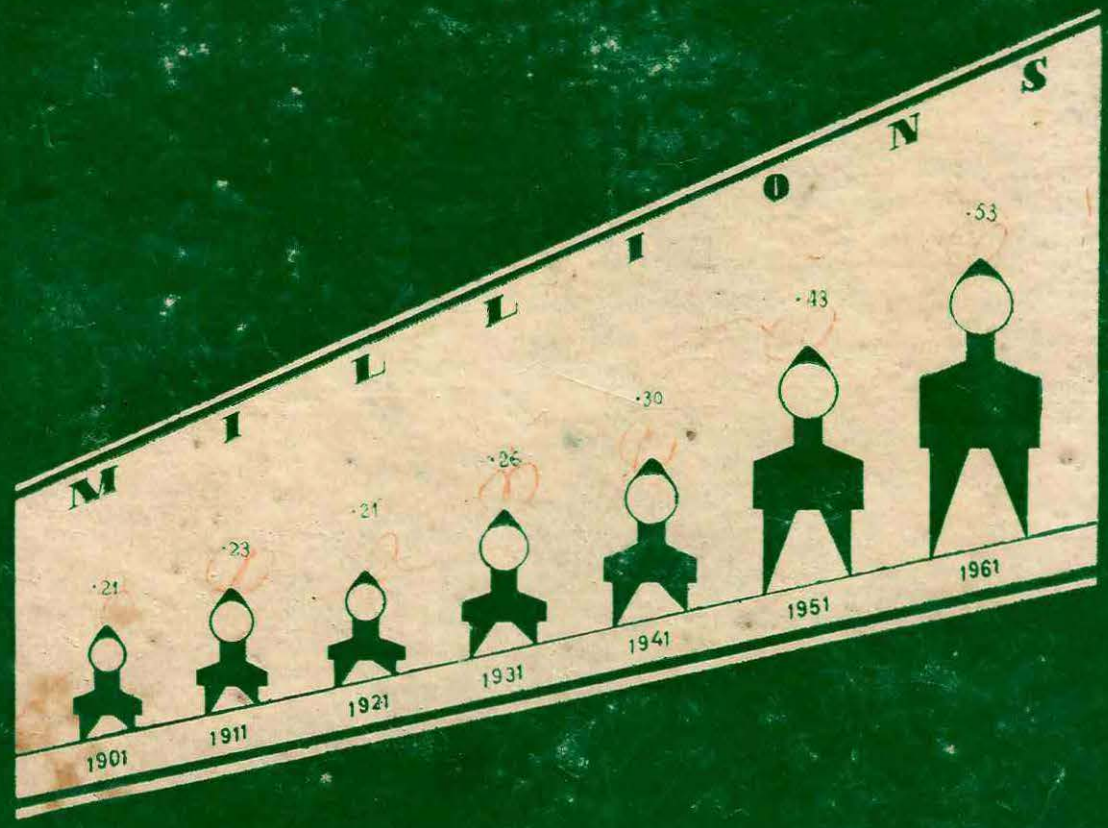


POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1961

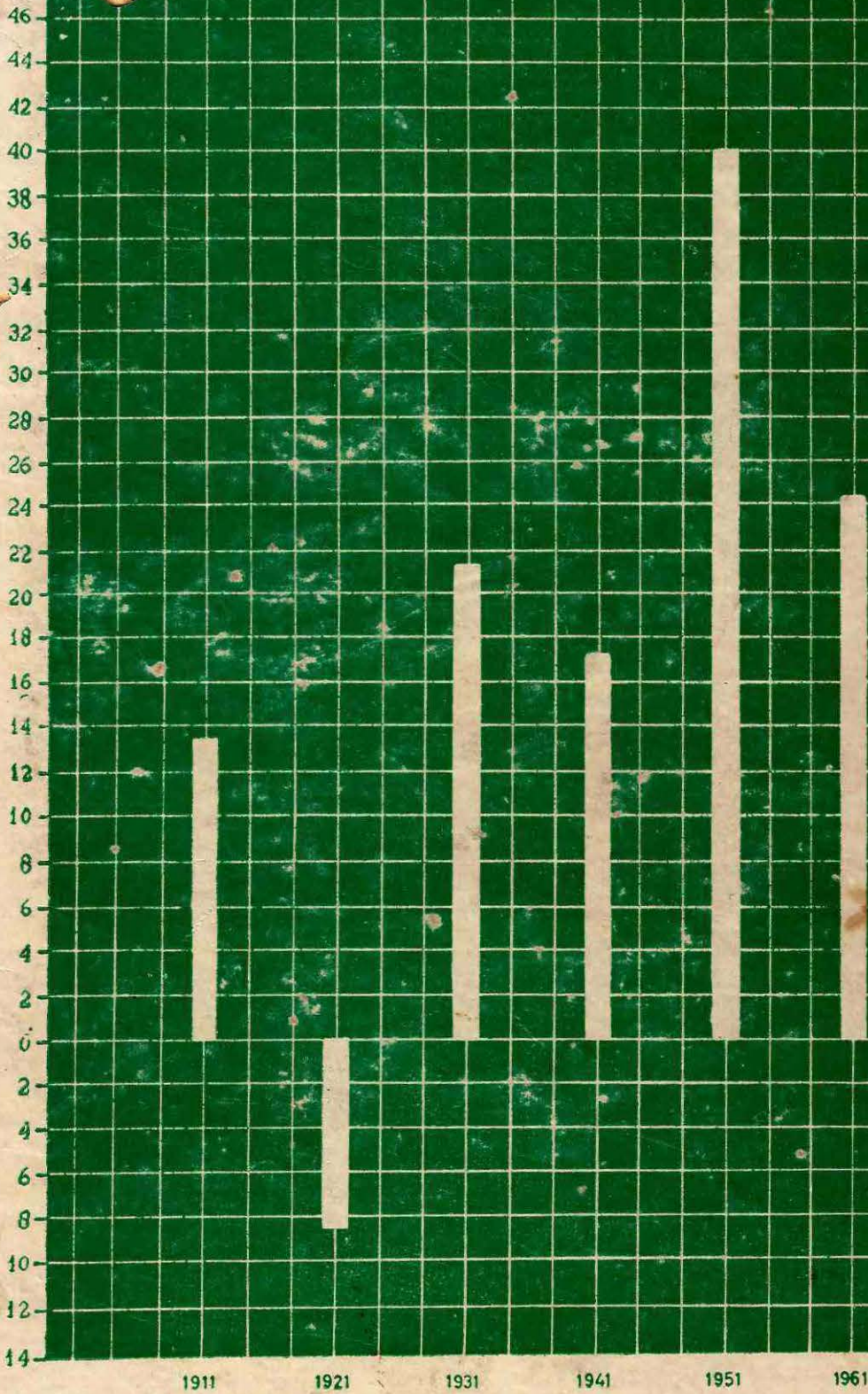
# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

## JACOBABAD



OFFICE OF THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER  
MINISTRY OF HOME AND KASHMIR AFFAIRS  
HOME AFFAIRS DIVISION  
KARACHI





DECENNIAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION



*District Census Report*  
*Jacobabad*



POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN 1961

**DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT**

**JACOBABAD**



**PARTS I—V**

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

*COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY*

OF

**A. RASHID, C.S.P.**

CENSUS COMMISSIONER, PAKISTAN

AND

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

HOME AFFAIRS DIVISION



POPULATION TABLES OF PAKISTAN 1951

# DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

## JACOBABAD

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

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## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

I must admit that the inclusion of the last three

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

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



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

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

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

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

It was not found administratively feasible to include in these Reports all the maps that the Census Organisation had collected during the census operations. I quite realise that the inclusion of urban area maps would have enriched these volumes but due to the overriding considerations of economy and time these had to be left out. Maps are, however, an integral part of any report that claims to present a comprehensive picture of the district and keeping this point in view two maps of the district have been included in these Reports. One of the maps is in colour showing the district by sub-divisions/Tehsils and such details as railways, roads, canals, rivers, hills and mountains, district, 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.



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

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

tion of the census.

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

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



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

Mr. Ruhul Amin, Deputy Director of Machine Sorting Centre, Dacca, and Mr.

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



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

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

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

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



## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



contains maps and pictures which have been provided to enable the reader to have a clearer perspective of the district and its people.

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

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

occupied and unoccupied houses, congested houses, size and structural characteristics of the housing units, size of family and the size of households, etc. All this work was done in the Machine Sorting Centre at Karachi under the able direction of Mr. W.A. Abbasi, Assistant Director, Machine Sorting Centre, to whom my thanks are due for furnishing this part of the Report.

Part IV contains the Population Tables which are based on data collected during the Big Count in January, 1961. These Tables provide data about population for smaller 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 Jacobabad the Census was taken by 1,012 Enumerators, 89 Supervisors, 14 Charge Superintendents and 3 District Census Officers. After the field work was over records were sent by the District Census Officers to the Hand Sorting Centre, Hyderabad, which worked under the control of Mr. Ghulam Ali Khan, Assistant Director and Mr. A. Hamid, Deputy Director. Here the schedules were unstapled and re-sorted according to different characteristics in accordance with Sorting and



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

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

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

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

Part I—General Description was compiled by Khan Abdul Majid Khan, Joint Director of Census, Hyderabad. He was assisted by Mr. M. Yousaf, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad. In preparing this Part they made extensive use of the District Gazetteer of Jacobabad and various other published materials. The draft was seen by Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director of Census, West Pakistan, 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



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this part is the result of the cumulative efforts of Khan Abdul Majid Khan, Mr. M. Yousaf, Sh. Muhammad Sharif and myself, besides S. Sajjad Hussain Shah, and M. Abdul Rauf Bhatti, my Steno-graphers who typed several drafts of it. I am, therefore, grateful to them all for their efforts.

The maps appearing in this volume were drawn in the Statistical Section of my office by Mr. Muhammad Saleem, Draftsman under the close supervision and guidance of Mr. Haq Nawaz, Statistical Officer and of Sh. Muhammad Sharif, Deputy Director. I am grateful to them for the hard work they have put in for the preparation of these maps.

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

I must express my gratitude to Mr. M. Yousaf, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad all Heads of Departments of the Government of West Pakistan, the Deputy Collector /Assistant Commissioners, Kandkot (Kashmore) and Jacobabad, Assistant Political Agent, Nasirabad, and all subordianate revenue staff, who have rendered invaluable services in the collection and compilation of the Village Statistics and other data presented in this volume.

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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 February 1961. The idea was doggedly pursued and developed by Mr. A. Rashid, his successor, and the format, lay-out and plan of the present volume is due entirely to his vision, planning and perseverance in getting this project translated from 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 unflaging interest and inspiration made the publication of this volume in its present shape possible.

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



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# **DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT**

## **JACOBABAD**

### **PART - I**

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

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*Guddu Barrage constructed by WAPDA. The Barrage will provide irrigation to 28,70,000 acres in the former Sind and Baluchistan areas. The Barrage has 1.2 million cusecs discharge and is 4,485 feet wide.*



## JACOBABAD DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1. AREA	.. 2,982 sq. miles.
2. POPULATION	.. 5,28,709 persons.
3. DENSITY	.. 177 persons per sq. mile.
4. SEX RATIO (FEMALES TO 1000 MALES).	.. 816
5. LITERACY	.. 7.65 per cent
6. CLIMATE	.. Very hot in summer and cold in winter
7. MAIN CROPS	.. Wheat, Jowar and Gram.
8. MAIN LANGUAGES SPOKEN	.. Sindhi, Urdu and English.
9. TRIBES, IF ANY	.. Buledis, Gakhranis, Bugtis, Jamalis, Panwhare, Oads, Bhills and Bagris.
10. ECONOMY	.. Mainly Agriculture and partly Labour.
11. COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS	
Colleges	.. 1
High Schools	.. 6
12. COMMUNICATIONS	
Metalled Roads	.. 72 miles
Un-Metalled Roads	.. 81 miles
Railway	.. Pakistan Western Railway passes through the district.
13. INDUSTRIES	.. Rice husking
14. IMPORTANT PLACES	.. Jacobabad, Guddu Barrage, Garhi Khairo, Kandh Kot, Kashmore, Thul, Usta Muhammad, Jhatpat town.
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## CHAPTER 1

### GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

#### 1.1 NAME.

Jacobabad district takes its name from the headquarters town and owes its origin to General John Jacob, who was the first Political Superintendent and Commandant of the Sind Horse in 1847.

#### 1.2 LOCATION.

It lies between Latitude  $27^{\circ} 55' 45''$  and  $28^{\circ} 40' 30''$  North and Longitude  $67^{\circ} 38' 10''$  and  $69^{\circ} 49' 20''$  East.

#### 1.3 BOUNDARIES.

It is bounded on the north-west by the Kalat district, in the north by the Sibi district; on the north-east by the Dera Ghazi Khan district; on the east by river Indus; on the south by Sukkur district.

#### 1.4 AREA.

Originally its area was 2,670 sq. miles but with the exclusion of Shahdaddkot taluka in 1931, its area was reduced to 2,038 sq. miles, and now with the addition of Nasirabad Sub-Division it has again increased to 2,982 sq. miles. Its position in respect of area is 39th in Pakistan and 32nd in West Pakistan.

#### 1.5 PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The land lies 170 to 173 feet above sea-level and slopes from Kashmore (in the east) westwards. The physical aspect of the district has been changed by the construction of a great protective bund, known as Kashmore Bund, in order to keep out the river floods or *Let*. Before this was done, the floods inundated the low-lying areas of district

in south-east every year. Where cultivation did not depend on the inundation canals, extensive forests of tamarisk and *Kandi* grew. As time went on and the district developed more land was brought under the plough. The result has been the disappearance of the old jungles. The reclamation of land for agricultural purposes added with the extension of the canal system, resulted in general prosperity.

#### 1.6 SOIL.

The cultivable soil for the most part is alluvial deposit brought down by the river and canals. For this the local terms are *latiari* and *Gastiari*, the latter term indicates the presence of a large proportion of sand in the soil. The uncultivable parts are either sandy or saline. The former are locally called *Daman* and *Drib* and the later *Shor-Kalar* or *Thaith-Kalar*. The last two soils after heavy waterings yield rice or *Jambho* crops. This variety of soil is then called *Dangachhi*.

The southern parts of Kashmore and Kandhkot talukas which are subject to floods from the river are unsurveyed and locally called *Katcha* areas. The land of this area is mostly *Latiari* or *Gastiari* according to its proximity to the river. It is very much suited for *Bajri* in Kharif and wheat and gram in Rabi. The soil of Thul and Jacobabad talukas is *Latiari* of inferior quality and is hard. Its varieties are locally called *Khuhri* and *Tak*. This type of soil is more cohesive and therefore, heavier to work.



The traces of Kashmore *Let* (or flood) are still visible in the big sandy expanses and patches of *Wariasi* soil all over the district. In the northern extremity of Kandhkot taluka the soil is of baked type and is locally called *Raowai* or *Pat*.

#### 1.7 FLORA.

There is no growth of flora in this district. Ordinary vegetables are grown which are even not enough for City's consumption

#### 1.8 RIVERS AND NALLAHS.

The Indus is the only river of the district and flows an ever varying course along its eastern border.

#### 1.9 MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

The country is quite flat except on its western border, where the Kohistan country extends to the Khirthar range. This is the northern extremity of the great range of lime stone mountains, once called the Halla, and now the Khirthar, which run along the western boundary.

#### 1.10 CLIMATE.

The climate is perniciously hot during summer. The temperature is usually highest in the second half of July and August. The winter months are cold but very pleasant. Spring season is pleasant. There is a mosquito trouble in summer and autumn seasons. Temperature in summer season remains very hot. The eastern part of the district is not as hot in summer as other parts of the district owing to their proximity to the river.

The maximum and minimum temperature during the various months of Summer, Winter and Spring seasons is indicated below:—

	Maximum Mean	Minimum Mean	Average
Summer	107.9	81.7	94.8
Winter	81.2	52.4	66.8
Spring	94.6	65.6	80.1

#### 1.11 RAINFALL.

The average rainfall ranges from 1 inch to 3 inches during the year. The bulk of it falls in January, July and August.

#### 1.12 NATURAL CALAMITIES.

There are no floods and other natural calamities in the district. Locust swarms appeared during September and November, 1961 but passed away without causing much damage to the crops.

#### 1.13 HISTORY.

The history of the place goes as far back as the Indus valley civilization. Whatever little is known of the early period is through Archaeological remains secured from Moen-jo-Daro. After remaining under the rule of Aryans, the Budhist and Alexander, it came under the sway of Muhammad Bin Qasim. After conquering Sehwan and Brahmanabad he took possession of Alore. On or about 1026 A.D. Mahmood of Ghazni having taken Multan sent his Wazir Abdul Razak to conquer Sind. He took Sehwan and Thatta and drove the Arabs out of the country. Jacobabad like the rest of Sind afterwards remained under the kingdom of Delhi. The incessant ravages of the Mughal hordes made it necessary to put the Punjab frontier from Uch or perhaps Bukhur, northwards under a strong "Warden of the marches" and to relieve him of the comparatively quiet southern portion of the Province. This led the way to ultimate independence of Sind. The tribes of Soomras occupying the country about Thatta declared their independence. It is said that their rule extended from Bukhur to the sea. The Sammas unseated the Soomras about the time of the death of Muhammad Shah and took possession of Sehwan. Shah Beg Arghan marched to Sind, taking a straight course to Thatta through the Laki Pass, avoiding the Sammas force which had advanced to meet him. Jan Feroz, the Samama



ruler gave battle, but was defeated. Shah Beg then turned his attention to the Baloch tribe. After the Arghans the Tarkhans ruled this part of the country. During the day of Mirza Jani Beg, Sind became a part of the Delhi Empire. Sultan Mahmood of Bukhur acknowledged the sovereignty of the Mughal Emperor. After the death of Sultan Mahmood, Akbar sent his own Governor to take charge of Bukhur. It was during this period that Daudpotas (sons of Daud) came into power there. Bakhtawar Khan the Governor of Bukhur compelled the Bahadur Khan Daudpota to take refuge in Multan. Bahadur Khan gained favour with Moiz-ud-Din, the grandson of Aurangzeb, and got permission to attack Bukhur, which he did and regained possession of Shikarpur. After the Daudpotas came the Kalhoras and Talpurs. Mir Suhrab Khan Talpur ruled this part of the country from Khairpur. The Talpurs of Khairpur were on friendly terms with the East India Company and Mir Rustam entered into a treaty by which his territories came under the protection of the British Government. Disunity and intrigue amongst the Mirs, paved the way for successful occupation of Sind by the British. The Mirs of Khairpur and Hyderabad were defeated by the British at Miani in 1843. After the annexation of Sind Sir Charles Napier was appointed Governor of the Province who made his headquarters at Karachi. In the days of Napier the Baloch tribes on the frontier became troublesome and he thought of conducting the expedition against them in person. Jacobabad town was then known as Khangarh and Sir Charles Napier sent a detachment under Captain John Jacob to the frontier who made his headquarters here. The town owes its origin to Brigadier General John Jacob, C.B., the then Commandant of Sind Horse and the first Political Superintendent of the District who in 1847 was sent to this frontier area to

establish British rule. As a result of Sir Charles Napier's campaign of 1844-45, the defeated Jakhranis and Dombkis were settled at Janidero while a cavalry out post was stationed in a mud fort three miles north of Khangarh. General John Jacob decided to establish his Headquarters at Khangarh and accordingly laid out a town and cantonment which was called Jacobabad after him. Sir Charles Napier, the First British conquerer of Sind, established a garrison named Sind Horse which was stationed in this cantonment to safeguard the British interests against the Afghan attacks after the Battle of Miani and against the hostile elements from the tribal hilly areas of Baluchistan. This existed till the end of the 19th century and was substituted by Upper Sind Frontier Special Force which still exists by the name of Special Police Force with about fifty horses. General John Jacob died in December, 1858 at Jacobabad and was buried in the Christian cemetery situated in the West of the town and his grave and memorial still exist. It appears that he was very fond of his Arab Horse called "Messenger" which lies buried in the corner of the present Maternity Home with a moving epitaph on its grave.

The only important change that took place after Independence is that Sub-Division of Nasirabad containing Usta Muhammad and Jhatpat Tatukas has been transferred from the Sibi District to Jacobabad District.

#### 1.14 ADMINISTRATION.

The district is under the general charge of a Deputy Commissioner, who combines the functions of District Magistrate as well as Collector. He is also responsible for the coordination of the functions of all nation-building departments in the district. On the judicial side he is assisted by an A.D.M. and 12 Magistrates while on the revenue side he is assisted by a Revenue Assistant with a Tehsildar and a Naib-Tehsildar in each



Taluka. For revenue administration the district is divided into 7 Talukas, viz; Jacobabad, Garhi Khairo, Thul, Kashmore, Kandhkot, Usta Muhammad and Jhatpat, who have their headquarters at these respective places.

The police administration is vested in the District Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by one Deputy Superintendent of Police, on the executive side. For police administration the district is divided into 13 police stations each in the charge of a Sub-Inspector assisted by one or two Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police.

The judicial administration of the district is under the charge of a District and Sessions Judge, who is assisted by two Civil Judges.

The set up of other departments in the district is as follows:—

1. Agriculture ..Extra Assistant Director of Agriculture.
2. Animal Husbandry ..Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.
3. P.W.D. (B & R) ..Executive Engineer.
4. P.W.D. Irrigation ..Executive Engineer, Begari Canals.
5. Public Health and Medical ..Civil Surgeon.
6. Forests ..Forest Officer stationed at Kandhkot.

7. Education ..District Inspector of Schools.
8. Food ..District Food Controller.
9. Basic Democracies ..Assistant Director, Basic Democracies.
10. Excise & Taxation ..Excise and Taxation Inspector.
11. Central Excise & Customs ..Central Excise and Land Customs Inspector.
12. Postal ..Sub-Post Master.

#### 1.15 BASIC DEMOCRACIES.

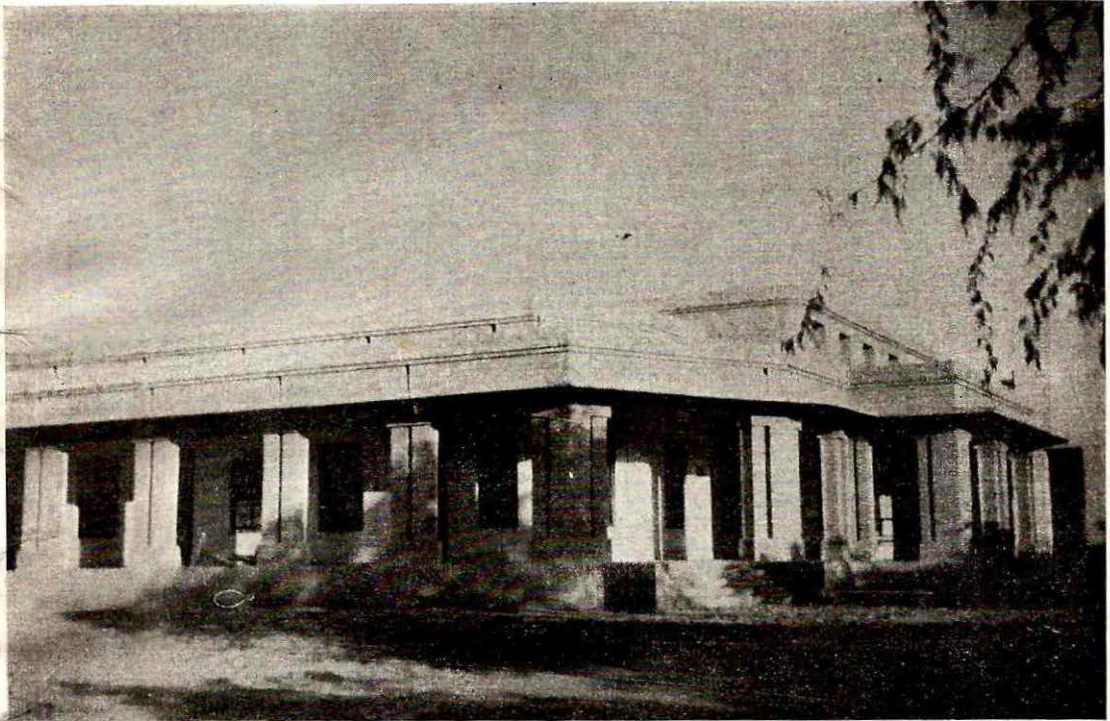
One of the most far-reaching and momentous reforms of the Revolutionary Regime was the introduction of Basic Democracies. The election to the Basic Democracies were held in early 1960. These institutions have created unprecedented social and political awakening among the masses, who are now eager to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

Name of Council	Number	Number of members	
		Elected	Appointed
1. District Council	1	—	45
2. Tehsil Councils	7	—	62
3. Union Councils	47	481	232
4. Town Committees	4	21	9

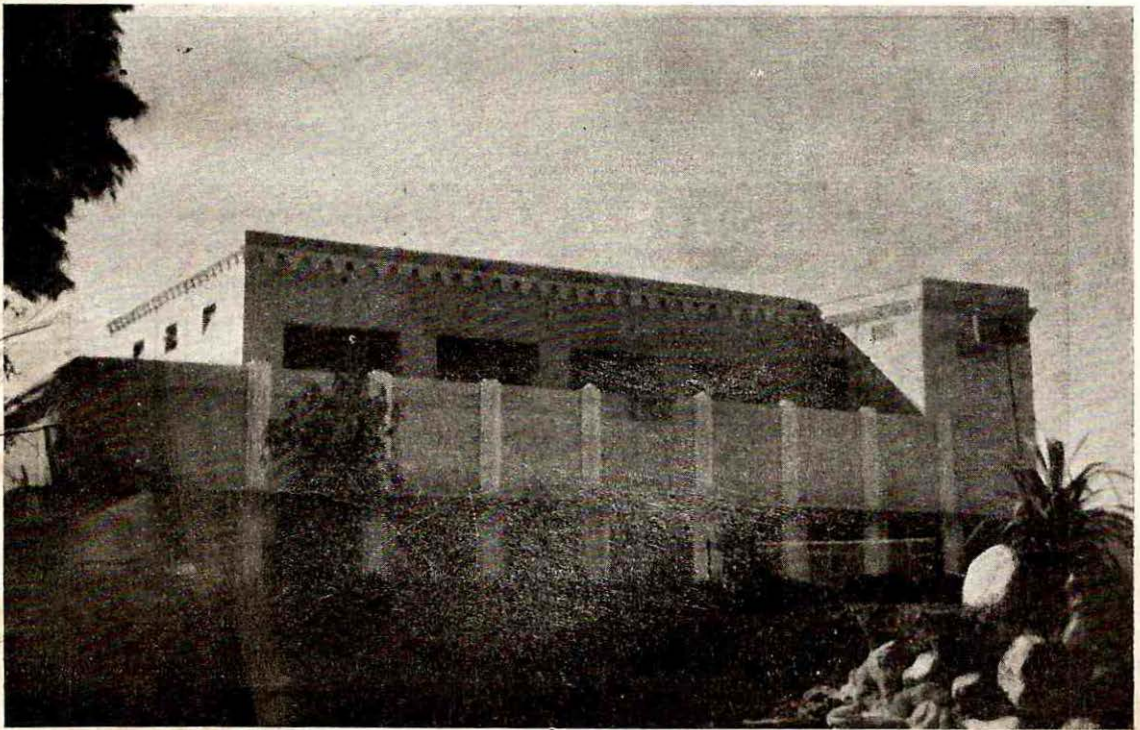
The names and the number of Municipal Committees with their structure and composition is given below:—

Name of Municipality	No. of Union Committees	Total number of members	
		Elected	Appointed
Jacobabad	4	—	8





*District Council office, Jacobabad*



*Municipal Committee Hall, Jacobabad*





*Guddu Barrage under construction*



*Iron-smith at work*



The District Council consists of 45 members of whom 27 are appointed, 18 are official members. The representatives of the Departments in the district are members of the District Council. The income of the District Council is Rs. 8,25,000.

#### IRRIGATION.

The district is irrigated by inundation canals from the river Indus. The main canals of the district are Desert Canal, Unar Canal, Begari Canal and Khirthar Canal. Out of the total area of the district an area of 7,77,943 acres is on an average brought under cultivation every year. The whole district with the exception of a portion of Garhi Khairto and Usta Muhammad talukas is commanded by non-perennial canals and its yields mainly Kharif crops.

The district will get assured water supply from Gudu Barrage in 1962. It is a non-perennial barrage and will give water only for Kharif crops.

#### Guddu Barrage Project Area.

The Guddu Barrage is located on the River Indus about 8 miles from the town of Kashmore (district Jacobabad), and has an overall length of 4,445 feet between abutment faces and consists of 64 spans of 60 feet each and one lock span of 50 feet. The width of ordinary pier is 8 feet while each of the four abutment piers is ten feet wide. The regulation of water flow will be done by means of gates which are capable of holding up water 20 feet above crest and are without counter-balances and can be operated manually as well as by electricity. This is the first time that such gates will be used on a Barrage in this country although they have been extensively used in Western countries. A lock span 50 feet wide and 265 feet long has been provided for passing the boats. The Barrage is capable of passing a flood discharge of 12 lakh cusecs.

It will carry a 20 feet wide roadway with 4 feet wide foot paths on either side and will link Quetta with the Karachi-Multan highway and will reduce the distance between Quetta and Multan by one hundred miles. Estimated cost of the Barrage is Rs. 37.05 crores. The project is financially productive as it will yield a net return of 4.5% and 5.3% on the capital out-lay in the 20th and 30th year respectively after construction.

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

Excluding the new lands to be commanded by Pat Feeder from 1956 onwards the Guddu Barrage commands an area of 27,04,304 acres in Sukkur, Jacobabad and Larkana districts out of which 15,91,361 acres are proprietary and 11,12,943 acres are State land. On full development when Pat Feeder is completed the gross commanded area will be 32.69 lakh acres in Khairpur and Kalat Divisions. Master Plan for Guddu Barrage area provides for the construction of roads levelling and breaking up of land by Agricultural Machinery, advancing loans to cultivators, setting up new chaks on Government lands, establishment of *mandi* towns, opening of schools, hospitals, veterinary dispensaries, fisheries, poultry farms, agricultural farms, and cattle farms.

#### 1.17 AGRICULTURE.

The district being a flat alluvial plain is most suited for rice crops.

The main crops during Rabi are Wheat, Gram and Rapeseed and in Kharif Rice, Jowar, Bajri. In addition to these two main crops, there are subsidiary crops known as *Zaid Rabi* and *Zaid Kharif* and *Dubari*. The average yield per acre of important



crops is as under:—

Wheat	6 maunds
Rice	15 ..
Gram	6 ..
Jowar	12 ..

The acreage under each crop is as follows:—

Crop	Acreage
Wheat	1,01,976
Paddy	3,44,373
Bajra	10,928
Cotton	3,736

There is very little cultivation by mechanized means. However, zamindars are now using tractors etc. No peculiarity is practised in the use of fertilizers. Use of organic manure is being encouraged and some of the people have actually started its use. There are no principal vegetables grown in the District.

#### 1.18 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND LIVESTOCK.

Breeding of horses is very popular in this district. Besides bullocks and cows are the main livestock of the district.

#### 1.19 COMMUNICATIONS.

##### (a) Railways.

Pakistan Western Railway passes through the district, connecting all the taluka Headquarters. Jacobabad-Kashmore line was converted into broad-gauge in 1954-55. Its terminus is at Kashmore but it is proposed to connect it with the northern areas of West Pakistan in the next Five Year plan.

##### (b) Roads.

The district is served by the following highways and arterial roads. The state-

ment below shows the places connected by these roads and their mileage:—

Sr. No.	Name of Road	Milage
Metalled		
1.	Jacobabad to Dodapur	22
2.	Kashmore to Kandhkot	30
3.	Jacobabad to Jhatpat	9
4.	Jacobabad to Shikarpur	11
Un-Metalled		
1.	Jacobabad to Thul	21
2.	Thul to Kandhkot	32
3.	Thul to Humayun	16
4.	Dodapur to Garhi Khairo	12





The conveyance used for passengers on Jacobabad Kashmore and Jacobabad Garhi Khairo road are privately owned buses. There is however, no regular Bus Service from Jacobabad to Usta Muhammad and the means of communication from Jacobabad to Usta Muhammad are jeeps and taxi cars.

The agricultural produce is transported from fields upto the Markets through Bullock-carts, camels and tractors attached with trolley. The use of loading trucks is also being made by those who can afford it. Commercial goods are moved through loading trucks.

The bullock-cart of this district has the same size and shape as is shown in the Moenjo-daro discoveries. It is driven by two bullocks who are put in front of the cart by means of Yoke *Panjhari* which is fastened with the main part of the cart by a leather made rope called *Nara*. Main body of the cart which is a plain board of about 5 x 3 ft. is placed on a wooden rod which is called



## SYMBOLS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES


Name of Tehsil	-----	
International Boundary	-----	
District	----- "-----	
Tehsil	----- "-----	

## SYMBOLS FOR AGRICULTURE

(Acreage sown is indicated by size and style of lettering.)

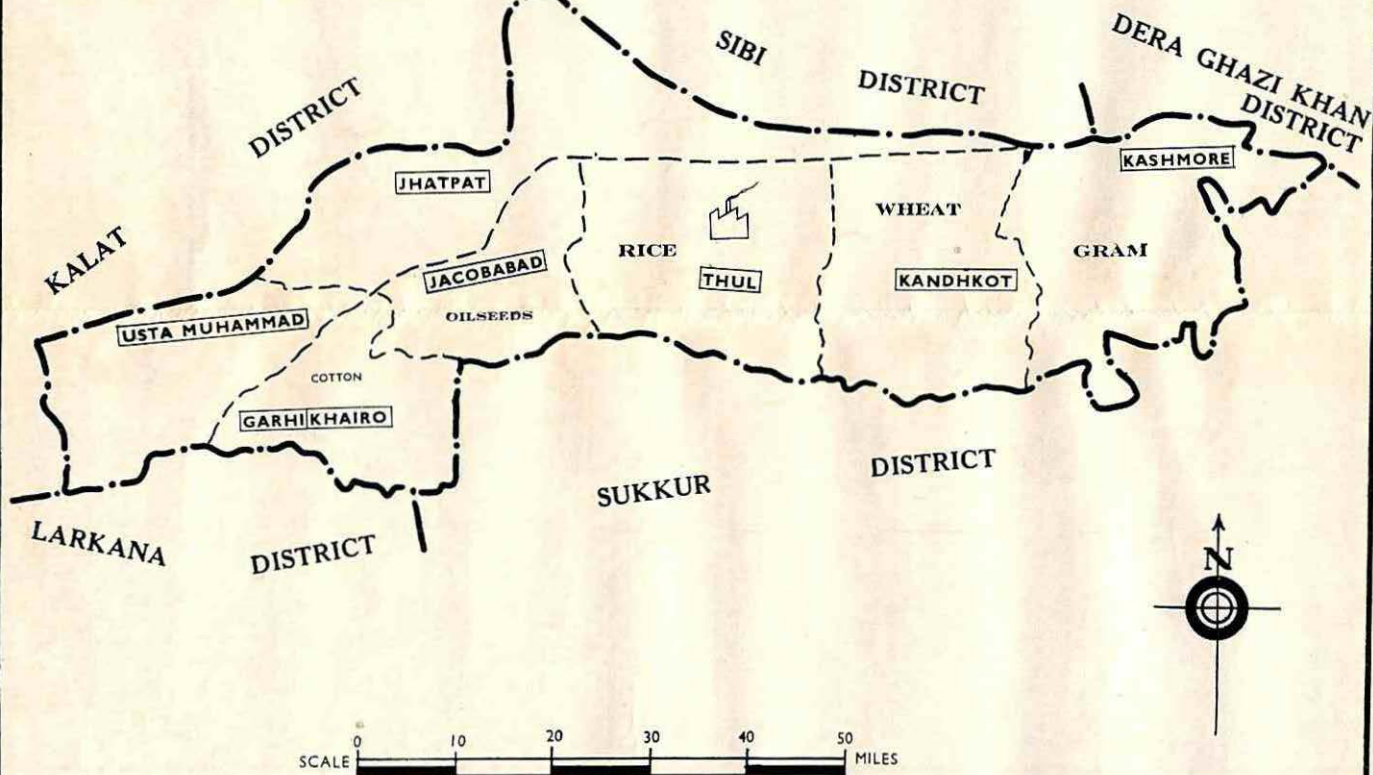
Acreage sown	kind of crops		
over 50,000	-----WHEAT-----	-----RICE-----	SUGARCANE
10,000 to 50,000	-----WHEAT-----	-----RICE-----	-----SUGARCANE-----
2,000 to 10,000	-----WHEAT-----	-----RICE-----	-----SUGARCANE-----

## SYMBOLS FOR INDUSTRIES

MILLS-----



**JACOBABAD**  
DISTRICT  
AGRICULTURE & INDUSTRIES



NOTE :—Industrial Establishment and agricultural production are given for the district as a whole. Separate figures for Tehsils are not available.



*Saraee* (Axil). This is again fixed with two wheels.

The *Tonga* of this district is not different than those seen in other parts of the old Sind province. It is driven by one horse put in front of the *tonga* and fastened to it through two long wooden arms. The main body of the *tonga* is divided in two parts in such a way that two men can easily be accommodated on either part thus the *tonga* can carry four passengers at a time. The wheeling mechanic of the *tonga* is same as that of a bullock-cart but in order to avoid jumps and discomforts on kacha roads springs are put on the axil connecting the wheels. This rod is made of steel. The driver of the *tonga* controls the movement of the horse by two long leather strips while sitting in the *tonga*. The other end of the strips is so fixed with an iron made substance which is put in the mouth of horse that the horse cannot disobey the instructions received through that iron made substance from the driver.

