

District Census Report
Lasbela

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FOREWORD

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

- Part I—Geography and Brief History of the Administrative District.
- Part II—General Information.
- Part III—Housing and Household Statistics.
- Part IV—Vital Statistics.
- Part V—Cottage Industries.
- Part VI—Population Statistics.
- Part VII—Village Lists.
- Part VIII—Maps.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I must admit that the inclusion of the last three

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part IV contains the Population Tables which are based on data collected during the Big Count in January, 1961. These Tables provide data about population for smaller administrative areas down to Tehsils by sex and religion, urban and rural population, the composition of the population by age, sex and marital status, literacy and by mother-tongue, birthplace and main economic activities. It may be noted that detailed cross-classification of the Non-Agricultural Labour Force by occupations and industry has been left to be done by machine-sorting and the results will be published separately in a set of tables especially designed for the purpose. The Population Tables have been extracted from the Provincial Tables pertaining to this District. They are based on the data collected on the Individual Census Schedules by a large army of Census field workers, *viz.*, the Enumerators, Supervisors, Charge Superintendents, District Census Officers and Zonal Deputy/Assistant Directors. The names of some officers of each category are given elsewhere in this Report. In the District of Lasbela the Census was taken by 324 Enumerators, 33 Supervisors, 11 Charge Superintendents and 1 District Census Officer. After the field work was over records were sent by the District Census Officers to the Hand Sorting Centre, Karachi which worked under the able guidance and control of Mr. A. Q. M. Qizilbash, Deputy Director of Census, Karachi. Here the schedules were unstapled and sorted and re-sorted accord-

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

In Part V, a complete list of the villages of the district has been arranged by Tehsils, Sub-tehsils, and Supervisory Tapedar Circles. The Village Statistics give for each village, the Series 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, Karachi, 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, Lasbela and are based on revenue records. The Village Statistics were thoroughly scrutinised by Mr. Haq Nawaz Sheikh, Statistical Officer in my office and by Mr. Din Muhammad, Investigator, Census Commissioner's Office, Karachi, before incorporation in this Report.

The data presented have been arranged by Tehsils Sub-tehsils and in each Tehsil/Sub-tehsil the Villages have been grouped by Supervisory Tapedar Circle. A summary giving the total population of the district with its distribution by sexes to the nearest thousand by Tehsils and Sub-tehsils and Villages has been given at the beginning. Similar summaries by Tehsils/Sub-tehsils within each Tehsil/Sub-tehsil indicating separately figures of urban localities have also been added.

Part I—General Description—was compiled by Hakim Ghulam Hussain from the data supplied by Mr. Muhammad Ziauddin Khan, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Lasbela. In preparing this Part he made extensive use of various published materials. The draft was seen by Mr. Mohammad Hafiz Sheikh, Officer on Special Duty (Census), who added several useful suggestions. The Census Commissioner was kind enough to spare enough time to edit this part of the Report and I am grateful to him for his guidance,

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

The maps appearing in this volume were drawn in the Statistical Section of Census Commissioner's Office by Mr. T. A. Jafarey, Senior Draftsman, under the close supervision and guidance of Mr. Hasan Akhtar, Statistical Officer and Mr. Mohammad Hafiz Sheikh, Officer on Special Duty (Census). I am grateful to them for the hard work they have put in for the preparation of these maps.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. RASHID, C.A.P.

Census Commissioner, Pakistan.

Ex-Officio Joint Secretary.

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

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

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

ally have sloping roofs and contain two rooms. The fourth and the lowest type of house is that of the shepherd and the poor cultivator. It is a hut made of grass and reeds with thorn enclosures around. Ordinarily it contains only one room with a verandah, in a corner of which is family hearth for cooking food. It is constructed by the inmates themselves. Generally no separate houses are constructed for cattle and poultry. In the same courtyard a corner demarcated by thorny bushes is reserved for them. A shade artificially made by putting some "lai", (*Tamarix articulata*) branches over four wooden supports is provided to them. The number of houses in a 'goth' varies from 5 to 50. The houses are not adjacent to each other but with moderate distances between them. Arrangement for drainage is seldom made. The houses are decorated by domestic utensils. For furniture nothing can be listed except a few 'charpais'.

2.9 FOOD AND HEALTH

The food of the people consists principally of 'juari' mixed with 'mung' or 'bajra', rice and butter-milk; and of fish and dates along the coast. The well-to-do class eat meat but most of the villagers can seldom afford more than once a week.

The Lasis, have two regular meals in the day, the first at about 8 'o'clock in the morning consisting of 'juari' bread and butter-milk, and the second shortly after the sunset, in the evening and generally consisting of a sort of porridge made of rice and 'mung' seasoned with a little salt and 'ghee'. The Med and Baluch along the coast have an additional meal at midday. Wheat bread is prized by all but is generally eaten on the occasion of marriages and other festive occasions. Tea and pan and use of tobacco in different forms has increased very much in recent years. Except on festivals when a sort of liquid type

of 'halwa' known locally as 'sira' and vermicelli is eaten. No other special delicacies are prepared.

A typical Lasi generally takes his bath twice a week in summer and thrice a month in winter. The material used for cleaning is soap and soft clay (multani mitti). Drinking water is procured by women from wells whose depth ranges from 5 to 70 feet or flowing water, wherever available. In houses, water is stored in ordinary earthen pitchers.

2.10 BETROTHALS AND MARRIAGES

As elsewhere, betrothal precedes marriage, and is arranged by the parents of the parties. During the interval between the day of betrothal and the 'Nikah', the bridegroom sends his bride, presents of clothes, etc., on festive occasions. No bride price or 'lab' is paid among the Lasis, but among the Meds the usual amount is Rs. 200/- and among the Baluch from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 250/-, which is partly paid in cash and partly in kind. Dower or 'haq-i-mahr' is recognized and the usual amount ranges from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- and is paid in cash or kind. The system of exchange of girls for marriage is also prevalent. Polygamy is rare. Except among the Runjhas and the Sheikh, who allow a widow freedom to choose her husband from among the tribesmen, a widow among other tribes is required to marry one of her deceased husband's brothers.

Divorce is rare among the Lasis, but not uncommon among the Meds, and is usually given by a husband for faithlessness or disagreement with the wife, the usual method being to give to the wife or her guardian, one by one, three stones repeating the word divorce each time.

Among the Lasis marriage generally takes place when a lad is about 17 years and the girl

is about 15 years.

2.11 BIRTHS AND DEATHS

On occasion of marriages, births and circumcisions the gay function which is called 'pacchhand' in vernacular is arranged. This function is particularly arranged by females where they sing and dance on the beat of drum. Friends and relatives coming to such function offer One to Five rupees and are entertained by the host family.

In case of death, mourning lasts for three days during which visits of condolence are received and prayers offered for the soul of the deceased. Friends and relatives coming to condole with the family offer about one rupee to the bereaved family. Two stone slabs are generally fixed on the grave of a man and one on that of the woman.

2.12 RELIGION

Besides 'sunni' muslims, who are in a majority, there is a small minority of Khujas (Ismaili Shia) and Zikris. There is no significant influence of religion on the economic and social life of people. The 'Pirs and Murshids', exercise a strong influence on the people. The 'Sayaid's' are held in reverence but apparently without much impact on the social or economic pattern.

2.13 CUSTOMS AND USAGES

The custom of ascertaining the news (hal) is a peculiar one amongst the Lasis as well as Meds, but among the latter the enquiries are brief. If the parties are acquainted and one of them is superior in rank such as tribal 'motabar', the one inferior in rank, kisses his hand. But if the parties are of equal rank or members of the tribe or family, the elder kisses the hand of the younger. After this the guest is seated and offered tea,

water or butter-milk, and a smoke. Then the new comer commences a series of detailed enquiries concerning the other's family, his neighbours, relatives, the state of cattle and crops, etc. When this course of enquiries is completed, the host asks the 'khabar' or news, first obtaining formal permission of others who may be present. The guest then gives his news relating circumstantially where he has come from, where he is going, and the nature of his business. The guests are accommodated in a separate compartment, if there is any. Otherwise they live outside the house. Unlike the Baluch and Brahuis, the Lasis have no separate 'mehmankhanas' or guest houses maintained by the tribe collectively or by the headmen.

2.14 OCCUPATIONS

A majority of the people residing in the middle of the district, which is termed as Porali basin, are agriculturists. People living in the area, contiguous to Kalat district, are flock owners. The business of catching and curing fish forms an important industry along the coast. The principal markets are at Ormara and Sonmiani where the business is carried on by Meds with capital supplied by the Khojas. The majority of the 'Angiaris', Sheikh and Sangur tribes are engaged in carrying merchandise.

The cultivator who is a sort of tenant on yearly contract basis can only be listed as skilled labour. He gets one fifth share of the produce. Besides this, one maund of 'juar' per month and a small amount in cash for smoke etc., during the year, is also provided.

In years of drought and famine, Lasis migrate temporarily to Karachi, Thatta, Tharparkar and Dadu districts where they work as day labourers and return to their

homes as soon as the conditions are favourable.

A small portion of population also regularly migrates partly after December and partly in March and April after harvest of 'Kharif' and the sowing of 'Rabi' crops. Those who own lands return by the end of May or when they expect summer rain while others come back in September for the harvest of 'Kharif' crop. Periodical immigrants are the Brahuīs from Wadh, Nal, Kolwa, Jau and Ornach, who come in the autumn and work as field labourers and return to the highlands early in April. The Mekranis, principally Nakibs, visit the district in small numbers in the cold weather and bring with them dates and pomegranates from the Panjgur territory and exchange them for cotton cloth.

Generally speaking, the people on the whole do not like regular work which would give them fixed wages. Besides cooking and sewing, females generally fetch water, help in the harvest, feed the cattle and mend fishing nets. Children help in looking after the cattle, flocks and in harvesting.

2.15 CULTURAL PATTERN

The Lasis are content with the little they have and are not venturesome. Strong ties of community feeling are also absent. The leadership of 'sardars' and 'motabars' is less effective than amongst the Brahuīs. The most popular amusement of the Lasis and Meds is dancing. Some 40 or 50 men, with small sticks in their hands, stand in a circle with two drummers, one beating a big drum and the other a small one and the piper in the centre. They then execute a number of figures shouting and striking the sticks against one another, moving round and round and keeping time with the drummers and the piper. Next to dancing is 'Malakhara' which

is one of the principal pastimes of Lasis and Meds.

At night the Lasi also amuses himself with music. The men assemble at the shrine of some saint, or other gathering place called 'daira' or 'pir'. A musician of the Langha, Gadra or Lora classes plays on his harp and sings. The spectators generally sit there till late in the night including in 'bhang', 'charas' or 'ganja' smoke etc.

The Meds are very fond of 'Nohgadagi'. This game is very simple and very much resembles the Brahui 'Katar'. Among the Meds the young and greybeards assemble in a boat, or at their houses and play for hours over a few lines marked with a charcoal or a stick on the boat or on the ground. Bullock races are held in the Welpat area after the harvest of 'Rabi' crop. Playing of cards is also an interesting indoor amusement both for males and females.

The musical instruments are 'Shahnai', a type of 'Rabab' locally known as 'Dambura' and 'Banseri' known as 'Seepole' in vernacular. Females dance at 'Pacchhand' only but those belonging to Babbars, Gadrās, Langhas and Koris dance in public on festive occasions. They also participate with males, in a separate circle, in a dance called 'chap', frequently on fairs connected with shrines.

2.16 FAIRS AND MELAS

The fairs are held annually in the month of Jamadi-us-Sani at Gador at the shrine of Pir Gador, Miran Pir in Winder, Shah Jamal near Miani, Fida Hussain in Uthal and Pir Mohyuddin at Bela.

Hinglaj and Shah Bilawal are the most important shrines and the former is visited even by pilgrims from distant areas.

CHAPTER - 3

IMPORTANT PLACES

3.1 SHAH BILAWAL

It is situated near a village of the same name west of the Tira Hub stream. The shrine stands among Pub Hills in a narrow valley watered by a fine perennial spring. Shah Bilawal was a Syed saint from the former Sind who about the year 900 A.H. settled at Lahut and then moved on to the present site of the shrine. A dome of baked bricks, plaster with lime stands over the tomb. The shrine is held in veneration both by Hindus and Muslims alike.

3.2 HINGLAJ

It is the best known place of pilgrimage below the peak of the same name on the banks of the Hingol River. The shrine which is dedicated to a goddess variously known as Nani, Parbati, Kali or Mata by Hindus, lies in a verdant basin with mountains on either side rising perpendicular to nearly 1,000 feet in height. The scenery is very picturesque, impressive and grand.

3.3 LAHUT-I-LAMAKAN

It is another shrine of much repute frequented by devotees at all seasons, lying at a distance of about 4 miles to the south of Shah Bilawal. The shrine is reached by a dark passage, in which there is a big boulder and a rope is suspended along the length of the passage by which the devotees trace their way. Close to the shrine is a structure resembling a manger and some upright stones like

pegs which, according to the local traditions, were used by Hazrat Ali (peace be upon him) for his famous mare.

3.4 TOMBS AT HINIDAN

The tombs at Hinidan are situated near the confluence of the Hinidan rivulet and the Hub river close to the Hinidan Levy Post at a distance of about 50 miles from Karachi. The cemetery in which these tombs occur contains a considerable number of ordinary Muslim graves. Scattered among these are 71 highly ornamented sepulchres of unknown origin which affords evidence of a system of superterrene burial. Their direction is universally from south to north. The material is yellowish sandstone. They may be divided into two sub-divisions; twenty-seven small ones consisting of one sarcophagus, and forty-four large ones having two, and in one instance even three, sarcophagi placed one upon the other. The tombs are either single or built in rows numbering from two to eight, sometimes raised on a common plinth. The lower sarcophagus is generally constructed of light vertical slabs, three on each long and one on each short side. These are covered by three slabs on which the second sarcophagus is raised, similar to the lower one, but slightly smaller in its dimensions. On the upper sarcophagus four or five layers slabs are laid horizontally, gradually diminishing in size so as to give the whole structure the general appearance of a slender pyramid. The top most slab is set vertical, its northern end carved in the form of a cylinder, which

projects above it and is terminated in a knob. The slabs are all carved and the whole structure bears peculiar designs and ornamentations.

The form of overground burial which most of the tombs exhibit is locally known as Shami, *i.e.*, Syrian as distinguished from Rumi or Turkish which later indicated underground burial.

3.5 SASSI-WARO-CHODO (SASSI'S SPRING)

This is a spring named after Sassi, the heroine of the romance of 'Sassi and Punnun'. At this place Sassi fell exhausted while looking for Punnun. The legend says that as Sassi fell on the ground, a spring broke forth so as to enable her to quench her thirst. This place is situated near Paboni Naka about 40 miles from Karachi. The local people have also erected a small monument here in remembrance of the two lovers.

3.6 KUMBH SHIRIN

This is a spring on the western slope of the Haro or Hala hills on the route between Mekran and Sind which passes through Lasbela over the Jau-Lak. It is a common belief among the people that Farhad, the hero of the well-known tragedy of 'Shirin and Farhad' was told to cut through the mountain at this spot in order to carry the waters of the spring across the mountain for which he had been promised the hand of Shirin. Just as Farhad had nearly completed the work, an old woman treacherously went at the instigation of Shirin's relatives and told him that Shirin had died. Farhad fell senseless down the hill and expired. Shirin also arrived at the scene of the tragedy where she died and was buried with her lover.

