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POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1961

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SANGHAR

PARTS I—V

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

COMPILED AND ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY
OF
MINISTRY OF HOME & KASHMIR AFFAIRS
(Home Affairs Division)
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

INTRODUCTION

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

(*a*) for which a separate record-of-rights has been made, or

(*b*) which has been separately assessed to land revenue or would have been so assessed, if the land revenue had not been leased, compounded for, or redeemed, or

(*c*) which the Local Government may by general rule or special order declare it to be an estate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CENSUS ORGANISATION, PAKISTAN

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER, KARACHI

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Mr. A. Rashid, C.S.P., Census Commissioner and *Ex Officio* Joint Secretary	6-3-61	24-1-63

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Mr. P.A. Nazir, C.S.P., Joint Director of Census, Chittagong Zone	24-3-60	15-5-61
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Mr. K.M.A. Samdani, C.S.P., Joint Director of Census, Peshawar Zone	6-4-60	31-5-61
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Mr. Ghulam Hussain, Dy. Director of Census, Quetta Zone	29-2-60	31-3-62

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS, KARACHI

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FOREWORD

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

Part I	..	Geography and brief history of the administrative district.
Part II	..	General Information.
Part III	..	Housing and Household Statistics.
Part IV	..	Vital Statistics.
Part V	..	Cottage Industries.
Part VI	..	Population Statistics
Part VII	..	Village Lists.
Part VIII	..	Maps.

It was intended that the Village List should also include the complete location code number of every village and a fairly complete description of each block. Part VIII—Maps—was intended to include, besides the maps of the district, all urban area maps which have been collected and made up-to-date during the census operations. Recognizing that it was a very big task, Mr. Howe, while asking for the views of the Provincial Directors of Census, frankly said : "Admittedly, it is an ambitious project, but in my opinion the labour involved will not be out of all proportion to the tremendous value of the end product."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

counsel and help. I am also thankful to his successor, Mr. Lowell T. Galt, head of the United States Statistical Advisory Service to Pakistan, for his keen personal interests in these reports and his encouraging comments and suggestions.

I have no words to adequately thank the officers and staff of the Central and Provincial Governments, various Ministries and Departments, the districts and sub-divisional officers and a host of other public-spirited men and women of our country who gave unstinted support, help and encouragement in the planning, preparation and publication of these Reports. In particular, I gratefully acknowledge the substantial help that the Chief Secretaries of the two Provincial Governments gave us by agreeing to let us have the photographs of the districts through their official photographers free of cost and by letting the District Officers write out the chapter on the "People and Their Environments." I am particularly happy to record that all the District Officers, in many cases assisted by their Revenue Assistants and Additional District Magistrates, enthusiastically took up this additional and unscheduled responsibility. The Secretaries, Information Departments and the Directors of Information of both the Provincial Governments rendered invaluable service in the matter of obtaining suitable photographs from far-flung corners of the districts. The Directors of Land Records and Surveys made our task easier by supplying up-to-date roads and places maps of the districts as well as area figures. The Surveyor-General of Pakistan has been equally generous with the supply of topographical and administrative maps. I also acknowledge with great pleasure our indebtedness to various newspaper articles, learned societies, journals, periodicals, university professors, social scientists, geographers and historians for the valuable information we collected from them for inclusion in the reports. I would also like to thank Mr. N. H. Khandker, Controller of Printing and Stationery, and Mr. Qasim Ali, Deputy Controller of Printing and Stationery, and the various printing presses, particularly the Ilmi Press, Lahore, for their technical know-how, unhesitating advice and prompt service at all stages of the printing of these Reports. Lastly, I must thank the staff of the Census Organisations in the Centre and the Provinces who worked untiringly to edit, check and verify these Reports statistically and aesthetically. The Statistical Section of my Office did a fine job in this regard and were ably assisted by a very good team of Draftsmen who produced the cover plates and the maps inside. In particular, I am grateful to Messrs Safdar Husain and A. Sattar, Statistical Officers and Messrs Hasan Akhtar and Din Mohammed, Investigators, for careful and painstaking checking of the narrative portions of all the districts.

A. RASHID, CSP.,
Census Commissioner, Pakistan
and Ex Officio Joint Secretary.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

The "Village Lists" published for the first time in 1951 provided limited information for all villages in each district giving the total population, the number of houses and other local details. These volumes proved very useful for the Government Departments and other non-official bodies and individual users.

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

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

In Part I, an attempt has been made to give a general picture of the district on the lines of the old District Gazetteers, though within a much shorter compass incorporating the changes which have taken place since the time the Gazetteers were last published. The General Description includes brief paragraphs on geography and geology, flora and fauna, climate, brief history, administrative set-up, Health, Education, Communications, Basic Democracies, Agriculture and Industries, Land Reforms, the population and its composition, ethnological and demographical features, cultural pattern of the people, important places of interest, etc. It also contains a brief description of the district headquarters town. Besides, this Part also contains maps and pictures which have been provided to enable the reader to have a clearer

perspective of the district and its people.

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

The Housing Tables which form Part III of this Report were entirely processed in the Machine Sorting Centre, Karachi. They were compiled and tabulated by mechanical operation on cent per cent basis for all urban areas, and on a 10% sample basis in the case of rural areas. The Housing Tables provide invaluable information about the housing conditions in both urban and rural areas, the number of occupied and unoccupied houses, congested houses, size and structural characteristics of the housing units, size of family and the size of households, etc. All this work was done in the Machine Sorting Centre at Karachi under the able direction of Mr. W. A. Abbasi, Assistant Director, Machine Sorting Centre, to whom my thanks are due for furnishing this part of the Report.

Part IV contains the Population Tables which are based on data collected during the Big Count in January, 1961. These Tables provide data about population for smaller adminidtrative areas down to Tehsils by sex and religion, urban and rural population, the composition of the population by age, sex and marital status, literacy and by mother-tongue, birthplace and main economic activities. It may be noted that detailed cross-classification of the Non-Agricultural Labour Force by occupations and industry has been left to be done by machine-sorting and the results will be published separately in a set of tables especially designed for the purpose. The Population Tables have been extracted from the Provincial Tables pertaining to this District. They are based on the data collected on the Individual Census Schedules by a large army of Census field workers, viz., the Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Superintendets, District Census Officers and Zonal, Deputy/Assistant Director. The names of some officers of each category are given elsewhere in this Report. In the District of Sanghar the Census was taken by 880 Enumerators, 92 Supervisors, 7 Charge Superintendents and 2 District Census Officers. After the field work was over records were sent by the District Census Officers to the Hand Sorting Centre, Hyderabad which worked under the control of Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan. Here the schedules were unstapled and sorted and resorted according to different characteristics, in accordance with Sorting and Compilation instructions, issued from the office of the Census Commissioner, Pakistan. A large number of Sorters, Supervisors, Inspectors and Compilers worked on

this tedious and difficult job under the inspiring leadership of Mr. A. Hamid, Deputy Director of Census, and Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan, Assistant Director. After the sorting operations were over the Record Sheets which were prepared for each tabulating region separately, were transferred to the Central Compilation Office at Lahore, where the data was compiled by Mr. Akhlaque Hosain Kazi, Assistant Director of Census (Compilation), West Pakistan. Thus the data contained in Part IV represents the cumulative efforts of a large army of workers, both paid and unpaid, to whom the Census Organization acknowledges a debt of deep gratitude, for without their efforts, there would have been no Census. I wish I could name all of them individually but that would require a volume in itself.

In Part V a complete list of the villages of the district has been arranged by Taluka, Supervisory Tapedar Circles and Tapedar Circles. The Village Statistics give for each village, the Serial Number, area, total population by sex, total literates, total number of houses and households. Besides the above, local details showing the location, Schools, Post and Telegraph Offices, Railway Stations, Police Stations, Union Council Offices, Dak Bungalows, Dispensaries and Hospitals, etc., have been shown by appropriate symbols. The Village Statistics were originally compiled in the Hand Sorting Centre, Hyderabad from the Summaries prepared by the Census Supervisors and Charge Superintendents. The figures of population were thoroughly checked after physical counting of the individual enumeration schedules at the Circle Sort. The data about houses and households are based on the summaries prepared by the Charge Superintendents on the results of Housing Census conducted in September, 1960. These figures were checked and adjusted, where necessary, with reference to the results of the Machine tabulation done in Census Commissioner's Office, Karachi. The literacy figures have been taken from the summaries prepared by the Census Supervisors and Charge Superintendents after the "Big Count". The particulars of local details were obtained from the Deputy Commissioner. The area figures have been supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, Sanghar and are based on revenue records. The Village Statistics were thoroughly scrutinised by the Statistical Officer in my office before incorporation in this Report.

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

Part I—General Description was compiled by Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, Joint Director of Census, Southern Zone, Hyderabad, and supplemented by Mr. W. A Khan, C. S. P., Deputy Commissioner, Sanghar and the Chapter on District Headquarter town was written by Kazi Muhammad Kasim, Deputy Collector, Sanghar. The draft was seen by Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, West Pakistan, who added several useful suggestions. The Census Commissioner and Mr. Muhammad Hafiz Sheikh, Officer on Special Duty (Census) were kind enough to spare enough time to edit this part of the Report and I am grateful to them for their guidance, inspiration and help in giving a final shape to it. In its present form and content this part is the result of the cumulative efforts of Mr. Abdul

Majid Khan, Mr. W. A. Khan, C.S.P., Sh. Muhammad Sharif and myself, besides Mr. Rauf Ahmad Bhatti my Stenographer, who typed several drafts of it. I am, therefore, grateful to them all for their efforts.

The maps appearing in this volume were drawn in the Statistical Section of Census Commissioner's office by Mr. Ishrat, Draftsman, under the close supervision and guidance of Mr. Muhammad Hafiz Sheikh, Officer on Special Duty (Census). I am grateful to them for the hard work they have put in for the preparation of these maps.

My thanks are also due to Sh. Niaz Ahmad of the Ilmi Press, Lahore, where these reports have been printed from the "master copies" prepared in my office, through the photo-offset process.

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

I must express my gratitude to Mr. W. A. Khan, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Sanghar, all Heads of Departments of the Government of West Pakistan, Kazi Muhammad Kasim, P.C.S., Deputy Collector and all subordinate revenue staff, who have rendered invaluable services in the collection and compilation of the Village Statistics and other data presented in this volume.

I must also record my appreciation for the hard work put in by Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, West Pakistan, Mr. A. Hamid, Deputy Director of Census, Hand Sorting Centre, Hyderabad, Mr. Haq Nawaz, Statistical Officer, Waheed Akhtar Sheikh, Statistical Assistant and other staff in my own office who have given unremitting pains in completing this volume for publication. It is hoped that this volume will be of benefit to the various Departments of Government and will also be useful as a reference material.

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

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

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

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DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SANGHAR

PART-I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

COMPILED BY

MR. ABDUL MAJID KHAN,

JOINT DIRECTOR OF CENSUS,

HYDERABAD

EDITED BY

MUHAMMAD SHARIF SHEIKH, P.C.S. (Rtd.)

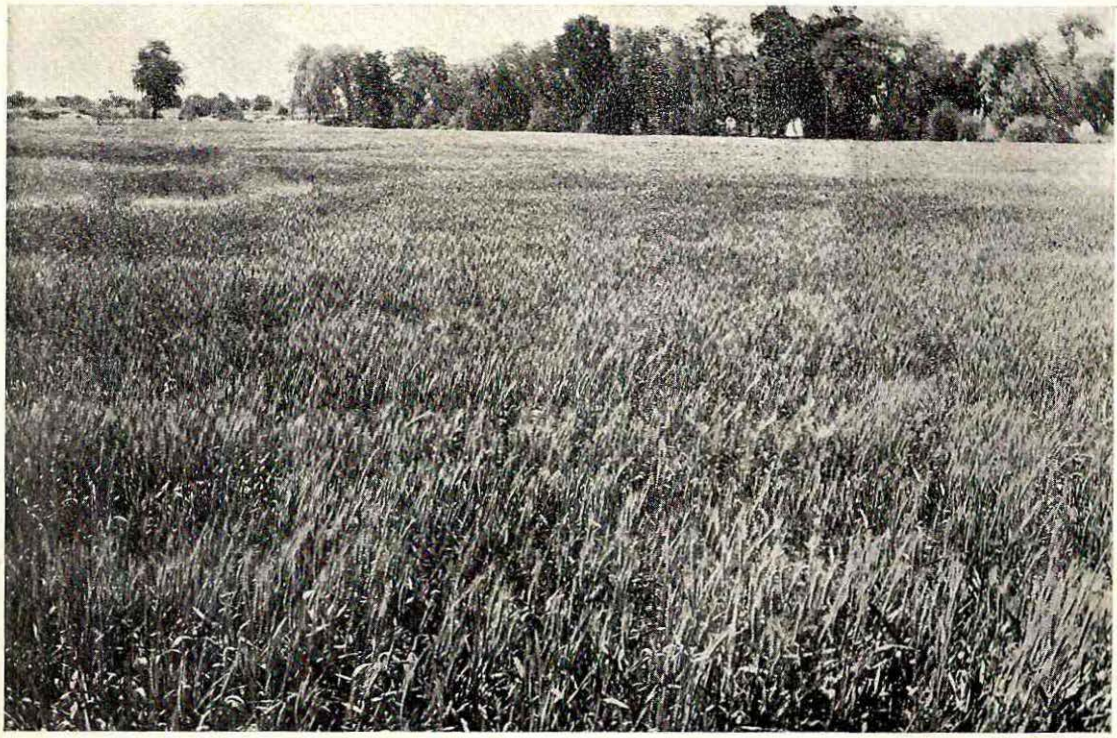
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENSUS, WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE.

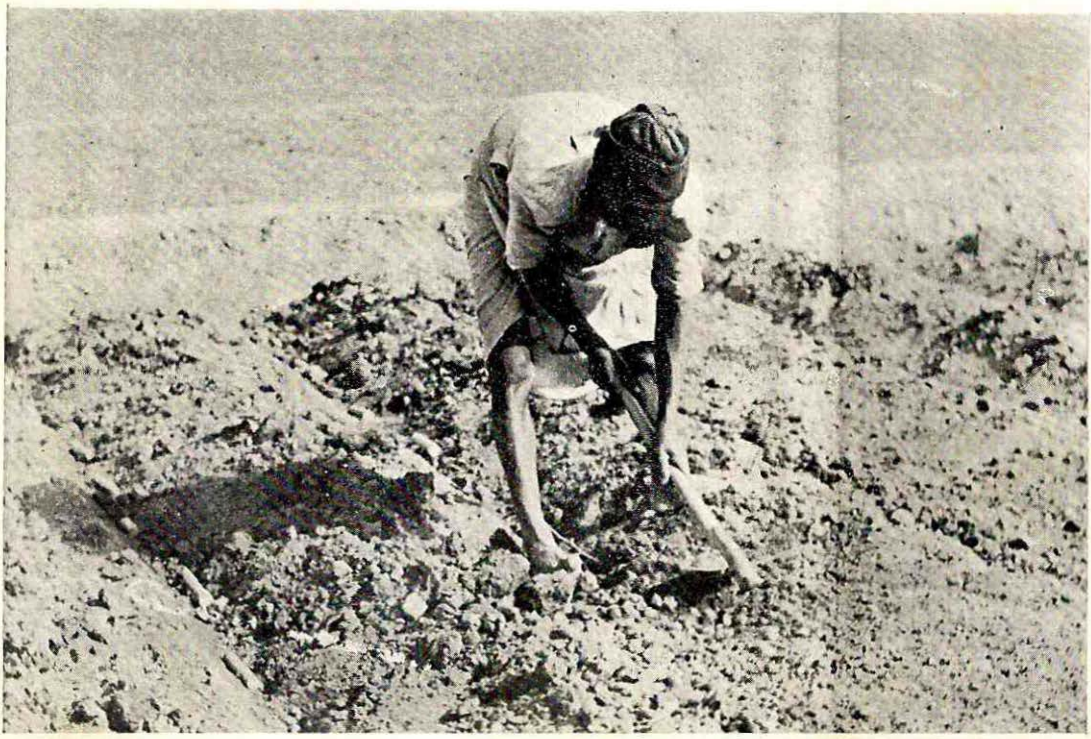

DIST

SANGHAR DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1.	AREA	.. 4,142 sq. miles.
2.	POPULATION	.. 4,30,090 persons.
3.	DENSITY	... 104 persons per sq. mile.
4.	SEX RATIO (FEMALES TO 1000 MALES)	816
5.	LITERACY (POPULATION AGED 5 AND OVER)	.. 12.1 per cent.
6.	CLIMATE	.. Hot in summer and cold in winter, with scanty rainf throughout.
7.	MAIN CROPS	.. Cotton, Wheat, Sugar-cane, Oilseeds and Bajra.
8.	MAIN LANGUAGES SPOKEN	Sindhi, Urdu, Punjabi and Baluchi.
9.	TRIBES	.. Samat, Aryans, Rajputs & Syeds.
10.	ECONOMY	.. Mainly Agricultural and partly industrial.
11.	COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS—	
	(*a*) Colleges	.. 1
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12.	COMMUNICATIONS	
	(*a*) Metalled Roads	.. 231 miles.
	(*b*) Un-metalled Roads	.. 245 miles.
	(*c*) Railway	.. Pakistan Western Railway main line (Rohri—Hyderabad section) passes through the district.
13.	INDUSTRIES—	
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A view of the wheat crop in Sanghar District



A farmer working in his field



Farmers working in their field in Sanghar District



Farmers preparing field in Sanghar District

CHAPTER 1

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 NAME.

Sanghar district derives its name from the headquarter town. The district was carved out in 1953 of the districts of Tharparkar and Nawabshah.

1.2 LOCATION.

The district lies between 68° 24′ and 70° 13′ North Latitude and 25° 30′ and 26° 28′ East Longitude.

1.3 BOUNDARIES.

The district is bounded on the north by Khairpur and Nawabshah districts; on the east by Jaisalmer and Jodhpur States (India); on the south by Tharparkar and Hyderabad districts; and on the west by Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts.

1.4 AREA.

The area of the district is 4,142 square miles. Its position in respect of area is 32nd in Pakistan and 27th in West Pakistan.

1.5 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The district on the whole is a flat alluvial plain except portions of Sanghar and Khipro talukas, which are desert areas. It is one of the best fertile districts of Hyderabad Division. There are no hills in the district. The River Indus does not flow through this district.

1.6 GEOLOGY.

There is no river or mountain in the district. There are, however, fresh-water lakes in Sanghar Taluka, which are annually leased out to local (*Makami*) Mirbahars. It is claimed that the Indus used to run its course through the district and in about 962 A. D. it changed its course deserting historical places like Aror and Brahmanabad.

The district is a valley plain, chiefly overlain with alluvium, both old and new, trenched with river channels in some places and overridden by raised beds in others. The land is mostly level and the soil is rich in salts and minerals. The district is fed by the Nara stream and its distributories and also Nasrat and Rohri canals. A major portion of Khipro is *Thar*. This area cannot be called typical desert as it is neither entirely barren nor rainless. It is also not completely uninhabitable. The course of the Nara coupled with certain other factors, indicate that this region was far more prosperous in the past.

1.7 MINERALS.

Except Dhilyar salt lake in Khipro Taluka there are no other minerals in the district. The salt depot at Dhilyar was opened in the year 1880-81. Salt was being collected and disposed of locally on contract basis. This process continued till Independence. Thereafter no contract was given upto the end of 1960, when it was decided by the Central Government that excavation of salt lake may be allowed on short term leases by the Deputy Commissioner. The lease money for the year 1962 was Rs. 13,000. This lake is in the charge of the Central Government.

1.8 FLORA.

Lying in the path of the two monsoons and yet nearly missing the benefits of both, the

district has a vegetation peculiar to its soil, and largely indicative of its hot and dry climate. Tropical fruits and grain grow in summer, but in winter extra-tropical grains and vegetables thrive. Among the fruits are Mangoes, Citrus, Melons and Bananas. The desert type of vegetation prominent among them being *Phog* (Calligonum Blygonoeides), *Lana* (Salsola) and other thorny bushes. The *babul* (Acacia arabica) abounds in almost all parts of the district except the sandy plains. The timber and Charcoal made from *Babul* is exported. Other trees are *Kandis*, *Sarih* (Albodzia Lebbek), *Neem* (Azartriteha Indica), *Talhi* (Dalbergia sisso) and *Lai* (Tamarix diocia), *Pipal* (Ficus religiosa) and *Kirir*. The sand hills of the desert yield especially in rainy season fodder and other bushy growth varying in character, with the amount of salt in the soil, for cattle while the water-logging parts and canal banks are over-grown with elephant grass and ferns.

1.9 FAUNA.

From the point of view of fauna, this region falls within the desert and semi-desert areas except where the land is extensively fed by perennial canals. Sheep live on small grass and dry sand hill pasture. Camels, buffaloes, cows and goats are found everywhere. Several species of mammals live in desert and water-logged area, such as hog, deer, pig and gazelle. The reptiles are not as numerous except in desert areas. Crocodiles abound in Nara Canal. Asses are plentiful, and are used as beasts of burden.

1.10. CLIMATE:

(*a*) Temperature.

Climately, the region lies between the two monsoons—the south wind from the Indian Ocean and the North-East or retreating monsoon deflected towards it by the Himalayan mountains. The region escapes the influence of both. The climate is hot and dry in summer and cold and dry in winter. In summer, the temperature goes up to 120°, and in winter drops as low as 30°. The maximum and minimum mean of temperature during summer, winter and spring is indicated below :—

	Maximum mean	*Minimum mean*	*Average*
Summer	120	88	104
Winter	62	30	46
Spring	80	70	75

(*b*) Rainfall.

The average rainfall during the year is 11.32 inches and average of the past ten years is 7.76 inches.

1.11 NATURAL CALAMITIES.

(*a*) Floods.

As the river does not pass through the district, there have been no floods except ordinary breaches in the canals.

(*b*) Locusts.

Locusts swarms generally come from Iran and Baluchistan or Rajputana (India) and visit this area from borders causing considerable damage to the standing crops. In the desert tract of this district they lay eggs when climate is favourable after the rains.

1.12 HISTORY.

The district formed part of the territory which was ruled by people of the Dravidian stock as far back as 3,000 B. C. The civilization of Mohen-jo-Daro, founded by these people, is one of the oldest in the world, and existed side by side with the ancient civilization of Iraq and Egypt. These aboriginal races whose origin is shrouded in mystery were conquered by the Aryans, who seem to have ruled the country till 711 A.D.; when Muhammad Bin Qassim from Arabia defeated

Raja Dahar and overthrew the Brahmanic rule. Brahmanabad now in ruin, the old seat of a local Hindu ruler, situated in Taluka Sinjhoro, was brought under the Arab sway at this time. It appears that a new city, Mansurah, was built on the debris of Brahmanabad, but this city too was destroyed either by earthquake or by the change of course of the Indus or the lost Hakra river. The Arab rule continued upto 1026 when it was superseded by Ghaznavi(Turks), who remained in power upto 1182. They, in turn, were succeeded by Ghoris (1182 to 1206), the Slave kings (1206 to 1290). and the Khiljis (Turks) (1290 to 1321). In effect, however, the local Governors administered the land with varied degrees of fortune. After 1321, the country owed allegiance to Soomras, whose history is more or less obscure. The last Prince of this tribe, Hamir Soomro, was overthrown by Samma chieftain Unar by about 1351 A.D. The most illustrious ruler of this dynasty and by far the ablest was Jam Nizamuddin (popularly known as Jam Nindo). He ruled Sind with absolute independence from 1470 to 1508 A. D. The period of this reign is considered to be the golden age of the native rule in Sind. After the death of Jam Nindo, Darya Khan ruled Sind on behalf of the minor prince Jam Feroze. Shah Hassan Argun defeated Darya Khan and ousted Jam Feroze; but later restored him to the southern portion of Sind, including the area of the present Sanghar district. Shah Hassan's death in 1554 caused division of the kingdom into two parts, the lower appropriated by General Mirza Isa Turkhan and the upper by Sultan Muhammad of Bhakkar. The Turkhans lasted till 1612, when the Mughal Emperor Akbar sent a large force under Amir Mujahid Khan who subdued the territory and ruled as Governor. The rule by Governors lasted upto 1701. The last Governors proved weak administrators, and lost control of the territory to the Abbasi (Kalhora) dynasty. Most note-worthy of the Kalhoras were Mian Nur Muhammad (1718-1755 A.D.) and Mian Ghulam Shah (1762-65 A.D.). It was during the reign of the latter prince that the East India Company was allowed to open trade centres at Thatta and Shah Bunder.

The Kalhoras were succeeded by the Talpurs in 1783 A. D. who in 1838 entered into a treaty with the British whereby an armed force of 3,000 was allowed to be established at Karachi (known then as Kalachi), and a British Resident was posted at Hyderabad. Talpurs on account of differences amongst themselves divided the territory in various states, the more notable being Khairpur and Mirpur Khas. The differences grew with the time and were further fostered by the British. The East India Company, after forcing various treaties on the Mirs, finally conquered Sind in 1843.

The conquest was achieved by Sir Charles Napier and he himself speaks of the event in the following words:—

> "We have no right to seize Sind yet we shall do so and a very advantageous, human and useful place of rascality it will be."

In 1843, the whole Sind was divided into three districts only, namely—Hyderabad, Karachi and Shikarpur. The district formed part of Hyderabad and Sind remained a part of Bombay presidency. After 1936, it become an autonomous province.

The present district, originally a part of the greater district of Hyderabad, was later split up, the talukas Shahdadpur and Sinjhoro going to Nawabshah whereas Sanghar and Khipro went to Tharparkar. This district was first created in 1947, but was dissolved in March 1948. It was re-established in 1949, and continued till 1950, and has been in existence since 1953 on a permanent basis.

1.13 ADMINISTRATION.

The district is under the general charge of a Deputy Commissioner, who combines the functions of a District Magistrate as well as Collector. He is also responsible for the coordination of the functions of all nation-building departments in the district. On the judicial side he is assisted by a *Daftardar* and 15 Magistrates, while on the revenue side he is assisted by a *Daftardar*, with a *Mukhtiarkar* and Head *Munshi* in each taluka. For revenue administration, the district is divided into 2 Sub-Divisions, *viz.*, Shahdadpur and Sanghar and four Talukas namely Shahdadpur, Sinjhoro, Sanghar and Khipro who have their headquarters at these respective places.

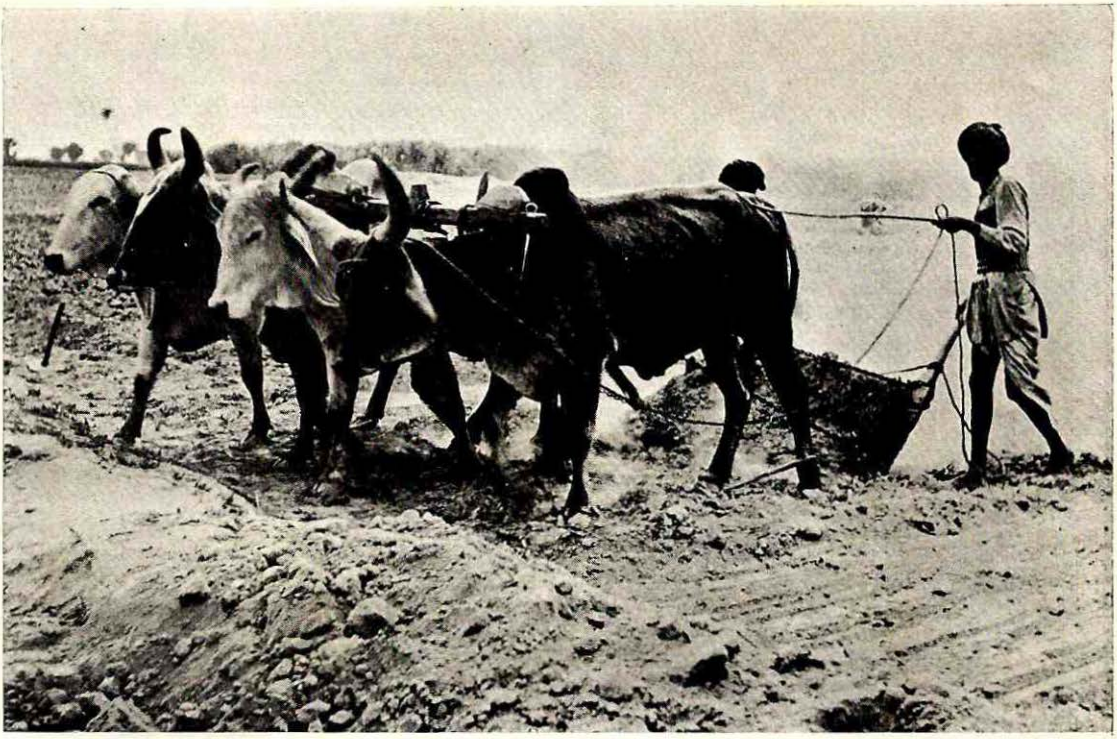
The police administration is vested in the District Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, on the executive side. For police administration the district is divided into 10 police stations, and 13 outposts.

The judicial administration of the district is under the charge of a District and Sessions Judge, who is assisted by 3 Civil Judges. The other departments functioning in the district with their head of office are as follows :—

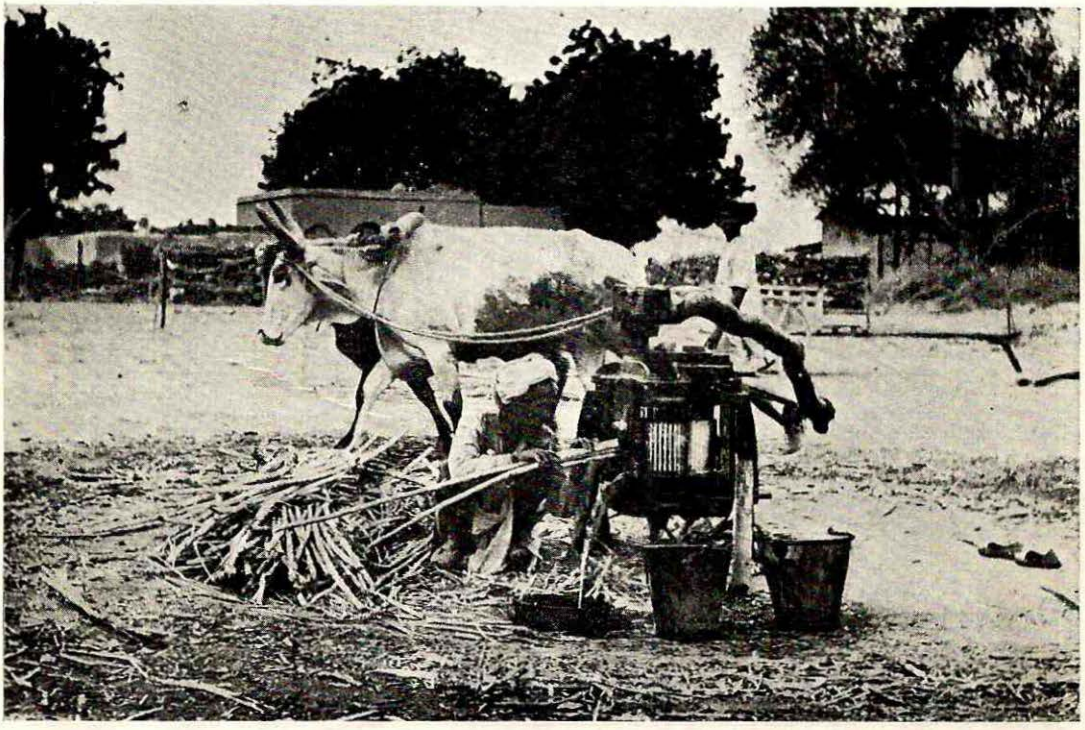
1. Agriculture .. Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture.
2. Animal Husbandry. .. Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry at Mirpurkhas.
3. Cooperative .. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies at Mirpurkhas.
4. P.W.D. (B & R). .. Executive Engineer, Buildings & Roads, at Mirpurkhas.
5. P.W.D. (Irrigation). .. (*i*) Executive Engineer, Mitharo Division at Mirpurkhas.
   (*ii*) Executive Engineer, Dad Division at Nawabshah;
   (*iii*) Executive Engineer, Hala Division at Hyderabad;
6. P.W.D. (Drainage). .. Executive Engineer, Drainage at Sanghar.
7. Public Health and Medical. .. Civil Surgeon.
8. Forests. .. Divisional Forest Officer, Registrar Forest Division, at Mirpurkhas.
9. Education. .. District Inspector of Schools.
10. Food. .. District Food Controller with headquarters at Shahdadpur.
11. Fisheries. .. Warden, Fisheries.
12. Basic Democracies. .. Assistant Director, Basic Democracies.
13. Excise & Taxation. .. Excise & Taxation Officer.
14. Income-tax. .. Income-Tax Officer, Tharparkar, at Mirpurkhas.
15. Central Excise & Customs. .. Inspector, Central Excise & Customs.
16. Postal. .. Post Masters at Nawabshah & Mirpurkhas.

1.14 BASIC DEMOCRACIES.

One of the most far-reaching and momentous reforms of the Revolutionary Regime was the introduction of Basic Democracies. The election to the Basic Democracies were held in early 1960. These institutions have created unprecedented social and political awakening among the masses, who are now eager to come to grips with the problem of



A peasant and plough



Cane crushing operation going on in a village farm in Sanghar District



Dwelling houses and huts (Sanghar District)



Haris of Sanghar District ploughing in a field

The question of the identity of these ruins has for long been a matter of controversy, and it is only possible here to give a summary of the opinions which have been formed on the subject."