There is a railway service from Jacobabad to Kashmore. This railway line was on narrow-gauge and has recently been converted into broad-gauge. There is another railway line from Jacobabad to Garhi Khairo. Jacobabad town is on a main line from Quetta to Karachi and Jhatpat and Abad are the stations on this line.

There is a civil aerodrome located in Jacobabad town. There is however, no regular air service in this district

#### 1.20 MEDICAL.

There is a Civil Hospital at Jacobabad with 114 beds. Besides there is a Child Welfare Centre and Red Cross Maternity Home. In each taluka headquarters there is a dispensary run by the District Council. Besides there are District Council Dispensaries at Muhammadpur in taluka Garhi-khairo, Ghouspur in taluka Kandhkote and Bakhshapur in taluka Kashmore. There is also a Family Planning Clinic at Jacobabad.

#### 1.21 INDUSTRIES.

There is no large scale industry in this district. The district however, being a rice growing area, there are numerous rice husking mills. Good lacquer work is done on a very small scale at Kashmore.

The lacquer industry of Kashmore town is famous and very nice. This industry is running on very small scale for want of encouragement and financial soundness of the workers. Moreover their work is not much known to the outside people and as such they have no market beyond the district. The women of the workers do not work with them. *Kashida Kari* is also made by the young girls and women in the town, but not on the commercial basis.



## CHAPTER 2

### PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS

#### 2.1 POPULATION.

The total population enumerated in 1961 Census was 5,28,709 out of which 2,91,157 were males and 2,37,552 females. The population enumerated in 1951 Census excluding non-Pakistanis was 4,25,434 out of which 2,33,304 were males and females

were 1,92,130. The percentage increase during the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 works out to 24.28—the percentage of increase amongst the males 24.80 and among the females 23.64. The sub-joined statement indicates the population growth in the district for the period 1901 to 1961 :—

#### STATEMENT

#### TOTAL POPULATION AND VARIATION 1901 to 1961

Population	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
	2,06,559	2,34,131	2,14,201	2,59,709	3,04,034	4,25,656	5,28,709
Increase/Decrease of Population over preceding Census.		27,562	—19,930	45,508	44,325	1,21,622	1,03,053
Percentage of increase/decrease over preceding Census.		13.3	—8.5	21.2	17.1	40.00	24.21

#### 2.2 DENSITY.

The average density of population per square mile in the district works out to 177. The position of the district in order of population is 46th in Pakistan and 30th in West Pakistan. In order of density the district stands 41st in Pakistan and 25th in West Pakistan.

#### 2.3 URBAN/RURAL POPULATION.

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

	1961	1951	Percentage 1961
Total	5,28,709	4,25,656	100
Rural	4,70,499	4,00,732	89
Urban	58,210	24,924	11

The areas classified as urban in the district in the 1961 Census were:—Jacobabad Municipality, Garhi Khairo Kandhkot, Thul, Usta Mohd and Jhatpat Towns.

In respect of urbanisation the district has registered an increase of 133.55 per cent over the decennial period, which shows the extent of mobility of the population. The principal reasons for mobility are industrialisation, and greater educational and employment opportunity in urban localities.

#### 2.4 LANGUAGES AND LITERACY.

The principal mother tongue of the district is Sindhi. The other important languages spoken in the district are Urdu and English. The percentage of people speaking different languages in the district



is indicated in the table below:—

Language	Percentage
Sindhi	.. 76.43
Baluchi	.. 34.05
Urdu	.. 6.89

The number of literates recorded in the 1961 Census is 40,470 out of which 36,979 are males and 3,491 females, which gives an over-all percentage of 7.65. Considering the literacy figures by sex, the percentage of literacy amongst males is 12.70 and females 1.47.

The position of the district in respect of literacy in Pakistan is 45th and in West Pakistan 33rd.

#### 2.5 EDUCATIONAL LEVELS.

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

	Total	Males	Females
Post-Graduates	151	144	7
Graduates	166	165	1
Under-Graduates	242	235	7
Matric	1,696	1,619	77
Middle	3,069	3,529	144
Primary	12,292	11,574	718
Below Primary	18,209	16,294	1,915

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

	Total	Males	Females
Education	310	294	16
Medicine	80	76	4
Engineering	103	103	—
Agriculture	23	23	—
Commerce	1	1	—
Law	33	33	—
Other Professions.	3	3	—

#### 2.6 ETHNOGRAPHY.

##### (a) Races and Tribes.

The population of Jacobabad can be divided into Balochis and Non-Balochis, who inhabit this area in the ratio of 60 to 40 respectively. By and large the customs and usages, virtues and vices of the two communities are the same. Few differences of temperament and tribal structure have endured but they do not constitute a characteristic feature of the population of the area which has tended to become increasingly homogenous under the impact of social intermixture and common environment.

The Baloch tribal system follows a pattern with the premier at the top and other tribes ranged below representing several gradation of rank. This distinction of rank is important in the determination of the blood money and order of precedence at ceremonial occasions.

Within a main tribe there may be several sub tribes and each sub-tribe usually consists of a number of *paras*. The authority of the *Sardar* of a tribe or *Mir* or *Rais* of a sub-tribe is hereditary, the headship descending directly from father to son. The only exception seems to be disputed succession in which sub-tribes have an obvious part to play and they choose their *Sardars*, *Mir* or *Rais* by mutual agreement.

In the settled areas of the district where land reforms have been introduced *Sardars* are gradually losing their grip over the members of the tribe and people are looking towards Government for protection. But in areas like Nasirabad where Jirga System is functioning, the authority of *Sardar* is still unchallenged.

There are following main Balochi tribes residing in this district:—

1. Rinds.
2. Buledis.



3. Jamalis.
- s. Khosas.
5. Sundranis.
6. Bijaranis.
7. Domokis.
8. Jakhranis
9. Bugtis.

The Non-Baloch population lacks refinement of the Baloch tribal system and apparently tribal denomination like Soomras, Sarkis, Panhwars, Buriras etc. are nothing more than mere surnames.

A very small portion of the Non-Balochi population consists of nomad tribes namely Oads, Bhills and Bagris who are originally inhabitants of India belonging to the *Dravidian* stock. All of them are low Caste Hindu tribes except Odds who claim to be Rajputs and thus members of a higher caste. The most prominent feature of the organization of these tribes is the existence of a modified *Panchayat* System, in which the *Panchayat* instead of settling a dispute itself, appoints a board of *Amins* with the concurrence of the parties and the decision of this board is binding on both the disputing parties.

The Hindu community of this district forms a minor portion of the total population. This community is inhabited in this district since the days of former rulers i.e. 'Khans of Kalat'. There had been a very little exodus of the Hindus during 1947 migrations. The Hindus have a vast influence on trade and commerce of the district. The education is frequent amongst this community. They are living peaceful and happy life in the district.

#### 2.7 COMPLEXION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The predominant colour of the inhabitants of this district is wheat complexion. People are tall and well built with high forehead, large elongated eyes and sharp noses. In remote areas where outside influence is

negligible, use of scissors and razor is actually deprecated. About 80 per cent irrespective of their being Muslims or Non-Muslims grow beards.

#### 2.8 DRESS.

##### (b) Males Dress.

In the rural area male wears long shirt and trousers in winter seasons and in the summer season a shirt made of *Malmal* or other light cloth and a *Chadar* which is locally called *Laak* is usually used. The trousers are usually made of five to twenty yards. They put on their head a white turban which is locally termed as *Pag* or *Patka* which is usually from 8 to 20 yards. Sindhi *Juti* or a locally made Moccasin with silver embroidery on the heel is also used by those who can afford it. The people in the urban area are turning to the modern foot wears.

##### (ii) Female dress.

Women usually wear coloured shirts decorated with artificial flowers and small pieces of glasses on geometrical pattern with coloured threads. Their shirts have full sleeves stretches even lower than the knees. Trousers and *Dopatta* are used essentially. Their is a large pocket in the centre of the shirt which is deliberately loose in order to hide the figure lines. The women in urban areas mostly use fashionable dresses.

##### (iii) Children dress.

In the rural area children below 7 years only are given shirts. They also put on hand made cap of cloth. The children in urban area are given showy and fasionable cloth.

##### (iv) Working dress.

The working dress of a *Hari* or a labour is one *Dhoti* tied on waist in order to save himself from getting soiled and a small



shirt made of the inferior quality of cloth. The working dress of a woman is all the same as she wears in home.

(v) *Festival dress.*

The man uses ordinary dress but clean and if available, new. The woman wears new and showy dresses.

The ornaments worn by the women of this area can be linked with those found in Moen-jo-Daro discoveries as the ornaments found in those relics have great similarity with these used today. Following ornaments are used by the women in this district.

(a) *Bangle*—This is worn in wrist. This is made of silver or gold as the financial position may permit.

(b) *Ear-rings*—These are put in the ears at the ratio of 5 to 15 in each ear. This is locally termed as *Walis*.

(c) *Nath*—This is used in nose and is usually made of gold.

(d) *Rings*—These are made of silver or gold as the the financial position may permit.

(e) *Hasi*—This is used around the neck.

(f) *Kari*—This is used on ankles.

Jacobabad District is hottest place and there are no frequent rains as such there are no major variation in the dresses excepting that in winter season people use woollen cloths while in summer they use light clothing made of *Malmal* etc. The inhabitants of urban area put on shoes while those dwelling in villages and rural area use a different type of foot-wear which is called *Juti*. The use of *chupal* is becoming more popular in urban areas.

## 2.9 DWELLING HOUSES.

Unlike the Punjab and Bengal where village stands for a well knit community with a social life of its own, the rural population of this District lives in comparative isolation. There are very few villages of the conventional type. Majority of the population live in small settlement of five to twenty houses scattered all over the country side. This peculiar feature seems to have its origin in the desire of the inhabitants to live on the spot in order to look after their agricultural lands and save themselves from the trouble of travelling.

In small settlements as well as in villages there are more huts than houses. The preference for temporary shelter seems to have originated from uncertainty of tenancy right and cultivators own desire not to tie themselves down to one Zamindar by building a house on his lands.

Mud houses or huts are built without any layout or plan and without any regard to such necessities as the direction of wind or sun. Usually a village consists of 10 to 20 blocks, each having 10 or more houses built in all directions with huts and mud houses all mixed up. All mud houses usually have a boundary well enclosing enough space for cattle and storage. Enclosure is also made by placing dried thorny bushes in a manner so as to prevent the ingress and egress of men and cattle except through the gate.

There are two varieties of huts to be found in the District—(a) huts with mud walls and a slanting thatched roof and (b) all straw huts. The former type predominates with size varying from 10 × 15 to 15 × 20. It has a low roof about 5 feet near the walls and 8 ft. in the centre where there is a huge beam to support the roof. Except a door in one of the walls, there are no windows or ventilators. There is always a large straw



projection on the gate of the hut and the family generally sits here on cots.

The interior of the hut is dark and packed with all sorts of articles. On one side lie the beddings and one or two wooden boxes for clothes, while on the other hangs the holy Quran from the roof nicely wrapped in red and blue calico. Somewhere in the centre of the hut may be suspended the inevitable kerosene lamp one or two home made cradles depending upon the needs of the family. The entire floor is occupied with cots so as to leave little space for free movements.

Outside the hut stands the giant clay jar known as *Gundi* in which the grain is stored. At the time of harvest all grain retained for home consumption is stored in it and the top sealed off. A hole near the bottom is used to extract grain in small quantities throughout the year.

Mud houses are made of clay or clay bricks. Surprisingly enough the cultivators do not possess the necessary skill to build even these houses and almost all the construction work is done by a nomad tribe called *Oads* who receive their wages in kind at the time of harvest. The roof of a mud house consists of wooden beams of all shapes and sizes, a cover of thick date-plam mats and a layer of mud with clay plaster at the top.

#### 2.10 FOOD AND HEALTH.

The staple food of the majority of the population excluding the town dwellers and the zamindars, is Jowari and inferior quality of rice both of which are ground into flour and are used in the form of *Chapatis*. Boiled pulses and leafy vegetables are used with *Chapatis* where available but are not regarded as necessary. The normal meal of a peasant might consist of one or two onions, two thick *chapatis* and a glass of butter milk. Butter is a luxury which few can afford and have

to sell it to meet casual cash requirements during the year. The cultivators do not grow vegetables for domestic use nor are they in habit of keeping poultry. On the occasions of Idd or other ceremonies *Pulao* is a must. Verimicilli and sweets are also prepared while celebrating Idd.

The people of the district residing in rural areas generally take bath in canals and drinking water is supplied by self-dug wells and canals.

The town dwelling people always have bath rooms in their houses. The drinking water to the people residing in urban areas is provided through hand pumps and wells. The town of Jacobabad has its own water works operated by the Jacobabad Municipality.

#### 2.11 BETROTHAL AND MARRIAGES.

##### (i) Betrothal.

After a match has been agreed to, by negotiations between two families, boy's mother goes to the house of prospective bride with *Dupata* and sweets. The ceremony consists of putting the *Dupata* on the bride's head and distributing the sweets to celebrate the occasion. This ceremony amounts to betrothal and no Baloch would back out of it if once performed. In Baluchi tribe milk is also served to the invitees.

##### (ii) Marriages.

Marriage is solemnized in the same manner as elsewhere among Muslims except the practice of what is known as *Lawan* which is peculiar to the whole of Sind. It involves striking the head of bridegroom and bride together three times by one or more older member of family. In Baloch tribe *Nikah-khawani* is announced with shots of gun. There is a habit amongst Muslims of the district that they exchange the girls and sometimes obtain a good amount as a compensa-



tion which varies from five hundred to two thousands. This evil is disappearing gradually.

The usual age of marriage amongst male varies from 18 to 20 years whereas that amongst female varies from 14 to 18. In some cases marriages are solemnized in small ages also.

#### 2.12 BIRTHS AND DEATH.

in this part of the country the birth of a male child is treated as a gift from the God. But certain tribes who get compensation for their girls in marriages also become happy on the birth of a female child. At this birth ceremony meals are served to friends, relatives and neighbours and if financial position permits, musical arrangements are also made.

Death ceremony is observed for full forty days. Food is served to the poor on every Friday night during this period of forty days. The relatives and neighbours come to the house of the deceased for mourning. A peculiar system in this part of the country which is known as *Uzur Khuwani* is that friends and near relatives of the deceased pay some thing to the heirs of the deceased in order to help him in solemnizing the death ceremony.

#### 2.13. RELIGION.

There are two main religions in this district namely (a) Muslims and (b) Hinduism. The followers of Islam are again divided into (a) Sunnis and (b) Shias. Both the groups are leading their own way of religious life and have their separate places of worship. The religion has no particular influence on the economic and social life of the people. Most Muslims in the rural areas are not conversant with the Islamic principles but are under a strong grip of their *Sardars* who are all and all for them. The *Pirs* and *Marshids* have a great influence amongst the Muslims of rural areas and they are respected like

anything. Some *Pirs* collect annual subscription which is locally termed as *Nazrana* or *Dan*. Such blind belief upon *Pirs* and *Murshids* has laid to many social evils, such as abduction of beautiful girls of poor believers by the *Pirs* and his assistants. The Hindus do respect their *Thakurs*.

#### 2.14. CUSTOMS.

There is no peculiar custom or usage in the district besides those connected with religion, marriage, birth and death. The people of the district are hospitable and it is a general idea of the people that a guest is a blessing and they serve him by all sources at their command.

A peculiar feature of receiving the guest or the outsider is that he is served with whatever drink is available and there after the hosts and the guest engaged in a conversation which gives full details of the activities from the day of their last meeting. This is called *Hall Ahwal*.

The time old custom of *Walwar* (bride money) is in vogue throughout the Nasirabad Sub-Division. The amount of *Walwar*, ranging from Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 10,000/- according to the customs of the tribes, is payable in cash before the marriage takes place. This is corrupting the old custom when only a nominal amount was paid in the form of cattle and goats etc., which was regarded not as a sale but as a sort of compensation to the girls family for the loss of an active and useful member. It can be gathered from the present system that bride is sold for cash and is the property of the husband, which has resulted in marriages to become unstable and insecure. On divorce, which usually follows a *Siakari* (Adultery), the girl is handed over back to her parents who re-sell her at the same price or even more according to *Riwaj*. It is noteworthy that *Siakari* in this Sub-Division is at its



highest due to the existence of *Walwar* which the poor class of people can never pay and the males live as spinsters considerably beyond the age of maturity. Betrothals and marriage take place even if the partners are minor because their consent is not necessary according to the *Riwaj*, if their parents are rich enough and are prepared to enter friendship. Some marriages take place on exchange basis too, but such cases are few. Girls are also given in marriage in lieu of blood compensation.

#### 2.15 MAIN AND SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.

This district is more agricultural than industrial. The main occupation of the population is cultivation. Hunting and fishing are hobbies rather than occupation. Skilled labour is wanting in this district as there is no technical institute or other like organization in this district. The people of the district are hard workers and active to their work. Women and children also work in the fields along with their male partners. Main industries of the district consist of Rice Mills only.

#### 2.16 CULTURE.

An average Balochi is a care free man with a pleasant disposition, rather ease loving, self contained and inclined towards spending what he earns. He is religious minded and gives very much respect to his Holy Book *Quran Sharif*. The general level of his honesty and morality is high and not more than 5% use intoxicants like *Bhang* and *Naswar*. Superstition, though prevalent are disappearing. There is however, a bad habit amongst well-to-do and financially sound zamindars to take drinks i.e. wine etc. The sense of honour, fighting quality and hospitality are proverbial. About 10% of the population is polygamous. The reasons for contracting more than one marriage are sensitiveness about giving away their woman folk in marriage to other com-

munities, women are an asset and that standard of living is low and maintaining a second wife does not cost much.

They are a home loving people and lack mobility. Free intermixture of males and females is not allowed but each sex is gregarious within its own members. Sitting together and gossiping is one of the best past-times of the youth in the villages.

#### 2.17 RECREATION AND SPORTS.

A popular game is *Kabaddi* and spectators assemble in hundreds whenever a match is played.

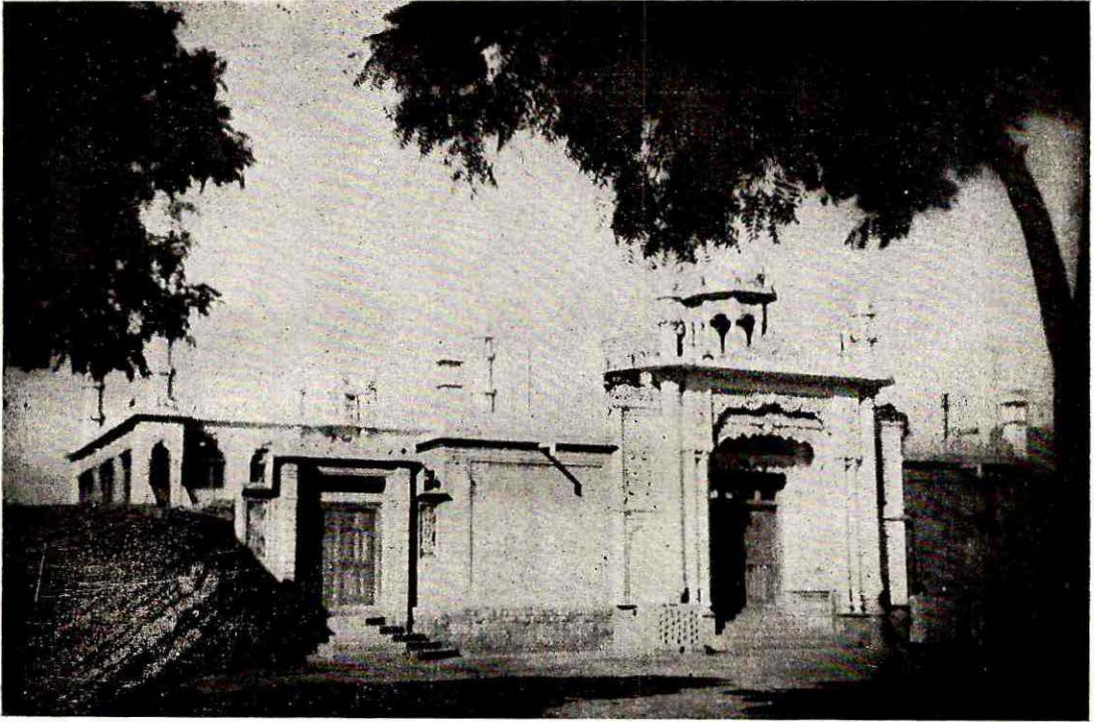
Next to *Kabaddi* is *Malakhra* which is peculiar to Sind. Before the match starts the contestants pull their *Shalwars* up and then tie a rolled *Tahband* like a belt on their waist. Instead of fighting with hands the wrestlers grip this *Tahband* and *Tug* at each other pushing and kicking one another. The person who succeeds in throwing his opponent down is the winner. The game is exciting one.

#### 2.18 LITERATURE AND FOLK LORE.

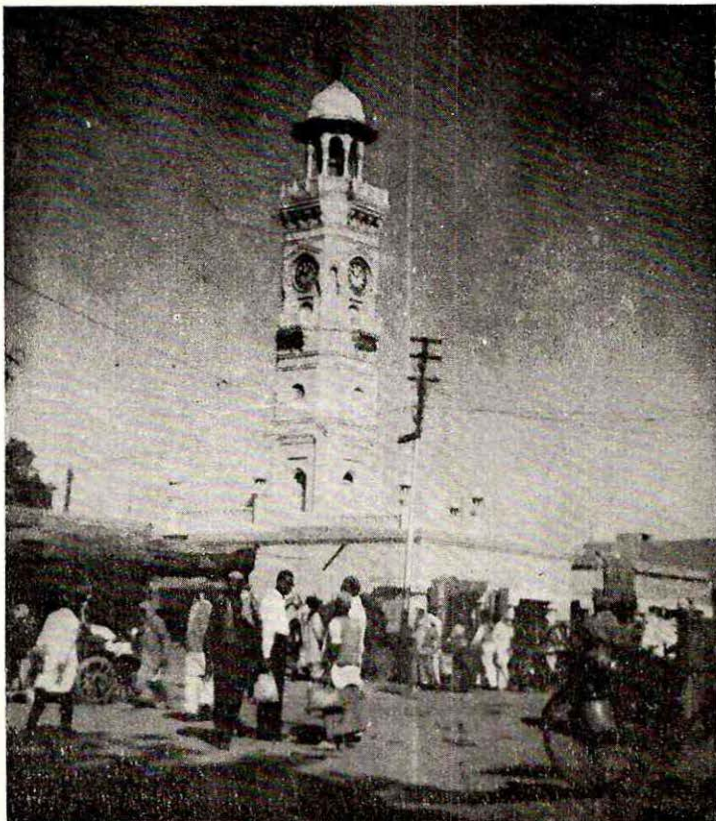
The famous Baloch dance *Jhumar* is an other means of recreation and enjoyment. A number of men (number is not fixed) move rhythmically around two drum beaters matching their movements strictly with the beats of the drums. It starts with a slow beat of the drum and the dancers moving lazily around but gradually the tempo rises till the dancers can be seen moving briskly with their arms raised, heads cast down and their *shalwars* full blown with air when the climax comes the dancers jump in the air attempting an about turn and clapping as they land. Persons who fell to match their steps or clapping at the right time or who suffer a fall, are gradually eliminated. The last man left in the field is the winner.

*Jumar* is a dance-game but it is highly adaptable and arranged at festive occasions.



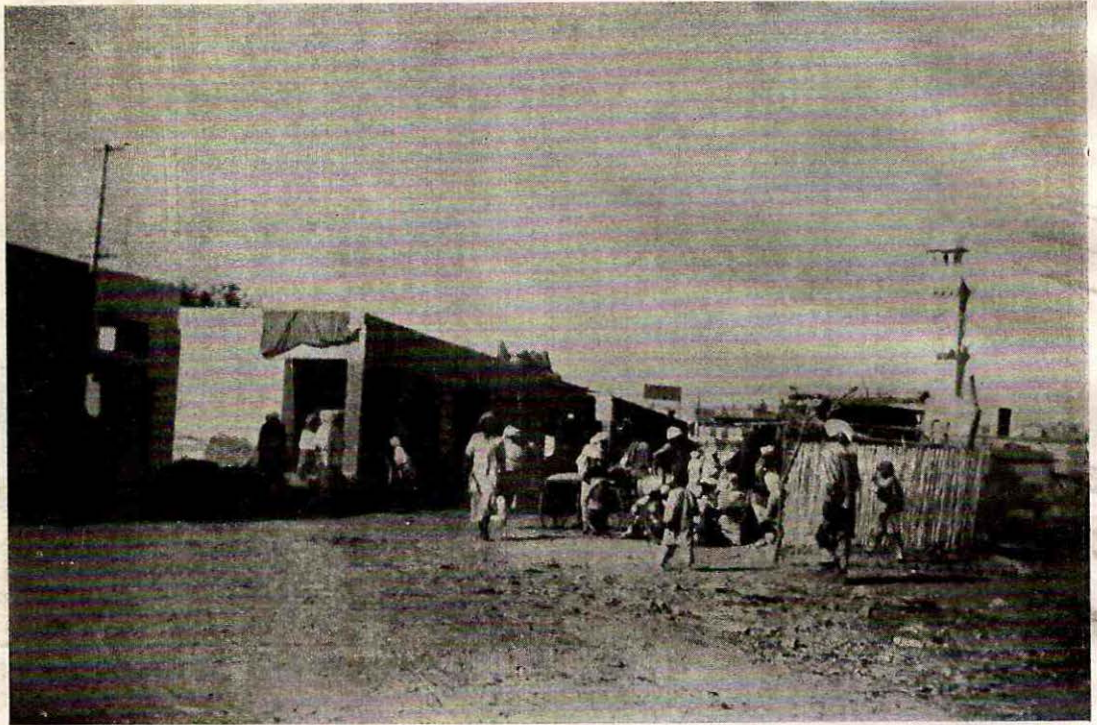


*Pir Bukhari Mosque*



*Victoria Tower*





*New Fruit and Sabzi Market, Jacobabad*



*Railway Station, Jacobabad*



It can provide entertainment to large numbers by allowing any spectators to join the dance and quit at will.

As days are hot and sultry these games are played usually on moon-lit nights. A not very uncommon sight on such nights is to see children dancing. They have of course no drum beaters to keep time with but one of them who is the leader produces a shrill hissing sound from his mouth and a funny noise from under his arm-pit by keeping the palm of his right hand there and by rhythmically moving his arms up and down thus imitating the sound of 'Shahnai' and Drum of the *Jhumar* proper. It is almost a commical scene to see young children waving their little hands measuring their steps and snake dancing behind and around the pompous leader turning and twisting their bodies on all sides.

The inhabitants of this district are fond of music and most popular is classical one. Music and dances are often arranged on ceremonial occasions. The music is played on locally made instruments which are called

*Been*, *Alghurza*, and *Yak Tara*. The women do not sing or dance in public but they do perform *Jhumar* dance and song of the occasion within their own gatherings.

The people living in Cities and Urban areas are more advanced and have a tendency towards western music and culture. The Cricket, Hockey, Valley Ball and Foot-ball are gaining popularity amongst these people.

#### 2.19 FESTIVALS AND FAIRS.

No *Mela* or fairs connected with religious functions or *Dargah Sharif* are held in this district excepting an annual fair of Hindus which is celebrated in village Ghouspur on the birth of their Saint *Guroo Garib-Das*.

An annual 'Horse and Cattle Show' is organized at District Headquarters in order to promote more understanding and knowledge about the use of modern agricultural implements amongst the zamindars of the district. Horse races and sports and Cultural Show are also arranged in this *Mela*.



## CHAPTER 3

### IMPORTANT PLACES

#### 3.1 KANDHKOT TOWN.

The town lies in 28°—14' north latitude and 90°—13' east longitudes. It derives its name from the bank of the river fort-Kandi-Tay-Kot fort on the river bank and it is said that there was a *kacha* fort on the river bank Indus during the Mughal regime. Kandhkot is the Headquarter of the Assistant Commissioner/Deputy Collector, Kandhkot Sub-Division. It is situated on the right bank of river Indus at a distance of 48 miles from Jacobabad, the district headquarter to which it is connected by rail. There is no direct pacca road from Jacobabad and it is connected via Shikarpur—road distance being 68 miles. Its population was recorded as 12,253 in 1961 Census against 7,820 in 1951, which has shown an increase of 4,433 persons during the last decade. The civic administration of the town is looked after by the Town Committee. The town is electrified but the power is not yet sufficient to meet the public demand. Drinking water is obtained from hand-pumps and wells. There is a Government High School located in a most beautiful and spacious building. A Girls model school also exists here. The town has a good *mandi* for procurement of rice and trade centre for gram. There are no relics of the past worth note. At a distance of about 10 miles from Kandhkot a grand Mosque is situated at Ghouspur. Its construction is attributed to Shah Hussain.

#### 3.2 GARHI KHAIRO TOWN.

It is the headquarters town of Garhi Khairo taluka and is situated on the south-

west side of Jacobabad town, the district headquarter, at a distance of 36 miles. It is connected with district headquarter by rail and road.

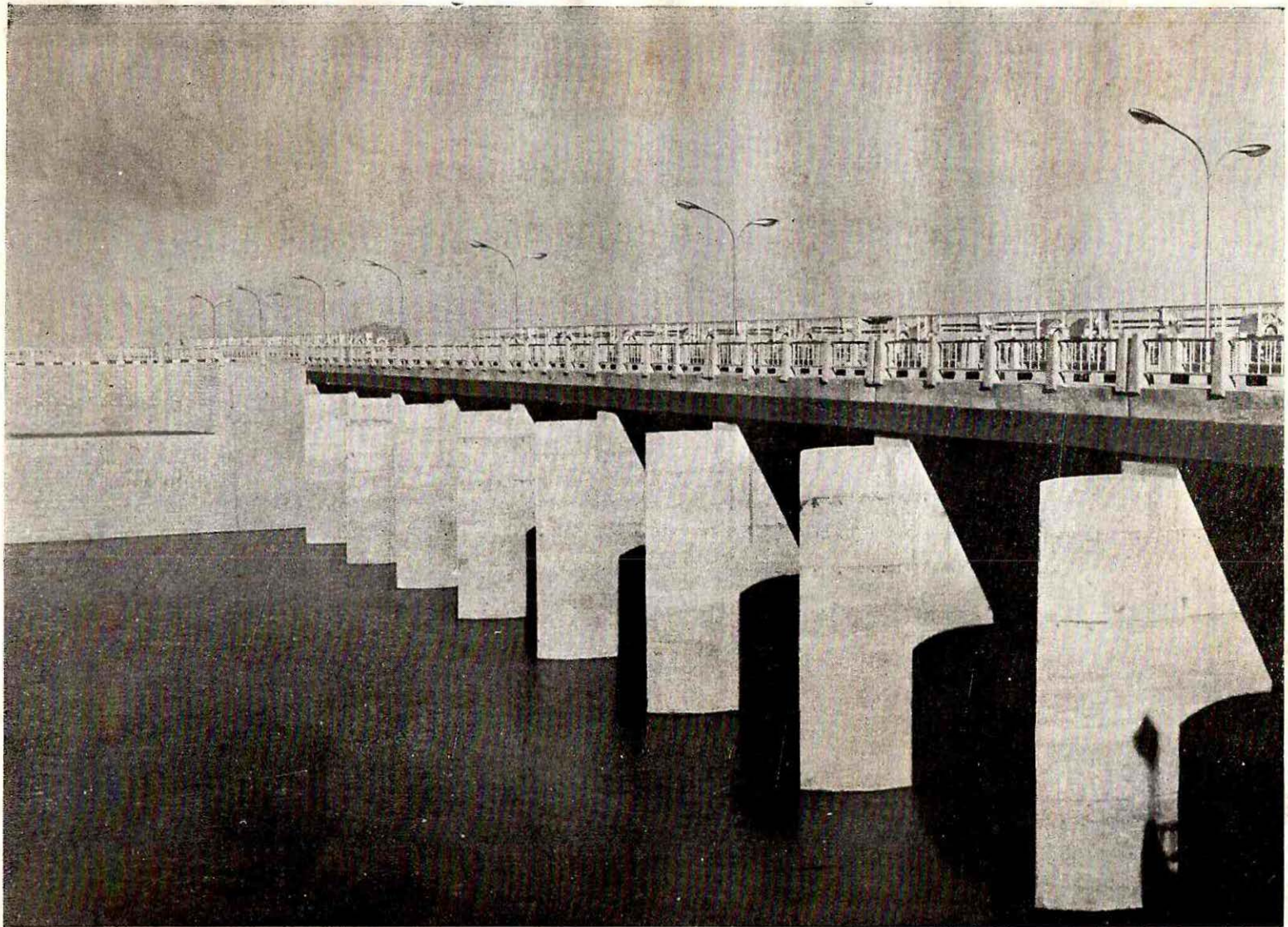
Its population in 1961 was 2,348 against 2,426 in 1951 which shows a decrease of 72 persons. The civic administration of the town is looked after by the Town Committee which has three members in addition to the Chairman. Drinking water is obtained from hand-pumps and wells and is adequate to meet public requirements. There is a Sindhi school, one government middle school and a girl school. It was a small village till 1930 inhabited by Jamalis and has developed as Taluka headquarters after excavation of Khirthar Barrage. It has not been electrified so far.

#### 3.3 THUL TOWN.

It is the headquarters town of Thul and is situated in *deh* Thul Purano on the bank of Sonwah. It is *kacha* as well pacca built town covering an area of 235 acres. It is 24 miles on the eastern side of Jacobabad, the district headquarter, to which it is connected by rail. There is no pacca road; one *kacha* Road connects the town to Jacobabad and other to Hamayoon, Taluka Shikarpur. Its population was recorded as 3,493 in 1961 Census against 4,240 in 1951 which has shown a decrease of 747 persons during the last decade.

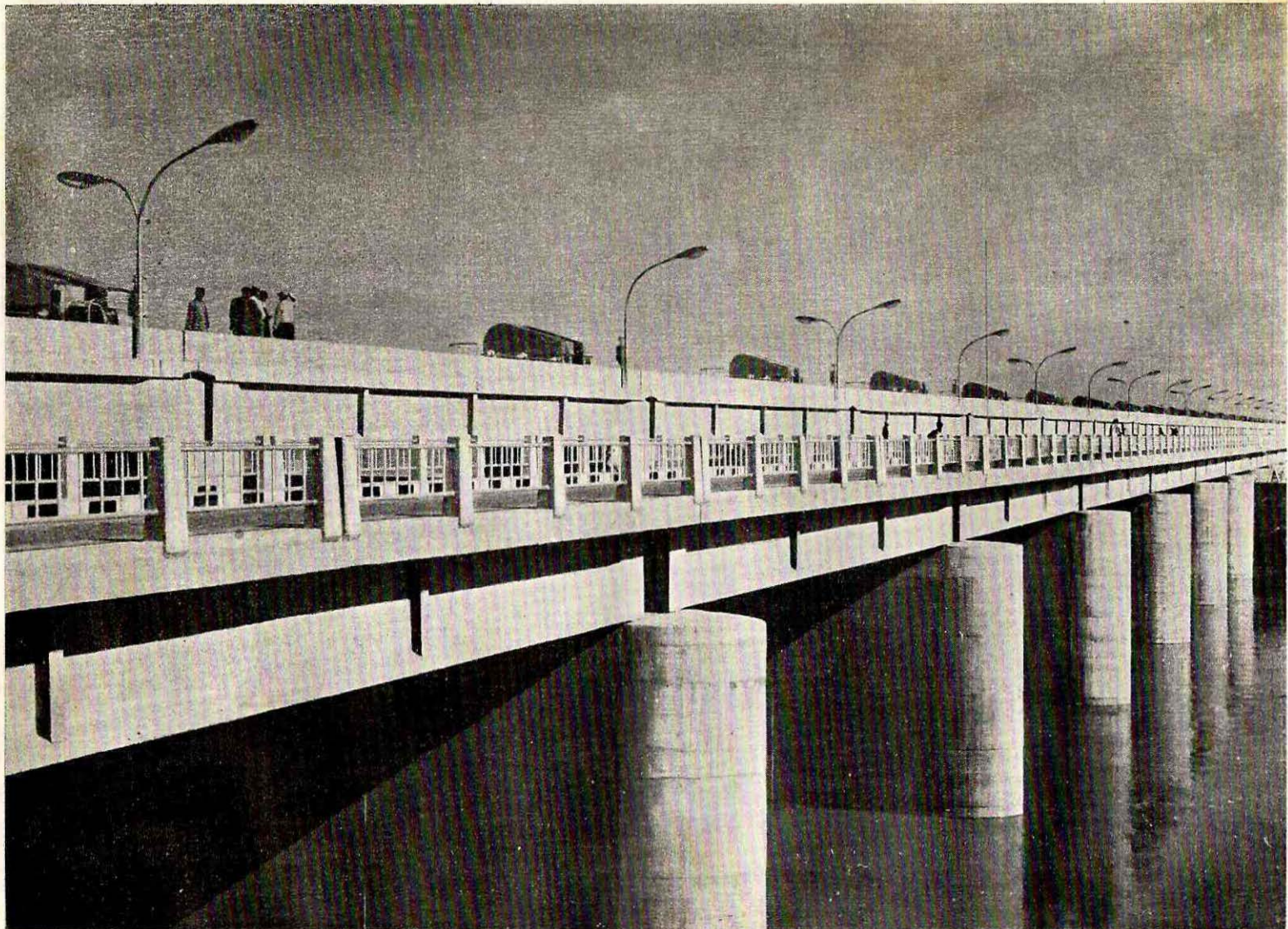
The civic administration of the town is looked after by the Town Committee. Drinking water is obtained from hand-pumps. The water is sweet. There is a District





*Guddu Barrage.*





*Guddu Barrage.*



Council High School and a Government Primary School for boys and also a girls Primary School. It is well known for its *mandi* of rice and gram. There are 8 Rice husking and flour mills in the town. Important buildings are Mukhtiarkar's office, Police Station and Public Works Department's Rest House. The Railway Station is about two miles from the town and is situated in *deh* Thul Nao.