The old woman also met with her death here accidentally. Travellers who pass by this route are in the habit of contemptuously throwing stones at the old woman's grave which, owing to the accumulations of centuries, has assumed inordinate proportions.

3.7 UTHAL

It is the Headquarters of the Sub-Tehsil of that name. It is situated on Karachi-Bela road at a distance of 74 miles from Karachi and 38 miles south of Bela, the district headquarter town. It is also the Headquarters of the local Union Council. A Middle School for boys and a Primary School for girls exist in the town. Drinking water is obtained by wells. There are no telegraph facilities available at present. Electricity is also not available. A twelve bedded hospital is being constructed here by the Government. Climatically it is better than Bela, being close to the sea coast.

3.8 ORMARA

It lies towards the west of Bela. It is a small port and the Headquarters of Ormara Sub-Tehsil. It is also the Headquarter of Union Council of Ormara. This place is connected with Karachi by sea with an irregular service of steamer and launches. The route by land is not motorable and is fit only for pack animals and that, too, with great difficulty. Postal wireless facilities are available and a Police Wireless set has also been installed for official use. At present no running water system or electricity is available. A High School for boys and a Primary School for girls exist and a small Government dispensary is also functioning. The port exports sufficient quantity of fish to foreign countries.

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CHAPTER - 4

BELA TOWN

4.1 NAME, LOCATION AND AREA

Bela is the district Headquarter Town of Lasbela district. The ancient name of the town was Armael or Armabel. Bela is situated at 26°-14'N and 66°-19'E. It lies near the apex of the Lasbela plain, one and a half mile from Purali River and 116 miles from Karachi. General Haroon's Tomb lies in its North, Khantra stream in its south, Police Lines in its East and River Purali in the West. The area of the town is about $\frac{1}{4}$ sq. miles or 160 acres.

4.2 CLIMATE

The maximum temperature during the summer season goes upto 117 degrees and the minimum is generally 60 degrees. Hottest months are April, May and August. The maximum temperature during winter season is 100 and the minimum is 35 degrees.

In summer, July to September and in winter, January to March are comparatively damp. The average rainfall of the year is less than two inches.

4.3 POPULATION

The total population of the town according to 1961 Census is 3,139 persons out of which 1,677 are males and 1,462 females. The total population enumerated in 1951 Census was 3,063 persons out of which 1,547 were males and 1,516 were females. The increase

during the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 works out to about 2 percent.

4.4 EDUCATION

The percentage of literacy is low. There is only one High School for boys, one Middle School for girls and two Primary Schools, one for boys and one for girls in the town.

4.5 MEDICAL

There is one Civil Hospital in the town. In addition to that there are three dispensaries which are run on private basis.

4.6 LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The Town Committee of Bela is responsible for the administration of the town. The Chairman of each of the Union Committees is also the member of the Town Committee. There is one Police Station with a Sub-Inspector of Police as its head. The Chairman of the Town Committee, Tehsildar and Sub-Inspector of Police handle the administration of the town.

4.7 TRADE AND COMMERCE

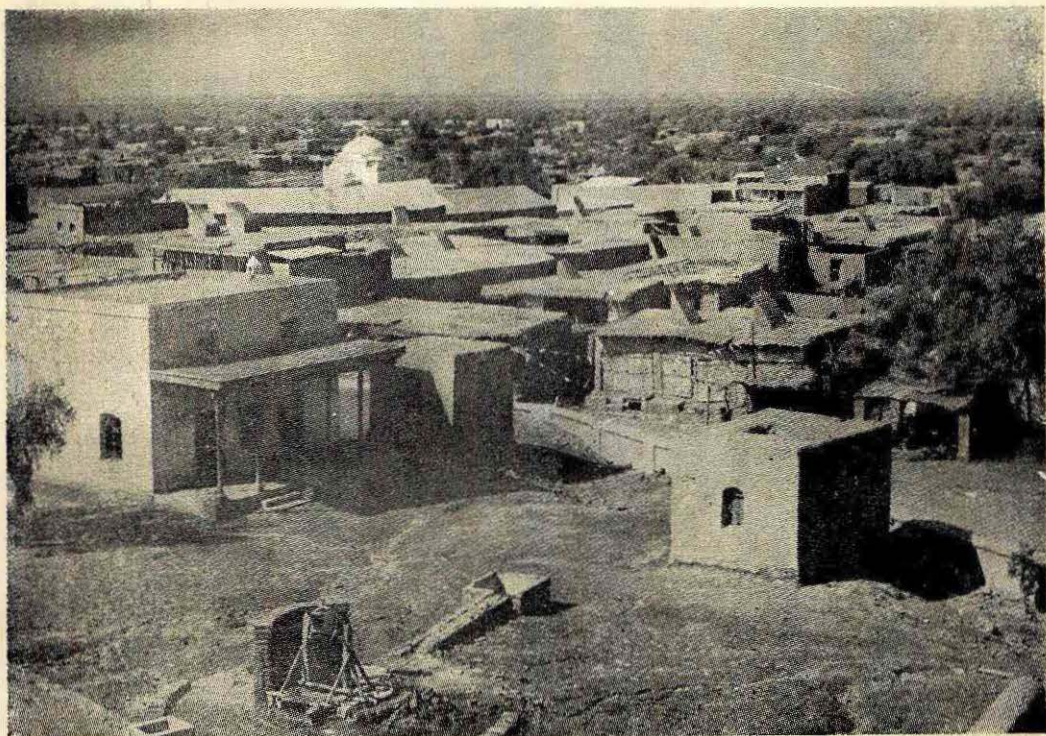
Bela is the commercial centre of the district. The main articles of the trade are Wool, Firewood, Jowar, Mung, Til, Coal, Castor, Dates, Wheat, Barley, Rice and Bananas. Cotton cloth and Rice constitute the import, while Oilseed, Ghee and Wool constitute the export of the town. Biri is the



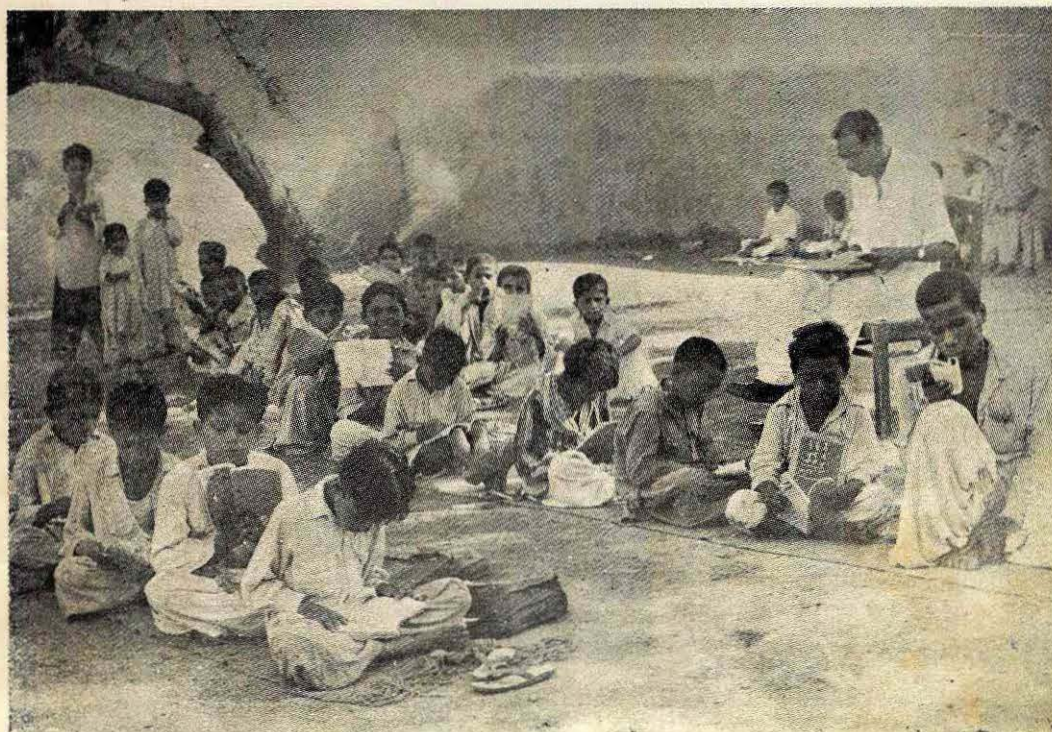
The old Palace of Jam Sahib of Lasbela.



An ancient tomb in the vicinity of Bela.



General view of Bela town.



A class in the open.

most important local product and is exported to other neighbouring districts.

4.8 IMPORTANT OFFICES

The following public offices are situated in the town:—

- (1) Deputy Commissioner's Office.
- (2) Office of the S.D.O., P.W.D.(Irrigation)
- (3) Office of the S.D.O., P.W.D., (B. & R.)
- (4) Assistant Veterinary Surgeon's Office.
- (5) Agricultural Assistant's Office.
- (6) Forest Range Office.
- (7) Excise Inspector's Office.
- (8) Office of the S.D.O., WAPDA.

(9) Superintendent Jail Office.

(10) District Inspector of Schools Office.

(11) Police Office.

(12) Assistant Director of Basic Democracies Offices.

4.9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The tomb of General Mohammad Ibn-Haroon, who accompanied Mohammad Bin Qasim is a place of historical importance in the town. Besides, the tomb of Sir Robert Sandeman made of granite and white marble and surrounded by beautiful gardens bears a testimony to the cultural heritage of this town. The Jami Masjid is an exemplary accomplishment of Islamic architecture. The caves at Mai Goudrani, hewn out of solid conglomerate rock situated to the north of Bela town are worth noting.

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

LASBELA

PART-II

GENERAL TABLES

COMPILED BY
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PART-II

TABLE 1—TEMPERATURE

MONTH	Temperature					
	Mean 8 A.M. °F	Mean Maximum °F	Mean Minimum °F	Mean Humidity 8 A.M. %	Mean Cloud 8 A.M.	
1 January	55.3	78.1	46.0	67	1.9	1
2 February	60.8	82.4	51.3	74	1.9	2
3 March	68.3	88.9	57.0	72	1.6	3
4 April	77.2	97.7	64.8	72	1.0	4
5 May	83.5	106.0	73.6	78	1.4	5
6 June	85.8	105.6	80.4	78	3.3	6
7 July	83.9	100.8	80.7	83	5.4	7
8 August	81.8	99.2	77.7	84	4.8	8
9 September	79.6	99.4	73.6	84	2.6	9
10 October	75.8	99.7	63.3	65	1.3	10
11 November	68.1	92.9	53.5	83	0.3	11
12 December	60.2	83.3	49.0	63	0.9	12
Mean	73.3	94.5	64.2	75.2	2.2	

Source: Meteorological Department

TABLE 2—RAINFALL

(In Inches)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2.35	1.66	5.61	5.00	5.23	12.97	6.23	6.73	9.71	3.57

Source: Meteorological Department.

TABLE 3—AREA UNDER CROPS

(In acres)

	Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Mung & Moth	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Total area cropped	
1	1947—48	181	456	104	7,887	—	604	1,662	3	10,897	1
2	1948—49	201	655	70	4,085	20	731	4,682	6	10,450	2
3	1949—50	142	171	18	11,934	94	607	1,012	4	13,982	3
4	1950—51	407	256	200	7,352	34	2,200	1,905	3	12,357	4
5	1951—52	56	347	3	7,930	—	517	2,146	5	11,004	5
6	1952—53	219	35	2	6,390	44	178	224	4	7,116	6
7	1953—54	328	278	76	5,904	47	1,861	3,592	5	12,091	7
8	1954—55	60	66	1	5,574	12	242	1,077	4	7,036	8
9	1955—56	199	240	3	2,860	2	241	2,111	4	5,660	9
10	1956—57	201	259	5	3,590	43	281	4,101	5	8,485	10
11	1957—58	750	273	100	10,540	22	1,187	10,316	4	23,192	11
12	1958—59	800	732	14	32,112	206	4,807	1,318	27	40,016	12
13	1959—60	650	323	14	35,400	1,316	4,312	4,258	31	46,304	13
14	1960—61	500	1,800	10	17,190	548	3,949	1,499	3	25,499	14

Source: Deputy Commissioner's Office

TABLE 4—POST OFFICES

	Head Office	Sub-Office	Branch Office	
1	1. Karachi	1. Bela.	—	1
2		2. Sonmiani.	1. Lyari	2
3	2. Quetta.	1. Ormara.	—	3
4	3. Hyderabad.	1. Uthal.	—	4

Source: Superintendent Post Offices.

TABLE 5—ROADS

Class of Road.	Name of Road	Length of Road				
		Metalled	Unmetalled	Total Length.		
1	1. Metalled.	Hab to Bela.	38 Miles	74 Miles	112 Miles	1
2	2. Unmetalled.	Hab to Dureji.	—	92 "	92 "	2
3		Bela to Lakhra.	—	28 "	28 "	3
4		Lakhra to Lyari	—	12 "	12 "	4
5		Winder Sonmiani.	—	5 "	5 "	5

Source: Deputy Commissioner's Office

TABLE 6—VILLAGE ROADS

Name	Type of Road		Total Length	
	Katcha (Miles)	Pacca (Miles)	(Miles)	
1 K. K. Q. Road.	134	24	158	1
2 Sonmiani Winder Road.	6	—	6	2
3 Hab Chowki Bund Murad Khan Dureji Road.	103	—	103	3
4 Lyari Lakhra Road.	60	—	60	4

Source: Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Uthal.

TABLE 7—REST HOUSES

Name and Place of Rest House/ Dak Bungalow	Department to which the Rest House belongs	Accommodation Avail- able	
1 Inspection Bungalow, Bela.	P.W.D.	2 Sets.	1
2 Inspection Bungalow, Uthal.	P.W.D.	2 Sets.	2
3 Inspection Bungalow, Naka Kharari.	P.W.D.	2 Sets.	3

Source: Deputy Commissioner's Office.

TABLE 8—POLYMETRICAL TABLE OF DISTANCES

Bela	Bela.								
Uthal.	38	Uthal.							
Lakhra.	28	12	Lakhra.						
Lyari.	40	12	12	Lyari.					
Sonmiani.	73	35	36	24	Sonmiani				
Hab.	97	59	50	58	35	Hab.			
Dureji.	189	151	142	130	127	92	Dureji.		
Karachi.	112	74	85	73	50	15	96	Karachi.	
Ormara.	232	194	205	193	170	135	216	112	Via Sea

Source: Deputy Commissioner's Office

TABLE 9—RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

P

Recognised Institutions	Government	Disriect Board	Aided	Total		
Schools:						
<i>Males:</i>						
1	High Schools	2	—	—	2	1
2	Middle Schools	5	—	—	5	2
3	Primary Schools	38	—	—	38	3
<i>Females:</i>						
4	High Schools	—	—	—	—	4
5	Middle Schools	1	—	—	1	5
6	Primary Schools	2	—	—	2	6
Total		48	—	—	48	

Source: Education Department

Handwritten notes in blue ink, possibly including the number '1000' and a '+' sign.