When the Arab Muhammad Bin Qasim invaded and conquered Sind in the year 711 A.D., there was a great Hindu city with a name which has been almost universally rendered by historians as Brahmanabad. Major H. G. Raverty, author of *Mihran of Sind and its Tributaries*, has produced a good deal of evidence to show that this pronunciation and spelling are erroneous and that the city in question was identical with one which was founded by Bahman, son of Isfandayar, and called by his own name, Bahmanih, or Bahmanabad, about the year 470 B. C. *i.e.*, nearly half a century after the conquest of Sind by the Persians. Whether Brahmanabad or Bahmanabad, it was a Hindu town when Muhammad Bin Qasim attacked it, and it lay a few miles east of a river which has been assumed to be the Indus, but which Major Raverty contends was the *lost river*, the Hakra, or a branch of it. Under Arab rule this town passed out of view, and in its stead came an Arab town called Mansurah, near the same place, about the founding of which there are several stories. One historian, Abu-Rihan-al-Biruni, as quoted by Rashid-ud-din, says that when Muhammad bin Qasim, came into Sind, he subdued Bahmanno and gave it the name of Mansuriyah. Others refer to it as a distinct place. It became the principal city of the Arab province of Sind and was more populous than Multan. After Mahmud of Ghazni expelled the Abbaside governors, there was a long period during which the Hindu regained a good deal (it is difficult to say how much) of their former independence on the east of the Indus and Mansurah disappeared from the Ken of historians, as Brahmanabad had done before it. As regards the fate of Brahmanabad tradition disposed of the question centuries ago. The tradition goes that once upon a time there was a Hindu king who was a very wicked man and he reigned at Brahmanabad and his name was Dalu Rai. He made a law that every young maiden who was married to any of his subjects must be sent to his palace on the night of the wedding. There was a noble who had a beautiful daughter and she was to be married, but he was a *Mussalman* and to obey the king's law would blacken his face for ever. In his difficulty he sought the advice of a very holy man, who told him not to be afraid, for he would destroy the city of the wicked king. The holy man then caused it to be made known that the vengeance of heaven was to fall on Brahmanabad and that the faithful should flee and save their lives. The king scoffed at the warning: so, when a fearful earthquake shook the whole city to the ground with its walls and houses and idol temples, the king and all his courtiers were buried in its ruins. But those who heeded the warning of the holy man escaped and afterwards founded the city of Nasarpur. As this legend is fitted to almost every imposing heap of ruins in this part of Sind, and they are many, it does not help towards the identification of Brahmanabad. Sir A. Burnes and his brother Dr. Burnes fixed on Kalan Kot as the most likely place and Captain Postans on Bhamboro. Elliot was positive for Hyderabad, but all his topography was vitiated by the assumption that the Indus had always run in its present channel. Finally in 1854, Mr. A. F. Bellasis, to whose memory a mural tablet stands in the Church at Hyderabad, made a searching exploration of the ruins to the east of Shahdadpur, and seemed to have finally settled the site of the famous city. Only a few extracts can be given from his narrative, which was published in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for January 1856 :—

"We selected for excavation a heap of

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ruins standing on the verge of the principal bazar or square. We had not commenced many minutes before we came upon the edge of a wall: clearing it, we soon came upon a cross wall, and then upon another, and another, until a house with a variety of rooms began fast to take shape and disclose its proportions. We had not dug two feet before we came to quantities of bones, and at that, and greater depths, skeletons were so numerous that it was hardly possible to dig a *paura* full of earth without bringing up particles of bones. As far as I could judge, many were undeniably human bones, and others those of cattle and of horses. The human bones were chiefly found in doorways, as if the people had been attempting to escape, and others in the corners of the rooms. Many of the skeletons were in a sufficiently perfect state to show the position the body had assumed, some were upright, some recumbent with their faces down, and some crouched in a sitting posture. One in particular I remember finding in a doorway, the man had evidently been rushing out of his house, when a mass of brick work had, in its fall, crushed him to the ground, and there his bones were lying extended full length, and the face downwards. These bones, on exposure to the atmosphere, mostly crumbled to dust, and it was very difficult to obtain anything but fragments. But in exacavating, you often obtain a good section of the skeleton, and thereby can easily tell the position of the body.

"Besides bones, I found large quantities of pottery in great varieties, and much of a very superior description to any I see now-a-days in Sind. A good deal of the pottery was glazed in colours of great brilliancy, and some of the vessels are of a fine kind of earthenware of china. Pieces of glass and crystal were also found, both in the excavations and on the surface of the ruins, in quantities, and the glass of all kinds of colours. Fragments of cups, bottles and platters were very numerous. Some of the glass was beautifully stained of a blue colour, and other portions were worked in raised and ribbed patterns, displaying a high standard of art in their manufacture. Stones for grinding grain, others for grinding cury-stuff and some for mixing paints; several stones for sharpening knives and tools; quantities of cornelians and cornelian chips, and agates, and other pretty stones, balls, beautifully turned of ivory, agate and marble; coins, chiefly of copper, some few of silver; beads and ornaments of cornelian and glass, in every variety. In one of the rooms I found a large grain jar, ribbed in circles; its mouth was arched over with brick-work. I at first took it for a well but afterwards discovered it to be a sunken grain jar. The diameter of its mouth was two feet, and inside it was empty for four feet, the bottom portion being filled with mould, possibly the decomposed remains of the grain.

Among the collection are two round solid balls of pottery, the use of which it is difficult to imagine. The most probable supposition is that they were used as missiles and may have been employed by the defenders of the city against an invading force.

"The most curious relic I found was a hexagonal cylinder, of what imagined to be wood, or perhaps ivory, with an inscription in Arabic in Kufic character on each side. It is three inches in length and two and three quarters in circumference. It was probably a talisman or charm, which, when wrapped up in silk or leather, was worn round the arm or neck. It was unfortunately fractured soon after it was discovered, and has been put together with glue by Mr. Richardson. The Arabic inscriptions as far as they were legible are *Allah is merciful*, etc.

"I was at first of opinion that Brahmanabad had been destroyed by an invading army who had pillaged the city and slain the in-

(*b*) **Railways.**

The district is served by the following railway lines:—

(1) Pakistan Western Railway main line from Peshawar to Karachi.

(2) Pakistan Western Railway from Hyderabad to Nawabshah via Mirpurkhas.

The principal railway stations on each line are given below:—

(1) Tando Adam and Shahdadpur, and

(2) Jhol, Sinjhoro, Khadro and Shahdadpur.

1.21 **INDUSTRIES.**

(*a*) **Large Scale.**

There are two Textile Mills, two Ice Factories and 21 Ginning Factories in the district, out of which the following are the important industrial units:—

(*i*) *Sethi Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, Jhol.*

It was first Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory in the district, established in 1926. It is equipped with 3 Sawjin 32 Rollers which press about 10 thousand bales of cotton yearly.

(*ii*) *Pakistan Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, Tando Adam.*

It was established in the year 1948. It has got both Sawjins and Roller machines which annually press about 12,000 bales of cotton.

(*iii*) *Anjam Textile Mill.*

It was established at Tando Adam in 1950. One lac and four thousands of yards of fine cloth (Silk) viz; palace, sattin, *Mothichure*, shingai, nylon, *brophi*, etc., and four lac yards of fine, medium and coarse cotton cloth are annually manufactured in this mill.

(*iv*) *Balgam Wala Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, Tando Adam.*

It was established in 1950. It has got both Sawjin and Roller machines which press about 12,000 bales of cotton in a year.

(*v*) *Tanvir Textile Mill.*

It was established at Tando Adam in the year 1955. Fine, medium coarse cotton cloth to the extent of 4 lac yards are manufactured annually in this mill. The varieties of the cloth are voil, *malachia/latha* etc., which are exported to Karachi and other places.

(*vi*) *Modern Ginning and Pressing Factory, Naoabad.*

It has been established in the year 1957. It is equipped with four most modern Sawjin automatic machines, which press 12,000 bales of cotton in a year.

(*b*) **Small Industries.**

There are two Industries, 50 flour mills and 550 power-looms and hand-looms in the district. The important ones are:—

Solid Ice Factory, Tando Adam and Habibia, Tayab and Hafiz Textile Factories of Tando Adam. Each of these factories manufactures 2 to 3 lacs of medium and coarse cotton cloth in a year.

(*c*) **Cottage Industries.**

There are some power-looms functioning at Tando Adam which produce more than 10 lac yards of coarse cloth. Besides some indigenous *farasis* (*Daris*) are made at Khipro and Pack saddle at Khadro.

1.22 LAND REFORMS.

The implementation of Land Reforms is one of the major national problems, which has eliminated defective structure of rights in land and the adjustment thereof between land-owners and cultivators. As a result of implementation of these Reforms, lands of fiftysix land-owners to the extent of 57, 535 acres have been resumed in this district and sold out to the landless tenants and the small land-holders.

CHAPTER 2

PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS

2.1 POPULATION.

The total population enumerated in 1961 Census was 4,30,090 out of which 2,36,856 were males and 1,93,234 females. The population enumerated in 1951 Census was 3,21,925 out of which 1,79,032 were males and females were 1,42,893 . The percentage increase during the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 works out to 33.60—the percentage of increase amongst the males is 32.30 and among the females 35.23. The sub-joined statement indicates the population growth in the district for the period 1901 to 1961:—

STATEMENT

TOTAL POPULATION AND VARIATION FROM 1901 to 1961

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Population	—	—	—	—	—	3,22,212	4,30,090
Increase/Decrease of population preceding Census	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,878
Percentage of increase/decrease preceding Census	—	—	—	—	—	—	33·48

N. B.—Newly created district. Data for 1901 to 1941 is not available

2.2 DENSITY.

The average density of population per square mile in the district works out to 104 persons. The position of the district in order of population is 49th in Pakistan and 33rd in West Pakistan. In order of density the district stands 45th in Pakistan and 29th in West Pakistan.

2.3 URBAN/RURAL POPULATION.

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

	1961	1951	percentage 1961
Total	4,30,090	3,22,212	100.00
Rural	3,59,766	2,85,623	83.65
Urban	70,324	36,589	16.35

1951 data includes Non-Pakistanis.

The areas classified as urban in the district in the 1961 Census were:—Tando Adam Municipality, Shahdadpur Municipality, Sanghar Town and Sinjhoro Town.

In respect of urbanisation the district has registered an increase of 92.20 per cent over the 1951 urban population, which shows the extent of mobility of the population. The principal reasons for mobility are industrialisation, and great educational and employment opportunities

in urban localities.

2.4 LITERACY.

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

Language	Percentage
Sindhi	69.45
Urdu	20.44
Punjabi	10.86
Baluchi	6.52
Brahui	3.82
Pushto	2.06

The number of literates recorded in the 1961 Census is 43,336 out of which 38,524 are males and 4,812 females, which gives an over all percentage of 10.08. Considering the literacy figures by sex, the percentage of literacy amongst males is 16.26 and females 2.49.

The position of the district in respect of literacy in Pakistan is 32nd and in West Pakistan 20th.

2.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS.

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

	Total	Males	Females
Post-Graduates	67	66	1
Graduates	115	105	10
Under-Graduates	940	916	24
Matric	2,423	2,244	179
Middle	4,562	4,155	407
Primary	11,024	9,861	1,163
Below Primary	21,193	18,868	2,325

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

	Total	Males	Females
Education	250	241	9
Medicine	76	74	2
Engineering	40	40	—
Law	27	27	—
Agriculture	19	19	—
Commerce	1	1	—
Other Professions	11	11	—

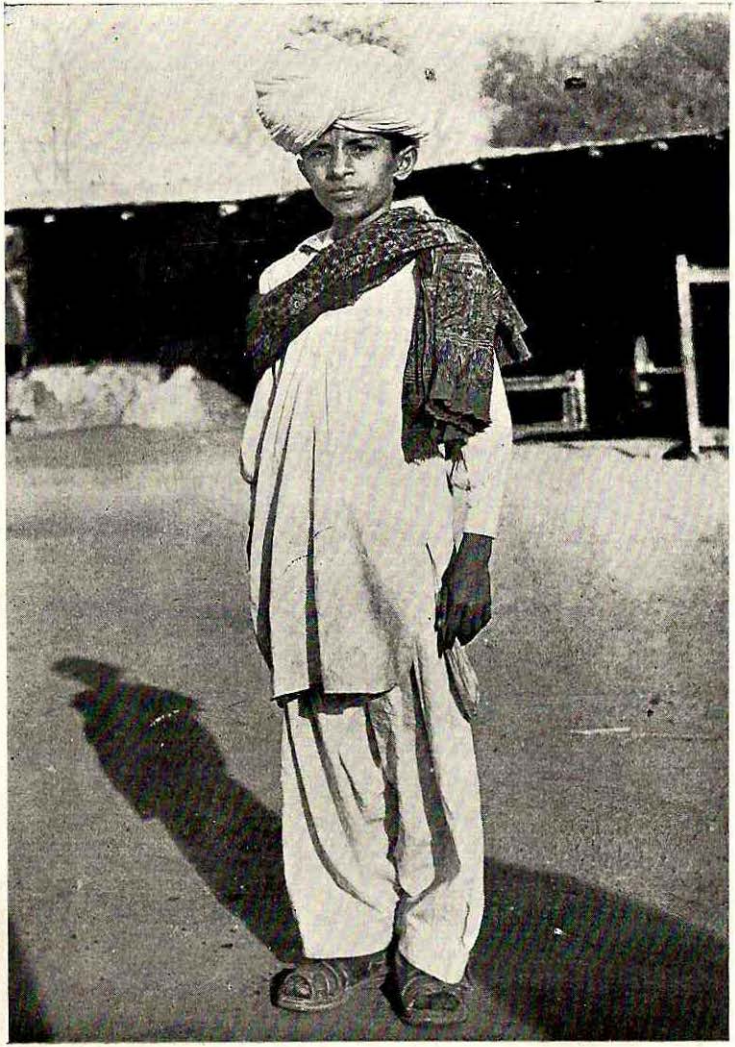
2.6 ETHNOGRAPHY, RACES, TRIBES AND CASTES.

There are no distinct and well defined ethnic groups existing as the centuries of a relentless process of intermingling have blurred the distinctions and peculiarities of different ethnic groups. The population of this district is, therefore, a mixture of mainly Aryans, Semites and Dravidians and to a slight extent Mongoloids. There is also a small percentage of Negroids. The different races can be classified into the following groupings. The tribal system is only effective for Baluchis while the rest of the population falls into groupings which are based on different criteria such as caste, origin, language and occupation. Amongst the Muslims the main tribes are—Samat, Rajput, Syeds, Punjabis, Pathans and Baluch while amongst the Hindus the main tribes are—Brahmins, Thakurs, Luhanas, Malhis, Bhils, Menghwars, Bhangis, Kolhi, and Khochiras.

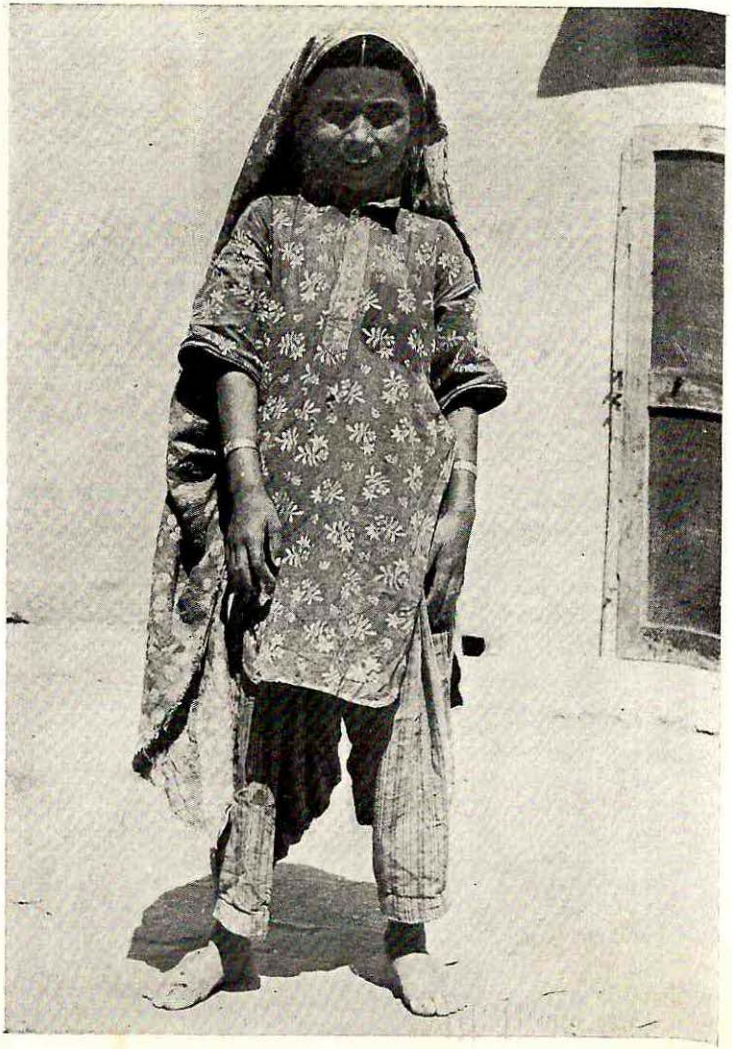
2.7 PHYSICAL FEATURES, APPEARANCE AND COMPLEXION, ETC:

(*a*) The Dravidians, the oldest inhabitants of the area, called Bhils, Khochira etc., are generally short statured, dark complexioned, lightly built with black hair and eyes and short nose.

(*b*) The Hindus of Brahminic and Khatri extraction are fair coloured, with regular features, dark hair and eyes, averagely short



A boy in his typical dress



A typical young girl in village costume



A village girl



Village girls in their typical dress

statured and generally lightly built. The nose is straight and thin. They incline to obesity in old age, due to their sedentary way of life.

(*c*) The Samats, mixture of Semites and Aryans, commonly possess the same features and build as the Hindus except that they are a little darker and taller. The faces are generally oval and the back portion of their heads are flattened in infancy by mothers. Also due to massaging in early childhood, the cheek bones (Maxilla) are smoothened.

(*d*) The Baluchi are well built, tall and fair with aquiline noses, black eyes and hair. Their bodies are more hairy. The men generally wear beards.

(*e*) Punjabis are tall, fair and slim with black hair and eyes and long faces.

(*f*) The Pathans are more fair, very tall and heavily built with large features. They have long aquiline noses and dark brown hair.

2.8 CHARACTERISTICS.

The people in the rural areas are mostly illiterate and simple in their appearances. They are inclined to affiliate religion and possess their beliefs and values more from hereditary than from environments. The people in towns are sufficiently educated and believe in living in communities.

The people are physically strong on account of their physical labour in the field of agriculture. There is satisfactory arrangements of health centres in the town and therefore the urban population possess sufficient physical capacity. The rustic population is not mentally developed due to lesser educational facilities but in urban areas intelligentsia is available.

2.9 DRESS.

The Samat males generally wear a heavy *Shalwar* of white material, a long shirt of any colour of cloth and a white turban of thin cotton cloth of a length of 5-6 yards. They wear slippers or locally manufactured *Jutis*. The women-folk adorn themselves with coloured cotton *shalwars* known as "*garbi*" and long shirts with sleeves sometimes embroidered. They cover their heads with *dupattas* of printed cloth. The foot-wear consists of a locally prepared leather "*juti*" with tuft of coloured cotton or silk. The colour of clothing preferred by women is predominantly red. There is generally no marked difference in summer or winter clothing of males or of females except the use of "*Ajrak*", a locally printed cotton sheet, in winter by both the sexes. The males also wear woollen coats. The children immitate their elders in clothing. Their heads are generally bare. The clothes used on festivals and ceremonial occasions are not different except that they are new and of a more or less richer material. The women prefer printed cloth on such occasions.

The educated, commercial and land-holding classes use richer materials. The male *shalwars* are of finer *latha* and shirts of superior cloth, cotton or silk, with collar and cuff. The *Karakulli* or Turkish cap and some-times turbans of fine silk or cotton fabric are used for head wear, and all types of shoes, *Slippers* and *Chappals* for foot wear. Occasionally European clothes are also worn, particularly by those in urban areas.

The Baluchi male also dress in the same manner as Samats except that the *shalwars* are heavier and the shirts longer. The *pagris* are also bulkier. The females use *shalwars* of coloured cotton fabric locally known as "*Susi*" or "*Garbi.*" Their shirts are of voluminous folds and wide sleeves known as *Ghanghas* of red cotton cloth, embroidered with colour cotton thread and small mirror work from the neck-line downwards. The

foot-wear is the same as in the case of Samat women. The head-dress consists of a sheet of locally printed cotton cloth called "*Chunni*". There is no change of apparel in winter.

The high caste Hindu male uses *pajamas* and shirts, *slippers* or shoes, and Gandhi cap shaped head dress of black plush or *Karakulli* and sometimes *pagri*. The women-folk wear cotton or silk *pajamas* and sometimes *Paras*, shirt or a half shirt like *Jumper*, and *Sari*. The head-dress consists of *dupattas* of *Malmal* or *voil* or fine printed material or silk. The males take to woollen long or short coats in winter and females to shawls and sweaters. The women generally use *Chappals*.

The low caste Hindu males like Bhils, Kolhis etc., wear *Dhoti* and shirt of coarse white cotton fabric. They use turban of red colour and locally prepared *Jutis* of thick leather. The women wear *paras* and short backless blouses embroidered at the front. The prints of dark colour are preferred. For head-dress they use *Chunni* and *duppatas* of locally printed material. There is no difference in male and female footwear.

The Punjabi males generally wear *shalwars* or *tahmad* and common shirts. The turban is their usual head dress and *Multani juta* their foot-wear. The women wear *shalwars* or *tahmad* and long shirts. The *dupattas* are of white cotton fabric, and the foot-wear *Multani Juta*. In winter, the males wear thick handwoven white sheet or warm *sherwani*.

2.10 DWELLINGS.

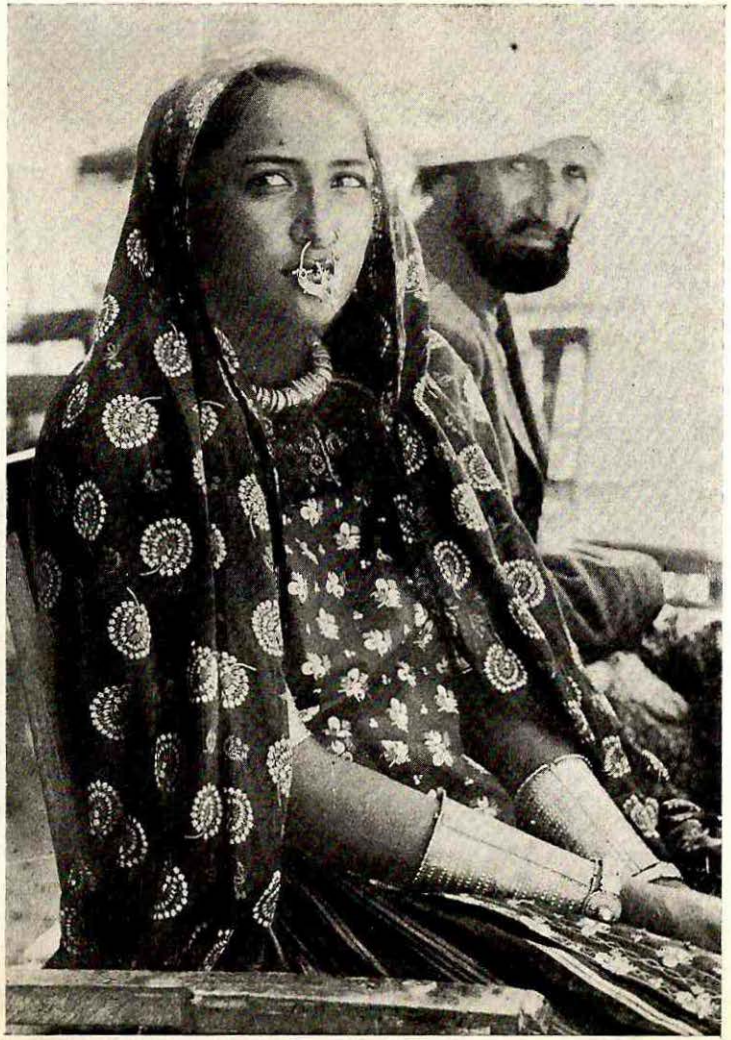
The lower strata of society in rural areas live in flat roofed mud huts locally known as *Landhies*. The huts are square or rectangular and sometimes have sloping roofs of thatch. The doors are either wooden or wicket. The roofs stand on beams of local wood like *babul*, *kandi*, *nim*, or *siris* etc. The huts are enclosed by fences of thorny branches of *babul* or *berry* trees.

The houses of low caste Hindus are circular in shape with a diameter of about 10 and 12 feet. The mud walls rise to a height of about 5 feet. Over their walls wooden beams are arranged conically so that they converge at the top tapering to a point. The openings are covered with grass or cotton sticks and then tied with grass ropes to hold together. A hole is left open at the top for air and a wicket gate in the wall serves for the entrance.

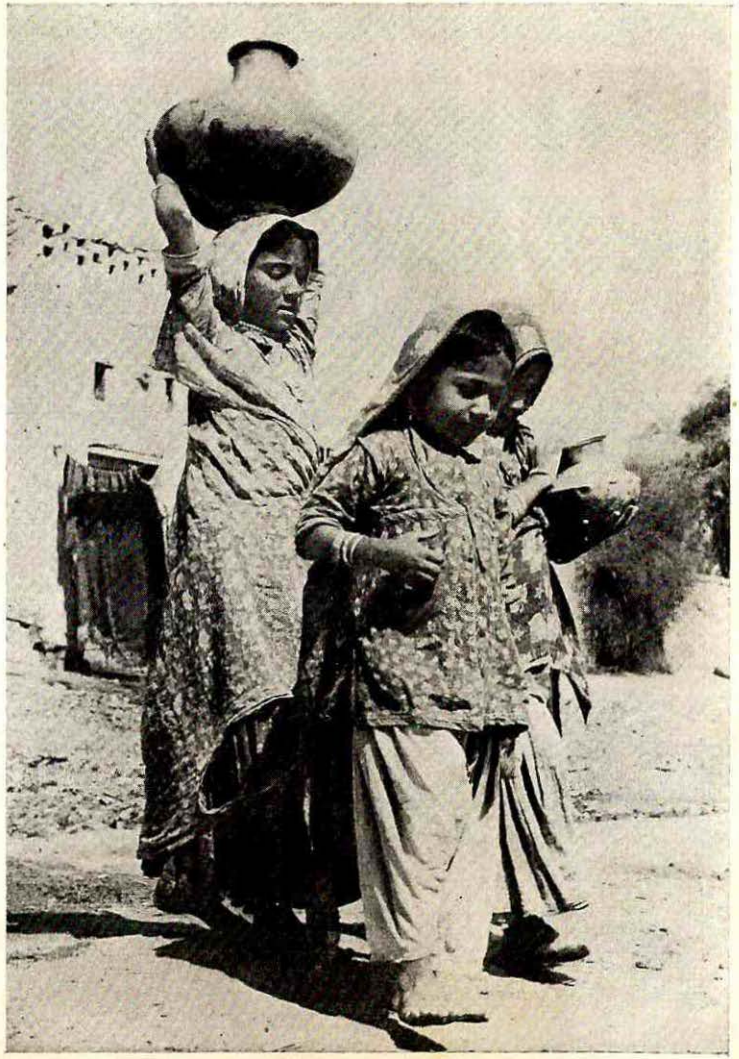
The lower class house have walls covered with coating of mud plaster. The furniture consists of cots and mats. Instead of cupboards, the walls have un-covered depressions with wooden planks used for keeping articles.

2.11 FOOD AND HEALTH.

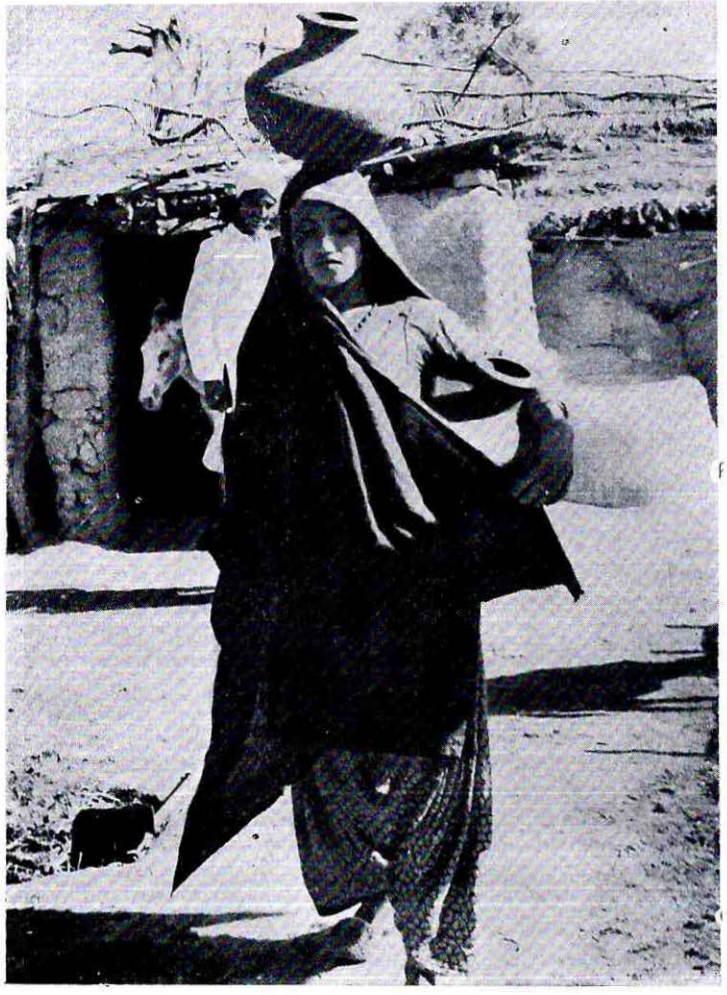
The staple diet of the rural population, particularly of the working class, comprises mainly of wheat bread and whey (*lassi*) for break-fast and lunch and wheat bread with milk or gram for supper. *Bajri*, rice or *Jowar* bread is also occasionally used. Rice, vegetable, meat and fish form subsidiary food. Rice sweatened with molasses is served on most of the festivals while Idd occasions are celebrated with vermicilli, *Halwa*, Poultry and meat preparation. The food of the well-to-do classes is much more varied and richer. *Pullao*, meat, *Chashni*, and wheat bread are the common items served on festivals. The manner of cooking also offers a richness of variety. The common items of food are however, prepared in the following manner. The cereals are ground into a powder to which water is added to make dough. The dough is then shaped into a *chapati* and cooked with some-times a little *ghee* added to it. The meat is cooked with water, *ghee*, usually red chillies and some-times onions, black pepper and salt. The town-people use more spices, including onions. Rice is cooked with water and *ghee*.



Woman putting on ornaments



Village girls in their typical dress



A woman of Sanghar District—fetching water



A mother with her child

The rural population is generally indifferent to personal or community hygiene. They indulge in the luxury of an occasional bath with canal or well water and sometimes after rubbing themselves with fuller's earth mixed with water. Soap is seldom used. Drinking water comes from water-course, or wells, and in some places from hand-pumps. In bigger towns, the drinking water is obtained from hand pumps and wells. The standard of cleanliness is more or less satisfactory in the bigger places served by Town or Municipal Committee.

2.12 FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

Fairs and wrestling are the most popular entertainments, particularly in the case of rural population. Fairs are generally held around the graves of local saints and *pirs*, and are well attended. The main fairs in the district are held at the following places:—

Behram-Bari, Sultan-Fakir, Duthro, Khadro, Shahpur Chakar, Sinjhoro Bobi and 47 Jamrao.

CHAPTER 3

IMPORTANT PLACES

3.1 SHAHDADPUR.

This town is situated on the Main Line 50 miles in the north of Hyderabad. It is Sub-Divisional as well as Tehsil Headquarter town. It is 25 miles in the west of Sanghar district headquarter. The town is connected to Tando Adam, Nawabshah, Sinjhoro, Sanghar and Hyderabad, by pucca roads. It is also a Railway station on the main line.

Its population according to 1961 Census is 21,537 while in 1951 it was 15,314, which shows an increase of 41% during the last decade. The local administration is looked after by the Municipal Committee. Wells and hand-pumps are the main sources of water supply. Hitherto the town is served with electric supply by a private firm with its Headquarter at Tando Adam, but this town will now be electrified by Water And Power Development Authority, West Pakistan, and the new current supply is expected to be provided in the coming few months.

There is one Municipal High School for Boys and another High School for Girls. This is a trade centre and a *Mandi* for agricultural goods, like cotton, oil-seeds, wheat and *bajra*. There are three Cotton Ginning Factories and one Textile Factory with ten power-looms yielding 1,500 yards of cloth per day.

3.2 KUBA MIR SHAHDAD.

It is situated four miles only from Shahpur Chakar town. It consists of a grave-yard covering an area of about four acres. There is a mosque and some large tombs made of Jaipur sand stones. The tomb of Mir Shahdad, the founder of Shahdadpur town is located here and the graveyard is also named after him. The tombs and the mosque are about 200 yards old and are at present in a state of disintegration.

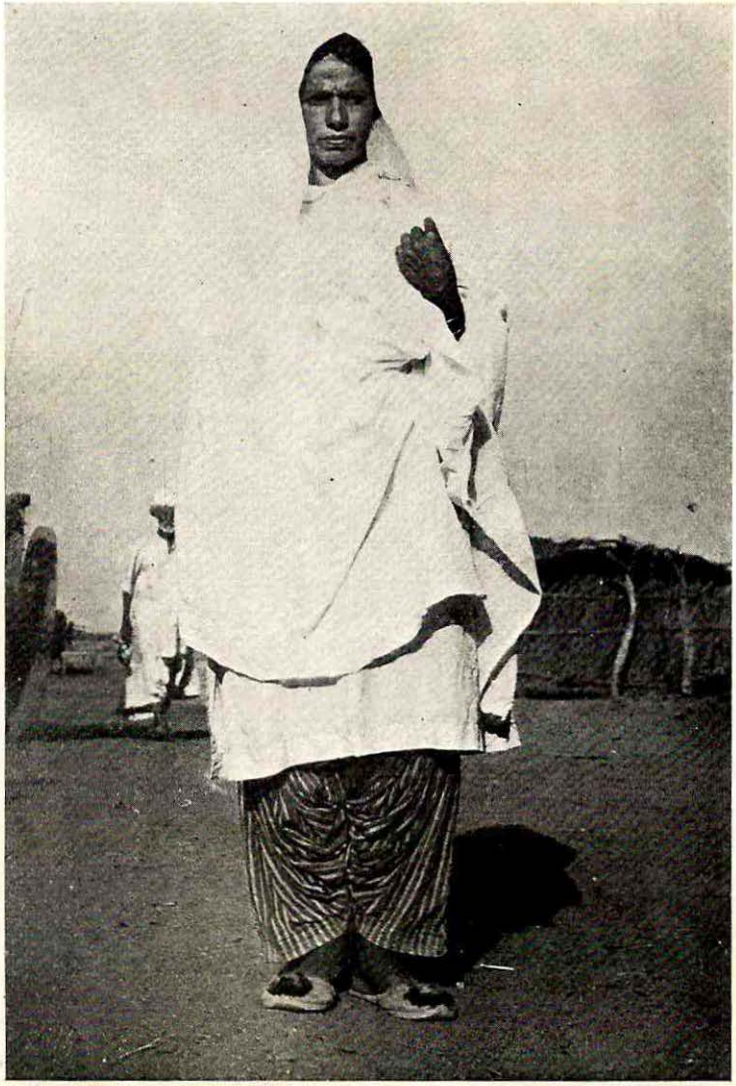
3.3 SINJHORO.

