. | 1,264 | Thata Taluka |
| 68 | 66 | .. | 5 | .. | 61 | Ghorabari Taluka |
| 69 | 216 | .. | .. | .. | 216 | Jati Taluka |
| 70 | 63 | .. | .. | .. | 63 | Keti Bunder Mahal |
| 71 | 119 | .. | 1 | .. | 118 | Mirpur Bothoro Taluka |
| 72 | 183 | .. | 64 | .. | 119 | Mirpur Sakro Taluka |
| 73 | 352 | .. | .. | .. | 352 | Shah Bunder Taluka |
| 74 | 260 | .. | .. | .. | 260 | Sujawal Taluka |

## TABLE 19-C—MUHAJIRS IN THE LABOUR FORCE—*(Concld.)*

The Muhajir Population according to Economic Status

Number of persons

| Districts and Talukas | Total | Self-supporting | | | Dependents | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Civilian Labour Force | | Not in Civilian Labour Force | | |
| | | Agricultural | Non Agricultural | | | |
| | | MALE | | | | |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 3,613 | 835 | 1,343 | 57 | 1,378 | 75 |
| Garhi Khairo Taluka .. | 288 | 119 | 34 | .. | 135 | 76 |
| Jacobabad Taluka .. | 2,524 | 343 | 1,158 | 50 | 973 | 77 |
| (Jacobabad Municipality) | (2,166) | (156) | (1,127) | (50) | (833) | 78 |
| Kandhkot Taluka .. | 479 | 250 | 74 | ... | 155 | 79 |
| Kashmore Taluka .. | 76 | 5 | 44 | .. | 27 | 80 |
| Thul Taluka .. | 246 | 118 | 33 | 7 | 88 | 81 |
| KHAIRPUR STATE .. | 5,319 | 1,062 | 1,841 | 210 | 2,206 | 82 |
| Khairpur Taluka .. | 2,925 | 135 | 1,282 | 193 | 1,315 | 83 |
| Faiz Ganj Taluka .. | 491 | 125 | 154 | ... | 212 | 84 |
| Gambat Taluka .. | 903 | 332 | 235 | 4 | 332 | 85 |
| Kot Diji Taluka .. | 366 | 202 | 23 | 12 | 129 | 86 |
| Mirwah Taluka .. | 634 | 268 | 147 | 1 | 218 | 87 |
| Nara Taluka .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 88 |

TABLE 19-C—MUHAJIRS IN THE LABOUR FORCE—(*Concld.*)

The Muhajir Population according to Economic Status

Number of persons

| | Total | Self-supporting | | | Dependents | Districts and Talukas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Civilian Labour Force | | Not in Civilian Labour Force | | |
| | | Agri-cultural | Non Agri-cultural | | | |
| | | | FEMALE | | | |
| 75 | 2,922 | 3 | .. | 18 | 2,901 | Upper Sind Frontier |
| 76 | 181 | 3 | .. | 18 | 160 | Garhi Khairo Taluka |
| 77 | 2,098 | .. | .. | .. | 2,098 | Jacobabad Taluka |
| 78 | (1,771) | .. | .. | .. | (1,771) | (Jacobabad Municipality) |
| 79 | 418 | .. | .. | .. | 418 | Kandhkot Taluka |
| 80 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | 29 | Kashmore Taluka |
| 81 | 196 | .. | .. | .. | 196 | Thul Taluka |
| 82 | **4,694** | .. | .. | **3** | **4,691** | **KHAIRPUR STATE** |
| 83 | 2,538 | .. | .. | 3 | 2,535 | Khairpur Taluka |
| 84 | 431 | .. | .. | .. | 431 | Faiz Ganj Taluka |
| 85 | 820 | .. | .. | .. | 820 | Gambat Taluka |
| 86 | 317 | .. | .. | .. | 317 | Kot Diji Taluka |
| 87 | 588 | .. | .. | .. | 588 | Mirwah Taluka |
| 88 | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | Nara Taluka |

## TABLE 19-D—ECONOMIC GROUPS OCCUPATION OF THE CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE FOR MUHAJIRS

This Table is exactly the same as Table 13 but is confined to an analysis of the Muhajirs population only.

2. For census purposes a "Muhajirs" was defined as a person who had entered Pakistan as a result of Partition or for fear of disturbances connected therewith.

3. The persons dealt with in this table are also included in the figures of Table 13.

4. The remarks in the title-sheets of Tables 12 and 13 regarding the accuracy of classification for the economic groups apply equally to this table which therefore cannot be regarded as being accurate in detail but probably gives a reasonably reliable over-all view of the distribution of Muhajirs in the labour Force.

5. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 11 of the Report.

# TABLE 19-D—ECONOMIC GROUPS & OCCUPATIONS OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

## Section 1—Sind including Khairpur State

Self-supporting Mahajirs aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division and the main types of Occupations in which engaged in January 1951.

(Figures in italics denote the number of Females included in the figures immediately above them.)

Number of persons

| Main Economic Divisions | Total[1] Mahajir Workers | Types of Occupations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Technical & Professional | Administrative & Managerial | Clerical & Office worker | Sales Workers | Agricultural & Fishery Workers | Skilled Operatives | Unskilled Labourers | Service workers | Others |
| **Total All Divisions** | **1,88,397**<br>*1,449* | **3,648**<br>*129* | **1,466** | **11,233**<br>*32* | **35,136**<br>*155* | **58,431**<br>*394* | **31,680**<br>*224* | **32,742**<br>*104* | **13,980**<br>*398* | **81**<br>*13* |
| Cultivation | 56,142<br>*393* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56,142<br>*393* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Animal Husbandry | 626 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 626 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Agriculture | 1,509<br>*1* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,509<br>*1* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Forestry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fishery | 154 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 154 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mining | 67 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 62 | .. | .. | .. |
| Manufacturing | 24,167<br>*225* | 183 | 172 | 168 | 31 | .. | 23,030<br>*224* | 535 | 45 | 3<br>*1* |
| Building, Construction & Utilities | 1,725 | 25 | 56 | 71 | .. | .. | 1,567 | 4 | 2 | .. |
| Trade & Commerce | 37,699<br>*155* | 56 | 858 | 495 | 34,211<br>*155* | .. | 970 | 354 | 750 | 5 |
| Transport, Shipping & Port Services | 6,459 | 50 | 89 | 370 | .. | .. | 4,973 | 696 | 279 | 2 |
| Post and Telecommunications | 349 | 3 | 17 | 261 | .. | .. | 62 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Education | 1,236<br>*75* | 1,138<br>*75* | 7 | 61 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 24 | 2 |
| Medical Services | 1,042<br>*24* | 987<br>*24* | 3 | 33 | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | 12 | .. |

# TABLE 19-D—ECONOMIC GROUPS & OCCUPATIONS OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

## Section 1—Sind including Khairpur State

Self-supporting Mahajirs aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division and the main types of Occupations in which engaged in January 1951.