REFERENCES

District Boundary

Rivers And Nallas



AGRICULTURE

ACREAGE SOWN IS INDICATED BY THE SIZE & STYLE OF LETTERING

10,000 & OVER

1,000 TO 4,999

JOWAR

Rice

INDUSTRIES

CARPETING

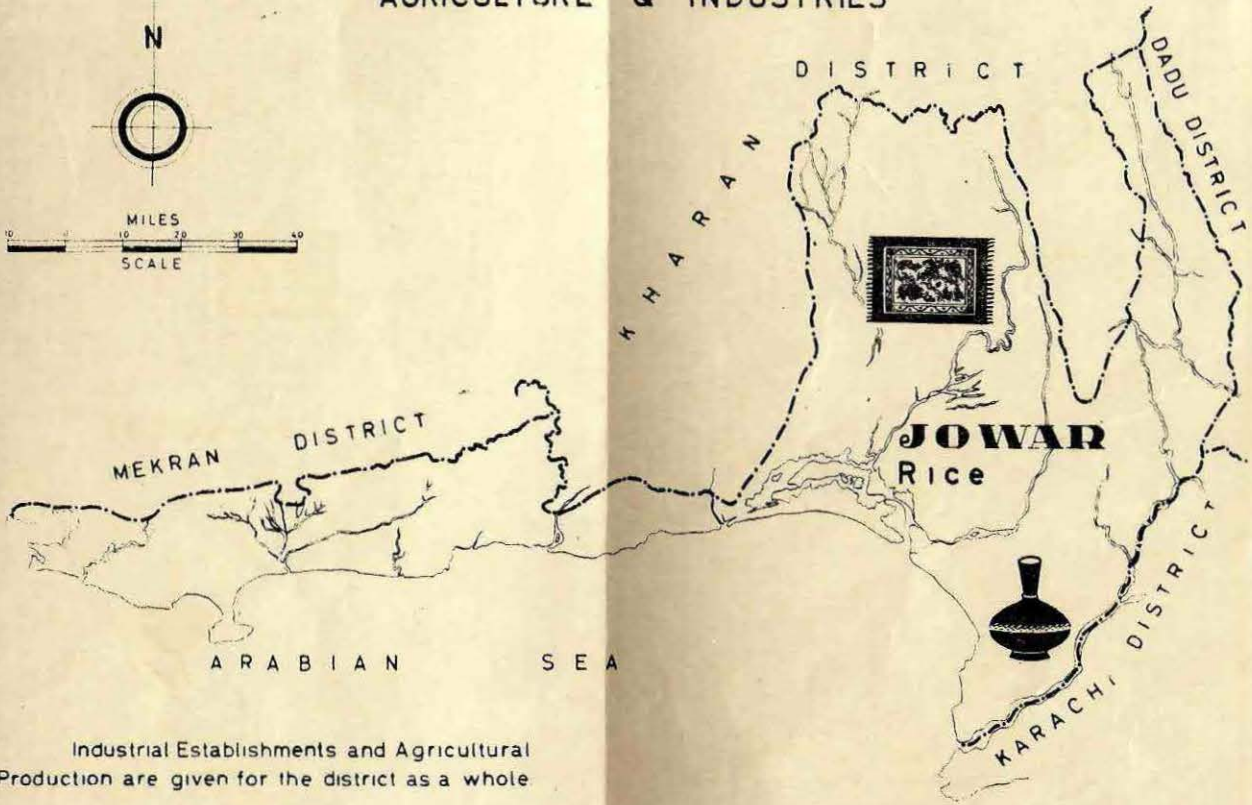
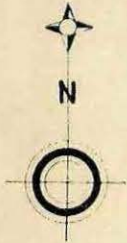
POTTERY



LASBELA

DISTRICT

AGRICULTURE & INDUSTRIES



Industrial Establishments and Agricultural
Production are given for the district as a whole

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

LASBELA

PART-III

HOUSING TABLES

COMPILED BY

W. A. A B B A S I

Assistant Director of Census, Machine Sorting Centre,
Ministry of Home & Kashmir Affairs, Home Affairs Division,
K A R A C H I

NOTES

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

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

Locality	Houses			Households	Persons† in the Households			Persons per household	Persons per house	
	Total	*Residential	** Non-residential but inhabited		Total	Male	Female			
ALL AREAS										
1 Lasbela District	20,490	20,479	11	19,012	92,534	49,340	43,194	4.9	4.5	1
URBAN LOCALITY										
2 Bela Town	751	750	1	624	2,843	1,440	1,403	4.6	3.2	2

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

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

†Normal residents.

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	6	
ALL AREAS								
1 Lasbela District	19,012	1,025	2,328	2,871	3,058	2,863	2,459	1
URBAN LOCALITY								
2 Bela Town	624	90	92	84	87	68	68	2

TABLE 2.—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

Locality	Popu- lation	Residential Houses						Non- Residential structures including offices, warehouses, shops, schools, etc.		Persons in residential Houses			Persons in Non-residential but inhabited structure other than Mobile.		
		Total	Occu- pied static Private	Occu- pied Insti- tutional.	Occu- pied Mo- bile	Vacant fully con- structed	Vacant under con- struction.	In- habited.	Un- in- habited	Occu- pied static Private	Occu- pied Insti- tutional.	Occu- pied Mo- bile			
ALL AREAS															
1	Lasbela District	92,534	20,479	16,633	36	2,211	1,420	179	11	2,490	81,871	145	10,495	23	1
URBAN LOCALITY															
2	Bela Town	2,843	750	613	—	6	118	13	1	601	2,836	—	6	1	2

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

Household by number of Persons				Average number of persons per household	Number of Household by Tenure				
7	8	9	10+		Owned	Rented	Free		
ALL AREAS									
1	1,641	1,099	656	1,012	4.9	18,149	233	630	1
URBAN LOCALITY									
2	45	29	25	36	4.6	422	134	68	2

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

Locality and Tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms					Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	Size	Number	1	2	3	4	5+			
Lasbela District			ALL AREAS							
1 Total	All sizes	19,012	17,635	1,052	196	57	36	36	1.1	1
2	1 person	1,025	985	25	5	5	1	4	1.0	2
3	2 persons	2,328	2,234	67	14	3	2	8	1.0	3
4	3 "	2,871	2,777	69	10	8	2	5	1.0	4
5	4 "	3,058	2,921	102	19	2	4	10	1.1	5
6	5 "	2,863	2,707	125	21	5	2	3	1.1	6
7	6 "	2,459	2,266	171	16	1	2	3	1.1	7
8	7-9 "	3,396	3,016	300	60	12	7	1	1.1	8
9	10 & over persons	1,012	729	193	51	21	16	2	1.4	9
10	Owned	All sizes	18,149	16,937	962	153	44	28	1.1	10
11	1 person	880	855	18	—	3	—	4	1.0	11
12	2 persons	2,216	2,147	56	6	2	—	5	1.0	12
13	3 "	2,745	2,669	61	8	5	—	2	1.0	13
14	4 "	2,947	2,835	91	10	2	2	7	1.0	14
15	5 "	2,730	2,589	114	18	4	2	3	1.1	15
16	6 "	2,365	2,186	159	14	1	2	3	1.1	16
17	7-9 "	3,284	2,938	279	51	10	6	—	1.1	17
18	10 & over persons	982	718	184	46	17	16	1	1.4	18
19	Rented	All sizes	253	168	40	17	6*	2	1.4	19
20	1 person	32	24	5	2	1	—	—	1.4	20
21	2 persons	31	23	4	4	—	—	—	1.4	21
22	3 "	26	18	3	1	3	1	—	1.7	22
23	4 "	29	19	6	3	—	1	—	1.6	23
24	5 "	41	34	5	2	—	—	—	1.2	24
25	6 "	39	33	5	1	—	—	—	1.2	25
26	7-9 "	28	16	8	2	2	—	—	1.6	26
27	10 & over persons	7	1	4	2	—	—	—	2.1	27
28	Free	All sizes	630	530	50	26	7	6	1.2	28
29	1 person	113	106	2	3	1	1	—	1.1	29
30	2 persons	81	64	7	4	1	2	3	1.3	30
31	3 "	100	90	5	1	—	1	3	1.1	31
32	4 "	82	67	5	6	—	1	3	1.2	32
33	5 "	92	84	6	1	1	—	—	1.1	33
34	6 "	55	47	7	1	—	—	—	1.2	34
35	7-9 "	84	62	13	7	—	1	1	1.4	35
36	10 & over persons	23	10	5	3	4	—	1	2.0	36

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

	Locality and Tenure	Households	Total Persons	Number of			
				Under 1	1		
	Lashela District	ALL AREAS					
1	Total	19,012	92,534	120	1,760	1	
2	Owned	18,149	88,931	60	1,506	2	
3	Rented	233	1,025	32	74	3	
4	Free	630	2,578	28	180	4	
	Bela Town	URBAN LOCALITY					
5	Total	624	2,843	52	282	5	
6	Owned	422	2,028	13	172	6	
7	Rented	134	584	26	53	7	
8	Free	68	231	13	57	8	

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

	Locality and Tenure	Households	Houses and structures.	Principal material used					
				Concrete/Baked bricks/stone & Cement	Stone & Mud	Earth Katcha bricks	G.I./Asbestos	Wood	
	Lashela District.	ALL AREAS							
1	Total.	19,012	18,891	126	213	4,653	15	2,362	1
2	Owned.	18,149	18,072	45	193	4,348	12	2,110	2
3	Rented.	233	232	1	7	79	—	140	3
4	Free.	630	587	80	8	226	3	112	4
	Bela Town.	URBAN LOCALITY							
5	Total.	624	620	—	—	71	—	455	5
6	Owned.	422	422	—	—	43	—	294	6
7	Rented.	134	134	—	—	9	—	125	7
8	Free.	68	64	—	—	19	—	36	8

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

persons per room.					Persons having no room	Average Number of persons per room
2	3	4	5+			
ALL AREAS						
1	6,293	10,903	13,230	60,091	137	4.5
2	5,904	10,396	12,757	58,217	91	4.5
3	125	118	127	549	—	3.1
4	264	389	346	1,325	46	3.3
URBAN LOCALITY						
5	402	463	444	1,191	9	3.0
6	273	350	348	872	—	3.4
7	105	79	79	242	—	4.4
8	24	34	17	77	9	3.4

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

in house wall			Material used in Roof.								
Bamboo	Thatched.	Others	Concrete/ Baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G.I./ Asbes- tos	Wood	Bam- boo thatch	Mud thatch	Others	Mobile	
ALL AREAS											
1	20	9,124	167	103	14	14	2,761	6,625	6,768	395	2,211
2	19	9,022	166	27	10	4	2,594	6,531	6,369	385	2,152
3	—	5	—	1	2	1	29	24	171	4	—
4	1	97	1	75	2	9	138	70	228	6	59
URBAN LOCALITY											
5	—	85	3	1	—	—	3	10	579	21	6
6	—	83	2	—	—	—	1	10	399	12	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	4	—
8	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	50	5	6

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

(No. of Households Sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figures)

	Locality	Houses & Structures	Number of Houses			
			1	2	3	
ALL AREAS						
1	Lasbela District	18,891	101	13	2	1
2	Sharing.	121	1	—	—	2
URBAN LOCALITY						
3	Bela Town	620	—	—	—	3
4	Sharing	4	—	—	—	4

***Type 1:**

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

Type 2:

Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones and cement. Roof of G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.

Type 3:

Wall of Stone & Mud. Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stones, Baked tiles. G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.

Type 4:

Wall of Earth Katcha Bricks, G.I. Asbestos sheets, Wood, Bamboo and Thatched. Roof of Baked tiles, G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.

TABLE 7—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960

(No. of Households Sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figures)

according to type*						
	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL AREAS*						
1	1,845	11,294	2,979	20	2,211	426
2	30	32	43	—	7	8
URBAN LOCALITY						
3	1	528	61	—	6	24
4	—	3	1	—	—	—

Type 5:

Wall of Wood, Bamboo and Thatched. Roof of Wood, Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type 6:

Wall of Earth Katcha Bricks, Stone & Mud. Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type 7:

Wall of G. I. Asbestos Sheets, Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones. Roof of Bamboo Thatched & Mud Thatched.

Type 8:

Mobile.

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	Lasbela District.	18,981	81,695	4.3	1
		URBAN LOCALITY			
2	Bela Town.	623	2,233	3.6	2

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

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

	Locality	Number of Families*	Families by number of persons per family.				
			1	2	3	4	
			ALL AREAS				
1	Bela District.	18,981	1,409	3,220	3,127	3,123	1
			URBAN LOCALITY				
2	Bela Town.	623	117	127	98	87	2

*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	Hasband and/or wife with own sons and/or daughters only	Husband and/or wife with or without own sons and/or daughters but have parents and/or daughter-in-law	Other relatives	Non-relatives		
1		1,409	1,972	7,940	7,660	4,089	1,435		1
ALL AREAS									
2		117	74	192	240	215	41		2
URBAN LOCALITY									

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

		Families by number of persons per family.					Average number of persons per family.			
		5	6	7	8	9		10+		
1		2,779	2,234	1,342	877	436	434	4.3		1
ALL AREAS										
2		70	58	28	23	8	7	3.6		2
URBAN LOCALITY										

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



HOUSING CENSUS REGISTER, 1960

Admn. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block
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Instructions to the Enumerators.

- Study again the summarized House Numbering Procedure which you received with the list of your duties for the first phase of the Census.
- Read these instructions repeatedly until you are completely familiar with them.
- Study the Dummy interview sheet carefully and see if there are any particular types of houses/households in your block which are not included therein, or if there is any aspect of it which you do not understand, so that you may get your difficulties resolved in the Training Classes.
- Always carry your letter of appointment and introduce yourself by means of it, explaining to each Householder briefly the objects of the Census and the fact that all true information gained in the Census is strictly confidential in respect of all persons and can never be used in any manner against their interests.
- Remember that the "Household" is the smallest unit in the Housing Census and enter the necessary information about each and every Household on a separate line in the Housing Census Schedule.
- Ensure that every Building in your Block has been numbered.
- Carry out completely the Housing Census and Cottage Industry Enquiry. The Housing Census Schedule to be completed in duplicate and only one copy of the Cottage Industry Enquiry Form.
- The entries are required to be made of the total number of each sex regardless of age, who are "normal residents". At this stage no effort will be made to include figures of floating population like visitors to households, homeless folks, etc., Hotels, Serais, Boarding Houses and Hostels will, however, report the average number of their total occupants (staff, permanent guests and temporary visitors) as their normal inhabitants. Persons living regularly in Boats, Tents, etc., will be included where they are found.
- Be ready at all times for a visit of inspection by your Circle Supervisor.
- DEFINITIONS**—(a) Household is a collection of persons living and eating in one mess with their dependents, relations, servants and lodgers who normally reside together.

(b) Normal Resident or Usual Inhabitant is a person to whom the house is his or her permanent home or regular lodging place. Floating Population means homeless folks or regular itinerants, visitors to households, etc.

(c) Room is broadly a compartment of House large enough to be slept in.