Sinjhoro town is the Tehsil Headquarter of taluka of the same name. It is on a *pucca* road on the north-west of Sanghar District Headquarters at a distance of eight miles. It is also connected with Shahdadpur and Nawabshah by metalled roads and by rail with Mirpurkhas and Nawabshah. Its population in 1951 was 2,920 and has risen to 7,388 in 1961 Census which shows an increase of 4,468. The local administration is looked after by a Town Committee. The means of water supply are wells and hand-pumps. There is only one High School in the town which is maintained by the District Council. It is a trade centre for agricultural commodities. There is one Cotton Ginning Factory.

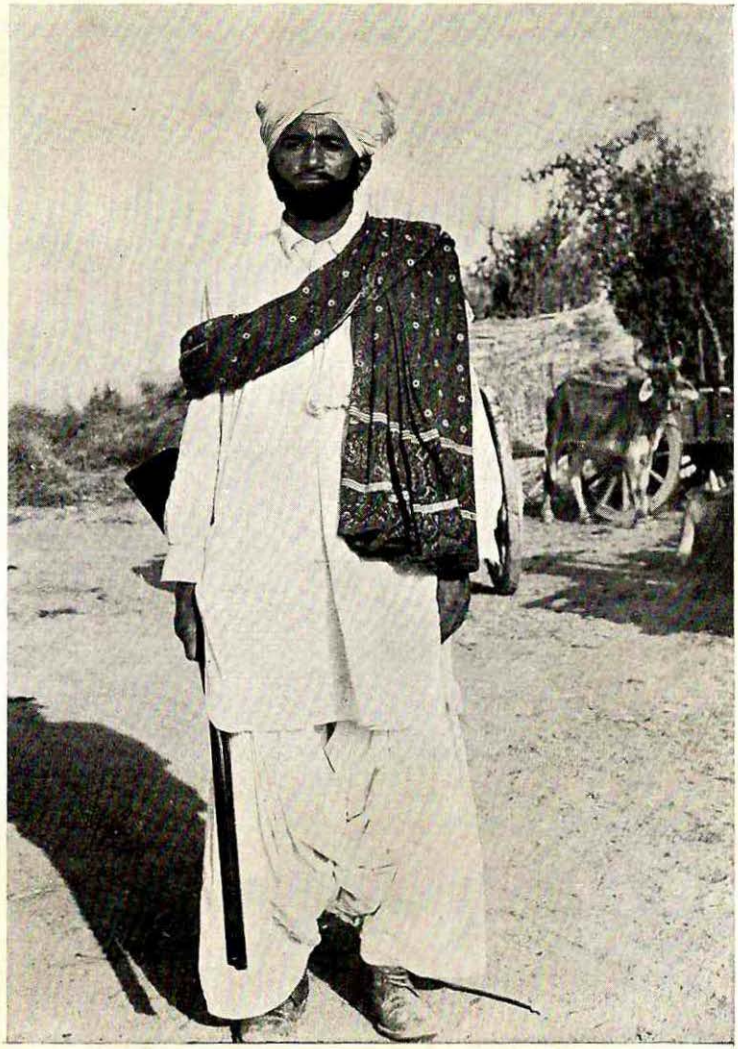
3.4 BRAHMANABAD.

Brahmanabad is a place of archaeological and historical interest in Sinjhoro Tehsil and draws a large number of tourists. Its description given in the Gazetteer of the Province of Sind B Volume V Nawabshah District is as under:—

"This name has for more than half a century been assigned to a vast mass of ruins lying in 25°53′ latitude and 68°49′ East longitude about eight miles east of Shahdadpur in the Sinjhoro Taluka. They are locally known as Brahmanabad, with variations.



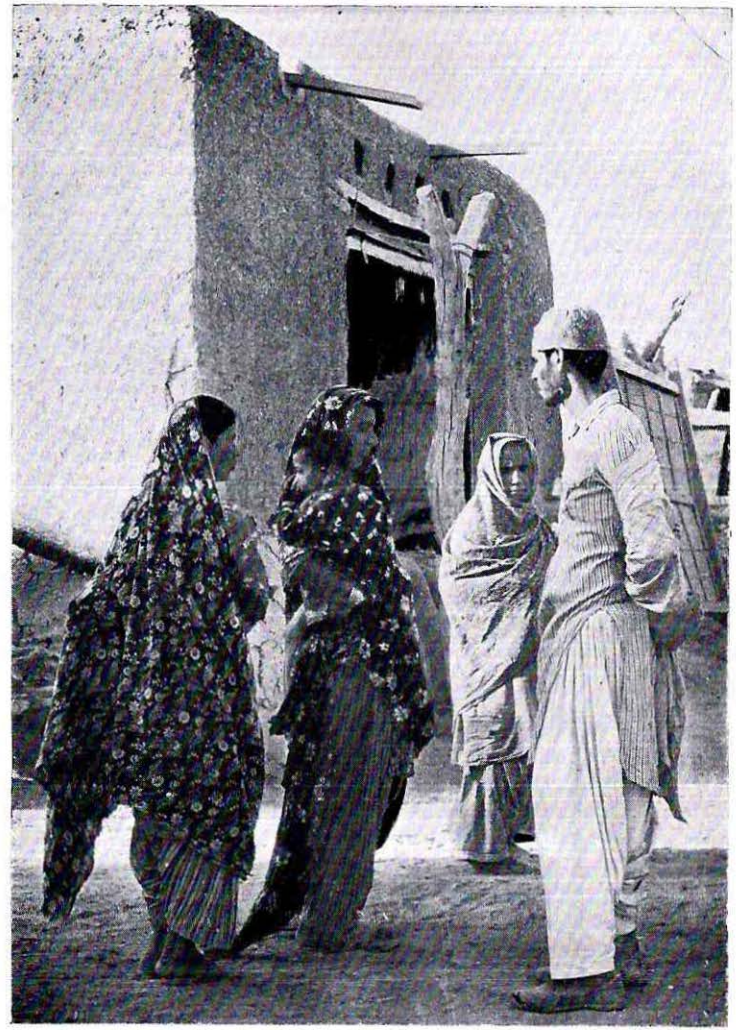
A woman in her ordinary dress



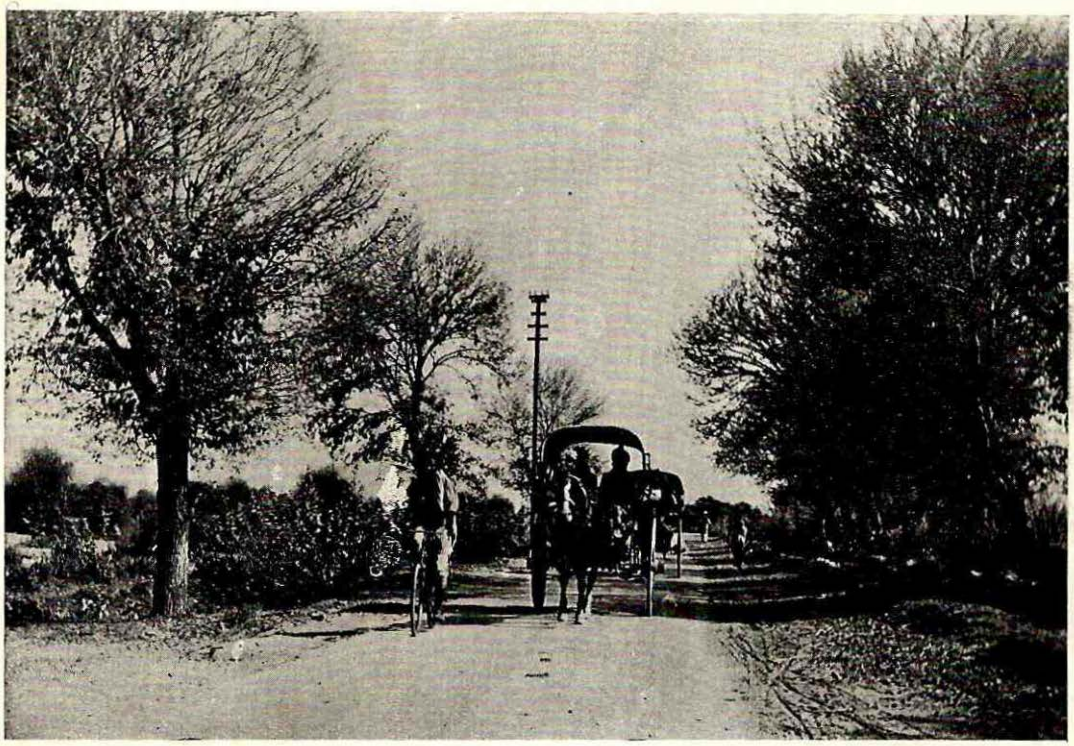
A man in his typical dress



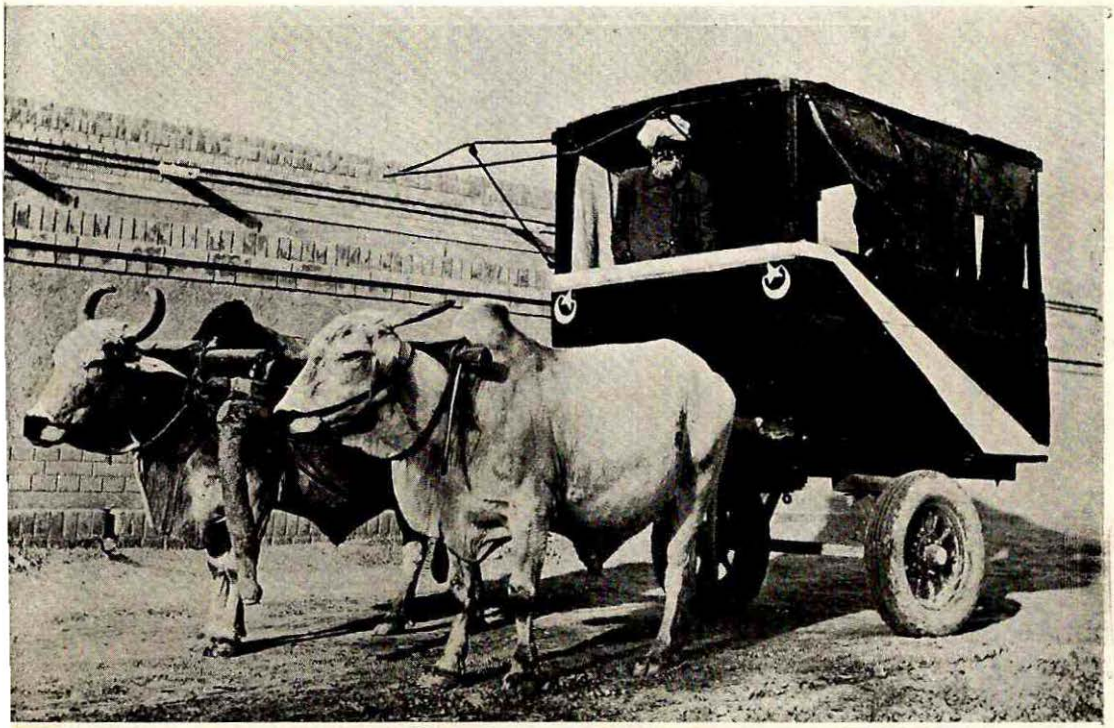
A Manadiwala *performing his duties in Sanghar Town*



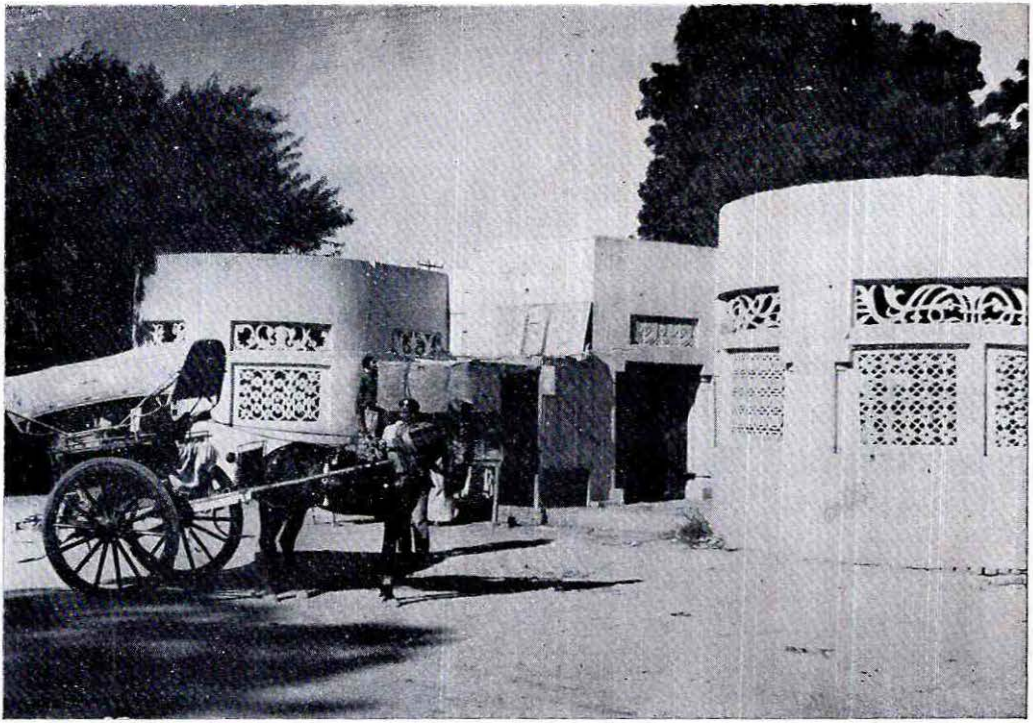
Village family



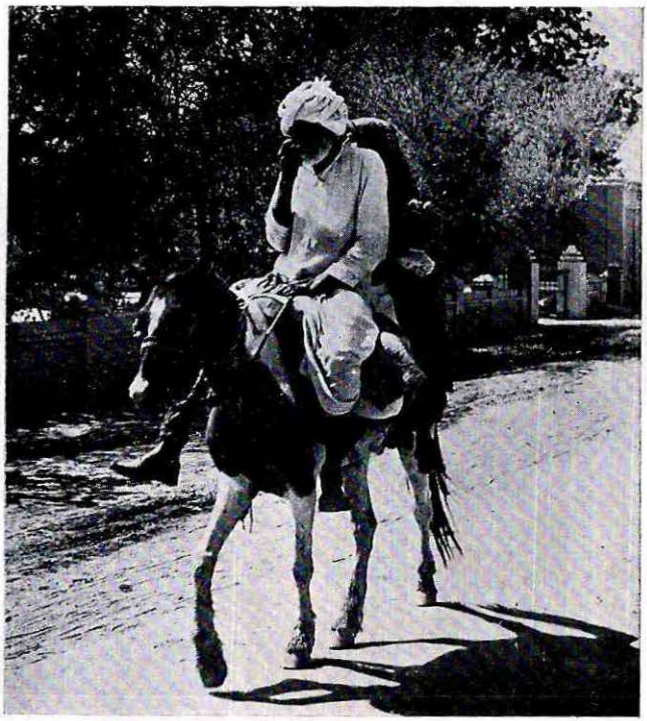
Different modes of transport



A common mode of transport in Sanghar District



A sample of Pucca House and Tonga (*means of transportation*) *in Sanghar District*



KARACHI UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
KARACHI PAKISTAN

The total area under orchards in the district is 13,369 acres and their location is in Shahdadpur, Sinjhoro, Tando Adam, Berani, Shahpur Chakar, Sanghar, Jhol, Perumal, Khipro, Phulladyun, Hingorno and other villages.

The principal vegetables grown in the district are—*Tenda*, *Toori*, Lady finger, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Bringals etc., and the total area brought under vegetable annually is about 1,000 acres.

1.18 **FORESTRY.**

The total area under forests is 26,707 acres and its percentage to the total area of the district is 6%. All these are Reserved forests. Their main products are Timber, Firewood, Grass, Bable Pods, and Lac. The products are mostly used locally.

1.19 **MEDICAL.**

There is one Civil Hospital in Sanghar and ten dispensaries in Sanghar Sub-Division and nine in the Shahdadpur Sub-Division. Besides, there are four Maternity Homes at Sanghar, Sinjhoro, Khipro and Tando Adam. They are under the control of the District Council, which supplies them medicines, equipment etc.

1.20 **COMMUNICATIONS.**

(*a*) **ROADS.**

I. *Highway and arterial roads* ;

(*i*) West Pakistan Highway (Karachi-Lahore-Peshawar) Hala-Shahdadpur road takes off from West Pakistan Highway mile 161 at Hala.

(*ii*) *Hyderabad-Mirpurkhas-Chhor Road.* Tando Adam-Tando Allahyar road takes off from Hyderabad-Mirpurkhas road mile 23 at Tando Allahyar.

II. *Metalled Roads.*

Name	Milage
(1) Tando Adam-Tando Allahyar	20
(2) ,, -Oderolal	6
(3) ,, -Berani Jamrao	12
(4) ,, -Shahdadpur	12
(5) Hala-Shahdadpur	15
(6) Shahdadpur-Maksooda-Gupchani	18
(7) Sarhari-Shahpur Chakar	12
(8) Sanghar-Shahdadpur	24
(9) Nawabshah-Sanghar	38
(10) Burira-Sinjhoro	6
(11) Sinjhoro-Rawatiani	5
(12) Sinjhoro-Sanghar Bakhoro	13
(13) Sanghar-Jarmao Head	29
(14) Shahdadpur Bye-pass	3
(15) Sindhri-Khipro	18
TOTAL	231

III. *Un-metalled Roads.*

(1) Tando Adam-Dalore	10
(2) Sanghar-Sindhri	26
(3) Sanghar-Khipro via Perumal	22
(4) Shahdadpur-Bhaitshah	9
(5) Shahdadpur-Golapan	9
(6) Berani-Kandiari-Perumal	22
(7) Sanghar-Kandiari-Sindhri	32
(8) Sanghar-Khori-Khipro	34
(9) Tando-Mithakhan-Perumal	8
(10) Khipro-Hathungo	8
(11) Khipro-Phulladiyun-Shadipalli.	22
(12) Khipro-Khahi-Pithoro	22
(13) Khahi -G.N. Shah	6
(14) Khahi-Phulladiyun-Dahroro	15
TOTAL	245

poverty, illiteracy and disease in the rural areas. One of the principal aims of the Basic Democracies is the association of the people with the administration at each level and making the functionaries of Government accountable to the elected representatives of the people. The tiers of the Basic Democracies with their structure and composition are indicated in the table below:—

Name of Council	Number	Number of members		
		Elected	Appointed	Official
1. District Council ..	1	—	15	15
2. Tehsil Councils ..	4	—	56	22
3. Union Councils ..	36	356	168	—
4. Town Committees ..	3	15	7	—

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

Name of Municipal Committee	No. of Union Committees	Total Number of members		
		Elected	Appointed	Official
Shahdadpur ..	6	6	9	3
Tando Adam ..	6	6	9	2

1.15 **IRRIGATION.**

The entire district is fed by perennial canals except the lower portion of Khipro taluka, which drains from Sukkur Barrage. No cultivation is done by well or tube-well.

1.16 **AGRICULTURE.**

The principal crops grown in the district are Cotton, Wheat, Bajri and Oilseeds. The area under each crop is as under:—

Crop	Area
1. Cotton	2,28,500 acres
2. Wheat	1,79,800 ,,
3. Oil-seeds	45,000 ,,
4. Bajri	30,500 ,,

(*a*) **Cross Husbandry Practice.**

The methods of cultivation are still primitive. There is, however, a growing tendency towards mechanized means of cultivation. The measures of improving crops husbandry are being adopted.

(*b*) **Use of Fertilizers.**

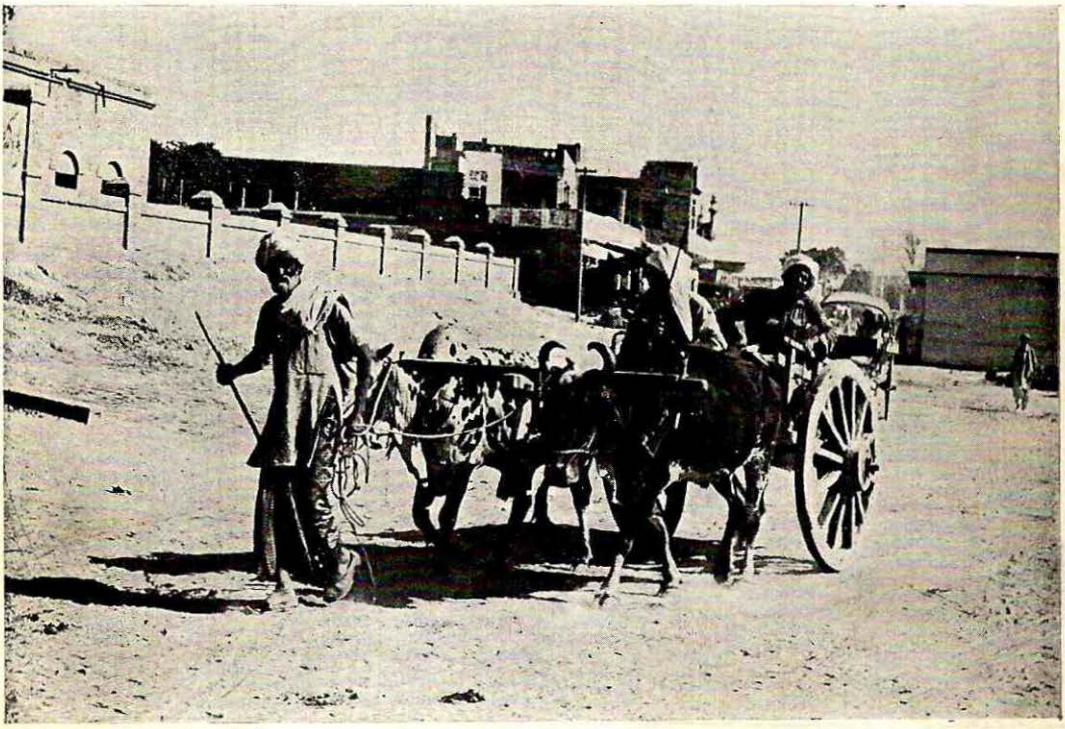
The use of Ammonium Sulphate is steadily gaining popularity but the supply position is not satisfactory and falls short of the demand of the agriculturists.

1.17 **HORTICULTURE.**

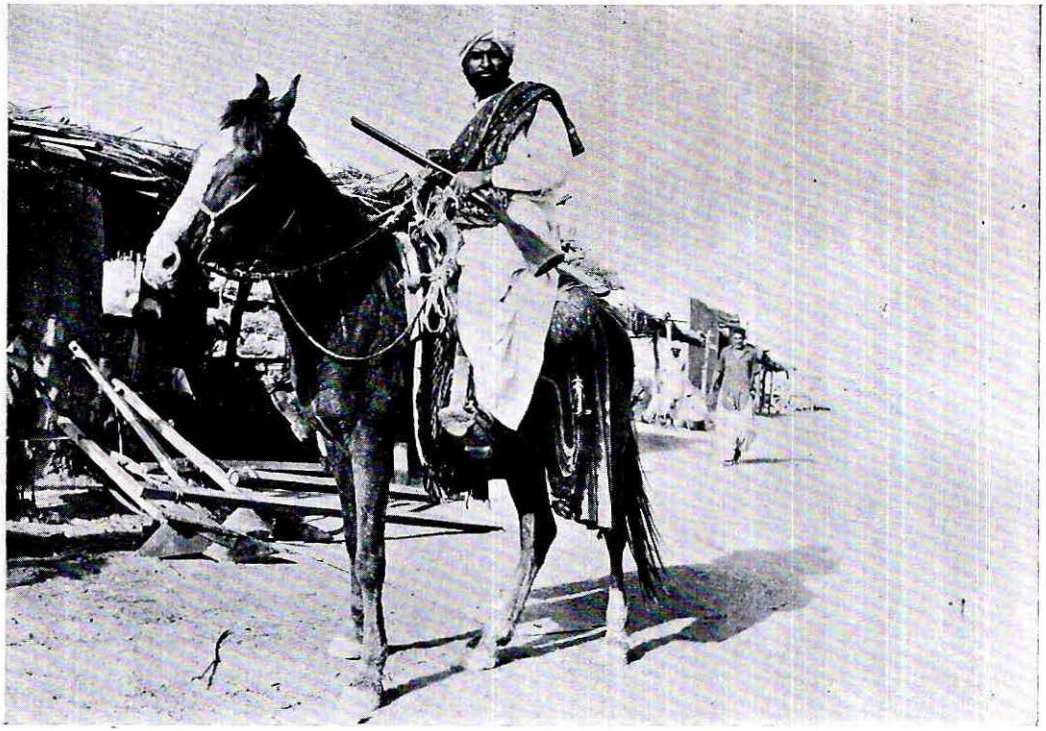
The main fruits grown in the district are Mangos, Bananas, Citrus, Melons, Guava and Berries.



A woman of Sanghar District doing shopping on a Kiryana *shop*



A typical mode of transport in Sanghar District



A villager going out for shooting



A modern mode of transport

habitants, and that time and decay had made it a heap of ruins. Old Badin, in lower Sind, is an instance of this kind; there you see heaps of ruins not unlike those of Brahmanabad but in the midst of the ruins you also see several buildings, such as mosques and temples, whose walls were too strong for the hand of man to overthrow and upon whose strength time and slow decay alone make any impression. At Brahmanabad the ruin of the city seems to have been complete, and, with the exception of the fragment of the tower before described, nothing appears to have escaped utter destruction. This fact, added to the number of persons whose bones were found inside the houses, together with the quantities of coins and valuables that are to this day in Brahmanabad, shook my belief that an invading army had destroyed the city.

"Nor do I believe that the city was destroyed by fire. The walls had not the appearance of a conflagration. The many delicate articles everywhere to be found in Brahmanabad, in a general conflagration of the city, must have been consumed; the glass, for instance, would have been fused; the bones would not have been in existant and the delicate ornaments of the women would all have been destroyed or borne the marks of fire, whereas nothing of the kind is discernible.

"Under all these circumstances, I think it highly probable that the popular account that Brahmanabad was destroyed by an earthquake is true. It must have been some such convulsion of nature to have effected the complete and utter destruction of a city so strongly built as Brahmanabad; and I further think it probable that the same convulsion that shook the city to its very foundation changed the course of the river which once without doubt, washed the city walls.

"On the third occasion that Mr. Richardson and I visited Brahmanabad, we excavated a house in the same bazar, but some little distance higher up, and were richly rewarded by finding some beautifully carved figures in ivory The largest is about four inches long, a female standing figure with a lotus in one hand; many of the other figures appear to be dancing girls; the female with a looking glass is again to be recognized, and also another warrior on elephant, and others—in all about fifteen figures. These also were in no way defaced by the hand of the iconoclast.

"In this same house we were further repaid by finding nearly a complete set of ivory chessmen—one set white the other black. The kings and queens are about three inches high, and the pawns about one, the other pieces of different intermediate heights. All have been made for use on a board with holes, for each piece has a peg in it, similar to chessmen used nowadays on board ship, to prevent the pieces being easily knocked down and the game disturbed."

The finding of chessmen is peculiarly interesting in view of the tradition that chess was invented by King Dahar at Brahmanabad Alor.

"Unfortunately the coins found by Mr. Bellasis proved, when examined, to be those of Mansur bin Jambur, Abdur Rahman and other Arab rulers of Mansurah. The first of these was according to one account, the founder of Mansurah. For this an other reasons Major-General M. R. Haig put forward a suggestion in a paper published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Scoiety Volume XVI, Part 2, that the ruins described by Mr. Bellasis were really those of Mansurah and that another mass of ruins, six miles to the north-east of them, were the remains of Brahmanabad. He disbelieved the story of the earthquake and attributed the desertion and subsequent decay of Brahmanabad to nothing else than a change in the course of the river, leav-

ing it without water. Mansurah might have succumbed, he thought, to a similar fate some centuries later. General Haig further suggested the probable identity of a smaller ruin at the village of Mutahlo about two and a quarter miles to the north-west of Brahmanabad (his Mansurah) with a Budhist monastery, Sawandi, which is known to have been near to Brahmanabad in the days of Chach and is mentioned in the *Chachh-nama*.

The next light was thrown on the subject in 1897, when Mr. H. Cousens, Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Bombay, made deep excavations into the ruins of Bahmanah and came to the surprising conclusion that both Mr. Bellasis and General Haig were right. He found convicing evidence that he was among the remains of two cities one of which had been built on the debris of the other. The lower was Hindu, but the upper unmistakably Mussalman. The foundations of several mosques were cleared and numerous coins were found with Arabic superscriptions, some of which Mr. Cousens states to be those of the eastern Khalifas, so that they must have been brought to Sind by the Arabs. Upon this theory it is possible to construct an account of Brahmanabad not wholly inconsistent with such information as history supplies. We know that Muhammad bin Qasim did not destroy the Hindu town but put a garrison in it and left the Hindus to manage it. Shortly afterwards Jaisiya, the son of Dahar led a revolt and managed to get possession of Brahmanabad, but had to submit again and became a Muslim after which he was confirmed in the governorship of the town. Later on he had a quarrel with an Arab governor "on the other side of the water" and was killed in a battle against him. It is not improbable that, after this or some subsequent and similar conflict between the Arab governors and the people of the country there was a vengeful massacre and destruction of the town. Then it would be quite in accordance with Muslim practice to build their new town of Mansurah partly on the site of it. This might also explain the connection of Mansurah with Mahfudhah, a smaller Arab fort which preceded it and was on the opposite side of some large sheet of water. The name of Bahmanabad, or Bahmannih, or Bahmanno (for it has several variations), remained as General Haig says, linked to that of Mansurah, long after both were in ruins, and eventually the Arab half of it was dropped and Bahman-Mansurah became Mansurah. At the present day local tradition knows nothing of Mansurah. Mr. Cousen's theory of the destruction of Mansurah is that it was sacked by an enemy and the inhabitants were put to the sword. This would account for the skeletons found by Mr. Bellasis and numerous human remains found by Mr. Cousens himself, and it seems extremely probable that if the conquerors were the Sumras who undoubtedly attained to virtual if not nominal independence while the deputies of the slave kings at Bhakkar and Sehwan were fully occupied with their western frontiers, the Muslim historians would pass the incident over in silence as unimportant and discreditable.

Another very interesting discovery of Mr. Cousens was the foundation of a Budhist stupa at Depar Ghangro, the ruin which General Haig identified with the real Brahmanabad. This may be the site of the Sawandi monastery which General Haig placed at Mutahlo.

The ruins of Brahmanabad are about four miles in circumference. The whole space is covered with mounds of broken and crumbled bricks, some of them fifteen feet high, with a few clear spaces, which are conjectured to have been marked squares. There is no stone, but occasional lumps of charred wood seem to indicate the former presence of woodwork in the buildings. The

earth of the ruins is considered to be a valuable manure and is excavated for the purpose by the cultivators of the neighbourhood.

In 1909 Mr. Cousens again visited Brahmanabad and on consideration of his report Government decided that the remains were not worth the expense of systematic conservation and excavation. It was further agreed that there was no objection to the removal of the earth by the surrounding cultivators.

3.5 KHIPRO.

This town is situated in 25°50′ North Latitude and 69°25′ East Longitude on the bank of Nara Canal. It is 38 miles from the District Headquarter, in its south-east. It is also connected with the Headquarter town of Sanghar by a *kacha* road and canal paths. Its population according to 1951 Census was 3,960 which has risen to 4,922 in 1961 thus showing an increase of 962 persons during the last decade. The local administration is looked after by Town Committee consisting of 7 members of which 5 are elected and 2 appointed. Well water is the only source of water supply. There are two High Schools and two Primary Schools. There is one Cotton Ginning Factory.

3.6 RUINS OF KOT BIJAR.

These ruins of a Talpur fort are located in deh Kot Bijar and Taluka Sinjhoro and can be reached from Udhpur on the Shahdadpur-Sanghar Road *via* Shahu Branch. The ruins cover an area of 40 to 50 acres and contain a grave-yard and a mud fort covering more than 2 acres. The structures were predominently constructed of earth and have, therefore, been disintegrated into debris.

3.7 SOHINI AND MEHAR.

The graves of Sohini and Mehar well known lovers are situated near Shahdadpur town, though other places in Sind. and Punjab, also claim this distinction.

CHAPTER 4

SANGHAR TOWN

4.1 LOCATION.

Sanghar is the Headquarter Town of Sanghar District which was constituted as a full-fledged District in 1953, with Shahdadpur, Sinjhoro, Sanghar and Khipro Talukas, the first two having been taken from Nawabshah District and the last two from Tharparkar District. It is situated in 26°3′ North latitude and 86°59′ East Longitude. It is 55 miles from the Divisional Headquarters of Hyderabad in its north-east and 38 miles from Nawabshah District Headquarter in Khairpur Division in its east.

4.2 AREA.

Its area is about four square miles. The town is divided into two parts; one is known as Sanghar town and the other part as District Headquarters Colony having the offices and the residential accommodation for Government officers.

4.3 CLIMATE.

The climate is moderately cold in winter, pleasant in summer with cool and pleasant nights and with view closed nights in the rainy season. Its temperature during winter is maximum 62° and minimum 32° while in summer it is 115° maximum and 88°minimum. The average rainfall during 1961 was 11.29″.

4.4 POPULATION.

The population of Sanghar town enumerated in 1961 Census is 10,153 persons—5,865 males, and 4,288 females whereas the population in 1951 was 4,450. This has shown an increase of 5,703 persons during the last decade.

4.5 COMMUNICATION.

The town is not connected with any place by rail. It is connected with the Divisional Headquarters (Hyderabad) by a metalled road and regular buses ply between the two places. It is also connected with other important places in the neighbourhood like Nawabshah, Shahdadpur and Tando Adam by metalled roads where buses ply regularly. It is connected with Khipro Town and Mirpurkhas Town by *kacha* road.