### 3.4 JHATPAT TOWN.

It is the headquarters of Jhatpat Taluka and Nasirabad Sub-Division and is situated on the north eastern side of Jacobabad, the district headquarter, at a distance of 9 miles on the International Highway road connecting Karachi with London via Persia. It is 89 miles from Sibi. It is also a railway station on the main Karachi-Quetta Line and is served by the Provincial Transport and private Bus Services from Sibi. Usta Muhammad on the west and Hairdin on the north-east are connected by roads and private buses ply daily between these places and Jacobabad via Jhatpat. It is connected with almost all the big villages in this taluka by fair weather roads.

Its population was recorded as 1,497 in 1961 Census against 1,000 in 1951 which shown an increase of 497 persons during the last decade. The civic administration of the town is looked after by the Union Council. Water supply arrangements are most inadequate. There are four open drinking water kacha tanks, which are channeled with Narwah and are filled in *abkalani* season six monthly. In summer season these tanks dry up before Marwah receives water. The result is considerable hardship to the populace of the town. There is no electricity.

There is a middle school for boys and one primary school for girls. There is no *mandi* but the small bazaar supplies daily necessities. The agricultural produce of this tehsil is transported to Jacobabad being the nearest *mandi*. One Flour and Rice mill have recently started functioning

### 3.5 KASHMORE.

Kahsmore village is the headquarters of taluka of that name and is situated in 28°25' north latitude and 69°37' east longitude. It is the fourth village of its name, the three preceding it having all been eroded. It was at one time the last outpost of the Sind Horse, but their extensive lines are now in ruins. It is connected by rail with the district headquarters and is the last station on the Jacobabad-Kashmore railway line and lies on the border of Khairpur Division and Dera Ghazi Khan District of Multan Division.

The Kashmore bund, which begins at the former Punjab border six miles north of the village, passes by one side of it.

Drinking water is obtained from wells and Bund. There is a High School and a Primary School. There is a grain *mandi* also. Lacquer work of some merit is made by poor families in the town. Baluch rugs are also manufactured in the neighbouring villages by the women for domestic use and are not ordinarily available for sale.

### 3.6 PLACES OF TOURISM.

There is no place of archeological and historical interest and tourism except Guddu Barrage which has been constructed on the east of Kashmore Town at a distance of about two miles.



## CHAPTER 4

### JACOBABAD CITY

#### 4.1 NAME.

Jacobabad City, which was originally named 'Khangarh' derives its name from its first Political Superintendent General John Jacob.

#### 4.2 AREA.

Its area is about four square miles.

#### 4.3 POPULATION.

The population of Jacobabad Municipality was recorded as 35,278-19,277 males and 16,001 females—in 1961 Census. In 1951 the population was 22,835—12,608 males and 10,227 females. This has shown an increase of 12,443 persons, i.e., 45 per cent during the last decade.

#### 4.4 CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE.

Its climate is very hot. The temperature is usually highest in the second half of July and August. The maximum temperature ranges from 119° to 125° under the shade. The winter months are cold but very pleasant.

#### 4.5 RAINFALL.

Rainfall ranges from one to three inches in the year. The rainy months are January February and August.

#### 4.6 ROADS AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Seven cement roads run through the centre of the city. The streets are brick-paved and the roads are almost *asphalted*. The means of transportation ranging from bullock carts to automobile

service are available in the city. The chief types are *tongas*, donkey carts, camel carts, bullock carts, Jeep cars, buses and trucks. It is a railway junction. Kashmore on the east and Larkana on the west. It is rail with Quetta, Karachi and Lahore. All the Taluka towns of the district are connected by road.

#### 4.7 CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

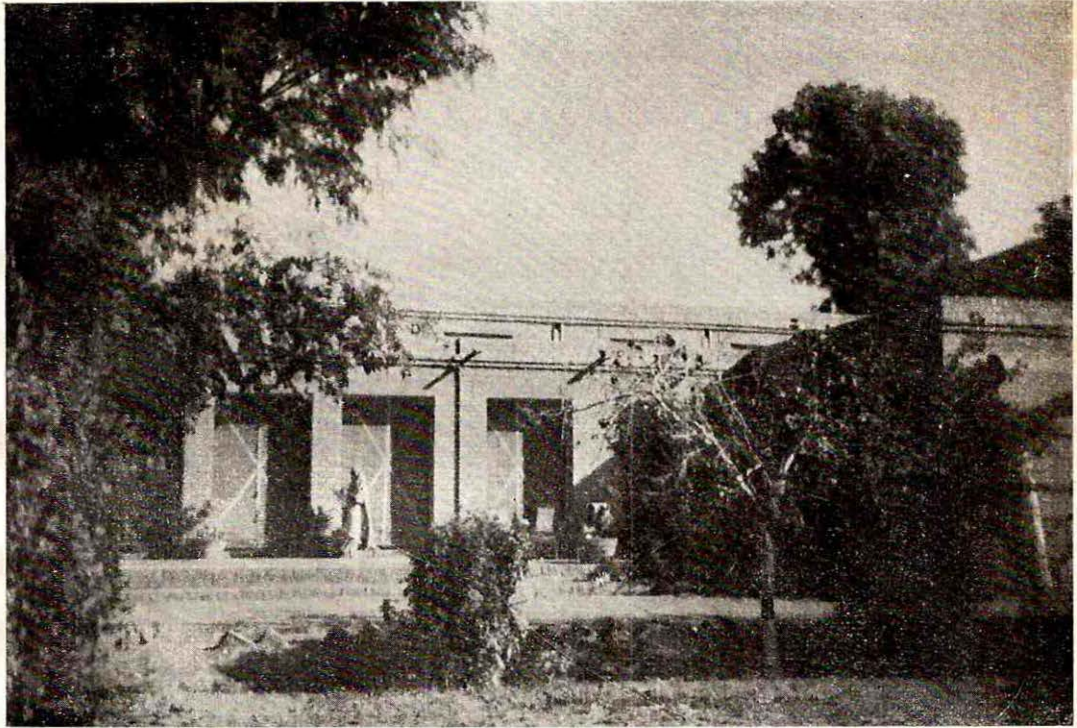
The civic affairs of the city are looked after by the Municipal Committee which has 8 members.

#### 4.8 PLACES OF RECREATION.

There are six public parks maintained by the Municipal Committee for the recreation of the public. Besides there is a public Park for the exclusive use of ladies. There is a Gymkhana constructed on modern lines, where officials and people from enlightened public circles gather to recreate themselves and to participate in various social activities.

Two cinema houses are running in the city to meet the recreational needs of the masses. The proposal to construct a city hall is receiving attention. The Municipal Hall is currently used for holding *Mushairas* and other functions of social, national and religious importance. A Local Broad-casting Station is maintained by the Municipal Committee which serves as a useful medium of mass contact for purposes of educating the public sanitation, public health and cleanliness.



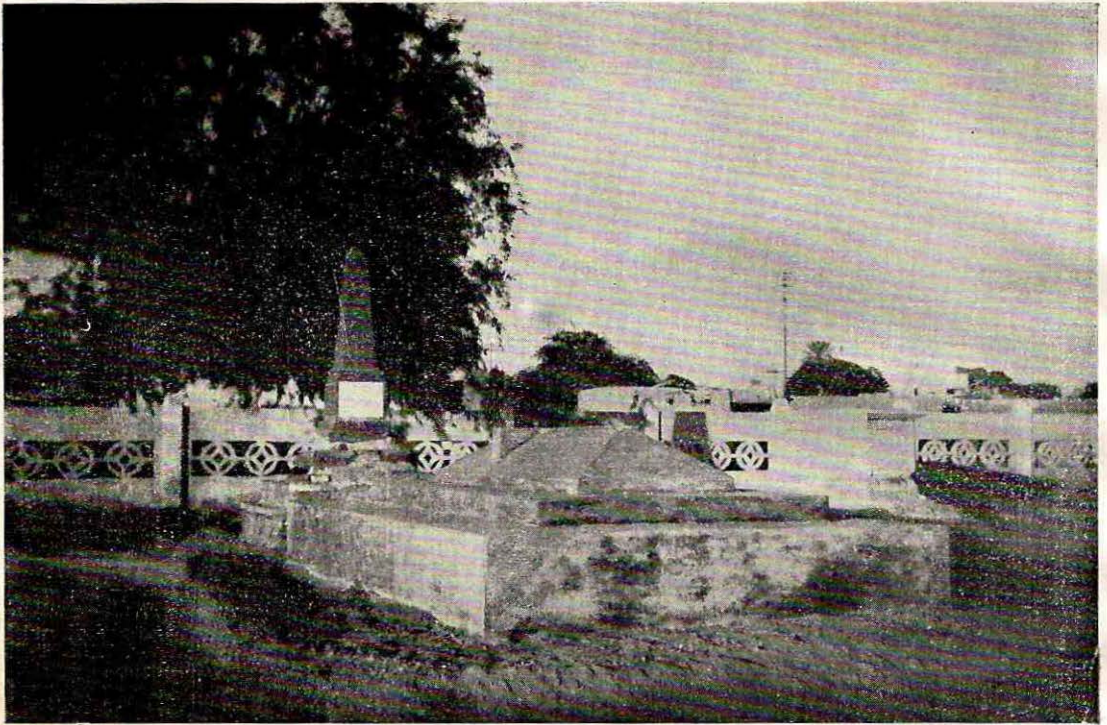


*K.G. School, Jacobabad*



*Gymkhana, Jacobabad*





*General John Jacob's tomb*



*Municipal High School, Jacobabad*



**4.9 EDUCATION.**

There is one Government Intermediate Art College known as Nighat Art College in the city. Besides there are four High Schools namely-Government High School, Municipal High School and Hamidia High School for Boys, and a Government High School for Girls. In addition there are six primary schools, and a Kindergarten school run by the Municipal Committee. The percentage of literates in the city is about 22 per cent. Shahi Bazaar and Town Hall Union Committees are maintaining good libraries where almost all the leading daily newspapers, periodical, magazines and other literary books are available.

**4.10 WATER & ELECTRICITY ARRANGEMENTS.**

The city is electrified. The management of the Power House is in the hands of WAPDA. The Municipal Committee is maintaining Water Works and the two tanks have adequate supplies of water to cover the needs of the citizen. A major water supply scheme is under consideration to improve further water supply requirements of the city.

**4.11 MEDICAL.**

There is a Class I Civil Hospital which caters to the medical and surgical requirements of the people in the district.

**4.12 REST HOUSES.**

A new Circuit House Building with its spacious lawn has been built here recently. Besides there is a well furnished Municipal Rest House and a P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow to accommodate visitors.

**4.13. HISTORICAL PLACES.**

The city contains the under-mentioned historical monuments:—

**(3) Victoria Clock Tower.**

It was erected by the British to commemorate the Jubilee of 1887. It stands in front of the residency buildings which is a large double storied house built by General Jacob.

**(b) Residency.**

It was built to the immediate south of the old fort and the three banyas' shops, which comprised the old village of Khangarh. The house was enclosed in twenty one acres of land. Originally the house contained two public rooms, eight suites of apartments, and upstairs a durbar hall beneath which a huge thermantidote used to work. Two enormous clocks, made by Jacob himself stood in the house, one upstairs and one in the entrance hall. They told the hour and the day of the week, the month, the date of the month, and the changes of the moon. The latter clock is working to the present day. In 1879 the upper storey showed signs of collapsing, and was pulled down. What is left of the house is still imposing, and to commemorate its illustrious founder a marble tablet has been placed on the wall of the main porch stating that

"In this house lived and died  
General John Jacob

Political Superintendent and Commandant  
Frontier of Upper Sind 1847-58."

with a translation into Sindhi. The house is still the residence of the Deputy Commissioner.

The cemetery contains both General Jacob's tomb and a monument to commemorate him. The most interesting feature of the Army Remount stables is the tomb of General Jacob's favourite charger "Messenger" a mud erection somewhat in the shape of a pyramid and standing some 15 feet high. A small marble tablet explains what it is.

**4.14. HORSE SHOW.**

The chief event in the life of the town is the annual horse show which takes in place the

76530



second week of January, and attracts exhibits from the district and from across the border. It ends with Baluch horse races, the most characteristics and interesting form of entertainment known to the frontier.

#### 4.15 IMPORTANT BUILDINGS.

The city contains many conspicuous places in addition to the historical places mentioned above. The most important are Pir Bukhari Mosque, Municipal Office, Railway Station and the District Local Board office.

#### 4.16 TRADE AND COMMERCE.

There is a flourishing grain *Mandi* in the city. Food grains of the entire taluka and those of Jhatpat, parts of Garhi Khairo and Thul taluka and tehsil Usta Muhammad are

brought to this *Mandi*.

There are three Ice Factories and 22 rice and flour Mills in the city. Rice husking factories work for about six months when paddy is in market. It is a big trade centre of the district. Fruit is imported from Quetta and Chaman while cloth and other general articles are brought from Sukkur and Karachi.

#### 7.17 PRESS.

There are five Presses namely Azad, Mujahid, Sadaqat, Itehad and Pakistan Art in this district. Following Sindhi newspapers are published:—

1. Itehad;
2. Mujahid; and
3. Sadaqat.

#### LIST OF SELECTED FACTORIES.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) Hussaini Rice & Flour Factory, Masarat Road, Jacobabad. | (6) Patel Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory, Jacobabad.  |
| (2) Indus Rice Mills Ltd., Quetta Road, Jacobabad.          | (7) R.S. Assardas Kasiram & Co. Rice Factory, Jacobabad. |
| (3) M.P.O Workshop, Kashmore, Jacobabad.                    | (8) Sadat Jamil Rice Mills, Jacobabad.                   |
| (4) M.P.O. Workshop, Kandhkot, Jacobabad.                   | (9) Sind Rice & Flour Mills, Jacobabad.                  |
| (5) P.W.R. Loco Shed Workshop, Jacobabad.                   | (10) Yaqoob Rice & Flour Mills, Jacobabad.               |



**DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT**  
**JACOBABAD**

**PART-II**

**GENERAL TABLES**

*COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF*  
**THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS**  
WEST PAKISTAN  
LAHORE



TABLE I—TEMPERATURE (YEAR 1960)

Months	Mean 8 A.M.	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Range	Mean Humidity 8 A.M.	Mean Cloud 8 A.M.
1 January ..	48.1	71.4	44.9	.. 70	2.1	—
2 February ..	54.7	77.1	50.5	59	2.0	—
3 March ..	67.3	89.6	60.6	55	1.8	—
4 April ..	80.3	99.6	70.7	46	1.2	—
5 May ..	90.0	111.1	79.8	47	0.5	—
6 June ..	90.6	113.9	84.9	63	.06	—
7 July ..	89.4	108.0	85.0	68	1.8	—
8 August ..	86.2	103.7	82.2	78	1.4	—
9 September ..	82.7	102.3	77.0	73	0.5	—
10 October ..	73.5	97.5	65.6	54	0.3	—
11 November ..	60.7	85.9	54.5	58	0.7	—
12 December ..	49.8	74.4	46.5	68	1.6	—
13 Mean ..	72.8	94.5	6.69	62	1.2	—

Source:—Meteorological Department.

TABLE 2—RAINFALL (IN INCHES)

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Mean	0.94	1.41	2.95	2.23	4.78	10.42	3.98	0.37	4.73	1.08

Source :—Meteorological Department.



TABLE 3—ACRES UNDER CROPS

	Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	Other Cereals	
1	1947-48	.. 1,77,934	71,873	82	64,171	21,705	1,89,436	3	1
2	1948-49	.. 2,17,539	86,673	96	57,872	14,029	1,89,993	2	2
3	1949-50	.. 2,17,909	92,152	96	64,125	16,413	1,57,858	2	3
4	1950-51	.. 2,35,129	96,205	186	61,185	22,490	1,64,198	10	4
5	1951-52	.. 2,19,834	48,857	144	44,969	15,554	1,63,602	33	5
6	1952-53	.. 2,39,400	65,565	479	35,500	15,127	1,86,438	22	6
7	1953-54	.. 2,56,568	72,865	136	48,564	15,145	2,05,061	45	7
8	1954-55	.. 2,42,345	71,600	76	47,908	11,445	2,33,700	54	8
9	1955-56	.. 2,69,209	1,01,827	500	45,269	11,246	2,17,057	5	9
10	1956-57	.. 2,45,131	1,16,666	236	43,375	8,595	2,11,191	5	10
11	1957-58	.. 2,45,600	1,05,510	65	41,500	9,755	1,87,450	5	11
12	1958-59	.. 2,45,600	1,30,000	847	40,321	6,505	1,88,400	5	12
13	1959-60	.. 2,616,00	1,15,000	—	41,100	7,510	1,83,610	5	13
14	1960-61	.. 2,63,000	1,04,490	1,698	43,100	5,900	2,35,200	5	14



TABLE 3—ACRES UNDER CROPS

	Mung and Mash	Peas, Moth and other Pulses	Oil-seeds	Sugarcane	Cotton	Total Area Cropped	Total Area of Crops Failed	
1	35	47,284	54,928	53	7,402	7,03,793	".."	1
2	107	41,752	55,413	50	5,735	7,07,238	".."	2
3	45	41,321	27,789	51	3,662	6,96,774	".."	3
4	137	53,197	39,606	101	7,569	6,65,597	".."	4
5	28	53,123	39,163	188	12,031	6,56,244	".."	5
6	100	56,777	31,353	175	29,846	7,45,943	".."	6
7	132	59,974	31,173	311	11,863	7,85,100	".."	7
8	153	73,475	37,305	405	8,432	8,01,634	".."	8
9	22	76,277	54,858	551	8,181	8,42,991	".."	9
10	26	57,920	56,891	388	8,512	".."	".."	10
11	90	58,414	44,390	655	7,460	".."	".."	11
12	".."	—	".."	605	3,942	7,83,715	".."	12
13	—	2,142	31,754	600	4,200	8,13,346	".."	13
14	—	1,095	30,800	700	3,700	".."	".."	14

".." Denotes not available.

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



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

	Particulars	Year	Credit			Supply and Sale	Production and labour	Thrift	
			Central	Primary Agricultural	Primary Non-Agricultural				
1	Number of Societies	1947	—	4	1	—	—	—	1
2		1948	}	}	}	}	}	}	2
3		1949							3
4		1950							4
5		1951							5
6		1952							6
7		1953							7
8		1954							8
9		1955							9
10		1956							10
11		1957							11
12		1958	}	}	}	}	}	}	12
13		1959							13
14		1960	—	22	19	7	16	—	14
15	Number of Members	1947	—	126	426	—	—	—	15
16		1948	}	}	}	}	}	}	16
17		1949							17
18		1950							18
19		1951							19
20		1952							20
21		1953							21
22		1954							22
23		1955							23
24		1956							24
25		1957							25
26		1958	}	}	}	}	}	}	26
27		1959							27
28		1960	—	6,939	3,370	888	612	—	28



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

	Consolidation (Area in acres)	Better farming (Area in acres)	Stock breeding (number of cattles)	Moral improvement	Miscellaneous	
1	—	—	—	—	1	1
2	Figures for 1948 to 1957 not available					2
3						3
4						4
5						5
6						6
7						7
8						8
9	Figures for 1948 to 1957 not available					9
10						10
11						11
12	—	—	—	—	7	12
13	Figures for 1948 to 1957 not available					13
14						14
15	—	—	—	—	11	15
16	Figures for 1948 to 1957 not available					16
17						17
18						18
19						19
20						20
21						21
22						22
23						23
24						24
25	25					
26	—	—	—	—	750	26
27	Figures for 1948 to 1957 not available					27
28						28
28	—	—	—	—	2,000	28

Source : Registrar, Co-operative Societies.



TABLE 5—FORESTS

FORESTS	1947-48		1948-49		1949-50	
	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)
1 Reserved ..	31,435	—	30,089	—	29,334	—
2 Protected ..	1,876	—	1,876	—	1,876	—
3 Unclassed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Section 38 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>33,311</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>31,965</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>31,210</b>	<b>—</b>

FORESTS	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57	
	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)
1 Reserved ..	28,434	—	28,251	—	27,666	—
2 Protected ..	1,876	—	1,876	—	1,876	—
3 Unclassed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Section 38 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>30,310</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>30,127</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>29,542</b>	<b>—</b>



TABLE 5—FORESTS

1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		
Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	
1	27,334	—	28,884	—	28,284	—	27,634	—
2	1,876	—	1,876	—	1,876	—	1,876	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<b>31,210</b>	—	<b>30,760</b>	—	<b>30,160</b>	—	<b>29,510</b>	—

1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		
Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	Under Forest Department (Acres)	Under District Management (Acres)	
1	27,631	—	27,631	—	27,276	—	27,120	—
2	1,876	—	1,876	—	1,876	—	1,876	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<b>29,507</b>	—	<b>29,507</b>	—	<b>29,152</b>	—	<b>28,996</b>	—

Source: Forest Department.



TABLE 6—PUBLIC ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS

Name of Sub-Division with Division	S. No. of Towns of Villages	Name of Towns & Villages	System of supply AC or DC	Urban/Rural	Remarks
I Jacobabad	I	Jacobabad	AC3 phase 400V	Urban	..

Source: WAPDA.

TABLE 7—LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT

Sub-office	Branch Office
<b>Jacobabad Head Office</b>	
<b>Thul Sind</b>	Chana Garhi Syed Miranpur Unerwah
<b>UstaM ohd</b>	Ahmedabad Khairodero Pir Bux Bhutto Taib Lashari
<b>Ratodero</b>	Hyder Chandio
<b>Jhatpat</b>	Adampur Jarwar Chattar Dirgi Goth Mir Dost Goth Murad Ali Manjhipur Rojhan Sohbatpur
	Gandawa Mirpur Nuttal Temple Dera
	} In account with Jhatpat but situated in Mastung District.

Source: Superintendent, Post Offices.



TABLE 8—RECOGNISED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	MALE						FEMALE					
	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Total
<b>RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS</b>												
<b>UNIVERSITIES &amp; COLLEGES</b>												
Arts and Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veterinary Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermediate and 2nd Grade Colleges	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
High Schools	2	1	1	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1
Middle Schools	2	1	—	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1
English Classes	—	19	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary Schools	289	—	—	28	—	317	7	—	—	—	—	7
<b>SPECIAL SCHOOLS</b>												
Art	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Normal & Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engineering etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>

Source : Education Department.



TABLE 9—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Name of the Industry	Number of Small Industries establishment	Total labour employed	Average labour per factory	Total production (value only)	Average annual production per factory (value only)
<b>I</b>	<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>12,000.0</b>
	I. Bidi Manufacturing	1	10	10.0	12,000	12,000.0
<b>II</b>	<b>Textiles</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>1,68,480</b>	<b>1,68,480.0</b>
	I. Handlooms	1	14	14.0	1,68,480	1,68,480.0
<b>III</b>	<b>Leather Works</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>16,800.0</b>
	I. Shoes Manufacturing	1	14	14.0	16,800	16,800.0
<b>IV</b>	<b>Light Engineering</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>720.0</b>
	I. Trunk	1	8	8.0	720	720.0

Source : Small scale Industries, Government of West Pakistan.

TABLE 10—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Name of Hospital/ Dispensary	When opened	Class	Average daily attendance during 1960		Number of patients treated during 1960	
			Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1. Civil Hospital, Jacobabad	.. "..."	I	11.07	113.09	3,324	25,172
2. Guddu Barrage (Canal)	.. "..."	II	0.21	63.81	74	10,677
3. District Council Dispensary, Kashmore	.. "..."	III	0.52	65.28	32	11,497
4. District Council Dispensary, Buxapur	.. "..."	III	—	28.32	—	6,557
5. District Council Dispensary, Khandkot	.. "..."	III	5.24	108.03	291	23,709
6. District Council Dispensary, Gholaspur	.. "..."	III	—	25.54	—	6,194
7. District Council Dispensary, Thal	.. "..."	III	2.10	54.92	200	14,195
8. District Council Dispensary, Karampur	.. "..."	III	—	16.53	—	3,561
9. District Council Dispensary, Bahadarpur	.. "..."	III	—	8.82	—	2,306
10. Medical Dispensary, Ghari Khairo	.. "..."	III	1.42	22.05	120	5,431
11. Muhammadpur Dispensary	.. "..."	III	—	3.43	—	852
12. Red Cross Dispensary	.. "..."	IV	—	15.95	—	4,846

"..." Denotes not available.

Source: Health Department.



# **DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT**

## **JACOBABAD**

### **PART-III**

#### **HOUSING TABLES-1960**

*COMPILED BY*

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KARACHI



### NOTES

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



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

Locality				Houses			
				Total	*Residential	**Non-residential but inhabited	
<b>ALL AREAS</b>							
1	Jacobabad District	..	..	89,576	89252	324	1
2	Jacobabad Taluka	..	..	14,324	14,210	114	2
3	Garhi Khairo Taluka	..	..	7,962	7,942	20	3
4	Kandhkot Taluka	..	..	20,203	20,140	63	4
5	Thul Taluka	..	..	15,436	15,419	17	5
6	Kashmore Taluka	..	..	13,649	13,589	60	6
7	Usta Muhammad Taluka	..	..	8,955	8,933	22	7
8	Jhatpat Taluka	..	..	9,047	9,019	28	8
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>							
9	Jacobabad District	..	..	10295	10,141	154	9
10	Jacobabad Municipality	..	..	6,292	6,178	114	10
11	Kandhkot Town	..	..	2 031	2,008	23	11
12	Thul Town	..	..	731	724	7	12
13	Usta Muhammad Town	..	..	563	561	2	13
14	Jhatpat Town	..	..	396	388	8	14
15	Kashmore Town	..	..	282	282	—	15

+ Normal residents.

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

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



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

Households	† Persons in the Households			Persons per household	Persons per house	
	Total	Male	Female			
<b>All Areas</b>						
1	82,019	5,01,065	2,70,720	2,30,345	6.1	5.6
2	13,452	85,009	44,716	40,293	6.3	5.9
3	7,542	47,023	24,815	22,208	6.2	5.9
4	18,173	1,10,703	59,966	50,737	6.1	5.5
5	14,392	90,340	48,836	41,504	6.3	5.9
6	12,738	70,812	39,648	31,164	5.6	5.2
7	7,164	44,637	24,106	20,531	6.2	5.0
8	8,558	52,541	28,633	23,908	6.1	5.8
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>						
9	9,272	52,445	28,284	24,161	5.7	5.1
10	5,670	32,472	17,264	15,208	5.7	5.2
11	1,779	10,613	5,790	48,23	6.0	5.2
12	626	3,427	1,833	1,594	5.5	4.7
13	551	3,069	1,709	1,360	5.6	5.5
14	386	1,482	941	541	3.8	3.8
15	260	1,382	747	635	5.3	5.0



TABLE 2—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

	Locality	Population	Residential Houses				
			Total	Occupied Static Private	Occupied Institutional	Occupied Mobile	
<b>ALL AREAS</b>							
1	<b>Jacobabad District</b>	.. 5,01,065	89,252	80,259	149	162	1
2	Jacobabad Taluka	.. 85,009	14,210	12,853	28	42	2
3	Garhi Khairo Taluka	.. 47,023	7,942	7,363	10	—	3
4	Kandhkot Taluka	.. 1,10,703	20,140	17,924	62	30	4
5	Thul Taluka	.. 90,340	15,419	14,247	13	23	5
6	Kashmore Taluka	.. 70,812	13,589	12,499	30	50	6
7	Usta Muhammad Taluka	.. 44,637	8,933	7,019	3	17	7
8	Jhatpat Taluka	.. 52,541	9,019	8,354	3	—	8
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>							
9	<b>Jacobabad District</b>	.. 52,445	10,141	8,597	79	32	9
10	Jacobabad Municipality	.. 32,472	6,178	5,290	28	2	10
11	Kandhkot Town	.. 10,613	2,008	1,649	42	—	11
12	Thul Town	.. 3,427	724	580	3	23	12
13	Usta Muhammad Town	.. 3,069	561	475	3	7	13
14	Jhatpat Town	.. 1,482	388	352	3	—	14
15	Kashmore Town	.. 1,382	282	251	—	—	15



TABLE 2—OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—1960

	Vacant fully constructed	Vacant under construction	Non-Residential structures including offices, warehouses, shops, schools etc.		Persons in				
			Inhabited	Un-Inhabited	Occupied Static Private Houses	Occupied Institutional Houses	Occupied Mobile Houses	Non-residential but inhabited structures other than Mobile	
	<b>ALL AREAS</b>								
1	8,341	341	324	14,018	4,98,748	794	824	699	1
2	1,266	21	114	3,114	84,486	66	192	265	2
3	569	—	20	1,129	46,933	30	—	60	3
4	2,064	60	63	3,450	1,10,157	259	170	117	4
5	1,097	39	17	2,167	90,177	42	101	20	5
6	1,009	1	60	1,549	70,192	310	280	30	6
7	1,698	196	22	1,511	44,365	37	81	154	7
8	638	24	28	1,098	52,438	50	—	53	8
	<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>								
9	1,372	61	154	4,597	51,598	324	144	379	9
10	837	21	114	2,395	32,129	66	12	265	10
11	307	10	23	1,032	10,417	139	—	57	11
12	109	9	7	409	3,284	32	101	10	12
13	60	16	2	402	2,967	37	31	34	13
14	29	4	8	149	1,419	50	—	13	14
15	30	1	—	210	1,382	—	—	—	15



**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	
<b>ALL AREAS</b>								
1	<b>Jacobabad District</b>	.. 82,019	2,656	5,955	8,321	10,816	12,081	1
2	Jacobabad Taluka	.. 13,452	729	943	1,273	1,583	1,855	2
3	Garhi Khairo Taluka	.. 7,542	170	449	699	979	1,419	3
4	Kandhkot Taluka	.. 18,173	461	1,338	2,042	2,359	2,668	4
5	Thul Taluka	.. 14,392	324	1,038	1,117	1,966	1,949	5
6	Kashmore Taluka	.. 12,738	464	1,199	1,658	1,943	1,948	6
7	Usta Muhammad Taluka	.. 7,164	258	415	608	918	1,005	7
8	Jhatpat Taluka	.. 8,558	250	573	924	1,068	1,237	8
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>								
9	<b>Jacobabad District</b>	.. 9,272	1,016	850	899	1,096	1,143	9
10	Jacobabad Municipality	.. 5,670	649	443	534	664	706	10
11	Kandhkot Town	.. 1,779	121	199	184	191	231	11
12	Thul Town	.. 626	54	69	58	88	71	12
13	Usta Muhammad Town	.. 551	58	55	58	69	67	13
14	Jhatpat Town	.. 386	120	53	35	39	38	14
15	Kashmore Town	.. 260	14	31	30	45	30	15



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

	Households by number of persons					Average number of persons per household	Households by tenure			
	6	7	8	9	10 and over		Owned	Rented	Free	
	<b>ALL AREAS</b>									
1	11,037	8,671	6,907	4,489	11,086	6.1	70,674	3,990	7,355	1
2	1,619	1,441	1,028	882	2,099	6.3	9,554	2,210	1,688	2
3	959	839	529	500	999	6.2	7,262	70	210	3
4	2,479	1,840	1,578	979	2,429	6.1	16,188	657	1,328	4
5	22,44	1,548	1,297	905	2,004	6.3	13,233	263	896	5
6	1,623	1,062	997	502	1,342	5.6	1,0643	401	1,689	6
7	952	849	679	413	1,067	6.2	6,318	262	584	7
8	1,161	1,092	799	308	1,146	6.1	7,471	127	960	8
	<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>									
9	1,086	890	676	483	1,133	5.7	3731	3,280	2,261	9
10	650	572	419	323	710	5.7	1,932	2,200	1,538	10
11	231	152	140	80	250	6.0	963	607	209	11
12	86	60	39	36	65	5.5	346	143	137	12
13	53	60	40	23	68	5.6	184	232	135	13
14	32	23	20	9	17	3.8	78	77	231	14
15	34	23	18	12	23	5.3	228	21	11	15



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

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>ALL AREAS</b>							
<b>Jacobabad District</b>							
1	Total	All sizes ..	82,019	67,013	10,386	2,611	1
2		1 Person ..	2,656	2,202	262	115	2
3		2 Persons ..	5,955	5,215	490	153	3
4		3 Persons ..	8,321	7,510	589	138	4
5		4 Persons ..	10,816	9,483	967	200	5
6		5 Persons ..	12,081	10,363	1,286	304	6
7		6 Persons ..	11,037	9,392	1,246	242	7
8		7—9 Persons ..	20,067	15,704	3,120	601	8
9		10 & over Persons ..	11,086	7,144	2,426	858	9
10	Owned	All sizes ..	70,674	59,333	8,126	1,797	10
11		1 Person ..	1,218	1,096	73	22	11
12		2 Persons ..	4,811	4,428	280	61	12
13		3 Persons ..	6,771	6,275	397	59	13
14		4 Persons ..	9,283	8,359	696	113	14
15		5 Persons ..	10,584	9,350	995	168	15
16		6 Persons ..	9,911	8,682	940	186	16
17		7—9 Persons ..	17,938	14,412	2,628	430	17
18		10 & over Persons ..	10,158	6,731	2,117	758	18
19	Rented	All sizes ..	3,990	2,033	1,284	376	19
20		1 Person ..	568	412	116	28	20
21		2 Persons ..	351	228	93	18	21
22		3 Persons ..	476	317	97	30	22
23		4 Persons ..	433	213	181	14	23
24		5 Persons ..	476	237	148	53	24
25		6 Persons ..	459	210	187	38	25
26		7—9 Persons ..	846	322	306	124	26
27		10 & over Persons ..	381	94	156	71	27
28	Free	All sizes ..	7,355	5,647	976	438	28
29		1 Person ..	870	694	73	65	29
30		2 Persons ..	793	559	117	74	30
31		3 Persons ..	1,074	918	95	49	31
32		4 Persons ..	1,100	911	90	73	32
33		5 Persons ..	1,021	776	143	83	33
34		6 Persons ..	667	500	119	18	34
35		7—9 Persons ..	1,283	970	186	47	35
36		10 & over Persons ..	547	319	153	29	36



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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
	<b>ALL AREAS</b>									
1	1,009	361	160	71	45	23	78	262	1.3	1
2	22	5	13	1	11	2	4	19	1.3	2
3	61	8	11	1	2	—	2	12	1.1	3
4	36	14	2	6	1	1	1	23	1.1	4
5	87	26	3	—	1	1	—	48	1.3	5
6	69	6	1	1	11	—	13	37	1.2	6
7	84	15	19	1	12	1	1	24	1.2	7
8	343	115	63	9	2	11	16	73	1.3	8
9	307	172	48	52	5	7	41	26	1.6	9
10	714	275	129	51	28	23	52	146	1.2	10
11	10	3	11	—	—	2	1	—	1.2	11
12	29	4	1	1	1	—	2	4	1.1	12
13	27	2	1	5	—	1	1	3	1.1	13
14	50	23	2	—	—	1	—	39	1.1	14
15	47	4	—	1	1	—	1	17	1.1	15
16	56	8	15	1	10	1	—	12	1.2	16
17	249	77	56	4	11	11	12	48	1.1	17
18	246	154	43	39	5	7	35	23	1.6	18
19	140	69	13	8	3	—	22	42	1.8	19
20	7	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	1.4	20
21	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1.5	21
22	6	12	—	—	1	—	—	13	1.6	22
23	16	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	1.5	23
24	19	—	1	—	—	—	12	6	1.9	24
25	15	5	1	—	—	—	1	2	1.7	25
26	36	36	4	4	1	—	3	10	2.0	26
27	35	10	5	3	—	—	4	3	2.4	27
28	155	17	18	12	14	—	4	74	1.4	28
29	5	1	1	—	11	—	1	19	1.3	29
30	26	2	10	—	—	—	—	5	1.5	30
31	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	1.2	31
32	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1.3	32
33	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	1.3	33
34	13	2	3	—	2	—	—	10	1.3	34
35	58	2	3	1	—	—	1	15	1.4	35
36	25	8	—	10	—	—	2	—	1.7	36



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

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
<b>Jacobabad Taluka</b>							
37	Total	All sizes	.. 13,452	9,153	2,728	869	37
38		1 Person	.. 729	499	137	50	38
39		2 Persons	.. 943	699	164	54	39
40		3 Persons	.. 1,273	1,055	156	32	40
41		4 Persons	.. 1,583	1,222	279	55	41
42		5 Persons	.. 1,855	1,339	368	103	42
43		6 Persons	.. 1,619	1,118	312	142	43
44		7—9 Persons	.. 3,351	2,106	799	227	44
45		10 & over Persons	.. 2,099	1,115	513	206	45
46	Owned	All sizes	.. 9,554	6,860	1,669	561	46
47		1 Person	.. 158	50	70	24	47
48		2 Persons	.. 601	461	89	41	48
49		3 Persons	.. 851	756	72	12	49
50		4 Persons	.. 1,055	882	123	35	50
51		5 Persons	.. 1,375	1,062	228	69	51
52		6 Persons	.. 1,204	899	177	103	52
53		7—9 Persons	.. 2,558	1,741	528	134	53
54		10 & over Persons	.. 1,752	1,009	382	143	54
55	Rented	All sizes	.. 2,210	988	838	244	55
56		1 Person	.. 275	201	54	13	56
57		2 Persons	.. 182	118	43	13	57
58		3 Persons	.. 205	115	64	13	58
59		4 Persons	.. 279	129	132	10	59
60		5 Persons	.. 253	114	102	23	60
61		6 Persons	.. 268	101	116	33	61
62		7—9 Persons	.. 497	163	218	83	62
63		10 & over Persons	.. 251	47	109	56	63
64	Free	All sizes	.. 1,688	1,305	221	64	64
65		1 Person	.. 296	248	13	13	65
66		2 Persons	.. 160	120	32	—	66
67		3 Persons	.. 217	184	20	7	67
68		4 Persons	.. 249	211	24	10	68
69		5 Persons	.. 227	163	38	11	69
70		6 Persons	.. 147	118	19	6	70
71		7—9 Persons	.. 296	202	53	10	71
72		10 & over Persons	.. 96	59	22	7	72