(d) Cottage Industry: For purposes of this enquiry, a "Cottage Industry" is one which is carried on wholly or mainly with the help of the members of a household working whole-time or part-time on a handicraft or in manufacturing articles of utility, decorative or artistic value for sale mainly outside the village or Mohalla where they are manufactured. This will exclude repair and maintenance services, and will normally exclude village artisans, such as the Lohar, Tarkhan, Kumhar, etc., unless they do special work so as to fall within the above definition.

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

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

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

I have checked _____ entries in this register.

Signature of Enumerator
and Date

Signature of Supervisor
and Date

Signature of Charge Superintendent and Date

HOUSING

Line No.	Building House No.	TYPE OF STRUCTURE			Household No.	Does the household live in—	Name of Head of Household
		Material of wall	Material of roof	Mobile:— Boat Tent Others 1. 2. 3.			
		1. Concrete or Baked Bricks/Stone in Cement. 2. Stone in mud. 3. Earth/Kucha Bricks. 4. G.I./Asbestos sheets. 5. Wood. 6. Bamboo. 7. Thatch. 8. Others.	1. Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks. 2. Baked tiles. 3. G. I./Asbestos sheets. 4. Wood. 5. Bamboo Thatch 6. Mud Thatch. 7. Others.		1 Owned or 2. Rented or 3. Free house.	1. For all occupied residential houses write the name of the head of the household. 2. For institution, hotel, etc. enter its name. 3. For any structure not meant or not occupied for residential purposes write shop, mosque, office, warehouse, "Vacant shop, etc." "under construction shop etc." "Vacant Residential" or under construction Residential" as the case may be.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
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30							

Page
Total

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Column (6) : Give serial number to the households residing in the same house whose particulars are to be recorded on different lines. If there is only one household in the house, put (1).

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

LASBELA

PART-IV

POPULATION TABLES

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

PART - IV

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

Locality	Land Area (Sq. Miles) 1961	1961				Females per 1,000 Males
		Population				
		Both Sexes	Male	Females		
1 Lasbela District.	7,048	90,826	48,115	42,711	888	1

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951, 1961

Locality	Urban Population						
	1961			1951	Variation 1951—61		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent	
1 Lasbela District.	3,139	1,677	1,462	3,063	76	2.48	1

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

Locality	Population 1961			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1 Bela Town.	3,139	1,677	1,462	1

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

					Number of Persons.			
1951				Increase/decrease in population 1951—61		Persons per Square mile		
Population			Females per 1,000 Males	Number	Per cent	1961	1951	
Both Sexes	Male	Female						
75,769	39,786	35,983	904	15,057	19.87	13	11	

TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951, 1961

						Number of Persons.	
Rural Population							
1961			1951		Variation 1951—61		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent		
87,687	46,438	41,249	72,706	14,981	20.60		

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

							Number of Persons.	
Population—1951			Increase/Decrease		Females per 1,000 males			
Both sexes	Male	Female	Number	Percent	1961	1951		
3,063	1,547	1,516	76	2	872	980		

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

Number of Persons

	Locality	1901	1911		1921				
		Popu- lation	Popu- lation	Variation		Popu- lation	Variation		
				Num- ber	Per- cent		Num- ber		Per- cent
1	Lasbela District.	56,109	61,205	5,096	9.1	50,696	-10,509	-17.2	1
2	Bela Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

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

Number of Persons

	Age Group and locality	1961				
		Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	
Both Sexes						
Lasbela District.						
1	All Ages	90,826	46,707	37,646	6,106	1
Male						
2	All Ages	48,115	27,264	18,873	1,836	2
3	0—9	16,466	16,466	—	—	3
4	10—19	7,685	6,920	724	30	4
5	20—39	13,439	3,591	9,226	541	5
6	40—59	7,405	206	6,520	641	6
7	60 & Over	3,120	81	2,403	624	7
Female						
8	All Ages	42,711	19,443	18,773	4,270	8
9	0—9	15,381	15,381	—	—	9
10	10—19	5,679	3,643	1,996	25	10
11	20—39	12,302	376	11,200	577	11
12	40—59	6,488	33	4,731	1,681	12
13	60 & Over	2,861	10	846	1,987	13

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

		Number of Persons											
		1931			1941			1951			1961		
	Popu- lation	Variation		Popu- lation	Variation		Popu- lation	Variation		Popu- lation	Variation		
		Num- ber	Per- cent		Num- ber	Per- cent		Num- ber	Per- cent		Num- ber	Per- cent	
1	63,008	12,312	24.3	69,067	6,059	9.6	75,769	6,702	9.7	93,826	15,057	19.87	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,063	—	—	3,139	76	2.48	

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

		Number of Persons						
		1951						
		Divorced	Population	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
Both Sexes								
1		367	75,769	37,203	31,774	6,589	203	1
Male								
2		142	39,786	20,857	15,766	3,049	114	2
3		—	11,472	11,464	8	—	—	3
4		11	7,843	7,183	633	27	—	4
5		81	9,269	2,013	6,887	347	22	5
6		38	8,516	168	6,550	1,722	76	6
7		12	2,686	29	1,688	953	16	7
Female								
8		225	35,983	16,346	16,008	3,540	89	8
9		—	11,618	11,611	7	—	—	9
10		15	6,087	4,376	1,618	89	4	10
11		149	9,187	290	8,263	604	30	11
12		43	6,827	49	5,311	1,422	45	12
13		18	2,264	20	809	1,425	10	13

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

All areas, Urban and Rural

Number of Persons

Locality and Marital Status		Sex	All Ages	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	
All Areas									
Lasbela District									
1	All Persons	T	90,826	2,432	13,639	15,776	7,664	5,918	1
2		M	48,115	1,157	6,587	8,722	4,331	3,354	2
3		F	42,711	1,275	7,052	7,054	3,115	2,564	3
4	Never Married.	T	46,707	2,432	13,639	15,776	6,996	3,567	4
5		M	27,264	1,157	6,587	8,722	4,210	2,710	5
6		F	19,443	1,275	7,052	7,054	2,786	857	6
7	Married.	T	37,646	—	—	—	427	2,293	7
8		M	18,873	—	—	—	104	620	8
9		F	18,773	—	—	—	323	1,673	9
10	Widowed.	T	6,106	—	—	—	13	42	10
11		M	1,836	—	—	—	7	23	11
12		F	4,270	—	—	—	6	19	12
13	Divorced.	T	367	—	—	—	10	16	13
14		M	142	—	—	—	10	1	14
15		F	225	—	—	—	—	15	15
Urban Areas.									
16	All Persons.	T	3,139	92	419	434	251	232	16
17		M	1,677	50	211	232	148	128	17
18		F	1,462	42	208	202	103	104	18
19	Never Married.	T	1,471	92	419	434	238	130	19
20		M	900	50	211	232	146	107	20
21		F	571	42	208	202	92	23	21
22	Married.	T	1,351	—	—	—	13	99	22
23		M	688	—	—	—	2	20	23
24		F	663	—	—	—	11	79	24
25	Widowed.	T	295	—	—	—	—	1	25
26		M	85	—	—	—	—	1	26
27		F	210	—	—	—	—	—	27
28	Divorced.	T	22	—	—	—	—	2	28
29		M	4	—	—	—	—	—	29
30		F	18	—	—	—	—	2	30

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

		All Areas, Urban and Rural								Number of Persons		
		20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 and over		
All Areas.												
1		6,473	7,178	6,240	5,850	4,630	3,869	3,270	2,124	5,981	1	
2		3,474	3,848	3,254	2,863	2,339	2,091	1,773	1,202	3,120	2	
3		2,999	3,330	2,986	2,987	2,291	1,778	1,497	922	2,861	3	
4		2,105	1,104	519	239	128	57	37	17	91	4	
5		1,893	1,011	476	211	107	50	33	16	81	5	
6		212	93	43	28	21	7	4	1	10	6	
7		4,155	5,717	5,316	5,238	3,959	3,189	2,516	1,587	3,249	7	
8		1,488	2,655	2,575	2,508	2,049	1,842	1,550	1,079	2,403	8	
9		2,667	3,062	2,741	2,730	1,910	1,347	966	508	846	9	
10		165	275	343	335	518	597	697	510	2,611	10	
11		77	158	177	129	171	184	182	104	624	11	
12		88	117	166	206	347	413	515	406	1,987	12	
13		48	82	62	38	25	26	20	10	30	13	
14		16	24	26	15	12	15	8	3	12	14	
15		32	58	36	23	13	11	12	7	18	15	
Urban Areas.												
16		263	327	199	184	143	140	123	85	247	16	
17		139	176	111	99	76	78	73	47	109	17	
18		124	151	88	85	67	62	50	38	138	18	
19		74	44	17	10	3	4	3	2	1	19	
20		71	44	17	9	3	4	3	2	1	20	
21		3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	21	
22		178	267	166	166	108	105	89	55	110	22	
23		64	126	90	88	57	64	61	39	77	23	
24		114	141	76	73	51	41	28	16	33	24	
25		10	14	13	9	27	28	30	28	135	25	
26		4	6	4	1	14	9	9	6	31	26	
27		6	8	9	8	13	19	21	22	104	27	
28		1	2	3	4	5	3	1	—	1	28	
29		—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	29	
30		1	2	3	3	3	2	1	—	1	30	

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

All areas, Urban and Rural

Number of persons.

Marital Status		Sex	All Ages	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	
Rural Areas.									
31	All Persons.	T	87,687	2,340	13,220	15,342	7,195	5,686	31
32		M	46,438	1,107	6,376	8,490	4,183	3,226	32
33		F	41,249	1,233	6,844	6,852	3,012	2,460	33
34	Never Married.	T	45,236	2,340	13,220	15,342	6,758	3,437	34
35		M	26,364	1,107	6,376	8,490	4,064	2,603	35
36		F	18,872	1,233	6,844	6,852	2,694	834	36
37	Married.	T	36,295	—	—	—	414	2,194	37
38		M	18,185	—	—	—	102	600	38
39		F	18,110	—	—	—	312	1,594	39
40	Widowed.	T	5,811	—	—	—	13	41	40
41		M	1,751	—	—	—	7	22	41
42		F	4,060	—	—	—	6	19	42
43	Divorced.	T	345	—	—	—	10	14	43
44		M	138	—	—	—	10	1	44
45		F	207	—	—	—	—	13	45

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

Number of Persons.

Locality		Sex	Aged 60 & Over	60—69	
1	Lasbela District.	T	5,981	3,317	1
2		M	3,120	1,593	2
3		F	2,861	1,724	3
4	Urban Areas	T	247	153	4
5		M	109	79	5
6		F	138	74	6
7	Rural Areas.	T	5,734	3,164	8
8		M	3,011	1,514	9
9		F	2,723	1,650	

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

All areas, Urban and Rural

Number of persons.

	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 and over	
Rural Areas										
31	6,210	6,851	6,041	5,666	4,487	3,729	3,147	2,039	5,734	31
32	3,335	3,672	3,143	2,764	2,263	2,013	1,700	1,155	3,011	32
33	2,875	3,179	2,898	2,902	2,224	1,716	1,447	884	2,723	33
34	2,031	1,060	502	229	125	53	34	15	90	34
35	1,822	967	459	202	104	46	30	14	80	35
36	209	93	43	27	21	7	4	1	10	36
37	3,977	5,450	5,150	5,077	3,851	3,084	2,427	1,532	3,139	37
38	1,424	2,529	2,485	2,420	1,992	1,778	1,489	1,040	2,326	38
39	2,553	2,921	2,665	2,657	1,859	1,306	938	492	813	39
40	155	261	330	326	491	569	667	482	2,476	40
41	73	152	173	128	157	175	173	98	593	41
42	82	109	157	198	334	394	494	384	1,883	42
43	47	80	59	34	20	23	19	10	29	43
44	16	24	26	14	10	14	8	3	12	44
45	31	56	33	20	10	9	11	7	17	45

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

Number of Persons

	70—79	80—89	90—99	100 & over	
1	1,776	647	194	47	1
2	1,091	330	87	19	2
3	685	317	107	28	3
4	71	21	2	—	4
5	24	4	2	—	5
6	47	17	—	—	6
7	1,705	626	192	47	7
8	1,067	326	85	19	8
9	638	300	107	28	9

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age group		All Areas			
		Both sexes	Male	Female	
1	All Ages 0—9	31,847	16,466	15,381	1
2	Infants under 1 Year.	2,432	1,157	1,275	2
3	Under 1 month	85	61	24	3
4	1 month(s)	348	176	172	4
5	2 "	315	157	158	5
6	3 "	262	127	135	6
7	4 "	276	117	159	7
8	5 "	161	90	71	8
9	6 "	364	156	208	9
10	7 "	97	46	51	10
11	8 "	272	118	154	11
12	9 "	112	46	66	12
13	10 "	88	39	49	13
14	11 "	52	24	28	14
15	Children 1—4 years	13,639	6,587	7,052	15
16	1 years(s)	2,533	1,208	1,325	16
17	2 "	3,306	1,609	1,697	17
18	3 "	4,229	2,071	2,158	18
19	4 "	3,571	1,699	1,872	19
20	Children 5—9 years	15,776	8,722	7,054	20
21	5 "	3,487	1,826	1,661	21
22	6 "	3,395	1,871	1,524	22
23	7 "	2,645	1,393	1,252	23
24	8 "	3,158	1,786	1,372	24
25	9 "	3,091	1,846	1,245	25
26	Children 10—14 years	7,446	4,331	3,115	26
27	10—11 years	2,595	1,511	1,084	27
28	12—14 "	4,851	2,820	2,031	28

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of persons.

	Urban Areas			Rural Areas			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	945	493	452	30,902	15,973	14,929	1
2	92	50	42	2,340	1,107	1,233	2
3	3	1	2	82	60	22	3
4	9	7	2	339	169	170	4
5	10	5	5	305	152	153	5
6	14	9	5	248	118	130	6
7	12	6	6	264	111	153	7
8	8	4	4	153	86	67	8
9	8	2	6	356	154	202	9
10	8	4	4	89	42	47	10
11	10	5	5	262	113	149	11
12	5	3	2	107	43	64	12
13	4	3	1	84	36	48	13
14	1	1	—	51	23	28	14
15	419	211	208	13,220	6,376	6,844	15
16	100	55	45	2,433	1,153	1,280	16
17	90	40	50	3,216	1,569	1,647	17
18	131	71	60	4,098	2,000	2,098	18
19	98	45	53	3,473	1,654	1,819	19
20	434	232	202	15,342	8,490	6,852	20
21	118	63	55	3,369	1,763	1,606	21
22	84	55	29	3,311	1,816	1,495	22
23	85	39	46	2,560	1,354	1,206	23
24	80	41	39	3,078	1,745	1,333	24
25	67	34	33	3,024	1,812	1,212	25
26	251	148	103	7,195	4,183	3,012	26
27	86	47	39	2,509	1,464	1,045	27
28	165	101	64	4,686	2,719	1,967	28

TABLE 9—POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH—1961

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of persons.