4.6 MAIN ROADS.

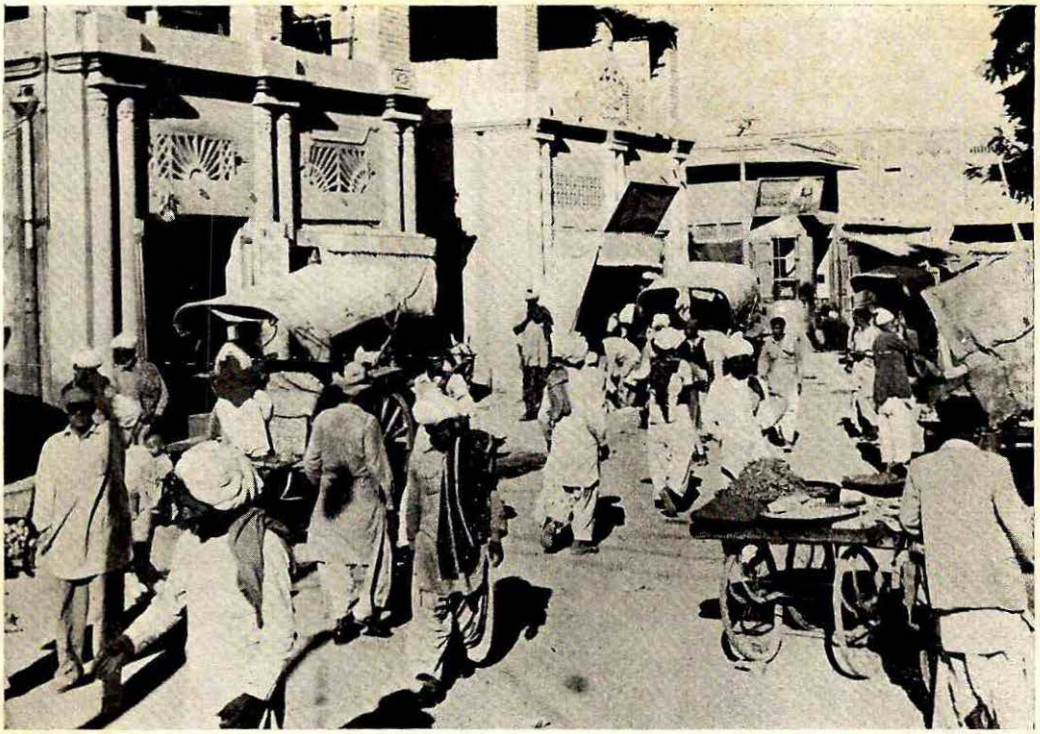
The following are the main roads running through the town :—

1. Bakhoro Road,
2. Jamras Head Road.
3. Shahdadpur Road.
4. Sinjhoro Road.
5. Nawabshah Road.
6. Mirpurkhas Road, and
7. Khipro Road.

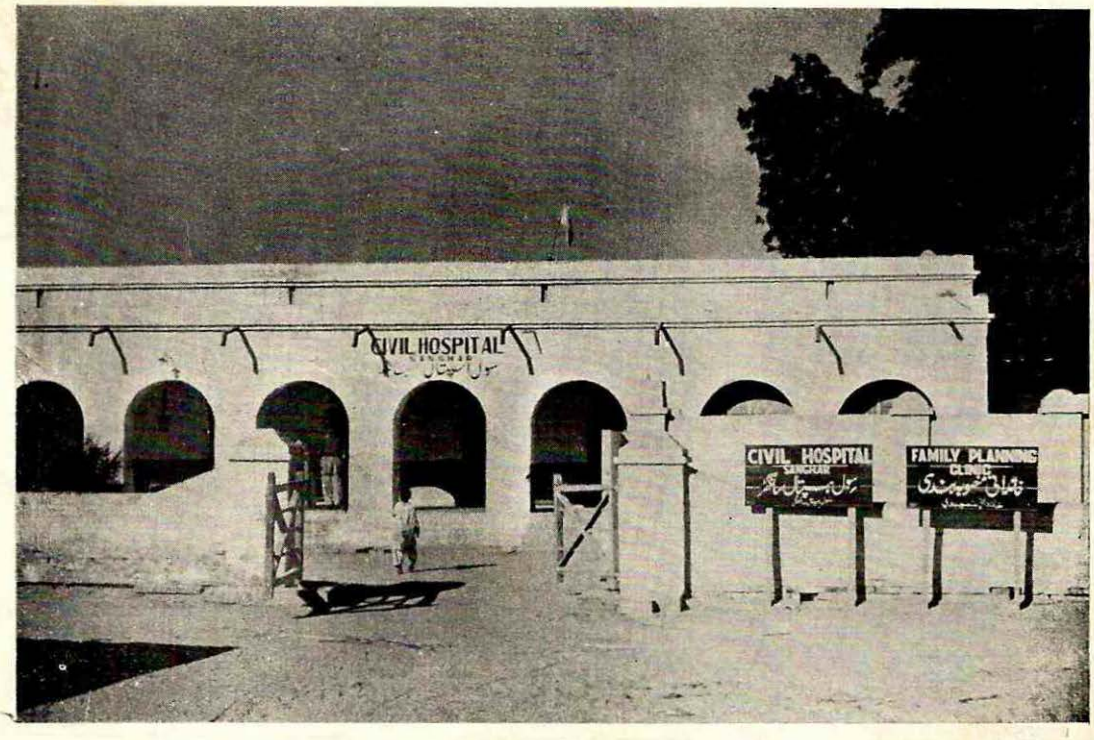
4.7 LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

The town is administered by a Town Committee which has 9 members—6 elected and 3 appointed. The committee is responsible for providing public health facilities and recreational arrangements to the inhabitants of the town. A park has been constructed by the Town Committee.

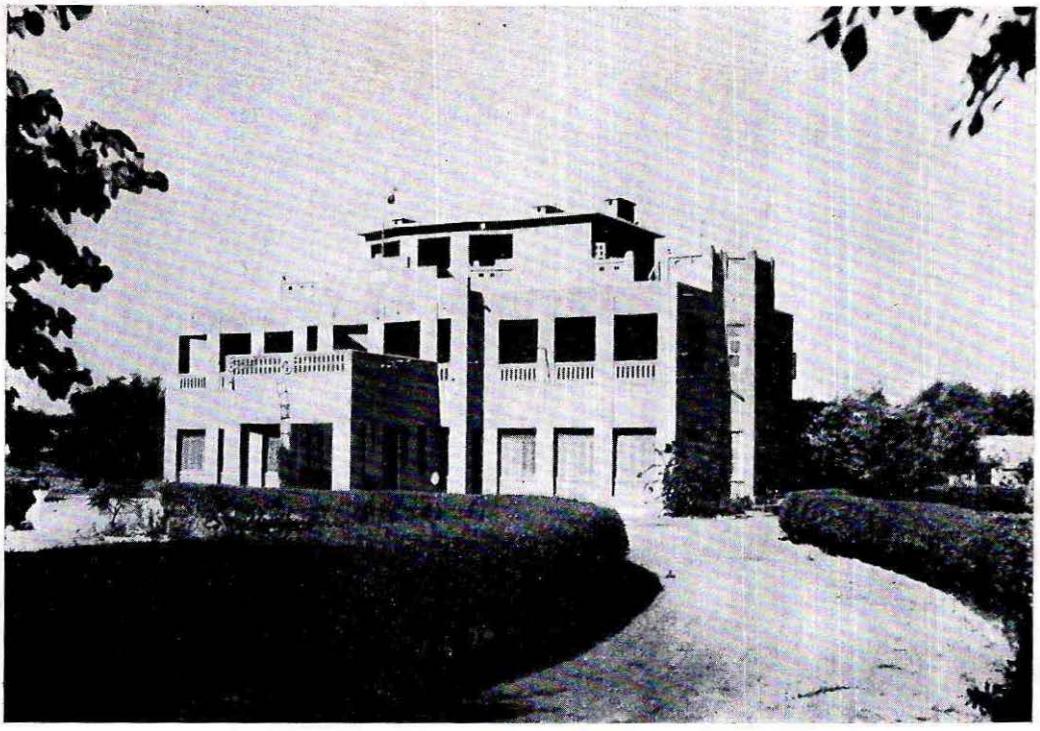
The town is electrified. There is no pipe system and drinking water is drawn from the wells.



A market view of Sanghar Town



Civil Hospital, Sanghar



Deputy Commissioner's House, Sanghar



Village women folk engaged in domestic work

4.8 **EDUCATION.**

The percentage of literacy in the town is too low. There is one Arts College and a High School. There are also Primary Schools for Boys and Girls.

4.9 **TRADE AND COMMERCE CENTRES.**

Sanghar has got an old Bazar known as Shahi Bazar, to which have been added the Saeed Market and District Council's Shopping Centre on the Shahdadpur Road and Town Committee Shopping Centre on Bakhoro Road.

Trade in Cotton, Wheat, Oilseeds, Pulses and other agriculture products is carried on in the town. All these commodities are exported while cloth, drugs, sugar, vegetables and other articles of daily use are imported.

There are branches of Zamindara Co-operative Bank, Nawabshah and Agricultural Development Finance Co-operative Bank. A Cotton Ginning Factory known as Sanghar Cotton Factory is functioning in the town.

4.10 **MOSQUES.**

Jama Mosque in Sanghar Town is important. In addition, there are fifteen other mosques spread all over in the town, while a new mosque is under construction in the district headquarter colony.

4.11 **IMPORTANT BUILDINGS.**

Besides buildings for educational institutions, important buildings are Government Civil Hospital, District Council Hall, Collectorate with Session Court and Treasury office. There is one P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow for the use of touring officers.

There are four small hotels and one restaurant in the town.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SANGHAR

PART-II

GENERAL TABLES

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF

THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE

TABLE 1—TEMPERATURE

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Mean ..	80.6	80.9	80.3	79.8	80.5	80.1	78.9	77.6	81.0	79.6

Source : Meteorological Department.

TABLE 2—RAINFALL (IN INCHES)

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Mean ..	2.24	2.81	6.44	3.07	6.60	11.65	1.87	2,60	8.98	4.34

Source . Meteorological Department.

TABLE 3—ACRES UNDER CROPS

	Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	Other Cereals (Maize)	
1	1947-48 ..	7,881	1,78,506	21	9,308	30,019	237	137	1
2	1948-49 ..	8,805	2,20,955	21	8,329	32,385	332	181	2
3	1949-50 ..	8,334	1,83,138	10	12,658	36,117	390	470	3
4	1950-51 ..	9,892	1,88,540	15	13,102	40,119	440	829	4
5	1951-52 ..	10,071	1,50,857	12	15,138	24,192	607	791	5
6	1952-53 ..	6,093	1,94,532	15	16,416	32,802	457	650	6
7	1953-54 ..	5,653	2,12,083	16	19,392	37,625	2,144	404	7
8	1954-55 ..	6,273	1,91,750	85	22,239	42,267	2,746	697	8
9	1955-56 ..	7,255	2,03,166	81	17,347	33,445	3,130	862	9
10	1956-57 ..	9,067	1,84,046	—	20,946	36,620	1,806	713	10
11	1957-58 ..	11,005	1,88,387	4	16,239	30,375	1,414	835	11
12	1958-59 ..	12,288	1,98,000	".."	20,962	32,791	1,526	834	12
13	1959-60 ..	13,984	1,95,020	—	20,407	34,109	1,965	973	13
14	1960-61 ..	7,908	1,89,376	—	18,300	33,600	2,240	2,429	14

".." denotes not available.

TABLE 3—ACRES UNDER CROPS

	Mung and Mash	Peas, Moth and other Pulses	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Cotton	Total Area Cropped	Area of Crops failed	
1	313	2,799	8,595	200	—	—	".."	1
2	209	3,449	6,972	893	1,67,610	—	".."	2
3	220	3,676	12,060	1,045	—	—	".."	3
4	192	2,916	13,708	1,215	—	—	".."	4
5	745	3,480	38,396	1,067	—	—	".."	5
6	361	3,489	16,407	768	—	—	".."	6
7	371	7,997	11,199	1,667	2,05,051	5,87,440	".."	7
8	440	12,797	10,125	2,123	2,06,442	5,88,775	".."	8
9	311	8,240	25,397	2,432	2,25,764	6,00,009	".."	9
10	104	7,002	43,125	3,150	2,35,826	—	".."	10
11	170	9,591	30,743	4,653	2,42,238	—	".."	11
12	".."	".."	".."	5,182	2,46,017	6,48,770	".."	12
13	227	3,665	45,601	7,000	2,43,000	6,58,835	".."	13
14	755	2,930	45,700	8,400	2,41,600	".."	".."	14

Source : Season and Crops Report, Government of West Pakistan.

TABLE 4—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOWING THE POSITION AS FROM 1947 TO 1960

	Particulars	Year	Credit			Supply and Sale	Production and labour	Thrift	
			Central	Primary Agricultural	Primary Non-Agricultural				
1	Number of Societies	1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2		1948	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	2
3		1949	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	3
4		1950	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	4
5		1951	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	5
6		1952	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	6
7		1953	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	7
8		1954	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	8
9		1955	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	9
10		1956	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	10
11		1957	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	11
12		1958	—	16	2	1	4	—	12
13		1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
14		1960	—	16	3	1	—	—	14
15	Number of Members	1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
16		1948	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	16
17		1949	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	17
18		1950	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	18
19		1951	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	19
20		1952	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	20
21		1953	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	21
22		1954	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	22
23		1955	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	23
24		1956	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	24
25		1957	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	25
26		1958	—	1,686	58	25	550	—	26
27		1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
28		1960	—	1,790	86	38	—	—	28

" . . " Denotes not available.

TABLE 4—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SHOWING THE POSITION AS FROM 1947 TO 1960

	Consolidation (area in acres)		Better farming (area in acres)		Stock breeding (number of cattles)		Moral improvement	Miscellaneous	
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2
3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3
4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4
5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5
6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6
7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7
8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8
9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10
11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	16
17	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17
18	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18
19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19
20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20
21									21
22	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22
23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	23
24	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	24
25	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	25
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552	26
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,131	28

Source: Registrar, Cooperative Societies.

TABLE 5—FORESTS

	Forests	1947-48		1948-49		1949-50		
		Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	
1	Reserved ..	26,707	—	26,707	—	26,707	—	1
2	Protected ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	Unclassed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	Section 38 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Total ..	**26,707**	—	**26,707**	—	**26,707**	—	

	Forests	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		
		Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	
1	Reserved ..	26,707	—	26,707	—	26,707	—	1
2	Protected ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	Unclassed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	Section 38 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Total ..	**26,707**	—	**26,707**	—	**26,707**	—	

TABLE 5—FORESTS

	1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		
	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	
1	26,707	–	26,707	–	26,707	–	26,707	–	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	26,707	—	**26,707**	—	**26,707**	—	**26,707**	—	

	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		
	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	
1	26,707	—	26,707	—	26,707	—	26,707	—	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	26,707	—	**26,707**	—	**26,707**	—	**26,707**	—	

Source: Forest Department.

TABLE 6—REST HOUSES

Serial No.	Department to which the Rest House belongs	Name of Place	Accommodation	Remarks
1	P.W. D.	First Class Inspection Bungalow, Shahdadpur ..	Two suites.	
		Second Class Inspection Bungalow, Shahdadpur	Two suites.	
2	,,	First Class Inspection Bungalow, Sarhari ..	Two suites.	
		Second Class Inspection Bungalow, Sarhari ..	One suite.	
3	P.W. D.	Second Class Inspection Bungalow, Lundo ..	One suite.	
4	,,	First Class Inspection Bungalow, Kumbdaroon ..	Two suites.	
		2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Kumbdaroon ..	One suite.	
5	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Tando Adam ..	Two suites.	
6	,,	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Berani ..	One suite.	
7	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Landhi ..	Two suites.	
8	,,	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Shahpurchakar ..	Two suites.	
9	,,	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Gupchani ..	Two suites.	
10	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Jamrao Head ..	One suite.	
11	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Sanghar ..	Two suites.	
12	District Council	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Sanghar ..	Two suites.	
13	P.W. D.	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Gujri ..	One suite.	
14	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Pir-jo-Goth ..	Two suites.	
15	,,	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Kandiari ..	One suite.	
16	,,	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Dhani Parto ..	One suite	
17	,,	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Perumal ..	One suite.	
18	,,	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Bachal Pohore ..	One suite.	
19	P.W. D.	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Tando Mitha Khan	One suite.	
20	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Kanhar ..	Two suites.	
		2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Kanhar ..	One suite.	
21	District Council	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Sinjhoro ..	One suite.	
22	P.W.D.	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Rahwari ..	One suite.	
23	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Khadro ..	Two suites.	
24	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Rawatani ..	One suite.	
25	,,	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, 20th Mile Dim ..	One suite.	
26	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Jhol ..	Two suites.	
		2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Jhol ..	One suite.	
27	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Dalore ..	Two suites.	
		2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Dalore ..	One suite.	
28	,,	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Nauabad ..	One suite.	
29	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Babi ..	Two suites.	
30	,,	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, 8th Mile Shahu Minor.	One suite.	
31	,,	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Tilashah ..	Two suites.	
32	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Khipro ..	Two suites.	
		2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Khipro ..	One suite.	
33	,,	2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Dhilyar ..	Two suites.	
34	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Khori ..	Two suites.	
35	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Khori ..	Two suites.	
		2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Khori ..	One suite.	
36	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Atana ..	Two suites.	
		2nd Class Inspection Bungalow, Atana ..	One suite.	
37	,,	1st Class Inspection Bungalow, Sindhri ..	Two suites.	

Source : D.C,s. P.W.D. B&R Department.

TABLE 7—POLYMETRICAL TABLE OF DISTANCES IN THE DISTRICT

Sanghar	..	Sanghar.												
Shahdadpur	..	25	Shahdadpur											
Shahpur Chakar	..	20	19	Shahpur Chakar.										
Sarhari	..	32	18	12	Sarhari.									
Sindhri	..	26	51	46	58	Sindhri.								
Sinjhoro	..	9	18	18	30	35	Sinjhoro							
Burriro	..	14	10	24	29	40	6	Burriro.						
Jhol	..	7	18	27	39	33	13	7	Jhol.					
Khadro	..	16	23	4	16	42	18	24	23	Khadro.				
Tando Adam	..	37	12	31	31	38	30	22	30	35	Tando Adam.			
Berani	..	49	24	43	43	26	42	34	42	47	12	Berani.		
Khipro	..	34	59	54	76	18	43	48	41	50	56	44	Khipro.	
Perumal	..	18	43	38	60	20	27	33	26	35	40	28	18	Perumal.
Jamrao Head	..	30	55	50	62	56	39	44	37	46	67	79	64	48	Jamrao Head.

Source : D.C's. P.W.D. B & R Department.

TABLE 8—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT

Sub-office	*Branch Office*
Chak 41	—
Hathango	—
Khadro	.. Deh-22 Chak 31. Jamrao
Khipro	.. —
Sanghar	.. Chak-3 Chak-9 Kot Nawab Padri Goth Tando Mitha Khan
Shahdadpur	.. Duthro Jhol Lundo R. S. Nawaz Dehri Sarhari R. S. Tharu Khan Laghari
Shahpur Chakar	.. Barhun .. Palh.
Sinjhoro	.. —
Tando Adam	.. Berani Jan Nawaz Ali Mir Hasan Mari Sabu Rahu
(Under Mirpurkhas Head Office)	.. Bothi .. Bobi Road Hingorno Kandiari Naoabad Patayoun Phulladiyun Sindhri Tando Vasan Mohatta Nagar

Source: Superintendent, Post Offices.

TABLE 9—RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	MALE						FEMALE					
	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
	RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS											
UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES												
Arts and Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veterinary Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate and 2nd Grade Colleges	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Schools	1	6	1	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle Schools (English)	2	3	—	2	—	7	1	—	—	2	3	6
Middle Schools (Vernacular)	—	44	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary Schools	354	—	—	10	—	364	18	—	—	3	21	42
SPECIAL SCHOOLS												
Arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Normal & Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	357	53	1	15	—	426	19	—	—	5	24	48

Source : Education Department.

TABLE 10—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Name of the Industry	Number of Small Industries establish-ment	Total labour employed	Average labour per factory	Total production (value only)	Average annual production per factory (value only)
1.	Bidi Manufacturing ..	85	517	6.08	10,31,825	12,139.1
2.	Handlooms and powerlooms	40	541	13.5	19,70,961	23,187.7
3.	Pharmaceuticals ..	2	6	3.0	36,000	18,000.0
4,	Trunks and Suite-cases ..	1	1	1.0	4,000	4,000.0

Source : Small Scale Industries, Government of West Pakistan.

TABLE 11—CANAL IRRIGATION

Serial No.	Name of Canal	Area irrigated in thousand acres during 1961-62	Remarks
1	Jamrao	".."	
2	Mithro	379.035	Area of Tharparkar is also included in it.
3	Nara	73.650	
4	Khipro	174.081	
5	Rohri	".."	

".." Denotes not available

Source : Irrigation Department.

TABLE 12—ROADS

Class of Road	Name of Road	Length (miles furlong)		
		Metalled	Un-metalled	Total
II	Shahdadpur-Bhilshah ..	—	9—0	9—0
II	Shahdadpur-Golapan ..	—	9—0	9—0
II	Berani-Kandiari ..	—	22—0	22—0
II	Sanghar-Kandiari-Sindhri ..	—	32—0	32—0
II	Sanghar-Khori-Khipro ..	—	34—0	34—0
II	Tando Mithankot Perumal ..	—	8—0	8—0
II	Khipro-Hathango ..	—	8—0	8—0
II	Khipro-Phulladiyun-Shadipali ..	—	22—0	22—0
II	Khipro-Khahi-Pithoro ..	—	22—0	22—0
II	Khahi- G.N. Shah ..	—	6—0	6—0
II	Khahi-Phulladiyun-Dahroro ..	—	15—0	15—0
II	Tando Adam-Tando Allahyar ..	20—5	—	20—5
II	Tando Adam-Odero Lal ..	6—6	—	6—6
II	Tando Adam-Berani Jamroo ..	12—0	—	12—0
II	Tando Adam-Shahdadpur ..	12—0	—	12—0
II	Hala-Shahdadpur ..	15—0	—	15—0
II	Shahdadpur-Maskocdo ..	18—0		18—0
II	Saban-Shahdadpur ..	12—0	—	12—0
II	Sanghar-Shahdadpur ..	24—0	—	24—0
II	Nawabshah-Sanghar ..	38—0	—	38—0
II	Burriro-Sinjhoro ..	6—0	—	6—0
II	Sinjhoro-Rowedani ..	5—0	—	5—0
II	Sinjhoro-Sanghar ..	13—0	—	13—0
II	Sanghar-Jamrao Head ..	29—0	—	29—0
II	Shahdadpur-Bypass ..	3—2	—	3—2
II	Sindhri-Khipro ..	18—0	—	18—0
	Total	232—5	187—0	419—5

Source: P. W. D. B. & R. Department

TABLE 13—VILLAGE ROADS

	Name of Road	Pacca	Kacha	Length Miles Furlong	Remarks
1.	Tando Adam Dalore	10—0	—	10—0	The other un-metalled roads are in the charge of District Council Sanghar
2.	Sanghar-Sinjdhra Road *via* Kandiaro	26—2	—	26—2	
3.	Sanghar-Khipro Road *via* Perumal	22—6	—	22—6	

Source : DC's P.W.D. B&R Departments.

TABLE 14—LIST OF SELECTED FACTORIES

1. Textile and Allied Products

1. Abdus Salam and Brothers Power Loom Factory, Chandiapura, Tando Adam.
2. AftabTextile Factory,Kundanpura, Idgah Road,Tando Adam.
3. Anjum Textile Mills, Zahoorabad Road, Tando Adam.
4. Bidoni Weaving Factory, Rochiram Ghitti, Tando Adam.
5. Habibia Textile Factory, Kundanpura, Tando Adam.
6. Hafiz Textile Factory, Idgah Road, Tando Adam.
7. Madina Textile Factory, Chakranipura,Tando Adam.
8. Millat Textile Factory, Berani Road, Tando Adam.
9. Nafees Textile Factory, Kundanpura, Tando Adam, Sanghar.
10. Pak Textile Factory, Berani Road, Opp. Power House, Tando Adam.
11. Rafiq Textile Factory, Idgah Road, Tando Adam.
12. Sayed Textile Factory, Tahalabad, Tando Adam.
13. Sarwari Textile Factory, Tahalabad, Tando Adam.
14. Sheikh Weaving Factory, Cinema Road, Tando Adam.
15. Star Weaving Factory, Jatiapara, Tando Adam.
16. Sulemani Textile Factory, Juman Shah Road, Tando Adam.
17. Tanveer Textile Mills, Opp. City Power House, Tando Adam.

TABLE 14—LIST OF SELECTED FACTORIES—*Contd.*

II. Ginning Factory.

1. Balagamwalla Ginning Factory, Tando Adam.
2. Ghulam Farid Muhammad Latif Ginning Factory, No. I, Tando Adam.
3. Ghulam Farid Muhammad Latif Pressing and Oil Mills No. II, Tando Adam.
4. Hussani Ginning Factory, Tando Adam.
5. Khipro Cotton Ginning & Pressing Co. Ltd., Khipro.
6. Mahboob Cotton Ginning Factory, Tando Adam.
7. Model Ginning & Pressing Factory, Nauabad, Sanghar.
8. Muhammadi Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory, Shahdadpur.
9. Muhammadi Ginning & Pressing Factory, Tando Adam.
10. Nareja Cotton Ginning Factory, Tando Adam.
11. Pakistan Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory, Tando Adam.
12. Sanjrani Cotton Ginning Factory, Shahpur Chakar, Sanghar.
13. Shah Cotton Ginning Factory, Shahdadpur.
14. Sharif Cotton Ginning Factory, Station Road, Tando Adam.
15. Siroomal Kirpaldas & Co. Cotton Ginning Factory, Tando Adam.
16. Taj Syndicate Co. Ginning Factory, Tando Adam.

III. Oil Mills.

1. Dirhum Oil Mills, Station Road, Shahdadpur.
2. Hijaz Oil Mills, Tando Adam, Jatyapara, Sanghar.

IV. Soap Factory.

1. Dirhum Soap Factory, Shahdadpur.

Source : Central Statistical Office.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SANGHAR

PART-III

HOUSING TABLES–1960

COMPILED BY

W. A. ABBASI

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF MACHINE SORTING CENTRE

KARACHI

NOTES

1. The figures included here represent the total count of houses and structures in urban areas and estimates prepared on the basis of 10% sample of total count for rural areas.

2. For the above reason, the number of houses and households appearing in these tables may not agree with those in Village Statistics, Part V

3. Population figures given in Part III were collected in September, October, 1960, on household basis as part of the Housing Census and may be treated as estimates only. These figures are not necessarily comparable with the population figures given in Part IV of this report which were obtained from actual enumeration of each individual in January, 1961.

4. Khipro Town has been treated as an urban locality for the purposes of Housing Census only.

5. Figures of Sinjhoro Town, one of the urban locality of Sanghar district, has been included in Sinjhoro Taluka (Rural).

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

	Locality	Houses		
		Total	*Residential	**Non-residential but inhabited
	ALL AREAS			
1	**Sanghar District**	**95,416**	**95,069**	**347**
2	Sanghar Taluka	15,843	15,727	116
3	Shahdadpur Taluka	41,183	41,065	118
4	Sinjhoro Taluka	19,910	19,860	50
5	Khipro Taluka	18,480	18,417	63
	URBAN LOCALITIES			
6	**Sanghar District**	**13,719**	**13,582**	**137**
7	Tando Adam Municipality	6,757	6,670	87
8	Shahdadpur Municipality	3,807	3,786	21
9	Sanghar Town	2,137	2,111	26
10	Khipro Town	1,018	1,015	3

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

*Residential Houses include Vacant fully Constructed and Vacant under Construction houses also.

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

	Households	Persons in the Households†			Persons per household	Persons per house	
		Total	Male	Female			
				ALL AREAS			
1	**84,203**	**4,44,729**	**2,42,663**	**2,02,066**	**5.3**	**4.7**	1
2	13,494	70,826	39,257	31,569	5.2	4.5	2
3	37,027	1,99,653	1,08,359	91,294	5.4	4.8	3
4	17,692	95,075	52,018	43,057	5.4	4.8	4
5	15,990	79,175	43,029	36,146	5.0	4.3	5
				URBAN LOCALITIES			
6	**12,935**	**67,487**	**37,099**	**30,388**	**5.2**	**4.9**	6
7	6,549	33,178	18,099	15,079	5.1	4.9	7
8	3,545	20,381	10,959	9,422	5.7	5.4	8
9	1,896	9,398	5,431	3,967	5.0	4.4	9
10	945	4,530	2,610	1,920	4.8	4.4	10

†Normal residents

TABLE 2—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

	Locality	Population	Residential Houses			
			Total	Occupied Static Private	Occupied Institutional	Occupied Mobile
			ALL AREAS			
1	**Sanghar District** ..	**4,44,729**	**95,069**	**82,056**	**133**	**182**
2	Sanghar Taluka ..	70,826	15,727	13,175	61	50
3	Shahdadpur Taluka ..	1,99,653	41,065	35,808	35	52
4	Sinjhoro Taluka ..	95,075	19,860	17,392	20	40
5	Khipro Taluka ..	79,175	18,417	15,681	17	40
			URBAN LOCALITIES			
6	**Sanghar District** ..	**67,487**	**13,582**	**12,038**	**43**	**2**
7	Tando Adam Municipality ..	33,178	6,670	5,963	17	2
8	Shahdadpur Municipality ..	20,381	3,786	3,422	8	—
9	Sanghar Town ..	9,398	2,111	1,787	11	—
10	Khipro Town ..	4,530	1,015	866	7	—

TABLE 2—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

	Vacant fully constructed	Vacant under construction	Non-Residential structures including offices, warehouses, shops, schools etc.		Persons in				
			Inhabited	Uninhabited	Occupied Static Private Houses	Occupied Institutional Houses	Occupied Mobile Houses	Non-residential but inhabited structures other than Mobile	
	ALL AREAS								
1	**11,902**	**796**	**347**	**13,676**	**4,42,424**	**436**	**1,051**	**818**	1
2	2,205	236	116	2,278	69,924	216	369	317	2
3	4,684	486	118	6,900	1,98,984	152	262	255	3
4	2,368	40	50	2,328	94,735	20	190	130	4
5	2,645	34	63	2,170	78,781	48	230	116	5
	URBAN LOCALITIES								
6	**1,373**	**126**	**137**	**4,866**	**66,851**	**316**	**2**	**318**	6
7	674	14	87	2,095	32,948	54	2	174	7
8	324	32	21	1,399	20,242	68	—	71	8
9	237	76	26	810	9,175	156	—	67	9
10	138	4	3	562	4,486	38	—	6	10

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

	Locality	Households	Households by number of persons					
			1	2	3	4	5	
	ALL AREAS							
1	**Sanghar District** ..	**84,203**	**3,731**	**9,370**	**11,705**	**12,789**	**12,897**	1
2	Sanghar Taluka ..	13,494	672	1,444	1,937	2,021	1,958	2
3	Shahdadpur Taluka ..	37,027	1,738	4,238	4,720	5,549	5,456	3
4	Sinjhoro Taluka ..	17,692	669	1,729	2,577	2,627	2,837	4
5	Khipro Taluka ..	15,990	652	1,959	2,471	2,592	2,646	5
	URBAN LOCALITIES							
6	**Sanghar District** ..	**12,935**	**1,032**	**1,428**	**1,735**	**1,930**	**1,730**	6
7	Tando Adam Municipality	6,549	489	780	913	1,036	877	7
8	Shahdadpur Municipality	3,545	269	292	420	447	454	8
9	Sanghar Town ..	1,896	172	245	268	293	261	9
10	Khipro Town ..	945	102	111	134	154	138	10

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

	Households by number of Persons					Average number of persons per household	Household by tenure			
	6	7	8	9	10 and over		Owned	Rented	Free	
					ALL AREAS					
1	**10,763**	**7,545**	**5,564**	**3,441**	**6,398**	**5.3**	**69,002**	**3,166**	**12,035**	1
2	1,830	1,297	775	685	875	5.2	10,784	405	2,305	2
3	4,615	3,245	2,603	1,611	3,252	5.4	29,669	2,012	5,346	3
4	2,288	1,548	1,369	599	1,449	5.4	13,946	360	3,386	4
5	2,030	1,455	817	546	822	5.0	14,603	389	998	5
					URBAN LOCALITIES					
6	**1,511**	**1,082**	**859**	**535**	**1,093**	**5.2**	**7404**	**2,116**	**3,415**	6
7	762	530	428	237	497	5.1	3,378	1,027	2,144	7
8	446	328	277	205	407	5.7	2,075	755	715	8
9	201	148	116	66	126	5.0	1,324	145	427	9
10	102	76	38	27	63	4.8	627	189	129	10

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

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms		
	Size	Number	1	2	3
ALL AREAS					
Sanghar District					
Total	**All sizes** ..	**84,203**	**67,559**	**12,021**	**2,917**
	1 Person ..	3,731	3,371	272	56
	2 Persons ..	9,370	8,514	677	136
	3 Persons ..	11,705	10,394	996	211
	4 Persons ..	12,789	10,949	1,433	270
	5 Persons ..	12,897	10,725	1,651	342
	6 Persons ..	10,763	8,499	1,765	350
	7—9 Persons ..	16,550	11,939	3,395	794
	10 & over Persons ..	6,398	3,168	1,832	758
Owned	**All sizes** ..	**69,002**	**55,131**	**9,993**	**2,414**
	1 Person ..	2,506	2,257	191	37
	2 Persons ..	7,544	6,879	538	106
	3 Persons ..	9,540	8,472	811	184
	4 Persons ..	10,589	9,088	1,182	213
	5 Persons ..	10,540	8,788	1,321	278
	6 Persons ..	8,994	7,067	1,497	287
	7—9 Perons ..	13,779	9,807	2,878	640
	10 & over Persons ..	5,510	2,673	1,575	669
Rented	**All sizes** ..	**3,166**	**2,262**	**657**	**175**
	1 Person ..	405	357	41	3
	2 Persons ..	426	360	48	11
	3 Persons ..	432	339	75	12
	4 Persons ..	459	322	94	36
	5 Persons ..	386	272	75	34
	6 Persons ..	354	237	83	32
	7—9 Persons ..	505	309	147	27
	10 & over Persons ..	199	66	94	20
Free	**All sizes** ..	**12,035**	**10,166**	**1,371**	**328**
	1 Person ..	820	757	40	16
	2 Persons ..	1,400	1,275	91	19
	3 Persons ..	1,733	1,583	110	15
	4 Persons ..	1,741	1,539	157	21
	5 Persons ..	1,971	1,665	255	30
	6 Persons ..	1,415	1,195	185	31
	7—9 Persons ..	2,266	1,723	370	127
	10 & over Persons ..	689	429	163	69