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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
37	374	142	42	17	11	4	25	87	1.5	37
38	11	7	4	2	—	—	1	18	1.3	38
39	12	6	1	1	2	—	—	4	1.4	39
40	10	2	—	2	1	—	1	14	1.2	40
41	14	4	2	—	—	—	—	7	1.3	41
42	18	3	1	—	1	—	2	20	1.0	42
43	29	7	4	1	2	—	1	3	1.5	43
44	149	24	17	4	2	1	4	18	1.6	44
45	131	89	13	7	3	—	16	3	1.9	45
46	272	120	26	11	6	4	15	10	1.5	46
47	4	6	2	1	—	—	1	—	1.5	47
48	5	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1.4	48
49	5	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	1.2	49
50	10	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	50
51	10	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1.0	51
52	16	5	2	1	—	—	—	1	1.4	52
53	116	23	11	—	1	1	1	2	1.5	53
54	106	79	8	6	3	3	12	1	1.9	54
55	76	15	10	5	3	—	9	22	1.8	55
56	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	56
57	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.5	57
58	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	7	1.5	58
59	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.6	59
60	7	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	1.7	60
61	13	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1.9	61
62	19	1	3	3	1	—	2	4	2.0	62
63	21	9	5	1	—	—	4	2	2.5	63
64	26	7	9	1	2	—	1	55	1.3	64
65	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	18	1.1	65
66	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.3	66
67	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.1	67
68	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.2	68
69	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	1.2	69
70	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1.4	70
71	14	—	3	1	—	—	1	12	1.4	71
72	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	72



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

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Garhi Khairo Taluka</b>							
73	Total	All sizes ..	7,542	6,842	430	90	73
74		1 Person ..	170	160	—	—	74
75		2 Persons ..	449	419	30	—	75
76		3 Persons ..	699	679	10	10	76
77		4 Persons ..	979	889	60	10	77
78		5 Persons ..	1,419	1,307	70	—	78
79		6 Persons ..	959	899	60	—	79
80		7—9 Persons ..	1,868	1,688	110	20	80
81		10 & over Persons ..	999	799	90	50	81
82	Owned	All sizes ..	7,262	6,692	360	60	82
83		1 Person ..	140	130	—	—	83
84		2 Persons ..	419	399	20	—	84
85		3 Persons ..	639	629	10	—	85
86		4 Persons ..	939	869	50	—	86
87		5 Persons ..	1,379	1,299	60	—	87
88		6 Persons ..	929	889	40	—	88
89		7—9 Persons ..	1,818	1,678	90	10	89
90		10 & over Persons ..	999	799	90	50	90
91	Rented	All sizes ..	70	30	—	20	91
92		1 Person ..	10	10	—	—	92
93		2 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	93
94		3 Persons ..	10	—	—	10	94
95		4 Persons ..	—	—	—	—	95
96		5 Persons ..	20	—	—	—	96
97		6 Persons ..	10	10	—	—	97
98		7—9 Persons ..	20	10	—	10	98
99		10 & over Persons ..	—	—	—	—	99
100	Free	All sizes ..	210	120	70	10	100
101		1 Person ..	20	20	—	—	101
102		2 Persons ..	30	20	10	—	102
103		3 Persons ..	50	50	—	—	103
104		4 Persons ..	40	20	10	10	104
105		5 Persons ..	20	10	10	—	105
106		6 Persons ..	20	—	20	—	106
107		7—9 Persons ..	30	—	20	—	107
108		10 & over Persons ..	—	—	—	—	108







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

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Kandhkot Taluka</b>							
109	Total	All sizes ..	18,173	14,962	2,509	394	109
110		1 Person ..	461	389	56	5	110
111		2 Persons ..	1,338	1,196	129	6	111
112		3 Persons ..	2,042	1,908	111	17	112
113		4 Persons ..	2,359	2,123	223	4	113
114		5 Persons ..	2,668	2,326	299	35	114
115		6 Persons ..	2,479	2,078	350	18	115
116		7—9 Persons ..	4,397	3,433	752	117	116
117		10 & over Persons ..	2,429	1,509	589	192	117
118	Owned	All sizes ..	16,188	13,384	2,185	350	118
119		1 Person ..	274	239	26	3	119
120		2 Persons ..	1,167	1,074	84	4	120
121		3 Persons ..	1,744	1,644	82	14	121
122		4 Persons ..	2,055	1,855	189	4	122
123		5 Persons ..	2,415	2,117	263	29	123
124		6 Persons ..	2,270	1,913	310	18	124
125		7—9 Persons ..	4,037	3,162	687	102	125
126		10 & over Persons ..	2,226	1,380	544	176	126
127	Rented	All sizes ..	657	405	195	28	127
128		1 Person ..	77	54	17	2	128
129		2 Persons ..	73	44	25	2	129
130		3 Persons ..	88	64	21	2	130
131		4 Persons ..	62	43	17	—	131
132		5 Persons ..	81	57	19	5	132
133		6 Persons ..	85	56	26	—	133
134		7—9 Persons ..	136	71	47	11	134
135		10 & over Persons ..	55	16	23	6	135
136	Free	All sizes ..	1,328	1,173	129	16	136
137		1 Person ..	110	96	13	—	137
138		2 Persons ..	98	78	20	—	138
139		3 Persons ..	210	200	8	1	139
140		4 Persons ..	242	225	17	—	140
141		5 Persons ..	172	152	17	1	141
142		6 Persons ..	124	109	14	—	142
143		7—9 Persons ..	224	200	18	4	143
144		10 & over Persons ..	148	113	22	10	144



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

	Households by number of rooms							House- holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
109	138	48	60	7	2	7	31	15	1.3	109
110	5	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	1.3	110
111	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1.1	111
112	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1.1	112
113	5	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.1	113
114	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	1.1	114
115	17	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	115
116	48	18	13	3	—	—	12	1	1.3	116
117	57	20	32	1	1	3	14	11	1.6	117
118	114	44	58	6	1	7	27	12	1.2	118
119	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1.2	119
120	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1.1	120
121	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1.1	121
122	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.1	122
123	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1.1	123
124	14	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	124
125	42	18	13	2	—	—	11	—	1.3	125
126	47	18	32	1	1	3	13	11	1.6	126
127	17	3	2	1	—	—	3	3	1.5	127
128	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1.6	128
129	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	129
130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	130
131	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	131
132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	132
133	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	133
134	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.7	134
135	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	135
136	7	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1.2	136
137	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.2	137
138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	138
139	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	139
140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	140
141	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	141
142	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	142
143	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	143
144	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.4	144



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

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Thul Taluka</b>							
145	<b>Total</b>	<b>All sizes</b> ..	<b>14,392</b>	<b>11,343</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>512</b>	145
146		1 Person ..	324	237	65	17	146
147		2 Persons ..	1,038	917	70	20	147
148		3 Persons ..	1,117	964	126	17	148
149		4 Persons ..	1,966	1,726	148	49	149
150		5 Persons ..	1,949	1,652	217	62	150
151		6 Persons ..	2,244	1,868	275	58	151
152		7—9 Persons ..	3,750	2,801	713	115	152
153		10 & over Persons ..	2,004	1,178	539	174	153
154	<b>Owned</b>	<b>All sizes</b> ..	<b>13,233</b>	<b>10,582</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>441</b>	154
155		1 Person ..	233	207	21	4	155
156		2 Persons ..	949	866	50	6	156
157		3 Persons ..	965	841	107	13	157
158		4 Persons ..	1,827	1,638	125	33	158
159		5 Persons ..	1,767	1,490	205	57	159
160		6 Persons ..	2,086	1,759	248	53	160
161		7—9 Persons ..	3,504	2,657	668	107	161
162		10 & over Persons ..	1,902	1,124	506	168	162
163	<b>Rented</b>	<b>All sizes</b> ..	<b>263</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>41</b>	163
164		1 Person ..	52	8	33	11	164
165		2 Persons ..	21	11	7	3	165
166		3 Persons ..	14	1	7	3	166
167		4 Persons ..	42	7	20	4	167
168		5 Persons ..	21	4	10	5	168
169		6 Persons ..	15	1	7	4	169
170		7—9 Persons ..	74	3	17	6	170
171		10 & over Persons ..	24	1	12	5	171
172	<b>Free</b>	<b>All sizes</b> ..	<b>896</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>30</b>	172
173		1 Person ..	39	22	11	2	173
174		2 Persons ..	68	40	13	11	174
175		3 Persons ..	138	122	12	1	175
176		4 Persons ..	97	81	3	12	176
177		5 Persons ..	161	158	2	—	177
178		6 Persons ..	143	108	20	1	178
179		7—9 Persons ..	172	141	28	2	179
180		10 & over Persons ..	78	53	21	1	180



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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
145	174	120	9	28	2	12	12	27	1.3	145
146	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.4	146
147	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.2	147
148	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1.2	148
149	16	20	—	—	1	—	—	6	1.2	149
150	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	150
151	25	6	1	—	—	1	—	10	1.2	151
152	32	70	3	2	—	10	—	4	1.8	152
153	52	21	3	24	1	1	11	—	1.7	153
154	138	73	6	25	1	12	10	15	1.3	154
155	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	155
156	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.1	156
157	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	157
158	5	20	—	—	—	—	—	6	1.2	158
159	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.2	159
160	24	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.2	160
161	20	34	2	2	—	10	—	4	1.9	161
162	50	17	3	22	1	1	10	—	1.7	162
163	29	41	1	2	—	—	—	—	2.8	163
164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	164
165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	165
166	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	166
167	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	167
168	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	168
169	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	169
170	12	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	170
171	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	3.0	171
172	7	6	2	1	1	—	2	12	1.3	172
173	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.8	173
174	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.6	174
175	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.2	175
176	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.4	176
177	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	177
178	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	10	1.2	178
179	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	179
180	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.5	180



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

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Kashmore Taluka</b>							
181	Total	All sizes ..	12,738	10,357	1,533	546	181
182		1 Person ..	464	424	—	30	182
183		2 Persons ..	1,199	1,048	61	60	183
184		3 Persons ..	1,658	1,467	111	60	184
185		4 Persons ..	1,943	1,611	202	80	185
186		5 Persons ..	1,948	1,608	260	80	186
187		6 Persons ..	1,623	1,396	175	22	187
188		7—9 Persons ..	2,561	1,982	396	73	188
189		10 & over Persons ..	1,342	821	328	141	189
190	Owned	All sizes ..	10,648	8,950	1,261	266	190
191		1 Person ..	192	192	—	—	191
192		2 Persons ..	837	806	21	10	192
193		3 Persons ..	1,225	1,125	70	20	193
194		4 Persons ..	1,666	1,415	181	40	194
195		5 Persons ..	1,655	1,445	200	10	195
196		6 Persons ..	1,493	1,336	125	12	196
197		7—9 Persons ..	2,300	1,811	366	33	197
198		10 & over Persons ..	1,280	820	298	141	198
199	Rented	All sizes ..	401	318	52	20	199
200		1 Person ..	112	112	—	—	200
201		2 Persons ..	43	33	10	—	201
202		3 Persons ..	114	103	1	—	202
203		4 Persons ..	6	5	1	—	203
204		5 Persons ..	43	23	10	10	204
205		6 Persons ..	40	10	30	—	205
206		7—9 Persons ..	41	31	—	10	206
207		10 & over Persons ..	2	1	—	—	207
208	Free	All sizes ..	1,689	1,089	220	260	208
209		1 Person ..	160	120	—	30	209
210		2 Persons ..	319	209	30	50	210
211		3 Persons ..	319	239	40	40	211
212		4 Persons ..	271	191	20	40	212
213		5 Persons ..	250	140	50	60	213
214		6 Persons ..	90	50	20	10	214
215		7—9 Persons ..	220	140	30	30	215
216		10 & over Persons ..	60	—	30	—	216



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

	Households by number of rooms							House- holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
181	172	20	30	10	20	—	—	50	1.3	181
182	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	1.3	182
183	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	183
184	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	184
185	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.2	185
186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	186
187	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	1.2	187
188	60	—	20	—	—	—	—	30	1.3	188
189	32	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	1.6	189
190	81	10	20	—	10	—	—	50	1.2	190
191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	191
192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	192
193	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	193
194	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.2	194
195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	195
196	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	1.1	196
197	40	—	20	—	—	—	—	30	1.3	197
198	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	198
199	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	199
200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	200
201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	201
202	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	202
203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	203
204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	204
205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	205
206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	206
207	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	207
208	90	—	10	10	10	—	—	—	1.7	208
209	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	1.8	209
210	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	210
211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	211
212	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	212
213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	213
214	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	214
215	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	215
216	20	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	3.5	216



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

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
<b>Usta Muhammad Taluka</b>							
217	Total	All sizes	7,164	6,463	525	106	217
218		1 Person	258	234	23	1	218
219		2 Persons	415	385	26	1	219
220		3 Persons	608	561	38	1	220
221		4 Persons	918	892	18	1	221
222		5 Persons	1,005	974	23	2	222
223		6 Persons	952	921	28	1	223
224		7—9 Persons	1,941	1,699	190	16	224
225		10 & over Persons	1,067	797	179	83	225
226	Owned	All sizes	6,318	5,817	391	84	226
227		1 Person	127	125	1	1	227
228		2 Persons	343	329	14	—	228
229		3 Persons	518	483	34	—	229
230		4 Persons	799	791	5	1	230
231		5 Persons	864	852	8	1	231
232		6 Persons	899	879	18	—	232
233		7—9 Persons	1,794	1,601	165	13	233
234		10 & over Persons	974	757	146	68	234
235	Rented	All sizes	262	181	51	7	235
236		1 Person	18	16	2	—	236
237		2 Persons	23	16	5	—	237
238		3 Persons	38	31	1	1	238
239		4 Persons	39	26	9	—	239
240		5 Persons	40	34	4	—	240
241		6 Persons	34	29	5	—	241
242		7—9 Persons	45	22	15	2	242
243		10 & over Persons	25	7	10	4	243
244	Free	All sizes	584	465	83	15	244
245		1 Person	113	93	20	—	245
246		2 Persons	49	40	7	1	246
247		3 Persons	52	47	3	—	247
248		4 Persons	80	75	4	—	248
249		5 Persons	101	88	11	1	249
250		6 Persons	19	13	5	1	250
251		7—9 Persons	102	76	10	1	251
252		10 & over Persons	68	33	23	11	252



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

	Households by number of rooms						Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
	4	5	6	7	8	9				10 and over
217	33	4	—	—	—	—	—	33	1.1	217
218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	218
219	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.4	219
220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1.1	220
221	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.0	221
222	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.0	222
223	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	223
224	23	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.2	224
225	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.3	225
226	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	1.1	226
227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	227
228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	228
229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	229
230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.0	230
231	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.0	231
232	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	232
233	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.1	233
234	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	234
235	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1.3	235
236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	236
237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.1	237
238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.0	238
239	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.3	239
240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.1	240
241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	241
242	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.4	242
243	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.0	243
244	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	1.3	244
245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	245
246	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	246
247	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.0	247
248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	248
249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	249
250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	250
251	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.5	251
252	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	252



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

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms			
	Size	Number	1	2	3	
<b>Jhatpat Taluka</b>						
253 Total	<b>All sizes</b>	8,558	7,833	554	104	253
254	1 Person	250	199	27	22	254
255	2 Persons	573	551	10	12	255
256	3 Persons	924	876	37	1	256
257	4 Persons	1,068	1,020	37	1	257
258	5 Persons	1,237	1,155	49	22	258
259	6 Persons	1,161	1,112	46	1	259
260	7—9 Persons	2,199	1,995	160	33	260
261	10 & over Persons	1,146	925	188	12	261
262 Owned	<b>All sizes</b>	7,471	6,988	376	45	262
263	1 Person	94	93	1	—	263
264	2 Persons	495	493	2	—	264
265	3 Persons	829	797	22	—	265
266	4 Persons	942	909	23	—	266
267	5 Persons	1,129	1,085	31	2	267
268	6 Persons	1,030	1,007	22	—	268
269	7—9 Persons	1,927	1,762	124	31	269
270	10 & over Persons	1,025	842	151	12	270
271 Rented	<b>All sizes</b>	127	75	35	16	271
272	1 Person	24	11	10	2	272
273	2 Persons	9	6	3	—	273
274	3 Persons	7	3	3	1	274
275	4 Persons	5	3	2	—	275
276	5 Persons	18	5	3	10	276
277	6 Persons	7	3	3	1	277
278	7—9 Persons	33	22	9	2	278
279	10 & over Persons	24	22	2	—	279
280 Free	<b>All sizes</b>	960	770	143	43	280
281	1 Person	132	95	16	20	281
282	2 Persons	69	52	5	12	282
283	3 Persons	88	76	12	—	283
284	4 Persons	121	108	12	1	284
285	5 Persons	90	65	15	10	285
286	6 Persons	124	102	21	—	286
287	7—9 Persons	239	211	27	—	287
288	10 & over Persons	97	61	35	—	288



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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
253	46	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	1.1	253
254	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	254
255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	255
256	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	256
257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.0	257
258	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	258
259	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	259
260	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.1	260
261	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	261
262	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1.1	262
263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	263
264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	264
265	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	265
266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.0	266
267	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	267
268	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	268
269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.1	269
270	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	270
271	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	271
272	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	272
273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	273
274	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	274
275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	275
276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	276
277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	277
278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	278
279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	279
280	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	280
281	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	281
282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	282
283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	283
284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	284
285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	285
286	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	286
287	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	287
288	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	288



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

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Jacobabad District</b>							
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>							
289	Total	All sizes ..	9,272	4,830	2,752	891	289
290		1 Person ..	1,016	772	152	35	290
291		2 Persons ..	850	570	190	43	291
292		3 Persons ..	899	588	209	48	292
293		4 Persons ..	1,096	643	337	60	293
294		5 Persons ..	1,143	645	335	104	294
295		6 Persons ..	1,086	541	356	112	295
296		7—9 Persons ..	2,049	832	764	251	296
297		10 & over Persons ..	1,133	239	408	238	297
298	Owned	All sizes ..	3,731	1,554	1,222	497	298
299		1 Person ..	168	106	33	12	299
300		2 Persons ..	315	192	80	21	300
301		3 Persons ..	288	172	77	19	301
302		4 Persons ..	413	229	116	33	302
303		5 Persons ..	445	211	145	58	303
304		6 Persons ..	470	201	160	66	304
305		7—9 Persons ..	967	337	382	130	305
306		10 & over Persons ..	665	106	229	158	306
307	Rented	All sizes ..	3,280	1,583	1,164	316	307
308		1 Person ..	398	282	86	18	308
309		2 Persons ..	291	188	73	18	309
310		3 Persons ..	336	197	97	20	310
311		4 Persons ..	403	203	171	14	311
312		5 Persons ..	396	207	138	33	312
313		6 Persons ..	399	180	157	38	313
314		7—9 Persons ..	706	252	296	104	314
315		10 & over Persons ..	351	74	146	71	315
316	Free	All sizes ..	2,261	1,693	366	78	316
317		1 Person ..	450	384	33	5	317
318		2 Persons ..	244	190	37	4	318
319		3 Persons ..	275	219	35	9	319
320		4 Persons ..	280	211	50	13	320
321		5 Persons ..	302	227	53	13	321
322		6 Persons ..	217	160	39	8	322
323		7—9 Persons ..	376	243	86	17	323
324		10 & over Persons ..	117	59	33	9	324



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

	Households by number of rooms							House- holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>										
289	389	131	70	31	15	13	28	122	1.8	289
290	22	5	3	1	1	2	4	19	1.4	290
291	21	8	1	1	2	—	2	12	1.5	291
292	16	4	2	6	1	1	1	23	1.5	292
293	27	6	3	—	1	1	—	18	1.5	293
294	29	6	1	1	1	—	3	17	1.6	294
295	44	15	9	1	2	1	1	4	1.8	295
296	103	35	23	9	2	1	6	23	1.9	296
297	127	52	28	12	5	7	11	6	2.6	297
298	234	85	49	21	8	13	12	36	2.0	298
299	10	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	1.8	299
300	9	4	1	1	1	—	2	4	1.6	300
301	7	2	1	5	—	1	1	3	1.7	301
302	20	3	2	—	—	1	—	9	1.6	302
303	17	4	—	1	1	—	1	7	1.8	303
304	26	8	5	1	—	1	—	2	1.9	304
305	59	27	16	4	1	1	2	8	2.1	305
306	86	34	23	9	5	7	5	3	2.9	306
307	110	29	13	8	3	—	12	42	1.7	307
308	7	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	1.4	308
309	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1.5	309
310	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	13	1.5	310
311	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	1.6	311
312	9	—	1	—	—	—	2	6	1.6	312
313	15	5	1	—	—	—	1	2	1.8	313
314	26	6	4	4	1	—	3	10	2.0	314
315	35	10	5	3	—	—	4	3	2.5	315
316	45	17	8	2	4	—	4	41	1.4	316
317	5	1	1	—	1	—	1	19	1.1	317
318	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.3	318
319	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	1.2	319
320	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1.3	320
321	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.3	321
322	3	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	1.5	322
323	18	2	3	1	—	—	1	5	1.6	323
324	6	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	2.0	324



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

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Jacobabad Municipality</b>							
325	Total	<b>All sizes</b> ..	5,670	2,820	1,763	619	325
326		1 Person ..	649	509	81	20	326
327		2 Persons ..	443	299	94	24	327
328		3 Persons ..	534	346	126	32	328
329		4 Persons ..	664	373	219	45	329
330		5 Persons ..	706	370	228	73	330
331		6 Persons ..	650	299	222	82	331
332		7—9 Persons ..	1,314	498	520	177	332
333		10 & over Persons ..	710	126	273	166	333
334	Owned	<b>All sizes</b> ..	1,932	637	724	321	334
335		1 Person ..	88	60	14	4	335
336		2 Persons ..	121	61	39	11	336
337		3 Persons ..	132	67	42	12	337
338		4 Persons ..	186	83	63	25	338
339		5 Persons ..	236	93	88	39	339
340		6 Persons ..	235	80	87	43	340
341		7—9 Persons ..	551	153	249	84	341
342		10 & over Persons ..	383	40	142	103	342
343	Rented	<b>All sizes</b> ..	2,200	978	838	244	343
344		1 Person ..	275	201	54	13	344
345		2 Persons ..	182	118	43	13	345
346		3 Persons ..	205	115	64	13	346
347		4 Persons ..	269	119	132	10	347
348		5 Persons ..	253	114	102	23	348
349		6 Persons ..	268	101	116	33	349
350		7—9 Persons ..	497	163	218	83	350
351		10 & over Persons ..	251	47	109	56	351
352	Free	<b>All sizes</b> ..	1,538	1,205	201	54	352
353		1 Person ..	286	248	13	3	353
354		2 Persons ..	140	120	12	—	354
355		3 Persons ..	197	164	20	7	355
356		4 Persons ..	209	171	24	10	356
357		5 Persons ..	217	163	38	11	357
358		6 Persons ..	147	118	19	6	358
359		7—9 Persons ..	266	182	53	10	359
360		10 & over Persons ..	76	39	22	7	360



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

	Households by number of rooms							Households having no room	Average No of rooms per household	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
325	246	68	41	16	11	4	15	67	1.8	325
326	13	3	3	1	—	—	1	18	1.3	326
327	12	6	1	1	2	—	—	4	1.5	327
328	10	2	—	2	1	—	1	14	1.5	328
329	14	4	2	—	—	—	—	7	1.6	329
330	18	3	1	—	1	—	2	10	1.7	330
331	29	7	4	1	2	—	1	3	1.8	331
332	69	14	17	4	2	1	4	8	2.0	332
333	81	29	13	7	3	3	6	3	2.6	333
334	144	46	25	10	6	4	5	10	2.2	334
335	6	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1.6	335
336	5	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1.8	336
337	5	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	1.8	337
338	10	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1.9	338
339	10	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	1.9	339
340	16	5	2	1	—	—	—	1	2.1	340
341	36	13	11	—	1	1	1	2	2.2	341
342	56	19	8	6	3	3	2	1	2.9	342
343	76	15	10	5	3	—	9	22	1.8	343
344	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1.4	344
345	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.5	345
346	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	7	1.5	346
347	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.6	347
348	7	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	1.7	348
349	13	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1.9	349
350	19	1	3	3	1	—	2	4	2.0	350
351	21	6	5	1	—	—	4	2	2.5	351
352	26	7	6	1	2	—	1	35	1.3	352
353	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	18	1.1	353
354	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.2	354
355	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.1	355
356	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.2	356
357	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.3	357
358	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1.4	358
359	14	—	3	1	—	—	1	2	1.5	359
360	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	360



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

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms				
		Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Kandhkot Town</b>								
361	Total	All sizes	..	1,779	986	521	124	361
362		1 Person	..	121	79	26	5	362
363		2 Persons	..	199	137	49	6	363
364		3 Persons	..	184	120	51	7	364
365		4 Persons	..	191	125	53	4	365
366		5 Persons	..	231	149	59	15	366
367		6 Persons	..	231	140	70	8	367
368		7—9 Persons	..	372	167	133	37	368
369		10 & over Persons	..	250	69	80	42	369
370	Owned	All sizes	..	963	477	287	90	370
371		1 Person	..	44	29	6	3	371
372		2 Persons	..	118	85	24	4	372
373		3 Persons	..	76	46	22	4	373
374		4 Persons	..	107	67	29	4	374
375		5 Persons	..	108	60	33	9	375
376		6 Persons	..	122	65	40	8	376
377		7—9 Persons	..	211	85	78	22	377
378		10 & over Persons	..	177	40	55	36	378
379	Rented	All sizes	..	607	365	185	28	379
380		1 Person	..	67	44	17	2	380
381		2 Persons	..	53	34	15	2	381
382		3 Persons	..	78	54	21	2	382
383		4 Persons	..	62	43	17	—	383
384		5 Persons	..	81	57	19	5	384
385		6 Persons	..	85	56	26	—	385
386		7—9 Persons	..	126	61	47	11	386
387		10 & over Persons	..	55	16	23	6	387
388	Free	All sizes	..	209	144	49	6	388
389		1 Person	..	10	6	3	—	389
390		2 Persons	..	28	18	10	—	390
391		3 Persons	..	30	20	8	1	391
392		4 Persons	..	22	15	7	—	392
393		5 Persons	..	42	32	7	1	393
394		6 Persons	..	24	19	4	—	394
395		7—9 Persons	..	35	21	8	4	395
396		10 & over Persons	..	18	13	2	—	396



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

	Households by number of rooms						Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
	4	5	6	7	8	9				10 and over
361	68	28	20	7	2	7	11	5	1.8	361
362	5	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1.8	362
363	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1.5	363
364	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1.5	364
365	5	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1.3	365
366	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	1.5	366
367	7	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	367
368	18	8	3	3	—	—	2	1	1.9	368
369	27	10	12	1	1	3	4	1	2.7	369
370	44	24	18	6	1	7	7	2	2.0	370
371	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1.9	371
372	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1.5	372
373	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1.7	373
374	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.6	374
375	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1.7	375
376	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	376
377	12	8	3	2	—	—	1	—	2.1	377
378	17	8	12	1	1	3	3	1	2.9	378
379	17	3	2	1	—	—	3	3	1.6	379
380	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1.7	380
381	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	381
382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	382
383	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	383
384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	384
385	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	385
386	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1.8	386
387	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	387
388	7	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1.5	388
389	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2.0	389
390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	390
391	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	391
392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	392
393	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	393
394	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	394
395	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	395
396	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1.9	396



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

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
397	Total	All sizes	626	205	195	102	397
393		1 Person	54	27	15	7	398
399		2 Persons	69	28	20	10	399
400		3 Persons	58	25	16	7	400
401		4 Persons	88	38	28	9	401
402		5 Persons	71	24	27	12	402
403		6 Persons	86	20	35	18	403
404		7—9 Persons	135	35	44	25	404
405		10 & over Persons	65	8	10	14	405
406	Owned	All sizes	346	93	112	61	406
407		1 Person	23	7	11	4	407
408		2 Persons	30	7	10	6	408
409		3 Persons	26	12	7	3	409
410		4 Persons	49	20	15	3	410
411		5 Persons	39	12	15	7	411
412		6 Persons	48	11	18	13	412
413		7—9 Persons	88	20	29	17	413
414		10 & over Persons	43	4	7	8	414
415	Rented	All sizes	143	36	53	31	415
416		1 Person	12	8	3	1	416
417		2 Persons	21	11	7	3	417
418		3 Persons	14	1	7	3	418
419		4 Persons	22	7	10	4	419
420		5 Persons	21	4	10	5	420
421		6 Persons	15	1	7	4	421
422		7—9 Persons	24	3	7	6	422
423		10 & over Persons	14	1	2	5	423
424	Free	All sizes	137	76	30	10	424
425		1 Person	19	12	1	2	425
426		2 Persons	18	10	3	1	426
427		3 Persons	18	12	2	1	427
428		4 Persons	17	11	3	2	428
429		5 Persons	11	8	2	—	429
430		6 Persons	23	8	10	1	430
431		7—9 Persons	23	12	8	2	431
432		10 & over Persons	8	3	1	1	432



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

	Households by number of rooms						Households having no room	Average No. of rooms per household		
	4	5	6	7	8	9				10 and over
397	54	30	9	8	2	2	2	17	2.3	397
398	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1.9	398
399	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.8	399
400	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2.2	400
401	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	1.7	401
402	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.0	402
403	5	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	2.4	403
404	12	10	3	2	—	—	—	4	2.4	404
405	12	11	3	4	1	1	1	—	2.8	405
406	38	13	6	5	1	2	—	15	2.4	406
407	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	407
408	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1.9	408
409	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2.2	409
410	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1.6	410
411	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.1	411
412	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2.4	412
413	10	4	2	2	—	—	—	4	2.4	413
414	10	7	3	2	1	1	—	—	3.9	414
415	9	11	1	2	—	—	—	—	2.5	415
416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	416
417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	417
418	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6	418
419	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	419
420	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	420
421	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	421
422	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	422
423	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	3.7	423
424	7	6	2	1	1	—	2	2	2.0	424
425	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2.1	425
426	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.7	426
427	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2.0	427
428	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.8	428
429	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	429
430	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	430
431	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	431
432	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3.5	432



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

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Usta Muhammad Town</b>							
433	Total	All sizes ..	551	320	155	26	433
434		1 Person ..	58	44	13	1	434
435		2 Persons ..	55	35	16	1	435
436		3 Persons ..	58	41	8	1	436
437		4 Persons ..	69	43	18	1	437
438		5 Persons ..	67	46	13	2	438
439		6 Persons ..	53	32	18	1	439
440		7—9 Persons ..	123	61	40	6	440
441		10 & over Persons ..	68	18	29	13	441
442	Owned	All sizes ..	184	93	61	14	442
443		1 Person ..	7	5	1	1	443
444		2 Persons ..	13	9	4	—	444
445		3 Persons ..	18	13	4	—	445
446		4 Persons ..	20	12	5	1	446
447		5 Persons ..	25	13	8	1	447
448		6 Persons ..	20	10	8	—	448
449		7—9 Persons ..	46	23	15	3	449
450		10 & over Persons ..	35	8	16	8	450
451	Rented	All sizes ..	232	151	51	7	451
452		1 Person ..	18	16	2	—	452
453		2 Persons ..	23	16	5	—	453
454		3 Persons ..	28	21	1	1	454
455		4 Persons ..	39	26	9	—	455
456		5 Persons ..	30	24	4	—	456
457		6 Persons ..	24	19	5	—	457
458		7—9 Persons ..	45	22	15	2	458
459		10 & over Persons ..	25	7	10	4	459
460	Free	All sizes ..	135	76	43	5	460
461		1 Person ..	33	23	10	—	461
462		2 Persons ..	19	10	7	1	462
463		3 Persons ..	12	7	3	—	463
464		4 Persons ..	10	5	4	—	464
465		5 Persons ..	12	9	1	1	465
466		6 Persons ..	9	3	5	1	466
467		7—9 Persons ..	32	16	10	1	467
468		10 & over Persons ..	8	3	3	1	468







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

Locality and tenure	Households		Households by number of rooms				
	Size	Number	1	2	3		
<b>Jhatpat Town</b>							
469	Total	All sizes ..	386	271	94	14	469
470		1 Person ..	120	99	17	2	470
471		2 Persons ..	53	41	10	2	471
472		3 Persons ..	35	27	7	1	472
473		4 Persons ..	39	21	17	1	473
474		5 Persons ..	38	26	9	2	474
475		6 Persons ..	32	23	6	1	475
476		7—9 Persons ..	52	28	20	3	476
477		10 & over Persons ..	17	6	8	2	477
478	Owned	All sizes ..	78	55	16	5	478
479		1 Person ..	4	3	1	—	479
480		2 Persons ..	5	3	2	—	480
481		3 Persons ..	10	8	2	—	481
482		4 Persons ..	13	10	3	—	482
483		5 Persons ..	10	6	1	2	483
484		6 Persons ..	11	8	2	—	484
485		7—9 Persons ..	19	14	4	1	485
486		10 & over Persons ..	6	3	1	2	486
487	Rented	All sizes ..	77	35	35	6	487
488		1 Person ..	24	11	10	2	488
489		2 Persons ..	9	6	3	—	489
490		3 Persons ..	7	3	3	1	490
491		4 Persons ..	5	3	2	—	491
492		5 Persons ..	8	5	3	—	492
493		6 Persons ..	7	3	3	1	493
494		7—9 Persons ..	13	2	9	2	494
495		10 & over Persons ..	4	2	2	—	495
496	Free	All sizes ..	231	181	43	3	496
497		1 Person ..	92	85	6	—	497
498		2 Persons ..	39	32	5	2	498
499		3 Persons ..	18	16	2	—	499
500		4 Persons ..	21	8	12	1	500
501		5 Persons ..	20	15	5	—	501
502		6 Persons ..	14	12	—	—	502
503		7—9 Persons ..	20	12	7	—	503
504		10 & over Persons ..	7	1	5	—	504



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

	Households by number of rooms						House- holds having no room	Average No. of rooms per house- hold	
	4	5	6	7	8	9			
469	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	469
470	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	470
471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	471
472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	472
473	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	473
474	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	474
475	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	475
476	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	476
477	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	477
478	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	478
479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	479
480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	480
481	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	481
482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	482
483	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	483
484	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	484
485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	485
486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	486
487	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	487
488	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	488
489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	489
490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	490
491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	491
492	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	492
493	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	493
494	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	494
495	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	495
496	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	496
497	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	497
498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	498
499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	499
500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	500
501	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	501
502	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	502
503	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	503
504	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	504



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

Locality and tenure		Households		Households by number of rooms			
		Size	Number	1	2	3	
<b>Kashmore Town</b>							
505	Total	<b>All sizes</b>	.. 260	228	24	6	505
506		1 Person	.. 14	14	—	—	506
507		2 Persons	.. 31	30	1	—	507
508		3 Persons	.. 30	29	1	—	508
509		4 Persons	.. 45	43	2	—	509
510		5 Persons	.. 30	30	—	—	510
511		6 Persons	.. 34	27	5	2	511
512		7—9 Persons	.. 53	43	7	3	512
513		10 & over Persons	.. 23	12	8	1	513
514	Owned	<b>All sizes</b>	.. 228	199	22	6	514
515		1 Person	.. 2	2	—	—	515
516		2 Persons	.. 28	27	1	—	516
517		3 Persons	.. 26	26	—	—	517
518		4 Persons	.. 38	37	1	—	518
519		5 Persons	.. 27	27	—	—	519
520		6 Persons	.. 34	27	5	2	520
521		7—9 Persons	.. 52	42	7	3	521
522		10 & over Persons	.. 21	11	8	1	522
523	Rented	<b>All sizes</b>	.. 21	18	2	—	523
524		1 Person	.. 2	2	—	—	524
525		2 Persons	.. 3	3	—	—	525
526		3 Persons	.. 4	3	1	—	526
527		4 Persons	.. 6	5	1	—	527
528		5 Persons	.. 3	3	—	—	528
529		6 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	529
530		7—9 Persons	.. 1	1	—	—	530
531		10 & over Persons	.. 2	1	—	—	531
532	Free	<b>All sizes</b>	.. 11	11	—	—	532
533		1 Person	.. 10	10	—	—	533
534		2 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	534
535		3 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	535
536		4 Persons	.. 1	1	—	—	536
537		5 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	537
538		6 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	538
539		7—9 Persons	.. —	—	—	—	539
540		10 & over Persons	.. —	—	—	—	540