	Place of Birth	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	All Plaus	90,826	48,115	42,711	1
2	East Pakistan	13	8	5	2
3	Rajshahi Division	—	—	—	3
4	Khulna Division	—	—	—	4
5	Dacca Division	10	5	5	5
6	Chittagong Division	3	3	—	6
7	West Pakistan	90,425	47,792	42,633	7
8	Hazara District	92	87	5	8
9	Mardan District	100	90	10	9
10	Peshawar District	98	89	9	10
11	Kohat District	98	72	26	11
12	Dera Ismail Khan District	107	103	4	12
13	Bannu District	10	10	—	13
14	Campbellpur District	12	8	4	14
15	Rawalpindi District	45	38	7	15
16	Jhelum District	91	84	7	16
17	Gujrat District	58	32	26	17
18	Sargodha District	39	23	16	18
19	Mianwali District	28	16	12	19
20	Lyallpur District	29	27	2	20
21	Jhang District	2	2	—	21
22	Lahore District	55	49	6	22
23	Gujranwala District	38	32	6	23
24	Sheikhupura District	68	47	21	24
25	Sialkot District	65	47	18	25
26	Dera Ghazi Khan District	19	15	4	26
27	Muzaffargarh District	17	11	6	27
28	Multan District	37	19	18	28
29	Montgomery District	5	4	1	29
30	Bahawalpur District	6	4	2	30
31	Bahawalnagar District	1	1	—	31
32	Rahimyarkhan District	1	1	—	32
33	Jacobabad District	—	—	—	33
34	Sukkur District	41	40	1	34
35	Larkana District	29	15	14	35
36	Nawabshah District	30	23	7	36
37	Khairpur District	—	—	—	37

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

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of persons.

	Place of Birth	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
	West Pakistan—contd.				
38	Hyderabad District	114	72	42	38
39	Dadu District	29	18	11	39
40	Tharparkar District	24	15	9	40
41	Sanghar District	—	—	—	41
42	Thatta District	—	—	—	42
43	Quetta/Pishin District	118	85	33	43
44	Sibi District	16	11	5	44
45	Loralai District	—	—	—	45
46	Zhob District	12	9	3	46
47	Chagai District	—	—	—	47
48	Kalat District	356	189	167	48
49	Mekran District	244	148	96	49
50	Kharan District	377	151	226	50
51	Karachi District	6,695	3,389	3,306	51
52	Lasbela District	81,200	42,698	38,502	52
53	Frontier Regions	19	18	1	53
54	Kashmir	171	153	18	54
55	Other Parts of Pak/India sub-continent	174	138	36	55
56	Other Muslim Countries in Asia	43	24	19	56
57	Afghanistan	6	3	3	57
58	Arabian Peninsula	1	1	—	58
59	Indonesia	—	—	—	59
60	Iran	4	4	—	60
61	Iraq	—	—	—	61
62	Others	32	16	16	62
63	Other Countries in Asia	—	—	—	63
64	Burma	—	—	—	64
65	Ceylon	—	—	—	65
66	China	—	—	—	66
67	Tibet	—	—	—	67
68	Others	—	—	—	68
69	Other Muslim Countries	—	—	—	69
70	Other Countries	—	—	—	70

TABLE 10—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS—1951, 1961

Number of persons.

Locality	All Religions		Muslims	
	1961	1951	1961	1951
1 Lasbela District	90,826	75,769	89,462	74,735

TABLE 11—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX—1961

Number of persons.

Locality	All Religions		Muslims	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1 Lasbela District	48,115	42,711	47,391	42,071

TABLE 10—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS—1951, 1961

Number of persons													
Caste Hindus		Scheduled Caste		Christians		Buddhists		Parsis		Others			
1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951		
1	936	1,015	31	15	2	4	45	—	—	—	350	—	1

TABLE 11—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX—1961

Number of persons.													
Caste Hindus		Scheduled Caste		Christians		Buddhists		Parsis		Others			
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	492	444	18	13	2	—	22	23	—	—	190	160	1

TABLE 12—POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUES AND SEX—1961

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of persons.

	Mother Tongue	Number			Percentage			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	Total	90,826	48,115	42,711	100	100	100	1
	Dravidian Family							
2	Brahui	7,141	3,775	3,366	7.86	7.85	7.88	2
3	South Indian Languages	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Indo-European Family							
	Dardic Branch							
4	Kafir Tongues	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Kashmiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6	Kohwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	Kohistani	2	2	—	—	—	—	7
	European Branch							
8	English	49	48	1	0.05	0.10	0.00	8
	Indo Aryan Branch							
9	Bengali	31	30	1	0.03	0.06	0.00	9
10	Gujrati	5	5	—	0.01	0.01	0.00	10
11	Hindi	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	Marathi	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	Punjabi	769	604	165	0.85	1.26	0.39	13
14	Rajasthani	1	—	1	—	—	—	14
15	Sindhi	60,469	31,505	28,964	66.58	65.48	67.81	15
16	Urdu	190	136	54	0.21	0.28	0.13	16
	Iranian Branch							
17	Baluchi	21,513	11,444	10,069	23.69	23.79	23.58	17
18	Persian	17	11	6	0.02	0.02	0.01	18
19	Pushtu	632	549	83	0.70	1.14	0.20	19
	Semitic Branch							
20	Arabic	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
	Other Languages and Languages not stated							
		7	6	1	0.01	0.01	0.00	21

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

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

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of persons.

Languages	1961			1951	Percentage		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951	
1 Population	48,115	42,711	90,826	75,769	100	100	1
2 Bengali	41	2	43	3	0.05	—	2
3 Punjabi	1,022	331	1,353	97	1.49	0.10	3
4 Pushtu	721	139	860	344	0.95	0.40	4
5 Sindhi	36,112	32,543	68,655	65,195	75.59	86.00	5
6 Urdu	3,270	598	3,868	743	4.26	0.90	6
7 Baluch	13,927	11,226	25,153	15,953	27.69	21.00	7
8 Brahui	5,341	4,229	9,570	—	10.54	—	8
9 Persian	595	137	732	114	0.81	0.10	9
10 Arabic	130	92	222	9	0.24	—	10
11 English	600	65	665	454	0.73	0.60	11

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

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of persons.

Age group	Totally Blind		Deaf and Dumb		Crippled		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1 All Ages	68	60	30	26	35	18	1
2 0—9	3	7	6	7	5	1	2
3 10—19	6	3	2	1	6	3	3
4 20—39	4	9	11	10	8	3	4
5 40 & over	55	41	11	8	16	11	5

TABLE 15—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
Lasbela District	90,826	48,115	42,711

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

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

Number of persons.

Locality	Population, 1961		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Bela Town	3,139	1,677	1,462

TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961

Number of persons.

Locality	All Literates			Muslims		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Lasbela District	2,555	2,199	356	2,469	2,129	340

TABLE 15—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX—1961

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

Number of persons.

Literates, 1961			Literates as percent of total population in Sex/Age-groups.		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
2,555	2,199	356	2.81	4.57	0.83

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

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

Number of persons.

Literates 1961			Literates as percent of total population in Sex/Age-groups.		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
453	373	80	13.43	22.24	5.47

TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961

Number of persons.

Caste Hindus		Scheduled Caste		Christians		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
57	15	—	—	1	—	12	1

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

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of persons.

	Age group	Sex	All Persons			
			All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	
1	All Ages	T	90,826	3,139	87,687	1
2		M	48,115	1,677	46,438	2
3		F	42,711	1,462	41,249	3
4	0—4	T	16,071	511	15,560	4
5		M	7,744	261	7,483	5
6		F	8,327	250	8,077	6
7	5—9	T	15,776	434	15,342	7
8		M	8,722	232	8,490	8
9		F	7,054	202	6,852	9
10	10—14	T	7,446	251	7,195	10
11		M	4,331	148	4,183	11
12		F	3,115	103	3,012	12
13	15—19	T	5,918	232	5,686	13
14		M	3,354	128	3,226	14
15		F	2,564	104	2,460	15
16	20—24	T	6,473	263	6,210	16
17		M	3,474	139	3,335	17
18		F	2,999	124	2,875	18
19	25 & over	T	39,142	1,448	37,694	19
20		M	20,490	769	19,721	20
21		F	18,652	679	17,973	21

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

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

All Areas, Urban and Rural

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of persons.

	Urban Areas				Rural Areas				
	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	
1	420	33	200	2,486	1,757	345	1,270	84,315	1
2	353	20	59	1,245	1,620	206	738	43,874	2
3	67	13	141	1,241	137	139	532	40,441	3
4	—	—	—	511	—	—	—	15,560	4
5	—	—	—	261	—	—	—	7,483	5
6	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	8,077	6
7	18	22	27	367	75	47	64	15,156	7
8	9	12	6	205	70	44	25	8,351	8
9	9	10	21	162	5	3	39	6,805	9
10	68	6	27	150	219	50	125	6,810	10
11	54	5	7	82	196	29	63	3,895	11
12	14	1	20	68	23	21	62	2,906	12
13	68	1	17	146	223	46	101	5,316	13
14	54	1	1	72	204	13	40	2,969	14
15	14	—	16	74	19	33	61	2,347	15
16	64	1	18	180	298	32	111	5,769	16
17	54	—	7	78	287	22	60	2,966	17
18	10	1	11	102	11	10	51	2,803	18
19	202	3	111	1,132	942	170	869	35,713	19
20	182	2	38	547	863	98	550	18,210	20
21	20	1	73	585	79	72	319	17,503	21

TABLE 19—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY—1951, 1961

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

Number of persons.

Locality	Bengali		Punjabi		Pushto		Sindhi	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
	1 Lasbela District	2	2	42	2	11	2	374
2	1	—	2	1	8	2	244	315

	1961	1951
Gujrati	2	—
	1	—

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

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of persons.

Age group	Population			All Students attending			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	
				Number	Per cent of Population in Age group	Number	Per cent of population in Age/Sex group
2 5—9	15,776	8,722	7,054	115	0.73	95	1.09
3 10—14	7,446	4,331	3,115	204	2.74	186	4.29
4 15—19	5,918	3,354	2,564	34	0.57	30	0.89

TABLE 19.—LANGUAGES OF LITERACY—1951, 1961

(i) Number of persons able to read and write is shown in ordinary types and 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 1951 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		1,809	432	23	2	204	47	42	7	401	41	10	—	1	
2		<i>163</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>—</i>	2	

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

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of persons.

School/College.		Students attending School /College (General Education)									
Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female					
Number	Per cent of Population in Age/Sex group	Number	Per cent of population in Age group	Number	Per cent of Population in Age/Sex group	Number	Per cent of Population in Age/Sex group				
1	42	0.10	344	0.38	305	0.64	39	0.09	1		
2	20	0.28	112	0.71	92	1.08	20	0.28	2		
3	18	0.58	201	2.70	185	4.27	16	0.51	3		
4	4	0.16	31	0.52	28	0.83	3	0.12	4		

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

		LASBELA DISTRICT			Number of Persons
		All Students			
Age Group		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
		All Areas			
1	All Ages (5 years and over.)	353	311	42	1
2	5—9	115	95	20	2
3	10—14	204	186	18	3
4	15—12	34	30	4	4
5	20—24	—	—	—	5
6	25 & over	—	—	—	6
		Urban Areas			
7	All Ages (5 years and over.)	82	53	29	7
8	5—9	35	17	18	8
9	10—14	31	23	8	9
10	15—19	16	13	3	10
11	20—24	—	—	—	11
12	25 & over	—	—	—	12
		Rural Areas			
13	All Ages (5 years and over.)	271	258	13	13
14	5—9	80	78	2	14
15	10—14	173	163	10	15
16	15—19	18	17	1	16
17	20—24	—	—	—	17
18	25 & Over.	—	—	—	18

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

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age group	Sex	Number of persons—1961				
		Total Population	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	
1 All Ages (5 years and over.)	T	74,755	353	1,517	1,870	1
2	M	40,371	311	1,399	1,710	2
3	F	34,384	42	118	160	3
4 5—9	T	15,776	115	18	133	4
5	M	8,722	95	14	109	5
6	F	7,054	20	4	24	6
7 10 & Over.	T	58,979	238	1,499	1,737	7
8	M	31,649	216	1,385	1,601	8
9	F	27,330	22	114	136	9
10 10—14	T	7,446	204	95	294	10
11	M	4,331	186	69	255	11
12	F	3,115	18	26	44	12
13 15—19	T	5,918	34	253	287	13
14	M	3,354	30	215	245	14
15	F	2,564	4	38	42	15
16 20—24	T	6,473	—	246	346	16
17	M	3,474	—	328	328	17
18	F	2,999	—	18	18	18
19 25 & Over	T	39,142	—	805	805	19
20	M	20,490	—	773	773	20
21	F	18,652	—	32	32	21

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

LASBELA DISTRICT—URBAN

Number of persons.

	Age Group	Sex	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 & over.)	T	2,628	82	345	427	3.12	13.13	16.25	1
2		M	1,416	53	313	366	3.74	22.10	25.84	2
3		F	1,212	29	32	61	2.39	2.64	5.03	3
4	5—9	T	434	35	3	38	8.06	0.69	8.75	4
5		M	232	17	3	20	7.33	1.29	8.62	5
6		F	202	18	—	18	9.91	0.00	8.91	6
7	10—14	T	251	31	39	70	12.35	15.54	27.89	7
8		M	148	23	33	56	15.54	22.30	37.84	8
9		F	103	8	6	14	7.77	5.82	13.59	9
10	15—19	T	232	16	49	65	6.90	21.12	28.02	10
11		M	128	13	42	55	10.16	32.18	42.34	11
12		F	104	3	7	10	2.88	6.73	9.61	12
13	20—24	T	263	—	61	61				
14		M	139	—	53	53	0.00	23.19	23.19	13
15		F	124	—	8	8	0.00	38.13	38.13	14
						0.00	6.45	6.45	15	
16	25 & Over	T	1,448	—	193	193				
17		M	769	—	182	82	0.00	13.33	13.33	16
18		F	679	—	11	111	0.00	23.67	23.67	17
						0.00	1.62	1.62	18	

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

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Number of Persons-1951				Percentage of total Population of Groups						
	Total Population	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated persons	1961			1951			
					Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated persons	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated persons	
1	65,688	683	1,345	2,028	0.47	2.03	2.50	1.04	2.05	3.09	1
2	35,029	630	1,341	1,971	0.77	3.47	4.24	1.80	3.83	5.63	2
3	30,659	53	4	57	0.12	0.34	0.46	0.17	0.01	0.19	3
4	13,009	134	—	134	0.73	0.11	0.84	1.03	—	1.03	4
5	6,715	105	—	105	1.09	0.16	1.25	1.56	—	1.56	5
6	6,294	29	—	29	0.28	0.06	0.34	0.46	—	0.46	6
7	52,679	549	1,345	1,894	0.40	2.54	2.94	1.04	2.55	3.60	7
8	28,314	525	1,341	1,866	8.68	4.38	5.06	1.85	4.74	6.59	8
9	24,365	24	4	28	0.08	0.42	0.50	0.10	0.02	0.11	9
10	—	—	—	—	2.74	1.28	4.02	—	—	—	10
11	—	—	—	—	4.29	1.59	5.89	—	—	—	11
12	—	—	—	—	0.58	0.83	1.41	—	—	—	12
13	—	—	—	—	0.57	4.28	4.85	—	—	—	13
14	—	—	—	—	0.89	6.41	7.30	—	—	—	14
15	—	—	—	—	0.16	1.48	1.64	—	—	—	15
16	—	—	—	—	—	5.35	5.35	—	—	—	16
17	—	—	—	—	—	9.44	9.44	—	—	—	17
18	—	—	—	—	—	0.60	0.60	—	—	—	18
19	—	—	—	—	—	2.06	2.06	—	—	—	19
20	—	—	—	—	—	3.77	3.77	—	—	—	20
21	—	—	—	—	—	0.17	0.17	—	—	—	21

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

LASBELA DISTRICT—URBAN

Number of persons.