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
	ALL AREAS									
1	**993**	**268**	**139**	**40**	**74**	**13**	**38**	**141**	**1.3**	1
2	15	7	1	1	2	1	—	5	1.1	2
3	14	2	1	1	2	—	1	22	1.1	3
4	57	3	1	2	—	—	12	29	1.1	4
5	80	12	15	—	2	—	—	28	1.2	5
6	123	18	3	1	—	—	—	34	1.2	6
7	113	13	13	1	1	—	2	6	1.3	7
8	258	89	26	7	13	—	12	17	1.4	8
9	333	124	79	27	54	12	11	—	1.9	9
10	**897**	**231**	**116**	**34**	**68**	**11**	**36**	**71**	**1.3**	10
11	12	4	—	1	2	—	—	2	1.1	11
12	10	2	1	—	—	—	1	7	1.1	12
13	52	2	—	1	—	—	11	7	1.2	13
14	62	11	14	—	—	—	—	19	1.2	14
15	114	17	3	1	—	—	—	18	1.2	15
16	111	13	12	1	1	—	2	3	1.3	16
17	233	64	14	5	11	—	12	15	1.4	17
18	303	118	72	25	54	11	10	—	2.0	18
19	**39**	**9**	**4**	**4**	**5**	—	—	**11**	**1,4**	19
20	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.1	20
21	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	1.2	21
22	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	22
23	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1.4	23
24	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	24
25	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	25
26	15	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	1.5	26
27	9	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	2.0	27
28	**57**	**28**	**19**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**59**	**1.2**	28
29	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1.1	29
30	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1.1	30
31	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	21	1.1	31
32	15	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	1.1	32
33	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	1.2	33
34	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1.2	34
35	10	23	11	1	1	—	—	—	1.4	35
36*	21	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	1.6	36

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Sanghar Taluka						
37	Total	**All sizes** ..	**13,494**	**11,075**	**1,622**	**502**	37
38		1 Person ..	672	569	63	24	38
39		2 Persons ..	1,444	1,283	111	45	39
40		3 Persons ..	1,937	1,799	112	14	40
41		4 Persons ..	2,021	1,789	153	40	41
42		5 Persons ..	1,958	1,634	233	61	42
43		6 Persons ..	1,830	1,539	238	35	43
44		7—9 Persons ..	2,757	2,028	523	137	44
45		10 & over Persons ..	875	434	189	146	45
46	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**10,784**	**8,785**	**1,336**	**407**	46
47		1 Person ..	467	377	57	21	47
48		2 Persons ..	1,106	963	98	41	48
49		3 Persons ..	1,568	1,475	70	11	49
50		4 Persons ..	1,704	1,497	137	38	50
51		5 Persons ..	1,565	1,311	181	47	51
52		6 Persons ..	1,478	1,221	207	34	52
53		7—9 Persons ..	2,179	1,612	421	90	53
54		10 & over Persons ..	717	329	165	125	54
55	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**405**	**346**	**33**	**14**	55
56		1 Person ..	69	69	—	—	56
57		2 Persons ..	53	43	7	2	57
58		3 Persons ..	67	65	—	2	58
59		4 Persons ..	67	55	10	2	59
60		5 Persons ..	29	22	4	3	60
61		6 Persons ..	36	30	5	1	61
62		7—9 Persons ..	67	49	5	3	62
63		10 & over Persons ..	17	13	2	1	63
64	Free	**All sizes** ..	**2,305**	**1,944**	**253**	**81**	64
65		1 Person ..	136	123	6	3	65
66		2 Persons ..	285	277	6	2	66
67		3 Persons ..	302	259	42	1	67
68		4 Persons ..	250	237	6	—	68
69		5 Persons ..	364	301	48	11	69
70		6 Persons ..	316	288	26	—	70
71		7—9 Persons ..	511	367	97	44	71
72		10 & over Persons ..	141	92	22	20	72

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
37	**177**	**32**	**30**	**5**	**23**	**3**	**1**	**24**	**1.3**	37
38	13	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1.2	38
39	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1.1	39
40	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	40
41	14	1	10	—	—	—	—	14	1.2	41
42	24	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	1.2	42
43	12	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1.2	43
44	63	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	2.2	44
45	40	25	15	1	22	2	1	—	2.1	45
46	**156**	**31**	**25**	**3**	**23**	**1**	—	**17**	**1.3**	46
47	11		—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	47
48	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.2	48
49	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	49
50	11	—	10	—	—	—	—	11	1.2	50
51	23	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	51
52	12	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1.2	52
53	51	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	53
54	37	25	12	1	22	1	—	—	2.2	54
55	**10**	—	**1**	**1**	—	—	—	—	**1.3**	55
56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	56
57	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	57
58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	58
59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	59
60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	60
61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	61
62	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	62
63	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	63
64	**11**	**1**	**4**	**1**	—	**2**	**1**	**7**	**1.2**	64
65	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.2	65
66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	66
67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	67
68	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.1	68
69	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.2	69
70	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	70
71	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	71
72	3	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1.7	72

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Shahdadpur Taluka						
73	Total	**All sizes** ..	**37,027**	**28,915**	**6,122**	**1,228**	73
74		1 Person ..	1,738	1,581	135	9	74
75		2 Persons ..	4,238	3,827	329	56	75
76		3 Persons ..	4,720	4,049	522	93	76
77		4 Persons ..	5,549	4,558	752	174	77
78		5 Persons ..	5,456	4,509	761	102	78
79		6 Persons ..	4,615	3,524	885	169	79
80		7—9 Persons ..	7,459	5,295	1,659	351	80
81		10 & over Persons ..	3,252	1,572	1,079	274	81
82	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**29,669**	**23,173**	**4,863**	**992**	82
83		1 Person ..	1,080	989	80	4	83
84		2 Persons ..	3,240	2,950	231	44	84
85		3 Persons ..	3,730	3,207	405	70	85
86		4 Persons ..	4,472	3,710	589	121	86
87		5 Persons ..	4,393	3,675	569	86	87
88		6 Persons ..	3,789	2,904	713	139	88
89		7—9 Persons ..	6,152	4,353	1,372	296	89
90		10 & over Persons ..	2,813	1,385	904	232	90
91	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**2,012**	**1,367**	**478**	**114**	91
92		1 Person ..	226	195	25	2	92
93		2 Persons ..	290	244	34	6	93
94		3 Persops ..	278	193	70	10	94
95		4 Persons ..	268	173	56	33	95
96		5 Persons ..	262	183	67	7	96
97		6 Persons ..	217	138	58	19	97
98		7—9 Persons ..	347	201	112	24	98
99		10 & over Persons ..	124	40	56	13	99
100	Free	**All sizes** ..	**5,346**	**43,75**	**781**	**122**	100
101		1 Person ..	432	397	30	3	101
102		2 Persons ..	708	633	64	6	102
103		3 Persons ..	712	649	47	13	103
104		4 Persons ..	809	675	107	20	104
105		5 Persons ..	801	651	125	9	105
106		6 Persons ..	609	482	114	11	106
107		7—9 Persons ..	960	741	175	31	107
108		10 & over Persons ..	315	147	119	29	108

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
73	**434**	**106**	**83**	**14**	**21**	—	**17**	**87**	**1.3**	73
74	2	4	—	1	2	—	—	4	1.1	74
75	13	1	—	—	2	—	1	9	1.1	75
76	34	—	1	1	—	—	12	8	1.2	76
77	34	11	4	—	2	—	—	14	1.2	77
78	45	7	1	1	—	—	—	30	1.2	78
79	29	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	1.3	79
80	98	15	14	5	3	—	2	17	1.4	80
81	179	68	62	6	12	—	—	—	1.9	81
82	**375**	**94**	**76**	**11**	**15**	—	**16**	**54**	**1.3**	82
83	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	1.1	83
84	9	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1.1	84
85	30	—	—	1	—	—	11	6	1.2	85
86	30	11	3	—	—	—	—	8	1.2	86
87	38	6	1	1	—	—	—	17	1.2	87
88	27	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	1.3	88
89	86	11	12	4	1	—	2	15	1.4	89
90	154	63	59	4	12	—	—	—	1.9	90
91	**25**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**5**	—	—	**11**	**1.4**	91
92	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.2	92
93	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1.2	93
94	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	94
95	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1.5	95
96	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	96
97	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	97
98	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	1.6	98
99	7	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	2.1	99
100	**34**	**6**	**4**	—	**1**	—	**1**	**22**	**1.2**	100
101	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	101
102	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.1	102
103	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1.1	103
104	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1.2	104
105	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	1.2	105
106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.2	106
107	8	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.3	107
108	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	108

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Sinjhoro Taluka						
109	Total	**All sizes** ..	**17,692**	**15,053**	**1,859**	**530**	109
110		1 Person ..	669	639	10	20	110
111		2 Persons ..	1,729	1,659	50	10	111
112		3 Persons ..	2,577	2,417	100	30	112
113		4 Persons ..	2,627	2,367	240	10	113
114		5 Persons ..	2,837	2,487	260	70	114
115		6 Persons ..	2,288	1,938	270	60	115
116		7—9 Persons ..	3,516	2,747	599	120	116
117		10 & over Persons ..	1,449	799	330	210	117
118	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**13,946**	**11,767**	**1,549**	**430**	118
119		1 Person ..	449	429	10	10	119
120		2 Persons ..	1,389	1,349	30	10	120
121		3 Persons ..	1,968	1,848	80	30	121
122		4 Persons ..	2,068	1,858	200	10	122
123		5 Persons ..	2,138	1,868	190	60	123
124		6 Persons ..	1,878	1,578	240	40	124
125		7—9 Persons ..	2,837	2,218	499	80	125
126		10 & over Persons ..	1,219	619	300	190	126
127	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**360**	**310**	**40**	**10**	127
128		1 Person ..	60	60	—	—	128
129		2 Persons ..	40	40	—	—	129
130		3 Persons ..	60	60	—	—	130
131		4 Persons ..	60	50	10	—	131
132		5 Persons ..	50	40	—	10	132
133		6 Persons ..	30	30	—	—	133
134		7—9 Persons ..	40	20	20	—	134
135		10 & over Persons ..	20	10	10	—	135
136	Free	**All sizes** ..	**3,386**	**2,976**	**270**	**90**	136
137		1 Person ..	160	150	—	10	137
138		2 Persons ..	300	270	20	—	138
139		3 Persons ..	549	509	20	—	139
140		4 Persons ..	499	459	30	—	140
141		5 Persons ..	649	579	70	—	141
142		6 Persons ..	380	330	30	20	142
143		7—9 Persons ..	639	509	80	40	143
144		10 & over Persons ..	210	170	20	20	144

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
109	**110**	**60**	—	**20**	**20**	**10**	—	**30**	**1.2**	109
110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	110
111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.0	111
112	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1.1	112
113	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	113
114	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	114
115	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	115
116	10	30	—	—	10	—	—	—	1.3	116
117	50	20	—	20	10	10	—	—	1.9	117
118	**100**	**50**	—	**20**	**20**	**10**	—	—	**1.2**	118
119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	119
120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	120
121	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	121
122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	122
123	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	123
124	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	124
125	10	20	—	—	10	—	—	—	1.3	125
126	50	20	—	20	10	10	—	—	2.0	126
127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.2**	127
128	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	128
129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	129
130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	130
131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	131
132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	132
133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	133
134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	134
135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	135
136	**10**	**10**	—	—	—	—	—	**30**	**1.1**	136
137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	137
138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.0	138
139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1.0	139
140	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	140
141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	141
142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	142
143	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	143
144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	144

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Khipro Taluka						
145	Total	**All sizes** ..	**15,990**	**12,516**	**2,418**	**657**	145
146		1 Person ..	652	582	64	3	146
147		2 Persons ..	1,959	1,745	187	25	147
148		3 Persons ..	2,471	2,129	262	74	148
149		4 Persons ..	2,592	2,235	288	46	149
150		5 Persons ..	2,646	2,095	397	109	150
151		6 Persons ..	2,030	1,498	372	86	151
152		7—9 Persons ..	2,818	1,869	614	186	152
153		10 & over Persons ..	822	363	234	128	153
154	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**14,603**	**11,406**	**2,245**	**585**	154
155		1 Person ..	510	462	44	2	155
156		2 Persons ..	1,809	1,617	179	11	156
157		3 Persons ..	2,274	1,942	256	73	157
158		4 Persons ..	2,345	2,023	256	44	158
159		5 Persons ..	2,444	1,934	381	85	159
160		5 Persons ..	1,849	1,364	337	74	160
161		7—9 Persons ..	2,611	1,724	586	174	161
162		10 & over Persons ..	761	340	206	122	162
163	Rented	**All sizses** ..	**389**	**239**	**106**	**37**	163
164		1 Person ..	50	33	16	1	164
165		2 Persons ..	43	33	7	3	165
166		3 Persons ..	27	21	5	—	166
167		4 Persons ..	64	44	18	1	167
168		5 Persons ..	45	27	4	14	168
169		6 Persons ..	71	39	20	12	169
170		7—9 Persons ..	51	39	10	—	170
171		10 & over Persons ..	38	3	26	6	171
172	Free	**All sizes** ..	**998**	**871**	**67**	**35**	172
173		1 Person ..	92	87	4	—	173
174		2 Persons ..	107	95	1	11	174
175		3 Persons ..	170	166	1	1	175
176		4 Persons ..	183	168	14	1	176
177		5 Persons ..	157	134	12	10	177
178		6 Persons ..	110	95	15	—	178
179		7—9 Persons ..	156	106	18	12	179
180		10 & over Persons ..	23	20	2	—	180

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
145	**272**	**70**	**26**	**1**	**10**	—	**20**	—	**1.3**	145
146	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	146
147	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	147
148	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	148
149	22	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	149
150	34	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	150
151	62	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	151
152	87	41	11	—	—	—	10	—	1.6	152
153	64	11	2	—	10	—	10	—	2.1	153
154	**266**	**56**	**15**	—	**10**	—	**20**	—	**1.3**	154
155	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	155
156	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	156
157	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	157
158	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	158
159	33	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	159
160	62	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	160
161	86	30	1	—	—	—	10	—	1.5	161
162	62	10	1	—	10	—	10	—	2.1	162
163	**4**	**3**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.5**	163
164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	164
165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	165
166	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	166
167	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	167
168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	168
169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	169
170	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	170
171	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	171
172	**2**	**11**	**11**	**1**	—	—	—	—	**1.2**	172
173	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	173
174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	174
175	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.1	175
176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	176
177	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	177
178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	178
179	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	179
180	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	180

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	URBAN LOCALITIES						
	Sanghar District						
181	Total	**All sizes** ..	**12,935**	**8,434**	**3,218**	**777**	181
182		1 Person ..	1,032	882	112	16	182
183		2 Persons ..	1,428	1,132	217	46	183
184		3 Persons ..	1,735	1,294	356	51	184
185		4 Persons ..	1,930	1,359	424	90	185
186		5 Persons ..	1,730	1,167	422	92	186
187		6 Persons ..	1,511	946	436	90	187
188		7—9 Persons ..	2,476	1,332	808	214	188
189		10 & over Persons ..	1,093	322	443	178	189
190	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**7,404**	**4,346**	**2,130**	**564**	190
191		1 Person ..	377	308	51	7	191
192		2 Persons ..	671	506	118	26	192
193		3 Persons ..	958	660	241	34	193
194		4 Persons ..	1,049	677	273	63	194
195		5 Persons ..	1,000	637	262	68	195
196		6 Persons ..	952	554	298	67	196
197		7—9 Persons	1,612	787	571	160	197
198		10 & over Persons ..	785	217	316	139	198
199	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**2,116**	**1,412**	**527**	**115**	199
200		1 Person ..	245	207	31	3	200
201		2 Persons ..	286	220	48	11	201
202		3 Persons ..	282	209	55	12	202
203		4 Persons ..	309	212	74	16	203
204		5 Persons ..	276	182	75	14	204
205		6 Persons ..	214	137	63	12	205
206		7—9 Persons ..	375	209	127	27	206
207		10 & over Persons ..	129	36	54	20	207
208	Free	**All sizes** ..	**3,415**	**2,676**	**561**	**98**	208
209		1 Person ..	410	367	30	6	209
210		2 Persons ..	471	406	51	9	210
211		3 Persons ..	495	425	60	5	211
212		4 Persons ..	572	470	77	11	212
213		5 Persons ..	454	348	85	10	213
214		6 Persons ..	345	255	75	11	214
215		7—9 Persons ..	489	336	110	27	215
216		10 & over Persons ..	179	69	73	19	216

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
	URBAN LOCALITIES									
181	**273**	**78**	**39**	**20**	**14**	**3**	**8**	**71**	**1.5**	181
182	5	7	1	1	2	1	—	5	1.2	182
183	14	2	1	1	2	—	1	12	1.3	183
184	17	3	1	2	—	—	2	9	1.3	184
185	30	2	5	—	2	—	—	18	1.4	185
186	23	8	3	1	—	—	—	14	1.4	186
187	23	3	3	1	1	—	2	6	1.5	187
188	78	19	6	7	3	—	2	7	1.7	188
189	83	34	19	7	4	2	1	—	2.3	189
190	**207**	**61**	**26**	**14**	**8**	**1**	**6**	**41**	**1.6**	190
191	2	4	—	1	2	—	—	2	1.3	191
192	10	2	1	—	—	—	1	7	1.3	192
193	12	2	—	1	—	—	1	7	1.4	193
194	22	1	4	—	—	—	—	9	1.5	194
195	14	7	3	1	—	—	—	8	1.5	195
196	21	3	2	1	1	—	2	3	1.6	196
197	63	14	4	5	1	—	2	5	1.7	197
198	63	28	12	5	4	1	—	—	2.3	198
199	**29**	**9**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**—**	**—**	**11**	**1.4**	199
200	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.2	200
201	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	1.3	201
202	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	202
203	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1.4	203
204	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	204
205	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	205
206	5	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	1.6	206
207	9	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	2.3	207
208	**37**	**8**	**9**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**19**	**1.3**	208
209	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1.2	209
210	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.2	210
211	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1.2	211
212	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	1.2	212
213	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.3	213
214	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1.3	214
215	10	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	1.5	215
216	11	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	2.0	216

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Tando Adam Municipality						
217	Total	**All sizes** ..	**6,549**	**4,157**	**1,617**	**472**	217
218		1 Person ..	489	418	57	5	218
219		2 Persons ..	780	610	116	31	219
220		3 Persons ..	913	635	221	38	220
221		4 Persons ..	1,036	708	227	60	221
222		5 Persons ..	877	570	220	57	222
223		6 Persons ..	762	465	209	67	223
224		7—9 Persons ..	1,195	608	379	134	224
225		10 & over Persons ..	497	143	188	80	225
226	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**3,378**	**1,805**	**1,003**	**344**	226
227		1 Person ..	164	133	22	3	227
228		2 Persons ..	322	233	56	20	228
229		3 Persons ..	460	260	160	26	229
230		4 Presons ..	303	295	138	41	230
231		5 Persons ..	443	255	122	46	231
232		6 Persons ..	437	231	137	51	232
233		7—9 Persons ..	710	308	248	96	233
234		10 & over Persons	339	90	120	61	234
235	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**1,027**	**667**	**265**	**60**	235
236		1 Person ..	118	98	17	1	236
237		2 Persons ..	164	126	27	6	237
238		3 Persons ..	145	100	31	10	238
239		4 Persons ..	149	94	39	11	239
240		5 Persons ..	127	81	40	2	240
241		6 Persons ..	94	60	27	6	241
242		7—9 Persons	179	94	62	18	242
243		10 & over Persons ..	51	14	22	6	243
244	Free	**All sizes** ..	**2,144**	**1,685**	**349**	**68**	244
245		1 Person ..	207	187	18	1	245
246		2 Persons ..	294	251	33	5	246
247		3 Persons ..	308	275	30	2	247
248		4 Persons ..	384	319	50	8	248
249		5 Persons ..	307	234	58	9	249
250		6 Persons ..	231	174	45	10	250
251		7—9 Persons	306	206	69	20	251
252		10 & over Persons ..	107	39	46	13	252

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
217	**160**	**46**	**14**	**11**	**11**	**—**	**6**	**55**	**1.5**	217
218	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	4	1.2	218
219	11	1	—	—	2	—	1	8	1.3	219
220	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1.4	220
221	21	1	4	—	2	—	—	13	1.4	221
222	12	7	—	1	—	—	—	10	1.4	222
223	13	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	1.5	223
224	45	11	2	4	3	—	2	7	1.7	224
225	48	24	7	5	2	—	—	—	2.3	225
226	**123**	**38**	**10**	**10**	**5**	**—**	**6**	**34**	**1.7**	226
227	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	1.3	227
228	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1.4	228
229	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1.5	229
230	17	1	3	—	—	—	—	8	1.6	230
231	6	6	—	1	—	—	—	7	1.6	231
232	12	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	1.7	232
233	37	8	1	4	1	—	2	5	1.9	233
234	37	20	5	4	2	—	—	—	2.5	234
235	**16**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**—**	**—**	**9**	**1.5**	235
236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.1	236
237	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1.3	237
238	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	238
239	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1.5	239
240	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	240
241	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	241
242	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1.6	242
243	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	2.4	243
244	**21**	**5**	**3**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**12**	**1.3**	244
245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	245
246	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.2	246
247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	247
248	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	1.2	248
249	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.3	249
250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.3	250
251	6	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1.5	251
252	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	252

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Shahdadpur Municipality						
253	Total	**All sizes** ..	**3,545**	**2,370**	**950**	**146**	253
254		1 Person ..	269	233	28	4	254
255		2 Persons ..	292	241	43	5	255
256		3 Persons ..	420	327	81	5	256
257		4 Persons ..	447	323	106	14	257
258		5 Persons ..	454	323	112	15	258
259		6 Persons ..	446	301	127	12	259
260		7—9 Persons	810	482	271	37	260
261		10 & over Persons ..	407	140	182	54	261
262	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**2,075**	**1,267**	**645**	**108**	262
263		1 Person ..	86	66	18	1	263
264		2 Persons ..	141	110	25	4	264
265		3 Persons ..	223	170	45	4	265
266		4 Persons ..	243	158	72	10	266
267		5 Persons ..	264	183	68	10	267
268		6 Persons ..	295	195	87	8	268
269		7—9 Persons ..	527	289	195	30	269
270		10 & over Persons	296	96	135	41	270
271	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**755**	**540**	**173**	**24**	271
272		1 Person ..	88	77	8	1	272
273		2 Persons ..	76	68	7	—	273
274		3 Persons ..	93	73	19	—	274
275		4 Persons ..	99	79	17	2	275
276		5 Persons ..	105	72	27	5	276
277		6 Persons ..	83	58	21	3	277
278		7—9 Persons ..	158	97	50	6	278
279		10 & over Persons ..	53	16	24	7	279
280	Free	**All sizes** ..	**715**	**563**	**132**	**14**	280
281		1 Person ..	95	90	2	2	281
282		2 Persons ..	75	63	11	1	282
283		3 Persons ..	104	84	17	1	283
284		4 Persons ..	105	86	17	2	284
285		5 Persons ..	85	68	17	—	285
286		6 Persons ..	68	48	19	1	286
287		7—9 Persons ..	125	96	26	1	287
288		10 & over Persons ..	58	28	23	6	288

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
253	**54**	**10**	**9**	**3**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**2**	**1.4**	253
254	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	254
255	2	—	—	—		—	—	1	1.2	255
256	4	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1.0	256
257	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	257
258	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	258
259	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	259
260	13	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	260
261	21	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	2.0	261
262	**42**	**6**	**6**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1.5**	262
263	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	263
264	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	264
265	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.3	265
266	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	266
267	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	267
268	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	268
269	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	269
270	17	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	270
271	**9**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**1.4**	271
272	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	272
273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	273
274	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	274
275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	275
276	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	276
277	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	277
278	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.5	278
279	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2.2	279
280	**3**	**1**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**1.3**	280
281	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	281
282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	282
283	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1.3	283
284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	284
285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	285
286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	286
287	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	287
288	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	288

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Sanghar Town						
289	Total	**All sizes** ..	**1,896**	**1,347**	**372**	**92**	289
290		1 Person ..	172	149	13	4	290
291		2 Persons ..	245	204	31	5	291
292		3 Persons ..	268	230	32	4	292
293		4 Persons ..	293	221	53	10	293
294		5 Persons ..	261	187	53	11	294
295		6 Persons ..	201	140	48	5	295
296		7—9 Persons ..	330	191	93	27	296
297		10 & over Persons ..	126	25	49	26	297
298	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**1,324**	**915**	**286**	**67**	298
299		1 Person ..	77	67	7	1	299
300		2 Persons ..	137	114	18	1	300
301		3 Persons ..	179	156	20	1	301
302		4 Persons ..	206	159	37	8	302
303		5 Persons ..	197	143	41	7	303
304		6 Persons ..	149	102	37	4	304
305		7—9 Persons	271	154	81	20	305
306		10 & over Persons ..	108	20	45	25	306
307	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**145**	**96**	**33**	**14**	307
308		1 Person ..	19	19	—	—	308
309		2 Persons ..	23	13	7	2	309
310		3 Persons ..	17	15	—	2	310
311		4 Persons ..	27	15	10	2	311
312		5 Persons ..	19	12	4	3	312
313		6 Persons ..	16	10	5	1	313
314		7—9 Persons	17	9	5	3	314
315		10 & over Persons ..	7	3	2	1	315
316	Free	**All sizes** ..	**427**	**336**	**53**	**11**	316
317		1 Person ..	76	63	6	3	317
318		2 Persons ..	85	77	6	2	318
319		3 Persons ..	72	59	12	1	319
320		4 Persons ..	60	47	6	—	320
321		5 Persons ..	45	32	8	1	321
322		6 Persons ..	36	28	6	—	322
323		7—9 Persons	42	28	7	4	223
324		10 & over Persons	11	2	2	—	324

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
289	**37**	**12**	**10**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**14**	**1.4**	289
290	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1.2	290
291	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1.2	291
292	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	292
293	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.3	293
294	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	1.4	294
295	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1.4	295
296	13	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1.7	296
297	10	5	5	1	2	2	1	—	2.8	297
298	**26**	**11**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**1**	—	**7**	**1.5**	298
299	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	299
300	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.2	300
301	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	301
302	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	302
303	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	303
304	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1.5	304
305	11	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	305
306	7	5	2	1	2	1	—	—	2.6	306
307	—	—	**1**	**1**	—	—	—	—	**1.5**	307
308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	308
309	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.7	309
310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	310
311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	311
312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	312
313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	313
314	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	314
315	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	315
316	**11**	**1**	**4**	**1**	—	**2**	**1**	**7**	**1.4**	316
317	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.4	317
318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	318
319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	319
320	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.3	320
321	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.2	321
322	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	322
323	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.6	323
324	3	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	4.5	324

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

	Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
	Khipro Town						
325	Total	**All sizes** ..	**945**	**560**	**279**	**67**	325
326		1 Person ..	102	82	14	3	326
327		2 Persons ..	111	77	27	5	327
328		3 Persons ..	134	102	22	4	328
329		4 Persons ..	154	107	38	6	329
330		5 Persons ..	138	87	37	9	330
331		6 Persons ..	102	40	52	6	331
332		7—9 Persons	141	51	65	16	332
333		10 & over Persons ..	63	14	24	18	333
334	Owned	**All sizes** ..	**627**	**359**	**196**	**45**	334
335		1 Person ..	50	42	4	2	335
336		2 Persons ..	71	49	19	1	336
337		3 Persons ..	96	74	16	3	337
338		4 Persons ..	97	65	26	4	338
339		5 Persons ..	96	56	31	5	339
340		6 Persons ..	71	26	37	4	340
341		7—9 Persons	104	36	47	14	341
342		10 & over Persons ..	42	11	16	12	342
343	Rented	**All sizes** ..	**189**	**109**	**56**	**17**	343
344		1 Person ..	20	13	6	1	344
345		2 Persons ..	23	13	7	3	345
346		3 Persons ..	27	21	5	—	346
347		4 Persons ..	34	24	8	1	347
348		5 Persons ..	25	17	4	4	348
349		6 Persons ..	21	9	10	2	349
350		7—9 Persons	21	9	10	—	350
351		10 & over Persons ..	18	3	6	6	351
352	Free	**All sizes** ..	**129**	**92**	**27**	**5**	352
353		1 Person ..	32	27	4	—	353
354		2 Persons ..	17	15	1	1	354
355		3 Persons	11	7	1	1	355
356		4 Persons ..	23	18	4	1	356
357		5 Persons ..	17	14	2	—	357
358		6 Persons ..	10	5	5	—	358
359		7—9 Persons ..	16	6	8	2	359
360		10 & over Persons ..	3	—	2	—	360

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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no rooms	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
325	**22**	**10**	**6**	**1**	—	—	—	—	**1.6**	325
326	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	326
327	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	327
328	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	328
329	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	329
330	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	330
331	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	331
332	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	332
333	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	333
334	**16**	**6**	**5**	—	—	—	—	—	**1.6**	334
335	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	335
336	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	336
337	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	337
338	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	338
339	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	339
340	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	440
341	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	341
342	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	342
343	**4**	**3**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1.6**	343
344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	344
345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	345
346	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	346
347	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	347
348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	348
349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	349
350	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	350
351	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	351
352	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	—	—	—	—	**1.4**	352
353	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	353
354	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	354
355	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2.1	355
356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	356
357	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	357
358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	358
359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	359
360	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	360

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

	Locality and tenure		House-holds	Total Persons	Number of persons per room		
					Under 1	1	
	ALL AREAS						
1	**Sanghar District**	**Total**	**84,203**	**4,44,729**	**1,095**	**17,322**	1
2		**Owned**	**69,002**	**3,69,736**	**863**	**14,120**	2
3		**Rented**	**3,166**	**14,875**	**99**	**1,197**	3
4		**Free**	**12,035**	**60,118**	**133**	**2,005**	4
	Sanghar Taluka						
5		Total	13,494	70,826	265	2,598	5
6		Owned	10,784	56,935	238	2,069	6
7		Rented	405	1,805	6	126	7
8		Free	2,305	12,086	21	403	8
	Shahdadpur Taluka						
9		Total	37,027	1,99,653	534	7,797	9
10		Owned	29,669	1,63,940	398	6,068	10
11		Rented	2,012	9,561	67	813	11
12		Free	5,346	26,152	69	916	12
	Sinjhoro Taluka						
13		Total	17,692	95,075	80	2,588	13
14		Owned	13,946	76,134	70	2,118	14
15		Rented	360	1,548	—	110	15
16		Free	3,386	17,393	10	360	16
	Khipro Taluka						
17		Total	15,990	79,175	216	4,339	17
18		Owned	14,603	72,727	157	3,865	18
19		Rented	389	1,961	26	148	19
20		Free	998	4,487	33	326	20
	URBAN LOCALITIES						
	Sanghar District						
21		**Total**	**12,935**	**67,487**	**465**	**4,644**	21
22		**Owned**	**7,404**	**41,934**	**283**	**2,892**	22
23		**Rented**	**2,116**	**10,090**	**89**	**807**	23
24		**Free**	**3,415**	**15,463**	**93**	**945**	24
	Tando Adam Municipality						
25		Total	6,549	33,178	268	2,608	25
26		Owned	3,378	18,672	169	1,692	26
27		Rented	1,027	4,670	53	404	27
28		Free	2,144	9,836	46	512	28

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

	Number of persons per room				Persons having no rooms	Average No. of persons per room	
	2	3	4	5 and over			
			ALL AREAS				
1	**44,579**	**62,692**	**60,132**	**2,58,309**	**600**	**4.1**	1
2	**36,670**	**52,120**	**50,656**	**2,14,955**	**352**	**4.2**	2
3	**2,102**	**2,262**	**1,987**	**7,189**	**39**	**3.4**	3
4	**5,807**	**8,310**	**7,489**	**36,165**	**209**	**4.2**	4
5	6,582	10,641	9,596	41,052	92	4.1	5
6	5,123	8,830	8,041	32,575	59	4.1	6
7	265	259	236	913	—	3.6	7
8	1,194	1,552	1,319	7,564	33	4.3	8
9	20,913	26,050	26,468	1,17,463	428	4.2	9
10	16,601	20,816	21,952	97,812	293	4.2	10
11	1,441	1,444	1,271	4,486	39	3.3	11
12	2,871	3,790	3,245	15,165	96	4.0	12
13	7,463	12,977	13,026	58,861	80	4.4	13
14	5,994	10,400	10,589	46,963	—	4.4	14
15	120	250	279	789	—	3.7	15
16	1,349	2,327	2,158	1,1109	80	4.5	16
17	9,621	13,024	11,042	40,933	—	3.7	17
18	8,952	12,074	10,074	37,605	—	3.8	18
19	276	309	201	1,001	—	3.3	19
20	393	641	767	2,327	—	3.6	20
			URBAN LOCALITIES				
21	**9,782**	**11,584**	**9,344**	**31,378**	**290**	**3.5**	21
22	**6,260**	**7,554**	**5,482**	**19,291**	**172**	**3.5**	22
23	**1,532**	**1,682**	**1,468**	**4,473**	**39**	**3.3**	23
24	**1,990**	**2,348**	**2,394**	**7,614**	**79**	**3.5**	24
25	5,563	5,583	4,593	14,331	232	5.1	25
26	3,428	3,351	2,285	7,594	153	3.2	26
27	836	739	693	1,912	33	3.1	27
28	1,299	1,493	1,615	4,825	46	3.6	28

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

	Locality and tenure		House-holds	Total Persons	Number of persons per room		
					Under 1	1	
	Shahdadpur Municipality						
29		Total	3,545	20,381	76	933	29
30		Owned	2,075	13,010	49	510	30
31		Rented	755	3,852	14	249	31
32		Free	715	3,519	13	174	32
	Sanghar Town						
33		Total	1,896	9,398	65	700	33
34		Owned	1,324	7,135	38	421	34
35		Rented	145	646	6	76	35
36		Free	427	1,617	21	203	36
	Khipro Town						
37		Total	945	4,530	56	403	37
38		Owned	627	3,117	27	269	38
39		Rented	189	922	16	78	39
40		Free	129	491	13	56	40

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

	Number of persons per room				Persons having no rooms	Average No. of persons per room	
	2	3	4	5 and over			
29	2,133	3,234	2,724	11,275	6	5.7	29
30	1,365	2,130	1,675	7,281	—	4.2	30
31	445	585	578	1,975	6	3.7	31
32	323	519	471	2,019	—	3.9	32
33	1,377	1,621	1,354	4,229	52	3.4	33
34	957	1,278	1,058	3,364	19	3.7	34
35	115	109	76	264	—	3.0	35
36	305	234	220	601	33	2.8	36
37	709	1,146	673	1,543	—	3.0	37
38	510	795	464	1,052	—	3.1	38
39	136	249	121	322	—	3.0	39
40	63	102	88	169	—	2.6	40