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

Locality and tenure		House- holds	Total Persons	Number of persons per room		
				Under 1	1	
<b>ALL AREAS</b>						
<b>Jacobabad District</b>						
1	Total	82,019	5,01,065	1,606	13,319	1
2	Owned	70,674	4,44,305	802	8,456	2
3	Rented	3,990	20,981	383	2,256	3
4	Free	7,355	35,779	421	2,607	4
<b>Jacobabad Taluka</b>						
5	Total	13,452	85,009	470	3,869	5
6	Owned	9,554	64,913	227	2,201	6
7	Rented	2,210	12,294	181	1,086	7
8	Free	1,688	7,802	62	582	8
<b>Garhi Khairo Taluka</b>						
9	Total	7,542	47,023	60	839	9
10	Owned	7,262	45,814	10	669	10
11	Rented	70	360	50	90	11
12	Free	210	849	—	80	12
<b>Kandhkot Taluka</b>						
13	Total	18,173	1,10,703	235	2,436	13
14	Owned	16,188	1,00,202	170	1,994	14
15	Rented	657	3,437	48	234	15
16	Free	1,328	7,064	17	208	16
<b>Thul Taluka</b>						
17	Total	14,392	90,340	368	2,861	17
18	Owned	13,233	84,053	252	2,134	18
19	Rented	263	1,347	59	542	19
20	Free	896	4,940	57	185	20
<b>Kashmore Taluka</b>						
21	Total	12,738	70,812	340	2,257	21
22	Owned	10,648	62,396	110	933	22
23	Rented	401	1,389	30	185	23
24	Free	1,689	7,027	200	1,139	24
<b>Usta Muhammad Taluka</b>						
25	Total	7,164	44,637	28	536	25
26	Owned	6,318	40,362	2	291	26
27	Rented	262	1,398	2	40	27
28	Free	584	2,877	24	205	28
<b>Jhatpat Taluka</b>						
29	Total	8,558	52,541	105	521	29
30	Owned	7,471	45,565	31	234	30
31	Rented	127	756	13	79	31
32	Free	960	5,220	61	208	32



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

	Number of persons per room				Persons having no room	Average No. of persons per room	
	2	3	4	5 and over			
<b>ALL AREAS</b>							
1	33,656	49,198	55,252	3,46,485	1,549	4.8	1
2	26,934	40,421	48,446	3,18,231	1,015	3.8	2
3	3,394	4,326	2,298	8,106	218	3.0	3
4	3,328	4,451	4,508	20,148	316	3.6	4
5	10,130	10,462	8,855	50,828	395	4.2	5
6	6,971	6,944	6,211	42,300	59	4.7	6
7	2,361	2,591	1,539	4,416	120	3.1	7
8	798	927	1,105	4,112	216	3.6	8
9	2,168	3,317	4,236	36,183	220	5.4	9
10	1,958	2,887	4,066	36,004	220	5.6	10
11	—	90	—	130	—	1.6	11
12	210	340	170	49	—	2.6	12
13	6,868	12,186	12,698	76,129	151	4.9	13
14	6,095	10,725	11,256	69,823	139	5.0	14
15	433	610	413	1,687	12	3.4	15
16	340	851	1,029	4,619	—	4.6	16
17	5,476	8,499	11,055	61,948	133	4.8	17
18	5,052	7,825	10,411	58,309	70	4.9	18
19	278	148	117	203	—	1.9	19
20	146	526	527	3,436	63	4.3	20
21	5,772	7,976	8,853	45,264	350	4.4	21
22	4,223	6,419	7,980	42,381	350	4.9	22
23	131	578	20	445	—	2.6	23
24	1,418	979	853	2,438	—	2.4	24
25	1,227	3,227	4,713	34,726	180	5.6	25
26	916	2,652	4,208	32,236	57	5.8	26
27	134	254	155	727	86	4.3	27
28	177	321	350	1,763	37	3.9	28
29	2,015	3,531	4,842	41,407	120	5.6	29
30	1,719	2,969	4,314	37,178	120	5.8	30
31	57	55	54	498	—	3.8	31
32	239	507	474	3,731	—	4.3	32



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

Locality and tenure		House- holds	Total Persons	Number of persons per room		
				Under 1	1	
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>						
<b>Jacobabad District</b>						
33	Total	9,272	52,445	646	5,057	33
34	Owned	3,731	24,416	272	2,572	34
35	Rented	3,280	17,933	263	1,567	35
36	Free	2,261	10,096	111	918	36
Jacobabad Municipality						
37	Total	5,670	32,472	380	3,040	37
38	Owned	1,932	13,225	147	1,412	38
39	Rented	2,200	12,254	181	1,086	39
40	Free	1,538	6,993	52	542	40
Kandhkot Town						
41	Total	1,779	10,613	125	997	41
42	Owned	963	62,16	70	695	42
43	Rented	607	3,287	48	204	43
44	Free	209	1,110	7	98	44
Thul Town						
45	Total	626	3,427	98	654	45
46	Owned	346	2,055	52	366	46
47	Rented	143	728	19	203	47
48	Free	137	644	27	85	48
Usta Muhammad Town						
49	Total	551	3,069	18	166	49
50	Owned	184	1,211	2	61	50
51	Rented	232	1,258	2	40	51
52	Free	135	600	14	65	52
Jhatpat Town						
53	Total	386	1,482	25	181	53
54	Owned	78	431	1	34	54
55	Rented	77	316	13	29	55
56	Free	231	735	11	118	56
Kashmore Town						
57	Total	260	1,382	—	19	57
58	Owned	228	1,278	—	4	58
59	Rented	21	90	—	5	59
60	Free	11	14	—	10	60



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

	Number of persons per room				Persons having no room	Average No. of persons per room	
	2	3	4	5 and over			
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>							
33	8,911	98,08	6,322	21,152	549	3.2	33
34	4,457	4,907	2,862	9,141	205	3.2	34
35	3,224	3,607	2,178	6,876	218	3.1	35
36	1,230	1,294	1,282	5,135	126	3.3	36
37	5,784	6,416	4,030	12,557	265	3.5	37
38	2,625	2,958	1,586	4,438	59	3.1	38
39	2,361	2,591	1,499	4,416	120	3.1	39
40	798	867	945	3,703	86	3.5	40
41	1,563	1,857	1,180	4,860	31	3.3	41
42	1,020	1,145	657	2,610	19	3.3	42
43	413	580	413	1,617	12	3.5	43
44	130	132	110	633	—	3.6	44
45	881	646	346	729	73	2.3	45
46	557	362	231	417	70	2.4	46
47	238	148	37	83	—	2.0	47
48	86	136	78	229	3	2.3	48
49	328	539	368	1,470	180	3.9	49
50	127	224	142	598	57	4.2	50
51	134	224	155	617	86	4.2	51
52	67	91	71	255	37	3.1	52
53	237	205	176	658	—	2.8	53
54	31	82	48	235	—	3.9	54
55	57	55	54	108	—	2.5	55
56	149	68	74	315	—	2.5	56
57	118	145	222	878	—	4.6	57
58	97	136	198	843	—	4.8	58
59	21	9	20	35	—	3.5	59
60	—	—	4	—	—	1.3	60



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

	Locality	House-holds	Houses and structures	Principal material used in Walls					
				Concrete/baked bricks/stone and cement	Stone and Mud	Earth/Katcha bricks	G.I./Asbestos	Wood	
<b>ALL AREAS</b>									
<b>Jacobabad District</b>									
1	Total	82,019	80,894	5,653	169	34,872	44	14,634	1
2	Owned	70,674	70,029	2,630	101	29,270	33	13,936	2
3	Rented	3,990	3,819	1,071	42	2,535	—	26	3
4	Free	7,355	7,046	1,952	26	3,067	11	672	4
<b>Jacobabad Taluka</b>									
5	Total	13,452	13,037	2,226	92	6,318	2	116	5
6	Owned	9,554	9,387	799	28	4,428	2	114	6
7	Rented	2,210	2,104	698	38	1,314	—	2	7
8	Free	1,688	1,546	729	26	576	—	—	8
<b>Garhi Khairo Taluka</b>									
9	Total	7,542	7,393	130	—	2,677	—	1,778	9
10	Owned	7,262	7,123	100	—	2,507	—	1,748	10
11	Rented	70	70	—	—	60	—	10	11
12	Free	210	200	30	—	110	—	20	12
<b>Kandhkot Taluka</b>									
13	Total	18,173	18,079	1,092	53	6,562	31	7,058	13
14	Owned	16,188	16,128	785	52	5,710	21	6,628	14
15	Rented	657	642	192	1	362	—	1	15
16	Free	1,328	1,309	115	—	490	10	429	16
<b>Thul Taluka</b>									
17	Total	14,392	14,300	733	3	5,874	—	715	17
18	Owned	13,233	13,182	550	1	5,460	—	699	18
19	Rented	263	263	95	2	149	—	12	19
20	Free	896	855	88	—	265	—	4	20
<b>Kashmore Taluka</b>									
21	Total	12,738	12,639	1,075	10	3,938	10	4,506	21
22	Owned	10,648	10,598	263	10	2,890	10	4,386	22
23	Rented	401	401	62	—	339	—	—	23
24	Free	1,689	1,640	750	—	709	—	120	24
<b>Usta Muhammad Taluka</b>									
25	Total	7,164	7,061	171	11	4,634	1	281	25
26	Owned	6,318	6,282	51	10	4,107	—	241	26
27	Rented	262	221	22	1	197	—	—	27
28	Free	584	558	98	—	330	1	40	28



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

	Principal material used in Roof										Mobile	
	Bamboo	Thatched	Others	Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G. I./ Asbes- tos	Wood	Bamboo	Mud Thatch	Others		
<b>ALL AREAS</b>												
1	97	21,547	3,716	4,149	347	346	11,559	10,407	48,595	5,329	162	1
2	83	20,284	3,571	1,908	249	143	9,737	8,730	44,083	5,058	121	2
3	3	129	3	648	67	69	1,006	644	1,316	59	10	3
4	11	1,134	142	1,593	31	134	816	1,033	3,196	212	31	4
5	23	4,033	185	1,459	178	50	1,550	1,122	8,087	549	42	5
6	23	3,790	163	395	110	19	815	576	6,964	468	40	6
7	—	49	3	370	61	20	604	416	580	53	—	7
8	—	194	19	694	7	11	131	130	543	28	2	8
9	—	2,798	10	100	—	—	849	2,028	4,276	140	—	9
10	—	2,768	—	70	—	—	669	2,018	4,226	140	—	10
11	—	—	—	10	—	—	50	—	10	—	—	11
12	—	30	10	20	—	—	130	10	40	—	—	12
13	3	3,018	232	771	98	174	3,966	1,633	10,878	529	30	13
14	—	2,691	221	570	89	111	3,660	1,430	9,735	513	20	14
15	2	74	—	102	6	42	133	78	269	2	10	15
16	1	253	11	99	3	21	173	125	874	14	—	16
17	21	6,002	929	760	—	11	655	1,354	9,978	1,519	23	17
18	20	5,593	849	596	—	11	579	1,245	9,342	1,399	10	18
19	1	4	—	100	—	—	2	87	74	—	—	19
20	—	405	80	64	—	—	74	22	562	120	13	20
21	40	2,151	859	775	10	10	3,856	1,438	5,150	1,350	50	21
22	40	2,100	859	191	10	—	3,546	929	4,533	1,349	40	22
23	—	—	—	14	—	—	150	10	227	—	—	23
24	—	51	—	570	—	10	160	499	390	1	10	24
25	—	755	1,191	191	20	15	525	121	5,362	810	17	25
26	—	683	1,179	44	20	2	418	33	4,965	789	11	26
27	—	1	—	43	—	—	60	10	104	4	—	27
28	—	71	12	104	—	13	47	78	293	17	6	28



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

	Locality	House-holds	Houses and structures	Principal material used in Walls					
				Concrete/baked bricks/stone and cement	Stone and Mud	Earth/Katcha bricks	Gl./Asbestos.	Wood	
	<b>Jhatpat Taluka</b>								
29	Total	8,558	8,385	226	—	4,869	—	180	29
30	Owned	7,471	7,329	82	—	4,168	—	120	30
31	Rented	127	118	2	—	114	—	1	31
32	Free	960	938	142	—	587	—	59	32
	<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>								
	<b>Jacobabad District</b>								
33	Total	9,272	8,862	2,894	99	5,171	4	38	33
34	Owned	3,731	3,594	990	31	2,327	3	10	34
35	Rented	3,280	3,109	961	42	1,965	—	6	35
36	Free	2,261	2,159	943	26	879	1	22	36
	<b>Jacobabad Municipality</b>								
37	Total	5,670	5,434	1,886	82	3,181	2	6	37
38	Owned	1,932	1,874	489	18	1,331	2	4	38
39	Rented	2,200	2,094	688	38	1,314	—	—	39
40	Free	1,538	1,466	709	26	536	—	—	40
	<b>Kandhkot Town</b>								
41	Total	1,779	1,714	572	13	947	1	15	41
42	Owned	963	923	345	12	525	1	5	42
43	Rented	607	592	192	1	322	—	1	43
44	Free	209	199	35	—	100	—	9	44
	<b>Thul Town</b>								
45	Total	626	613	243	3	309	—	6	45
46	Owned	346	335	140	1	175	—	—	46
47	Rented	143	143	55	2	79	—	2	47
48	Free	137	135	48	—	55	—	4	48
	<b>Usta Muhammad Town</b>								
49	Total	551	487	71	1	398	1	1	49
50	Owned	184	168	11	—	151	—	1	50
51	Rented	232	191	22	1	167	—	—	51
52	Free	135	128	38	—	80	1	—	52
	<b>Jhatpat Town</b>								
53	Total	386	363	116	—	234	—	10	53
54	Owned	78	66	2	—	62	—	—	54
55	Rented	77	68	2	—	64	—	1	55
56	Free	231	229	112	—	108	—	9	56
	<b>Kashmore Town</b>								
57	Total	260	251	6	—	102	—	—	57
58	Owned	228	228	3	—	83	—	—	58
59	Rented	21	21	2	—	19	—	—	59
60	Free	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	60



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

	Principal material used in Roof										Mobile	
	Bom- boo	That- ched	Others	Concrete/ baked bricks/ stone	Baked tiles	G. I./ Asbes- tos	Wood	Bamboo thatch	Mud thatch	Others		
29	10	2,790	310	93	41	86	158	2711	4,864	432	—	29
30	—	2,659	300	42	20	—	50	2,499	4,318	400	—	30
31	—	1	—	9	—	7	7	43	52	—	—	31
32	10	130	10	42	21	79	101	169	494	32	—	32
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>												
33	7	588	29	2,091	127	236	1,799	1,196	3,137	244	32	33
34	3	215	4	659	59	73	757	448	1,454	133	11	34
35	3	129	3	578	57	69	786	574	986	59	—	35
36	1	244	22	854	11	94	256	174	697	52	21	36
37	3	247	25	1,319	98	40	1,330	732	1,773	140	2	37
38	3	24	3	265	40	9	595	206	700	59	—	38
39	—	49	3	370	51	20	604	416	580	53	—	39
40	—	174	19	684	7	11	131	110	493	28	2	40
41	3	161	2	391	28	104	260	274	647	10	—	41
42	—	34	1	250	19	61	124	171	294	4	—	42
43	2	74	—	102	6	42	113	78	249	2	—	43
44	1	53	1	39	3	1	23	25	104	4	—	44
45	1	28	—	211	—	1	6	65	307	—	23	45
46	—	9	—	117	—	1	—	26	181	—	10	46
47	1	4	—	50	—	—	2	27	64	—	—	47
48	—	15	—	44	—	—	4	12	62	—	13	48
49	—	6	2	121	—	5	105	31	197	21	7	49
50	—	4	—	24	—	2	38	13	90	—	1	50
51	—	1	—	43	—	—	60	10	74	4	—	51
52	—	1	2	54	—	3	7	8	33	17	6	52
53	—	3	—	43	1	86	98	94	39	2	—	53
54	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	32	32	—	—	54
55	—	1	—	9	—	7	7	43	2	—	—	55
56	—	—	—	32	1	79	91	19	5	2	—	56
57	—	143	—	6	—	—	—	—	174	71	—	57
58	—	142	—	1	—	—	—	—	157	70	—	58
59	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	59
60	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	60



**TABLE 7—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960**  
*Number of Households sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main figures in italics*

	Locality	Houses and structures	Number of Houses according to type			
			Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	
<b>ALL AREAS</b>						
1	<b>Jacobabad District</b>	<b>80,894</b>	<b>3,784</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>111</b>	1
2		<i>1,125</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>	2
3	Jacobabad Taluka	13,037	1,422	349	52	3
4		<i>415</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>	4
5	Garhi Khairo Taluka	7,393	90	40	—	5
6		<i>149</i>	—	—	—	6
7	Kandhkot Taluka	18,079	763	193	47	7
8		<i>94</i>	<i>16</i>	—	—	8
9	Thul Taluka	14,300	589	—	1	9
10		<i>92</i>	<i>10</i>	—	—	10
11	Kashmore Taluka	12,639	693	150	10	11
12		<i>99</i>	<i>38</i>	—	—	12
13	Usta Muhammad Taluka	7,061	115	14	1	13
14		<i>103</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	—	14
15	Jhatpat Taluka	8,385	112	92	—	15
16		<i>173</i>	<i>11</i>	—	—	16
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>						
17	<b>Jacobabad District</b>	<b>8,862</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>51</b>	17
18		<i>410</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>	18
19	Jacobabad Municipality	5,434	1,282	289	42	19
20		<i>236</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>	20
21	Kandhkot Town	1,714	353	163	7	21
22		<i>65</i>	<i>6</i>	—	—	22
23	Thul Town	613	189	—	1	23
24		<i>13</i>	—	—	—	24
25	Usta Muhammad Town	487	45	4	1	25
26		<i>64</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	—	26
27	Jhatpat Town	363	32	82	—	27
28		<i>23</i>	<i>1</i>	—	—	28
29	Kashmore Town	251	4	—	—	29
30		<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>	—	—	30

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

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

Type 3:—Wall of Earth/Kutch Bricks.

Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stones/Baked tiles, G.I./Asbestos Sheets and Wood.

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



**TABLE 7—OCCUPIED HOUSES ACCORDING TO STRUCTURAL TYPE—1960**  
 Number of Households sharing Houses with other Households is given below the main Figures in italics

Number of Houses according to type *							
Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7	Type 8	Type 9		
<b>ALL AREAS</b>							
1	5,022	35,029	27,938	928	162	7,082	1
2	<i>111</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>15</i>	—	<i>94</i>	2
3	1,202	3,957	4,808	370	42	835	3
4	<i>26</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>8</i>	—	<i>37</i>	4
5	420	4,455	2,128	—	—	160	5
6	<i>20</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>79</i>	—	—	—	6
7	1,447	9,828	4,967	137	30	667	7
8	<i>11</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>2</i>	—	—	8
9	202	6,558	5,013	144	23	1,770	9
10	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>3</i>	—	<i>22</i>	10
11	1,129	6,391	2,513	232	30	1,471	11
12	—	<i>30</i>	<i>31</i>	—	—	—	12
13	475	886	3,843	24	17	1,686	13
14	<i>34</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>2</i>	—	<i>13</i>	14
15	147	2,954	4,566	21	—	493	15
16	<i>10</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>79</i>	—	—	<i>22</i>	16
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>							
17	1,464	556	3,452	348	32	516	17
18	<i>61</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>15</i>	—	<i>34</i>	18
19	1,052	251	2,031	230	2	255	19
20	<i>26</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>8</i>	—	<i>17</i>	20
21	208	178	691	57	—	57	21
22	<i>11</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>2</i>	—	—	22
23	2	35	288	54	23	21	23
24	—	—	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	—	<i>2</i>	24
25	105	7	217	4	7	97	25
26	<i>24</i>	—	<i>21</i>	<i>2</i>	—	<i>13</i>	26
27	97	8	130	1	—	13	27
28	—	<i>1</i>	<i>19</i>	—	—	<i>2</i>	28
29	—	77	95	2	—	73	29
30	—	—	<i>1</i>	—	—	—	30

Type 5:—Wall of Wood Bamboo, Thatched and others.

Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type 6:—Wall of Earth/Katcha bricks and G.I./Asbestos Sheets.

Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type 7:—Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones and Wood.

Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.

Type 8:—Mobile.

Type 9:—Other and unclassified.



TABLE 8—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960

	Locality	Number of families *	Persons in families	Average number of persons per family	
<b>ALL AREAS</b>					
1	Jacobabad District	81,746	3,99,136	4.9	1
2	Jacobabad Taluka	13,385	65,244	4.9	2
3	Garhi Khairo Taluka	7,522	36,604	4.9	3
4	Kandhkot Taluka	18,088	89,621	5.0	4
5	Thul Taluka	14,370	72,297	5.0	5
6	Kashmore Taluka	12,688	59,164	4.7	6
7	Usta Muhammad Taluka	7,150	35,266	4.9	7
8	Jhatpat Taluka	8,543	40,940	4.8	8
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>					
9	Jacobabad District	9,139	40,496	4.4	9
10	Jacobabad Municipality	5,613	25,234	4.5	10
11	Kandhkot Town	1,724	8,003	4.6	11
12	Thul Town	614	2,677	4.4	12
13	Usta Muhammad Town	547	2,285	4.2	13
14	Jhatpat Town	381	1,109	2.9	14
15	Kashmore Town	260	1,188	4.6	15



TABLE 8—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE—1960

Families by type					Families with		
One person only	Husband and wife without sons or daughters	Husband and/or wife with own sons and/or daughters only	Husband and/or wife with or without sons and/or daughters but having parents and/or daughters-in-law		other relatives	non-relatives	
<b>ALL AREAS</b>							
1	4,915	5,679	29,766	41,386	31,107	3,575	1
2	1,024	916	4,340	7,105	5,539	611	2
3	330	469	2,228	4,495	3,417	240	3
4	801	1,343	6,981	8,963	6,311	776	4
5	565	976	4,935	7,894	5,494	721	5
6	1,337	978	5,182	5,191	3,878	596	6
7	401	389	2,761	3,599	3,010	242	7
8	457	608	3,339	4,139	3,458	389	8
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>							
9	1,388	675	2,833	4,243	3,196	568	9
10	834	397	1,743	2,639	1,943	351	10
11	192	134	537	861	638	97	11
12	76	57	170	311	229	32	12
13	91	39	174	243	213	42	13
14	177	19	102	83	101	39	14
15	18	29	107	106	72	7	15

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



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

	Locality	Families *	Families by number of persons per family			
			1	2	3	
<b>ALL AREAS</b>						
1	<b>Jacobabad District</b>	.. 81,746	4,915	8,473	10,672	1
2	Jacobabad Taluka	.. 13,385	1,024	1,454	1,640	2
3	Garhi Khairo Taluka	.. 7,522	330	829	989	3
4	Kandhkot Taluka	.. 18,088	801	1,863	2,481	4
5	Thul Taluka	.. 14,370	565	1,466	1,635	5
6	Kashmore Taluka	.. 12,688	1,337	1,276	1,802	6
7	Usta Muhammad Taluka	.. 7,150	401	614	888	7
8	Jhatpat Taluka	.. 8,543	457	971	1,237	8
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>						
9	<b>Jacobabad District</b>	.. 9,139	1,388	1,032	1,133	9
10	Jacobabad Municipality	.. 5,613	834	615	691	10
11	Kandhkot Town	.. 1,724	192	194	213	11
12	Thul Town	.. 614	76	87	77	12
13	Usta Muhammad Town	.. 547	91	66	79	13
14	Jhatpat Town	.. 381	177	33	39	14
15	Kashmore Town	.. 260	18	37	34	15

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



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

Families by number of persons per family								Average number of persons per family	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over			
<b>ALL AREAS</b>									
1	13,402	13,773	11,593	7,789	4,913	2,759	3,457	4.9	1
2	1,982	2,349	1,659	1,277	840	494	666	4.9	2
3	1,378	1,468	809	699	430	290	300	4.9	3
4	2,867	3,172	2,627	1,783	1,106	648	740	5.0	4
5	2,502	2,344	2,438	1,425	937	512	546	5.0	5
6	2,008	1,886	1,581	1,050	780	349	619	4.7	6
7	1,272	1,239	1,150	704	359	240	283	4.9	7
8	1,393	1,315	1,329	851	461	226	303	4.8	8
<b>URBAN LOCALITIES</b>									
9	1,335	1,266	1,063	757	516	320	329	4.4	9
10	803	781	660	468	331	204	226	4.5	10
11	250	275	219	144	107	69	61	4.6	11
12	104	76	80	48	27	22	17	4.4	12
13	83	70	51	55	29	10	13	4.2	13
14	45	26	20	21	11	6	3	2.9	14
15	50	38	33	21	11	9	9	4.6	15



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



# HOUSING CENSUS REGISTER, 1960

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

## Instructions to the Enumerators.

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

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

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

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

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

Signature of Enumerator  
and Date

Signature of Supervisor  
and Date

Signature of Charge Superintendent  
and Date



(ii)

# HOUSING

Lin: No.	Build- ing/ House No.	TYPE OF STRUCTURE			House- hold No.	Does the house- hold live in— 1. Own- ed or 2. Rented or 3. Free house.	Name of Head of House- hold.
		Material of wall.	Material of roof.	Mobile:—			
		1. Concrete or Baked Bri- cks/Stone in Cement. 2. Stone in mud. 3. Earth/Kut- cha Bricks. 4. G. I./Asbes- tos sheets. 5. Wood. 6. Bamboo. 7. Thatch. 8. Others.	1. Concrete/Ce- ment/Baked Bricks. 2. Baked tiles 3. G.I./Asbestos sheets. 4. Wood. 5. Bamboo Tha- tch. 6. Mud Thatch. 7. Others.	1. Boat 2. Tent 3. Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
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24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
Page Total	No. of occupied (Residential) Houses (            ), No. of unoccupied Structures (            ),						



# CENSUS SCHEDULE

(iii)

Number of usual inhabitant in the household.								Total		Rooms occupied by the household.	During last 12 months.						Line No.
Wife	Son	Daughter	Daughter-in-law	Father	Mother	Other relatives	Others (non-relatives, servants, etc.)	Male	Female		Born Alive		Infants below one year died		Total deaths including infant deaths shown in Cols. 22&23		
											Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																	1
																	2
																	3
																	4
																	5
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																	29
																	30
No. of Households ( )																	Page Total



(iv)

**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.

**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 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").

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



**DETAILS ABOUT HOUSE-TYPE**

- Type (1) :** Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones, Wood, Bamboo, Thatched and Others. Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stone and Baked tiles.
- Type (2) :** Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones. Roof of G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.
- Type (3) :** Wall of Earth/Katcha Bricks. Roof of Concrete/Cement/Baked Bricks/Stones, Baked tiles. G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.
- Type (4) :** Wall of G.I. Asbestos sheets, Wood, Bamboo, Thatched and Others. Roof of Baked tiles, G.I. Asbestos sheets and Wood.
- Type (5) :** Wall of Bamboo, Thatched and Others. Roof of Wood, Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.
- Type (6) :** Wall of Earth Katcha Bricks and G.I. Asbestos sheets. Roof of Bamboo Thatched and Mud Thatched.
- Type (7) :** Wall of Concrete/Baked Bricks/Stones and Wood. Roof of Bamboo, Thatched and Mud Thatched.
- Type (8) :** Mobile.
- Type (9) :** Others and Unclassified.



# **DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT**

## **JACOBABAD**

### **PART-IV**

#### **POPULATION TABLES**

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF  
**THE DIRECTOR OF CENSUS**

WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE



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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Locality	Land Area (Sq. Miles) 1961	1961				Females per 1,000 Males	
			Population					
			Both Sexes	Male	Female			
1	<b>Jacobabad District</b>	.. 2,982	5,28,709	2,91,157	2,37,552	816	1	
2	Jacobabad Taluka	.. 256	90,049	48,585	41,464	853	2	
3	Garhi Khairo Taluka	.. 283	51,048	27,843	23,205	833	3	
4	Kandhkot Taluka	.. 493	1,19,413	66,085	53,328	807	4	
5	Thul Taluka	.. 502	91,796	49,975	41,821	837	5	
6	Kashmore Taluka	.. 503	74,756	43,588	31,168	715	6	
7	Usta Muhammad Taluka*	.. 378	47,697	25,959	21,738	837	7	
8	Jhatpat Taluka *	.. 567	53,950	29,122	24,828	853	8	

**TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961.**

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Locality	Urban Population						
		1961			1951	Variation 1951—61		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent	
1	<b>Jacobabad District</b>	.. 58,210	32,320	25,890	24,924	33,286	133.55	1
2	Jacobabad Taluka	.. 35,278	19,277	16,001	22,835	12,443	54.49	2
3	Garhi Khairo Taluka	.. 2,348	1,317	1,031	—	2,348	—	3
4	Kandhkot Taluka	.. 12,253	7,026	5,227	—	12,253	—	4
5	Thul Taluka	.. 3,493	1,863	1,630	—	3,493	—	5
6	Kashmore Taluka	.. —	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	Usta Muhammad Taluka	.. 3,341	1,875	1,466	2,089	1,252	59.93	7
8	Jhatpat Taluka	.. 1,497	962	535	—	1,497	—	8

1951 data includes non-Pakistanis.

1961 data excludes non Pakistanis.



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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	1951			Females per 1000 Males	Increase/decrease in population 1951—61		Persons per Square mile	
	Population				Number	Per cent	1961	1951
	Both Sexes	Male	Female					
1	4,25,434	2,33,304	1,92,130	824	1,03,275	24.28	177	143
2	67,805	36,787	31,018	843	22,244	32.81	352	265
3	45,934	25,806	20,128	780	5,114	11.13	180	162
4	99,642	54,727	44,915	821	19,771	19.84	242	202
5	74,979	41,224	33,755	819	16,817	22.43	183	149
6	56,498	30,994	25,504	823	18,258	32.32	149	112
7	+34,381	18,643	15,738	844	13,316	38.73	126	91
8	+46,195	25,123	21,072	839	7,755	16.79	95	81

\*Transferred from Sibi District.

†Regarding population figures of 1951, non-Pakistanis are also included.

**TABLE 2—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961.**

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Rural Population						
	1961			1951		Variation 1951—61	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Number	Per cent	
1	4,70,499	2,58,837	2,11,662	4,00,732	69,767	17.41	
2	54,771	29,308	25,463	45,155	9,616	21.30	
3	48,700	26,526	22,174	45,934	2,766	6.02	
4	1,07,160	59,059	48,101	99,642	7,518	7.55	
5	88,303	48,112	40,191	75,009	13,294	17.72	
6	74,756	43,588	31,168	56,505	18,251	32.30	
7	44,356	24,084	20,272	32,292	12,064	37.36	
8	52,453	28,160	24,293	46,195	6,258	13.55	



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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Locality	Religion	Population 1961		
			Both Sexes	Male	
1	Jacobabad Municipality	(a) All Religions	35,278	19,277	1
2		(b) Muslims	27,877	15,194	2
3		Per cent	79.02	78.82	3
4		(c) Caste Hindus	7,078	3,856	4
5		(d) Scheduled Caste	229	166	5
6		(e) Christians	52	37	6
7		(f) Other Religions	42	24	7

Footnote:—1951 data for Christians includes figures for other religions also.

**TABLE 4—POPULATION BY SEX, OF HEADQUARTERS TOWN—1951, 1961.**

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Number of Persons, 1961		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Jacobabad Municipality	35,278	19,277	16,001



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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Female	Population 1951		Increase 1951—1961		
		Both Sexes		Number	Per cent	
1	16,001	22,827		12,451	54.55	1
2	12,683	16,844		11,033	65.50	2
3	79.26	73.80		88.61	—	3
4	3,222	5,875		1,203	20.48	4
5	63	105		124	118.10	5
6	15	3		49	1633.33	6
7	18	—		42	100.0	7

**TABLE 4—POPULATION BY SEX, OF HEADQUARTERS TOWN—1951, 1961.**

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Number of Persons, 1951			Increase 1951—61 (—Decrease)		Females per 1,000 Males.	
Both Sexes	Male	Female	No. of Persous	Per cent	1961	1951
22,835	12,608	10,227	12,443	54	830	811







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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	1931			1941			1951			1961			
	Popula- tion	Variation		Popula- tion	Variation		Popula- tion	Variation		Popula- tion	Variation		
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	
1	2,59,709	45,508	21.2	3,04,034	44,325	17.1	4,25,656	1,21,622	40.00	5,28,709	1,03,053	24.21	1
2	15,748	5,169	48.8	21,588	5,840	37.1	22,835	1,247	5.8	35,278	12,443	54.49	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,348	—	—	3
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,253	—	—	4
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,493	—	—	5
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,341	—	—	6
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,497	—	—	7

Footnote:—Jhatpat and Usta Muhammad Talukas transferred to Jacobabad District from Sibi District.



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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age group	1961					
	Population	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>						
1 All Ages ..	5,28,709	2,63,553	2,38,087	26,725	344	1
<b>MALES</b>						
2 All Ages ..	2,91,157	1,60,153	1,20,827	10,010	167	2
3 0—9 ..	96,754	96,754	—	—	—	3
4 10—19 ..	47,846	38,447	9,263	129	7	4
5 20—39 ..	79,605	21,688	55,262	2,586	69	5
6 40—59 ..	47,154	2,623	40,575	3,888	68	6
7 60 and over ..	19,798	641	15,727	3,407	23	7
<b>FEMALES</b>						
8 All Ages ..	2,37,552	1,03,400	1,17,260	16,715	177	8
9 0—9 ..	84,929	84,929	—	—	—	9
10 10—19 ..	32,979	15,342	17,479	137	21	10
11 20—39 ..	66,073	2,267	61,977	1,753	76	11
12 40—59 ..	37,076	753	29,559	6,700	64	12
13 60 and over ..	16,495	109	8,245	8,125	16	13



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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

		1951					
		Population	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
		<b>BOTH SEXES</b>					
1	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	1
		<b>MALES</b>					
2	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	2
3	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	3
4	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	4
5	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	5
6	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	6
7	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	7
		<b>FEMALES</b>					
8	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	8
9	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	9
10	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	10
11	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	11
12	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	12
13	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	“ ”	13

\*data is not available due to transfer of Usta Muhammad and Jhatpat Talukas to Jacobabad District



**TABLE 7—POPULATION BY AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS, BY 5 YEARS AGE GROUPS, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS—1961**

**All Areas, Urban and Rural**

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Marital Status		Sex	All Ages	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	
<b>ALL AREAS</b>									
1	All persons	T	5,28,709	12,558	74,357	94,768	40,153	40,672	1
2		M	2,91,157	6,328	37,640	52,786	24,463	23,383	2
3		F	2,37,552	6,230	36,717	41,982	15,690	17,289	3
4	Never Married	T	2,63,553	12,558	74,357	94,768	32,901	20,888	4
5		M	1,60,153	6,328	37,640	52,786	21,406	17,041	5
6		F	1,03,400	6,230	36,717	41,982	11,495	3,847	6
7	Married	T	2,38,087	—	—	—	7,195	19,547	7
8		M	1,20,827	—	—	—	3,023	6,240	8
9		F	1,17,260	—	—	—	4,172	13,307	9
10	Widowed	T	26,725	—	—	—	50	216	10
11		M	10,010	—	—	—	29	100	11
12		F	16,715	—	—	—	21	116	12
13	Divorced	T	344	—	—	—	7	21	13
14		M	167	—	—	—	5	2	14
15		F	177	—	—	—	2	19	15
<b>URBAN AREAS</b>									
16	All persons	T	58,210	1,447	7,888	9,201	5,637	5,038	16
17		M	32,320	725	3,829	4,695	3,087	2,943	17
18		F	25,890	722	4,059	4,506	2,550	2,095	18
19	Never Married	T	29,847	1,447	7,888	9,201	4,861	2,520	19
20		M	17,408	725	3,829	4,695	2,787	2,013	20
21		F	12,439	722	4,059	4,506	2,074	507	21
22	Married	T	24,772	—	—	—	767	2,436	22
23		M	13,511	—	—	—	299	904	23
24		F	11,261	—	—	—	468	1,532	24
25	Widowed	T	3,555	—	—	—	9	78	25
26		M	1,379	—	—	—	1	26	26
27		F	2,176	—	—	—	8	52	27
28	Divorced	T	36	—	—	—	—	4	28
29		M	22	—	—	—	—	—	29
30		F	14	—	—	—	—	4	30
<b>RURAL AREAS</b>									
31	All persons	T	4,70,499	11,111	66,469	85,567	34,516	35,634	31
32		M	2,58,837	5,603	33,811	48,091	21,376	20,440	32
33		F	2,11,662	5,508	32,658	37,476	13,140	15,194	33
34	Never Married	T	2,33,706	11,111	66,469	85,567	28,040	18,368	34
35		M	1,42,745	5,603	33,811	48,091	18,619	15,028	35
36		F	90,961	5,508	32,658	37,476	9,421	3,340	36
37	Married	T	2,13,315	—	—	—	6,428	17,111	37
38		M	1,07,316	—	—	—	2,724	5,336	38
39		F	1,05,999	—	—	—	3,704	11,775	39
40	Widowed	T	23,170	—	—	—	41	138	40
41		M	8,631	—	—	—	28	74	41
42		F	14,539	—	—	—	13	64	42
43	Divorced	T	308	—	—	—	7	17	43
44		M	145	—	—	—	5	2	44
45		F	163	—	—	—	2	15	45



TABLE 7—POPULATION BY AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS, BY 5 YEARS AGE GROUPS, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS—1961