(Figures in italics denote the number of Females included in figures immediately above them.)

Number of persons

| Main Economic Divisions | Total[1] Mahajir Workers | Type of Occupations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Technical & Professional | Administrative & Managerial | Clerical & Office Workers | Sales Workers | Agricultural & Fishery Workers | Skilled Operatives | Unskilled Labourers | Service workers | Others |
| Governmental, Municipal, etc. Services | 10,652<br>*32* | 124 | 103 | 7,356<br>*32* | .. | .. | 314 | 121 | 2,634 | .. |
| Domestic & personal Services | 9,864<br>*398* | 59 | 157 | 306 | .. | .. | 263 | 227 | 8,850<br>*398* | 2 |
| Religion, Art & Public Information etc. | 799<br>*30* | 736<br>*30* | .. | 17 | .. | .. | 24 | 22 | .. | .. |
| Other & Unclassified (including Unemployed) | 35,907<br>*116* | 283 | 4 | 2,094 | 889 | .. | 409 | 30,783<br>*104* | 1,378 | 67<br>*12* |

NOTE:- [1] Excluding Defence Services.

# TABLE 19-D—ECONOMIC GROUP & OCCUPATIONS OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

## Section 2—Sind Districts

Self-supporting Muhajirs aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division and the main types of Occuptions in which engaged in January 1951.

(Figures in Italics denote the number of Females included in the figures immediately above them.)

Number of persons

| Main Economic Divisions | Total[1] Muhajir Workers | Types of Occupations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Technical & Professional | Administrative & Managerial | Clerical & Office worker | Sales Workers | Agricultural & Fishery Workers | Skilled Operatives | Unskilled Labourers | Service Workers | Others |
| **Total All Divisions** | **1,85,494**<br>*1,449* | **3,531**<br>*129* | **1,435** | **10,916**<br>*32* | **34,492**<br>*155* | **57,368**<br>*394* | **31,483**<br>*224* | **32,511**<br>*104* | **13,677**<br>*398* | **81**<br>*13* |
| Cultivation | 55,093<br>*393* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55,093<br>*393* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Animal Husbandry | 626 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 626 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Agriculture | 1,496<br>*1* | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,496<br>*1* | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Forestry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fishery | 153 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 153 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mining | 65 | *4* | .. | *1* | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | .. |
| Manufacturing | 24,031<br>*225* | 182 | 169 | 163 | 31 | .. | 22,915<br>*224* | 530 | 38 | 3<br>*1* |
| Building, Construction & Utilities | 1,708 | 24 | 53 | 71 | .. | .. | 1,554 | 4 | 2 | .. |
| Trade & Commerce | 37,023<br>*155* | 55 | 846 | 487 | 33,567<br>*155* | .. | 964 | 354 | 745 | 5 |
| Transport, Shipping & Port Services | 6,398 | 45 | 86 | 367 | .. | .. | 4930 | 693 | 275 | 2 |
| Post & Telecommunications | 343 | 3 | 17 | 255 | .. | .. | 62 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Education | 1,208<br>*75* | *1,115*<br>*75* | 7 | *56* | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 24 | 2 |
| Medical Services | 1,014<br>*24* | 960<br>*24* | 3 | 33 | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | 11 | .. |

# TABLE 19-D—ECONOMIC GROUPS & OCCUPATIONS OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

## Section 2—Sind Districts

Self-supporting Mahajir aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division and the main types of Occupations in which engaged in January 1951.

(Figures in italics denote the number of Females included in the figures immediately above them.)

Number of persons

| Main Economic Divisions | Total[1] Mahajir Workers | Types of Occupations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Technical & Professional | Administrative & Managerial | Clerical & Office Workers | Sales Workers | Agricultural & Fishery Workers | Skilled Operatives | Unskilled Labourers & | Service workers | Others |
| Governmental, Municipal etc. Services | 10,262<br>*32* | 122 | 101 | 7,082<br>*32* | .. | .. | 312 | 121 | 2,524 | .. |
| Domestic & Personal Services | 9,749<br>*398* | 58 | 149 | 302 | .. | .. | 260 | 217 | 8,761<br>*398* | |
| Religion, Art & Public Information etc., | 796<br>*30* | 733<br>*30* | .. | 17 | .. | .. | 24 | 22 | .. | .. |
| Other & Unclassified (Including Unemloyed) | 35,529<br>*116* | 230 | 4 | 2,082 | 889 | .. | 396 | 30,570<br>*104* | 1,291 | 67<br>*12* |

NOTE: [1] Excluding Defence Services.

# TABLE 19-D--ECONOMIC GROUPS & OCCUPATIONS OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

## Section 3—Khairpur State

Self-supporting Muhajirs aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division and the main types of Occupations in which engaged in January 1951

(Figures in Italics denote the number of Females included in the figures immediately above them.)

Number of persons.

| Main Economic Division | Total[1] Muhajir Workers | Types of Occupations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Technical & Professional | Administrative & Managerial | Clerical & Office worker | Sales Workers | Agricultural & Fishery Workers | Skilled Operatives | Unskilled Labourers | Service workers | Others |
| **Total All Divisions** | **2,903** | **117** | **31** | **317** | **614** | **1,063** | **197** | **231** | **303** | .. |
| Cultivation | 1,049 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,049 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Animal Husbandry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Agriculture | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Forestry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fishery | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mining | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Manufacturing | 136 | 1 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | 115 | 5 | 7 | .. |
| Building, Construction & Utilities | 17 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| Trade & Commerce | 676 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 644 | .. | 6 | .. | 5 | .. |
| Transport, Shipping & Port Services | 61 | 5 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 43 | 3 | 4 | .. |
| Post and Telecommunication | 6 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Education | 28 | 23 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medical Services | 28 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |

# TABLE 19-D—ECONOMIC GROUPS & OCCUPATIONS OF CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE

## Section 3 —Khairpur State

Self-supporting Muhajirs aged 12 years and over according to the main Economic Division and the main types of Occupations in which engaged in January 1951

(Figures in Italics denote the number of Females included in the figures immediately above them)

Number of persons

| Main Economic Divisions | Total[1] Muhajir Workers | Types of Occupations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Technical & Professional | Administrative & Managerial | Clerical & Office workers | Sale Workers | Agricultural & Fishery Workers | Skilled Operatives | Unskilled Labourers | Service Workers | Others |
| Governmental, Municipal, etc. Services | 390 | 2 | 2 | 274 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 110 | .. |
| Demestic & personal Services | 115 | 1 | 8 | 4 | .. | .. | 3 | 10 | 89 | .. |
| Religion, Art & Public Information etc. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other & Unclassified (including Unemployed) | 378 | 53 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | 13 | 213 | 87 | .. |

NOTE :—[1] Excluding Defence Services.

# SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES 1 & 2—COTTAGE INDUSTRY

**Supplementary Table 1—The location of Cottage Industry.**

**Supplementary Table 2-Number of each class of cottage industry & the numberof workers employed therein.**

An inquiry into the nature and location of Cottage Industries was made while the Population Census staff were surveying their Enumeration Areas and preparing the Household Lists. This work was spread over the period from mid-September 1950 to mid-January 1951. The Census Enumerators were at that time making a list of all the Households in their areas and were painting numbers on the buildings to agree with the serial numbers on the List.

2. While the men were on the ground for this purpose, they were required to ask whether any "Home Manufacture" was carried on by the household. If so, particulars were to be recorded on a special form. No entry was, however, required where a business employed 20 persons or more (10 if power-drive machinery were used). This was intended to rule out the enterprises coming under the Factories Act.

3. The particulars recorded were; the nature of the work; whether the enterprise used power-driven machinery, *i.e.* machinery driven by an engine or electricity; the number of men, women and children engaged during the working season, and for enterprise in which weaving is the main or subsidiary operation, the number of looms and the material woven.

4. The inquiry was carried out more or less satisfactorily throughout most of the country and provides what is perhaps a more widespread detailed survey of Cottage Industries than has generally been possible by other means. But it is far from adequate and cannot be regarded as complete. After all, the Census Enumerators had very little instructions at the time of the House-listing. The whole work of the Census had to be done in a short time and this special enquiry could not be given the same degree of priority and of check of accuracy as the main work of the Census. Many of the enumerators lost sight of the definition of "Home Manufacture" and included in their returns repair shops and service enterprises such as barbars and washermen. The Cottage Industry Inquiry was not held at all in the Federal Capital Area. All that can be deduced from the tables therefore is that at the time of the investigation the enterprises shown in the tables actually existed but that many more would have been disclosed by a more careful and thorough enquiry.

5. The data given on the enquiry forms has been carefully coded in accordance with a list of "Products and kinds of Work" agreed with the Ministry of Industries. Irrelevant entries were eliminated and the data has been sorted and counted by punched-card machinery in the Dacca Machine Centre. From the Machine Centre's Reports, the Provincial Superintendents of Census prepared summaries for each district on which Provincial Tables have been based.

6. This Table has been discussed in Chapter 11 of the Report.

# SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1—COTTAGE INDUSTRY-LOCATION TABLE

## Section 1—Sind and Khairpur State

| Product or kind of work | NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | |
| | Total (Sind) | Dadu | Hyderabad | Larkana | Nawabshah | Sukkur | Tharparkar | Thatta | USF | Khairpur State |
| **Total All Groups** .. | **5138** | **102** | **1363** | **554** | **348** | **1761** | **483** | **500** | **27** | **849** |
| **Production of Yarn and Textile Fabrics** .. | **2423** | **40** | **716** | **145** | **222** | **913** | **232** | **152** | **3** | **419** |
| Cotton Ginning .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spinning, Cotton .. | 27 | .. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 44 |
| ,, Wool .. | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Weaving, Cotton, Muslin | 240 | .. | .. | .. | 176 | 60 | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| ,, Other cotton fabrics | 1659 | 39 | 500 | 102 | 36 | 779 | 75 | 125 | 3 | 282 |
| ,, Woollen fabrics. | 135 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 134 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Silk fabrics etc. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 |
| ,, of Shawals, Kantha etc. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Zari, Thread & Gota making | 10 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thread ball making .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Tape & Newar making .. | 196 | 1 | 139 | 38 | .. | 6 | 1 | 11 | .. | 75 |
| Cloth dyeing & printing .. | 128 | .. | 65 | 1 | 8 | 23 | 21 | 10 | .. | 7 |
| **Carpets, Rugs, Rope, Bags and Nets** .. | **443** | **2** | **12** | **86** | **41** | **71** | **116** | **104** | **11** | **33** |
| Woven Carpets & Rug making | 33 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 17 | 13 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Pile Carpet & Rug making | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Durry making .. | 128 | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | 12 | 96 | 12 | .. | 10 |
| Fibre mat making .. | 183 | .. | .. | 86 | .. | 5 | .. | 92 | .. | 60 |
| Rope making, coir .. | 52 | .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 11 |
| Rope making, other .. | 43 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 37 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sack & Bag making, other fabrics .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| **Wearing apparel and work on textile fabrics** .. | **365** | .. | **82** | **19** | **10** | **145** | **40** | **69** | .. | **101** |
| Cap & Kulha making .. | 10 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Sola-hat making .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ready made clothing .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hosiery .. | 28 | .. | 17 | 2 | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Zari, Gota, etc., Embroidery | 229 | .. | 64 | .. | 6 | 86 | 40 | 33 | .. | 69 |
| Knitting & needle work .. | 95 | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 42 | .. | 36 | .. | 29 |
| Cotton & Silk Embroidery etc. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

# SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1—COTTAGE INDUSTRY-LOCATION TABLE

## Section 1—Sind and Khairpur State

| Product or kind of work | NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES — DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total (Sind) | Dadu | Hyderabad | Larkana | Nawabshah | Sukkur | Tharparkar | Thatta | USF | Khairpur State |
| **Jewellery and Ornaments** .. | **75** | **2** | **16** | **13** | **1** | **17** | **5** | **20** | **1** | .. |
| Gold & Silver Smithy .. | 67 | 2 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 17 | 1 | .. |
| Beads & Bangle—Conch shell | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| Gem cutting .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ornaments & Jewellery work, n.e.c. .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Glass and Ceramics** .. | **512** | **25** | **106** | **98** | **23** | **174** | **4** | **74** | **8** | **67** |
| Pottery un-glazed .. | 465 | 25 | 70 | 97 | 23 | 164 | 4 | 74 | 8 | 67 |
| Pottery glazed .. | 4 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Household Glassware .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Glass Beads & Bangles .. | 41 | .. | 32 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Fine and applied art n.e.c.** .. | **11** | .. | **7** | .. | .. | **4** | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hand printing .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Painting .. | 7 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ornamental marble work and sculpture .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Paper and Stationery articles** . | **5** | .. | **1** | .. | .. | **4** | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Paper making (hand) .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bookbinding .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Wood work, Cane and Bamboo work** .. | **351** | **21** | **50** | **97** | **14** | **136** | **31** | **2** | .. | **75** |
| Boat building .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tonga & Rickshaw making | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Wood furniture .. | 108 | .. | 43 | 14 | 12 | 19 | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bobbin making .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cart wheel making .. | 94 | 4 | 1 | 76 | .. | 11 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Cane furniture & cane weaving etc. .. | 25 | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bamboo furniture .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Matting of split bamboo reed, murta, pati etc. .. | 28 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 10 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Wood carved articles .. | 16 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agricultural implements etc. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other wood cane & basket work n.e.c. .. | 65 | 17 | .. | .. | 1 | 47 | .. | .. | .. | 70 |

# SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1—COTTAGE INDUSTRY-LOCATION TABLE

## 1 Sind and Khairpur State

| Product or kind of work | NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DISTRICTS | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total (Sind) | Dadu | Hyderabad | Larkana | Nawabshah | Sukkur | Tharparkar | Thatta | USF | Khairpur State |
| **Leather processing etc.** .. | **531** | **4** | **191** | **52** | **21** | **140** | **48** | **71** | **4** | **84** |
| Curing of hides .. | 13 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tanning & Leather processing | 79 | .. | 28 | .. | 1 | .. | 28 | 22 | .. | 1 |
| Leather boots & shoes .. | 372 | 4 | 89 | 52 | 20 | 136 | 18 | 49 | 4 | 82 |
| Leather soled chappals and sandals .. | 60 | .. | 59 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Saddlery .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Leather work n.e.c. .. | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| **Metal work** .. | **253** | **3** | **88** | **40** | **11** | **97** | **7** | **7** | .. | **18** |
| Agricultural black-smithy etc. | 173 | 3 | 63 | 31 | 10 | 52 | 7 | 7 | .. | 18 |
| Brass & bell metal casting & processing .. | 10 | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sheet steel & tin work .. | 12 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cutlery .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Electroplating & making of E.P.N.S. work .. | 7 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Locks & padlocks making | 14 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hard ware (Cooking utensils etc.) .. | 11 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gold beating & Silver film making .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Steel Trunks, Safes and Boxes | 15 | .. | 9 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other metal work n.e.c. | 4 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Other manufacture** .. | **23** | **1** | **6** | .. | .. | **16** | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brush ware .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Button making n.e.c. .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Toys .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Polishes .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Soaps & cosmetics .. | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lac & Shollac .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other manufacture, n.e.c. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Food, Drink and Tobacco processing** .. | **146** | **4** | **88** | **4** | **5** | **44** | .. | **1** | .. | **2** |
| Confectionery & Biscuits | 28 | .. | 8 | 3 | 1 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gur making .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vegetable oil extraction etc. | 13 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other food processing .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bidi making .. | 95 | 4 | 73 | 1 | 1 | 15 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Aerated water (smaller scale) | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Beverage making .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Food, Drink & Tobacco processing n.e.c. .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

# SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 2—COTTAGE INDUSTRY

## Section 1—Sind Province

Number of each class of Cottage Industry and the number of workers employed therein.

| Product or kind of work | Enterprises | | Workers | | | | Looms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Using power | Total | Men | Women | Children | |
| **Total All Groups** .. | **5138** | **13** | **15615** | **10033** | **4501** | **1081** | **4126** |
| **Production of Yarn and Textile Fabrics** .. | **2423** | **5** | **7965** | **5082** | **2234** | **649** | **3958** |
| Cotton Ginning .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Spinning, Cotton .. | 27 | .. | 41 | 12 | 27 | 2 | .. |
| ,, Wool .. | 4 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Weaving, Cotton, Muslin .. | 240 | .. | 702 | 451 | 223 | 28 | 426 |
| ,, Other cotton fabrics | 1659 | 2 | 5816 | 3885 | 1467 | 464 | 3355 |
| ,, Woollen fabrics .. | 135 | .. | 183 | 178 | 5 | .. | 163 |
| ,, Silk fabrics etc. .. | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | 3 |
| ,, of Shawals, Kantha, etc. .. | 2 | .. | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Zari, Thread & Gota making | 10 | 1 | 58 | 44 | 13 | 1 | .. |
| Thread ball making .. | 19 | .. | 63 | 26 | 31 | 6 | .. |
| Tape & Newar making .. | 196 | .. | 624 | 145 | 360 | 119 | 8 |
| Cloth dyeing & printing .. | 128 | .. | 451 | 323 | 102 | 26 | .. |
| **Carpets, Rugs, Rope, Bags and Nets** .. | **443** | .. | **1146** | **598** | **501** | **47** | **168** |
| Woven Carpets & Rug making | 33 | .. | 116 | 77 | 27 | 12 | 34 |
| Pile Carpet & Rug making .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Durry making .. | 128 | .. | 247 | 193 | 48 | 6 | 130 |
| Fibre mat making .. | 183 | .. | 543 | 217 | 297 | 29 | .. |
| Rope making, coir .. | 52 | .. | 113 | 43 | 70 | .. | .. |
| Rope making, other .. | 43 | .. | 118 | 61 | 57 | .. | .. |
| Sack & Bag making etc. .. | 3 | .. | 6 | 4 | 2 | .. | 3 |
| **Wearing apparel and work on textile fabrics** .. | **365** | **2** | **669** | **103** | **553** | **33** | .. |
| Cap & Kulha making .. | 10 | .. | 21 | 3 | 11 | 7 | .. |
| Sola-hat making .. | 1 | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Ready made clothing .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hosiery .. | 28 | 1 | 109 | 39 | 53 | 17 | .. |
| Zari, Gota etc, Embroidery .. | 229 | 1 | 375 | 41 | 331 | 3 | .. |
| Knitting & needle work .. | 95 | .. | 151 | 13 | 137 | 1 | .. |
| Cotton & Silk embroidery etc. | 1 | .. | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| **Jewellery and Ornaments** .. | **75** | .. | **181** | **149** | **18** | **14** | .. |

# SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 2—COTTAGE INDUSTRY

## Section 1—Sind Province

Number of each class of Cottage Industry and the number of workers employed therein.