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

	Locality and tenure	Households	Houses and structures	Principal material used in Walls: Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone and cement	Stone and Mud	Earth/ Katcha bricks	G.I./ Asbestos.	Wood	
	ALL AREAS								
	Sanghar District								
1	**Total**	**84,203**	**82,718**	**6,441**	**550**	**50,108**	**111**	**5,481**	1
2	**Owned**	**69,002**	**68,071**	**3,559**	**467**	**41,496**	**74**	**4,940**	2
3	**Rented**	**3,166**	**3,042**	**943**	**27**	**1,910**	**2**	**36**	3
4	**Free**	**12,035**	**11,605**	**1,939**	**56**	**6,702**	**35**	**505**	4
	Sanghar Taluka								
5	Total	13,494	13,402	875	58	6,156	4	934	5
6	Owned	10,784	10,729	382	45	4,676	4	894	6
7	Rented	405	402	80	1	295	—	—	7
8	Free	2,305	2,271	413	12	1,185	—	40	8
	Shahdadpur Taluka								
9	Total	37,027	36,013	4,086	248	27,135	86	1,385	9
10	Owned	29,669	29,018	2,300	181	22,736	49	1,238	10
11	Rented	2,012	1,914	683	24	1,164	2	26	11
12	Free	5,346	5,081	1,103	43	3,235	35	121	12
	Sinjhoro Taluka								
13	Total	17,692	17,502	720	180	11,218	—	1,009	13
14	Owned	13,946	13,826	370	180	9,011	—	719	14
15	Rented	360	359	60	—	239	—	—	15
16	Free	3,386	3,317	290	—	1,968	—	290	16
	Khipro Taluka								
17	Total	15,990	15,801	760	64	5,599	21	2,153	17
18	Owned	14,603	14,498	507	61	5,073	21	2,089	18
19	Rented	389	367	120	2	212	—	10	19
20	Free	998	936	133	1	314	—	54	20
	URBAN LOCALITIES								
	Sanghar District								
21	**Total**	**12,935**	**12,220**	**4,022**	**170**	**7,483**	**71**	**126**	21
22	**Owned**	**7,404**	**6,993**	**2,179**	**127**	**4,344**	**34**	**85**	22
23	**Rented**	**2,116**	**1,993**	**713**	**27**	**1,201**	**2**	**26**	23
24	**Free**	**3,415**	**3,234**	**1,130**	**16**	**1,938**	**35**	**15**	24
	Tando Adam Municipality								
25	Total	6,549	6,069	1,845	85	3,888	60	74	25
26	Owned	3,378	3,109	1,001	62	1,943	23	49	26
27	Rented	1,027	944	361	14	537	2	17	27
28	Free	2,144	2,016	483	9	1,408	35	8	28

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

	Principal material used in Walls											
	Bamboo	Thatched	Others	Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G. I./ Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo thached	Mud thatched	Others	Mobile	
						ALL AREAS						
1	**257**	**16,182**	**3,406**	**7,071**	**1,795**	**715**	**14,024**	**11,785**	**40,949**	**6,197**	**182**	1
2	**154**	**14,360**	**2,859**	**3,995**	**1,225**	**424**	**11,728**	**9,673**	**35,623**	**5,241**	**162**	2
3	**10**	**108**	**6**	**1,141**	**125**	**23**	**509**	**301**	**928**	**15**	**—**	3
4	**93**	**1,714**	**541**	**1,935**	**445**	**268**	**1,787**	**1,811**	**4,398**	**941**	**20**	4
5	30	4,969	326	750	199	65	1,722	1,418	8,429	769	50	5
6	20	4,360	298	325	127	58	1,572	1,069	6,856	672	50	6
7	—	20	6	56	29	2	35	39	230	11	—	7
8	10	589	22	369	43	5	115	310	1,343	86	—	8
9	32	1,976	1,013	4,483	1,204	349	7,185	7,257	13,309	2,174	52	9
10	—	1,698	764	2,571	876	185	5,915	6,068	11,585	1,766	52	10
11	—	15	—	799	86	21	243	247	515	3	—	11
12	32	263	249	1,113	242	143	1,027	942	1,209	405	—	12
13	40	2,867	1,428	968	320	230	2,497	1,549	9,700	2,198	40	13
14	10	2,168	1,338	539	180	110	1,788	1,209	7,952	2,018	30	14
15	—	60	—	119	10	—	110	—	120	—	—	15
16	30	639	90	310	130	120	599	340	1,628	180	10	16
17	155	6,370	639	870	72	71	2,620	1,561	9,511	1,056	40	17
18	124	6,134	459	560	42	71	2,453	1,327	9,230	785	30	18
19	10	13	—	167	—	—	121	15	63	1	—	19
20	21	223	180	143	30	—	46	219	218	270	10	20
						URBAN LOCALITIES						
21	**7**	**279**	**60**	**3,905**	**865**	**275**	**2,696**	**1,924**	**2,189**	**364**	**2**	21
22	**4**	**185**	**33**	**2,027**	**575**	**154**	**1,628**	**992**	**1,318**	**297**	**2**	22
23	**—**	**18**	**6**	**762**	**115**	**23**	**359**	**261**	**458**	**15**	**—**	23
24	**3**	**76**	**21**	**1,116**	**175**	**98**	**709**	**671**	**413**	**52**	**—**	24
25	1	81	33	1,813	341	119	1,295	1,623	757	119	2	25
26	—	15	14	942	220	32	624	794	419	76	2	26
27	—	13	—	391	25	10	159	185	172	2	—	27
28	1	53	19	480	96	77	512	644	166	41	—	28

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

	Locality and tenure	Household	Houses and structures	Principal material used in Walls: Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone and cement	Stone and Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./ Asbestos	Wood	
	Shahdadpur Municipality								
29	Total	3,545	3,451	1,282	73	2,069	6	12	29
30	Owned	2,075	2,003	829	59	1,103	6	—	30
31	Rented	755	740	212	10	507	—	9	31
32	Free	715	708	241	4	459	—	3	32
	Sanghar Town								
33	Total	1,896	1,824	575	8	1,141	4	5	33
34	Owned	1,324	1,279	182	5	1,020	4	5	34
35	Rented	145	142	60	1	75	—	—	38
36	Free	427	403	333	2	46	—	—	36
	Khipro Town								
37	Total	945	876	320	4	385	1	35	37
38	Owned	627	602	167	1	278	1	31	38
39	Rented	189	167	80	2	82	—	—	39
40	Free	129	107	73	1	25	—	4	40

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

	Principal material used in Walls			Principal material used in Roofs								
	Bamboo	Thatched	Others	Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbestos	Wood	Bamboo thatched	Mud thatched	Others	Mobile	
29	1	7	1	1,342	363	100	676	149	804	17	—	29
30	—	5	1	800	256	73	426	79	357	12	—	30
31	—	2	—	268	61	11	84	52	263	1	—	31
32	1	—	—	274	46	16	166	18	184	4	—	32
33	—	75	16	450	159	55	413	59	478	210	—	33
34	—	55	8	125	97	48	363	50	403	193	—	34
35	—	—	6	36	29	2	35	9	20	11	—	35
36	—	20	2	289	33	5	15	—	55	6	—	36
37	5	116	10	300	2	1	312	93	150	18	—	37
38	4	110	10	160	2	1	215	69	139	16	—	38
39	—	3	—	67	—	—	81	15	3	1	—	39
40	1	3	—	73	—	—	16	9	8	1	—	40

TABLE 7—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960

Number of Households sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figures in italics

	Locality		Houses and structures	Number of Houses according to type			
				Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	
	ALL AREAS						
1	**Sanghar District**	..	**82,718**	**5,539**	**417**	**207**	1
2		..	*1,485*	*343*	*20*	—	2
3	Sanghar Taluka	..	13,402	751	71	8	3
4		..	*92*	*23*	—	—	4
5	Shahdadpur Taluka	..	36,013	3,617	196	187	5
6		..	*1,014*	*253*	*14*	—	6
7	Sinjhoro Taluka	..	17,502	620	60	—	7
8		..	*190*	*20*	—	—	8
9	Khipro Taluka	..	15,801	551	90	12	9
10		..	*189*	*47*	*6*	—	10
	URBAN LOCALITIES						
11	**Sanghar District**	..	**12,220**	**3,500**	**277**	**117**	11
12		..	*715*	*303*	*20*	—	12
13	Tando Adam Municipality	..	6,069	1,596	114	53	13
14		..	*480*	*203*	*12*	—	14
15	Shahdadpur Municipality	..	3,451	1,162	62	54	15
16		..	*94*	*50*	*2*	—	16
17	Sanghar Town	..	1,824	491	51	8	17
18		..	*72*	*23*	—	—	18
19	Khipro Town	..	876	251	50	2	19
20		..	*69*	*27*	*6*	—	20

*Type 1 : Wall of Concrete/Baked bricks/Stones. Roof of Wood, Bamboo Thatched and Others.

Type 2 : Wall of Concrete/Baked bricks/Stones. Roof of G. I./Asbestoes sheets and Wood.

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

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

Type 5 : Wall of Bamboo, Thatched and Others. Roof of Wood, Bamboo thatched and Mud thathched.

TABLE 7—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960

Number of Households sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figures in italics

	Number of Houses according to type*						
	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 8	Type 9	
			ALL AREAS				
1	**12,576**	**20,889**	**33,580**	**490**	**182**	**8,838**	1
2	*290*	*152*	*502*	*20*	—	*158*	2
3	1,072	5,818	4,679	50	50	903	3
4	*14*	*10*	*27*	—		*18*	4
5	7,399	3,180	17,476	291	52	3,615	5
6	*229*	*91*	*335*	*18*	—	*74*	6
7	2,647	3,656	7,692	30	40	2,757	7
8	*40*	*20*	*80*	—	—	*30*	8
9	1,458	8,235	3,733	119	40	1,563	9
10	*7*	*31*	*60*	*2*	—	*36*	10
			URBAN LOCALITIES				
11	**2,916**	**370**	**3,531**	**250**	**2**	**1,257**	11
12	*130*	*2*	*162*	*20*	—	*78*	12
13	1,331	155	2,088	147	2	583	13
14	*95*	*1*	*119*	*17*		*33*	14
15	863	18	883	54	—	355	15
16	*14*	—	*16*	*1*	—	*11*	16
17	493	54	453	30	—	244	17
18	*14*	—	*17*	—	—	*18*	18
19	229	143	107	19	—	75	19
20	*7*	*1*	*10*	*2*	—	*16*	20

Type 6 : Wall of Earth/Katch bricks and G. I./Asbestos sheets. Roof of Bamboo thatched and Mud thatched.

Type 7 : Wall of Concrete/Backed bricks/Stones and Wood. Roof of Bamboo thatched and Mud thatched.

Type 8 : Mobiles.

Type 9 : Others and unclassified.

TABLE 8—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960

	Locality	Number of families *	Persons in families	Average number of persons per family	
	ALL AREAS				
1	**Sanghar District** ..	**84,007**	**3,67,678**	**4.4**	1
2	Sanghar Taluka ..	13,402	58,729	4.4	2
3	Shahdadpur Taluka ..	36,961	1,63,813	4.4	3
4	Sinjhoro Taluka ..	17,692	78,360	4.4	4
5	Khipro Taluka ..	15,952	66,776	4.2	5
	URBAN LOCALITIES				
6	**Sanghar District** ..	**12,869**	**55,026**	**4.3**	6
7	Tando Adam Municipality ..	6,516	27,518	4.2	7
8	Shahdadpur Municipality ..	3,532	16,456	4.7	8
9	Sanghar Town ..	1,884	7,547	4.0	9
10	Khipro Town ..	937	3,505	3.7	10

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

TABLE 8—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960

	Families by type				Families with		
	One person only	Husband and wife without sons or daughters only	Husband and/or wife with own sons and/or daughters only	Husband and/or wife with/or without own sons and/or daughters but having parents and/or daughters-in-law	Other relatives	Non-relatives	
			ALL AREAS				
1	**6,123**	**8,575**	**33,728**	**35,581**	**26,940**	**3,394**	1
2	1,067	1,355	5,415	5,565	4,107	773	2
3	2,724	3,865	14,867	15,505	11,991	1,200	3
4	1,149	1,578	7,123	7,842	5,994	709	4
5	1,183	1,777	6,323	6,669	4,848	712	5
			URBAN LOCALITIES				
6	**1,618**	**1,133**	**4,987**	**5,131**	**3,954**	**578**	6
7	759	592	2,651	2,514	1,965	240	7
8	377	276	1,357	1,522	1,135	161	8
9	318	176	630	760	551	104	9
10	164	89	349	335	303	73	10

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

	Locality	Families*	Families by number of persons per family			
			1	2	3	
	ALL AREAS					
1	**Sanghar District** ..	**84,007**	**6,123**	**12,852**	**13,863**	1
2	Sanghar Taluka ..	13,402	1,067	1,985	2,227	2
3	Shahdadpur Taluka ..	36,961	2,724	5,542	5,833	3
4	Sinjhoro Taluka ..	17,692	1,149	2,447	3,097	4
5	Khipro Taluka ..	15,952	1,183	2,878	2,706	5
	URBAN LOCALITIES					
6	**Sanghar District** ..	**12,869**	**1,618**	**1,734**	**2,015**	6
7	Tando Adam Municipality ..	6,516	759	943	1,090	7
8	Shahdadpur Municipality ..	3,532	377	403	497	8
9	Sanghar Town ..	1,884	318	247	279	9
10	Khipro Town ..	937	164	141	149	10

*A Census family includes housband, and/or wife, with or without own sons and/or daughters and/or Parents and/or daughters-in-law.

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

	Families by number of persons per family							Average number of persons per family	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over		
				ALL AREAS					
1	**14,322**	**12,407**	**10,168**	**6,288**	**3,981**	**1,963**	**2,040**	**4.4**	1
2	2,127	1,992	1,787	918	569	457	273	4.4	2
3	6,252	5,429	4,542	2,931	1,828	840	1,040	4.4	3
4	3,177	2,627	2,178	1,269	979	290	479	4.4	4
5	2,766	2,359	1,661	1,170	605	376	248	4.2	5
				URBAN LOCALITIES					
6	**2,085**	**1,718**	**1,386**	**953**	**644**	**334**	**382**	**4.3**	6
7	1,059	882	687	445	320	150	181	4.2	7
8	528	471	428	328	209	131	160	4.7	8
9	329	234	189	129	89	37	33	4.0	9
10	169	131	82	51	26	16	8	3.7	10

Copy No. I

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

HOUSING CENSUS REGISTER, 1960

Admn. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block

Instructions to the Enumerators.

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

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

I have made the entries of all households in my block.	I have checked 5% of the entries in this register.	I have checked———— entries in this register.
Signature of Enumerator and Date	*Signature of Supervisor and Date*	*Signature of Charge Superintendent and Date*

Line No.	Building/ House No.	TYPE OF STRUCTURE			Household No.	Does the household live in—	Name of Head of Household.
		Material of wall.	Material of roof.	Mobile:—			
		1. Concrete or Baked Bricks/Stone in Cement. 2. Stone in mud. 3. Earth/Kutcha Bricks. 4. G. I./Asbestos sheets. 5. Wood. 6. Bamboo. 7. Thatch. 8. Others.	1. Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks. 2. Baked tiles 3. G.I./Asbestos sheets. 4. Wood. 5. Bamboo Thatch. 6. Mud Thatch. 7. Others.	1. Boat 2. Tent 3. Others		1. Owned or 2. Rented or 3. Free house.	1. For all occupied residential houses write the name of the head of the household 2. For institution, hotel, etc., enter its name. 3. For any structure not meant or not occupied for residential purposes write shop, mosque, office, warehouse, "Vacant shop etc." "Under construction shop etc.". "Vacant Residential" or "under construction Residential" as the case may be.
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CENSUS SCHEDULE

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

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SANGHAR

PART-IV

POPULATION TABLES

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF

THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE

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

Number of Persons

	Locality	Land Area (Sq. Miles) 1961	1961				
			Population			Females per 1,000 Males	
			Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	**Sanghar District** ..	**4,142**	**4,30,090**	**2,36,856**	**1,93,234**	**816**	1
2	Shahdadpur Taluka ..	553	1,80,625	99,024	81,601	824	2
3	Sinjhoro Taluka ..	480	88,224	48,343	39,881	825	3
4	Sanghar Taluka ..	818	75,627	42,118	33,509	796	4
5	Khipro Taluka ..	2,291	85,614	47,371	38,243	807	5

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

	Locality	Urban Population						
		1961			1951	Variation 1951—61		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent	
1	**Sanghar District** ..	**70,324**	**38,838**	**31,486**	**36,589**	**33,735**	**92.20**	1
2	Shahdadpur Taluka ..	52,783	28,995	23,788	36,589	16,194	44.26	2
3	Sinjhoro Taluka ..	7,338	3,978	3,410	—	7,388	—	3
4	Sanghar Taluka ..	10,153	5,865	4,288	—	10,153	—	4
5	Khipro Taluka ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

1951 data includes non-Pakistanis.
1961 data excludes non-Pakistanis.

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

Number of Persons

	1951				Increase/decrease in population 1951—61		Persons per square mile		
	Population			Females per, 1000 Males	Number	Per cent	1961	1951	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female						
1	**3,21,925**	**1,79,032**	**1,42,893**	**798**	**1,08,165**	**33.60**	**104**	**78**	1
2	1,35,120	74,316	60,804	818	45,505	33.68	327	244	2
3	61,191	33,959	27,232	802	27,033	44.18	184	127	3
4	48,542	27,172	21,370	787	27,085	55.80	92	59	4
5	77,072	43,585	33,487	768	8,542	11.08	37	34	5

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

	Rural Population					
	1961			1951	Variation 1951—61	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent
1	**3,59,766**	**1,98,018**	**1,61,748**	**2,85,623**	**74,143**	**25.96**
2	1,27,842	70,029	57,813	98,613	29,229	29.64
3	80,836	44,365	36,471	61,199	19,637	32.09
4	65,474	36,253	29,221	48,690	16,784	34.47
5	85,614	47,371	33,243	77,121	8,493	11.01

TABLE 3—POPULATION BY SEX AND RELIGION, OF HEADQUARTERS TOWN, 1961 AND POPULATION BY RELIGION, 1951

SANGHAR DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Locality	Religion	Population 1961		
			Both Sexes	Male	
1	**Sanghar Town** ..	**All Religions**	**10,153**	**5,865**	1
2		Muslims ..	8,910	5,140	2
3		*Per cent* ..	*87.76*	*87.64*	3
4		Caste Hindus ..	443	254	4
5		Scheduled Caste ..	516	287	5
6		Christians ..	284	184	6
7		Other Religions ..	—	—	7

TABLE 4—POPULATION BY SEX, OF TOWNS—1951 and 1961

Number of Persons

	Locality	Number of Persons, 1961			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**Shahdadpur Municipality** ..	**21,537**	**11,677**	**9,860**	1
2	Tando Adam Municipality ..	31,246	17,318	13,928	2
3	Sinjhoro Town ..	7,388	3,978	3,410	3
4	Sanghar Town ..	10,153	5,865	4,288	4

1951 data includes non-Pakistanis.
1961 data excludes non-Pakistanis.

TABLE 3—POPULATION BY SEX AND RELIGION, OF HEADQUARTERS TOWN 1961 AND POPULATION BY RELIGION, 1951

SANGHAR DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Population 1951	Increase 1951—1961 Both Sexes		
	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent
1	**4,288**	**4,450**	**5,703**	**128.2**
2	3,770	3,604	5,306	147.2
3	67.92	80.99	".."	".."
4	189	93	350	376.3
5	229	666	—150	—22.5
6	100	87	197	226.4
7	—	—	—	—

".." Denotes not available.

TABLE 4—POPULATION BY SEX, OF TOWNS—1951 and 1961

Number of Persons

	Number of Persons, 1951			Increase 1951—61 (—Decrease)		Females per 1,000 Males	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	No. of Persons	Per cent	1961	1951
1	**15,314**	**8,218**	**7,096**	**6,223**	**41**	**844**	**863**
2	21,275	11,624	9,651	9,971	47	804	830
3	—	—	—	—	—	857	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	731	—

TABLE 5—DECENNIAL CHANGES IN POPULATION OF TOWNS—1901 TO 1961

Number of Persons

	Locality	1901	1911			1921			
		Population	Population	Variation		Population	Variation		
				Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
1	**Sanghar District** ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	Shahdadpur Municipality.	—	—	—	—	4,997	—	—	2
3	Tando Adam Municipality	8,664	10,013	1,349	15.6	10,268	255	2.5	3
4	Sinjhoro Town ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Sanghar Town ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

TABLE 5—DECENNIAL CHANGES IN POPULATION OF TOWNS—1901 TO 1961

Number of Persons

	1931			1941			1951			1961			
	Population	Variation		Population	Variation		Population	Variation		Population	Variation		
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3,22,212**	**3,22,212**	—	**4,30,090**	**1,07,878**	**33.48**	1
2	7,570	2,573	51.5	11,768	4,198	55.3	15,314	3,546	30.1	21,537	6,223	40.64	2
3	12,853	2,585	25.2	17,233	4,380	34.1	21,275	4,042	23.4	31,246	9,971	46.87	3
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,388	—	—	4
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,153	—	—	5

TABLE 6—POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX—1951 AND 1961

SANGHAR DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Age-group	1961				
		Population	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced
	BOTH SEXES					
1	**All Ages** ..	**4,30,090**	**2,13,144**	**1,88,013**	**27,897**	**1,036**
	MALES					
2	**All Ages** ..	**2,36,856**	**1,27,857**	**96,223**	**12,490**	**286**
3	0—9 ..	73,702	73,702	—	—	—
4	10—19 ..	43,459	33,203	10,112	121	23
5	20—39 ..	66,088	16,751	46,485	2,778	74
6	40—59 ..	36,064	3,242	27,965	4,752	105
7	60 & over ..	17,543	959	11,661	4,839	84
	FEMALES					
8	**All Ages** ..	**1,93,234**	**85,287**	**91,790**	**15,407**	**750**
9	0—9 ..	65,073	65,073	—	—	—
10	10—19 ..	33,129	15,700	17,188	218	23
11	20—39 ..	55,232	3,385	49,509	2,241	97
12	40—59 ..	26,301	683	19,075	6,196	347
13	60 & over ..	13,499	446	6,018	6,752	283

*1951 data is not available due to the formation of 3 districts.

TABLE 10—POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH—1961

Number of Persons

	Place of Birth	Sanghar District			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
43	Quetta/Pishin District	1,763	1,100	663	43
44	Sibi District	222	128	94	44
45	Loralai District	275	152	123	45
46	Zhob District	—	—	—	46
47	Chagai District	11	4	7	47
48	Kalat District	132	72	60	48
49	Mekran District	1,322	743	579	49
50	Kharan District	—	—	—	50
51	Karachi District	1,349	738	611	51
52	Lasbela District	48	31	17	52
53	Frontier Regions	774	443	331	53
54	**Pakistanis born in Kashmir**	**412**	**256**	**156**	54
55	**Other parts of Pak/India Sub-continent**	**56,801**	**31,949**	**24,852**	55
56	**Other Muslims Conutries**	**825**	**559**	**266**	56
57	Afghanistan	457	345	112	57
58	Arabian Peninsula	2	2	—	58
59	Indonesia	—	—	—	59
60	Iran	357	203	154	60
61	Iraq	—	—	—	61
62	Others	9	9	—	62
63	**Other Countries in Asia**	**20**	**13**	**7**	63
64	Burma	7	5	2	64
65	Ceylon	8	5	3	65
66	China	4	2	2	66
67	Tibet	1	1	—	67
68	Others	—	—	—	68
69	**Other Muslim Countries**	—	—	—	69
70	**Other Countries**	**1**	**1**	—	70

TABLE 11—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS—1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

	Locality	All Religions		Muslims		
		1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	**Sanghar District**	**4,30,090**	**3,21,925**	**3,64,697**	**2,65,709**	1
2	Shahdadpur Taluka	1,80,625	1,35,120	1,66,631	1,24,572	2
3	Sinjhore Taluka	88,224	61,191	73,221	49,622	3
4	Sanghar Taluka	75,627	48,542	64,217	39,314	4
5	Khipro Taluka	85,614	77,072	60,628	52,201	5

TABLE 12—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX, 1961

Number of Persons

Locality	All Religions		Muslims	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sanghar District	**2,36,856**	**1,93,234**	**2,01,502**	**1,63,195**

TABLE 11—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS—1951 AND 1961

Number of Persons

	Caste Hindus		Scheduled Castes		Christians		Buddhists		Parsis		Others		
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	**14,837**	**6,368**	**48,231**	**48,771**	**2 245**	—	**80**	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	3,566	1,672	10,120	8,823	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	2,402	1,250	12,335	10,264	266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4	2,767	1,017	7,012	7,267	1,568	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	6,102	2,429	18,764	22,417	103	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	5

TABLE 12—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX, 1961

Number of Persons

Caste Hindus		Scheduled Castes		Christians		Buddhists		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
8,198	**6,639**	**25,888**	**22,343**	**1,220**	**1,025**	**48**	**32**	—	—

TABLE 13—DISABLED PERSONS BY SEX, AGE GROUPS AND NATURE OF DISABILITY—1961

SANGHAR DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Age Group	Totally Blind		Deaf and Dumb		Crippled		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	**All Ages**	**345**	**262**	**218**	**132**	**239**	**191**	1
2	0—9	27	20	34	17	41	30	2
3	10—19	66	28	40	23	32	27	3
4	20—39	67	40	71	29	59	26	4
5	40 and over	185	174	73	63	107	108	5

TABLE 14—POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUES AND SEX—1961

SANGHAR DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Mother Tongue	Number			Percentage			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**TOTAL**	**4,30,090**	**2,26,856**	**1,93,234**	**100**	**100**	**100**	1
	Dravidian Family							
2	Brahui	14,376	7,836	6,540	3.34	3.45	3.38	2
3	South Indian Languages ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Indo-European Family							
	Dardic Branch							
4	Kafir Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Kashmiri	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
6	Kohwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	Kohistani	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	European Branch							
8	English	16	11	5	0.03	—	—	8
	Indo-Aryan Branch							
9	Bengali	2,196	1,391	805	0.51	0.59	0.42	9
10	Gujrati	3,740	2,142	1,598	0.86	0.90	0.83	10
11	Hindi	128	84	44	0.03	0.04	0.02	11
12	Marathi	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	Punjabi	42,086	23,499	18,587	9.67	9.92	9.62	13
14	Rajasthani	41,138	2,2053	19,085	9.56	9.31	9.68	14
15	Sindhi	2,45,887	1,35,000	1,10,897	57.16	57.00	57.39	15
16	Urdu	48,274	26,965	21,309	11.22	11.38	11.03	16
	Iranian Branch							
17	Baluchi	24,298	13,238	11,060	6.64	5.59	5.72	17
18	Persian	632	398	234	0.14	0.17	0.12	18
19	Pushto	7,312	4,232	3,080	1.70	1.79	1.59	19
	Semitic Branch							
20	Arabic	6	6	—	—	—	—	20
21	Other Language and Languages not stated.	—	—	—	—	—	—	21

TABLE 15—PERSONS WHO COMMONLY SPEAK ONE OR MORE OF THE MAIN LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN, 1951 AND 1961

Includes both the persons who claimed the languages as their Mother Tongue (see Table 14) and those who reported it as an additional language commonly spoken. Since many people can speak more than one language, the totals do not agree with the total population.

SANGHAR DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Languages	1961			1951	Percentage		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951	
1	**Populaion** ..	**2,36,856**	**1,93,234**	**4,30,090**	—	—	—	1
2	Bengali ..	1,997	1,092	3,089	—	0.72	—	2
3	Punjabi ..	26,561	20,156	46,717	—	10.86	—	3
4	Pushto ..	5,371	3,504	8,875	—	2,06	—	4
5	Sindhi ..	1,67,235	1,31,476	2,98,711	—	69.45	—	5
6	Urdu ..	53,774	34,157	87,931	—	20.44	—	6
7	Baluchi ..	15,915	12,145	28,060	—	6.52	—	7
8	Brahui ..	9,331	7,079	16,410	—	3.82	—	8
9	Persian ..	1,468	516	1,984	—	0.46	—	9
10	Arabic ..	1,926	1,632	3,558	—	0.83	—	10
11	English ..	6,397	1,939	8,336	—	1.94	—	11
12	Kashmiri ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	12
13	Rajasthani ..	22,053	19,085	41,138	—	9,56	—	13
14	Gujrati ..	2,142	1,598	3,740	—	0.87	—	14

Footnote:—(1) 1951 data not available being included for Khipro and Sanghar Talukas in Tharparkar District and for Shahdadpur and Sinjhoro Talukas in the Nawabshah District of Khairpur Division.

TABLE 16—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX—1961

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

Number of Persons

	Locality	Population 1961		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
1	**Sanghar District** ..	**4,30,090**	**2,36,856**	**1,93,234**
2	Shahdadpur Taluka ..	1,80,625	99,024	81,601
3	Sinjhoro Taluka ..	88,224	48,343	39,881
4	Sanghar Taluka ..	75,627	42,118	33,509
5	Khipro Taluka ..	85,614	47,371	38,243

TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX IN TOWNS—1961

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

SANGHAR DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Locality	Population 1961		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
1	Shahdadpur Municipality ..	21,537	11,677	9,860
2	Tando Adam Municipality ..	31,246	17,318	13,928
3	Sinjhoro Town ..	7,388	3,978	3,410
4	Sanghar Town ..	10,153	5,865	4,288

TABLE 16—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX—1961

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

Number of Persons

	Number of Literate Persons 1961			Literate Persons per cent of total Population, in sex groups			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	**43,336**	**38,524**	**4,812**	**10.08**	**16.26**	**2.49**	1
2	22,263	19,340	2,923	12.33	19.53	3.58	2
3	8,129	7,324	805	9.21	15.15	2.02	3
4	6,770	5,949	821	8.95	14.12	2.45	4
5	6,174	5,911	263	7.21	12.48	0.69	5

TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX IN TOWNS—1961

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

SANGHAR DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Number of Literate Persons 1961			Literate Persons as per cent of Total Population in sex groups			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	4,879	3,819	1,060	22.65	32.71	10.75	1
2	5,830	4,626	1,204	18.66	26.71	8.64	2
3	1,089	930	159	14.74	23.38	4.66	3
4	1,302	1,040	262	12.82	17.73	6.11	4

TABLE 18—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961

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

Number of Persons

Locality	All Literates			Muslims			Caste Hindus	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sanghar District	**43,336**	**38,524**	**4,812**	**40,470**	**35,920**	**4,550**	**1,213**	**175**

TABLE 19—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATES, BY AGE AND SEX—1961

All Areas, Urban and Rural

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

SANGHAR DISTRICT — Number of Persons

Age Group	Sex	Number of Persons			Urban Areas	
		All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Able to write	Able to read
All Ages	**T**	**4,30,090**	**70,324**	**3,59,766**	**12,664**	**436**
	M	**2,36,856**	**38,838**	**1,98,018**	**10,169**	**246**
	F	**1,93,234**	**31,486**	**1,61,748**	**2,495**	**190**
0—4	T	72,321	10,266	62,055	—	—
	M	37,158	5,507	31,651	—	—
	F	35,163	4,759	30,404	—	—
5—9	T	66,454	9,898	56,556	1,148	73
	M	36,544	5,130	31,414	798	60
	F	29,910	4,768	25,142	350	13
10—14	T	38,254	7,382	30,872	2,260	92
	M	22,017	3,992	18,025	1,649	54
	F	16,237	3,390	12,847	611	38
15—19	T	38,334	7,088	31,246	2,031	54
	M	21,442	3,991	17,451	1,585	22
	F	16,892	3,097	13,795	446	32
20—24	T	33,434	6,399	27,035	1,629	45
	M	17,552	3,562	13,990	1,361	22
	F	15,882	2,837	13,045	268	23
25 and over	T	1,81,293	29,291	1,52,002	5,596	172
	M	1,02,143	16,656	85.487	4,776	88
	F	79,150	12,635	66,515	820	84

TABLE 18—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961

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

Number of Persons

Scheduled Castes		Christians		Buddhists		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1,292	56	68	17	—	—	31	14

TABLE 19—PERSONS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, READ ONLY AND ILLITERATE, BY AGE AND SEX

Urban and Rural Areas—1961

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

SANGHAR DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Urban Areas		Rural Areas				
	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	
1	**5,544**	**51,680**	**29,251**	**985**	**10,817**	**3,18,713**	1
2	**1,785**	**26,638**	**27,245**	**864**	**3,789**	**1,66,120**	2
3	**3,759**	**25,042**	**2,006**	**121**	**7,028**	**1,52,593**	3
4	—	10,266	—	—	—	62,055	4
5	—	5,507	—	—	—	31,651	5
6	—	4,759	—	—	—	30,404	6
7	521	8,156	3,138	148	721	52,549	7
8	167	4,105	2,905	120	233	28,156	8
9	354	4,051	233	28	488	24,393	9
10	810	4,220	6,577	472	1,358	22,465	10
11	183	2,106	6,098	455	311	11,161	11
12	627	2,114	479	17	1,047	11,304	12
13	789	4,214	5,624	77	1,526	24,019	13
14	234	2,150	5,245	57	321	11,828	14
15	555	2,064	379	20	1,205	12,191	15
16	679	4,046	3,748	60	1,307	21,920	16
17	198	1,931	3,498	45	345	10,102	17
18	481	2,065	250	15	962	11,818	18
19	2,745	20,778	10,164	228	5,905	1,35,705	19
20	1,003	10,789	9,499	187	2,579	73,222	20
21	1,742	9,989	665	41	3,326	62,483	21

TABLE 20—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY—1951 AND 1961

(i) *Number of persons able to read and write is shown in ordinary type, those able to read with understanding but not write are in Italics.*

(ii) *Definition of literacy for 1951 Census was "Able to read in clear print" and therefore included persons able to read the Holy Quran only and that possibly without understanding. In the 1961 Census, the definition was "Able to read with understanding".*

Number of Persons

	Locality	Bengali		Punjabi		Pushto		Sindhi		
		1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	**Sanghar District** ..	**161**	—	**589**	—	**98**	—	**28,087**	—	1
2		*3*	—	*60*	—	*20*	—	*643*	—	2

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

SANGHAR DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Age Group	Sex	All Grades	Primary Grades Passed.						
				0—4	0—(×)	1	2	3	4	
	ALL AREAS									
1	**All Ages 5 years and** ..	**T**	**14,469**	**10,975**	**3,635**	**596**	**2,461**	**2,288**	**1,995**	1
2	**over**	**M**	**12,996**	**9,831**	**3,302**	**537**	**2,198**	**2,026**	**1,768**	2
3		**F**	**1,473**	**1,144**	**333**	**59**	**263**	**262**	**227**	3
	URRAL AREAS									
4	0—4 ..	T	10,409	8,455	2,953	564	1,751	1,760	1,427	4
5		M	9,796	7,940	2,811	525	1,625	1,643	1,336	5
6		F	613	515	142	39	126	117	91	6
7	5—9 ..	T	4,974	4,933	2,542	331	992	766	302	7
8		M	4,705	4,668	2,439	300	920	720	289	8
9		F	269	265	103	31	72	46	13	9
10	10—14 ..	T	4,448	3,522	411	233	759	994	1,125	10
11		M	4,138	3,272	372	225	705	923	1,047	11
12		F	310	250	39	8	54	71	78	12
13	15—19 ..	T	940	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
14		M	916	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
15		F	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
16	20—24 ..	T	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
17		M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
18		F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
19	25 & over ..	T	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
20		M	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
21		F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	21

TABLE 20—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY—1951 AND 1961

(i) Number of persons able to read and write is shown in ordinary type those able to read with understanding but not write are in Italics.