Age Group	Sex	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 & over.)	T	2,628	82	345	427	3.12	13.13	16.25	1
2	M	1,416	53	313	366	3.74	22.10	25.84	2
3	F	1,212	29	32	61	2.39	2.64	5.03	3
4 5—9	T	434	35	3	38	8.06	0.69	8.75	4
5	M	232	17	3	20	7.33	1.29	8.62	5
6	F	202	18	—	18	9.91	0.00	8.91	6
7 10—14	T	251	31	39	70	12.35	15.54	27.89	7
8	M	148	23	33	56	15.54	22.30	37.84	8
9	F	103	8	6	14	7.77	5.82	13.59	9
10 15—19	T	232	16	49	65	6.90	21.12	28.02	10
11	M	128	13	42	55	10.16	32.18	42.34	11
12	F	104	3	7	10	2.88	6.73	9.61	12
13 20—24	T	263	—	61	61	—	—	—	13
14	M	139	—	53	53	0.00	23.19	23.19	13
15	F	124	—	8	8	0.00	38.13	38.13	14
						0.00	6.45	6.45	15
16 25 & Over	T	1,448	—	193	193	—	—	—	16
17	M	769	—	182	82	0.00	13.33	13.33	16
18	F	679	—	11	111	0.00	23.67	23.67	17
						0.00	1.62	1.62	18

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

LASBELA DISTRICT—RURAL

Number of Persons.

	Number of Persons—1961			Percentage of Total Population of Groups, 1961				
	Total Population	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/College	Left School/College		Total Educated Persons
1	72,127	271	1,172	1,443	0.38	1.62	2.00	1
2	38,955	258	1,86	1,344	0.66	2.79	3.45	2
3	33,172	13	86	99	0.04	0.26	0.30	3
4	15,342	80	15	95	0.52	0.10	0.62	4
5	8,490	78	11	89	0.92	0.13	1.05	5
6	6,852	2	4	6	0.03	0.06	0.09	6
7	7,195	173	56	229	2.40	0.78	3.18	7
8	4,183	163	36	199	3.90	0.86	4.76	8
9	3,012	10	20	30	0.33	0.67	1.00	9
10	5,686	18	204	222	0.31	3.59	3.90	10
11	3,226	17	173	120	0.53	5.36	5.89	11
12	2,460	1	31	32	0.04	1.26	1.30	12
13	6,210	—	285	285	0.00	4.59	4.59	13
14	3,335	—	275	175	0.00	8.25	8.25	14
15	2,875	—	10	10	0.03	0.35	0.35	15
16	37,694	—	612	162	0.00	1.62	1.62	16
17	19,721	—	591	591	0.00	3.00	3.00	17
18	17,973	—	21	21	0.00	0.12	0.12	18

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

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

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of persons.

Age Groups	Sex	Total Population	Illiterates	Literates		Highest Grade Passed				
				Without formal Education	Educated	1	2	3	4	
All Ages (5 years and over)	T	74,755	72,200	685	1,870	88	139	284	367	1
	M	40,371	38,172	489	1,710	76	130	260	340	2
	F	34,384	24,028	196	160	12	9	24	27	3
5—9	T	15,776	15,614	29	133	50	46	24	12	4
	M	8,722	8,587	26	109	41	42	17	8	5
	F	7,054	7,027	3	24	9	4	7	4	6
10—14	T	7,446	7,103	44	299	27	31	73	75	7
	M	4,331	4,047	29	255	25	29	69	66	8
	F	3,115	3,056	15	44	2	2	4	9	9
15—19	T	5,918	5,580	51	287	3	16	28	38	10
	M	3,354	3,082	27	245	2	15	25	34	11
	F	2,564	2,498	24	42	1	1	3	4	12
20—24	T	6,473	6,078	49	346	4	15	32	57	13
	M	3,474	3,111	35	328	4	14	27	53	14
	F	2,999	2,967	14	18	—	1	5	4	15
25 & over	T	39,142	37,825	512	805	4	31	127	185	16
	M	20,490	19,345	372	773	4	30	122	179	17
	F	18,652	18,480	140	32	—	1	5	6	18

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

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

LASBELA DISTRICT

Number of persons.

in General or Professional Education											Percentage Educa- ted in the Age/ Sex group	
5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Inter- mediate	Degree	High- er Degree	Orien- tal and others			
1	212	141	118	177	88	212	16	16	7	5	2.50	1
2	186	126	108	158	77	207	15	15	7	5	4.24	2
3	26	15	10	19	11	5	1	1	—	—	0.47	3
4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.84	4
5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.25	5
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.34	6
7	45	22	14	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	4.02	7
8	36	14	9	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	5.89	8
9	9	8	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.41	9
10	52	31	32	18	33	36	—	—	—	—	4.85	10
11	42	26	31	14	23	33	—	—	—	—	7.30	11
12	10	5	1	4	10	3	—	—	—	—	1.64	12
13	36	27	23	56	28	63	5	—	—	—	5.35	13
14	33	26	22	54	28	62	5	—	—	—	9.44	14
15	3	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.60	15
16	78	61	49	93	25	113	11	16	7	5	2.06	16
17	74	60	46	84	25	112	10	15	7	5	3.77	17
18	4	1	3	9	—	1	1	1	—	—	0.17	18

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

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

Number of persons.

Locality	Sex	Holders of Certificates in the fields of				
		Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	
1 Lasbela District	T	22	1	13	—	1
2	M	21	1	13	—	2
3	F	1	—	—	—	3

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

Number of persons.

Locality	Sex	All Owners	Muslims by Age-groups					
			All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39		40—59
1 Lasbela District	T	5,277	5,139	49	172	1,889	1,805	1
2	M	5,060	4,931	35	138	1,833	1,742	2
3	F	217	208	14	34	56	63	3

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

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

Holders of Diplomas and Professional Degrees in the field of								
	Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	Commerce	Law	Other Professions	
1	18	1	25	2	1	—	3	1
2	18	1	25	2	1	—	3	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

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

Number of persons.

Non-Muslims by Age Groups								
60 & over	All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—29	40—59	60 & over		
1	1,224	138	1	38	29	41	29	1
2	1,183	129	—	37	22	41	29	2
3	41	9	1	1	7	—	—	3

TABLE 28—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

Number of persons.

Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force 10 years and over			
			Total	Working	Not Working but looking for work	
1 Lasbela District	T	90,826	30,634	30,465	169	1
2	M	48,115	29,215	29,046	169	2
3	F	42,711	1,419	1,419	—	3

TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

RURAL

Number of persons.

Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force 10 years and over.			
			Total	Working	Not working but looking for work	
1 Lasbela District	T	87,687	29,543	29,374	169	1
2	M	46,438	28,203	28,034	169	2
3	F	41,249	1,340	1,340	—	3

TABLE 28—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

Number of persons.

Not in Civilian Labour Force 10 years and over			Dependents below 10 years		
Total	Women doing household work only	Dependents and others			
1	28,345	22,813	5,532	31,847	1
2	2,434	—	2,434	16,466	2
3	25,911	22,813	3,098	15,381	3

TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

RURAL

Number of persons.

Not in Civilian Labour Force 10 years and over			Dependents below 10 years		
Total	Women doing household work only	Dependents and others			
1	27,242	22,015	5,227	30,902	1
2	2,262	—	2,262	15,973	2
3	24,980	22,015	2,965	14,929	3

TABLE 30—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC STATUS, AGE GROUPS 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 Lasbela District	48,115	42,711	16,466	15,381	1,511	1,084	2,820	2,031	3,354	2,564	1
2 Self Supporting persons in Civilian Labour Force	29,215	1,419	—	—	893	22	2,208	38	3,054	76	2
3 <i>Cultivators</i>	16,275	166	—	—	381	4	1,150	4	1,575	4	3
4 <i>Other Agriculturists</i>	4,734	262	—	—	384	11	595	19	572	26	4
5 <i>Non-Agriculturists</i>	8,206	991	—	—	128	7	463	15	907	46	6
6 Other Self-supporting persons and Dependents	18,900	41,292	16,466	15,381	618	1,062	612	1,993	300	2,488	6

TABLE 31—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

Number of persons.

Locality	Sex	Persons 10 years and over					
		Total Agricultural Labour Force	Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers	Orchard and Nursery Workers	Malis	Market Gardener	
1 Lasbela District	T	21,437	16,441	16	—	—	1
2	M	21,009	16,275	16	—	—	2
3	F	428	166	—	—	—	3

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

Number of persons.

		Ages in completed years												
		20—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—59		60 & over		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1		3,474	2,999	7,102	6,316	5,202	5,278	3,864	3,275	1,202	922	3,120	286	1
2		3,354	141	6,961	290	5,115	275	3,781	259	1,165	86	2,684	232	2
3		1,642	9	3,738	26	2,973	45	2,305	30	759	10	1,752	34	3
4		514	17	883	44	682	35	565	41	180	11	359	58	4
5		1,198	115	2,340	220	1,460	195	911	188	226	65	573	140	5
6		120	2,858	141	6,026	87	5,003	83	3,016	37	836	436	2,629	6

TABLE 31—OCCUPATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

Number of persons.

		Persons 10 years and over									
		Tea Garden Labourers	Dairy Farmers and Poultry Keepers	Herdsmen and Animal Breeders	Bee Keepers	Silk-worm Keepers	Other Breeders	Drivers of Farm Tractors and Machines	Hunters and Trappers	Other Agriculturists	
1		—	426	4,553	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2		—	426	4,291	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
3		—	—	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

ENUMERATOR'S BOOKLET

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

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

POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

Pocket Instructions for Enumerators

General:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whom to Count:

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

IV-(ii)

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

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

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

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

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

Post-Enumeration Check :

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

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

INDIVIDUAL POPULATION CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1961

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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

Turn over for persons 10 years of age and over.

INDIVIDUAL POPULATION CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1961

FOR PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE ONLY

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

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

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

Relationship to
HEAD OF
HOUSE-
HOLD?

Write it out.

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

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

Q. 2. SEX?

Ring round "male" or "female".

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

Q. 3. AGE?

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

For infants under one year.

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

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

Q. 4. MARITAL STATUS?

Single.

Ring round "1" under "Single".

Married.

Ring round "2" under "Married".

Widowed.

Ring round "3" under "Widowed".

Divorced.

Ring round "4" under 'Divorced'.

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

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

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

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

Q. 5. WERE YOU BORN IN THIS DISTRICT ?

If not, WHERE ?

If yes, ring round "born in".

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

Q. 6. Are you a 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 Pakistanis or not and it is their opinion that has to be recorded.

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

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

Q. 7. RELIGION?

Ring round the appropriate number.

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

Q. 8. DISABLED?

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

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

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

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

(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 \surd 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 \surd in this box will clearly mean ability only to read the Holy Quran *without* understanding. Languages already ringed for "Write and Read" should *not* be ringed again for "Read only".

Q. 12. SCHOOL OR COLLEGE ATTENDANCE?

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

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

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

If attending a Maktab, ring round "M".

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

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

Technical Institutions include Polytechnics, Technical High Schools, etc.

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

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

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

FIELD

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

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

(a) *For below Matriculation:*

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

(b) *For Matriculation and above:*

Ring "M" for Matriculate.

Ring "Int" for Intermediate Passed.

Ring "D" for Degree Holder.

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

Ring "O" for others including Oriental Degrees.

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

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

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

if any, have you passed?

Ring round "2" under "Med" for Medicine.
Ring round "3" under "Engin" for Engineering.

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

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

Ring round "6" for Law.

Ring round "7" for Others.

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

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

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

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

Q. 14. OWNERS OF
AGRICULTURAL
LAND.

DO YOU OWN
AGRICULTURAL
LAND IN
PAKISTAN?

Ring round "Yes" or "No" as appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

Are you *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, hair-dressing, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How many CHILDREN have been born ALIVE together ?	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 overlooked. Also that no one normally resident in the household is temporarily absent and expected back before the 31st of January, 1961.

Progress Reports:

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

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

The End of the Work:

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

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

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

LASBELA

PART-V

VILLAGE STATISTICS

AREA, POPULATION, LITERACY,
HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS.

COMPILED BY
Agha Mustafa Qasim Qizilbash
K A R A C H I

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PART V

VILLAGE STATISTICS

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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 105 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 Serial number, its name in English and Urdu and area in Acres, the total population by males and females, and the number of literates in each village has been recorded.

The 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 tehsil at the time of settlement. Hence the arrangement of villages in each tehsil does not follow the serial order of Hadbast numbers, but within each Patwar Circle they have been arranged serially. Where no survey and settlement operations have been carried out, the villages have been assigned arbitrary serial numbers. Since this district has not been completely surveyed, village-wise area figures are, therefore, not available for a number of villages. 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 have been presented by

Tehsils and Sub-Tehsils (where these exist) within this district. The name of the Supervisory Tapedar Circle has been separated from the text by double lines.

The Village Statistics for this district were compiled in the Hand Sorting Centre, Karachi, under the supervision of Mr. A. Q. N. Qizilbash, Deputy Director of Census, Incharge of Hand Sorting Centre, Karachi. 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 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 Tehsils/Sub-Tehsils have also been added.