| Product or kind of work | Enterprises | | Workers | | | | Looms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Using power | Total | Men | Women | Children | |
| Gold & Silver Smithy .. | 67 | .. | 139 | 117 | 12 | 10 | .. |
| Beads & Bangle—Conch shell | 4 | .. | 11 | 5 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Gem cutting .. | 3 | .. | 28 | 24 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Ornaments & Jewellery work, n.e.c. .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| **Glass and Ceramics** .. | **512** | .. | **1880** | **1155** | **639** | **86** | .. |
| Pottery un-glazed .. | 465 | .. | 1605 | 905 | 621 | 79 | .. |
| Pottery glazed .. | 4 | .. | 13 | 10 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Household Glassware .. | 2 | .. | 22 | 12 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| Glass Beads & Bangles .. | 41 | .. | 240 | 228 | 10 | 2 | .. |
| **Fine and applied art n.e.c.** .. | **11** | .. | **42** | **30** | **11** | **1** | .. |
| Hand printing .. | 3 | .. | 10 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Painting .. | 7 | .. | 31 | 21 | 9 | 1 | .. |
| Ornamental marble work, and sculpture .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| **Paper and Stationery articles** .. | **5** | .. | **24** | **8** | **6** | **10** | .. |
| Paper making (hand) .. | 3 | .. | 17 | 1 | 6 | 10 | .. |
| Bookbinding .. | 2 | .. | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| **Wood work, Cane and Bamboo work** | **351** | **1** | **842** | **663** | **152** | **27** | .. |
| Boat building .. | 3 | .. | 9 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tonga & Rickshaw making .. | 6 | .. | 17 | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wood furniture .. | 108 | .. | 283 | 265 | 17 | 1 | .. |
| Bobbin making .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cart wheel making .. | 94 | .. | 135 | 132 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Cane furniture etc. .. | 25 | .. | 57 | 42 | 12 | 3 | .. |
| Bamboo furniture .. | 4 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Matting of split bamboo, reed, mutra, pati etc. .. | 28 | .. | 66 | 20 | 35 | 11 | .. |
| Wood carved articles .. | 16 | .. | 70 | 39 | 27 | 4 | .. |
| Agricultural implements, wood work & assembly .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other wool cane & basket work n.e.c. .. | 65 | .. | 188 | 125 | 55 | 8 | .. |
| **Leather processing and Leather goods making** .. | **531** | **1** | **1643** | **1281** | **237** | **125** | .. |
| Curing of Hides .. | 13 | .. | 52 | 39 | 11 | 2 | .. |
| Tanning & leather processing | 79 | 1 | 241 | 178 | 55 | 8 | .. |
| Leather boots & shoes .. | 372 | .. | 1097 | 880 | 112 | 105 | .. |
| Leather soled chappals & Sandals .. | 60 | .. | 215 | 153 | 54 | 8 | .. |
| Saddlery .. | 2 | .. | 8 | 6 | .. | 2 | .. |

# SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 2—COTTAGE INDUSTRY

## Section 1—Sind Province

Number of each class of Cottage Industry and the number of workers employed therein.

| Product or kind of work | Enterprises | | Workers | | | | Looms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Using power | Total | Men | Women | Children | |
| Leather work n.e.c. .. | 5 | .. | 30 | 25 | 5 | .. | .. |
| **Metal work** .. | **253** | **4** | **655** | **565** | **35** | **55** | .. |
| Agricultural black-smithy & implement making .. | 173 | .. | 391 | 343 | 24 | 24 | .. |
| Brass & bell metal casting & processing .. | 10 | 2 | 29 | 26 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Sheet steel & tin work .. | 12 | .. | 43 | 37 | 1 | 5 | .. |
| Cutlery .. | 3 | .. | 6 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Electroplating & making of E. P. N. S. work .. | 7 | .. | 19 | 13 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Locks & padlocks making .. | 14 | .. | 47 | 42 | .. | 5 | .. |
| Hardware etc. .. | 11 | .. | 39 | 27 | 4 | 8 | .. |
| Gold beating & Silver film making .. | 4 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Steel Trunks, Safes & Boxes .. | 15 | .. | 60 | 54 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Other Metal work n.e.c. .. | 4 | 2 | 16 | 14 | .. | 2 | .. |
| **Other manufacture** .. | **23** | .. | **78** | **51** | **16** | **11** | .. |
| Brush ware .. | 3 | .. | 6 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Button making n.e.c. .. | 1 | .. | 10 | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| Toys .. | 7 | .. | 21 | 14 | .. | 7 | .. |
| Polishes .. | 5 | .. | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Soaps & cosmetics .. | 5 | .. | 21 | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| Lac and Shellac .. | 1 | .. | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| Other manufacture n.e.c. .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| **Food, Drink and Tobacco processing** .. | **146** | .. | **490** | **348** | **119** | **23** | .. |
| Confectionery & Biscuits .. | 28 | .. | 95 | 87 | .. | 8 | .. |
| Gur making .. | 2 | .. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Vegetable oil extraction and processing .. | 13 | .. | 51 | 30 | 15 | 6 | .. |
| Other food processing .. | 2 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bidi making .. | 95 | .. | 325 | 214 | 103 | 8 | .. |
| Aerated water (smaller scale) .. | 3 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Beverage making .. | 2 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Food, Drink & Tobacco processing n.e.c. .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |

# SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 2—COTTAGE INDUSTRY

## Section 2—Khairpur State

Number of each class of Cottage Industry and the number of workers employed therein.

| Product or kind of work | Enterprises | | Workers | | | | Looms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Using power | Total | Men | Women | Children | |
| **Total All Groups** .. | **894** | **1** | **1656** | **949** | **619** | **88** | **454** |
| **Production of Yarn and Textile Fabrics** .. | **419** | **1** | **840** | **580** | **225** | **35** | **436** |
| Spinning, Cotton .. | 44 | .. | 95 | 68 | 27 | .. | .. |
| ,, Wool .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| Weaving other cotton fabrics | 282 | .. | 573 | 476 | 77 | 20 | 428 |
| ,, Silk fabrics etc. .. | 4 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Thread ball making .. | 4 | .. | 31 | 11 | 9 | 11 | .. |
| Tape & Newar making .. | 75 | .. | 110 | 1 | 107 | 2 | .. |
| Cloth dyeing & printing .. | 7 | .. | 13 | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| **Caspets, Rugs, Rope, Bags and Nets** .. | **83** | .. | **135** | **50** | **75** | **10** | **24** |
| Woven Carpets & Rug making | 2 | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 |
| Durry making .. | 10 | .. | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | 15 |
| Fibre mat making .. | 60 | .. | 98 | 20 | 68 | 10 | 6 |
| Rope making, coir .. | 11 | .. | 18 | 12 | 6 | .. | .. |
| **Wearing apparel and work on textile fabrics** .. | **101** | .. | **160** | **3** | **145** | **12** | .. |
| Cap & Kulha making .. | 3 | .. | 12 | .. | 3 | 9 | .. |
| Zari, Gota, etc., Embroidery.. | 69 | .. | 105 | 3 | 100 | 2 | .. |
| Knitting & needle work .. | 29 | .. | 43 | .. | 42 | 1 | .. |
| Glass & Ceramics .. | 67 | .. | 165 | 144 | 13 | 8 | .. |
| Pottery un-glazed .. | 67 | .. | 165 | 144 | 13 | 8 | .. |
| **Wood work, Cane and Bamboo work** .. | **75** | .. | **191** | **19** | **150** | **22** | .. |
| Tonga & Rickshaw making .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Matting of split bamboo, reed, murta, pati etc. .. | 4 | .. | 24 | 15 | 5 | 4 | .. |
| Other wood cane & basket work n.e.c. .. | 70 | .. | 165 | 2 | 145 | 18 | .. |
| **Leather procession and leather goods making** .. | **84** | .. | **137** | **125** | **11** | **1** | .. |
| Tanning & leather processing.. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Leather boots & shoes .. | 82 | .. | 133 | 123 | 10 | .. | .. |