		All Areas, Urban and Rural								Number of Persons		
		JACOBABAD DISTRICT										
		20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59	60 and over		
<b>ALL AREAS</b>												
1		39,460	42,197	35,051	28,970	28,643	22,387	20,409	12,791	36,293	1	
2		21,303	23,480	18,799	16,023	15,796	12,785	11,527	7,046	19,798	2	
3		18,157	18,717	16,252	12,947	12,847	9,602	8,882	5,745	16,495	3	
4		10,850	7,390	3,708	2,007	1,415	881	680	400	750	4	
5		9,821	6,856	3,323	1,688	1,246	650	476	251	641	5	
6		1,029	534	385	319	169	231	204	149	109	6	
7		27,834	33,653	30,092	25,660	24,681	18,964	16,381	10,108	23,972	7	
8		11,068	15,906	14,703	13,585	13,384	11,102	10,027	6,062	15,727	8	
9		16,766	17,747	15,389	12,075	11,297	7,862	6,354	4,046	8,245	9	
10		746	1,085	1,226	1,282	2,513	2,507	3,322	2,246	11,532	10	
11		399	688	760	739	1,147	1,013	1,011	717	3,407	11	
12		347	397	466	543	1,366	1,494	2,311	1,529	8,125	12	
13		30	69	25	21	34	35	26	37	39	13	
14		15	30	13	11	19	20	13	16	23	14	
15		15	39	12	10	15	15	13	21	16	15	
<b>URBAN AREAS</b>												
16		4,926	4,939	4,130	3,578	3,054	2,273	1,737	996	3,366	16	
17		2,767	3,114	2,340	2,158	1,797	1,425	951	551	1,938	17	
18		2,159	1,825	1,790	1,420	1,257	848	786	445	1,428	18	
19		1,684	887	450	269	186	87	58	36	273	19	
20		1,442	763	411	241	142	52	36	26	246	20	
21		242	124	39	28	44	35	22	10	27	20	
22		3,111	3,878	3,434	3,113	2,431	1,864	1,260	704	1,774	22	
23		1,276	2,248	1,796	1,814	1,451	1,225	771	446	1,281	23	
24		1,835	1,630	1,638	1,299	980	639	489	258	493	24	
25		127	157	246	196	435	321	417	254	1,315	25	
26		46	93	133	103	203	148	142	77	407	26	
27		81	64	113	93	232	173	275	177	908	27	
28		4	17	—	—	2	1	2	2	4	28	
29		3	10	—	—	1	—	2	2	4	29	
30		1	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	30	
<b>RURAL AREAS</b>												
31		34,534	37,258	30,921	25,392	25,589	20,114	18,672	11,795	32,927	31	
32		18,536	20,366	16,459	13,865	13,999	11,360	10,576	6,495	17,860	32	
33		15,998	16,892	14,462	11,527	11,590	8,754	8,096	5,300	15,067	33	
34		9,166	6,503	3,258	1,738	1,229	794	622	364	477	34	
35		8,379	6,093	2,912	1,447	11,04	598	440	225	395	35	
36		787	410	346	291	125	196	182	139	82	36	
37		24,723	29,775	26,658	22,547	22,250	17,100	15,121	9,404	22,198	37	
38		9,792	13,658	12,907	11,771	11,933	9,877	9,256	5,616	14,446	38	
39		14,931	16,117	13,751	10,776	10,317	7,223	5,865	3,788	77,52	39	
40		619	927	980	1,086	2,078	2,186	2,905	1,992	10,217	40	
41		353	595	627	627	944	865	865	640	3,000	41	
42		266	333	353	450	1,134	1,321	2,036	1,352	7,217	42	
43		26	52	25	21	32	34	24	35	35	43	
44		12	20	13	11	18	20	11	14	19	44	
45		14	32	12	10	14	14	13	21	16	45	



**TABLE 8—POPULATION AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER BY TEN YEAR AGE GROUPS IN COMPLETED YEARS AND SEX—1961**

**All Areas, Urban and Rural**

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex		Aged 60 years and over	60—69	
1	<b>Jacobabad District</b>	T	..	<b>36,293</b>	<b>21,416</b>	1
2		M	..	<b>19,798</b>	<b>11,869</b>	2
3		F	..	<b>16,495</b>	<b>9,547</b>	3
4	Urban Areas	T	..	3,366	2,199	4
5		M	..	1,938	1,235	5
6		F	..	1,428	964	6
7	Rural Areas	T	..	32,927	19,217	7
8		M	..	17,860	10,634	8
9		F	..	15,067	8,583	9



**TABLE 8—POPULATION AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER BY TEN YEAR AGE GROUPS IN COMPLETED YEARS AND SEX—1961**

All Areas, Urban and Rural

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	70—79	80—89	90—99	100 and over	
1	8,663	3,893	2,088	233	1
2	4,656	1,976	1,169	128	2
3	4,007	1,917	919	105	3
4	740	332	84	11	4
5	428	214	54	7	5
6	312	118	30	4	6
7	7,923	3,561	2,004	222	7
8	4,228	1,762	1,115	121	8
9	3,695	1,799	889	101	9



**TABLE 9—CHILDREN AGED 0—14 IN COMPLETED MONTHS/YEARS SHOWING SINGLE MONTH TO 11 MONTHS, SINGLE YEAR TO 9 YEARS AND THE AGE GROUPS 10—11 AND 12—14**

## All Areas, Urban and Rural

## JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Agegroup	All Areas			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	<b>All Ages 0 to 9</b>	<b>1,81,683</b>	<b>96,754</b>	<b>84,929</b>	1
2	<b>Infants under 1 year</b>	<b>12,558</b>	<b>6,328</b>	<b>6,230</b>	2
3	Under 1 month	421	206	215	3
4	1 month(s)	1,726	882	844	4
5	2 "	1,724	894	830	5
6	3 "	1,448	691	757	6
7	4 "	1,134	611	523	7
8	5 "	951	477	474	8
9	6 "	2,183	1,078	1,105	9
10	7 "	548	277	271	10
11	8 "	1,023	554	469	11
12	9 "	614	303	311	12
13	10 "	448	202	246	13
14	11 "	338	153	185	14
15	<b>Children 1—4 years</b>	<b>74,357</b>	<b>37,640</b>	<b>36,717</b>	15
16	1 year(s)	16,045	7,971	8,074	16
17	2 "	18,717	9,379	9,338	17
18	3 "	22,124	11,214	10,910	18
19	4 "	17,471	9,076	8,395	19
20	<b>Children 5—9 years</b>	<b>94,768</b>	<b>52,786</b>	<b>41,982</b>	20
21	5 year(s)	19,901	10,618	9,283	21
22	6 "	17,331	9,800	7,531	22
23	7 "	21,073	11,309	9,764	23
24	8 "	16,905	9,577	7,328	24
25	9 "	19,558	11,482	8,076	25
26	<b>Children 10—14</b>	<b>40,153</b>	<b>24,463</b>	<b>15,690</b>	26
27	10—11 years	15,767	8,963	6,804	27
28	12—14 "	24,386	15,500	8,886	28



**TABLE 9—CHILDREN AGED 0—14 IN COMPLETED MONTHS/YEARS SHOWING SINGLE MONTH TO 11 MONTHS, SINGLE YEAR TO 9 YEARS AND THE AGE-GROUPS 10—11 AND 12—14**

All Areas, Urban and Rural							
JACOBABAD DISTRICT						Number of Persons	
Urban Areas			Rural Areas				
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
1	18,536	9,249	9,287	1,63,147	87,505	75,642	1
2	1,447	725	722	11,111	5,603	5,508	2
3	40	16	24	381	190	191	3
4	207	100	107	1,519	782	737	4
5	172	83	89	1,552	811	741	5
6	156	85	71	1,292	606	686	6
7	131	72	59	1,003	539	464	7
8	139	73	66	812	404	408	8
9	240	128	112	1,943	950	993	9
10	80	32	48	468	245	223	10
11	124	67	57	899	487	412	11
12	63	32	31	551	271	280	12
13	69	23	46	379	179	200	13
14	26	14	12	312	139	173	14
15	7,888	3,829	4,059	66,469	33,811	32,658	15
16	1,605	798	807	14,440	7,173	7,267	16
17	2,053	1,037	1,016	16,664	8,342	8,322	17
18	2,354	1,124	12,30	19,770	10,090	9,680	18
19	1,876	870	1,006	15,595	8,206	7,389	19
20	9,201	4,695	4,506	85,567	48,091	37,476	20
21	2,068	1,058	1,010	17,833	9,560	8,273	21
22	1,832	930	902	15,499	8,870	6,629	22
23	1,891	962	929	19,182	10,347	8,835	23
24	1,752	909	843	15,153	8,668	6,485	24
25	1,658	836	822	17,900	10,646	7,254	25
26	5,637	3,087	2,550	34,516	21,376	13,140	26
27	2,519	1,341	1,178	13,248	7,622	5,626	27
28	3,118	2,746	1,372	21,268	13,754	7,514	28



TABLE 10—POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH—1961

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Place of Birth	Jacobabad District			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	<b>All Places</b>	<b>5,28,709</b>	<b>2,91,157</b>	<b>2,37,552</b>	1
2	<b>East Pakistan</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	2
3	Rajshahi Division	3	2	1	3
4	Khulna Division	—	—	—	4
5	Dacca Division	9	6	3	5
6	Chittagong Division	4	1	3	6
7	<b>West Pakistan</b>	<b>5,22,409</b>	<b>2,87,212</b>	<b>2,35,197</b>	7
8	Hazara District	520	313	207	8
9	Mardan District	227	173	54	9
10	Peshawar District	625	455	170	10
11	Kohat District	1,021	535	486	11
12	Dera Ismail Khan Khan	64	53	11	12
13	Bannu District	15	9	6	13
14	Campbellpur District	239	154	85	14
15	Rawalpindi District	949	645	304	15
16	Jhelum District	150	107	43	16
17	Gujrat District	197	132	65	17
18	Sargodha District	180	97	83	18
19	Mianwali District	121	71	50	19
20	Lyalpur District	159	102	57	20
21	Jhang District	31	19	12	21
22	Lahore District	1,099	713	386	22
23	Gujranwala District	42	16	26	23
24	Sheikhupura District	54	28	26	24
25	Sialkot District	74	48	26	25
26	D. G. Khan District	162	112	50	26
27	Muzaffargarh District	88	66	22	27
28	Multan District	586	366	220	28
29	Montgomery District	53	30	23	29
30	Bahawalpur District	66	46	20	30
31	Bahawalnagar District	53	36	17	31
32	Rahimyar Khan District	61	41	20	32
33	Jacobabad District	4,93,040	2,69,862	2,23,178	33
34	Sukkur District	2,452	1,481	981	34
35	Larkana District	2,360	1,245	1,115	35
36	Nawabshah District	579	350	229	36
37	Khairpur District	210	136	74	37
38	Hyderabad District	424	242	182	38
39	Dadu District	103	58	45	39
40	Tharparkar District	660	384	276	40
41	Sanghar District	155	82	73	41
42	Thatta District	50	32	18	42



TABLE 10—POPULATION BY PLACES OF BIRTH—1961

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Place of Birth	Jacobabad District			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
43	Quetta/Pishin District .. .. .	4,827	2,933	1,894	43
44	Sibi District .. .. .	1,103	646	457	44
45	Loralai District .. .. .	61	35	26	45
46	Zhob District .. .. .	22	13	9	46
47	Chagai District .. .. .	157	90	67	47
48	Kalat District .. .. .	8,565	4,762	3,802	48
49	Mekran District .. .. .	13	8	5	49
50	Kharan District .. .. .	18	12	6	50
51	Karachi District .. .. .	118	67	51	51
52	Lasbela District .. .. .	106	59	47	52
53	Frontier Region .. .. .	540	347	193	53
54	<b>Pakistanis born in Kashmir</b> .. .. .	<b>81</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>20</b>	54
55	<b>Other parts of Pak/India</b> .. .. .	<b>6,075</b>	<b>3,779</b>	<b>2,296</b>	55
56	<b>Other Muslim Countries</b> .. .. .	<b>123</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>29</b>	56
57	Afghanistan .. .. .	110	88	22	57
58	Arabian Peninsula .. .. .	—	—	—	58
59	Indonesia .. .. .	—	—	—	59
60	Iran .. .. .	11	4	7	60
61	Iraq .. .. .	2	2	—	61
62	Others .. .. .	—	—	—	62
63	<b>Other Countries in Asia</b> .. .. .	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	63
64	Burma .. .. .	4	2	2	64
65	Ceylon .. .. .	—	—	—	65
66	China .. .. .	—	—	—	66
67	Tibet .. .. .	—	—	—	67
68	Others .. .. .	—	—	—	68
69	<b>Other Muslim Countries</b> .. .. .	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	69
70	<b>Other Countries</b> .. .. .	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	70



TABLE II—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS—1951 AND 1961

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	All Religions		Muslims			
	1961	1951	1961	1951		
	1	Jacobabad District .. ..	5,28,709	3,44,858	5,09,177	3,28,255
2	Jacobabad Taluka .. ..	90,049	67,805	82,569	61,667	2
3	Garhi Khairo Taluka .. ..	51,048	45,934	50,723	45,396	3
4	Kandhkot Taluka .. ..	1,19,413	99,642	1,12,683	93,62	4
5	Thul Taluka .. ..	91,796	74,979	89,968	73,444	5
6	Kashmore Taluka (1) .. ..	74,756	56,498	73,031	54,186	6
7	Usta Muhammad Taluka .. ..	47,697	".."	47,036	".."	7
8	Jhatpat Taluka (2) .. ..	53,950	".."	53,167	".."	8

Footnote :—(1) ".." Data not available.

(2) 1951 data for Usta Mohammad and Jhatpat Talukas not available being included in Sibi District of Quetta Division.

TABLE 12—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX, 1961

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	All Religions		Muslims	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Jacobabad District .. ..	2,91,157	2,37,552	2,80,504



TABLE II—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS—1951 AND 1961

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons.

	Caste Hindus		Scheduled Caste		Christians		Buddhists		Parsis		Others	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1	17,259	14,792	2,144	1,803	76	6	52	—	1	2	—	—
2	7,154	5,989	232	146	52	".."	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	313	394	12	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	5,964	4,948	766	1,132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1,482	1,455	333	80	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	965	2,006	744	301	15	".."	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	644	".."	16	".."	1	".."	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	737	".."	41	".."	5	".."	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 12—POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND SEX—1961

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Caste Hindus		Scheduled Caste		Christian		Buddhists		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
9,324	7,935	1,245	897	55	21	—	—	29	24

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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age Group	Totally Blind		Deaf and Dumb		Crippled	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1 All Ages .. ..	509	520	338	188	324	154
2 0—9 .. ..	83	43	56	46	71	28
3 10—19 .. ..	56	35	77	36	52	29
4 20—39 .. ..	120	81	101	61	84	40
5 40 and over .. ..	250	361	104	45	117	57



TABLE 14—POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUES AND SEX—1961

## JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Mother Tongue	Number			Percentage			
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
1	<b>TOTAL</b> .. ..	<b>5,28,709</b>	<b>2,91,157</b>	<b>2,37,552</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	1
	<b>Dravidian Family</b>							
2	Brahui .. ..	38,061	21,014	17,047	7.20	7.22	7.18	2
3	South Indian Languages	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	<b>Indo-European Family</b>							
	<b>Dardic Branch</b>							
4	Kafir Tongue ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Kashmiri ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6	Kohwar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	Kohistani ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	<b>European Branch</b>							
8	English .. ..	399	214	185	0.08	0.07	0.08	8
	<b>Indo-Aryan Branch</b> ..							
9	Bengali .. ..	490	302	188	0.9	0.11	0.08	9
10	Gujrati .. ..	69	58	11	—	0.02	0.00	10
11	Hindi .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	Marathi .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	Punjabi .. ..	9,288	5,395	3,893	1.76	1.85	1.64	13
14	Rajasthani ..	1,530	845	685	0.29	0.29	0.29	14
15	Sindhi .. ..	2,98,275	1,63,571	1,34,704	56.42	56.18	56.70	15
16	Urdu .. ..	8,820	4,888	3,932	1.67	1.68	1.66	16
	<b>Iranian Branch</b> ..							
17	Baluchi .. ..	1,66,586	91,785	74,801	31.50	31.52	31.49	17
18	Persian .. ..	262	147	115	0.05	0.05	0.05	18
19	Pushtu .. ..	3,932	2,403	1,529	0.74	0.83	0.64	19
	<b>Semitic Branch</b>							
20	Arabic .. ..	997	535	462	0.18	0.18	0.19	20
21	Other Languages and Languages not stated.	—	—	—	—	—	—	21



**TABLE 15—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 14) and those who reported it as an additional language commonly spoken. Since many people can speak more than one language the totals do not agree with the total population.*

		JACOBABAD DISTRICT			Number of Persons			
Languages		1961			1951	Percentage		
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	1961	1951	
1	<b>Population</b>	.. 2,91,157	2,37,552	5,28,709	3,44,858			1
2	Bengali	.. 310	191	501	30	0.09	0.01	2
3	Punjabi	.. 6,935	5,023	11,958	4,563	2.26	1.30	3
4	Pushtu	.. 3,897	2,158	6,055	1,525	1.15	0.44	4
5	Sindhi	.. 2,27,761	1,76,311	4,04,072	2,81,892	76.43	81.74	5
6	Urdu	.. 23,933	12,489	36,422	10,139	6.89	2.90	6
7	Baluchi	.. 1,00,964	79,069	1,80,033	1,15,762	34.05	33.57	7
8	Brahui	.. 26,967	19,348	46,315	—	8.76	—	8
9	Persian	.. 1,025	339	1,364	538	0.26	0.16	9
10	Arabic	.. 4,228	2,703	6,931	174	1.31	0.05	10
11	English	.. 4,441	937	5,378	1,129	1.02	0.33	11
12	Rajasthani	.. 845	685	1,530	—	0.29	—	12
13	Gujrati	.. 58	11	69	—	0.01	—	13

*Footnote :—1951 data does not include figures for Usta Muhammad and Jhatpat Taluka transferred from the Sibi District of Quetta Division.*



**TABLE 16—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX—1961***Definition of literacy in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding?"*

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Population 1961			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1 Jacobabad District ..	5,28,709	2,91,157	2,37,552	1
2 Jacobabad Taluka ..	90,049	48,585	41,464	2
3 Garhi Khairo Taluka ..	51,048	27,843	23,205	3
4 Kandhkot Taluka ..	1,19,413	66,085	53,328	4
5 Thul Taluka ..	91,796	49,975	41,821	5
6 Kashmore Taluka ..	74,756	43,588	31,168	6
7 Usta Muhammad Taluka ..	47,697	25,959	21,738	7
8 Jhatpat Taluka ..	53,950	29,122	24,828	8

**TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX IN TOWNS—1961***Definition of Literate in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding?"*

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Population 1961			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1 Jacobabad Municipality ..	35,278	19,277	16,001	1
2 Kandhkot Town ..	12,253	7,026	5,227	2
3 Thul Town ..	3,493	1,863	1,630	3
4 Usta Muhammad Town ..	3,341	1,875	1,466	4
5 Garhi Khario Town ..	2,368	1,317	1,031	5
6 Jhatpat Town ..	1,497	962	535	6



**TABLE 16—LITERATE PERSONS BY SEX—1961***Definition of literacy in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding".*

## JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Number of Literate Persons 1961			Literate persons as per cent of total population in sex group			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	40,470	36,979	3,491	7.65	12.70	1.47	1
2	10,632	9,028	1,604	11.81	18.58	3.87	2
3	3,287	3,094	193	6.44	11.11	0.83	3
4	10,296	9,536	760	8.62	14.43	1.43	4
5	6,342	6,038	304	6.91	12.08	0.73	5
6	6,078	5,724	354	8.13	13.13	1.14	6
7	1,560	1,460	100	3.27	5.62	0.46	7
8	2,275	2,099	176	4.22	7.21	0.71	8

**TABLE 17—LITERATE PERSONS, BY SEX IN TOWNS—1961***Definition of Literate in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding".*

## JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Number of Literate Persons 1961			Literate persons as per cent of total population, in sex groups			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1	7,519	6,017	1,502	21.31	31.21	9.39	1
2	2,590	2,275	315	21.14	32.38	6.03	2
3	756	691	65	21.64	37.09	3.99	3
4	571	503	68	17.09	26.83	4.64	4
5	434	400	34	18.48	30.37	3.30	5
6	310	267	43	20.71	27.75	8.04	6



TABLE 18—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961

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

Locality	JACOBABAD DISTRICT								Number of Persons	
	All Literates			Muslims			Caste Hindus		Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Jacobabad District	40,470	36,979	3,491	35,896	33,073	2,823	3,814	648		

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

## Urban and Rural Areas

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

Age Group	Sex	Number of Persons			Urban Areas			
		All Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Able to write	Able to read		
1	All Ages	T	5,28,709	58,210	4,70,499	118,18	362	1
2		M	2,91,157	32,320	2,58,837	9,998	155	2
3		F	2,37,552	25,890	2,11,662	1,820	207	3
4	0—4	T	86,915	9,335	77,580	—	—	4
5		M	43,968	4,554	39,414	—	—	5
6		F	42,947	4,781	38,166	—	—	6
7	5—9	T	94,768	9,201	85,567	1,231	112	7
8		M	52,786	4,695	48,091	879	61	8
9		F	41,982	4,506	37,476	352	51	9
10	10—14	T	40,153	5,637	34,516	2,212	48	10
11		M	24,463	3,087	21,376	1,686	13	11
12		F	15,690	2,550	13,140	526	35	12
13	15—19	T	40,672	5,038	35,634	1,748	39	13
14		M	23,383	2,943	20,440	1,500	8	14
15		F	17,289	20,95	15,194	248	31	15
16	20—24	T	39,460	4,926	34,534	1,573	29	16
17		M	21,303	2,767	18,536	1,385	7	17
18		F	18,157	2,159	15,998	188	22	18
19	25 and over	T	2,26,741	24,073	2,02,668	5,054	134	19
20		M	1,25,254	14,274	1,10,980	4,548	66	20
21		F	1,01,487	9,799	91,688	506	68	21



**TABLE 18—LITERATE PERSONS BY RELIGION AND SEX—1961***Definition of Literate in 1961 Census is "Able to read with understanding".*

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Scheduled Castes		Christians		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
60	14	26	5	6	1

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

Urban and Rural Areas—1961

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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Urban Areas		Rural Areas				
	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	Able to write	Able to read	Able to read Holy Quran	Illiterate	
1	3,504	42,526	27,276	1,014	16,790	4,25,419	1
2	986	21,181	25,961	865	8,730	2,23,281	2
3	2,518	21,345	1,315	149	8,060	2,02,138	3
4	—	9,335	—	—	—	77,580	4
5	—	4,554	—	—	—	39,414	5
6	—	4,781	—	—	—	38,166	6
7	372	7,486	3,549	214	1,997	79,807	7
8	77	3,678	3,328	183	979	43,601	8
9	295	3,808	221	31	1,018	36,206	9
10	435	2,942	4,542	152	1,859	27,963	10
11	68	1,320	4,308	133	845	16,090	11
12	367	1,622	234	19	1,014	11,873	12
13	371	2,880	4,265	112	1,728	29,529	13
14	69	1,366	4,056	100	848	15,436	14
15	302	1,514	209	12	880	14,093	15
16	405	2,919	3,579	98	1,632	29,225	16
17	85	1,290	3,394	80	718	14,344	17
18	320	1,629	185	18	914	14,881	18
19	1,921	16,964	11,341	438	9,574	181,315	19
20	687	8,973	10,875	369	5,340	94,396	20
21	1,234	7,991	466	69	4,234	86,919	21











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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Age groups	Popu- lation	Male	Female	All Students attending School/College, etc.				
					Both Sexes		Male		
					Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	
1	<b>All Ages</b>	.. 5,28,709	2,91,157	2,37,552	12,623	2.39	11,302	3.88	1
2	5—9	.. 94,768	52,786	41,982	6,173	6.52	5,437	10.30	2
3	10—14	.. 40,153	24,463	15,690	4,890	12.18	4,355	17.80	3
4	15—19	.. 40,672	23,383	17,289	1,504	3.70	1,461	6.25	4



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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

		Students attending School/College, (General Education)							
Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female			
Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group	Number	Per cent of Population in age group		
1	<b>1,321</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>12,223</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>10,933</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>0.54</b>	1
2	741	1.77	6,056	6.39	5,334	10.10	722	1.72	2
3	535	3.41	4,711	11.73	4,187	17.12	524	3.34	3
4	43	0.25	1,427	3.51	1,335	5.92	42	0.24	4



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

		Urban and Rural Areas				Number of Persons			
		JACOBABAD DISTRICT							
		Age Group				All Students			
						Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<b>URBAN</b>									
1	All Ages 5 years and over	..	..	..	43,19	3,498	821	4,176	1
2	5—9	..	..	..	1,510	1,112	398	1,468	2
3	10—14	..	..	..	2,210	1,819	391	2,146	3
4	15—19	..	..	..	562	532	30	543	4
5	20—24	..	..	..	29	28	1	16	5
6	25 and over	..	..	..	8	7	1	3	6
<b>RURAL</b>									
7	All Ages 5 years and over	..	..	..	8,304	7,804	500	8047	7
8	5—9	..	..	..	4,668	4,325	343	4,588	8
9	10—14	..	..	..	2,680	2,536	144	2,565	9
10	15—19	..	..	..	942	929	13	884	10
11	20—24	..	..	..	13	13	—	9	11
12	25 and over	..	..	..	1	1	—	1	12



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

		Urban and Rural Areas									
		JACOBABAD DISTRICT							Number of Persons		
		Type of Educational Institutions at which attending									
		School or College (General)		Technical Institutions			Maktabs				
		Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female		
<b>URBAN AREAS</b>											
1	3,370	806	23	23	—	120	105	15	1		
2	1,081	387	1	1	—	41	30	11	2		
3	1,759	387	1	1	—	63	59	4	3		
4	513	30	3	3	—	16	16	—	4		
5	15	1	13	13	—	—	—	—	5		
6	2	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	6		
<b>RURAL AREAS</b>											
7	7,563	484	13	13	—	244	228	16	7		
8	4,253	335	—	—	—	80	72	8	8		
9	2,428	137	4	4	—	111	104	7	9		
10	872	12	5	5	—	53	52	1	10		
11	9	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	11		
12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12		



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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age Group	Sex	Number of Persons 1961				Number of	
		Total Population	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	Total Population	Attending School/College
All ages 5 and over	T	4,41,794	9,574	26,928	36,502	2,95,945	10,315
	M	2,47,189	8,695	24,882	33,577	1,66,145	9,903
	F	1,94,605	879	2,046	2,925	1,29,800	412
5—9	T	94,768	3,772	1,010	4,782	53,378	3,251
	M	52,786	3,310	884	4,194	28,113	3,135
	F	41,982	462	126	588	25,265	116
10 and over	T	3,47,026	5,802	25,918	31,720	2,42,567	7,064
	M	1,94,403	5,385	23,998	29,383	1,38,032	6,768
	F	1,52,623	417	1,920	2,337	1,04,535	296
10—14	T	40,153	4,247	2,281	6,528	—	—
	M	24,463	3,875	1,943	5,818	—	—
	F	15,690	372	338	710	—	—
15—19	T	40,672	1,504	4,195	5,699	—	—
	M	23,383	1,461	3,808	5,269	—	—
	F	17,289	43	387	430	—	—
20—24	T	39,450	42	4,859	4,901	—	—
	M	21,303	41	4,506	4,547	—	—
	F	18,157	1	353	354	—	—
25 and over	T	2,26,741	9	14,583	14,592	—	—
	M	1,25,254	8	13,741	13,749	—	—
	F	1,01,487	1	842	843	—	—



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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Persons 1951		Percentage of Total Population of Groups						
	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	7,430	17,745	2.17	6.09	8.26	3.49	2.51	6.00	1
2	7,016	16,919	3.52	10.06	13.58	5.96	4.22	10.18	2
3	414	826	0.45	1.05	1.50	0.32	0.32	0.64	3
4	—	3,251	3.98	1.07	5.05	6.09	—	6.09	4
5	—	3,135	6.27	1.68	7.95	11.15	—	11.15	5
6	—	116	1.10	0.30	1.40	0.46	—	0.46	6
7	7,430	14,494	1.67	7.47	9.14	2.91	3.07	5.98	7
8	7,016	13,784	2.77	12.34	15.11	4.91	5.08	9.99	8
9	414	710	0.27	1.26	1.53	0.28	0.40	0.68	9
10	—	—	10.58	5.68	16.26	—	—	—	10
11	—	—	15.84	7.94	23.78	—	—	—	11
12	—	—	2.37	2.16	4.53	—	—	—	12
13	—	—	3.70	10.31	14.01	—	—	—	13
14	—	—	6.25	16.28	22.53	—	—	—	14
15	—	—	0.25	2.24	2.49	—	—	—	15
16	—	—	0.11	12.31	12.42	—	—	—	16
17	—	—	0.19	21.15	21.34	—	—	—	17
18	—	—	0.01	1.92	1.93	—	—	—	18
19	—	—	0.00	6.44	6.44	—	—	—	19
20	—	—	0.00	10.98	10.98	—	—	—	20
21	—	—	0.00	0.83	0.83	—	—	—	21

Footnote :—(1) Excludes the following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in table 22 but not claiming to be literates :—

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	2,406	2,127	279
10—11	643	480	163

- (2) 1951 data for Jacobabad district does not include figures for Usta Muhammad and Jhatpat Talukas transferred from the Sibi District of Quetta Division.
- (3) The figures in column 7—9 for 5—9 age group are for 0—9 age group for 1951. It is assumed that few, if any children under 5 were in 1951 Tables as "received education".



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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age Group	Sex	URBAN AREAS							
		Number of Persons—1961				Percentage of Total Population groups, 1961			
		Total Population	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated persons	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated persons	
1 2 3 All ages 5 and over	T	48,875	3,618	7,537	11,155	7.40	15.42	22.82	1
	M	27,766	3,001	6,435	9,436	10.81	23.18	33.99	2
	F	21,109	617	1,102	1,719	2.92	5.22	8.14	3
4 5 6 5—9	T	9,201	1,150	159	1,309	12.50	1.73	14.23	4
	M	4,695	849	87	936	18.08	1.85	19.93	5
	F	4,506	301	72	373	6.68	1.60	8.28	6
7 8 9 10—14	T	5,637	1,869	311	2,180	33.16	5.52	38.68	7
	M	3,087	1,585	99	1,684	51.34	3.21	54.55	8
	F	2,550	284	212	496	11.14	8.31	19.45	9
10 11 12 15—19	T	5,038	562	1,118	1,680	11.16	22.19	33.35	10
	M	2,943	532	914	1,446	18.08	31.06	49.14	11
	F	2,095	30	204	234	1.43	9.74	11.17	12
13 14 15 20—24	T	4,926	29	1,503	1,532	0.59	30.51	31.10	13
	M	2,767	28	1,333	1,361	1.01	48.17	49.18	14
	F	2,159	1	170	171	0.05	7.87	7.92	15
15 17 18 25 and over	T	24,073	8	4,446	4,454	0.03	18.47	18.50	16
	M	14,274	7	4,002	4,009	0.05	28.04	28.09	17
	F	9,799	1	444	445	0.01	4.53	4.54	18

Footnote:—(1) Excludes following number of children under 12 reported attending school in Table 23 but not claiming to be literates.

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	360	263	97
10—11	341	234	107



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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

RURAL AREAS								
Number of Persons—1961				Percentage of Total Population of groups, 1961				
Total Population	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons	Attending School/College	Left School/College	Total Educated Persons		
1	3,92,919	5,956	19,391	25,347	1.52	4.94	6.46	1
2	2,19,423	5,694	18,447	24,141	2.59	8.41	11.00	2
3	173,496	262	944	1,206	0.15	0.54	0.69	3
4	85,567	2,622	851	3,473	3.06	0.99	4.05	4
5	48,091	2,461	797	3,258	5.12	1.66	6.78	5
6	37,476	161	54	215	0.43	0.14	0.57	6
7	34,526	2,378	1,970	4,348	6.89	5.71	12.60	7
8	21,376	2,290	1,844	4,134	10.71	8.63	19.34	8
9	13,140	88	126	214	0.67	0.96	1.63	9
10	35,634	942	3,077	4,019	2.64	9.64	11.28	10
11	20,440	929	2,894	3,823	4.55	14.16	18.71	11
12	15,194	13	183	196	0.09	1.20	1.29	12
13	34,534	13	3,356	3,369	0.04	9.72	9.76	13
14	18,536	13	3,173	3,186	0.07	17.11	17.18	14
15	15,998	—	183	183	—	1.14	1.14	15
16	2,02,668	1	10,137	10,138	—	5.00	5.00	16
17	1,10,980	1	9,739	9,740	—	8.76	8.78	17
18	91,688	—	398	398	—	0.43	0.43	18

Footnote:—(1) Excludes the following number of children under 12 reported as attending school in table 23 but not claiming to literates:—

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
5—9	2,046	1,864	182
10—11	302	246	56



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

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

## JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Age group	Sex	Total Population	Illite-rates	Literates		Highest Grade Passed in				
					Without Formal education	Educated	0 and 1	2	3	4	
1	All Ages 5 and over	T	4,41,794	4,01,324	3,968	36,502	1,129	4,381	5,548	7,151	1
2		M	2,47,189	2,10,210	3,402	33,577	946	3,936	4,946	6,466	2
3		M	1,94,605	1,91,114	566	2,925	183	445	602	685	3
4	5—9	T	94,768	89,662	324	4,782	709	1,851	1,193	620	4
5		M	52,786	48,335	257	4,194	565	1,665	1,057	535	5
6		F	41,982	41,327	67	588	144	186	136	85	6
7	10—14	T	40,153	33,199	426	6,528	128	949	1,492	1,596	7
8		M	24,463	18,323	322	5,818	109	853	1,301	1,384	8
9		F	15,690	14,878	104	710	19	96	191	212	9
10	15—19	T	40,672	34,508	465	5,699	83	277	667	1,148	10
11		M	23,383	17,719	395	5,269	78	232	587	1,035	11
12		F	17,289	16,789	70	430	5	45	80	113	12
13	20—24	T	39,460	34,181	378	4,901	43	211	435	831	13
14		M	21,303	16,437	319	4,547	38	183	374	741	14
15		F	18,137	17,744	59	354	5	28	61	90	15
16	25 and over	T	2,26,741	2,09,774	2,375	14,592	166	1,093	1,761	2,956	16
17		M	1,25,254	1,09,396	2,109	13,749	156	1,003	1,627	2,771	17
18		F	1,01,487	1,00,378	266	843	10	90	134	185	18



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

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

## JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

General or Professional Education											Per-centage educated in age/sex group
5	6	7	8	9	Matric	Inter-mediate	Degree	Higher Degree	Orien-tal and others		
5,098	3,825	3,369	2,357	1,372	1,696	242	166	151	17	8.28	
4,770	3,621	3,183	22,24	1,305	1,619	235	165	144	17	13.58	
328	204	186	133	67	77	7	1	7	—	1.98	
409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.05	
372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.95	
37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.40	
1,022	684	442	139	58	18	—	—	—	—	16.38	
935	633	407	130	50	16	—	—	—	—	23.78	
87	51	35	9	8	2	—	—	—	—	4.53	
869	750	739	469	367	294	27	9	—	—	14.01	
825	708	704	445	354	270	27	9	—	—	22.53	
44	47	35	24	13	24	—	—	—	—	2.49	
693	655	611	440	323	532	85	20	22	—	12.42	
643	616	591	414	307	517	83	20	20	—	21.34	
50	39	20	26	16	15	2	—	2	—	1.94	
2,105	1,736	1,577	1,309	624	852	130	137	129	17	6.44	
1,995	1,669	1,481	1,235	594	816	125	136	124	17	10.26	
110	67	96	74	30	36	5	1	5	—	0.83	



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

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

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

## JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Holders of Certificates in the fields of—			
			Education	Medicine	Engineering	
1	Jacobabad District	Both Sexes ..	251	39	22	1
2		Males ..	237	35	22	2
3		Females ..	14	4	—	3

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

## JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	All Owners	Muslim by Age-groups				
				All Ages	0—9	13—19	20—39	
1	Jacobabad District	Both Sexes	21,599	20,907	285	1,959	7,547	1
2		Males	17,755	17,202	221	1,287	6,232	2
3		Females	3,844	3,705	64	592	1,315	3



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

- (i) Certificates include only those awarded by recognized educational Institutions to persons who have passed "middle" or 8th class and after 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.

## JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Holders of Diplomas and Professional Degrees in the fields of—								
	Agriculture	Education	Medicine	Engineering	Agriculture	Commerce	Law	Other Professions	
1	12	59	41	81	11	1	33	3	1
2	12	57	41	81	11	1	33	3	2
3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

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

## JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Non-Muslim by Age Groups								
	40—59	60 and over	All Ages	0—9	10—19	20—39	40—59	60 and over	
1	6,791	4,305	692	—	132	222	217	121	1
2	5,752	3,710	553	—	89	187	180	97	2
3	1,039	595	139	—	43	35	37	24	3



TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

## JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over		
				Total	Working	
1	<b>Jacobabad District</b>	.. T	<b>5,28,709</b>	<b>2,32,728</b>	<b>2,32,072</b>	1
2		M	<b>2,91,157</b>	<b>1,68,718</b>	<b>1,68,085</b>	2
3		F	<b>2,37,552</b>	<b>64,010</b>	<b>63,987</b>	3
4	Jacobabad Taluka	.. T	90,049	35,526	35,461	4
5		M	48,585	26,831	26,766	5
6		F	41,464	8,695	8,695	6
7	Garhi Khairo Taluka	.. T	51,048	23,319	23,310	7
8		M	27,843	16,271	16,262	8
9		F	23,205	7,048	7,048	9
10	Kandhkot Taluka	.. T	1,19,413	56,605	56,500	10
11		M	66,085	38,478	38,385	11
12		F	53,328	18,127	18,115	12
13	Thul Taluka	.. T	91,796	42,176	42,089	13
14		M	49,975	29,124	29,038	14
15		F	41,821	13,052	13,051	15
16	Kashmore Taluka	.. T	74,756	34,327	34,031	16
17		M	43,588	26,391	26,101	17
18		F	31,168	7,936	7,930	18
19	Usta Muhammad Taluka	.. T	47,697	16,514	16,485	19
20		M	25,959	14,777	14,752	20
21		F	21,738	1,737	1,733	21
22	Jhatpat Taluka	.. T	53,950	24,261	24,196	22
23		M	29,122	16,846	16,781	23
24		F	24,828	7,415	7,415	24



TABLE 29—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

	Not working but looking for work	Not in Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over			Dependants aged below 10 years	
		Total	Women doing household Work only	Dependants aged 10 years or over and Others		
1	656	1,14,298	75,340	38,958	1,81,683	1
2	633	25,685	—	25,685	96,754	2
3	23	88,613	75,340	13,273	84,929	3
4	65	27,230	17,219	10,011	27,293	4
5	65	7,856	—	7,856	13,898	5
6	—	19,374	17,219	2,155	13,395	6
7	9	10,818	6,120	4,698	16,911	7
8	9	2,702	—	2,702	8,870	8
9	—	8,116	6,120	1,996	8,041	9
10	105	21,349	13,850	7,499	41,459	10
11	93	4,908	—	4,908	22,699	11
12	12	16,441	13,850	2,591	18,760	12
13	87	16,678	11,149	5,529	32,942	13
14	86	3,599	—	3,599	17,252	14
15	1	13,079	11,149	1,930	15,690	15
16	296	14,423	9,464	4,959	26,006	16
17	290	3,127	—	3,127	14,070	17
18	6	11,296	9,464	1,832	119,36	18
19	29	13,943	10,995	2,948	17,240	19
20	25	1,788	—	1,788	9,394	20
21	4	12,155	10,995	1,160	7,846	21
22	65	9,857	6,543	3,314	19,832	22
23	65	1,705	—	1,705	10,571	23
24	—	8,152	6,543	1,609	9,261	24



TABLE 30—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

RURAL

Number of Persons

Locality	Sex	Total Population	Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over	
			Total	Working
Jacobabad District	T	4,70,499	2,15,752	2,15,196
	M	2,58,837	1,52,494	1,51,961
	F	2,11,662	63,258	63,235
Jacobabad Taluka	T	54,771	25,964	25,961
	M	29,308	17,820	17,817
	F	25,463	8,144	8,144
Garhi Khairo Taluka	T	48,700	22,587	22,579
	M	26,526	15,539	15,531
	F	22,174	7,048	7,048
Kandhkot Taluka	T	1,07,160	52,538	52,464
	M	59,059	34,517	34,455
	F	48,101	18,021	18,009
Thul Taluka	T	88,303	41,192	41,105
	M	48,112	28,198	28,112
	F	40,191	12,994	12,993
Kashmore Taluka	T	74,756	34,327	34,031
	M	43,588	26,391	26,101
	F	31,168	7,936	7,930
Usta Muhammad Taluka	T	44,356	15,491	15,467
	M	24,084	13,768	13,748
	F	20,272	1,723	1,719
Jhatpat Taluka	T	52,453	23,653	23,589
	M	28,160	16,261	16,197
	F	24,293	7,392	7,392



TABLE 30—POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY—1961

RURAL

Number of Persons

	Not working but looking for work	Not in Civilian Labour Force aged 10 years and over			Dependants aged below 10	
		Total	Women doing household Work only	Dependants aged 10 years or over and Others		
1	556	91,600	61,490	30,110	1,63,147	1
2	533	18,838	—	18,838	87,505	2
3	23	72,762	61,490	11,272	75,642	3
4	3	12,992	8,782	4,210	15,815	4
5	3	3,170	—	3,170	8,318	5
6	—	9,822	8,782	1,040	7,497	6
7	8	9,864	5,459	4,405	16,249	7
8	8	2,463	—	2,463	8,524	8
9	—	7,401	5,459	1,942	7,725	9
10	74	16,937	10,892	6,045	37,685	10
11	62	3,821	—	3,821	20,721	11
12	12	13,116	10,892	2,244	16,964	12
13	87	15,267	10,405	4,862	31,844	13
14	86	3,191	—	3,191	16,723	14
15	1	12,076	10,405	1,671	15,121	15
16	296	14,423	9,464	4,959	26,006	16
17	290	3,127	—	3,127	14,070	17
18	6	11,296	9,464	1,832	11,936	18
19	24	12,733	10,193	2,540	16,132	19
20	20	1,506	—	1,506	8,810	20
21	4	11,227	10,193	1,034	7,322	21
22	64	9,384	6,295	3,089	19,410	22
23	64	1,560	—	1,560	10,339	23
24	—	7,824	6,295	1,529	9,077	24



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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

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 Jacobabad District ..	2,91,157	8,37,552	96,754	84,929	8,963	6,804	15,500	8,886	23,383	17,289
2 Self-Supporting Persons in Civilian Labour Force	1,68,718	64,010	—	—	4,174	1,184	10,153	3,084	19,754	7,306
3 Cultivators ..	1,28,248	60,637	—	—	3,127	1,112	7,705	2,905	14,612	6,937
4 Other Agriculturists ..	3,745	234	—	—	451	10	806	14	717	35
5 Non-Agriculturists ..	36,725	3,139	—	—	596	62	1,642	165	4,416	334
6 Other Self-Supporting Persons and Dependants ..	1,22,439	1,73,542	96,754	84,929	4,789	5,620	5,347	5,802	3,638	9,983

TABLE 32—OCCUPATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Locality	Sex	Persons Aged 10 years and over					
		Total agricultural labour force	Cultivators and agricultural labourers	Orchard and nursery workers	Malis	Market gardeners	Tea garden labourer
1 Jacobabad District	T	1,92,864	1,88,885	13	66	104	—
2	M	1,31,993	1,28,248	13	63	101	—
3	F	60,871	60,637	—	3	3	—



## PART IV

IV-45

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

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Age in completed years													
20—24		25—34		35—44		45—54		55—59		60 and over			
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	21,303	18,157	42,279	34,969	31,819	25,794	24,312	18,484	7,046	5,745	19,798	16,495	1
2	20,217	8,965	40,204	17,465	29,831	12,324	22,801	8,178	6,496	2,158	15,097	3,346	2
3	14,478	8,493	29,674	16,599	22,741	11,666	16,980	7,742	5,281	2,048	12,650	3,135	3
4	327	35	501	53	364	49	272	19	77	6	230	13	4
5	5,412	437	10,029	813	6,726	609	4,549	417	1,138	104	2,217	198	5
6	1,086	9,192	2,075	17,504	1,988	13,470	1,511	10,306	550	3,587	4,701	13,149	6

TABLE 32—OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE—1961

JACOBABAD DISTRICT

Number of Persons

Persons Aged 10 years and over								
Diary 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	64	3,726	—	—	—	6	—	1
2	64	3,498	—	—	—	6	—	2
3	—	228	—	—	—	—	—	3



# Census of Pakistan, 1961

## ENUMERATOR'S BOOKLET

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

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

### POPULATION CENSUS OF PAKISTAN, 1961

#### *Pocket Instructions for Enumerators*

#### **General :**

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

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

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

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

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

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



(ii)

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

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

#### Whom to Count:

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

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

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

11. *Absent members of the household*.— The object of the *Preliminary Questions* is to ensure that persons who are temporarily away from their present normal residence for *part*

of the Enumeration Period, are enumerated in the locality in which they normally reside. This will be part of your job.

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

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

#### Post Enumeration check:

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

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Questions.

How to write answers.

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#### PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS :

House No.

Write in the box.

Household No.

Write in the box.

(within the house).

(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.

be later destroyed. The reason for the recording of the name is to assist you in obtaining correct information and in preventing double counting. If a child has not been named enter "Son of———" "Daughter of———". If any person is hesitant to let you know the names of female members of his household, do not insist upon knowing the name but write down "Wife of———", "Daughter of———" and so on. Similarly if the respondent is a woman, do not insist upon knowing the name of her husband or any such person whose name she is reluctant to give in view of any prevailing custom.

Relationship to HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD ? Write it out.

Explanation.—For Head, write "Head". For wife or husband, son or daughter of Head, enter "wife", "Husband", "son", "daughter" as the case may be. For non-relatives enter "Servant", "Guest", "Friend" and so on, as the case may be.

Q. 1. NAME ?

Write it out.

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

Explanation.—Statistically names have no significance and the record of names will

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.



(iv)

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

Q. 6. ARE YOU A PAKISTANI ?

If a Powindah; ask are you an Afghan Powindah?

If a Kashmiri:

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

If yes, ring round “PAK”.

If yes, write “AFGHAN” and put “Powindah” after it.

Write one of them.



If not what is your NATIONALITY? Write it out.

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 8. DISABLED? If totally blind, ring round "1" under "Blind".

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

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

*Explanation.*—A person will be treated as blind if he cannot count the Enumerator's

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

IF NOT DISABLED PUT A CROSS IN THIS BOX

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

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

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

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



Q. 11. LITERACY?

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

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

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

Q. 12. SCHOOL OR COLLEGE ATTENDANCE?

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

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

Technical Education ring round "T".

If attending a Maktab ring round "M".

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

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

Technical Institutions include Polytechnics, Technical High Schools, etc.

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

Q. 13. EDUCATION?

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

Highest Grade Passed in Gen. or Prof. Education															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	M.	Int.	D.	H.D.	O.	Cert.	Dip.
.....															
<b>FIELD</b>															
Educ.			Med.		Engin.		Agri.		Com.		Law		Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16



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

(a) *For below Matriculation :*

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

(b) *For Matriculation and above.*

Ring "M" for Matriculate.

Ring "Int" for Intermediate Passed.

Ring "D" for Degree Holder.

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

Ring "O" for others including Oriental Degrees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ring round "6" for Law.

Ring round "7" for Others.

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

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

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



(viii)

## INDIVIDUAL POPULATION

(Front)

ALL INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

		Admin. Distt.	Census Distt.	Charge	Circle	Block										
<b>1 &amp; 2</b>	Name				House No.	Household No.	Males	Females								
	Relationship															
		AGE			Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced								
<b>3 &amp; 4</b>	Years	Under one year			1	2	3	4								
		Months														
<b>5 &amp; 6</b>	Born in	PAK														
<b>7 &amp; 8</b>	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				
<b>9</b>	Mother Tongue	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
<b>10</b>	Other Languages	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
<b>11</b>	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		
<b>12 &amp; 13</b>	Now going to School or College	Highest grade passed in Gen. or Prof. Education										Cert. Dip.				
		..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	M.	Int.	D.	HD.	O.
	G T M	FIELD	Educ.		Med.	Engin.	Agri.	Com.	Law	Other						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7							
<b>14</b>	Own Agricultural land in Pakistan.											Yes.	No.			

Turn over for persons 10 years of age and over.



## CENSUS SCHEDULE, 1961

(Back)

FOR PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND ABOVE ONLY

15	Working 1	Not working but looking for work 2	Neither working nor looking for work 3	
16	Main Occupation (kind of work) T			
17	Name and type of Industry, business or service			
18	Owner Cultivator 1	Tenant 2	Family help 3	Agricultural Labour 4
19	Employer 1	Employee 2	Independent worker 3	Unpaid family help 4
20	Subsidiary Occupation, if any			
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.	



(x)

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

Q. 14. OWNERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND. DO YOU OWN AGRICULTURAL LAND IN PAKISTAN?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Are you WORKING FOR PROFIT or to EARN WAGES or SALARY or do you

If "Yes", ring round (1).

HELP ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY ON THE FARM, ETC.?

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

If "yes", ring round (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.



(xii)

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

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

---

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

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

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

---

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

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



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (ii) or Are you an EMPLOYEE?                | If yes, ring round "2" under "Employee".           |
| (iii) or An I N D E - P E N D E N T worker? | If yes, ring round "3" under "Independent worker". |
| (iv) or UNPAID FAMILY HELP?                 | If yes, ring round "4" under "Unpaid family help". |

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

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

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

Write it out.

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 21. DETAILS OF INACTIVES?

*Only those persons who are ringed as "3" in question No. 15 should be asked:*

- (i) Do you work as HOUSE WIFE, *i.e.*, perform household duties only?

Ring round number "1".

- (ii) Do you receive any kind of RENT, PENSION, etc.?

Ring round number "2".



(xiv)

(iii) Are you an INMATE OF MENTAL ASYLUM, JAIL or other such Institution or are you a beggar?

Ring round number "3".

(iv) DEPENDENT and others.

Ring round number "4".

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

---

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

(i) *During your whole married life:*

How many CHILDREN have been born ALIVE altogether?

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

(ii) *During your whole life:*

How many years you REMAINED MARRIED altogether?

Write under "Years Wed" total number of years.

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

If a woman has been married more than once the two questions should cover the whole period she remained married from the date

of her first marriage. For example a woman married for the first time and after 5 years was divorced. Some years later she remarried and her (new) husband died 10 years later, since when she has remained a widow. In this case "Total years remained wed" is  $5+10=15$  years.

---

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

**Progress Reports:**

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



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

**The End of the Work :**

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

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

**SUPERVISOR'S RECEIPT**

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

Date.....

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Circle Supervisor.

**ENUMERATOR'S REPORT FORM**

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

with the official instructions.

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

Date.....

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Enumerator.

**DUTIES OF THE CENSUS OFFICER UNDER CENSUS ORDINANCE, 1959**

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

[Sec. 7(1)].

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

[Sec. 13(b)].

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

[Secs. 10 and 13(b)].



# **DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT**

## **JACOBABAD**

### **PART-V**

### **VILLAGE STATISTICS**

*COMPILED BY*

**MR. A. HAMID**

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENSUS

HYDERABAD



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## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



## EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

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

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
















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

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

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

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

The symbols to denote local details are:—

(1) College or University	کالج یا یونیورسٹی	..	
(2) Primary School	پرائمری سکول	..	
(3) Middle School	مڈل سکول	..	
(4) High School	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) Tube-well	ٹیوب ویل	..	
(15) Electricity	بجلی	..	



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JACOBABAD DISTRICT

## Summary Table by Talukas

Taluka	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of			Page No.
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Super- visory Tapedar Circles	Tapedar Circles	Villages	
<b>Jacobabad District</b>	529	292	237	21	72	591	
Jacobabad Taluka	90	49	41	3	8	56	V-8
Garhi Khairo Taluka	51	28	23	3	9	60	V-11
Kandhkot Taluka	119	66	53	4	12	87	V-15
Thul Taluka	92	50	42	4	14	95	V-20
Kashmore Taluka	75	44	31	3	12	62	V-25
Usta Muhammad Taluka	48	26	22	2	9	136	V-29
Jhatpat Taluka	54	29	25	2	8	95	V-37



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JACOBABAD DISTRICT

## Summary Table by Supervisory Tapedar Circles and Urban Localities

Supervisory Tapedar Circle and Urban Locality	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of		Page No.
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Tapedar Circles	Villages	
JACOBABAD TALUKA	90	49	41	8	56	V-8
Urban Localities	35	19	16	—	—	V-8
Jacobabad	22	12	10	3	20	V-8
Khairwah	16	9	7	3	19	V-9
Ramzanpur	17	9	8	2	17	V-10
GARHI KHAIRO TALUKA	51	28	23	9	60	V-11
Urban Localities	2	1	1	—	—	V-11
Garhi Khairo	17	9	8	3	21	V-11
Allanpur	12	7	5	3	20	V-12
Tajo Dero	20	11	9	3	19	V-13
KANDH KOT TALUKA	119	66	53	12	87	V-15
Urban Localities	12	7	5	—	—	V-15
Kandh Kot	28	15	13	3	22	V-15
Lashari	22	12	10	3	15	V-16
Tangwani	25	14	11	3	18	V-17
Ghouspur	32	18	14	3	32	V-18
THUL TALUKA	92	50	42	14	95	V-20
Urban Localities	4	2	2	—	—	V-20
Thul	28	15	13	4	27	V-20
Muradpur	21	12	9	3	20	V-21
Bahadurpur	19	10	9	4	29	V-22
Misripur	20	11	9	3	19	V-24



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JACOBABAD DISTRICT

## Summary Table by Supervisory Tapedar Circles and Urban Localities

Supervisory Tapedar Circle and Urban Locality	Population 1961 (000s)			Number of		Page No.
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Tapedar Circles	Villages	
KASHMORE TALUKA	75	44	31	12	62	V-25
Urban Localities	—	—	—	—	—	V-25
Kashmore	31	19	12	4	23	V-25
Badani	21	12	9	4	19	V-26
Elsi	23	13	10	4	20	V-27
USTA MUHAMMAD TALUKA	48	26	22	9	136	V-29
Urban Localities	4	2	2	—	—	V-29
Usta Muhammad	25	14	11	6	109	V-29
Gandakha	19	10	9	3	27	V-35
JHATPAT TALUKA	54	29	25	8	95	V-37
Urban Localities	2	1	1	—	—	V-37
Jhatpat	26	14	12	4	69	V-37
Goranari	26	14	12	4	26	V-40



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JACOBABAD TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
	<b>Jacobabad Taluka</b> جیکب آباد تعلقہ	90057	48590	41467	—	—	—
	<b>Jacobabad Taluka (Rural)</b> جیکب آباد تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	54771	29308	25463	—	—	—
	<b>Jacobabad Taluka (Urban)</b> جیکب آباد تعلقہ (شہری)	35286	19282	16004	7639	5290	5670
1	<b>Jacobabad Municipal Committee</b> جیکب آباد میونسپل کمیٹی سکھڑا، کھڑا، کھڑا، کھڑا، کھڑا، کھڑا، کھڑا، کھڑا	35286	19282	16004	7639	5290	5670

## JACOBABAD SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE جیکب آباد سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
1	<b>Jacobabad</b> جیکب آباد	2509	1660 ✓	848	812	184	333	341
2	Dasti دستہ	1342	1425 ✓	775	650	77	281	295
3	Lalodho لال اودھو	1672	1133 ✓	602	531	99	265	270
4	Akilpur عاقل پور	1586	445 ✓	244	201	39	85	100
5	Rindwahi رنداوہی	3447	3707 ✓	1979	1728	204	375	380
6	Mehrabpur مہراب پور	1816	967 ✓	527	440	192	101	106
7	Jani Dero جانی ڈیرو	10229	2123 ✓	1131	992	52	280	291
8	Badal Wah بادل واہ	3470	865 ✓	452	413	27	102	105
9	Ahmed Pur احمد پور	3906	851 ✓	437	414	21	91	96
10	Umronipur عمرونی پور	4099	1220 ✓	642	578	107	197	198
11	Phatan Wah پھتن واہ	3248	725 ✓	398	327	28	119	129
12	Bakapur بکا پور	1804	597 ✓	324	273	42	141	141
13	Dilawarpur دل آور پور	3975	1675 ✓	907	768	111	225	230
14	Wariamabad واریم آباد	1743	464 ✓	258	206	13	102	107
15	Ali Pur علی پور	4480	756 ✓	385	371	57	141	155



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JACOBABAD TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
16	Burij Sulimi بريج سوليمي	2424	206✓	116	90	5	70	80
17	Kaisarabad قيصر آباد	2947	224✓	124	100	8	91	98
18	Sherardabad شير ارد آباد	4408	440✓	243	197	—	103	105
19	Abdullah Dhakan عبدالله دڪهن	3178	1500✓	817	683	46	275	281
20	Belo Alipur بيلو علي پور	4630	922✓	508	414	47	195	198
KHAIRWAH SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE خير واھ سپروائيزري ٿيپيدار سرڪل								
21	Khairwah خير واھ	2303	1050✓	558	492	41	275	281
22	Dadpur Jagir داد پور جاگير	4099	1191✓	621	570	68	299	301
23	Mauladad مولا داد ڀٽي	1625	884✓	468	416	145	107	109
24	Bhaleadinabad بهالي دينا آباد	1847	1405✓	773	632	292	119	121
25	Sumanpur سمن پور	2189	1095✓	609	486	123	117	120
26	Khalulabad خلل آباد	2303	523✓	267	256	6	95	102
27	Mula Rato ملا راتو	3840	781✓	437	344	83	101	112
28	Thariri Bhabdino تھريري بھبڏينو	2841	626✓	350	276	69	95	98
29	Nawara ناوارا	3840	1447✓	762	685	85	195	197
30	Mundaranipur مندران پور	2870	466✓	259	207	35	99	102
31	Dhad ڏھاد	3042	615✓	335	280	21	80	85
32	Pir Padhoro پير پدورو	2424	808✓	450	358	40	121	125
33	Rahimabad رحيم آباد	1998	546✓	301	245	1	99	107
34	Hambhi ھم بھي	1109	74✓	32	42	—	10	15
35	Chhajra چھاچرا	3200	1198✓	616	582	41	178	189
36	Shahpur شاھ پور	4327	1195✓	610	585	62	171	190
37	Bajhani بجھني	2817	992✓	509	483	54	101	102
38	Roti روتی	2444	878✓	467	411	38	82	85



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JACOBABAD TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House holds
39	Orangabad اورنگ آباد	924	274	155	119	37	35	38
RAMZANPUR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE رمضان پور سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل								
40	Ramzanpur رمضان پور	3200	1510	791	719	75	200	201
41	Fatehpur فتح پور	2685	506	285	221	16	99	101
42	Shahdadpur شہداد پور	1945	1231	644	587	60	119	120
43	Attai عطائی	2360	949	503	446	48	81	85
44	Ghouspur غوث پور	2066	867	459	408	117	80	81
45	Wakrojagir وکرو جاگیر	1233	465	252	213	21	65	79
46	Malhuabad ملھو آباد	2959	1258	733	525	90	195	198
47	Qadirpur قدیر پور	2454	1114	621	493	147	100	101
48	Gari Chand گاری چند	2560	1679	885	794	177	195	198
49	Nawazio Jagir نوازجو جاگیر	6265	1243	688	555	104	175	180
50	Milkiat Sarkar ملکیت سرکار	2821	429	226	203	12	91	98
51	Bachalpur بچل پور	2419	1075	498	577	26	100	102
52	Mehar Shah مہر شاہ	1938	346	196	150	12	65	75
53	Abad آباد	1971	1199	639	560	117	170	189
54	Garhi Mehrab گڑھی مہراب	2395	1174	659	515	102	165	170
55	Koureja کوریجا	2021	914	406	505	110	107	109
56	Detha ڈیتھا	3998	862	527	335	90	81	85



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - GARHI KHAIRO TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Garhi Khairo Taluka</b> گڑھی خيرو تعلقہ	51054	27847	23207	—	—	—
	<b>Garhi Khairo Taluka (Rural)</b> گڑھی خيرو تعلقہ (ديہاتی)	48700	26526	22174	—	—	—
	<b>Garhi Khairo Taluka (Urban)</b> گڑھی خيرو تعلقہ (شہری)	2354	1321	1033	497	707	708
1	<b>Garhi Khairo Town</b> گڑھی خيرو ٹاؤن ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍ ✍	2354	1321	1033	497	707	708

## GARHI KHAIRO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE گڑھی خيرو سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1	<b>Garhi Khairo</b> گڑھی خيرو ✍	1767	818 ✓	457	361	72	72	72
2	Khairo خيرو ✍	2502	1008 ✓	537	471	83	60	60
3	Sher Khan شير خان ✍	1529	1170 ✓	634	536	61	155	155
4	Khand کھند ✍	1260						
5	Budho بدھو ✍	2974	1280 ✓	707	573	130	206	206
6	Murad Ali مراد علی ✍	3905	363 ✓	190	173	40	63	63
7	Wasayo وسایو ✍	3185	1716 ✓	938	778	119	243	243
8	Allahabad الہہ آباد ✍ [ ]	4458	1505 ✓	844	661	83	148	164
9	Rasulabad رسول آباد ✍	2917	545 ✓	287	258	37	102	102
10	Sawan Lashari ساون لاشاری ✍	4069	1551 ✓	861	690	52	250	250



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - GARHI KHAIRO TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
11	Lund لند	3932	747	403	344	35	92	92
12	Kot Alinawaz کوٹ علی نواز	2067	386	221	165	22	59	59
13	Jalbani جالبانی	2582						
14	Khudabad خدا باد	2102						
15	Jafferabad جعفر آباد	2686	1573	858	715	108	261	261
16	Jamalabad جمال آباد	1927	660	356	304	18	91	91
17	Daro Jiand درو جائند	5128	714	393	321	34	110	110
18	Kur Biro کور بیرو	2467	341	191	150	14	53	53
19	Dadapur دادو پور	2705	1244	702	542	149	174	174
20	Duniapur دنیا پور	3749	662	347	315	5	113	122
21	Buxiani بخشانی	—	289	167	122	30	63	63

## ALLANPUR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE

الان پور سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

22	Punhun Bhatti پونھن بھٹی	3974	1753	928	825	115	237	237
23	Abdullah Mohar عبد اللہ مہار	2773						
24	Dattardino Mohar دترڈینو مہار	1140						
25	Kotri کوٹری	2177	1042	559	483	70	155	155
26	Baharo Khokhar بہارو کوکو کھر	2106						
27	Shahbazi Mohar شہبازی مہار	1434						
28	Saleh صالح	1797	947	510	437	75	139	140
29	Jiand جینڈ	1152						
30	Mairi مائری	2502						



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - GARHI KHAIRO TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
31	Allanpur ان پور	3598	656	351	305	24	110	125
32	Kur Khairo Qachal کور کھیرو کچل	2570	991	541	450	69	122	131
33	Kur Rato کر راتو	2739	411	226	185	38	63	68
34	Khanwah خانواہ	2730						
35	Ditalwah ڈیٹل واہ	2539	826	439	387	62	93	105
36	Lolodho لولو دھو	2958	542	298	244	23	56	70
37	Muhammad Pur محمد پور	5252	2214	1189	1025	336	325	365
38	Shahid شہید	3057	388	208	180	1	56	64
39	Dabh Morio دبھ موریو	4612	566	305	261	51	87	99
40	Kilich کلچ	2987	442	251	191	64	71	85
41	Hazaro Wah ہزارواہ	4322	769	395	374	36	95	107
TAJO DERO SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE تاجو ڈیرو سپروائزری ٹیپیدار سرکل								
42	Tajo Dero تاجو ڈیرو	4165	1162	612	550	126	155	155
43	Thariri تھیری	2802	959	528	431	78	162	181
44	Nazamabad نظام آباد	2502	851	444	407	21	132	132
45	Amirabad امیر آباد	4087	1344	760	584	69	196	211
46	Soniwah سونی واہ	2580	808	440	368	51	109	109
47	Wah Ali Hyder واہ علی حیدر	2671	896	490	406	78	118	118
48	Kohri کوہری	3903	1523	850	673	177	181	228
49	Miran Pur میران پور	2883	1312	715	597	194	177	185



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - GARHI KHAIRO TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
50	Gokal Pur گوکل پور	4479	1232	642	590	156	217	217
51	Lalwah لعلواہ	4591	1205	671	534	55	170	170
52	Sultan Pur سلطان پور	3544	1104	574	530	62	172	172
53	Naowah نشوواہ	1917	391	216	175	12	56	56
54	Jehan Pur جہان پور	3015	1046	573	473	149	133	160
55	Pir Bux پیربخش	3784	1308	689	619	65	155	155
56	Azmatabad عظمت آباد	3006	1321	679	642	96	149	152
57	Qimatabad قیمت آباد	3311	1284	684	600	23	128	143
58	Ghous Abad غوث آباد	1449						
59	Khanpur خانپور	4028	760	393	367	55	108	136
60	Sheranpur شیرانپور	3296	1619	889	730	144	199	205



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - KANDH KOT TALUKA






















Serial No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
	<b>Kandh Kot Taluka</b> کنده کوٹ تعلقہ	119428	66099	53329	—	—	—
	<b>Kandh Kot Taluka (Rural)</b> کنده کوٹ تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	107160	59059	48101	—	—	—
	<b>Kandh Kot Taluka (Urban)</b> کنده کوٹ تعلقہ (شہری)	12268	7040	5228	3042	1649	1779
	<b>Kandh Kot Town</b> کنده کوٹ ٹاؤن کچھو کچھو کچھو کچھو کچھو کچھو کچھو	12268	7040	5228	3042	1649	1779

## KANDH KOT SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE کنده کوٹ سپروائزری ٹپیدار سرکل

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
1	<b>Kandh Kot</b> کنده کوٹ	5836	859✓	500	359	15	204	204
2	Chiman چمن	4511	722✓	380	342	55	98	98
3	Metahai میٹاھائی	4267	2000✓	1072	928	180	331	331
4	Wakro وکرو	2410	599✓	330	269	24	80	80
5	Akhero اکھرو	4621	2404✓	1355	1049	383	421	437
6	Malhir ملھیر	4162	862✓	462	400	49	140	140
7	Machiko مچیکو	3289	1023✓	571	452	24	192	193
8	Bhora Ghat بھورا گھاٹ	4198	1366✓	796	570	132	208	208
9	<b>Doulatpur</b> دولت پور	4001	2023✓	1123	900	93	262	373
10	Mari ماڑی	2392	1295✓	711	584	58	215	215
11	Jangirabad جھانگیر آباد	3343	1151✓	645	506	74	174	174
12	Dahbani دھبانی	3072	1195✓	663	532	63	105	108
13	Ghariri غیری	2928	1821✓	1006	815	139	233	233



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - KANDH KOT TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households	
14	Malukan  ملوکن	3516	789	430	359	37	132	132	
15	Suhiryani  سمہیریانی	4480	1093	598	495	41	189	189	
16	Resaldar  رسالدار	3204	1954	1077	877	227	367	373	
17	Lahri Dombki  لمہری ڈومکی	5632	827	438	389	34	117	120	
18	Balochabad  بلوچ آباد	2966	1270	708	562	43	197	197	
19	Kajli  کجلی	3388	1250	665	585	33	208	208	
20	Rahmatabad  رحمت آباد	2859	888	470	418	67	128	150	
21	Khanwah  خانواہ	3525	1368	703	665	89	177	182	
22	Makanmaro  ماکان مارو	3111	1332	724	608	74	213	218	
LASHARI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE			لشاری سپروائزری ٹیپیدار سرکل						
23	Lashari  لشاری	4806	1187	576	611	173	232	232	
24	Sanhri  سنہری	4017	754	414	340	130	158	158	
25	Jafferabad  جعفر آباد	4031	1151	660	491	40	380	382	
26	Shah Ghazi  شاہ غازی	3277	1097	630	467	56	161	161	
27	Gazi  غازی	4521	1304	703	601	262	387	387	
28	Saighani  سیاہ گھانی	5135	1518	817	701	145	254	254	
29	Hiranpur  ہرن پور	5738	1421	776	645	67	146	181	
30	Kot Dothi  کوٹ ڈوتھی	4137	1724	956	768	60	340	346	
31	Hajano  حاجانو	3666	863	437	426	90	142	142	
32	Gahnokhoso  گانو کھوسو	3598	1245	653	592	89	222	242	
33	Mulguzar  مل گزار	3714	1705	938	767	12	276	284	
34	Alamabad  عالم آباد	5603	2303	1243	1060	82	412	446	



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - KANDH KOT TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
35	Ghil گھل	6026	2507✓	1422	1085	98	328	328
36	Mari Jaffar Khan ماری جعفر خان	4989	2234✓	1220	1014	81	222	240
37	Babarwari بابرواری	2800	1250✓	688	562	65	198	198
TANGWANI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE ٹنگوانی سپروائزری ٹپیدار سرکل								
38	Tangwani ٹنگوانی تنگوانی	3751	1626✓	901	725	212	316	316
39	Karti کارتھی	5232	1587✓	758	829	205	202	253
40	Suhalnai سہل نائی	4000	1291✓	703	588	164	210	235
41	Manihi مانیہی	4330	1440✓	780	660	197	227	227
42	Sawan Gabo سوان گابو	3809	1293✓	695	598	67	142	142
43	Bijarani بیجارانی	6269	1179✓	667	512	60	194	201
44	Saifal صیفال	5311	1068✓	564	504	86	178	178
45	Qureshi قریشی	3676	1332✓	756	576	144	224	244
46	Jhalo جھالو	2928	1085✓	592	493	80	161	161
47	Nazaro ہزارو	4982	1963✓	1087	876	135	395	401
48	Gulwali گلوالی	3818	1928✓	1089	839	166	299	304
49	Bargh برگھ	4450	1973✓	1070	903	133	325	343
50	Karampur کارامپور	4405	2067✓	1131	936	194	359	359
51	Beghu بیگو	5527	1223✓	685	538	117	179	179
52	Jamal جمال	5356	1584✓	894	690	22	166	204
53	Gurdo گرڈو	3400	718✓	405	313	51	115	115
54	Khariro کھاریرو	5240	1574✓	921	653	86	291	447
55	Shergarh شیر گڑھ	2081	320✓	179	141	3	57	57



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - KANDH KOT TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
GHIOUSPUR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE غوث پور سپروائزری ٹیپیدار سرکل								
56	Ghouspur غوث پور [Symbol]	3643	3466✓	1942	1524	470	526	536
57	Nar نار	4350	2818✓	1473	1345	366	441	441
58	Nasir ناصر	2748	1769✓	963	806	170	249	270
59	Mukhwani مکھوانی	4914	877✓	469	408	31	83	83
60	Dunipur دھنی پور	3211	1463✓	887	576	284	209	209
61	Shah Mohd. Jilani شاہ محمد جیلانی	3069	478✓	312	166	89	87	87
62	Munjhi منجھی	5006	824✓	444	380	56	159	159
63	Arain آرین	3659	633✓	355	278	70	77	77
64	Teghani ٹیگھانی	1035	365✓	183	182	64	74	74
65	Hibat Pako ہیبت پکو	2956	1105✓	571	534	141	170	178
66	Dadar دادر	3182	1377✓	777	600	161	164	175
67	Gorahat Kachi گوراهٹ کچی	9692	519✓	308	211	11	60	63
68	Daho ڈاھو	4616	782✓	452	330	56	99	99
69	Jangin جانگن	3817	240✓	133	107	—	38	38
70	Kundhar Kacho گندھار کچو	3025	391✓	209	182	24	63	63
71	Jaffarabad Kagho جعفر آباد کاگو	3840	1199✓	678	521	114	166	166
72	Khairwah خیر واہ	3200	610✓	337	273	6	93	96
73	Dari ڈاری	2838		Uninhabited				
74	Dhandi دھانڈی	4839	745✓	403	342	121	98	101
75	Bhini Dari بھینی دری	4855	353✓	198	155	58	58	58
76	Khambhari کھمبھاری	2794	85✓	48	37	1	12	12
77	Faridabad فرید آباد	1955	479✓	268	211	22	65	65
78	Ghulabpur گلاب پور	3451						

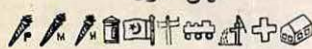


## VILLAGE STATISTICS - KANDH KOT TALUKA

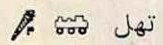

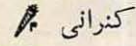



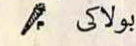

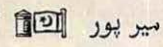
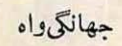
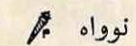

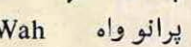
Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
79	Bakhshpur بخشپور	1280	802	468	334	74	108	108
80	Wahidpur وحید پور	3625	766	419	347	42	62	71
81	Keti کیٹی	3295	346	193	153	23	92	93
82	Lalao لالیو	2344	1021	581	440	105	174	174
83	Unhar انہار	5580	2604	1452	1152	211	387	387
84	Bahlkani بہلکانی	2913	1365	772	593	75	199	199
85	Sonwah سنواہ	3495	1384	763	621	82	238	238
86	Nindeji Dhori نندیجی ڈھوری	1934	1003	602	401	93	132	132
87	Sheran شیران	2733	1689	964	725	134	131	132



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - THUL TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House holds
	<b>Thul Taluka</b> تھل تعلقہ	91799	49977	41822	—	—	—
	<b>Thul Taluka (Rural)</b> تھل تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	88303	48112	40191	—	—	—
	<b>Thul Taluka (Urban)</b> تھل تعلقہ (شہری)	3496	1865	1631	936	580	626
1	<b>Thul Town</b> تھل ٹاؤن 	3496	1865	1631	936	580	626

## THUL SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE تھل سپروائزی ٹپیدار سرکل

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1	<b>Thul</b> تھل 	2655	582✓	321	261	167	102	105
2	<b>Ghulamoon</b> غلامون 	3055	1163✓	625	538	62	178	195
3	<b>Kanrani</b> کنرانی 	1823	1095✓	590	505	14	183	183
4	<b>Udi</b> اودی 	3452	2341✓	1282	1059	371	197	210
5	<b>Thul Purano</b> تھل پرانو 	2913	1083✓	592	491	53	136	136
6	<b>Bolaki</b> بولاکی 	2707	757✓	419	338	81	269	269
7	<b>Koso</b> کوسو 	2631	1482✓	791	691	181	303	316
8	<b>Mirpur</b> میرپور 	2955	2314✓	1266	1048	243	372	382
9	<b>Jhangiwah</b> جھانگیواہ 	3335	1072✓	613	459	55	153	153
10	<b>Naowah</b> نوواہ 	2488	581✓	326	255	34	77	77
11	<b>Chandan</b> چندان 	4829	1213✓	636	577	106	158	169
12	<b>Purano Wah</b> پرانوواہ 	1931	543✓	300	243	23	71	71
13	<b>Chana</b> چانا 	3198	1382✓	745	637	132	189	194



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - THUL TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
14	Ranjhapur رنجاپور	2701	1486	786	700	166	232	251
15	Musawah مساواہ	3865	795	382	413	13	101	101
16	Odhano اوڈھانو	2187	347	198	149	24	49	49
17	Dubi ڈوبی	2882	1412	806	606	61	325	340
18	Burira بوریرا	1925	28	18	10	1	6	6
19	Pako پاکو	3459	770	455	315	30	110	111
20	Bachro بچھرو	5705	1493	730	763	115	342	342
21	Talib Shah طالب شاہ	1985	182	98	84	—	29	31
22	Mubarak Pur مبارک پور	2707	2025	1085	940	268	284	310
23	Banbal بنبال	1313	512	273	239	74	91	91
24	Ali Khan علی خان	1012	421	218	203	38	61	61
25	Tanwari تنواری	4017	1328	714	614	160	204	204
26	Hatwah ہتھواہ	4482	1473	868	605	114	197	197
27	Gujo گوجو	1374	494	299	195	45	57	57