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

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

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

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
















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

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

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

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

The symbols to denote local details are :—

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

VILLAGE STATISTICS—LASBELA DISTRICT

Summary Table by Tehsil/Sub-Tehsils

TEHSIL/SUB-TEHSILS	Population 1961 (000's)			Number of Villages	Page
	Both Sexes	Males	Females		
LASBELA DISTRICT	91	48	43	303	—
Bela Tehsil	25	13	12	123	V—7
Ormara Sub-Tehsil	8	4	4	15	V—12
Lyari Sub-Tehsil	4	2	2	28	V—13
Lakhra Sub-Tehsil	10	5	5	21	V—15
Uthal Sub-Tehsil	13	7	6	48	V—16
Sonmiani Sub-Tehsil	9	5	4	22	V—18
Hab Sub-Tehsil	12	7	5	14	V—19
Dureji Sub-Tehsil	10	5	5	32	V—20

VILLAGE STATISTICS — LASBELA DISTRICT

Summary Table by Tehsil/Sub-Tehsils and Urban Localities

Tehsil/Sub-Tehsils and Urban Localities	Population 1961 (000's)			Number of	Page
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Villages	
BELA TEHSIL	25	13	12	123	V-7
Urban Localities	4	2	2	—	V-7
Bela Tehsil (Rural)	21	11	10	123	V-7
ORMARA SUB-TEHSIL	8	4	4	15	V-12
Urban Localities	—	—	—	—	V-12
Ormara Sub-Tehsil (Rural)	8	4	4	15	V-12
LYARI SUB-TEHSIL	4	2	2	28	V-13
Urban Localities	—	—	—	—	V-13
Lyari Sub-Tehsil (Rural)	4	2	2	28	V-13
LAKHRA SUB-TEHSIL	10	5	5	21	V-15
Urban Localities	—	—	—	—	V-15
Lakhra Sub-Tehsil (Rural)	10	5	5	21	V-15
UTHAL SUB-TEHSIL	13	7	6	48	V-16
Urban Localities	—	—	—	—	V-16
Uthal Sub-Tehsil (Rural)	13	7	6	48	V-16
SONMIANI SUB-TEHSIL	9	5	4	22	V-18
Urban Localities	—	—	—	—	V-18
Sonmiani Sub-Tehsil (Rural)	9	5	4	22	V-18

VILLAGE STATISTICS—LASBELA DISTRICT

Summary Table by Tehsil/Sub-Tehsils and Urban Localities

Tehsil/Sub-Tehsils and Urban Localities	Population 1961 (000's)			Number of Villages	Page
	Both Sexes	Males	Females		
HAB SUB-TEHSIL	12	7	5	14	V-19
Urban Localities	—	—	—	—	V-19
Hab Sub-Tehsil (Rural)	12	7	5	14	V-19
DUREJI SUB-TEHSIL	10	5	5	32	V-20
Urban Localities	—	—	—	—	V-20
Dureji Sub-Tehsil (Rural)	10	5	5	32	V-20

VILLAGE STATISTICS—BELA TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
	Bela Tehsil بیلہ تحصیل	24,468	12,799	11,669	—	4,631	4,660
	Bela Tehsil (Rural) بیلہ تحصیل (دیہاتی)	21,329	11,122	10,207	—	4,018	4,036
	Bela Tehsil (Urban) بیلہ تحصیل (شہری)	3,139	1,677	1,462	—	613	624
1.	Bela Town بیلہ ٹاؤن ✍️ ✂️ 🏠 🕌 🛕	3,139	1,677	1,462	—	613	624

BELA SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE بیلہ سپروائزری ٹپدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
1.	Bet Abdullah بیت عبداللہ	320	8	5	3	—	1	1
2.	Khandi کھانڈی	16,000	113	59	54	1	20	20
3.	Kanar کنر	1,280	160	89	71	12	30	30
4.	Khuda Buksh Gooth خدا بخش گوٹھ	1,280	198	114	84	—	59	59
5.	Langrah لنگڑہ	1,920	96	64	32	—	20	20
6.	Chatok چٹوک	1,280	159	77	82	1	29	29
7.	Kushari کشاری	3,840	127	68	59	2	24	24
8.	Bet Jumman بیت جمن	1,920	97	51	46	1	15	15
9.	Kund کنڈ	320	36	20	16	—	6	6
10.	Haji Saleh Gooth حاجی صالح گوٹھ	1,600	117	60	57	6	25	25
11.	Sherwani شیروانی	1,920	194	112	82	7	33	33
12.	Warwani واروانی	2,500	114	67	47	14	17	17
13.	Qadu Wala قادو والا	3,200	147	81	66	4	21	21
14.	Bhiryani بھربانی	1,920	43	25	18	2	11	11
15.	Ariwala آری والا	3,840	89	49	40	4	21	21
16.	Muridani مریدانی	3,840	253	129	124	12	36	36
17.	Sukhiani سکھیانی	3,200	161	85	76	13	19	19

VILLAGE STATISTICS—BELA TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
18.	Haji Allah Rakhyo حاجی اللہ رکھیو	3,200	70	35	35	7	9	9
19.	Mazar Wala مزار والا	3,200	87	34	53	11	12	12
20.	Jafferani جعفرانی	3,840	118	62	56	4	24	24
21.	Haji Chatta حاجی چھٹہ	3,200	211	113	98	—	24	24
22.	Thana Walput تھانہ ولیپٹ	1,600	89	46	43	—	17	17
23.	Gooth Ali Buksh گوٹھ علی بخش	960	51	27	24	—	8	8
24.	Bet Soda بیت سوڈا	640	36	19	17	—	4	4
25.	Loyani لویانی	2,560	87	51	36	1	21	21
26.	Dilwani دلوانی	1,280	53	26	27	—	10	10
27.	Mawāri ماواری	1,280	57	31	26	—	11	11
28.	Allah Dani اللہ دانی	1,280	110	59	51	—	22	22
29.	Sheikh Jumman شیخ جمن	1,280	107	47	60	—	26	26
30.	Haji Allo Wala حاجی علو والا	1,920	42	24	18	—	8	8
31.	Fathani فاتھانی	1,280	73	40	33	3	12	12
32.	Sanjari سنجاری	1,280	117	63	54	—	20	20
33.	Haji Haroon Wala حاجی ہارون والا	3,240	236	126	110	7	38	38
34.	Jiani جیانی	1,280	99	52	47	3	12	12
35.	Timyani ٹیمیانی	1,280	175	90	85	—	37	37
36.	Somrani سمرانی	1,280	124	57	67	—	25	25
37.	Berozi بیروزی	1,280	155	82	73	—	35	35
38.	Halid ہالید	1,280	124	61	63	—	24	24
39.	Kun کن	2,560	269	144	125	3	39	39
40.	Gohram Brohi گوہرام بروہی	1,280	99	56	43	2	6	6
41.	Janon Sian جالون سیان	9,600	738	364	374	10	117	117
42.	Moryani موریانی	5,120	123	59	64	11	21	21
43.	Mohtia Bendicha موتھیہ بندیچہ	2,560	288	146	142	1	51	51
44.	Jummani جمانی	1,280	83	44	39	—	14	14
45.	Kori Wala کورری والا	1,920	97	53	44	—	17	17
46.	Abdo Wala عبدو والا	1,280	135	75	60	—	26	26
47.	Bend Wala بند والا	1,920	154	79	75	6	31	31
48.	Saidan Wala سیدان والا	1,280	49	26	23	1	10	10

VILLAGE STATISTICS—BELA TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
49.	Arib Shah Wala عارب شاه والا	1,280	68	33	35	5	15	15
50.	Qazi Gul Mohammad قاضي گل محمد	2,560	95	43	52	—	19	19
51.	Allah Dina Wala الله دينه والا	11,520	244	123	121	1	47	47
52.	Ali Murad علي مراد	3,840	153	80	73	1	30	30
53.	Saliani Gadur سالياني گدور	9,600	307	164	143	2	58	58
54.	Abdullah Masoor عبدالله مسور	4,480	150	65	85	1	35	35
55.	Chutani Godor چوٹانی گدور	4,480	473	241	232	1	93	93
56.	Taka Jhao تاکا جھاؤ	12,160	15	7	8	—	5	5
57.	Akri اکری	1,280	203	107	96	—	43	43
58.	Wir ویر	1,280	72	39	33	—	16	16
59.	Kanraj کنراج	—	333	191	142	14	87	87
60.	Kundi کندی	—	496	273	223	—	76	76
61.	Karo Kundi کارو کندی	—	404	205	199	—	76	76
62.	Kar کر	—	385	210	175	—	34	34
63.	Vindar ویندر	—	658	351	307	—	128	128
64.	Abdur Rehman Khamsani عبدالرحمن خمسانی	12,800	72	43	29	—	22	22
65.	Pir Konana پیر کونانہ	20,480	179	97	82	—	49	49
66.	Kaparah کاپارہ	17,920	58	31	27	—	16	16
67.	Jundrah جنڈرہ	20,480	37	24	13	—	31	31
68.	Gojri گجری	25,600	1,321	715	606	3	315	315
69.	Vakilani Chhib وکیلانی چھب	2,560	123	71	52	3	20	20
70.	Haji Salah Wala حاجی صالح والا	1,280	193	108	85	4	25	25
71.	Sheep شہب	1,920	119	54	65	1	9	9
72.	Bhit بھٹ	1,280	51	29	22	—	7	7
73.	Achrani آچرانی	2,560	246	123	123	7	40	41
74.	Ishaqani اشکانی	1,920	230	118	112	2	35	36
75.	Bugh بگ	3,200	49	24	25	1	8	8
76.	Burya بریا	1,920	358	178	180	19	62	62
77.	Nimani نمانی	2,560	169	83	86	7	29	29
78.	Piryani پریانی	1,280	214	107	107	2	32	32
79.	Haji Sher Khan حاجی شیر خان	1,280	217	113	104	2	29	32

VILLAGE STATISTICS—BELA TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds	
80.	Kamacha	کماچہ	1,920	429	221	208	18	95	95
81.	Mayarka	میارکھ	2,560	444	229	215	40	55	55
82.	Ismalani	اسمالانی	1,280	283	150	133	3	92	92
83.	Chhagor Khan Gooth	چھگور خان گوٹھ	3,840	668	327	341	7	141	141
84.	Lahor Poto	لاهور پوٹو	2,560	350	178	172	4	86	86
85.	Thorayani	تھورایانی	1,280	117	55	62	1	30	30
86.	Bhangyani	بھانگیانی	1,280	131	74	57	2	27	27
87.	Pir Tiara	پیر تیارہ	2,560	94	57	37	11	9	9
88.	Peeprani	پہیرانی	1,280	204	106	98	—	40	40
89.	Perozani	پہروزانی	—	96	52	44	1	12	12
90.	Charkha	چرخہ	—	69	35	34	3	12	13
91.	Mubarakani	مباراکانی	—	38	17	21	—	6	6
92.	Moj Wani	موج وانی	—	135	65	70	1	21	21
93.	Parya Mura	پریہ مورہ	—	59	28	21	6	9	9
94.	Malka	مالکا	—	131	69	62	15	24	24
95.	Mehmo Dani	محمود دانی	10,880	160	89	71	6	30	30
96.	Ranwani	رن وانی	—	53	25	28	7	10	10
97.	Motyani	موٹیانی	—	17	11	6	—	5	5
98.	Gidrani	گڈرانی	—	102	59	43	5	17	17
99.	Qazi Wala	قاضی والا	—	161	76	85	12	28	29
100.	Atherani	آتھیرانی	—	91	47	44	7	17	18
101.	Gozani	گوزانی	—	84	40	44	3	15	21
102.	Khay	کھائی	—	67	33	34	8	13	13
103.	Munshiani	منشیانی	—	68	37	31	8	10	10
104.	Munglani	منگلانی	5,120	56	30	26	—	12	12
105.	Sabrani	صاہرائی	—	47	24	23	—	11	11
106.	Rabwali	ربوالی	—	33	21	12	1	6	6
107.	Gulani	گلانی	—	174	88	86	7	29	30
108.	Akoobani	عاقوبانی	—	102	53	49	—	20	20
109.	Ghori	گھوری	—	97	51	46	6	12	12
110.	Kechiani	کچیانی	7,040	110	56	54	6	23	23
111.	Mosyani	موسیانی	—	198	101	97	20	26	26
112.	Khanani	خانانی	—	140	72	68	8	27	27
113.	Budh	بدھ	—	91	45	46	6	18	18

VILLAGE STATISTICS—BELA TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
114.	Khan Sahib Wala خان صاحب والا	10,240	95	51	44	1	18	18
115.	Wakilani وکیلانی	—	28	14	14	14	5	5
116.	Top Chiani ٹوپ چیانی	—	76	41	35	15	14	14
117.	Baluchi Goth بلوچی گوٹھ	—	751	389	362	64	413	143
118.	Rawani راوانی	—	147	67	80	21	29	29
119.	Notani نوتانی	—	300	153	147	26	65	65
120.	Sepayani سپایانی	21,120	136	72	64	12	23	23
121.	Mula Kori مولا کوری	—	101	56	45	12	15	15
122.	Fatoo Wala فتو والا	—	44	24	20	2	9	9
123.	Godor گدور	—	492	238	254	4	100	103

VILLAGE STATISTICS—ORMARA SUB-TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
Ormara Sub-Tehsil	اورمارا سب تحصیل	7,829	4,056	3,773	—	2,037	2,037
Ormara Sub-Tehsil (Rural)	اورمارا سب تحصیل (دیہاتی)	7,829	4,056	3,773	—	2,037	2,037
Ormara Sub-Tehsil (Urban)	اورمارہ سب تحصیل (شہری)	—	—	—	—	—	—

ORMARA SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE اورمارا سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1.	Joona Shaher جوونا شہر	320	1,358	700	658	103	431	431
2.	Kotangi Lane کٹانگی لین	160	808	431	377	60	210	210
3.	Koli Lane کولی لین	320	494	249	245	24	135	135
4.	Gaty Lane گیٹی لین	160	592	299	293	13	148	148
5.	Ghazi Lane گزی لین	320	1,103	554	549	10	276	276
6.	Had ہڈ	160	593	303	290	—	142	142
7.	Bulra بلڑا	—	237	130	107	—	52	52
8.	Gorhad گورہڈ	1,65,760	241	117	124	—	60	60
9.	Datrochh ڈاتروچھ	—	157	81	76	—	44	44
10.	Basol Jafferi بسول جعفری	97,280	601	331	270	—	134	134
11.	Kanwari کنواری	—	310	171	139	—	93	93
12.	Kirmanani کرمانی	67,648	340	179	161	—	73	73
13.	Qalandri قاندری	—	271	143	128	—	67	67
14.	Kandlak کندلک	11,520	360	181	179	—	85	85
15.	Sakni ساکنی	—	364	187	177	—	87	87

VILLAGE STATISTICS—LYARI SUB-TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Lyari Sub-Tehsil لیاری سب تحصیل	4,368	2,295	2,073	—	976	985
	Lyari Sub-Tehsil (Rural) لیاری سب تحصیل (دیہاتی)	4,368	2,295	2,073	—	976	985
	Lyari Sub-Tehsil (Urban) لیاری سب تحصیل (شہری)	—	—	—	—	—	—

LYARI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE لیاری سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1.	Lyari لیاری	640	380	197	183	107	108	108
2.	Reeja ریجا	2,560	107	61	46	—	17	17
3.	Kot کوٹ	1,920	119	64	55	—	23	23
4.	Samand ساہاند	2,240	64	34	30	3	14	14
5.	Troppa ٹروپا	39,960	276	151	125	—	45	45
6.	Kalri کلری	640	139	83	56	2	29	38
7.	Qalandar قلندر	1,920	21	10	11	—	5	5
8.	Bholan بھولان	12,800	22	13	9	—	4	4
9.	Gago گاجو	7,680	113	54	59	—	30	30
10.	Obah اوبہ	14,080	322	161	161	2	68	68
11.	Reloon ریلون	11,520	136	67	69	2	29	29
12.	Mari ماری	3,840	63	30	33	1	12	12
13.	Dubba ڈبہ	5,120	125	63	62	2	21	21
14.	Channai چنئی	5,760	53	28	25	1	9	9
15.	Buddo بدو	3,200	82	46	36	—	15	15
16.	Kand کنڈ	3,840	89	48	41	—	17	17
17.	Nakhati ناکھٹی	8,320	154	81	73	—	23	23
18.	Khoor کھور	2,40,000	922	487	435	2	214	214

VILLAGE STATISTICS—LYARI SUB-TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
19.	Supot	سمپٹ 46,080	115	62	53	—	25	25
20.	Sangal	سنگل 64,280	208	110	98	—	48	48
21.	Dewari	ڈیواری 38,400	29	14	15	—	9	9
22.	Kand Malir	کنڈ ملیر 20,430	376	184	192	12	94	94
23.	Shim	شم 30,720	34	19	15	—	10	10
24.	Dandial	ڈانڈیال 12,800	46	25	21	—	11	11
25.	Lorangi	لورنگی 15,360	99	50	49	—	25	25
26.	Kand Rachh	کنڈ رچھ 15,360	110	63	47	—	31	31
27.	Chunai	چونائی 25,600	79	43	36	—	20	20
28.	Mullan	ملان 12,800	85	47	38	—	20	20