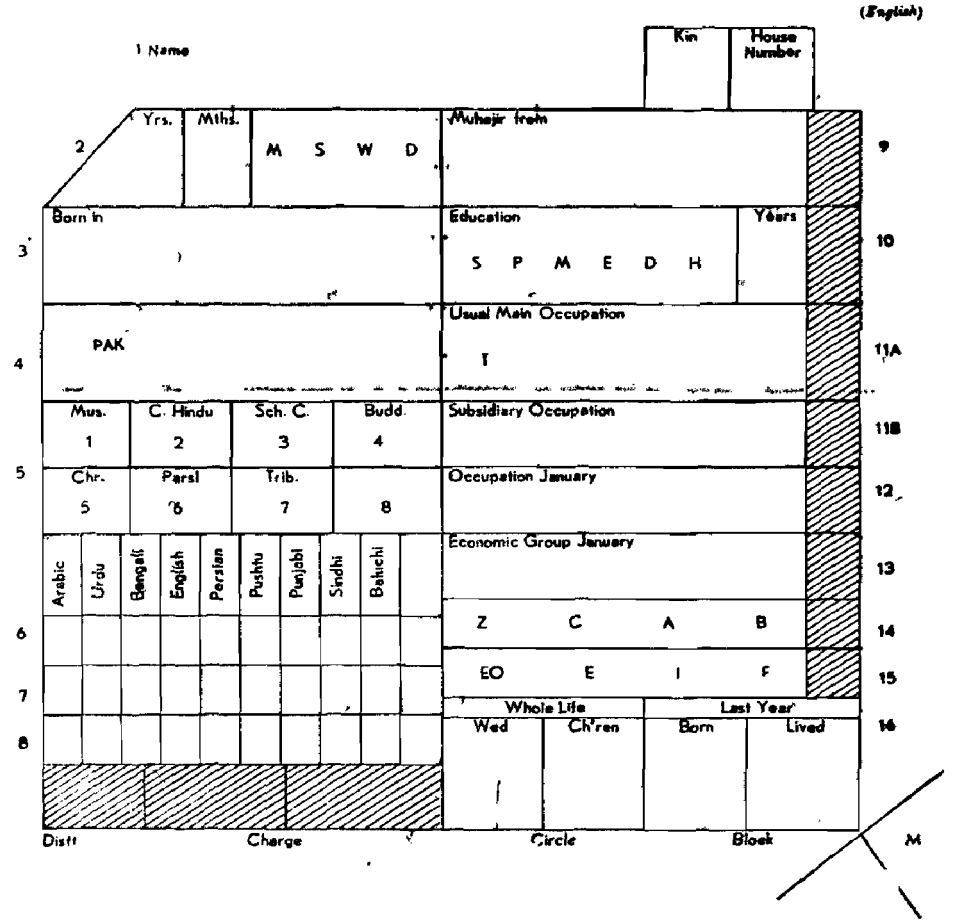
# SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 2—COTTAGE INDUSTRY

## Section 2—Khairpur State

Number of each class of Cottage Industry and the number of workers employed therein.

| Product or kind of work | Enterprises | | Workers | | | | Looms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Using power | Total | Men | Women | Children | |
| Leather soled chappals & sandals .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| **Metal work** .. | **18** | .. | **26** | **26** | .. | .. | .. |
| Agricultural black-smithy & implement making .. | 18 | .. | 26 | 26 | .. | .. | .. |
| **Food, Drink and Tobacco processing** .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bidi making .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |

Census 51—No. 9
*(English)*



*CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1951.*

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENUMERATORS

1. Remember what you heard at the class of instruction.
2. Read the notes on the back of this paper carefully and be ready to explain them to respondents who have any difficulty in choosing their answers.
3. Fill in the Location Code at the foot of each slip at home before you start enumeration.
4. Do not write in the shaded spaces on the slip: these are for use in the Census Office.
5. Write clearly in INK. Make symbols definite and firm.

| QUESTIONS | HOW TO WRITE ANSWERS |
|---|---|
| PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS | |
| House Number | Write in box. |
| *Have you been enumerated already?* | If not ask question 'a'. |
| a. *Is this your present REGULAR residence or lodging place?* | If yes carry out enumeration in full. If not ask question 'b'. |
| b. *Will you be BACK in your normal residence before 28 February?* | If no, or doubtful, carry out enumeration. |
| | If yes. do not make out a slip but carefully warn the person that it is his/her duty to see that a slip is made out at his/her normal residence. |
| 1. *NAME?* | Write it out. If a tribesman, put name of tribe or tribal section in brackets after the name. |
| *RELATION to Head of Household?* | Write under KIN<br>1 Head. 2=wife<br>3=Son or Daughter<br>4=Father or Mother<br>5=Other relations<br>X—No relation |
| *SEX?* | In bottom corner Ring round M for Male: F for Female. |
| 2. *AGE in years?* | Write number of years completed on 28 February 1951. |
| for infants under 1 year | Write in box, age in months. |
| for children under 12 years *Is FATHER Living?* | If No put Ring round age figure<br>If Yes put √ after age figure. |
| *MARRIED?* | Ring round M |
| *SINGLE?* (*i.e.* never married) | ,, ,, S |
| *WIDOWED?* | ,, ,, W |
| *DIVORCED?* | ,, ,, D |
| 3. *Were you BORN in this DISTRICT?* | If 'yes' put V |
| If not *WHERE?* | Other places in Pakistan or Bharat write name of DISTRICT<br>Elsewhere write name of COUNTRY only. |



| QUESTIONS | HOW TO WRITE ANSWERS |
|---|---|
| 4. *Are you a PAKISTANI?* | If 'yes' Ring PAK for Pakistanis on visits out of Pakistan, write country being visited, e.g. 'IN U.K.' |
| If not: *What is your NATIONALITY?* | Write it out |
| If an Afghan- *Are you a POWINDAH?* | If yes put 'PA'. |
| If so: *Where is your party settled this winter?* | Write place in respondent's words. |
| 5. *RELIGION?* | Ring round the appropriate Number. (Note that number 7 applies in Chittagong Hill Tracks only). |
| For Hindus: *Are you a* Caste Hindu or do *you belong to Scheduled Caste?* | |
| 6. *MOTHER TONGUE?* | Put V under language spoken from the cradle. |
| 7. *Any other language you commonly SPEAK?* | Put V under languages spoken |
| 8. *Can you READ? WRITE?* | If 'No' put big X over all spaces on this line. |
| *In what languages?* | If 'Yes' put under language<br>P for Reads<br>L for Reads and writes |
| *Under* Arabic | Q for Reads Holy Quran only. |
| 9. *Are you a MUHAJIR?* | If 'No' put X |
| If yes: *From which PROVINCE or STATE?* | Write it out, but if the place is seen to be the same as the person's birth place it may be indicated by putting figure 3. |
| 10. EDUCATION | |
| (a) *Are you regularly attending School or College?* | If yes ring round S. |
| (b) *For how many years have you attended School or College?* | Write figures under years. If respondent has never attended School put X under Years. |
| (c) *How far has your education progressed?* | |
| Completed Primary School: | Ring round P |
| Passed Middle School Exam: | ,, ,, M |
| Passed Matriculation (Entrance) Exam: | ,, ,, E |
| Obtained University Degree: | ,, ,, D |
| Obtained Higher (Post-Graduate) Degree: | ,, ,, H |