## MURADPUR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE مراد پور سپروائزری ٹپیدار سرکل

28	Mehrabpur مہراب پور	2998	1356	757	599	115	217	217
29	Ganji گانجی	3221	1166	639	527	41	171	171
30	Shujrah شجرہ	1048	343	191	152	51	66	66
31	Jungal جنگال	3719	1953	1072	881	218	325	340
32	Muhabwah محابواہ	1732	771	417	354	37	132	132
33	Daho ڈاھو	4406	843	451	392	76	205	205
34	Bakhtawarpur بختاور پور	5571	2554	1429	1125	70	376	376
35	Taj تاج	4779	948	518	430	97	134	134



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - THUL TALUKA






















Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
36	Jarian جارين	2480	597	333	264	46	90	91
37	Dul ڈول	1813	1127	571	556	97	178	178
38	Sameja ساميجا	3259	1003	545	458	49	177	177
39	Dhakhan ڈھاڪھن	1613	392	228	164	24	40	40
40	Sajanwah سجانواھ	2839	638	339	299	41	92	92
41	Saido Kot سيدوڪوٽ	4527	729	434	295	24	93	93
42	Garkno گارڪنو	3659	628	394	234	58	102	102
43	Wahmistari واھمستاري	2771	417	224	193	40	73	80
44	Karimabad ڪريم آباد	4008	1096	604	492	32	160	160
45	Sherwah شيرواھ	4686	1350	760	590	184	211	212
46	Dabli ڈابلي	4452	2011	1112	899	155	286	286
47	Allahabad الله آباد	4368	754	418	336	21	135	136

## BAHADURPUR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE بہادر پور سپروائزری ٹپیدار سرکل

48	Bahadurpur بہادرپور	4084	1356	802	554	144	196	196
49	Daro Muk ڈيرو مک	3536	623	316	307	8	64	64
50	Panahbado پانا ھبدو	3272	46	26	20	—	19	19
51	Mehar A. li. مھر علي	3689	506	284	222	42	134	134
52	Rato Tharr ioo رتو تھريو	3321	296	164	132	5	37	37
53	Nangan ننگان	2522	144	82	62	—	27	29
54	Dilmurad دل مراد	3634	305	178	127	55	80	80
55	Karim Bux ڪريم بخش	3669	881	471	410	117	135	138



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - THUL TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
56	Athri  اٹھری	4332	684 ✓	378	306	89	108	108
57	Kot Jango  کوٹ جانگو	5045	549 ✓	276	273	67	87	88
58	Gola  گولا	2707	677 ✓	343	334	63	110	110
59	Dhani Bux  دھنی بخش	3957	580 ✓	306	274	13	85	131
60	Hiro  ہیرو	3139	413 ✓	209	204	38	37	57
61	Lado  لیدو	4521	527 ✓	274	253	39	69	71
62	<b>Balochabad</b>  بلوچ آباد	3258	1361 ✓	733	628	139	279	279
63	Madatkosoa  مڈٹ کوسا	4072	1195 ✓	648	547	251	174	174
64	Zangipur  زنگی پور	2273	484 ✓	265	219	62	69	69
65	Sarki  ساری	3472	607 ✓	327	280	5	97	97
66	Korar  کورار	3142	950 ✓	494	456	132	117	117
67	Phul  پھل	1553	365 ✓	212	153	71	35	35
68	Jalalpur  جلال پور	2870	905 ✓	514	391	59	171	171
69	Kata  کاتا	3026	1366 ✓	771	595	154	210	210
70	Miral  میرال	4023	760 ✓	409	351	64	124	124
71	Rahimabad  رحیم آباد	3620	340 ✓	189	151	15	46	46
72	Garhi Rahimabad  گڑھی رحیم آباد	2937	646 ✓	341	305	33	120	120
73	Khatan  خاٹان	1946	190 ✓	114	76	8	40	40
74	Mitho Tharriao  مٹھو تھریو	2129	342 ✓	176	166	3	60	60
75	Ghunia  گونیا	4395	1012 ✓	552	460	66	156	156
76	Miral Purano  میرال پرانو	3493	1369 ✓	775	594	119	215	219



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - THUL TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
MISRIPUR SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE			مصری پور سپروائیزری ٹیپدار سرکل					
77	Misripur مصری پور [ک]	4812	443✓	242	201	21	88	88
78	Thariri تھاریری	3491	783✓	412	371	47	99	122
79	Bhanjar بھنچار	3998	477✓	249	228	4	71	71
80	Fateh Khan Sabayo فتح خان سبایو	2892	861✓	466	395	55	132	132
81	Hyderpur حیدر پور	3693	1272✓	692	580	80	171	171
82	Maloi مالیو	4654	1502✓	829	673	119	168	180
83	Dingarh ڈنگرھ	2580	879✓	470	409	33	133	133
84	Allahyar اللہ یار	3678	1216✓	658	558	127	149	149
85	Kot Gul Mohd کوٹ گل محمد	3323	715✓	389	326	53	133	133
86	Kalandarpur قلندریور	3793	597✓	337	260	23	153	156
87	Khuda Bux خدا بخش	3152	657✓	354	303	29	91	96
88	Hambhi ہم بھی	4720	1609✓	833	776	125	237	240
89	Garihi Hasan گاریھی حسن	3771	1563✓	855	708	80	252	254
90	Tajo Khaso تاجو کھاسو [ک]	4408	1742✓	903	839	74	260	297
91	Biti بٹی	3738	1276✓	681	595	12	185	195
92	Abdullah Jakhrai عبداللہ جکرائی	3188	1422✓	742	680	35	234	250
93	Bari باری	3084	691✓	377	314	60	40	40
94	Rapmirdad رہمیر داد	4688	1155✓	627	528	72	166	169
95	Logi لوگی	4827	914✓	495	419	91	137	139



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASHMIRE TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Kashmore Taluka</b> کشمور تعلقہ	74756	43588	31168	—	—	—
	<b>Kashmora Taluke (Rural)</b> کشمور تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	74756	43588	31168	—	—	—
	<b>Kasmore Taluka (Urban)</b> کشمور تعلقہ (شہری)	—	—	—	—	—	—

## KASHMIRE SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE کشمور سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
1	<b>Kashmore</b> کشمور	640	2403 ✓	1352	1051	844	514	582
2	<b>Pako Kashmore</b> پکو کشمور	2560	54 ✓	388	153	12	44	44
3	<b>Khelwali</b> کھیلوالی	1154	275 ✓	152	123	1	30	44
4	<b>Kulhar Mithri</b> کلہار میتھری	4002	317 ✓	171	146	21	135	149
5	<b>Bindo Murad</b> بندو مراد	3200	4155 ✓	3152	1003	851	867	869
6	<b>Kacho Kashmore</b> کچو کشمور	4023	1409 ✓	803	606	116	121	130
7	<b>Masu Walo</b> ماسو والو	5912	1714 ✓	1009	705	102	307	311
8	<b>Kacho Khoski</b> کچو کھوسکی	1492	489 ✓	347	142	14	58	59
9	<b>Pako Khoski</b> پاکو کھوسکی	1943	607 ✓	352	255	112	101	102
10	<b>Zomewali</b> زوموالی	3840	5425 ✓	3989	1436	2327	1147	1278
11	<b>Gihalpur</b> گہالپور	12636	2243 ✓	1275	968	54	325	337
12	<b>Gondak Kosh</b> گنڈک کوش	8750	503 ✓	294	209	24	51	51



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASHMORE TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
13	Jhngal Dhou جنگل ڈھو	4297	424✓	239	185	—	44	45
14	Gulanpur گلان پور	5388	938✓	573	365	35	96	96
15	Karimabad کریم آباد	3734	742✓	393	349	36	94	94
16	Kathgarh کتھ گڑھ	4769	341✓	173	168	5	97	97
17	Lainpurani لاین پرانی	5022	706✓	396	310	15	67	67
18	Daro Jandoo ڈاروجنڈو	3917	1633✓	983	650	100	194	194
19	Kanijhar کنی جھاڑ	3671	775✓	445	330	76	320	322
20	Sodhi سوڈھی	5760	1902✓	1049	853	101	139	176
21	Sorah سوراہ	5120	697✓	380	317	2	136	136
22	Kacho Bahaduranpur کچو بہادران پور	4529	836✓	459	37	77	95	95
23	Pako Bahaduranpur پکو بہادران پور	5337	1889✓	1075	814	181	204	208
BADANI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE بادیانی سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل								
24	Badani بادانی	4480	1945✓	1031	914	273	329	426
25	Gander گانڈر	7455	1689✓	1043	646	90	126	140
25	Kacho Nurpur کچو نور پور	6595	960✓	530	430	11	156	156
27	Jalal Sind جلال سند	4545	1126✓	628	498	35	128	128
28	Makhan Belo مکھن بیلو	7849	2159✓	1220	939	131	536	536
29	Khahi کھاہی	3200	1123✓	605	518	133	67	67
30	Pako Badani پکو بادانی	2560	436✓	232	204	26	75	87
31	Shah Garh Pako شاہ گڑھ پکو	707	321✓	170	151	13	75	87
32	Sain سائین	3962	1059✓	574	485	4	208	210
33	Haji Khan حاجی خان	3365	857✓	434	423	37	34	70



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASHMORE TALUKA







Sl. No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
34	Tahlo ٹالھو	4662	1142	647	495	94	391	402
35	Miani ميانى	12999	985	532	453	16	199	199
36	Khahikacho کھاہی کچو	6505	290	253	37	25	72	72
37	Belo Gulboi بیلو گلوبوئی	4458	376	258	118	12	75	75
38	<b>Gublo</b> گبلو	15286	2090	1205	885	19	491	501
39	Lakhan لکھان	8210	714	360	354	—	119	119
40	Sundrani سنڈرانى	10721	2134	1146	988	284	132	132
41	Bhannar بھنار	10095	827	432	395	26	240	240
42	Shah Garh Kacho شاہ گڑھ کچو	6660	775	441	334	25	125	125

## ELSI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE ایلسی سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

43	<b>Elsi</b> ایلسی	2917	566	309	257	52	74	74
44	Belo بیلو	3392	840	469	371	38	58	58
45	Jakrani جکرانى	4467	1469	734	735	72	117	150
46	Kumb کھمب	3033	1769	978	791	80	118	124
47	Muhammadani محمدانى	4557	1965	1090	875	130	544	717
48	<b>Bukshapur</b> بخشا پور	3962	2287	1217	1070	106	82	82
49	Samao ساماؤ	5120	1113	629	484	41	35	41
50	Nurpurpako نور پور پکو	4597	1259	691	568	57	65	72
51	Bukshapur بخشا پور	5377	1395	766	629	164	261	272
52	Shah Ali Pur شاہ علی پور	3129	733	393	340	20	137	138
53	<b>Toj</b> توج	3586	1212	645	567	78	109	151
54	Gishkori گشکوری	5710	168	100	68	19	46	46
55	Selschi سلسچی	5559	144	72	72	3	16	17
56	Chachar چیچر	5225	609	329	280	32	14	14
31	Jhangel Dhou جھنگل ڈھو	4297	424	239	185	—	44	45



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - KASHMIRE TALUKA

Serial No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
57	Machi  ماچھی	3438	1329	745	584	32	196	237
58	Mahar  ماہار	3331	1336	726	610	254	370	384
59	Zorgarh  زورگڑھ	5926	1760	961	799	109	102	148
60	Bairip  بیرپ	4189	1442	767	675	66	108	129
61	Kumbri  کمبری	3162	782	447	335	24	100	113
62	Karo Raker  کاروریکر	1876	607	322	285	18	360	396



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - USTA MUHAMMAD TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of the Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number of	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Hous-holds
	<b>Usta Muhammad Taluka</b> آستا محمد تعلقہ	47697	25959	21738	—	—	—
	<b>Usta Muhammad Taluka (Rural)</b> آستا محمد تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	44356	24084	20272	—	—	—
	<b>Usta Muhammad Taluka (Urban)</b> آستا محمد تعلقہ (شہری)	3341	1875	1466	565	475	551
1	<b>Usta Muhammad Town</b> آستا محمد ٹاؤن پتھر پتھر پتھر پتھر	3341	1875	1466	565	475	551

## USTA MUHAMMAD SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CERCLE

آستا محمد سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
21	<b>Usta</b> آستا	3051	546	288	258	14	91	91
19	Handera ہندیرا	3164	469	260	209	7	63	63
20	Fatehpur فتح پور	1712	388	201	187	3	55	55
22	Khair Pur خیر پور	2904	649	367	282	4	117	117
23	Dadpur داد پور	2077	367	206	161	1	64	64
24	Sammeji سامیچی	4692	1311	709	602	23	197	197
25	Sobawah صوبا واہ	5375	1146	633	513	89	156	156
1	<b>Khan Pur</b> خان پور	2924	746	411	335	10	114	114
2	Danb ڈنب	3683	1060	580	480	22	183	183
3	Chachrah چاچرہ	3294	1039	567	472	5	225	225
4	Hazar Wah ہزارواہ	1286	354	205	149	—	67	67
5	Zor Garh زور گڑھ	1797	622	342	280	8	106	106
6	Bahkrah باکھراہ	3266	725	393	332	33	121	121
7	Chamd ia چانڈیا	5139	1264	697	567	14	208	208
8	Sathi ساتھی	782	33	18	15	—	5	5



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - USTA MUHAMMAD TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Hous-holds
9	Betiyoan بیٹیون	612	139✓	80	59	—	41	41
17	Qabula قبولہ	2580	576✓	311	265	6	65	65
10	Bari Androon باری اندرون	445	118✓	58	60	16	14	14
11	Piral Abad پیرل آباد	4014	325✓	177	148	2	144	144
12	Faiz Abad فیض آباد	3212	490✓	261	229	12	79	80
13	Khairpur Jamali خیر پور جمالی	3653	762✓	418	344	6	119	119
14	Noor Pur نور پور	4422	281✓	157	124	—	106	106
15	Ghaus Pur غوث پور	1301	158✓	88	70	—	22	22
16	Gahri گھاری	315	Uninhabited		بے چراغ			
18	Shahalzai شہالذئی	2760	517✓	279	238	7	65	65
107	Betoon بیٹون	2577	421✓	225	196	12	56	57
108	Bari Beroon باری بیرون	1567	225✓	117	108	—	36	37
109	Bakhsh Lani بخش لینی	1067	30	19	11	—	4	4
<b>Usta Colony No. 1</b> آستا کالونی نمبر ۱								
53	Chak No. 1 چک نمبر ۱	792	79✓	45	34	—	14	14
54	Chak No. 2 چک نمبر ۲	1048	106✓	53	53	—	25	25
55	Chak No. 3 چک نمبر ۳	1077	108✓	59	49	—	20	20
56	Chak No. 4 چک نمبر ۴	845	261✓	125	136	1	47	47
57	Chak No. 5 چک نمبر ۵	792	199✓	108	91	—	30	30
58	Chak No. 6 چک نمبر ۶	553	Uninhabited		بے چراغ			
59	Chak No. 7 چک نمبر ۷	911	165✓	86	79	11	20	20
60	Chak No. 8 چک نمبر ۸	872	75✓	39	36	3	2	2
61	Chak No. 9 چک نمبر ۹	744	230✓	129	101	—	32	32
62	Chak No. 10 چک نمبر ۱۰	952	194✓	97	97	4	30	30
63	Chak No. 11 چک نمبر ۱۱	595	19✓	12	7	2	4	4



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - USTA MUHAMMAD TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
64	Chak No. 12 چک نمبر ۱۲	608	556	278	278	62	80	80
65	Chak No. 13 چک نمبر ۱۳	1028	63	35	28	9	14	15
66	Chak No. 16 چک نمبر ۱۶	680	172	94	78	7	25	25
67	Chak No. 17 چک نمبر ۱۷	701	31	21	10	1	4	4
68	Chak No. 18 چک نمبر ۱۸	1328	253	137	116	4	46	46
120	Chak No. 62 چک نمبر ۶۲	8002	146	84	62	7	31	35
121	Chak No. 63 چک نمبر ۶۳	445		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
122	Chak No. 64 چک نمبر ۶۴	709	2	2	—	—	—	—
123	Chak No. 65 چک نمبر ۶۵	560		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
124	Chak No. 66 چک نمبر ۶۶	4138		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
125	Chak No. 67 چک نمبر ۶۷	1432		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
126	Chak No. 68 چک نمبر ۶۸	512		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
127	Chak No. 69 چک نمبر ۶۹	800		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
128	Chak No. 70 چک نمبر ۷۰	6247	483	272	211	14	97	97
129	Chak No. 71 چک نمبر ۷۱	992	142	78	64	—	25	25
130	Chak No. 72 چک نمبر ۷۲	800	83	46	37	2	8	18



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - USTA MUHAMMAD TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
131	Chak No. 73 چک نمبر ۷۳	896		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
132	Chak No. 74 چک نمبر ۷۴	1830		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
133	Chak No. 75 چک نمبر ۷۵	642	14	6	8	1	1	1
134	Chak No. 76 چک نمبر ۷۶	912	72	39	33	1	7	7
135	Chak No. 77 چک نمبر ۷۷	562		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
136	Chak No. 78 چک نمبر ۷۸	1932	172	91	81	—	35	35
<b>Usta Colony No. 2</b> آستا کالونی نمبر ۲								
69	Chak No. 14 چک نمبر ۱۴	939	377	207	170	37	31	31
70	Chak No. 15 چک نمبر ۱۵	716		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
71	Chak No. 19 چک نمبر ۱۹	1078	430	285	205	—	69	69
72	Chak No. 20 چک نمبر ۲۰	576		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
73	Chak No. 21 چک نمبر ۲۱	612		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
74	Chak No. 22 چک نمبر ۲۲	604	204	111	93	14	31	31
75	Chak No. 23 چک نمبر ۲۳	644	79	42	37	1	15	15



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - USTA MUHAMMAD TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Household
76	Chak No. 24 چک نمبر ۲۴	684	44	23	21	—	7	7
77	Chak No. 25 چک نمبر ۲۵	934	135	74	61	8	19	19
78	Chak No. 26 چک نمبر ۲۶	645		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
79	Chak No. 28 چک نمبر ۲۸	944		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
80	Chak No. 29 چک نمبر ۲۹	766	219	112	107	16	24	24
81	Chak No. 30 چک نمبر ۳۰	904		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
82	Chak No. 31 چک نمبر ۳۱	888	57	33	24	—	13	13
83	Chak No. 32 چک نمبر ۳۲	517	360	213	147	47	52	52
84	Chak No. 33 چک نمبر ۳۳	442	32	24	8	—	4	4
85	Chak No. 34 چک نمبر ۳۴	584		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
86	Chak No. 35 چک نمبر ۳۵	672	201	106	95	4	30	40
87	Chack No. 47 چک نمبر ۴۷	480	213	116	97	3	24	24
113	Chack No. 55 چک نمبر ۵۵	2611		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
114	Chak No. 56 چک نمبر ۵۶	5659	233	127	106	—	40	40
115	Chak No. 57 چک نمبر ۵۷	712		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
116	Chak No. 58 چک نمبر ۵۸	976	92	48	44	—	18	18



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - USTA MUHAMMAD TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Household
117	Chak No. 59 چک نمبر ۵۹	1552	15	8	7	—	2	2
118	Chak No. 60 چک نمبر ۶۰	1056		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
119	Chak No. 61 چک نمبر ۶۱	735		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
<b>Usta Clonoy No. 3</b> آستا کلونی نمبر ۳								
88	Chak No. 27 چک نمبر ۲۷	1023	3	3	—	2	5	5
89	Chak No. 36 چک نمبر ۳۶	726	149	88	61	8	19	19
90	Chak No. 37 چک نمبر ۳۷	776	100	57	43	4	9	9
91	Chak No. 38 چک نمبر ۳۸	685		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
92	Chak No. 39 چک نمبر ۳۹	592	984	1515	469	84	77	80
93	Chak No. 40 چک نمبر ۴۰	712		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
94	Chak No. 41 چک نمبر ۴۱	490	40	21	19	7	—	8
95	Chak No. 42 چک نمبر ۴۲	681	35	19	16	—	4	4
96	Chak No. 43 چک نمبر ۴۳	888	66	35	31	8	10	10
97	Chak No. 44 چک نمبر ۴۴	720	198	107	91	—	29	30
98	Chak No. 45 چک نمبر ۴۵	781	97	50	47	4	16	16
99	Chak No. 46 چک نمبر ۴۶	341	34	19	15	1	13	13



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - USTA MOHAMMAD TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
100	Chak No. 48 چک نمبر ۴۸	1199	278	155	123	2	35	36
101	Chak No. 49 چک نمبر ۴۹	312	82	45	37	—	13	13
102	Chak No. 50 چک نمبر ۵۰	779	139	71	68	1	15	15
103	Chak No. 51 چک نمبر ۵۱	678	115	65	50	—	17	17
104	Chak No. 52 چک نمبر ۵۲	662	63	36	27	1	16	16
105	Chak No. 53 چک نمبر ۵۳	826	196	100	96	—	21	21
106	Chak No. 54 چک نمبر ۵۴	1387	278	155	123	1	55	58
110	Band Manda بند منڈا	1832	339	183	156	—	55	55
111	Ghari گھری	438	170	103	67	1	28	28
112	Kala Abad کالا آباد	3933	648	352	296	9	105	105

## GANDAKHA SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE گنداکھ سپروائزری ٹیپیدار سرکل

40	<b>Gandakha</b> گنداکھ	3542	1616	890	726	110	258	258
35	Dildarwal دلداروال	4153	1208	655	553	22	166	170
36	Sobdarani صوبدارانی	2368	390	211	179	8	52	54
37	Chouki چوکی	2299	606	335	271	32	86	86
38	Mochka موچکا	1908	1381	767	614	54	192	192
39	Landhi لانڈھی	938	149	79	70	5	27	28
41	Gujja گججا	2697	578	301	277	3	85	86
42	Larwah لارواہ	3441	1053	576	477	48	149	150
43	Tangiani تنگیانی	2007	491	269	222	9	81	81
47	<b>Karhia Feri</b> کرھیافری	2382	515	281	234	4	115	116

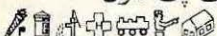


## VILLAGE STATISTICS - USTA MUHAMMAD TALUKA


Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	Households
44	Bahri باہڑی	2880	404✓	212	192	2	69	69
45	Janan جانان	3032	974✓	520	454	10	131	132
46	Mitha Tar میٹھا تار	2038	389✓	210	179	4	62	62
48	Beer بیر	2372	586✓	316	270	35	95	95
49	Sobha سوہا	3001	763✓	413	350	19	125	126
50	Sonwah سون واہ	2480	633✓	338	295	2	99	99
51	Kot Lashkar Khan کوٹ لشکر خان	1882	443✓	245	198	7	84	84
52	Shahin Pilal شاہین پلال	4309	1474✓	804	670	55	175	175
26	Mehrab Pur محراب پور	2368	996✓	548	448	13	138	138
27	Khariani خریانی	1878	260✓	137	123	2	35	35
28	Garhi Mir Muhammad گرھی میر محمد	3520	729	403	326	10	104	104
29	Jhalo جھالو	3293	544✓	287	257	11	74	74
30	Seer سیڑ	2614	455✓	242	213	14	71	71
31	Shahaliani شاہالیانی	1997	292✓	155	137	11	33	33
32	Kandi کنڈی	2311	578✓	310	268	13	84	84
33	Shah Waraya شاہ وریا	4088	1169✓	607	562	5	193	193
34	Jang Dost جنگ دوست	2494	589✓	322	267	1	86	87



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHATPAT TALUKA

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Locality and local details	Population 1961				Number	
		Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
	<b>Jhat Pat Taluka</b> جھٹ پٹ تعلقہ	53950	29122	24828	—	—	—
	<b>Jhatpat Taluka (Rural)</b> جھٹ پٹ تعلقہ (دیہاتی)	52453	28160	24293	—	—	—
	<b>Jhatpat Taluka (Urban)</b> جھٹ پٹ تعلقہ (شہری)	1497	962	535	512	342	386
1	<b>Jhatpat Town</b> جھٹ پٹ ٹاؤن 	1497	962	535	512	342	386

## JHATPAT SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE جھٹ پٹ سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
73	<b>Rojhan</b>  روجھان	2559	964 ✓	498	466	10	143	143
64	Yat Garh بات گڑھ	3696			Unihabited		بے چراغ	
65	Gharhi Mehmud بہاری مہد	5568			Unihabited		بے چراغ	
66	Tai Pore تپیر	2784			Unihabited		بے چراغ	
67	Shawar Spat شاور سپات	3360			Unihabited		بے چراغ	
68	Ran Pitani رن پٹانی	5376			Unihabited		بے چراغ	
69	Dara Nam Ali دارانام علی	3013	67 ✓	39	29	—	15	15
70	Ghari Dongro گھاری ڈونگرو	3151	1 ✓	1	—	—	3	3
✓71	Dur Muhammad در محمد	2230	1381 ✓	746	635	67	318	318
✓72	Kot Tajpur کوٹ تاج پور	4402	2352	1219	1133	32	471	471
74	Naubatpur نوبت پور	6544	808 ✓	428	380	5	169	169
75	Mohabatpur مسجت پور	3947	323 ✓	174	149	3	52	52



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHATPAT TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of	
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds
76	Khirtar کھیرتر	5187	587✓	326	261	9	108	108
77	Soorah سورہ	6661	869✓	473	396	6	172	172
78	Sanbhi سانبھی	3712	330✓	171	159	—	50	50
79	Balan بلن	4570	224✓	125	99	1	67	67
80	Bakhsha بخشا	4655	1016✓	549	467	3	174	174
81	Dhanb ڈھنب	220	168✓	94	74	—	28	28
82	Khan Pur خان پور	1928	169✓	99	70	—	24	24
83	Sathi ساتھی	1950	171✓	87	84	—	35	35
84	Chak No. 1 چک نمبر ۱	2421		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
85	Chak No. 2 چک نمبر ۲	1792		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
86	Chak No. 3 چک نمبر ۳	1808	10✓	4	6	1	1	1
87	Chak No. 4 چک نمبر ۴	1696		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
88	Chak No. 5 چک نمبر ۵	800		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
89	Chak No. 6 چک نمبر ۶	912		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
90	Chak No. 7 چک نمبر ۷	889		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
91	Chak No. 8 چک نمبر ۸	800		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
92	Chak No. 9 چک نمبر ۹	3563		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
93	Chak No. 10 چک نمبر ۱۰	896		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
94	Chak No. 11 چک نمبر ۱۱	6751		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
95	Chak No. 12 چک نمبر ۱۲	1097		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
54	Jhatpat جھٹ پٹ	2485	261✓	134	127	3	45	47
41	Muhammad Alipur محمد علی پور	6059	361✓	191	170	5	65	67
42	Roopa روپا	5128	60✓	35	26	—	11	11
43	Guri گری	5812	821✓	431	390	52	112	112
44	Chatan چٹن	3923	71✓	43	28	4	13	13
	Poti پوٹی		76✓	45	31	—	13	13
45	Noorpur نور پور	5118		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	
46	Maujathi منجھوتھی	5857		Uninhabited			بے چراغ	



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHATPAT TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961			Number of			
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House-holds	
47	Thal	تھل	3856			Uninhabited		بے چراغ	
48	Jandhir	جندھیر	2172			Uninhabited		بے چراغ	
49	Marghari	مرغاری	3628	102	57	45	2	14	14
50	Wadoh Wah	وادوہ واہ	2684	518	295	223	9	67	68
51	Shah Wah	شاہ واہ	3365	429	229	200	4	55	55
52	Nasirabad	نصیر آباد	5018	970	532	438	19	161	161
55	Hamul	حمل	2714	1159	610	549	43	152	152
56	Dhiran	دھیرن	4675	773	410	363	7	118	118
57	Tharri	تھاری	4597	974	548	426	18	69	69
58	Pat Sanhri	پت سنھری	2159	242	114	128	—	41	41
59	Band Manad	بانڈ مانڈ	2856			Uninhabited		بے چراغ	
60	Dingra	ڈانگڑا	3620			Uninhabited		بے چراغ	
61	Pango Pur	رنگو پور	6329			Uninhabited		بے چراغ	
62	Bago Band	بیگو بند	4125			Uninhabited		بے چراغ	
63	Samoon	سامون	2464			Uninhabited		بے چراغ	
38	Doaika	ڈواکا	2975	1102	602	500	84	141	156
34	Khudaidad	خدائی داد	4150	961	512	449	10	130	130
35	Gola	گولا	3411	449	237	212	13	62	64
36	Madad Khan	مداد خان	2010	480	249	231	43	64	64
37	Mehrab Pur	سہراب پور	2127	358	196	162	7	37	37
39	Bohram Pur	بہرم پور	1573	230	139	91	13	41	41
40	Dirgi	درگی	5010	1376	774	602	95	169	172
29	Sohbat Pur	صحبت پور	4029	1883	1000	883	89	289	289
27	Hayat Khan	حیات خان	1789	265	140	125	—	34	37
28	Khair dad	خیر داد	3211	892	484	408	2	143	143
30	Muhabat pur	محبت پور	5055	752	428	324	48	100	100
31	Bhind	بھنڈ	3070	448	245	203	13	52	52
32	Usmanpur	عثمان پور	1510	186	112	74	3	25	25
33	Nasir Khan	نصیر خان	3448	489	266	223	4	80	80



## VILLAGE STATISTICS - JHATPAT TALUKA

Hadbast No.	Name of the Village and local details	Area in Acres	Population 1961				Number of		
			Both Sexes	Males	Females	Literates	Houses	House holds	
GORANARI SUPERVISORY TAPEDAR CIRCLE گورناری سپروائزری ٹیپدار سرکل									
22	<b>Bagarh</b>	باکھڑہ	1384	167✓	83	84	8	28	28
21	Noz Band	نوز بند	5665	1782✓	938	844	77	214	222
23	Dhandha	ڈھینڈھہ	6697	758✓	410	348	16	61	78
24	Khalani	خلانی	1584		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
25	Chari	چاری	61		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
26	Ghari	گھاری	8723		Uninhabited		بے چراغ		
17	<b>Gandar</b>	گانڈار	5792	1293✓	701	592	42	219	219
15	Janpur	جانپور	4658	2036✓	1114	922	180	286	286
16	Gazi	گزی	7170	3297✓	1712	1585	124	518	531
18	Mozai	موزبائی	4326	898✓	491	407	67	133	137
19	Seekra	سیکرا	2379	889✓	463	426	38	98	101
20	Wali Muhammad	ولی محمد	2701	442✓	223	219	20	59	64
9	<b>Hamid Pur</b>	حامد پور	3813	1332✓	717	615	6	219	219
10	Hambi	ھامبی	2095	703✓	376	327	16	70	71
11	Kanbrani	کنبرانی	5434	2474✓	1337	1137	30	395	395
12	Lashari	لاشاری	3508	1185✓	643	542	43	176	176
13	Khanpur	خان پور	4167	679✓	365	314	4	93	93
14	Manjhi Pur	مانجھی پور	3593	949✓	482	467	18	122	122
6	<b>Sanhri</b>	سنھری	5290	403✓	220	183	3	57	57
1	Lehri Domki	لہری ڈوسکی	3625	381✓	205	176	3	38	38
2	Faiz Abad	فیض آباد	3066	1237✓	660	577	30	207	207
3	Kothri Malguzar	کوٹھری ملغزا	3760	711✓	369	342	8	84	84
4	Sohni Londi	سوہنی لنڈی	3216	113✓	62	51	—	18	18
5	Bajkani	باج کانی	3588	158✓	77	81	—	11	11
7	Bitti	بٹی	2341	704✓	372	332	32	102	102
8	Gora Nari	گورناری	7346	3734✓	2049	1685	117	588	588



## CENSUS ORGANISATION, WEST PAKISTAN

A—Enumeration Period

### DISTRICT CENSUS OFFICERS

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
<b>Hazara</b>	181	Mr. Saleem Abbas Gillani, Assistant Commissioner, Mansehra.
	182	Mr. Muhammad Usman P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Batagram.
	183	Sardar Khurshid Alam Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Abbotabad.
	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.
<b>Mardan</b>	191	Mr. Muhammad Usman Hashmi, Assistant Commissioner, Swabi.
	192	Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.
<b>Peshawar</b>	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 Hamyaun, Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera. (i) Sh. Muhammad Hussain, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar. (ii) Mr. Masood Nabi Noor, C.S.P., Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.
	(i)	



(ii)

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
<b>Kohat</b>	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.
<b>Malakand Agency</b>	621	(i) Mr. Nasrum Minallh, 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.
	<b>Mohmand Agency</b>	641
<b>Khyber Agency</b>	651	Mr. Farid Ullah Shah, P.C.S., Political Agent, Khyber.
<b>Kurram Agency</b>	661	Mr. Wali Muhammad Khan, P.C.S., Political Agent, Kurram.
<b>Dera Ismail Khan</b>	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 Fakhru-uz-Zaman Khan, P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.
<b>Bannu</b>	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 Number	Name and Designation
<b>North Waziristan</b>	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
<b>South Waziristan</b>	681	Mr. Izzat Bakhsh Awan, P.C.S., Political Agent, South Waziristan.
<b>Campbellpur</b>	211	(i) Mr. Muhammad Yunus Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant Campbellpur.
		(ii) Khan Tariq Ismail Khan, P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Campbellpur.
<b>Jhelum</b>	212	Mr. K.Z. Durrani, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pindigheb.
	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	Rai Ghulam Mehdi, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Jhelum.
<b>Rawalpindi</b>	281	Mr. A.R. Siddiqui, P.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Murree.
	282	Sh. Hamid Ullah Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Rawalpindi.
	283	(i) Khan Sher Bahadur Khan, Administrator, Rawalpindi Municipality.
		(ii) Sh. Altaf Hussain, Chief Officer, Rawalpindi Municipality.
	284	Mr. Z.K. Mahmud, Executive Officer, Rawalpindi Cantonment.
<b>Gujrat</b>	291	Sardar Zaka-ullah Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Gujrat.
<b>Sargodha</b>	261	Mr. Saeed Ahmad, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Khushab.
	262	Ch. Ashfaq Ali Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Sargodha.



(iv)

District/Agency	Code Number	Name and Designation
<b>Sargodha—Contd.</b>	263	Rana Aftab Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Administrator, M.C., Sargodha.
	264	Malik Muhammad Saddiq, Executive Officer, Sargodha Cantt.
<b>Lyallpur</b>	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.
<b>Jhang</b>	361	Ch. Muhammad Hassan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Jhang.
<b>Mianwali</b>	251	Mr. Rafiq Abdullah Akhund, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Bhakkar.
	252	Raja Muhammad Mumtaz, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Mianwali.
<b>Sialkot</b>	301	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.
<b>Gujranwala</b>	311	Sh. Bashir Ahmad, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Gujranwala.
	312	Ch. Muhammad Jalil Khan, P.C.S., City Magistrate, Gujranwala.
<b>Sheikhupura</b>	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 Husain, Chief Census, Officer, Lahore Corporation.
		(ii) Mr. M.A. Saleem, Social Welfare Officer, Lahore Corporation.
		(iii) Mian Manzoor Ahmad, Junior Assistant Secretary, Lahore Corporation.
		(vi) Moulvi Ghulam Nabi, Tax Supdt., Lahore Corporation.
		(v) Mr. Mahboob Ali, Assessor, Lahore Corporation.
		(vi) Mr. M.A. Rashid, Junior Assistant Secretary, I, Lahore Corporation
333	Mr. A.M. Khan Executive Officer, Lahore Cantt.	
334	Syed Shahid Hussain, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur.	
Montgomery	341	Hafiz Muhammad Ishaq, P.C.S., Colony Assistant, Montgomery.
	342	Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Khan, C.S.P., Sub-Divisional Officer, Pakpattan.
	343	Khan Iftikhar Ahmad Khan, P.C.S., Revenue Assistant, Montgomery.
	344	Malik Muhammad Yar Bundial, P.C.S., Chairman Municipal Committee, Montgomery.
	Multan	371
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.



(vi)

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



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



(viii)

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



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



(x)

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



**B. POST—ENUMERATION PERIOD**  
**OFFICERS-IN-CHARGE, HAND SORTING CENTRES**

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



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  - Volume 3— „ „ „ „ „ West Pakistan.
  - Volume 4—Economic Characteristics Tables for Pakistan.
  - Volume 5— „ „ „ „ „ East Pakistan.
  - Volume 6— „ „ „ „ „ West Pakistan.
  - Volume 7—Administrative Report in three parts, one for Pakistan, the other two for the two Provinces.
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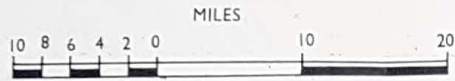
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# JACOBABAD DISTRICT



### REFERENCES

- International Boundary
- District Boundary
- Tehsil/Taluka Boundary
- Metalled roads
- Un-metalled roads & paths
- Railway line with stations (Broad gauge)
- " " " (Meter gauge)
- Rivers
- Headworks
- Canals
- Nahab
- Bridge
- Hill Country
- Forests
- District Headquarters
- Tehsil/Taluka Headquarters
- Cities having population 100000 and over
- Towns " " 50000 and under 100000
- " " " 25000 " " 50000
- " " " 10000 " " 25000
- " " " under 10000

### AREA & POPULATION - CENSUS 1961

	AREA SQ. MILES	POPULATION		
		TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
JACOBABAD DISTRICT	2982	528709	58210	470499
JACOBABAD TALUKA	256	90049	35278	54771
GARHI KHAIRO	283	51048	2348	48700
KANDH KOT	493	119413	12253	107160
THUL	502	91796	3493	88303
KASHMORE	503	74756	—	74756
USTA MUHAMMAD	378	47697	3341	44356
JHATPAT	567	53950	1497	52453