(ii) Definition of literacy for 1951 Census was "Able to read in clear print" and therefore included persons able to read the Holy Quran only and that possibly without understanding. In the 1961 Census the definition was "Able to read with understanding".

Number of Persons

	Urdu		Baluchi		Persian		Arabic		English		Brahui		
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	
1	**17,573**	—	**133**	—	**851**	—	**1,150**	—	**3,290**	—	157	—	1
2	*618*	—	*18*	—	*8*	—	*852*	—	*40*	—	*8*	—	2

Footenote:—(1) 1951 data includes figures for Khipro and Sanghar Talukas now in Sanghar District.
(2) Separate figures for 1951 are not available.

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

SANGHAR DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Middle School Grades Passed.					Grade 9 or Matric passed	College Degrees, etc., Passed					
	5—8	5	6	7	8		All Degrees and Intermediate	Intermediate	Degree	Higher Degree	Others including Oriental	
						ALL AREAS						
1	**2,844**	**1,131**	**862**	**487**	**364**	**529**	**121**	**96**	**17**	**7**	**1**	1
2	**2,555**	**994**	**791**	**437**	**333**	**508**	**102**	**79**	**16**	**6**	**1**	2
3	**289**	**137**	**71**	**50**	**31**	**21**	**19**	**17**	**1**	**1**	—	3
						RURAL AREAS						
4	1,668	645	549	283	191	233	53	47	4	2	—	4
5	1,586	607	530	271	178	227	43	37	4	2	—	5
6	82	38	19	12	13	6	10	10	—	—	—	6
7	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
9	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
10	886	451	289	110	36	40	—	—	—	—	—	10
11	827	418	273	103	33	39	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	59	33	16	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	741	153	260	173	155	193	6	6	—	—	—	13
14	722	152	257	168	145	188	6	6	—	—	—	14
15	19	1	3	5	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	15
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	12	3	—	—	16
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	3	—	—	17
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	18
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	29	1	2	—	19
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	20	1	2	—	20
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	21

TABLE 22—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE-GROUPS AND SEX—1961

SANGHAR DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age groups	Popu-lation	Male	Female	All Students attending School/College, etc.			
					Both Sexes		Male	
					Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group
1	**All Ages** ..	**4,30,090**	**2,36,856**	**1,93,234**	**14,469**	**3.36**	**12,996**	**5.49**
2	5—9 ..	66,454	36,544	29,910	6,641	9.99	5,969	16.33
3	10—14 ..	38,254	22,107	16,237	6,129	16.02	5,419	24.61
4	15—19 ..	38,334	21,442	16,892	1,604	4.18	1,531	7.14

TABLE 22—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS OR COLLEGES, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE-GROUPS AND SEX—1961

SANGHAR DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Female		Students attending School/College, (General Education)						
			Both Sexes		Male		Female		
	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	
1	**1,473**	**0.76**	**13,853**	**3.22**	**12,470**	**5.26**	**1,383**	**0.72**	1
2	672	2.25	6,375	9.59	5,750	15.73	625	2.10	2
3	710	4.37	5,848	15.28	5,181	23.53	667	4.11	3
4	73	0.43	1,546	4.03	1,473	6.87	73	0.43	4

TABLE 23—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR MAKTABS, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE-GROUPS AND SEX, 1961

Urban and Rural Areas

SANGHAR DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age Group	All Students			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
	URBAN AREAS				
1	**All Ages 5 years and over**	**4,060**	**3,200**	**860**	**3,606**
2	5—9	1,667	1,264	403	1,443
3	10—14	1,681	1,281	400	1,498
4	15—19	664	615	49	624
5	20—24	28	26	2	25
6	25 and over	20	14	6	16
	RURAL AREAS				
7	**All Ages 5 year s and over**	**10,409**	**9,796**	**613**	**10,247**
8	5—9	4,974	4,705	269	4,932
9	10—14	4,448	4,138	310	4,350
10	15—19	940	916	24	922
11	20—24	15	14	1	13
12	25 and over	32	23	9	30

TABLE 23—STUDENTS WHO AT THE TIME OF CENSUS WERE ATTENDING SCHOOLS COLLEGES, TECHNICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR MAKTABS, SHOWING EDUCATIONAL AGE-GROUPS AND SEX, 1961

Urban and Rural Areas

SANGHAR DISTRICT Number of Persons

	Type of Educational Institutions at which attending								
	School or College (General)		Technical Institutions			Maktabs			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
				URBAN AREAS					
1	**2,825**	**781**	**15**	**15**	—	**439**	**360**	**79**	1
2	1,084	359	—	—	—	224	180	44	2
3	1,133	365	1	1	—	182	147	35	3
4	575	49	7	7	—	33	33	—	4
5	23	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	5
6	10	6	4	4	—	—	—	—	6
				RURAL AREAS					
7	**9,645**	**602**	**13**	**10**	**3**	**149**	**141**	**8**	7
8	4,666	266	—	—	—	42	39	3	8
9	4,048	302	4	1	3	94	89	5	9
10	898	24	5	5	—	13	13	—	10
11	12	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	11
12	21	9	2	2	—	—	—	—	12

TABLE 24—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED—1951 AND 1961

SANGHAR DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age Group	Sex	Number of Persons 1961				Number of		
			Total Population	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Total Population	Attending School/ College	
1	**All Ages 5 years and**	**T**	**3,57,769**	**10,842**	**29,493**	**40,335**	—	—	1
2	**over**	**M**	**1,99,698**	**9,694**	**26,532**	**36,226**	—	—	2
3		**F**	**1,58,071**	**1,148**	**2,961**	**4,109**	—	—	3
4	5—9	T	66,454	3,524	778	4,302	—	—	4
5		M	36,544	3,107	614	3,721	—	—	5
6		F	29,910	417	164	581	—	—	6
7	10+	T	2,91,315	7,318	28,715	36.033	—	—	7
8		M	1,63,154	6,587	25,918	32,505	—	—	8
9		F	1,28,161	731	2,797	3,528	—	—	9
10	10—14	T	38,254	5,619	3,524	9,143	—	—	10
11		M	22,017	4,979	3,099	8,078	—	—	11
12		F	16,237	640	425	1,065	—	—	12
13	15—19	T	38,334	1,504	5,604	7,208	—	—	13
14		M	21,442	1,531	4,934	6,465	—	—	14
15		F	16,892	73	670	743	—	—	15
16	20—24	T	33,434	43	5,130	5,173	—	—	16
17		M	17,552	40	4,661	4,701	—	—	17
18		F	15,882	3	469	472	—	—	18
19	25 and over	T	1,81,293	52	14,457	14,509	—	—	19
20		M	1,02,143	37	13,224	13,261	—	—	20
21		F	79,150	15	1,233	1,248	—	—	21

Footnote:—(1) 1951 data for Sanghar District not available being including in Tharparkar District for Sanghar and Khipro Talukas and in Nawabshah District of Khairpur Division for Shahdadpur and Sanghar Talukas.

(2) Excludes following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in Table No. 21, but not claiming to be literates.

Age Groups	Total	Males	Females
5—9	3,117	2,862	255
10—11	510	440	70

(3) The figures in column 7—9 for 5—9 age group are for 0—9 age group for 1951. It is assumed that few, if any children under 5 were included in 1951 Tables as "received educations."

TABLE 24—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED—1951 AND 1961

SANGHAR DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Persons 1951		Percentage of Total Population of Groups						
			1961			1951			
	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	
1	—	—	**3.03**	**8.24**	**11.28**	—	—	—	1
2	—	—	**4.85**	**13.29**	**18.14**	—	—	—	2
3	—	—	**0.73**	**1.87**	**2.60**	—	—	—	3
4	—	—	5.30	1,17	6.47	—	—	—	4
5	—	—	8.50	1.68	10.18	—	—	—	5
6	—	—	1.39	0.55	1.94	—	—	—	6
7	—	—	2.51	9.86	12.37	—	—	—	7
8	—	—	4.04	15.88	19.92	—	—	—	8
9	—	—	0.57	2.18	2.75	—	—	—	9
10	—	—	14.69	9.21	23.90	—	—	—	10
11	—	—	22.61	14.08	36.69	—	—	—	11
12	—	—	3.94	2.62	6.56	—	—	—	12
13	—	—	4.18	14.62	18.80	—	—	—	13
14	—	—	7.14	23.01	30.15	—	—	—	14
15	—	—	0.43	3.97	4.40	—	—	—	15
16	—	—	0.13	15.34	15.47	—	—	—	16
17	—	—	0.23	26.55	26.78	—	—	—	17
18	—	—	0.02	2.95	2.97	—	—	—	18
19	—	—	0.03	7.97	8.00	—	—	—	19
20	—	—	0.03	12.95	12.98	—	—	—	20
21	—	—	0.02	1.56	1.58	—	—	—	21

TABLE 25—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED—1961

SANGHAR DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age Group	Sex	URBAN AREAS							
			Number of Persons—1961				Percentage of Total Population of groups, 1961			
			Total Population	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	
1	**All Ages 5 years**	**T**	**60,058**	**2,903**	**9,172**	**12,075**	**4.83**	**15.27**	**20.10**	1
2	**and over**	**M**	**33,331**	**2,227**	**7,573**	**9,800**	**6.68**	**22.72**	**29.40**	2
3		**F**	**26,727**	**676**	**1,599**	**2,275**	**5.23**	**5.98**	**8.51**	3
4	5—9	T	9,898	609	532	1,141	6.15	5.37	11.52	4
5		M	5,130	359	441	800	7.00	8.60	15.60	5
6		F	4,768	250	91	341	5.24	1.91	7.15	6
7	10—14	T	7,382	1,582	631	2,213	21.43	8.55	29.98	7
8		M	3,992	1,213	420	1,633	30.39	10.52	41.91	8
9		F	3,390	369	211	580	10.88	6.22	17.10	9
10	15—19	T	7,088	664	1,287	1,951	9.37	18.16	27.53	10
11		M	3,991	615	937	1,552	15.41	23.48	38.89	11
12		F	3,097	49	350	399	1.58	11.30	12.88	12
13	20—24	T	6,399	28	1,540	1,568	0.44	24.07	24.51	13
14		M	3,562	26	1,285	1,311	0.73	36.08	36.81	14
15		F	2,837	2	255	257	0.07	8.99	9.06	15
16	25 and over	T	29,291	20	5,182	5,202	0.07	17.69	17.76	16
17		M	16,656	14	4,490	4,504	0.08	26.96	27.04	17
18		F	12,635	6	692	692	0.05	5.48	5.52	18

Footnote :—Excludes the following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in table 23 but not claiming to be literates:—

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
5—9	1058	905	153
10—11	99	68	31

TABLE 25—EDUCATED PERSONS BY SEX AND AGE SHOWING THOSE STILL ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE AND THOSE WHOSE FORMAL EDUCATION HAD CEASED—1961

SANGHAR DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	RURAL AREAS							
	Total Population	Number of Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population of groups, 1961			
		Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/ College	Left School/ College	Total Educated Persons	
1	**2,97,711**	**7,939**	**20,321**	**28,260**	**2.67**	**6.82**	**9.49**	1
2	**1,66,367**	**7,467**	**18,959**	**26,426**	**4.49**	**11.39**	**15.88**	2
3	**1,31,344**	**472**	**1,362**	**1,834**	**0.36**	**1.04**	**1.40**	3
4	56,556	2,915	246	3,161	5.15	0.43	5.58	4
5	31,414	2,748	173	2,921	8.75	0.55	9.30	5
6	25,142	167	73	240	0.66	0.29	0.95	6
7	30,872	4,037	2,893	6,930	13.08	9.37	22.45	7
8	18,025	3,766	2,679	6,445	20.89	14.86	35.75	8
9	12,847	271	214	485	2.11	1.67	3.78	9
10	31,246	940	4,317	5,257	3.01	13.81	16.82	10
11	17,451	916	3,997	4,913	5.25	22.90	28.15	11
12	13,795	24	320	344	0.17	2.32	2.49	12
13	27,035	15	3,590	3,605	0.05	13.28	13.33	13
14	13,990	14	3,376	3,390	0.10	24.13	24.23	14
15	13,045	1	214	215	0.00	1.64	1.64	15
16	1,52,002	32	9,275	9,307	0.02	6.10	6.12	16
17	85,487	23	8,734	8,757	0.02	10.22	10.24	17
18	66,515	9	541	550	0.01	0.81	0.82	18

Note :—Excludes following number of Children under 12 reported as attending school inTable 23, but not claiming to be literates.

Ages group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	2059	1957	102
10—11	411	372	39

TABLE 26—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)—1961

Includes students attending educational institutions at the time of Census as well as persons who have left School/College

SANGHAR DISTRICT — Number of Persons

	Age group	Sex	Total Population	Illiterates	Literates		Highest Grade Passed in			
					Without Formal education	Educated	0 and 1	2	3	4
1	**All Ages**	**T**	**3,57,769**	**3,14,433**	**3,001**	**40,335**	**1,368**	**4,718**	**6,037**	**9,070**
2		**M**	**1,99,698**	**1,61,174**	**2,298**	**36,226**	**1,231**	**4,196**	**5,338**	**8,103**
3		**F**	**1,58,071**	**1,53,259**	**703**	**4,109**	**137**	**522**	**699**	**967**
4	5—9	T	66,454	61,947	205	4,302	396	1,644	1,206	706
5		M	36,544	32,661	162	3,721	338	1,488	1,053	590
6		F	29,910	29,286	43	581	58	156	153	116
7	10—14	T	35,254	28,853	258	9,143	465	1,327	1,785	3,034
8		M	22,017	13,761	178	8,078	430	1,135	1,567	2,720
9		F	16,237	15,092	80	1,065	35	192	218	314
10	15—19	T	38,334	30,548	578	7,208	169	454	732	1,749
11		M	21,442	14,533	444	6,465	147	398	628	1,619
12		F	16,892	16,015	134	743	22	56	104	130
13	20—24	T	33,434	27,952	309	5,173	110	282	579	1,143
14		M	17,552	12,626	225	4,701	101	251	516	1,015
15		F	15,882	15,326	84	472	9	31	63	128
16	25 and over	T	1,81,293	1,65,133	1,651	14,509	228	1,011	1,735	2,438
17		M	1,02,143	87,593	1,289	13,261	215	924	1,574	2,159
18		F	79,150	77,540	362	1,248	13	87	161	279

TABLE 26—EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (HIGHEST GRADE PASSED)—1961

Includes students attending educational institutions at the time of Census as well as persons who have left School/College

SANGHAR DISTRICT Number of Persons

	General or Professional Education										Percentage educated in age sex group	
	5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Intermediate	Degree	Higher Degree	Oriental and others		
1	**4,274**	**3,913**	**2,837**	**2,332**	**2,230**	**2,423**	**940**	**115**	**67**	**11**	**11.28**	1
2	**3,733**	**3,532**	**2,596**	**2,050**	**2,105**	**2,244**	**916**	**105**	**66**	**11**	**18.14**	2
3	**541**	**381**	**241**	**282**	**125**	**179**	**24**	**10**	**1**	**—**	**2.60**	3
4	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.47	4
5	252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.18	5
6	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.94	6
7	1,064	898	309	131	95	35	—	—	—	—	23.90	7
8	937	814	259	108	76	32	—	—	—	—	36.69	8
9	127	84	50	23	19	3	—	—	—	—	6.56	9
10	943	1,030	735	639	506	216	24	11	—	—	18.80	10
11	828	869	661	593	485	204	23	10	—	—	30.15	11
12	115	161	74	46	21	12	1	1	—	—	4.40	12
13	525	452	475	384	438	590	169	19	6	1	15.47	13
14	471	406	446	335	409	559	166	19	6	1	26.78	14
15	54	46	29	49	29	31	3	—	—	—	2.97	15
16	1,392	1,533	1,318	1,178	1,191	1,582	747	85	61	10	8.00	16
17	1,245	1,443	1,230	1,014	1,135	1,449	727	76	60	10	12.98	17
18	147	90	88	164	56	133	20	9	1	—	1.58	18

TABLE 27—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES—1961

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

(ii) Diplomas and professional Degrees include only recognized professional Diplomas or Professional Bachelor's or Master's Degrees in one of the Special Fields.

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Holders of Certificates in the fields of—			
			Education	Medicine	Engineering	
1	**Sanghar District**	**Both Sexes** ..	**232**	**55**	**17**	1
2		**Males** ..	**225**	**53**	**17**	2
3		**Females** ..	**7**	**2**	—	3

TABLE 28—OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY AGE AND SEX—1961

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	All Owners	Muslim by Age-groups				
				All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	
1	**Sanghar District**	**Both Sexes**	**16,122**	**13,918**	**8**	**1,670**	**5,279**	1
2		**Males**	**15,356**	**13,403**	**8**	**1,581**	**5,110**	2
3		**Females**	**766**	**515**	—	**89**	**169**	3

TABLE 27—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS AND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES—1961

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

(ii) Diplomas and professional Degrees include only recognized professional Diplomas or Professional Bachelor's, or Master's Degrees one of the Special fields.

Number of Persons

	Holders of Diplomas and Professional Degrees in the fields of—								
	Agriculture	Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	Commerce	Law	Other Professions	
1	11	18	21	23	8	1	27	11	1
2	11	16	21	23	8	1	27	11	2
3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

TABLE 28—OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND BY AGE AND SEX—1961

Number of Persons

			Non-Muslim by Age Groups						
	40—59	60 and over	All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	40—59	60 and over	
1	4,644	2,317	2,204	—	562	651	579	412	1
2	4,480	2,224	1,953	—	516	578	486	373	2
3	164	93	251	—	46	73	93	39	3

TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over		
				Total	Working	
		ALL AREAS				
1	**Sanghar District** ..	**T**	**4,30,090**	**1,49,425**	**1,48,799**	1
2		**M**	**2,36,856**	**1,36,057**	**1,35,445**	2
3		**F**	**1,93,234**	**13,368**	**13,354**	3
4	Shahdadpur Taluka ..	T	1,80,625	58,877	58,439	4
5		M	99,024	55,319	54,889	5
6		F	81,601	3,558	3,550	6
7	Sinjhoro Taluka ..	T	88,224	29,961	29,817	7
8		M	48,343	27,877	27,738	9
9		F	39,881	2,084	2,079	9
10	Sanghar Taluka ..	T	75,627	27,763	27,726	10
11		M	42,118	24,008	23,971	11
12		F	33,509	3,755	3,755	12
13	Khipro Taluka ..	T	85,614	32,824	32,817	13
14		M	47,371	28,853	28,847	14
15		F	38,243	3,971	3,970	15

TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

Number of Persons

	Not working but looking for work	Not in Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over			Dependants aged below 10 years	
		Total	Women doing household work only	Dependants aged 10 years or over and Others		
			ALL AREAS			
1	**626**	**1,41,890**	**93,794**	**48,096**	**1,38,775**	1
2	**612**	**27,097**	—	**27,097**	**73,702**	2
3	**14**	**1,14,793**	**93,794**	**20,999**	**65,073**	3
4	438	59,801	40,350	19,451	61,947	4
5	430	10,955	—	10,955	32,750	5
6	8	48,846	40,350	8,496	29,197	6
7	144	28,420	17,818	10,602	29,843	7
8	139	4,757	—	4,757	15,709	8
9	5	23,663	17,818	5,845	14,134	9
10	37	25,495	15,994	9,501	22,369	10
11	37	5,603	—	5,603	12,507	11
12	—	19,892	15,994	3,898	9,862	12
13	7	28,174	19,632	8,542	24,616	13
14	6	5,782	—	5,782	12,736	14
15	1	22,392	19,632	2,760	11,880	15

TABLE 30—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

RURAL Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over		
				Total	Working	
1	**Sanghar District** ..	**T**	**3,59,766**	**1,26,509**	**1,26,247**	1
2	..	**M**	**1,98,018**	**1,14,965**	**1,14,714**	2
3	..	**F**	**1,61,748**	**11,544**	**11,533**	3
4	Shahdadpur Taluka ..	T	1,27,842	42,340	42,219	4
5		M	70,029	39,772	39,656	5
6		F	57,813	2,568	2,563	6
7	Sinjhoro Taluka ..	T	80,836	27,513	27,400	7
8		M	44,365	25,501	25,393	8
9	..	F	36,471	2,012	2,007	9
10	Sanghar Taluka ..	T	65,474	23,832	23,811	10
11	..	M	36,253	20,839	20,818	11
12	..	F	29,221	2,993	2,993	12
13	Kipro Taluka ..	T	85,614	32,824	32,817	13
14	..	M	47,371	28,853	28,847	14
15	..	F	38,243	3,971	3,970	15

TABLE 30—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

RURAL Number of Persons

	Not working but looking for work	Not in Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over			Dependants aged below 10 years	
		Total	Women doing household Work only	Dependants aged 10 years or over and Others		
1	**262**	**1,14,646**	**74,657**	**39,989**	**1,18,611**	1
2	**251**	**19,988**	**—**	**19,988**	**63,065**	2
3	**11**	**94,658**	**74,657**	**20,001**	**55,546**	3
4	121	39,822	26,074	13,748	45,680	4
5	116	6,047	—	6,047	24,210	5
6	5	33,775	26,074	7,701	21,470	6
7	113	25,909	15,727	10,182	27,414	7
8	108	4,337	—	4,337	14,527	8
9	5	21,572	15,727	5,845	12,887	9
10	21	20,741	13,224	7,517	20,901	10
11	21	3,822	—	3,822	11,592	11
12	—	16,919	13,224	3,695	9,309	12
13	7	28,174	19,632	8,543	24,616	13
14	6	5,782	—	5,782	12,736	14
15	1	22,392	19,632	2,760	11,880	15

TABLE 31—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS, AGE GROUP AND SEX—1961

Number of Persons

	Locality and Economic Status	Age in completed years										
		All Ages		0—9		10—11		12—14		15—19		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	**Sanghar District**	**2,36,856**	**1,93,234**	**73,702**	**65,073**	**7,728**	**6,100**	**14,289**	**10,137**	**21,442**	**16,892**	1
2	Self Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force.	1,36,057	13,368	—	—	3,030	354	8,524	939	16,689	1,587	2
3	*Cultivators*	*90,714*	*10,342*	—	—	*1,778*	*276*	*5,336*	*745*	*10,683*	*1,267*	3
4	*Other Agricluturists*	*8,472*	*281*	—	—	*693*	*18*	*1,437*	*31*	*1,442*	*21*	4
5	*Non-agriculturists*	*36,871*	*2,745*	—	—	*559*	*60*	*1,751*	*163*	*4,564*	*299*	5
6	Other Self Supporting Persons and Dependants.	1,00,799	1,79,866	73,702	65,073	4,698	5,746	5,765	9,198	4,753	15,305	6

TABLE 32—OCCUPATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Persons Aged 10 years and over						
			Total agricultural labour force	Cultivators and agricultural labourers	Orchard and nursery workers	Malis	Market gardeners	Tea garden labourers	
1	**Sanghar District**	**T**	**1,09,809**	**1,01,056**	**83**	**648**	**339**	—	1
2		**M**	**99,186**	**90,714**	**83**	**616**	**309**	—	2
3		**F**	**10,623**	**10,342**	—	**32**	**30**	—	3

TABLE 31—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS, AGE GROUP AND SEX—1961

Number of Person

	Age in completed years											
	20—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—59		60 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	**17,552**	**15,882**	**35,579**	**30,020**	**25,194**	**19,505**	**18,758**	**12,910**	**5,069**	**3,216**	**17,543**	**13,49**
2	*16,289*	*1,910*	*34,011*	*3,737*	*23,593*	*2,410*	*17,299*	*1,352*	*4,111*	*256*	*12,511*	*823*
3	*10,462*	*1,500*	*22,736*	*3,045*	*16,004*	*1,830*	*11,757*	*945*	*2,833*	*179*	*9,125*	*555*
4	*808*	*43*	*1,302*	*19*	*1,042*	*47*	*882*	*50*	*200*	*10*	*666*	*42*
5	*5,019*	*367*	*9,973*	*673*	*6,547*	*533*	*4,660*	*357*	*1,078*	*67*	*2,720*	*226*
6	1,263	13,972	1,568	26,283	1,601	17,095	1,459	11,558	958	2,960	5,032	12,677

TABLE 32—OCCUPATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

Number of Persons

	Persons Aged 10 years and over								
	Dairy farmers and Poultry Keepers	Herdsmen and Animal Breeders	Bee-Keepers	Silk-worm Keepers	Other Breeders	Drivers of Farm Tractors and Machine	Hunters and Trappers	Other Agriculturists	
1	**97**	**7,546**	**32**	—	**5**	**3**	—	—	1
2	**84**	**7,340**	**32**	—	**5**	**3**	—	—	2
3	**13**	**206**	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

Census of Pakistan, 1961

ENUMERATOR'S BOOKLET

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

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

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

Pocket Instructions for Enumerators

General :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whom to Count:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Post Enumeration check:

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

Questions.	How to write answers.
PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS :	
House No.	Write in the box.
Household No. (within the house).	Write in the box. (This will nearly always be "1" save in cities).

Have you been enumerated already?	If "NO" ask question (a).
(a) Is this your present REGULAR residence or lodging place?	If "YES" carry out enumeration in full. If "NO" ask question (b).
(b) Will you be BACK in your normal residence before 31st JANUARY, 1961?	If "NO" or doubtful, carry out enumeration. If "YES" do not fill in this form, but carefully warn the person that it is his/her duty to see that a form is made out at his/her normal residence.

Q. 1. NAME ?	Write it out. If a tribesman put name of tribe, clan and section of tribe after the person's name in the Quetta and Kalat Divisions and in the area between the Durand Line and the settled Districts in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Divisions. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, put name of Tribe.

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

Relationship to HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD ?	Write it out.

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

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

Q. 2. SEX ?	Ring round "male". or "female".

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

Q. 3. AGE ?	Write the number of *years completed* on the 31st January, 1961.
For infants under one year.	Write number of *completed months* in box "Under one year", *i.e.*, 0 to 11.

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

Q. 4. MARITAL STATUS?

Single.	Ring round "1" under 'Single.'
Married.	Ring round "2" under 'Married'.
Widowed.	Ring round "3" under 'Widowed.'
Divorced.	Ring round "4" under 'Divorced'.

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

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

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

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

Q. 5. WERE YOU BORN IN THIS DISTRICT?	If yes, ring round "Born in".
If not, WHERE?	For other places in Pakistan write name of the District.
	If born in "Azad Kashmir" or "Occupied Kashmir" the word "Azad Kashmir" or "Occupied Kashmir" should be written along with the name of District.
	If born in India, write "India" along with the name of District.
	Elsewhere write name of COUNTRY ONLY.

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

Q. 6. ARE YOU A PAKISTANI ?	If yes, ring round "PAK".
If a Powindah; ask are you an Afghan Powindah?	If yes, write "AFGHAN" and put "*Powindah*" after it.
If a Kashmiri:	
Are you a national of "Azad Kashmir" or "Occupied Kashmir"?	Write one of them.

If not what is your NATIONALITY?	Write it out.

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

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

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

Q. 7. RELIGION?	Ring round the appropriate number.

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

Q. 8. DISABLED?	If totally blind, ring round "1" under "Blind". If deaf and dumb, ring round "2" under "Deaf and Dumb". If crippled ring round "3" under "Crippled".

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

IF NOT DISABLED PUT A CROSS IN THIS BOX

Q. 9. MOTHER TONGUE?	Ring round the appropriate number under languages.

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

Q. 10. OTHER LANGUAGES YOU CAN EASILY SPEAK?	Ring round the appropriate number under languages.

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

Q. 11. LITERACY?

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

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

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

Q. 12. SCHOOL OR COLLEGE ATTENDANCE?

Are you *NOW* ATTENDING A SCHOOL OR COLLEGE OR AN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION?	If attending a school or college of General or Professional Education ring round "G". If attending an Institution of Technical Education ring round "T". If attending a Maktab ring round "M".

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

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

Technical Institutions include Polytechnics, Technical High Schools, etc.

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

Q. 13. EDUCATION?

(This applies both to those who are now attending School/College, and to those who have completed education).

Highest Grade Passed in Gen, or Prof. Education
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 M. Int. D. HD. O. Cert. Dip.

FIELD

Educ.	Med.	Engin.	Agri.	Com.	Law	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

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

(a) *For below Matriculation :*

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

(b) *For Matriculation and above.*

Ring "M" for Matriculate.

Ring "Int" for Intermediate Passed.

Ring "D" for Degree Holder.

Ring "HD" for Higher Degree such as Master's or Doctor's Degree, and

Ring "O" for others including Oriental Degrees.

(ii) In which *FIELD OF PROFESSIONAL (INCLUDING TECHNICAL) EDUCATION*, if any, have you passed?

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

Ring round "2" under "Med." for Medicine.

Ring round "3" under "Engin" for Engineering.

Ring round "4" under "Agri" for Agriculture.

Ring round "5" under "Com." for Commerce.

Ring round "6" for Law.

Ring round "7" for Others.

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

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

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

INDIVIDUAL POPULATION

(Front)

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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

Turn over for persons 10 years of age and over.

CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1961

(Back)

FOR PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE ONLY

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

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

Q. 14. OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND. DO YOU OWN AGRICULTURAL LAND IN PAKISTAN?	Ring round "Yes" or "No" as appropriate.

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

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

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

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

Q. 15. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE UN-EMPLOYED AND INACTIVE.	
Are you *WORKING FOR PROFIT* or to *EARN WAGES* or *SALARY* or do you HELP ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY ON THE FARM, ETC.?	If "Yes", ring round (1).
If not working at present, are you LOOKING FOR WORK for salary or wages or profit, etc.	If "yes", ring round (2). If "No", ring round (3).

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

(2) "Inactive" is a person who is not working to earn his livelihood nor is he in search of any work. Students and Housewives doing *only household duties* are to be treated as "Inactive". But persons who are helping any member of their family in his profession or trade, even if they are not paid for such work in cash or kind, are to be classed as "Working". Persons not working and living on rent or pension *only* are also to be treated as inactives. Beggars and Prostitutes are also to be classed as inactives, because, although they do earn, they are not helping in the production of economic goods.

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

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

Q. 16. WHAT IS YOUR MAIN OCCUPATION? (what kind of work do you do)?	If a TILLER OF THE SOIL, ring round "T" and move on to Q. 18. Otherwise write the OCCUPATION.

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

For your guidance a list of descriptions of occupations which are not acceptable without qualification is given below. This list is not comprehensive but gives an idea of the precision required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Owner Proprietor.—State nature of business owned.

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

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

For *PERSONS NOT RINGED "T" IN QUESTION NO.* 16.

Q. 17. NAME AND TYPE OF INDUSTRY, BUSINESS OR SERVICE?	Write it out.

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

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

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

Stock-raising, forestry and logging, fishery, biscuit making, clothes making, furniture making, brick manufacturing, pineapple canning, cotton ginning, cotton textiles, jute textiles, woollen textiles, tannery, leather products, blacksmithy, motor repairing, road making, fish retailing, boot and shoe retailing, banking, insurance, architecture, advertising, cinema, restaurants, hotels, laundries, hairdressing, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) In your main occupation do you EMPLOY OTHERS?	If yes, ring round "1" under "Employer".

(ii) or Are you an EMPLOYEE?	If yes, ring round "2" under "Employee".
(iii) or An INDEPENDENT worker?	If yes, ring round "3" under "Independent worker".
(iv) or UNPAID FAMILY HELP?	If yes, ring round "4" under "Unpaid family help".

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

Note that the whole question concerns the main occupation given in question No. 16. Persons who employ others in their profession or business will be classed as "Employer". No one will be classed as "Employer" merely because he employs domestic servants. For example, a cook is classed as an employee in his occupation, but if he is cooking for, let us say, a civil servant, the latter will *not* be shown as an employer on that account. Similarly a Company Director for instance, although he may have power to appoint and discharge Company staff, will not be classed as "Employer", because he himself is an employee of the Company. An independent worker is his own master in his trade or business who does not employ others. An unpaid family help is a member of the family who assists directly in the trade or business of another member but receives no separate payment in cash or kind.

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

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

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

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

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

In rural areas the Subsidiary Occupation (if any) of cultivators will generally be one of the agricultural occupations such as poultry, bee-keeping, etc., or a cottage industry. Service on roads or in the militia may be a normal subsidiary occupation in some areas. When Cottage Industries are given as subsidiary occupation, they should be described as "Home weaving", "Home pottery making", "Home mat making", etc.

Q. 21. DETAILS OF INACTIVES?	*Only those persons who are ringed as* "3" *in question No.* 15 *should be asked:*
(i) Do you work as HOUSE WIFE, *i.e.*, perform household duties only?	Ring round number "1".
(ii) Do you receive any kind of RENT, PENSION, etc.?	Ring round number "2".

(iii) Are you an INMATE OF MENTAL ASYLUM, JAIL or other such Institution or are you a beggar?	Ring round number "3".
(iv) DEPENDENT and others.	Ring round number "4".

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

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

(i) *During your whole married life:* How many CHILDREN have been born ALIVE altogether?	Write under "Children born" total number of children born alive to her.
(ii) *During your whole life:* How many years you REMAINED MARRIED altogether?	Write under "Years Wed" total number of years.

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

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

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

Progress Reports:

Carry out the enumeration of your area progressively every day. Don't leave the work to be done towards the end of the Enumeration Period. In order to ensure this, report regularly to your Supervisor in the prescribed forms regarding the percentage of the work completed on the dates shown in the Calendar. The first round of your visits to all the houses in your Block should be completed during the 1st two weeks. Then during the next three days carry out a 2nd round and enumerate the Households that might have been left out during the 1st round, and also those normal residents who were temporarily absent, but have since returned and have not been enumerated elsewhere. Two days before the last date (*i.e.*, 29th January 1961) make an announcement in your Block that persons left out may kindly report to you at an agreed place and get themselves enumerated. Continue the checking for omissions during the last two days and then on the actual Census Night (Night of the 31st January) you must make a rapid and thorough examination of the whole Block. All new arrivals, travellers, wanderers,

homeless folk and others who are found then anywhere within your area must be questioned and, if they have not been enumerated before, a slip must be prepared for each of them.