VILLAGE STATISTICS—LAKHRA SUB-TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
Lakhara Sub-Tehsil	لاکھڑا سب تحصیل	9,727	5,058	4,669	—	1,702	1,702
Lakhara SubTehsil (Rural)	لاکھڑا سب تحصیل (دیہاتی)	9,727	5,058	4,669	—	1,702	1,702
Lakhara Sub-Tehsil (Urban)	لاکھڑا سب تحصیل (شہری)	—	—	—	—	—	—

LAKHRA SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE لاکھڑہ سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1.	Lakhra لاکھڑا	12,800	794	429	365	26	151	151
2.	Kar Sheikh کر شیخ	—	915	469	446	8	139	139
3.	Dang Sabra ڈنگ صابره	—	511	254	257	6	90	90
4.	Orki اوڑکی	—	454	254	200	3	72	72
5.	Manghio مانگیو	23,040	306	153	153	8	69	69
6.	Kharkach کھار کچ	—	76	38	38	—	19	19
7.	Zarnab زرناب	—	191	107	84	—	39	39
8.	Gambat گمبٹ	—	961	494	467	2	147	147
9.	Sheh شہہ	17,920	1,083	555	528	5	195	195
10.	Qambar قمبر	—	889	467	422	16	151	151
11.	Hushangi ہشنگی	—	866	454	412	27	121	121
12.	Obah اوبہ	—	918	454	464	14	171	171
13.	Sadori صدوری	—	62	33	29	—	14	14
14.	Chaunkara چنکارا	—	91	46	45	3	17	17
15.	Moshani موشانی	—	327	171	156	—	62	62
16.	Zor (Bhambor Pir) زور (بھمبور پیر)	1,92,000	173	86	87	—	30	30
17.	Sethar ستھار	—	389	221	168	—	73	73
18.	Jeezan جیزان	—	176	92	84	—	31	31
19.	Guddor گڈور	—	92	50	42	—	19	19
20.	Dona ڈونہ	—	213	111	102	—	39	39
21.	Kook کک	—	240	120	120	—	53	53

VILLAGE STATISTICS—UTHAL SUB-TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
Uthal Sub-Tehsil	اوتھل سب تحصیل	13,360	7,194	6,166	—	2,831	2,838
Uthal Sub-Tehsil (Rural)	اوتھل سب تحصیل (دیہاتی)	13,360	7,194	6,166	—	2,831	2,838
Uthal Sub-Tehsil (Urban)	اوتھل سب تحصیل (شہری)	—	—	—	—	—	—

UTHAL SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE اوتھل سپروائزری ٹیپیدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1.	Uthal City اوتھل سٹی	—	1,194	753	441	180	200	204
2.	Wahyara واہ یارہ	—	512	255	257	13	104	104
3.	Piprani پپرانی	—	409	207	202	—	101	101
4.	Chotharo چوتھارو	—	550	274	276	3	113	113
5.	Watri وٹری	—	235	121	114	4	47	47
6.	Sukkan سکان	—	383	203	180	4	79	79
7.	Chhib Sheikh چھپ شیخ	—	259	133	126	2	80	80
8.	Ahora آہورہ	—	362	189	173	—	72	72
9.	Ritaira ریٹائرہ	—	110	57	53	—	31	31
10.	Bochari بوچاری	—	134	73	61	—	26	26
11.	Guchari گچری	—	417	233	184	—	79	79
12.	Gorai گورائی	—	143	74	69	—	31	31
13.	Dadi ڈادی	—	160	85	75	—	37	37
14.	Drobi ڈروبی	—	278	148	130	—	58	58
15.	Chhib Mandara چھپ مانڈرہ	—	348	180	168	2	49	49
16.	Gub Mandara گب مانڈرہ	—	111	57	54	—	20	20
17.	Kangar کانگر	—	88	46	42	—	14	15

VILLAGE STATISTICS—UTHAL SUB-TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
18.	Tori ٹوری	—	112	65	47	7	24	24
19.	Reeja ریجہ	—	245	130	115	—	41	41
20.	Phati پھاتی	—	254	137	117	—	50	50
21.	Gub Kori گب کوری	—	218	114	104	—	45	45
22.	Kathore کانھور	—	131	72	59	7	24	24
23.	Chota Goo:h چھوٹا گوٹھ	—	294	162	132	33	56	56
27.	Mukka مکا	—	359	188	171	6	32	34
25.	Murhi مرھی	—	139	64	75	5	50	50
26.	Khurri کھری	—	439	216	223	—	133	133
27.	Banodi بنودی	—	351	178	173	6	64	64
28.	Jannar جنار	—	268	147	121	2	56	56
29.	Bhatti بھٹی	—	77	36	41	—	26	26
3p.	Jhore جھور	—	87	46	41	—	22	22
31.	Awadan اوادان	—	160	87	73	2	31	31
32.	Kand Yara کند یارہ	—	409	243	166	9	62	62
33.	Mail Wasai میل وسائی	—	170	82	88	—	33	33
34.	Salareg سالاریگ	—	126	67	59	—	17	17
35.	Kenwari کنواری	—	547	283	264	—	150	151
36.	Pawan پون	—	113	55	58	—	25	25
37.	Obhai اوبھائی	—	29	16	13	—	6	6
38.	Pir Sawai پیرسوائی	—	63	33	30	1	12	12
39.	Gohar گوہار	—	227	121	106	1	60	60
40.	Darga درگہ	—	200	100	100	—	61	61
41.	Watta واٹہ	—	381	200	181	6	106	106
42.	Makorah ما کورہ	—	221	122	99	—	57	57
43.	Dhirjay دھیرجے	—	157	77	80	—	102	102
44.	Chamasara چھاماسرا	—	440	248	192	—	38	38
45.	Barocha باروچہ	—	212	109	103	—	47	47
46.	Niran نیرن	—	66	36	30	—	20	20
47.	Waseralandhi وسرا لانڈھی	—	566	331	235	4	117	117
48.	Vanani وانانی	—	606	341	265	—	123	123

VILLAGE STATISTICS—SONMIANI SUB-TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	Sonmiani Sub-Tehsil سونمیانی سب تحصیل	8,787	4,702	4,085	—	2,058	2,061
	Sonmiani Sub-Tehsil (Rural) سونمیانی سب تحصیل (دیہاتی)	8,787	4,702	4,085	—	2,058	2,061
	Sonmiani Sub-Tehsil (Urban) سونمیانی سب تحصیل (شہری)	—	—	—	—	—	—

SONMIANI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE سونمیانی سپروائزری ٹیپیدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1.	Sonmiani سونمیانی	10,240	549	300	249	55	106	108
2.	Taro Day تارو ڈے	14,400	239	142	97	4	56	56
3.	Winder Bela وندر بیلا	30,720	239	131	108	1	29	29
4.	Shimo Bar شمو بار	34,560	250	134	116	—	73	73
5.	Pubni پبنی	38,400	295	157	138	6	67	67
6.	Mithri مٹھری	1,43,360	440	216	224	8	118	118
7.	Maindyari میندیاری	87,040	255	129	126	3	69	69
8.	Jiorai جیورائی	46,080	348	189	159	6	72	72
9.	Khur Khera کھر کھیرا	1,15,200	484	254	230	16	119	119
10.	Bhera بھیرہ	13,440	518	265	253	—	138	138
11.	Dam ڈام	2,560	700	369	331	18	133	133
12.	Ambagh آم باغ	71,680	303	155	148	6	70	70
13.	Kathor کاٹھور	1,25,440	432	242	190	17	133	137
14.	Kassi کسی	90,880	537	280	257	22	143	143
15.	Bala بالا	1,10,030	783	400	383	45	205	205
16.	Winder Branch وندر برانچ	75,520	235	133	102	15	56	57
17.	Kharori کھاروڑی	13,440	324	194	130	23	58	58
18.	Miara میڑہ	25,600	474	248	226	6	63	63
19.	Mobbar موبار	2,560	107	67	40	1	28	28
20.	Shahedi شاہدی	16,000	569	256	313	3	161	161
21.	Adam Pir آدم پیر	7,680	281	148	133	1	78	78
22.	Burida بریدہ	8,320	425	293	132	149	83	83

VILLAGE STATISTICS—HAB SUB-TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
Hab Sub-Tehsil	حب سب تحصیل	12,252	6,683	5,569	—	2,684	2,700
Hab Sub-Tehsil (Rural)	حب سب تحصیل (دیہاتی)	12,252	6,683	5,569	—	2,684	2,700
Hab Sub-Tehsil (Urban)	حب سب تحصیل (شہری)	—	—	—	—	—	—

HAB SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE حب سپروائزری ٹپیدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1.	Kela کیلا	30,080	451	271	180	7	84	84
2.	Kach Karara کچھ کرارہ	10,240	285	151	134	7	55	55
3.	Karoi کاروی	10,240	44	23	21	1	14	14
4.	Loharani لوہارانی	24,960	337	191	146	16	71	71
5.	Musafirani مسافرانی	24,960	566	314	252	6	83	83
6.	Sakran ساکران	17,280	3,623	2,016	1,607	147	685	698
7.	Pathara پاتھڑہ	9,600	455	239	216	10	260	260
8.	Bairot بیروٹ	2,560	410	237	173	32	88	88
9.	Panyan پنیان	9,600	1,097	594	503	8	106	106
10.	Kand کنڈ	60,160	822	446	376	14	207	207
11.	Pirkos پیرکس	10,240	537	285	252	8	129	129
12.	Goddani گڈانی	24,320	1,237	656	581	46	298	298
13.	Mawali موالی	16,880	1,743	899	844	12	438	441
14.	Chechai Bagar چھچھائی باگڑ	1,920	645	361	284	14	166	165

VILLAGE STATISTICS—DUREJI SUB-TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and Local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
	Dureji Sub-Tehsil درجی سب تحصیل	10,036	5,329	4,707	—	2,216	2,216
	Dureji Sub-Tehsil (Rural) درجی سب تحصیل (دیہاتی)	10,036	5,329	4,707	—	2,216	2,216
	Dureji Sub-Tehsil (Urban) درجی سب تحصیل (شہری)	—	—	—	—	—	—

DUREJI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE درجی سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
1.	Dureji درجی	22,400	486	277	209	19	94	94
2.	Noko نوکو	9,600	43	26	17	—	10	10
3.	Toor تور	10,240	79	41	38	1	16	16
4.	Dakra ڈکڑہ	9,536	124	65	59	—	25	25
5.	Hub Mera حب میرہ	15,360	111	57	54	—	22	22
6.	Soor سوڑ	28,800	763	394	369	1	166	166
7.	Weera Hub ویرا حب	53,760	1,720	911	809	2	333	333
8.	Dhenga ڈھینگا	37,760	885	481	404	3	199	199
9.	Jhumki جھومکی	18,560	139	79	60	—	32	32
10.	Naiabad نیا آباد	19,200	175	91	84	—	37	37
11.	Khosira کھوسیرا	22,400	376	189	187	8	84	84
12.	Haindan ہیندان	29,440	485	262	223	2	96	96
13.	Laddao لڈاؤ	16,640	342	190	152	1	97	97
14.	Behlor بہلور	24,320	718	387	331	4	169	169
15.	Loop لوپ	8,320	99	58	41	—	30	30
16.	Shakir شاکیر	7,680	108	69	39	1	23	23
17.	Golora گورہ	10,240	220	130	90	—	41	41
18.	Talanga تلنگا	19,200	134	71	63	—	43	43
19.	Dewana دیوانہ	20,480	422	227	195	18	86	86

VILLAGE STATISTICS—DUREJI SUB-TEHSIL

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
20.	Lohi لوہی	40,960	703	378	325	15	214	214
21.	Katrach کاتراچ	35,840	185	101	84	1	60	60
22.	Deerach ڈیراچ	24,960	166	87	79	—	79	79
23.	Shenak شینک	30,720	279	152	127	8	53	53
24.	Chakka چکا	7,680	82	43	39	—	14	14
25.	Lukrohil لک روہل	19,200	123	68	55	2	23	23
26.	Sundi سندی	33,280	274	134	140	1	38	38
27.	Darazi درازی	26,240	244	108	136	—	40	40
28.	Goth Mohd. Raza گوٹھ محمد رضا	9,600	189	89	100	1	38	38
29.	Kari Jheel کاری جھیل	6,400	81	37	44	—	11	11
30.	Parpukki پر پکی	5,120	61	27	34	—	12	12
31.	Bhonshi بھونشی	3,840	86	43	43	1	13	13
32.	Drab ڈراب	12,160	134	57	77	1	18	18

CENSUS ORGANISATION, WEST PAKISTAN

A—Enumeration Period

DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS

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

(ii)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Post-Enumeration Period

OFFICERS-IN-CHARGE, HAND SORTING CENTRES

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

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

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B. Post-Enumeration Period

OFFICERS-IN-CHARGE, HAND SORTING CENTRES

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

CHITTAGONG:

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

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

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

• Pakistan Co-operative Book Society Ltd., Jubilee Road.

Screen and Culture, Court Road.

MYMENSINGH:

Osmani and Co., Station Road.

KHULNA:

Abdul Qadir & Brothers, Old Jessore Road.

Court Book Stall, Jessore Road.

Khulna Chamber of Commerce and Industry:

SAHEB BAZAR:

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

SARDAH:

Master Library, P.O. Sardah, District Rajshahi

CHUADANGA:

Naya Jamana Library, P.O. Chuadanga, District Kushtia.

KUSHTIA:

The News Agency.

PATUAKHALI:

The Alamgir Library and Sitara News Agency, P.O. Patuakhali, District Bakerganj.

WEST PAKISTAN:—

LAHORE:

Ahsanul-Haq Qureshi and Sons, Kutchery Road.

All Pakistan Legal Decisions, 35, Nabha Road.

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

Book Centre, 49, The Mall.

Mansoor Book House, 2, Kutchery Road.

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

Nawa-e-Waqt Publications Ltd.

Premier Book House, 4/5, Kutchery Road.

Technical and Commercial Book Co., Chowk Dalgaran.

The Publishers United Ltd., 176, Anarkali.

The Punjab Religious Book Society, Anarkali

RAWALPINDI:

The London Book Company.

The New Book Depot (Regd.), Sadar Bazar.

Victory Book Stores, Edward Road.

HYDERABAD:

Educational Book Depot, School Road. The New Alies Stores, Jail Road, Near Tower.

MULTAN CITY:

Raja Traders, Delhi Gate.

QUETTA:

Aligarh Book Stall, Mission Road.

LYALLPUR:

Danishmand & Co., Karkhana Bazar.

International Agency, Gujar Basti.

Jilani Sons, Kutchery Bazar.

SIALKOT CITY:

Malik & Sons, Railway Road.

SUKKUR:

The Ajaib Stores, Frere Road.

N. M. Qureshi & Co., Shahi Bazar.

LARKANA:

Mujahid Stationery Mart and Book Sellers, Bunder Road.

II. FOREIGN:

All Pakistan Missions Abroad.