| QUESTIONS | HOW TO WRITE ANSWERS |
|---|---|
| FOR PERSONS UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE THIS COMPLETES THE QUESTIONS. | Draw big X through spaces 11A to 16. |
| ELIMINATING QUESTION:— | |
| *Are you usually self-supporting or partly self-supporting or are you seeking work?* | If 'No' put a big X over the whole space from 11A to 15. This then completes the questions except for women to whom 16 applies<br><br>If 'Yes' ask all the questions. |
| 11-A. *What is USUALLY your main OCCUPATION (Kind of work)?* (For Muhajirs: *What WAS your main occupation?*) | If a 'Tiller of the Soil' Ring T. Otherwise, write it out. If no work is (or was) usually done put X. |
| 11-B. *Have you any SUBSIDIARY means of livelihood, if so what?* | Write it out. |
| SPECIAL QUESTION: | |
| *Do you receive rent in cash or kind for land you own but which is tilled by others.* | If 'yes' Ring Z in *space* 14 |
| 12. *What was your actual main occupation in JANUARY 1951?* | If same as 11A put V If not, write it out. |
| I unemployed throughout January 1951. | If unemployed, put X and ask question A. |
| A. *Were you SEEKING employment?* | If 'No' put another X: if 'Yes' ask question B and C. |
| B. *In what occupation?* | If same as 11A put V after the X otherwise write it out after the X |
| C. *How many months had you been unemployed and seeking work at the end of January?* | Put number of months after the above.<br><br>Example: 'X V 3' means the person was unemployed throughout January, was seeking work in his usual main occupation and had been unemployed since November 1950 *i.e.* for the 3 months ending January 31, 1951. |
| 13. ECONOMIC GROUP | |
| *In what kind of industry, business or service did you work in January?* | Write it out. |



| QUESTIONS | HOW TO WRITE ANSWERS |
|---|---|
| 14. AGRICULTURAL STATUS | For persons marked T in question 11A. |
| *Do you own all or any of the land you till?* | If 'yes' Ring C |
| *Do you pay rent in cash or kind for any of the land you till?* | If 'yes' Ring A |
| *Do you work as a labourer for another person who tills land?* | ,, ,, ,, B |
| 15. INDUSTRIAL STATUS | For persons NOT marked T in question 11-A. |
| *In your main occupation. Do you employ others?* | If 'yes' Ring EO |
| *Or are you an employee?* | ,, ,, ,, E |
| *Or are you an independent worker?* | ,, ,, ,, I |
| *Or an unpaid family help?* | ,, ,, ,, F |
| 16. For WOMEN who are or have been MARRIED | |
| a. *During her whole life:* | |
| *How many years has she been married altogether?* | Write under WED total number of years. |
| *How many children have been born alive to her altogether?* | Write under CH'RN total number of children. |
| b. *During the last 12 months:—* | |
| *How many children have been born alive to her?* | Write under BORN, number of children, born during the year ended 28 February 1951. |
| *Are they all living?* | If 'yes' put V under LIVED for each Child still living |
| *What was the age in months of any of them who died?* | Write under LIVED, number of months during which the child lived.<br>If more than one child is given under BORN, show them separately under LIVED, thus V-V 6 means that out of three Children born in this year two are now living and one died at 6 months. |
| ABSENTEES: | |
| *Are any persons who usually live in your household ABSENT?* | If 'yes' ask question A and B |
| A. *Did the person leave before 7 February?*<br>B. *Will the person be away until after 28 February?* | If 'yes' to both question ask question C. |
| C. *Is the person staying INSIDE Pakistan?* | If 'yes' no further action needed.<br>If 'Not' to either A, B or C make out a slip for the absent person on replies given by a responsible member of household who should sign the slip. |

## EXPLANATIONS.

1. PERSONS TO BE COUNTED:

a. *The Object* is to include in the Census all persons who are normal residents of Pakistan, and all visitors to Pakistan during the enumeration period. The census is to be complete and "catch every man", but we must not count anyone more than once.

b. *Therefore*, visit each house at least once during the enumeration period, 9 to 28 February inclusive, missing no place in your block. Write a slip for every person you find there who is a Normal Resident, and also for Visitors, Travellers and Wanderers, in accordance with these instructions.

c. *A Normal Resident* is a person to whom the house is his or her present regular residence or lodging place. If you have any doubt as to whether a person is truly a normal resident you should fill up the slip and make a note to consult the Supervisor of your Circle regarding your doubts.

d. *Absent Members of Household*: The object of the preliminary questions is to ensure that people away from their homes for *part* of the enumeration period are enumerated with the population in the locality in which they normally reside.

Persons who are away during the *whole* enumeration period will be counted at the place in Pakistan where they have gone. But persons who are known to have gone outside Pakistan, should be enumerated as absentees at their normal place of residence. The country they are visiting should be written in space 4 The persons answering on behalf of absentees should sign the slip as a guarantee of good faith.

e. *Visitors* found in the house are dealt with in accordance with the detail in the preliminary questions. If not already enumerated they should be enumerated where they are found no matter from where they come *unless*, they will be 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 under the penalty laid down in the Act, and they should sign the slip.

2. NOTES ON THE QUESTIONS:

*Q. 1. Name*: Statistically names have no significance and the record of them will be destroyed. The reason for the question is to assist you, the enumerator, in obtaining reliable information and in preventing double counting. Except for visitors, women's names may be omitted if the respondent so desires.

*Relationship to Head of Household* is also asked merely as a check on accuracy.

*Sex*. Every person will be classed either as male or female.

*Q. 2. Age*: Use the "month" space only for infants under one year. Record all older person's ages in complete years at last birthday. For respondents who do not know their age in year estimate it as single years up to 25 and to the nearest 5 years above that age. Prepare for yourself a list of well-known local happenings in these periods of the past to help respondents fix their age group in that way.



*Marriage*: "Single" means that a person has never been married at all. Otherwise, a person must either still be married (M) or the husband/wife must have died (W) or else the marriage must have been legally dissolved (D).