The End of the Work :

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

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

SUPERVISOR'S RECEIPT

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

Date.....

Signature of Circle Supervisor.

ENUMERATOR'S REPORT FORM

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

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

Date.....

Signature of Enumerator.

DUTIES OF THE CENSUS OFFICER UNDER CENSUS ORDINANCE, 1959

1. To ask all authorised questions from all persons in the limits of the area for which he has been appointed.

[Sec. 7(1)].

2. Not to ask any improper or unauthorised question, nor ask any authorised question, in an offensive manner. Therefore he should always be most courteous in the discharge of his duties.

[Sec. 13(b)].

3. Not to disclose any information collected by him during the Census to any unauthorised person as all such information is to be regarded as confidential.

[Secs. 10 and 13(b)].

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

SANGHAR

PART-V

VILLAGE STATISTICS

COMPILED BY

S. A. HAMEED

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

HYDERABAD

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The symbols to denote local details are:—

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

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SANGHAR DISTRICT

Summary Table by Talukas

Taluka	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of			Page No.
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Supervisory Tapedar Circles	Tapedar Circles	Villages	
Sanghar District	430	237	193	17	70	385	
Sanghar Taluka ..	76	43	33	3	13	62	V-8
Shahdadpur „ ..	181	99	82	5	18	92	V-12
Sinjhoro „ ..	88	48	40	4	18	134	V-18
Khipro „ ..	85	47	38	5	21	95	V-27

VILLAGE STATISTICS · SANGHAR DISTRICT

Summary Table by Supervisory Tapedar Circles and Urban Localities

Supervisory Tapedar Circle and Urban Locality	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of		Page No.
	Both sexes	Male	Females	Tapedar Circles	Villages	
SANGHAR TALUKA	76	43	33	13	62	V-8
Urban Localities ..	10	6	4	—	—	V-8
Sanghar ..	30	17	13	6	20	V-8
Setharpir ..	16	9	7	3	19	V-9
Tando Mitha Khan ..	20	11	9	4	23	V-10
SHAHDADPUR TALUKA	181	99	82	18	92	V-12
Urban Localities ..	53	29	24	—	—	V-12
Shahdadpur ..	35	19	16	4	23	V-12
Berani ..	25	14	11	4	17	V-14
Sarhari ..	24	13	11	3	18	V-14
Tando Adam ..	22	12	10	4	19	V-15
Shahpur Chaka ..	22	12	10	3	15	V-17
SINJHORO TALUKA ..	88	48	40	18	134	V-18
Urban Localities ..	7	4	3	—	—	V-18
Sinjhoro ..	16	9	7	4	34	V-18
Naoabad ..	17	9	8	4	38	V-20
Dalore ..	28	15	13	5	33	V-23
Khadro ..	20	11	9	5	29	V-25

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SANGHAR DISTRICT

Summary Table by Supervisiory Tapder Circles and Urban Localities

Supervisory Tapeder Circle and Urban Locality	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of		Page No.
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Tapeder Circles	Villages	
KHIPRO TALUKA	85	47	38	21	95	V-27
Urban Localities ..	—	—	—	—	—	V-27
Khipro ..	16	9	7	4	17	V-27
Hingrono ..	14	8	6	4	17	V-28
Phulladiyun ..	29	16	13	9	40	V-29
Dhilyar ..	9	5	4	2	12	V-31
Hathungo	17	9	8	2	9	V-31

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SANGHAR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Sanghar Taluka سانگھڑ تعلقہ	75776	42267	33509	—	—	—
	Sanghar Taluka (Rural) سانگھڑ تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	65581	36360	29221	—	—	—
	Sanghar Taluka (Urban) سانگھڑ تعلقہ (شہری)	10195	5907	4288	2228	1787	1896
1	**Sanghar Town Committee** سانگھڑ ٹاؤن کمیٹی	10195	5907	4288	2228	1787	1896

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details		Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
				Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	SANGHAR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE سانگھڑ سپروائیزری ٹپیدار سرکل								
1	**Sanghar**	سانگھڑ	3915	1065	587	478	66	119	119
2	Dim	ڈم	4797	1868	1023	845	47	280	281
3	Kando	کنڈو	6593	4219	2326	1893	591	785	790
4	**Bakhoro**	بکھورو	6764	2682	1466	1216	367	381	384
5	Khadwari	کھڈواری	9765	4653	2559	2094	582	673	674
6	Yaroohingoro	یارو ھنگورو	2114	858	460	398	62	130	132
7	**Toori**	ٹوڑی	6342	1361	743	618	87	219	222
8	Purkehore	پیر کیہور	3045	814	455	359	57	217	217
9	Kehore	کیہور	3526	990	526	464	46	198	198

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SANGHAR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details		Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
				Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
10	Lahraro	لهرارو	8348	622	347	275	26	112	112
11	**Jakhrao**	جکهراؤ	8348	1848	1074	774	454	163	187
12	Lib-Sihori	لب سهوری	8417	565	322	243	59	94	94
13	Togacho	ٹوگا چو	7443	1079	623	456	84	140	140
14	Sadrat	سدرت	5040	1455	894	561	98	428	428
15	Akhan Wari	اکهن واری	1241	648	433	215	3	128	128
16	**Simathri**	سماتهری	30229	1911	1075	836	230	304	304
17	Dubi	دوبی	11062	574	319	255	9	94	94
18	Mithraoo	متهراؤ	19896	1610	861	749	167	223	233
19	**Jhunn**	جهون	2626	1140	633	507	106	173	179
20	Boohi	بوهی	1764	321	153	168	33	55	55
	SETHARPIR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE	سیٹهار پیر سپر وائیزری ٹیپدار سرکل							
21	**Setharpir**	سٹهار پیر	2930	1392	843	549	293	260	260
22	Dibhar	ڈهبر	1897	431	252	179	46	92	92
23	Dighal	ڈگهل	4090	715	388	327	48	168	168
24	Manoo Khan Chandio	منو خان چانڈیو	4452	1172	652	520	72	190	190
25	Hamzo Ji Khad	حمذو جی کهڈ	2820	474	255	219	37	95	95
26	**Kandiari**	کنڈیاری	4422	2021	1196	825	208	381	381
27	Rajwah	راجواه	2028	447	239	208	11	83	83
28	Rachar	راچر	3077	642	361	281	57	146	146
29	Darero	ڈریرو	4499	923	518	405	53	166	173

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SANGHAR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
30	Dilshad Dairo دلشاد ڈيرو	3734	1701	864	837	133	359	363
31	Rup رپ	1282	552	304	248	29	112	112
32	Basi باسی	2365	902	478	424	47	173	175
33	**Santore** سانٹور	4329	442	251	191	26	77	98
34	Waghuun واگھون	3776	579	321	258	42	68	68
35	Rahrro رھڑو	3610	754	416	338	11	161	161
36	Samor سامور	3515	395	212	182	18	66	66
37	Daro Bazar ڈروبازار	3656	855	481	374	5	163	163
38	Bab Chandio باؤ چانڈيو	2625	849	457	392	53	197	213
39	Dil Yar دل يار	4187	766	449	317	44	61	61

TANDO MITHA KHAN SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE
ٹنڈو مٹھا خان سپروائيزری ٹپيدار سرکل

40	**Sanhano** سادھانو	4211	636	373	263	39	65	65
41	Darai دارائی	1280	808	407	401	37	232	234
42	**Sareji** سارے جی	15299	426	243	183	33	32	32
43	Tando Mitha Khan ٹنڈو مٹھا خان	6068	1549	863	686	150	305	375
44	Atpar اٹپار	5347	569	295	274	23	120	130
45	Boochana بوچانا	6192	1183	671	512	77	289	307
46	Kalar کلر	5494	678	397	281	10	115	227
47	Sarin Wari سارن واری	22155	746	396	350	44	145	153
48	Khakhro کھاکھرو	3415	464	260	204	13	86	86
49	Sadhinoo سادھينو	4211	954	514	440	66	228	228

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SANGHAR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
50	Chah Kabir چاہ کبیر	2150	598	348	250	54	92	92
51	Doodan-Jakanda دؤدن جا کنڈا	4600	879	512	367	3	130	130
52	Bahranbari بہران باری	3845	1371	739	632	75	146	146
53	Mohd Ali Wah محمد علی واہ	6521	1299	707	592	81	284	300
54	**Bakar** بکر	3442	567	303	264	37	189	189
55	Doro Jamil ڈورو جمیل	6502	1609	854	755	118	370	370
56	Sahimpir ساہم پیر	4854	151	95	56	5	86	86
57	Chhotiyarun چھوٹیاروں	17083	1226	662	564	109	73	80
58	Rar رار	33956	374	207	167	21	50	50
59	**Lutko** لٹکو	6040	1015	517	498	113	207	207
60	Gharo گھارو	3326	955	517	438	164	134	141
61	Makhi ماکھی	8121	411	222	189	25	41	43
62	Phato Dero پھٹو ڈیرو	3758	819	442	377	54	116	129

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHAHDADPUR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Shahdadpur Taluka شهداد پور تعلقه	180717	99105	81612	—	—	—
	Shahdadpur Taluka (Rural) شهداد پور تعلقه (ديهاتی)	127918	70096	57822	—	—	—
	Shahdadpur Taluka (Urban) شهداد پور تعلقه (شهری)	52799	29009	23790	10453	9385	10094
1	**Shahdadpur Municipality** شهداد پور ميونسپلٹی	21541	11681	9860	4704	3422	3545
2	**Tando Adam Municipality** ٹنڈو آدم ميونسپلٹی	31258	17328	13930	5749	5963	6549

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	SHAHDADPUR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE شهداد پور سپروائيزری ٹپيدار سرکل							
1	**Shahdadpur** شهداد پور	5068	2422	1304	1118	165	1500	1656
2	Batri باٹری	2377	746	405	341	56		
3	Kuhoyagan کوه ياگن	4014	2717	1486	1231	442		
4	Shahali Nizamani شاه علی نظامانی	2988	1832	1117	715	251		
5	Chhinbh چنبھ	3259	1372	836	536	162		

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHAHDADPUR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
6	**Juma** جمعه	5304	1740	933	807	211		
7	Maldasi مالداسی	3562	2131	1133	998	320		
8	Burachari بورا چاری	6328	2609	1398	1211	252	1672	1708
9	Birandi بیرانڈی	7808	2230	1212	1018	332		
10	**Ranjho Bagrani** رنجھو بگرانی	4039	2382	1313	1069	243		
11	Dabharo ڈاھبرو	5917	1558	852	706	149		
12	Kandi کنڈی	3988	1108	602	506	130	1056	1067
13	Mianji Masjid میاں جی مسجد	2706	965	531	434	59		
14	**Shuja Jakharo** شجاع جاکھرو	3601	1249	698	551	118		
15	Sarhori سرھوری	4817	1212	641	571	97		
16	Gango گنگو	5053	1352	763	589	97		
17	Barhoon بارھوں	4255	1565	816	749	171		
18	Bhaji بھاجی	3078	968	528	440	15		
19	Topan Dhari ٹوپن دھاری	5021	1224	659	565	151	911	929
20	Vazir Rind وزیر رند	1893	635	332	303	55		
21	Liski لسکی	3486	1199	715	484	87		
22	Kulan کولن	2549	811	459	352	30		
23	Hazo Bagani ھازو بگانی	1508	516	280	236	82		

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHAHDADPUR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	BERANI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE بیرانی سپروائیزری ٹپیدار سرکل							
24	**Berani** بیرانی	4688	3730	2001	1729	358		
25	Darha دراہ	2462	1291	717	574	23		
26	Mari ماری	2145	539	292	247	15		
27	Bahadar بہادر	6235	1144	630	514	6	1351	1352
28	Jampur جام پور	2360	543	291	252	17		
29	**Manik Thahim** مانک تھاہم	4306	1696	930	766	193		
30	Vidadani ودادانی	2999	1332	747	585	119		
31	Bhit Dhano بھٹ دھانو	3772	1007	550	457	87	1120	1120
32	Burira **Landhi** بریرا لنڈھی	4923	1902	1031	871	189		
33	Pano Laghari پنو لغاری	3793	1363	716	647	113		
34	Kang Pati کنگ پٹی	2817	1293	708	585	58	969	973
35	Sanghar سانگھڑ	1341	1662	898	764	179		
36	Bhambhana بھمبھانا	1341	902	487	415	71		
37	**Lohano** لوھانو	6933	2801	1524	1277	190		
38	Manani منانی	4097	1158	641	517	31		
39	Gujahro گجاھرو	4362	1424	704	720	24	1222	1224
40	Bhobhar بھو بھار	3799	1265	709	556	67		
	SARHARI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE سرھاری سپروائیزری ٹپیدار سرکل							
41	**Sarhari** سر ھاری	5402	2874	1558	1316	412		
42	Saed Khan سعید خان	1944	1350	717	633	171	1700	1718
43	Manojamali مانو جمالی	2397	1283	694	589	107		

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHAHDADPUR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Villge and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
44	Gul Mohd Lughari گل محمد لغاری	3491	1494	829	665	213		
45	Chan Balo چن بالو	4417	1706	920	786	122		
46	Paboro پابورو	4670	679	337	342	35		
47	**Maqsoodo Rind** مقصودو رنڈ	5207	2028	1117	911	154		
48	Udiano ادیانو	3746	1707	920	787	191		
49	Khathuri کھتوری	2833	546	276	270	16	1446	1450
50	Lund لنڈ	4406	3272	1759	1513	386		
51	Sessar سی سر	4287	558	317	241	3		
	Khairo Rind خیرو رنڈ							
52	Mirachhan میراچن	1899	936	514	422	75		
53	Bhirewari بھیرواری	2835	855	470	385	81		
54	Manjawah منجه واه	3359	1189	636	553	140		
55	Karamullah Dahari کرم الله دهاری	2507	749	390	359	80		
56	Maradoli Rand مراڈولی رنیڈه	2104	962	504	458	259	1312	1328
57	Haji Agedinah حاجی اگیڈنه	3129	1248	668	580	186		
58	Biro Zardari بیروزرداری	2031	878	511	367	89		
	TANDO ADAM SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE ٹنڈو آدم سپروائیزری ٹپیدار سرکل							
59	**Tando Adam** ٹنڈو آدم	3732	339	186	153	23		
60	Belaro بیلارو	3555	1296	727	569	112		

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHAHDADPUR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
61	Darmah درماہ	3171	1445	816	629	191		
62	Mongino مونگی نو	3446	890	492	398	111	1051	1054
63	Harbari هاربری	5354	1727	957	770	169		
64	**Kumb Darkoon** کمب ڈرھون	4501	2009	1098	911	182		
65	Sui Kander سوئی کنڈیر	4753	1296	723	573	163		
66	Kurlakbir کرلا کبیر	3477	1263	683	580	169	1028	1028
67	Dadi دادی	2538	1156	646	510	89		
68	**Sutiari** سٹیاری	5380	1449	782	667	86		
69	Junejani جونیجانی	3333	1413	757	656	69		
70	Adhi Juneja ادھی جونیجا	4927	1732	965	767	146	1022	1014
71	Darar درار	2271	749	414	335	12		
72	**Pai** پائی	4894	1083	602	481	160		
73	Dhamoi ڈھموئی	2441	1074	586	488	71		
74	Gulir گلیر	3066	502	299	203	52		
75	Dukand ڈوکند	2527	567	299	268	21	965	978
76	Mashaikh Odho مشائخ اودھو	3754	981	547	434	64		
77	Jamjani جام جانی	2688	824	459	365	18		

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SHAHDADPUR TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	SHAHPUR CHAKAR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE							
	شاہ پور چاکر سپروائیزری ٹپیدار سرکل							
78	**Shahpur Chakar**	2607	4359	2490	1869	1054		
	شاہ پور چاکر							
79	Chamro چامرو	4558	1571	871	700	139		
80	Runo رونو	2400	949	531	418	100		
81	Ahmadabad احمد آباد	3297	670	367	303	104	1498	1582
82	Kuba Shahadat	2735	908	491	417	97		
	کبا شہادت							
83	**Gupchani** گپ جنی	4700	1982	1088	894	145		
84	Shah Hassan شاہ حسن	727	82	44	38	3		
85	Machhora مچھورا	5470	1971	1047	924	224	1098	1106
86	Sahta ساہتا	2897	1171	680	491	180		
87	Haru Dahar ہارو دھار	4795	1996	1087	909	277		
88	**Gujro** گجرو	5680	2020	1165	855	186		
89	Jhimal جھیمل	4644	1448	784	664	152		
90	Panju Chann پنجو چن	3441	798	429	369	51	1154	1169
91	Kalri کلری	2397	866	452	414	34		
92	Mari Sahar ماری ساحر	3730	1495	784	711	58		

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SINJHORO TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Sinjhoro Taluka سنجهورو تعلقه	88226	48345	39881	—	—	—
	Sinjhoro Taluka (Rural) سنجهورو تعلقه (ديهاتی)	80838	44367	36471	—	—	—
	Sinjhoro Taluka (Urban) سنجهورو تعلقه (شهری)	7388	3978	3410	730	1387	1387
1	**Sinjhoro Town Committee** سنجورو ٹاؤن کميٹی	7388	3978	3410	730	1387	1387

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details		Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
				Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	SINJHORO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE سنجهورو سپر وائيزری ٹپيدار سرکل								
1	**Sinjhoro**	سنجهورو	3130*						
2	28 Jamrao	جمراؤ	2508	693	367	326	138	222	222
3	29 ,,	,,	959	390	204	186	109	67	67
4	36 ,,	,,	2269	646	362	284	61	95	95
5	37 ,,	,,	1858	687	376	311	119	103	125
6	38 ,,	,,	2115	55	33	22	2	12	12
	Rawatiani	راواتيانی							
7	22- Jamrao	جمراؤ	787	631	335	296	164	238	238
8	23- ,,	,,	2127	909	480	429	85	154	154
9	30- ,,	,,	2021	628	340	288	84	87	87

*Sinjhoro Tapedar circle is partly urban and partly rural. Sinjhoro itself is urban and its population and housing data are included in Sinjhoro Town Committee.

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SINJHORO TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details		Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
				Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
10	31-Jamrao	جمراؤ	3206	399	225	174	45	87	87
11	32- ,,	,,	3505	569	301	268	43	114	114
12	39- ,,	,,	1962	703	330	373	104	140	140
	Rakhial Rind	رکھیل رند							
13	33-Jamrao	جمراؤ	1981	972	519	453	68	225	225
14	34- ,,	,,	1671	558	306	252	55	89	89
15	35- ,,	,,	3152	554	297	257	119	104	104
16	36- ,,	,,	2259	607	344	263	80	105	105
17	40-A ,,	,,	1278	423	240	183	28	77	77
18	40- ,,	,,	2099	749	403	346	75	136	136
19	41- ,,	,,	1537	334	183	151	30	59	59
20	Dathar	ڈاتھر	3619	1363	790	573	286	—	—
21	Bothero	بٹھیرو	2143	591	343	248	68	92	92
22	Bitoore	بٹیرو	4279	525	282	243	47	81	81
23	Kumro	کمرو	2986	624	284	340	62	108	108
	Timboon	ٹمبون							
24	1-Dim	ڈم	2276	697	374	323	31	133	133
25	2- ,,	,,	2008	467	236	231	227	180	180
26	3- ,,	,,	1343	Uninhabited بے چراغ					

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SINJHORO TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details		Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
				Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
27	4-Dim	ڈم	521	10	7	3	2	1	1
28	6-A ,,	,,	1864	188	96	92	15	38	38
29	6-B ,,	,,	2445	589	334	255	87	250	250
30	6- ,,	,,	1739	376	217	159	1	80	80
31	7- ,,	,,	2232	942	529	413	62	118	118
32	8- ,,	,,	2050	343	194	149	11	180	180
33	9- ,,	,,	2354	771	433	338	73	155	155
34	10- ,,	,,	2028	116	60	56	4	7	7
	NAOABAD SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE ناؤآباد سپروائیزری ٹپیدار سرکل								
	Bobi بوبی								
35	Thaiem	تھئیم	1296	404	220	184	61	84	84
36	5-Dim	ڈم	1320	524	302	222	44	101	101
37-	11- ,,	,,	3635	587	318	269	18	105	105
38	12- ,,	,,	6138	895	485	410	65	196	196
39	13- ,,	,,	1241	170	98	72	7	92	92
40	14- ,,	,,	2235	530	295	235	50	112	112
41	15- ,,	١٥ - ڈم	1932	239	144	95	95	50	50
42	16- ,,	,,- ١٦	2193	549	312	237	100	127	127

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SINJHORO TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details		Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
				Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
43	17-Dim	ڈم - ۱۷	1543	119	64	55	7	18	18
44	18- ,,	,, - ۱۸	2570	108	69	39	6	18	18
45	19- ,,	,, - ۱۹	1474	258	145	113	7	50	50
46	20- ,,	,, - ۲۰	1171	208	120	88	11	40	40
	Junejani	جونےجانی							
47	21-Dim	ڈم - ۲۱	1616	520	270	250	44	85	85
48	22- ,,	,, - ۲۲	1455	332	182	150	14	59	59
49	23- ,,	,, - ۲۳	1775	272	161	111	18	53	53
50	24- ,,	,, - ۲۴	1435	354	197	157	12	51	51
51	25- ,,	,, - ۲۵	1999	86	42	44	3	9	9
52	26- ,,	,, - ۲۶	1844	468	260	208	13	40	40
53	47-Jamrao	جمراؤ - ۴۷	1124	461	252	209	72	89	89
54	48- ,,	,, - ۴۸	1966	1042	614	428	206	176	176
55	49- ,,	,, - ۴۹	1287	338	183	155	24	63	63
56	50- ,,	,, - ۵۰	1914	398	225	173	27	78	78
57	51- ,,	,, - ۵۱	1380	194	111	83	16	44	44
58	52- ,,	,, - ۵۲	1422	251	131	120	51	87	87

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SINJHORO TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details		Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
				Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
59	54-Jamrao	٥٤ - جمراؤ	2370	496	272	224	37	90	90
60	Rajpari	راجپاری	2386	1132	625	507	91	180	180
61	Hasan Ali	حسن علی	2143	529	269	260	42	91	91
	Babarlo	بابر لو							
62	82-Jamrao	٨٢ - جمراؤ	1098	336	190	146	11	52	52
63	83- ,,	,, - ٨٣	1508	418	222	196	24	93	93
64	84- A	الف - ٨٤	695	162	98	64	9	28	28
65	84- ,,	,, - ٨٤	1438	532	289	243	47	96	96
66	85- ,,	,, - ٨٥	2407	1601	810	791	110	191	191
67	86- ,,	,, - ٨٦	2258	494	250	244	23	88	88
	Kuther	کتھر							
68	53-Jamrao	جمراؤ-٥٣	1753	385	203	182	48	96	96
69	56- ,,	,, - ٥٦	1842	510	268	242	28	98	98
70	67- ,,	,, - ٦٧	1634	629	356	273	80	116	116
71	68- ,,	,, - ٦٨	1200	Uninhabited بے چراغ					
72	69- ,,	,, - ٦٩	1498	718	375	343	36	111	111

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SINJHORO TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	DALORE SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE ڈالور سپروائیزری ٹپیدار سرکل							
	Dalore ڈالور							
73	42-Jamrao ۴۲ - جمراؤ	6245	2114	1175	939	232	275	275
74	59- ,, ,, - ۵۹	3015	1016	578	438	160	158	158
75	60- ,, ,, - ۶۰	1280	789	405	384	88	76	76
76	61- ,, ,, - ۶۱	1493	544	309	235	45	117	117
77	62- ,, ,, - ۶۲	850	269	144	125	18	51	51
78	63- ,, ,, - ۶۳	1326	130	69	61	9	18	18
79	Jarari جراری	2551	1623	890	733	107	109	109
	Mangriani منگریانی							
80	Doofani ڈوفانی	3600	510	262	248	61	100	100
81	Lakha لاکھا	1853	249	133	116	1	45	45
82	Bhiro بھیرو	2911	516	277	239	52	91	91
83	Dhamrakhi ڈھمرکھی	4878	1333	776	557	159	128	128
84	Hingera ہنگیرا	2044	152	83	69	10	39	39
85	Hot Wasan ہوٹ وسان	5578	1338	760	578	143	253	253
86	43-Jamrao جمراؤ	2250	386	206	180	46	180	180
87	44- ,, ,,	1945	291	149	142	34	57	57
88	45- ,, ,,	2232	827	465	362	7	169	169
89	46- ,, ,,	1950	408	234	174	19	55	55

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SINJHORO TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
90	**Duthoro** ڈتھورو		695	380	315	217	130	130
	Duthoro Jagir ڈتھورو جاگیر	3618	617	325	292	69	129	129
91	Muthalo Rayati متھالو رعایتی		944	415	429	94	147	147
	Muthalo Jagir میتھالو جاگیر	3361	169	92	77	30	24	24
92	Shafi Mohd شفیع محمد	1124	246	148	98	26	40	40
93	**Jhol** جھول	2888	672	368	304	62	157	157
	Jhol Village جھول ولیج		2640	1502	1138	381	660	660
94	Sarkikandi سرکی کنڈی	4321	1146	634	512	139	138	138
95	Gujheran گجھیرن	3178	647	337	310	18	108	108
96	Kot Bijar کوٹ بیجار	4303	897	485	412	55	200	200
97	Abhpur ابھ پور	2081	653	343	310	85	121	121
98	Liayani لیانی	3013	924	516	408	77	189	189
99	Kharo Jagir کھارو جاگیر	4670	1154	613	541	124	203	203
	Kharo Rayati کھارو رعیتی		1037	590	447	69	196	196
	Berwari بروارى							
100	55-Jamrao جمراؤ	2888	581	309	272	28	161	161
101	56- ,, ,,	1782	610	334	276	34	116	116
102	57- ,, ,,	1744	530	283	247	7	92	92

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SINJHORO TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
103	58-Jamrao جمراؤ	1785	465	238	227	14	81	81
104	64- ,, ,,	1665	429	243	186	33	100	100
105	65- ,, ,,	2102	623	348	275	17	177	177
	KHADRO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE کھڈرو سپروائیزری ٹپیدار سرکل							
106	**Khadro Town** کھڈرو ٹاؤن	—	3741	2139	1602	703	723	723
	Rahawari راھواری							
107	1-Jamrao جمراؤ	1845	119	69	50	13	18	18
108	2- ,, ,,	2247	548	319	229	67	62	62
109	3- ,, ,,	4433	1402	793	609	103	93	93
110	4- ,, ,,	1648	464	257	207	48	99	99
111	5- ,, ,,	1649	393	200	193	22	76	76
112	6- ,, ,,	1759	1426	791	635	22	46	46
	Nurwah نرواہ							
113	24-Jamrao جمراؤ	2148	796	435	361	223	123	123
114	25- ,, ,,	2650	841	478	363	160	129	129
115	26- ,, ,,	1582	595	335	260	56	109	109
	Shorki شورکی							
116	19-Jamrao جمراؤ	1947	609	344	265	63	91	91
117	20- ,, ,,	3245	785	414	371	79	139	139

VILLAGE STATISTICS - SINJHORO TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details		Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
				Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
118	21-Jamrao	جمراؤ	1825	587	292	295	33	93	93
119	22- ,,	,,	2575	1481	756	725	238	100	100
	Pritam Abad	پريتم آباد							
120	7-Jamrao	جمراؤ	1647	320	174	146	65	57	57
121	8- ,,	,,	1428	219	123	96	46	41	41
122	9- ,,	,,	1622	484	276	208	43	92	92
123	10- ,,	,,	1609	457	244	213	42	84	84
124	11- ,,	,,	3017	615	333	282	76	85	85
125	12- ,,	,,	2640	518	281	237	39	99	99
126	13- ,,	,,	1608	325	177	148	37	78	78
127	13-A ,,	الف	2619	252	145	107	30	46	46
128	Karichar	كريچر	972	76	42	34	11	4	4
129	13-Jamrao	جمراؤ	1916	437	229	208	66	91	91
130	14- ,,	,,	2380	447	255	192	36	87	87
131	15- ,,	,,	2255	409	214	195	42	81	81
132	16- ,,	,,	1880	701	364	337	64	134	134
133	17- ,,	,,	2003	296	148	148	25	57	57
134	18- ,,	,,	2093	409	228	181	61	88	88

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KHIPRO TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Khipro Taluka کھپرو تعلقہ	85625	47380	38245	—	—	—
	Khipro Taluka (Rural) کھپرو تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	85625	47380	38,245	—	—	—
	Khipro Taluka (Urban) کھپرو تعلقہ (شہری)	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	KHIPRO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE کھپرو سپروائیزری ٹپیدار سرکل							
1	**Khipro** کھپرو	5087	4925	2839	2086	1152	878	946
	Deh Khipro دیہہ کھپرو		993	561	432	63	167	167
2	**Loon Khan** لون خان	1201	584	345	239	39	127	127
3	Garhar گھڑڑ	2440	616	334	282	33	90	90
4	Boreji بوریجی	2552	385	209	176	3	69	69
5	Kudh کڈھ	5487	485	269	216	39	127	127
6	**Khorilo** کھو ریلو	4549	656	370	286	13	112	118
7	Jiao جیاؤ	3561	629	343	286	46	108	116
8	Kamaro کمارو	1300	572	322	250	8	121	121
9	Aminokar امینوکر	3732	557	302	255	28	103	111
10	**Khori** کھوری	4671	657	360	297	42	130	130
11	Keti کیتی	2413	463	257	206	19	89	89
12	Morhadi مور ھادی	4144	788	445	343	11	121	121
13	Dhand Liyari ڈانڈ لیاری	861	1123	631	492	81	155	155

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KHIPRO TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
14	Sawhar سواهر	2531	573	318	255	45	89	89
15	Khambro کھمبرو	2469	229	118	111	3	119	119
16	Variyan ورائين	4891	630	357	273	42	130	130
17	Paneri پنيری	3514	653	355	298	86	121	121
	HINGRONO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE هنگرونو سپروائيزری ٹپيدار سرکل							
18	**Hingrono** هنگرونو	3814	1235	654	581	152	219	219
19	Sindhri سندھڑی	2886	816	457	359	49	160	178
20	Nidojanejo نڈو جونيجو	3026	868	474	394	22	140	140
21	Walwari ولواری	5100	1299	684	615	59	238	238
22	Khan Harjoria خان هرجوريا	2139	782	428	354	37	137	137
23	Talhujonejo طلحو جونيجو	1464	334	167	167	6	65	65
24	**Khuroro** کوروڑو	4745	685	382	303	24	157	167
25	Lund لنڈ	4931	887	481	406	63	125	146
26	Charhi, Buxpalewar چاڑی بکس پليوار	2105	1194	685	509	95	86	86
27	**Kangal** کنگال	3628	727	395	332	14	148	148
28	Liari لياری	2260	415	230	185	13	91	91
29	Kander کندر	4905	817	437	380	100	203	203
30	Laikpir لائق پير	2070	480	255	225	71	88	88
31	Khirtari کھرٹاری	2702	285	152	133	27	59	59
32	**Tigusar** ٹگوسر	3739	719	386	333	63	133	136
33	Jamilani جمالياني	2837	724	384	340	51	138	138
34	Dhararo ڈھارورو	3674	1318	683	635	93	214	215

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KHIPRO TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	PHULLADIYUN SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE پھلاڈیون سپروائیزری ٹپیدار سرکل							
35	**Phulladiyun** پھلاڈیون	2638	766	396	370	55	144	149
36	Gichar Asassar گھچر اساسر	1727	1000	531	469	74	155	168
37	Allah Bux Mari اللہ بخش ماری	2522	673	382	291	83	107	113
38	Malook Halapota ملوک ھالہ پوتا	2441	515	306	209	33	5	82
39	**Girphre** گھرپری	4513	1460	821	639	116	291	293
40	Halaro ھلا رو	3343	484	255	229	17	103	103
41	Allah Khani اللہ خانی	2373	495	258	237	15	60	60
42	Helapotani ھالہ پوٹانی	3005	478	255	223	18	65	65
43	Chelyoon چیلون	3163	432	240	19	27	69	69
44	**Atna** اٹناء	3799	826	460	366	89	139	139
45	Feteh Mohd Mushaikhi فتح محمد مشائیخی	5246	981	526	455	52	149	149
46	Saidadchhor سیداد چھور	3629	536	306	230	21	81	81
47	Saifel Wahanian سیفل واھنین	2162	1270	758	512	69	179	187
48	**Palango** پلنگو	4802	914	513	401	69	165	170
49	Hanjarhandi ھنجر ھنڈی	1618	397	210	187	6	80	81
50	Dher Motho Fakir ڈھیر مٹھو فقیر	3350	1004	567	437	96	183	183
51	Ganbo Fakir گنبو فقیر	1804	445	249	196	5	75	75

VILLAGE STATISTICS - KHIPRO TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
52	**Khahi** کھاھی	4997	1058	607	451	12	88	88
53	Phulladiyun Town پھلاڈیون ٹاؤن	—	610	311	299	32	221	233
54	**Samarjo** سامارجو	2639	562	321	241	25	114	114
55	Thar Hadi تھر ھڈی	2830	681	371	310	36	110	113
56	Jaman جمن	780	342	185	157	25		
57	Chansri چانسری	2048	417	242	175	28	151	152
58	Singhar سنگھار	1066	216	122	94	16		
59	Elachi ایلاچی	1211	231	109	122	9	97	99
60	**Runjho II** رنجو	905	814	446	368	30	210	211
61	Kandiari کنڈیاری	2217	553	303	250	53	84	84
62	Moor Kadh مورکڈھ	910	682	378	304	30	132	132
63	**Bawarlo** بوارلو	1539	1976	1069	907	90	404	404
64	Mannori منوری	1305	213	118	95	10	46	46
65	Kurthari Dakhna کرتھاری ڈکھنا	3034	523	284	239	37	153	188
66	Bhit Bhaiti بھٹ بھائٹی	879	1159	700	459	255	210	210
67	Kathoro کتھورو	1740	775	419	356	83	153	153
68	Ding ڈنگ	3117	564	319	245	59	116	117
69	Kunsir کنسر	1289	265	140	125	27	46	49
70	**Sarahal** سرھل	3679	621	356	265	56	140	140
71	Ranwatri رن واتری	2247	623	371	252	62	90	90
72	Bhanusar بھانوسر	3490	996	512	484	108	213	213
73	Khangni کھنگنی	3841	989	541	448	68	184	184
74	Khahi own کھاھی ٹاؤن	5487	1386	820	566	259	279	313
	Khahi Deh کھاھی ڈیھ		658	356	302	34	160	160