*Q. 4 Nationality*. 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 citizens.

*Afghan Powindahs*, should be asked questions 1, 2, 4 and 12 only. Try to get the name of the *village* in reply to the question as to where the Powindahs' party is settled. If the respondent knows it, also write name of the district. 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 Powindah.

*Q. 5. Religion:* Accept respondent's own classification. In cases of doubt regarding classifications 2 or 3 ask the respondent to state his caste. Note his reply on the back of the slip. Give your Supervisor a list of all such cases. Do not argue with respondent.

*Q. 6. Mother Tongue:* The last column is intended for persons whose mother tongue is not one of those named on the slip, when that is the case write the name of the language in the blank heading.

*Q. 7. Other Languages Spoken:* The respondent should not claim to speak any language unless he can *easily* converse in it. If you yourself can test him do so. Otherwise take his word.

*Q. 8. Literacy*: Ability to read means that a person can read print. Ability to write means that he can write a simple letter.

*Q. 9. A Muhajir*: is a person who has moved into Pakistan as the result of partition or fear of disturbances connected therewith. Persons who came for that reason are Muhajirs for census purposes no matter from where, when or for how long a stay they have come.

*Q. 10. Education*: A person is regarded as regularly attending School or College regardless of any temporary break in attendance such as sickness or holidays. The question on number of years during which a person has attended School applies to those who have left School and College as well as to those still attending. Write the figure in the nearest whole number of years.

"Completed Primary School" means that the person reached the top Primary standard "Passed Middle School Examination" includes Middle English, Middle Vernacular, Junior Madrassah etc. "Matriculation" means the last High School or Madrassah examination prior to joining College or University. "University Degree" means the first Degree such as B.A., B.Sc., M.B.B.S., B.E., etc. awarded by recognized University, the Intermediate examination does not count as a Degree. A "Higher (post-Graduate) Degree" means M.A., M.Sc., M.D., etc.

*The Eliminating Question*:—

Except for question 16 the rest of the questionnaire deals with economic activities. Children under 12 are not therefore asked any further questions. To all others the question on self-support is asked to catch all the people who support themselves from their own income, salary or wages either in money or kind, or who are seeking to do so. There is no place to record the answer because the object of the question is merely to enable you to decide whether you should ask the remaining questions or not.

*Q. 11A. Usual Main Occupation*: means the occupation in which a person is trained, skilled or experienced and which he regards as his permanent means of livelihood, such as:—

Cultivator, ("tiller of the soil"=T)
Herdsman, Fisherman, Charcoal Burner
Balcksmith, Weaver, Tailor, Carpenter
Washerman, Barber, Car/Lorry Driver
Shop-keeper, Boatman, Lascar, and so on.

*Tiller of the Soil* means a person who himself works on the land or who employs others to do so under this direct personal supervision. The word *Shop-keeper* will only be used for a person who owns and manages his own business. Other shop-keeping person will be described as shop-owner, shop-manager, shop-salesman, book-keeper, cashier, etc. The kind of shop should be stated thus "Cloth Shop-keeper", "Ration Shop-keeper", "Shoe Shop-manager", etc.

*Q. 11B. Subsidiary Occupation*: means a secondary means of livelihood pursued, possibly seasonally, alternately or in addition to the usual main occupation.

*Special Question*: There is no space on the slip for this question but it must not be forgotten as *Rent Receiving*, is often regarded as an occupation. The answer 'yes' to this question is recorded by ringing Z in space 14 since it must be sorted and tabulated along with the other replies to Q. 14. Most rent-receivers follow some profession or business however which should be recorded as their main or subsidiary occupation. If they do *no* work 11A and B should be marked X.

*Q. 12. Occupation in January*: The object of this question is to obtain data for a specific period of time regarding the gainfully employed population. Normally the actual main occupation in January will be the same as the usual main occupation or as the subsidiary means of livelihood.

*Unemployment*: If a person worked at all during Janaury the kind of work he did will be recorded. If, however, he did no work at all the unemployment questions apply and are important.

*Q. 13.* Write the actual kind of business or service in which the person works so that he may be shown in the right one of the numerous groups into which economic activities are split.

The following are examples (but not a complete list):—

AGRICULTURE, split up into cultivation, Stock raising, forestry, fisheries, etc.: MINING AND QUARRYING, split up according to the materials obtained: MANUFACTURE, split up into the various articles made BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION, PUBLIC UTILITIES, Electricity, Water, Gas, etc: COMMERCE, split up into wholesale trade, retail trade banking and finance, insurance, etc: TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE; split up into Road, Rail, Ocean, Inland Water and Air Transport, COMMUNICATION, *i.e.* the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Service, THE MAIN PUBLIC SERVICES: split up into Education, Defence, Medical, Governmental, Municipal etc., Services: THE PROFESSIONS i.e. Recreation, Religion, Arts, etc: PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES, such as hotels and domestic service.



*Q. 14. Agricultural Status*: It is possible to have rings round two or more of these letters. For instance a man may hire out part of his owned land on rental and work the rest of it himself together with field which he rents from another landowner. Such a man would have rings round Z, C and A.

*Q. 15. Industrial Status*: Note that the whole question concerns the *main occupation* given in Q. 12. People will not be classed as 'employers' merely by virtue of their employing domestic servants but only if they employ others in their profession or business. For example, a cook, is classed as an employee in his occupation, but if he is cooking for, let us say, a civil servant, that gentleman will be similarly classed as an employee in his occupation which is Government Service.

An independent worker is his own master in his trade or business, but employs no paid help.

An unpaid family help is a member of the family who assists directly in the trade or business of another member but receives no separate payment in cash or kind. Such persons will not usually, however, have been classed as self-supporting or partly self-supporting.

*Q. 16.* If a woman has been married more than once, the first two questions should cover the whole period from the date of her first marriage. The last three questions relate only to children born since 1 March 1950.

3. *Absentees*: The object of these questions is to include in the Census two classes of people: first, normal residents in your block who happen to be away on short visits elsewhere in Pakistan. These may be excluded by the Preliminary questions from enumeration in the block in which they are sojourning. If they will be in your block any time during the enumeration period you should make out their slip. Secondly these questions bring into the Census any normal residents in your block who are temporarily out of Pakistan.

4. *The Final Check*: The three weeks of careful enumeration work must be finalised and checked during the last three days. During the actual Census Night on the 28th February 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.

5. *The end of the work*: The moment you are sure that you have included everybody and that your last check-up is completed, you should count all your valid slips and check the count carefully. Then count separately all the males and all the females, and see that they add up to the original total. Then count the Muhajirs, and the literate persons. Check these counts and enter the results on your Report sheet. Then hand the pads complete and whole, together with the Report Sheet to your Supervisor and get his receipt. This must be done before the 3rd March at the latest; but the earlier the better.

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